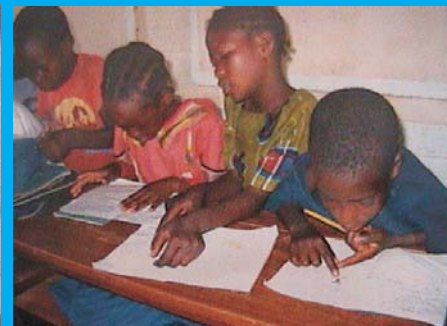
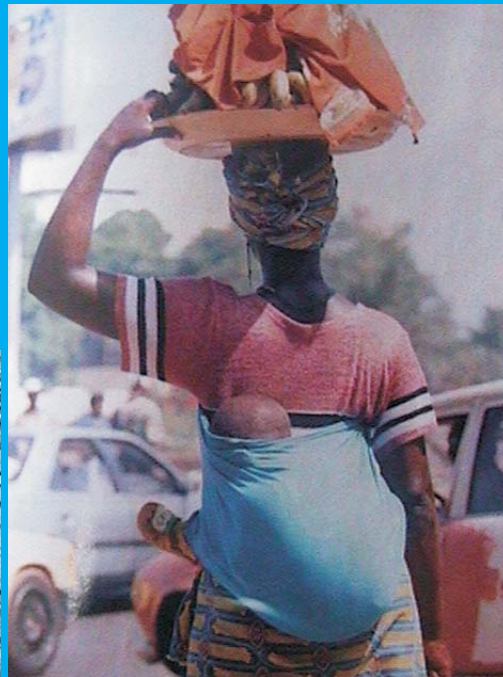


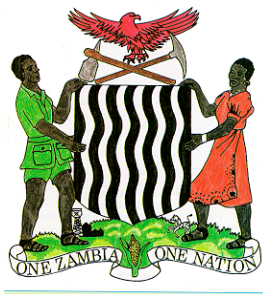
Republic of Zambia

Central Statistical Office

LIVING CONDITIONS MONITORING SURVEY REPORT 2006 & 2010



Available at Central Statistical Office



LIVING CONDITIONS MONITORING SURVEY REPORT 2006 and 2010

Published by
Living Conditions Monitoring Branch,
Central Statistical Office,
P. O. Box 31908, Lusaka, Zambia.

Tel: 251377/251370/253468/256520 Fax: 253468/256520

E-mail: info@zamstats.gov.zm

Website: www.zamstats.gov.zm

March 26, 2012



COPYRIGHT RESERVED

*Extracts may be published if
sources are duly acknowledged*

Foreword

In recent years a number of developing countries have undergone major changes both in their political and in their economic systems. In order to monitor the effects of these changes on the living conditions of the population, Living Conditions Monitoring Surveys (LCMS) are conducted to provide the necessary statistical monitoring indicators.

In Zambia, the need to monitor the living conditions of the people became more pronounced during the 1990s when the country vigorously started implementing the Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAP). The Government and its cooperating partners realised that a segment of the population was adversely affected by these policies and programmes meant to reform the economy. Deteriorating socio-economic conditions in the country further prompted the Government and the donor community to reassess various development and assistance strategies from the point of view of poverty alleviation. The reassessment culminated in the development of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) in 2001. However, the successful implementation of such policy-oriented strategies requires institutionalisation of the monitoring framework both at household and at community levels.

The Central Statistical Office (CSO) has been conducting the household based Living Conditions Monitoring Surveys since 1996 for monitoring various Government and donor policies and programmes. The surveys evolved from the Social Dimensions of Adjustment Priority Surveys conducted in 1991 (PSI) and 1993 (PSII). So far, five LCMSs have been conducted.

These are:

- (i) *The Living Conditions Monitoring Survey I of 1996*
- (ii) *The Living Conditions Monitoring Survey II of 1998*
- (iii) *The Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III of 2002/2003*
- (iv) *The Living Conditions Monitoring Survey IV of 2004*
- (v) *The Living Conditions Monitoring Survey V of 2006*

The Living Conditions Monitoring Survey 2010 (or Indicator Monitoring Survey) was conducted between January and April 2010 covering the whole country. The LCMS 2006 was conducted in December 2006 and also covered the whole country. The major objective was to provide poverty estimates, and provide a platform for comparing with previous poverty estimates derived from cross-sectional survey data. Using a similar survey design to that conducted in 1998, the poverty estimates from the 2004 survey are comparable to the surveys of 1998 and 1996. It should be noted that, although the Central Statistical Office conducted another survey for 12 months during 2002/2003, the poverty results could not be compared to the 1998 Living Conditions Survey that was used to provide baseline poverty estimates for reports that include the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) of 2002-4 and the Millennium Development Goals. The poverty results of the LCMS 2010 and LCMS 2006 cannot be compared to the results of the 2004, 1998, 1996 surveys, PSII 1993 and PSI 1991. This is because the results of the 2006 LCMS and 2010 LCMS used year specific Engel ratios to derive the food share while the rest used a fixed ratio. The 2006 LCMS and 2010 LCMS used items prices to update the poverty lines.

The main objectives of the LCMS 2010 and LCMS 2006 were:

- *To monitor the impact of Government policies, programmes and donor support on the wellbeing of the Zambian population*
- *To monitor and evaluate the implementation of some of the programmes envisaged in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)*
- *To monitor poverty and its distribution in Zambia*
- *To provide various users with a set of reliable indicators against which to monitor development*
- *To identify vulnerable groups in society and enhance targeting in policy formulation and implementation.*

The Living Conditions Monitoring Surveys 2010 and 2006 collected data on the living conditions of households and persons in the areas of education, health, economic activities and employment, child nutrition, death in the households, income sources, income levels, food production, household consumption expenditure, access to clean and safe water and sanitation, housing and access to various socio-economic facilities and infrastructure such as schools, health facilities, transport, banks, credit facilities, markets, etc.

The Living Conditions Monitoring Survey Report 2010 and 2006 highlights some key aspects of the living conditions of the Zambian population. Therefore, the results presented in this report are by no means exhaustive on any topic covered but only attempt to highlight salient aspects of living standards among various population subgroups at national, provincial and location levels. A separate report on poverty is being compiled alongside this main report. Additional tabulations and analyses not included in this report can be provided to users on request. Also obtainable on demand are the LCMS VI data sets for those who wish to do further analysis.



John Kalumbi
DIRECTOR OF CENSUS & STATISTICS

27 March 2012

Acknowledgement

The success of the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey and compilation of the report was dependent on many people and institutions that made various valuable contributions. The Central Statistical Office is therefore expressing its gratitude to the following.

- *All households that gave their valuable information without which the survey would not have succeeded.*
- *The British Department for International Development (DFID) for having funded the major part of this survey.*
- *The German Technical Co-operation to Zambia (GIZ) for having founded the re-entry of the 2006 data and support rendered throughout survey.*
- *The consultants from the Development Economics Research Group of the University of Goettingen in German.*
- *The Government of the Republic of Zambia for co-funding the survey.*
- *All field staff and data processing personnel (enumerators, supervisors, trainers, drivers, data entry operators and zone managers, programmers, analysts, editors etc) who made it possible to have the data available and produce this report.*
- *The various users who contributed to the finalisation of the survey.*
- *The former Director of the Central Statistical Office, Ms Efreda Chulu for her invaluable contribution to the whole process.*
- *The Living Conditions Monitoring Branch staff for having successfully executed the survey culminating in the production of this report.*

Table of Contents

	Page
Foreword	i
Acknowledgment	iii
Table of Contents	iv
List of Tables	ix
List of Figures	xxii
List of Abbreviations	xxviii
Executive Summary	xxix
CHAPTER 1: Overview on Zambia	
1.1. Introduction	1
1.2. Land and the people	1
1.3. Politics and administration	1
1.4. Economy	1
1.5. Developments in the social sectors	2
CHAPTER 2: Survey Background and Sample Design Methodology	
2.1. Survey background	3
2.2. Objectives of the Living Conditions Monitoring Surveys	3
2.3. Sample design and coverage	4
2.3.1. <i>Sample stratification and allocation</i>	5
2.3.2. <i>Coverage</i>	5
2.3.3. <i>Sample selection</i>	6
2.3.4. <i>Selection of Standard Enumeration Areas (SEAs)</i>	6
2.3.5. <i>Selection of households</i>	6
2.4. Data collection	7
2.5. Estimation procedure	7
2.5.1. <i>Sample weights</i>	7
2.5.2. <i>Post-Stratification Adjustment</i>	8
2.5.3. <i>Estimation process</i>	9
2.6. Data processing and analysis	10
2.7. Limitations of the Living Conditions Surveys	10
CHAPTER 3: General Concepts and Definitions	
3.1. Introduction	11
3.2. General concepts and definitions	11
3.3. Conventions	14
CHAPTER 4: General Demographic Characteristics	
4.1. Introduction	15
4.2. Population size and distribution	15
4.3. Age and sex distribution of the population	17
4.4. Household distribution, size and headship	23
4.5. Marital status	30
4.6. Orphanhood	33
4.7. Deaths in the household	36

CHAPTER 5: Migration

5.1. Introduction	42
5.2. Individual migration	42
5.3. Household migration	52

CHAPTER 6: Education

6.1. Introduction	55
6.2. School attendance rate	56
6.3. Gross attendance rate	62
6.4. Net attendance rate	67
6.5. School attendance by type of school and level	73
6.6. Characteristics of individuals not in education at time of survey	73

CHAPTER 7: Health

7.1. Introduction	79
7.2. Prevalence of illness or injury	79
7.3. Main illness	82
7.4. Health consultations	88
7.4.1. Medical institution visited	91
7.4.2. Personnel consulted	95
7.4.3. Mode of payment for consultation	98
7.4.4. Average amount paid for consultation and medication	99

CHAPTER 8: Economic Activities of the Population

8.1. Introduction	101
8.2. Concepts and definitions	101
8.2.1. The economically active population (labour force)	101
8.2.2. Labour force participation rate	102
8.2.3. The employed population	102
8.2.4. Employment status	102
8.2.5. Unemployed population	102
8.2.6. Unemployment rate	102
8.2.7. Inactive population	102
8.2.8. Diagrammatical representation of economic activity	102
8.3. Economic activity status	103
8.3.1. Labour force participation rates	106
8.3.2. Unemployment rates	109
8.4. Employment status, industry and occupation of employed persons	112
8.4.1. Distribution of employed persons by industry	112
8.4.2. Distribution of employed persons by occupation	114
8.4.3. Distribution of employed persons by employment status	116
8.5. Informal sector employment	119
8.6. Secondary jobs	124
8.7. Reason for changing jobs	125
8.8. Income generating activities among persons presently unemployed or inactive	126

CHAPTER 9: Household Food Production

9.1. Introduction	128
9.2. Agricultural households	128
9.3. Food production	130
9.3.1. Maize	130
9.3.2. Cassava, millet, sorghum and rice	132
9.3.3. Mixed beans, soya beans, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes and groundnuts	133
9.4. Livestock and poultry ownership	136
9.4.1. Livestock ownership (cattle, goats, pigs, sheep)	136
9.4.2. Poultry ownership (chicken, ducks/geese, guinea fowl, other)	138

CHAPTER 10: Household Income and Assets

10.1. Introduction	141
10.2. Concepts and definitions	142
10.3. Distribution of income	143
10.3.1. Income distribution by age and sex	144
10.3.2. Income distribution by highest level of education attained by household head	145
10.3.3. Income distribution by poverty status	145
10.4. Per capita income	146
10.4.1. Per capita income by sex of household head	146
10.5. Income inequality	147
10.5.1. Income distribution 1996-2010	151
10.6. Ownership of household assets	152

CHAPTER 11: Household Expenditure

11.1. Introduction	155
11.2. Total average monthly household and per capita expenditure	157
11.3. Total average monthly expenditure by stratum	158
11.4. Total average monthly expenditure by province	159
11.5. Average household monthly expenditure and per capita expenditure by quintiles	160
11.6. Percentage share of household expenditure on food and non-food items	161
11.7. Percentage share of expenditure on own produced food	164
11.8. Percentage share of expenditure on non-food	165
11.9. Percentage expenditure share on non-food by non-food type and stratum	167

CHAPTER 12: Poverty Analysis

12.1. Introduction	172
12.2. Improvements to poverty measurement methodology	173
12.3. Objective of the 2006 and 2010 poverty assessment	174
12.4. Concepts and definitions used in poverty analysis	175
12.4.1. Absolute versus relative poverty	175
12.5. Deriving consumption expenditure aggregates	175
12.6. Concept of adult equivalent	177
12.7. Poverty line determination	178
12.8. Characterisation of poverty	179

	Page
12.9. Foster-Greer-Thorbecke (FGT) poverty measures	179
12.10. Poverty results (2006 and 2010)	180
12.10.1. <i>General poverty trends</i>	180
12.10.2. <i>Incidence of poverty by rural/urban</i>	181
12.10.3. <i>Incidence of poverty by province</i>	183
12.10.4. <i>Incidence of poverty by stratum</i>	185
12.11. Poverty and household characteristics	188
12.11.1 <i>Poverty and sex of household head</i>	189
12.11.2. <i>Poverty by household size and age of household head</i>	192
12.11.3. <i>Poverty and household size</i>	193
12.11.4. <i>Poverty and education level of household head</i>	195
12.11.5. <i>Poverty and employment status of household head</i>	196
12.12. The Poverty Gap Ratio	197
12.13. Contribution to total poverty	198
12.14. Changes in expenditure inequality	199
12.14.1. <i>The Gini coefficient as a measure of inequality</i>	199
12.14.2. <i>Inequality results based on per capita expenditure Gini coefficient</i>	200
12.15. Conclusion	201

CHAPTER 13: Self-assessed Poverty and Coping Strategies

13.1. Introduction	202
13.2. Self-assessed poverty	202
13.3. Self-assessed poverty: trends analysis	204
13.4. Reasons for household poverty	205
13.5. Reasons for household poverty: trends analysis	207
13.6. Household welfare comparisons	209
13.7. Average number of meals in a day	211
13.8. Household coping strategies	212
13.9. Impact of shocks on the households	214

CHAPTER 14: Housing Characteristics, Household Amenities and Access to Facilities

14.1. Introduction	216
14.2. Housing characteristics	216
14.2.1. <i>Type of dwelling</i>	216
14.2.2. <i>Tenancy status of dwelling</i>	218
14.3. Household amenities	219
14.3.1. <i>Main water source</i>	220
14.3.2. <i>Sources of drinking water</i>	222
14.3.3. <i>Treatment/boiling of drinking water</i>	226
14.3.4. <i>Connection to electricity</i>	228
14.3.5. <i>Sources of lighting energy</i>	230
14.3.6. <i>Sources of cooking energy</i>	232
14.3.7. <i>Toilet facilities</i>	234
14.3.8. <i>Sewage facilities</i>	238
14.3.9. <i>Garbage disposal</i>	239

	Page
14.4. Access to facilities	241
14.1.1. Use of amenities	241
14.4.2. Proximity to facilities	243
 CHAPTER 15: Child Health and Nutrition	
15.1. Introduction	248
15.2. Child feeding practices	248
15.2.1 Breastfeeding and supplements	248
15.2.2. Frequency of feeding on solid foods	251
15.3. Immunisation	253
15.4. Child nutritional status	255
 CHAPTER 16: Community Development	
16.1. Introduction	260
16.2. Social and economic projects desired by households	260
16.3. Projects or changes that have taken place in the community	263
16.4. Extent to which projects/changes have improved the way households live	265
 References	267
Annex 1: <i>Food Basket for a Family of six, 2004-2010</i>	269
Annex 2: <i>Poverty Appendix</i>	270
Annex 3: <i>List of Personnel who took part in the Survey</i>	277
Annex 4: <i>Main Questionnaire and Listing Form</i>	278

List of Tables

	Page
CHAPTER 1: Overview on Zambia	
Table 1.1: Gross Domestic Product (GDP), inflation and exchange rates (1996-2010)	2
CHAPTER 2: Survey Background and Sample Design Methodology	
Table 2.1: Total number of selected SEAs and household response rate by province, rural/urban, 2006 and 2010, Zambia	5
Table 2.2: Total number of selected and enumerated SEAs and household response Rate by province, 2006 and 2010, Zambia	6
CHAPTER 4: General Demographic Characteristics	
Table 4.1a: Percentage distribution of population by province, rural/urban, 2010, Zambia	16
Table 4.1b: Percentage distribution of population by province, rural/urban, 2006, Zambia	16
Table 4.2a: Percentage distribution of population by age group and sex, 2010, Zambia	17
Table 4.2b: Percentage distribution of population by age group and sex, 2006, Zambia	17
Table 4.3a: Percentage distribution of population by stratum, 2010, Zambia	19
Table 4.3b: Percentage distribution of population by stratum, 2006, Zambia	19
Table 4.4: Percentage distribution of population by rural/urban, age group, 2010, Zambia	20
Table 4.5a: Percentage distribution of the population by relationship to the household Head, 2010, Zambia	20
Table 4.5.b: Percentage distribution of the population by relationship to the household Head, 2006, Zambia	21
Table 4.6a: Percentage distribution of the population by province, rural/urban and sex, 2010, Zambia	22
Table 4.6b: Percentage distribution of the population by province, rural/urban and sex, 2006, Zambia	23
Table 4.7a: Distribution of households by province and rural/urban, 2010, Zambia	24
Table 4.7b: Distribution of households by province and rural/urban, 2006, Zambia	24
Table 4.8a: Percentage distribution of households by stratum, 2010, Zambia	25
Table 4.8b: Percentage distribution of households by stratum, 2006, Zambia	25
Table 4.9a: Percentage distribution of household heads by age groups, 2010, Zambia	26
Table 4.9b: Percentage distribution of household heads by age groups, 2006, Zambia	26

	Page
Table 4.10a: Average household size by province, rural/urban, 2010, Zambia	27
Table 4.10b: Average household size by province, rural/urban, 2006, Zambia	28
Table 4.11a: Female headed households by province, rural/urban, 2010, Zambia	28
Table 4.11b: Female headed households by province, rural/urban, 2006, Zambia	29
Table 4.12a: Percentage distribution of persons aged 12 years and above by marital Status, 2010, Zambia	31
Table 4.12b: Percentage distribution of persons aged 12 years and above by marital Status, 2006, Zambia	32
Table 4.13a: Percentage distribution of orphans by type, rural/urban, age group, stratum and province, 2010, Zambia	34
Table 4.13b: Percentage distribution of orphans by type, rural/urban, age group, stratum and province, 2006, Zambia	35
Table 4.14a: Percentage distribution of deaths within the household in the 12 months preceding the survey, by age group, 2010, Zambia	37
Table 4.14b: Percentage distribution of deaths within the household in the 12 months preceding the survey, by age group, 2010, Zambia	37
Table 4.15a: Causes of death by rural/urban and sex, 2010, Zambia	38
Table 4.15b: Causes of death by rural/urban and sex, 2006, Zambia	39
Table 4.16a: Causes of death by province, 2010, Zambia	40
Table 4.16b: Causes of death by province, 2006, Zambia	41

CHAPTER 5: Migration

Table 5.1: Percentage distribution of individuals by type of migration, rural/urban, Stratum and province, 2010 and 2006, Zambia	43
Table 5.2: Migrants and non-migrants 12 months prior to the survey by rural/urban, Stratum and province, 2010 and 2006, Zambia	44
Table 5.3: Migrants and non-migrants 12 months prior to the survey by age group and Sex, 2010 and 2006, Zambia	46
Table 5.4: Proportion of migrants and non-migrants 12 months prior to the survey by Poverty status, 2010, Zambia	47
Table 5.5: Percentage distribution of individual migrants by province and direction of migration flow, 2010 and 2006, Zambia	48
Table 5.6: Percentage distribution of individual migrants by age group and reason for Migration, 2010 and 2006, Zambia	49
Table 5.7: Reasons for individual migration by direction of migration flow, 2010 and 2006, Zambia	51

	Page
Table 5.8: Migrant and non-migrant households 12 months prior to the survey by Residence, stratum and province, 2010 and 2006, Zambia	52
Table 5.9: Percentage distribution of migrant households by province and direction of migration flow, 2010 and 2006, Zambia	54
Table 5.10: Proportion of migrant households 12 months prior to the survey by age of the head of household, 2010 and 2006, Zambia	54

CHAPTER 6: Education

Table 6.1a: School attendance rates by age group, rural/urban, stratum and sex, 2010, Zambia	57
Table 6.1b: School attendance rates by age group, rural/urban, stratum and sex, 2006, Zambia	58
Table 6.2a: School attendance rates by age group, province and sex, 2010, Zambia	60
Table 6.2b: School attendance rates by age group, province and sex, 2006, Zambia	61
Table 6.3a: School attendance rates by age group and poverty status, 2010, Zambia	62
Table 6.3b: School attendance rates by age group and poverty status, 2006, Zambia	62
Table 6.4a: Gross attendance rates by grade, rural/urban, stratum and sex, 2010, Zambia	63
Table 6.4b: Gross attendance rates by grade, rural/urban, stratum and sex, 2006, Zambia	64
Table 6.5a: Gross attendance rates by grade, province and sex, 2010, Zambia	65
Table 6.5b: Gross attendance rates by grade, rural/urban, stratum and sex, 2006, Zambia	66
Table 6.6a: Gross attendance rates by grade and poverty status, 2010, Zambia	67
Table 6.6b: Gross attendance rate by grade, rural/urban, stratum and sex, 2006, Zambia	67
Table 6.7a: Net attendance rates by grade, rural/urban, stratum and sex, 2010, Zambia	68
Table 6.7b: Net attendance rates by grade, rural/urban, stratum and sex, 2006, Zambia	69
Table 6.8a: Net attendance rates by grade, province and sex, 2010, Zambia	70
Table 6.8b: Net attendance rates by grade, province and sex, 2006, Zambia	71
Table 6.9a: Net attendance rates by grade and poverty status, 2010, Zambia	72
Table 6.9b: Net attendance rates by grade and poverty status, 2006, Zambia	72
Table 6.10a: School attendance rates by type of school and level, 2010, Zambia	73
Table 6.10b: School attendance rates by type of school and level, 2006, Zambia	73
Table 6.11a: Percentage distribution of population of 5 years and above who are not in Education at time of survey by highest level of education attained, rural/urban, Age group and sex, 2010, Zambia	74

Table 6.11b: Percentage distribution of population of 5 years and above who are not in Education at time of survey by highest level of education attained, rural/urban, Age group and sex, 2006, Zambia	75
Table 6.12a: Percentage distribution of reasons for leaving school by rural/urban and sex, 2010, Zambia	76
Table 6.12b: Percentage distribution by highest level obtained and reason for leaving 2010, Zambia	77
Table 6.12c: Percentage distribution by highest level obtained and reasons for leaving, 2006, Zambia	77
Table 6.13a: Percentage distribution by age group and reason for never having attended School, 2010, Zambia	78
Table 6.13b: Percentage distribution by age group and reason for never having attended School, 2006, Zambia	78

CHAPTER 7: Health

Table 7.1a: Proportion of persons reporting illness/injury in the two weeks preceding the Survey by rural/urban, stratum and province, 2010, Zambia	80
Table 7.1b: Proportion of persons reporting illness/injury in the two weeks preceding the Survey by rural/urban, stratum and province, 2006, Zambia	80
Table 7.2a: Percentage distribution of persons reporting illnesses/injury in the two weeks preceding the survey by sex and age group, 2010, Zambia	81
Table 7.2b: Percentage distribution of persons reporting illnesses/injury in the two weeks preceding the survey by sex and age group, 2006, Zambia	82
Table 7.3a: Percentage distribution of persons reporting illnesses by rural/urban and type of main illness reported, 2010, Zambia	83
Table 7.3b: Percentage distribution of persons reporting illnesses by rural/urban and type of main illness reported, 2006, Zambia	84
Table 7.4: Percentage distribution of persons reporting illness by poverty status and type of main illness reported, 2010, Zambia	84
Table 7.5a: Percentage distribution of persons reporting illness by age group and type of main illness reported, 2010, Zambia	85
Table 7.5b: Percentage distribution of persons reporting illness by age group and type of main illness reported, 2006, Zambia	86
Table 7.6a: Percentage distribution of persons reporting illness by province and type of main illness reported, 2010, Zambia	86
Table 7.6b: Percentage distribution of persons reporting illness by province and type of main illness reported, 2006, Zambia	87
Table 7.7a: Percentage distribution of persons reporting illness in the last two weeks prior to the survey by sex, age group and consultation status, 2010, Zambia	88

	Page
Table 7.7b: Percentage distribution of persons reporting illness in the last two weeks prior to the survey by sex, age group and consultation status, 2006, Zambia	89
Table 7.8a: Percentage distribution of persons reporting illness in the last two weeks prior to the survey by province, rural/urban and consultation status, 2010, Zambia	90
Table 7.8b: Percentage distribution of persons reporting illness in the last two weeks prior to the survey by province, rural/urban and consultation status, 2006, Zambia	91
Table 7.9a: Percentage distribution of persons who consulted a health institution in the last two weeks prior to the survey by type of institution visited by rural/urban, stratum and province, 2010, Zambia	93
Table 7.9b: Percentage distribution of persons who consulted a health institution in the last two weeks prior to the survey by type of institution visited by rural/urban, stratum and province, 2006, Zambia	94
Table 7.10a: Percentage distribution of persons who consulted a health institution in the last two weeks prior to the survey by province, stratum and type of personnel consulted during the first visit, 2010, Zambia	96
Table 7.10b: Percentage distribution of persons who consulted a health institution in the last two weeks prior to the survey, by province, stratum and type of personnel consulted during the first visit, 2006, Zambia	97
Table 7.11a: Percentage distribution of persons who consulted over their illness by province and mode of payment used to pay for consultation, 2010, Zambia	98
Table 7.11b: Percentage distribution of persons who consulted over their illness by province and mode of payment used to pay for consultation, 2006, Zambia	99
Table 7.12: Mean amount (in Kwacha) spent on medication and/or consultation for persons who consulted or used self-administered medicine by persons consulted, 2010, Zambia	100
Table 7.13: Mean amount (in Kwacha) spent on medication and/or consultation by persons consulted, 2006, Zambia	100

CHAPTER 8: Economic Activities of the Population

Table 8.1a: Percentage distribution of the population aged 12 years and above by main economic activity status, sex, rural/urban, stratum and province, 2010, Zambia	104
Table 8.1b: Percentage distribution of the population aged 12 years and above, by main economic activity status, sex, rural/urban, stratum and province, 2006, Zambia	104
Table 8.2a: Labour force participation rates among persons aged 12 years and above by sex, rural/urban, stratum and province, 2010, Zambia	107
Table 8.2b: Labour force participation rates among persons aged 12 years and above by sex, rural/urban, stratum and province, 2006, Zambia	107
Table 8.3a: Labour force participation rates among persons aged 12 years and above by rural/urban, sex and age group, 2010, Zambia	108
Table 8.3b: Labour force participation rates among persons aged 12 years and above by rural/urban, sex and age group, 2006, Zambia	109
Table 8.4a: Unemployment rates among persons aged 12 years and above by sex, Rural/urban, stratum and province, 2010, Zambia	110

	Page
Table 8.4b: Unemployment rates among persons aged 12 years and above by sex, Rural/urban, stratum and province, 2006, Zambia	110
Table 8.5a: Unemployment rates among persons aged 12 years and above by sex, Rural/urban and age group, 2010, Zambia	111
Table 8.5b: Unemployment rates among persons aged 12 years and above by sex, Rural/urban and age group, 2006, Zambia	111
Table 8.6a: Percentage distribution of employed persons aged 12 years and above by Industry, rural/urban and sex, 2010, Zambia	113
Table 8.6b: Percentage distribution of employed persons aged 12 years and above by Industry, rural/urban and sex, 2006, Zambia	113
Table 8.7a: Percentage distribution of employed persons aged 12 years and above by Occupation, rural/urban and sex, 2010, Zambia	115
Table 8.7b: Percentage distribution of employed persons aged 12 years and above by Occupation, rural/urban and sex, 2006, Zambia	115
Table 8.8a: Percentage distribution of employed persons aged 12 years and above by employment status, rural/urban and sex, 2010, Zambia	117
Table 8.8b: Percentage distribution of employed persons aged 12 years and above by employment status, rural/urban and sex, 2006, Zambia	117
Table 8.9a: Percentage distribution of persons aged 12 years and above by employment Status and industry, 2010, Zambia	118
Table 8.9b: Percentage distribution of persons aged 12 years and above by employment Status and industry, 2006, Zambia	118
Table 8.10a: Proportion of persons by aged 12 years and above who were employed in the informal sector by sex, rural/urban, stratum and province, 2010, Zambia	119
Table 8.10b: Proportion of persons by aged 12 years and above who were employed in the informal sector by sex, rural/urban, stratum and province, 2006, Zambia	120
Table 8.11a: Percentage distribution of employed persons by whether they are in Formal or Informal non-agricultural sector by sex, rural/urban, stratum and province, 2010, Zambia	121
Table 8.11b: Percentage distribution of employed persons by whether they are in Formal or Informal non-agricultural sector by sex, rural/urban, stratum and province, 2006, Zambia	122
Table 8.12a: Percentage distribution of informally employed persons by whether they are in informal agricultural or informal non-agricultural sector by sex, rural/urban, stratum and province, 2010, Zambia	123
Table 8.12b: Percentage distribution of informally employed persons by whether they are in informal agricultural or informal non-agricultural sector by sex, rural/urban, Stratum and province, 2006, Zambia	123
Table 8.13a: Proportion of employed persons who held secondary jobs by sex and Employment status in first job, 2010, Zambia	124

	Page
Table 8.13b: Proportion of employed persons who held secondary jobs by sex and Employment status in first job, 2006, Zambia	125
Table 8.14a: Percentage distribution of presently employed persons who changed jobs, by reason of changing and sex, 2010, Zambia	126
Table 8.14b: Percentage distribution of presently employed persons who changed jobs, by reason of changing and sex, 2006, Zambia	126
Table 8.15a: Proportion of unemployed and inactive persons who were engaged in some income generating activities by sex, age group rural/urban, stratum and main economic activity, 2010, Zambia	127
Table 8.15b: Proportion of unemployed and inactive persons who were engaged in some income generating activities by sex, age group rural/urban, stratum and main economic activity, 2006, Zambia,	127

CHAPTER 9: Household Food Production

Table 9.1a: Percentage of households engaged in agricultural activities by province and rural/urban, 2008/2009 agricultural season, 2010, Zambia	129
Table 9.1.b: Percentage of households engaged in agricultural activities by province and rural/urban, 2005/2006 agricultural season, 2006, Zambia	130
Table 9.2a: Percentage distribution of agricultural households producing maize and quantity produced by province and rural/urban, 2008/2009 agricultural season, 2010, Zambia	131
Table 9.2b: Percentage distribution of agricultural households producing maize and quantity produced by province and rural/urban, 2005/2006 agricultural season, 2006, Zambia	131
Table 9.3a: Percentage of agricultural households producing cassava, millet, sorghum and rice, and quantities produced by province and rural/urban, 2008/2009 agricultural season, 2010, Zambia	133
Table 9.3b: Percentage of agricultural households producing cassava, millet, sorghum and rice, and quantities produced by province and rural/urban, 2005/2006 agricultural season, 2006, Zambia	133
Table 9.4a: Percentage of agricultural households producing mixed beans, soya beans, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes and groundnuts, and quantities produced, by province and rural/urban, 2008/2009 agricultural season, 2010, Zambia	135
Table 9.4b: Percentage of agricultural households producing mixed beans, soya beans, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes and groundnuts, and quantities produced, by province and rural/urban, 2005/2006 agricultural season, 2006, Zambia	135
Table 9.5a: Proportion of households owning various types of livestock by province and rural/urban, 2010, Zambia	137
Table 9.5b: Proportion of households owning various types of livestock by province and rural/urban, 2006, Zambia	137

Table 9.6a: Number and percentage distribution of livestock by type, province and rural/urban, 2010, Zambia	138
Table 9.6b: Number and percentage distribution of livestock by type, province and rural/urban, 2006, Zambia	138
Table 9.7a: Percentage of poultry owning households by type of poultry, rural/urban and province, 2010, Zambia	139
Table 9.7b: Percentage of poultry owning households by type of poultry, rural/urban and province, 2006, Zambia	139
Table 9.8a: Number and percentage distribution of poultry by type, province and Rural/urban, 2010, Zambia	140
Table 9.8b: Number and percentage distribution of poultry by type, province and Rural/urban, 2006, Zambia	140

CHAPTER 10: Household Income and Assets

Table 10.1: Percentage distribution of household income by geographical location, 2010, Zambia	143
Table 10.2: Percentage distribution of household income by age and sex, 2010, Zambia	144
Table 10.3: Income distribution by level of education of household head, 2010, Zambia	145
Table 10.4: Income distribution by self-assessed poverty status, 2010, Zambia	145
Table 10.5: Real monthly per capita income (2010 prices), 2010, Zambia	146
Table 10.6a: Monthly per capita income by sex of head, rural/urban, stratum and province (2010 prices), 2010, Zambia	147
Table 10.6b: Monthly per capita income by sex of head, rural/urban, stratum and province (2010 prices), 2006, Zambia	147
Table 10.7a: Percentage distribution of households by per capita income deciles and Rural/urban, 2010, Zambia	148
Table 10.7b: Percentage distribution of households by per capita income deciles and Rural/urban, 2006, Zambia	148
Table 10.8a: Income shares by residence (2010 prices), 2010, Zambia	149
Table 10.8b: Income shares by residence (2010 prices), 2006, Zambia	149
Table 10.9: Percentage distribution of household per capita income deciles, 1996-2010, Zambia	151
Table 10.10: Percentage distribution of asset ownership, 2010 and 2006, Zambia	153
Table 10.11: Percentage distribution of asset ownership by sex of household head, 2010 and 2006, Zambia	154

CHAPTER 11: Household Expenditure

Table 11.1a: Average monthly household expenditure (Kwacha) by residence, 2010, Zambia	158
Table 11.1b: Average monthly household expenditure (Kwacha) by residence, 2006, Zambia	158
Table 11.2a: Average monthly household expenditure (Kwacha) by stratum, 2010, Zambia	159
Table 11.2b: Average monthly household expenditure (Kwacha) by stratum, 2006, Zambia	159
Table 11.3a: Average monthly household expenditure (Kwacha) by province, 2010, Zambia	160
Table 11.3b: Average monthly household expenditure (Kwacha) by stratum, 2006, Zambia	160
Table 11.4: Household expenditure by quintile (Kwacha), 2010, Zambia	160
Table 11.5: Household expenditure by quintile (Kwacha), 2006, Zambia	161
Table 11.6: Percentage share of household expenditure on food and non-food by Rural/urban, stratum and province, 2010, Zambia	162
Table 11.7: Percentage share of total expenditure on own produced food by rural/urban, Stratum and province, 2006 and 2010, Zambia	165
Table 11.8: Percentage expenditure share on non-food by non-food type and rural/urban, 2006 and 2010, Zambia	166
Table 11.9a: Percentage expenditure share on non-food by non-food type and stratum, 2010, Zambia	168
Table 11.9b: Percentage expenditure share on non-food by non-food type and stratum, 2006, Zambia	168
Table 11.10a: Percentage expenditure share on non-food by non-food type and province, 2010, Zambia	169
Table 11.10b: Percentage expenditure share on non-food by non-food type and province, 2006, Zambia	170

CHAPTER 12: Poverty Analysis

Table 12.1: Comparability of the poverty method	174
Table 12.2: Adult equivalent expenditure scale, 2006-2010, Zambia	177
Table 12.3: Food basket for a family of six, 2004-2010, Zambia	178
Table 12.4: Distribution of the population by overall and extreme poverty, household Characteristics and rural/urban, 2006-2010, Zambia	188
Table 12.5: Distribution of the population by overall and extreme poverty, education and employment status of household head and rural/urban, 2010, Zambia	189
Table 12.6: Gini expenditure inequality by rural/urban and province, 2010, Zambia	201

CHAPTER 13: Self-assessed Poverty and Coping Strategies

Table 13.1a: Percentage distribution of households by self-assessed poverty by residence, Sex of head, stratum and province, 2010, Zambia	203
Table 13.1b: Percentage distribution of households by self-assessed poverty by residence, Sex of household head, stratum and province, 2006, Zambia	204
Table 13.2a: Percentage distribution of self-assessed poor households by main reason of Poverty, residence and sex of head, 2010, Zambia	206
Table 13.2b: Percentage distribution of households by self-assessed poverty by residence, Sex of household head, stratum and province, 2006, Zambia	207
Table 13.3: Trend in percentage distribution of self-assessed poor households by main reason of poverty, 1996-2010, Zambia	208
Table 13.4: Percentage distribution of households by perceived change in welfare by Rural/urban, sex of head, stratum and province, 2010, Zambia	210
Table 13.5a: Average number of meals per day by sex of head, residence, stratum and Province, 2010, Zambia	212
Table 13.5b: Average number of meals per day by sex of head, residence, stratum and Province, 2006, Zambia	212
Table 13.6: Percentage distribution of households who experienced an incident in the 12 months prior to the survey by level of perceived poverty and stratum, 2010, Zambia	213
Table 13.7: Percentage distribution of households who faced a specific incident during the past 12 months by rural/urban, 2010, Zambia	214
Table 13.8: Percentage of households by severity of impact of shock by shock type, 2010, Zambia	215
Table 13.9: Percentage distribution of households facing negative incidents using coping strategies by type, 2010, Zambia	215

CHAPTER 14: Housing Characteristics, Household Amenities and Access to Facilities

Table 14.1a: Percentage distribution of households by type of dwelling, rural/urban, stratum and province, 2010, Zambia	217
Table 14.1b: Percentage distribution of households by type of dwelling, rural/urban, stratum and province, 2006, Zambia	217
Table 14.2a: Percentage distribution of households by tenancy status, rural/urban, stratum and province, 2010, Zambia	218
Table 14.2b: Percentage distribution of households by tenancy status, rural/urban, stratum and province, 2006, Zambia	219
Table 14.3a: Percentage distribution of households by main water source by rural/urban, Stratum, province and poverty status, 2010, Zambia	221

	Page
Table 14.3b: Percentage distribution of households by main water source by rural/urban, Stratum, province and poverty status, 2006, Zambia	221
Table 14.4: Comparison of definitions for safe and improved drinking water sources	222
Table 14.5a: Percentage distribution of households by main source of drinking water, Rural/urban, stratum and province, 2010, Zambia	224
Table 14.5b: Percentage distribution of households by main source of drinking water, Rural/urban, stratum and province, 2006, Zambia	225
Table 14.6a: Proportion of households who treated/boiled drinking water by rural/urban, Stratum and province, 2010, Zambia	227
Table 14.6b: Proportion of households who treated/boiled drinking water by rural/urban, Stratum and province, 2006, Zambia	227
Table 14.7: Percentage distribution of households by electricity connection by Rural/urban, stratum and province, 2010, Zambia	229
Table 14.8a: Percentage distribution of households by main type of lighting energy by Rural/urban, stratum, poverty status and province, 2010, Zambia	231
Table 14.8b: Percentage distribution of households by main type of lighting energy by Rural/urban, stratum, poverty status and province, 2006, Zambia	231
Table 14.9a: Percentage distribution of households by main type of cooking energy by Rural/urban, stratum, poverty status and province, 2010, Zambia	233
Table 14.9b: Percentage distribution of households by main type of cooking energy by Rural/urban, stratum, poverty status and province, 2006, Zambia	233
Table 14.10: Comparison of definitions for adequate and improved sanitary facilities	235
Table 14.11a: Percentage distribution of households by main type of toilet facility, Rural/urban, stratum, province and poverty status, 2010, Zambia	236
Table 14.11b: Percentage distribution of households by main type of toilet facility, Rural/urban, stratum, province and poverty status, 2006, Zambia	237
Table 14.12: Percentage distribution of households with flushing toilets by type of sewage facilities, rural/urban, 2010, Zambia	239
Table 14.13a: Percentage distribution of households by main type of garbage disposal, Rural/urban, stratum and province, 2010, Zambia	240
Table 14.13b: Percentage distribution of households by main type of garbage disposal, Rural/urban, stratum and province, 2006, Zambia	240
Table 14.14a: Percentage of households knowing where the nearest facility is, by rural/urban and poverty status, 2010, Zambia	242
Table 14.14b: Percentage of households knowing where the nearest facility is, by rural/urban and poverty status, 2006, Zambia	242
Table 14.15: Percentage of households who use the nearest facility, of those who know where it is, by rural/urban and poverty status, 2010, Zambia	243
Table 14.16a: Percentage distribution of households by proximity to facilities, 2010 Zambia	246

	Page
Table 14.16b: Percentage distribution of households by proximity to facilities, 2006, Zambia	247

CHAPTER 15: Child Health and Nutrition

Table 15.1a: Proportion of children (under 5 years) who were currently being breastfed by sex of child, age group and rural/urban, 2010, Zambia	249
Table 15.1b: Proportion of children (under 5 years) who were currently being breastfed by sex of child, age group and rural/urban, 2006, Zambia	249
Table 15.2a: Percentage distribution of children (0-6 months) by breastfeeding status, sex of child, age group, rural/urban, poverty status and province, 2010, Zambia	251
Table 15.2b: Percentage distribution of children (0-6 months) by breastfeeding status, sex of child, age group, rural/urban, poverty status and province, 2006, Zambia	251
Table 15.3a: Percentage distribution of how many times children (0-59 months) are given Solid foods by sex of child, age group, rural/urban and province, 2010, Zambia	252
Table 15.3b: Percentage distribution of how many times children (0-59 months) are given Solid foods by sex of child, age group, rural/urban and province, 2006, Zambia	253
Table 15.4: Percentage distribution of children (12-23 months) who <u>initiated</u> various Vaccinations (at least one dose), by rural/urban, age group and province, 2010, Zambia	254
Table 15.5: Percentage distribution of children (12-23 months) who completed various Vaccinations (1 measles, 1 BCG, 3 polio, 3 DPT) by rural/urban, age group, Poverty status and province, 2010, Zambia	255
Table 15.6a: Incidence of stunting, underweight and wasting of children (3-59 months) by rural/urban, province, poverty status, and mother's level of education, 2010, Zambia	257
Table 15.6b: Incidence of stunting, underweight and wasting of children (3-59 months) by rural/urban, province, poverty status, and mother's level of education, 2006, Zambia	258
Table 15.7a: Proportion of children (3-59 months) classified as stunted, underweight and wasted, by age, sex of child and household size, 2010, Zambia	259
Table 15.7b: Proportion of children (3-59 months) classified as stunted, underweight and Wasted by age, sex of child and household size, 2006, Zambia	259

CHAPTER 16: Community Development

Table 16.1a: Percentage of households choosing facilities to be provided by project type and rural/urban, 2010, Zambia	260
Table 16.1b: Percentage of households choosing facilities to be provided by project type and rural/urban, 2006, Zambia	261
Table 16.2a: Percentage of households choosing facilities to be improved by project type and rural/urban, 2010, Zambia	262
Table 16.2b: Percentage of households choosing facilities to be improved by project type and rural/urban, 2006, Zambia	262

Table 16.3a: Percentage of households indicating that projects/changes had taken place in the community by rural/urban, 2010, Zambia	263
Table 16.3b: Percentage of households indicating that projects/changes had taken place in the community by rural/urban, 2006, Zambia	264
Table 16.4a: Percentage of households indicating the extent to which projects/changes that have taken place in their communities have improved their way of life, 2010, Zambia	265
Table 16.4b: Percentage of households indicating the extent to which projects/changes that have taken place in their communities have improved their way of life, 2006, Zambia	266

List of Figures

	Page
CHAPTER 4: General Demographic Characteristics	
Figure 4.1: Percentage distribution of population by province and rural/urban, 2010 Zambia	16
Figure 4.2: Percentage distribution of the population by age group, 2010, Zambia	18
Figure 4.3: Percentage distribution of the population by age and sex, 2010, Zambia	18
Figure 4.4: Percentage distribution of the population by sex and rural/urban, 2010, Zambia	21
Figure 4.5: Percentage distribution of household heads by age, 2010, Zambia	27
Figure 4.6: Percentage distribution of households by sex of head, 2010, Zambia	29
Figure 4.7: Percentage distribution of households by sex of head, 2006, Zambia	30
Figure 4.8: Proportions of persons never married, by age group and sex, 2010, Zambia	32
Figure 4.9: Proportion of orphans, 2006 and 2010, Zambia	35
Figure 4.10: Proportion of orphans, 2004, 2006 and 2010, Zambia	36
CHAPTER 5: Migration	
Figure 5.1: Percentage distribution of migrants in the 12 months prior to the survey by Province, 2006 and 2010, Zambia	45
Figure 5.2: Proportion of migrants in the 12 months prior to the survey by age group, 2006 and 2010, Zambia	47
Figure 5.3: Percentage distribution of individual migrants by direction of migration flow, 2006 and 2010, Zambia	49
CHAPTER 6: Education	
Figure 6.1: School attendance rates by age group, 2010 and 2006, Zambia	59
Figure 6.2: Gross attendance rates by grade group, 2010 and 2006, Zambia	64
Figure 6.3: Net attendance rates by grade group, 2010 and 2006, Zambia	69
CHAPTER 7: Health	
Figure 7.1: Proportion of persons reporting illness/injury in the two weeks preceding the Survey by province, 2010, Zambia	81
Figure 7.2: Proportion of persons reporting illness/injury in the two weeks preceding the Survey by age group, 2010, Zambia	82
Figure 7.3: Percentage distribution of persons reporting illness in the two weeks preceding the survey by sex and consultation status, 2010, Zambia	89

	Page
Figure 7.4: Percentage distribution of persons reporting illness in the two weeks preceding the survey by age and consultation status, 2010, Zambia	90
Figure 7.5: Proportion of persons who consulted over their illness in the two weeks preceding the survey by province, 2010, Zambia	91

CHAPTER 8: Economic Activities of the Population

Figure 8.1: Diagrammatic representation of economic activity	103
Figure 8.2: Percentage distribution of the population aged 12 years and above by Economic activity status, 2010 and 2006, Zambia	105
Figure 8.3: Percentage distribution of the population aged 12 years and above by Economic activity status and sex, 2006, Zambia	105
Figure 8.4a: Percentage share of the population aged 12 years and above by economic activity status, 2010, Zambia	106
Figure 8.4b: Percentage share of the population aged 12 years and above by economic activity status, 2006, Zambia	106
Figure 8.5: Labour force participation rates among persons aged 12 years and above by sex and rural/urban, 2010, Zambia	108
Figure 8.6: Unemployment rates among persons aged 12 years and above by sex and Rural/urban, 2010, Zambia,	111
Figure 8.7: Unemployment rates by age group and sex, 2010, Zambia	112
Figure 8.8: Distribution of employed persons by industrial sector in urban areas among persons aged 12 years and above, 2010, Zambia	114
Figure 8.9: Distribution of employed persons by industrial sector in rural areas among persons aged 12 years and above, 2010, Zambia	114
Figure 8.10: Percentage distribution of employed persons by occupation in urban areas among persons aged 12 years and above, 2010, Zambia	116
Figure 8.11: Proportion of persons employed in the informal sector by province among persons aged 12 years and above, 2010, Zambia	120
Figure 8.12: Percentage distribution of employed persons in the informal agricultural and non-agricultural sector, by province among persons aged 12 years and above, 2010, Zambia	124
Figure 8.13: Percentage distribution of presently employed persons who changed jobs, by reason of changing and sex, 2010, Zambia	125

CHAPTER 9: Household Food Production

Figure 9.1: Percentage of agricultural households producing each crop, 2005/2006 Agricultural season and 2008/2009 agricultural season	136
Figure 9.2: Percentage change in quantity produced, all crops, from 2005/2006 Agricultural season and 2008/2009 agricultural season	136

CHAPTER 10: Household Income and Assets

Figure 10.1:	Lorenz curve	143
Figure 10.2:	Lorenz curve, 2010, Zambia	150
Figure 10.3:	Rural and urban Lorenz curves, 2010, Zambia	150
Figure 10.4:	Lusaka and Copperbelt Lorenz curves, 2010, Zambia	151

CHAPTER 11: Household Expenditure

Figure 11.1:	Percentage share of total expenditure on food and non-food by Province, 2010, Zambia	163
Figure 11.2:	Percentage share of household expenditure on food and non-food by Province, 2006, Zambia	163
Figure 11.3:	Percentage share of total expenditure on own produced food by Province, 2006 and 2010, Zambia	165
Figure 11.4:	Percentage expenditure share on non-food type by residence, 2010, Zambia	166
Figure 11.5:	Percentage expenditure share on non-food type by residence, 2006, Zambia	167
Figure 11.6:	Percentage expenditure share on non-food by non-food type and rural Strata, 2010, Zambia	168
Figure 11.7:	Percentage expenditure share on non-food by non-food type and rural Strata, 2006, Zambia	169
Figure 11.8:	Percentage expenditure share on non-food by non-food type and Province, 2010, Zambia	170
Figure 11.9:	Percentage expenditure share on non-food by non-food type and Province, 2006, Zambia	171

CHAPTER 12: Poverty Analysis

Figure 12.1:	Changes in poverty levels, 2006-2010, Zambia	181
Figure 12.2:	Changes in poverty levels by rural/urban, 2006-2010, Zambia	181
Figure 12.3:	Changes in rural headcount poverty, 2006-2010, Zambia	182
Figure 12.4:	Changes in urban headcount poverty, 2006-2010, Zambia	183
Figure 12.5:	Poverty changes by province, 2006-2010, Zambia	184
Figure 12.6:	Changes in extreme poverty by province, 2006-2010, Zambia	184
Figure 12.7:	Changes in moderate poverty by province, 2006-2010, Zambia	185

	Page
Figure 12.8: Changes in overall poverty across strata, 2006-2010, Zambia	186
Figure 12.9: Changes in extreme poverty across strata, 2006-2010, Zambia	187
Figure 12.10: Changes in moderate poverty across strata, 2006-2010, Zambia	188
Figure 12.11: Poverty status and sex of household head, 2006-2010, Zambia	190
Figure 12.12: Rural poverty distribution by sex of household head, 2006-2010, Zambia	191
Figure 12.13: Urban poverty distribution by sex of household head, 2006-2010, Zambia	191
Figure 12.14: Headcount poverty by age of household head and rural/urban, 2006, Zambia	192
Figure 12.15: Headcount poverty by age of household head and rural/urban, 2010, Zambia	192
Figure 12.16: Headcount poverty by age of household head, 2006-2010, Zambia	193
Figure 12.17: Headcount poverty by age of household head and rural/urban, 2006, Zambia	194
Figure 12.18: Headcount poverty by age of household head and rural/urban, 2020, Zambia	194
Figure 12.19: Headcount poverty by size of household and rural/urban, 2006-2010, Zambia	195
Figure 12.20: Headcount poverty by education level of head and rural/urban, 2010, Zambia	195
Figure 12.21: Extreme poverty by education level of head and rural/urban, 2010, Zambia	196
Figure 12.22: Headcount poverty by employment status of head and rural/urban, 2010, Zambia	196
Figure 12.23: Extreme poverty by employment status of head and rural/urban, 2010, Zambia	197
Figure 12.24: Poverty Gap Ratio by province and rural/urban, 2006-2010, Zambia	198
Figure 12.25: Residential contribution to poverty by rural/urban, 2010, Zambia	199
Figure 12.26: Provincial contribution to poverty by provinces, 2010, Zambia	201
Figure 12.27: Gini coefficients by rural/urban and province, 2006-2010, Zambia	210

CHAPTER 13: Self-assessed Poverty and Coping Strategies

Figure 13.1: Self-assessed poverty trends, 1996-2010, Zambia	204
Figure 13.2: Main reasons for self-assessed poverty status, 1996-2010, Zambia	209

CHAPTER 14: Housing Characteristics, Household Amenities and Access to Facilities

Figure 14.1:	Percentage distribution of households by tenancy status by rural/urban, 2010 and 2006, Zambia	219
Figure 14.2:	Percentage distribution of households access to safe supply by province 2010 and 2006, Zambia	222
Figure 14.3:	Percentage distribution of households accessing improved drinking water by rural/urban, 2010 and 2006, Zambia	226
Figure 14.4:	Percentage distribution of households accessing improved drinking water by province, 2010 and 2006, Zambia	226
Figure 14.5:	Percentage distribution of households who treat/boiled drinking water by province, 2010 and 2006, Zambia	228
Figure 14.6:	Percentage distribution of households connected to electricity by stratum, 2010, Zambia	229
Figure 14.7:	Percentage distribution of households connected to electricity by province, 2010, Zambia	230
Figure 14.8:	Percentage distribution of households by main type of lighting energy, 2010 and 2006, Zambia	232
Figure 14.9:	Percentage distribution of households using firewood, charcoal and Electricity as main energy source for cooking by rural/urban, 2010 and 2006, Zambia	234
Figure 14.10:	Percentage distribution of households using firewood, charcoal and Electricity as main energy source for cooking by province, 2010 and 2006, Zambia	234
Figure 14.11:	Percentage distribution of households with no toilet facilities, 2010 and 2006, Zambia	238
Figure 14.12:	Percentage distribution of households with improved sanitation by Province, 2010, Zambia	238
Figure 14.13:	Percentage distribution of households with flushing toilets by type of Sewage facilities, rural/urban, 2010, Zambia	239
Figure 14.14:	Percentage distribution of households by main type of garbage disposal, 2010 and 2006, Zambia	241
Figure 14.15:	Percentage distribution of households who know where the nearest facility is, 2010, Zambia	243
Figure 14.16:	Percentage distribution of households within 1km of nearest facilities, Rural/urban, 2010, Zambia	244
Figure 14.17:	Percentage distribution of households within 5km of selected nearest key facilities (of households who know location), 2010 and 2006, Zambia	245
Figure 14.18:	Percentage distribution of households within 5km of nearest school facilities (of households who know location), 2010 and 2006, Zambia	245

CHAPTER 15: Child Health and Nutrition

Figure 15.1:	Proportion of children currently being breastfed by age group in months and urban/rural areas, 2010, Zambia	250
Figure 15.2:	Children aged 12-23 months who were fully vaccinated by province, 2010, Zambia	255
Figure 15.3:	Classification for assessing severity of malnutrition	256
Figure 15.4:	Proportion of stunting by province, 2010, Zambia	258

List of Abbreviations

AES	-	Adult Equivalent Scale
BCG	-	Bacillus Calmete Guerin (Vaccination against Tuberculosis)
CBN	-	Cost of Basic Needs
CSA	-	Census Supervisory Area
CSO	-	Central Statistical Office
CSPRO	-	Census and Survey Processing
DPT	-	Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus
PHANIS	-	Food Security, Health, Agricultural and Nutrition Information System
FGT	-	Foster, Greer and Thorbecke
FNDP	-	Fifth National Development Plan
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
HFCE	-	Household Final Consumption Expenditure
ILO	-	International Labour Organization
LCMS	-	Living Conditions Monitoring Survey
LCMB	-	Living Conditions Monitoring Branch
LSS	-	Large Scale Agricultural Stratum
MDG	-	Millennium Development Goals
MSS	-	Medium Scale Agricultural Stratum
NAC	-	National AIDS Council
NAR	-	Net Attendance Ratio
NAS	-	Non-Agricultural Stratum
NFNC	-	National Food and Nutrition Commission
PIC	-	Price and Income Commission
PS	-	Priority Survey
PPES	-	Probability Proportional to Estimated Size
PRSP	-	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSU	-	Primary Sampling Unit
SAP	-	Structural Adjustment Programme
SAS	-	Statistical Analysis System
SEA	-	Standard Enumeration Area
SSS	-	Small Scale Agricultural Stratum
TB	-	Tuberculosis
TNDP	-	Transitional National Development Plan
ZAMSIF	-	Zambia Social Investment Fund
ZDHS	-	Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

Executive Summary

Chapter 4: GENERAL DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

The Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS) results show that the population of Zambia was 13 million in 2010 and 11.7 million in 2006. The population was mainly concentrated in rural areas, at about 65 per cent, compared to about 35 per cent in urban areas in both years. Copperbelt Province had the largest share of population with 15 per cent, closely followed by Lusaka Province with 13.5 per cent in both years. The most urbanised province was Lusaka Province with above 82.5 per cent of the population living in urban areas in both years.

The survey also showed that the national average household size was about 5.1 in both years. The distribution by province in 2010 showed that the household size ranged from 4.8 in Lusaka and Western Provinces to 5.5 in Central and Luapula Provinces.

The results further showed that the age group with the highest percentage of household heads was 30-34 with about 16.5 per cent in both years.

The percentage of female headed households at national level was about 23 per cent in both years. Western Province had the highest percentage of female headed households with about 35 per cent in both years. The provinces with the lowest percentage of female headed households were Luapula, Copperbelt and Northern, with about 19 per cent each in both years.

The population distribution for the age group 12 years and above by marital status in both 2010 and 2006 showed that about 45 per cent had never been married, about 44 per cent were married, about 1.5 per cent separated, 3 per cent divorced and about 5 per cent widowed.

The percentage of orphans was 15.8 per cent in 2010 compared to 17 per cent in 2006. The distribution by type shows that the majority of the orphans were paternal orphans, 56.5 per cent in 2010 and 60 per cent in 2006, 28.7 per cent were double orphans in 2010, while in 2006 the double orphans were 26 per cent, and about 14.8 per cent were maternal orphans in both years.

The most common cause of death reported by the households for the person who had died 12 months prior to the survey was fever/malaria in both years. Of these deaths 21.7 per cent died of fever/malaria in 2010 compared to 23.4 per cent in 2006. This was followed by cough/cold/chest infections at 7 per cent in 2010 and 6.1 per cent in 2006.

Chapter 5: MIGRATION

The LCMS shows that a total of 252,000 persons or 2 per cent of the population were involved in migration in 2010.

The proportion of migrants in urban areas was slightly higher (3 per cent) than that of rural areas (about 2 per cent) in both 2010 and 2006.

There has been no change in the proportion of persons who migrated, at 2 per cent in both 2006 and 2010.

The proportion of migrants in 2010 was higher in Copperbelt Province (2.7 per cent) and lowest in North-Western Province with 1 per cent.

There were more migrants in the age group 20-29 as opposed to the other younger and older age groups for both males and females in both years.

Western Province had the highest proportion of persons who moved from one rural area to another (51.5 per cent) in 2010, while Southern Province (50 per cent) was the highest in 2006. In the same vein Lusaka Province had the least (3.2 per cent). Urban to urban migration was mostly recorded in Lusaka Province (63.3 per cent) in 2010, while Copperbelt Province was the highest in 2006 with 75

per cent. Luapula Province had the least (8.9 per cent) in 2010, while Western Province had least at 11 per cent in 2006.

The results revealed that most of those who migrated did so because their household head had migrated, at about 25 per cent in both years.

Chapter 6: EDUCATION

The proportion of the population attending school in the age groups 5-6, 7-13, 14-18 and 19-22 years were at 19.1, 82.8, 77.2 and 27 per cent in 2010 respectively. For 2006 the proportions attending school in age groups 5-6, 7-13, 14-18 and 19-22 years were 19, 78, 74 and 25 per cent respectively. School attendance was highest among girls aged 11-13 with 91.7 per cent. Disparities in attendance by sex continue to be observed especially at secondary school and tertiary level with more male than female children attending school. There were also rural-urban differences in school attendance. School attendance was consistently lower in rural than urban areas for all school ages except for the 19-22 age group, which is higher education age.

The net attendance increased by 2.9 per cent between 2006 and 2010 for primary and also increased by 8.4 per cent for secondary school level education. The primary rate increased from 77 per cent in 2006 to 79.9 per cent in 2010 and the secondary rate increased from 36 per cent in 2006 to 44.4 per cent in 2010.

Central Government remains the main provider of education at all levels with about 88 per cent of the school attendants in Government schools. However, the private sector had a significant contribution to education particularly at college and university level in both years.

Chapter 7: HEALTH

Results from the LCMS show that 14.6 per cent of persons in 2010 and 9.2 per cent of persons in 2006 reported an illness in the two weeks preceding the survey. In rural areas, 16.1 per cent of the people reported illness compared to 11.6 per cent of their urban counterparts in 2010. In 2006, 10.3 persons in rural areas and 7.1 persons in urban areas reported illness.

There was not much difference in the proportion of persons reporting illness or injury between the males and females in both years. About 13.6 per cent of the males and 15.5 per cent of the females reported illness or injury in the two-week period prior to the survey in 2010. In 2006, 8.5 per cent males and 9.9 per cent females reported illness.

The age groups that were more prone to illness and injury were 0-4 years and 50 years and above, with 23.9 per cent and 22.6 per cent of the population reporting illness respectively. In 2006, the same age groups had higher proportions of people reporting illness with 17 per cent in each category.

The most common illness reported in Zambia was fever/malaria. The proportion of people suffering from fever/malaria increased from 40 per cent in 2006 to 47 per cent in 2010.

Over 80 per cent of the persons who reported illness had consulted either a Government owned hospital or clinic in both years.

Chapter 8: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF THE POPULATION

Out of the total population aged 12 years and above in 2010, 61.7 per cent constitute the labour force. Of these 43.1 per cent were in paid employment and 10.5 per cent were unpaid family workers, while 8.1 per cent were unemployed. In 2006, 64.3 per cent of 12 years and above constituted the labour force. These were broken down as 43.4 per cent paid employment, 12.1 per cent unpaid family workers and 9.1 per cent unemployed.

In 2006, of all persons aged 12 years and above residing in rural areas, 47.1 per cent were in paid employment, 18.4 per cent were unpaid family workers, 3.4 per cent were unemployed and 26.2 per cent were full time students. In urban areas, on the other hand, 37.3 per cent were paid

employees, 18.6 per cent were unemployed and 28.2 per cent were students. In 2010, the proportions of 12 years and above of rural residents in the labour force were as follows: 46.2 per cent in paid employment, 15.9 per cent unpaid family workers and 27.9 per cent full time students. In urban areas the proportions were 37.3 per cent paid employment, 1.6 per cent unpaid family workers and 18.6 per cent full time students, suggesting that high unemployment is a phenomenon more prevalent in urban than in rural areas.

Among the males aged 12 years and above the labour force participation rate was higher (65.6 per cent) by 6.5 percentage points than that of females in 2010.

The labour force participation rates were exceptionally high in Eastern Province at 70 per cent, while Copperbelt Province had the lowest participation rate at 54 per cent. The trend was similar to that of 2006.

Very high unemployment rates were observed among young persons and reduced with an increase in age in both years. About 30 per cent of all persons in the labour force in the age group 12-19 years were registered to be unemployed in both years.

In 2010, Copperbelt and Lusaka Provinces recorded higher unemployment rates than the other provinces, with 24.5 per cent and 22.3 per cent respectively. Eastern and Northern Provinces recorded the lowest unemployment rates at 4.1 per cent and 4.9 per cent respectively.

The majority of employed persons were engaged in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries accounting for 66.7 per cent of all employed persons in 2010 compared to 71 per cent in the same sector in 2006. The second most popular industrial sectors of employment were Community, Social and Personal Services and Trade Wholesale and Retail Distribution, accounting for 9.8 per cent and 9.2 per cent of all employed persons respectively in 2010. In 2006, the proportions were 9.2 per cent in Trade Wholesale and Retail Distribution, while Community, Social and Personal Services had 6.6 per cent.

At national level in 2010, 53.7 per cent of employed persons were self-employed, while 23.6 per cent were employed as unpaid family workers. Sex differentials indicate that 58.6 per cent and 48.5 per cent of males and females respectively were predominantly self-employed. In 2006, 49.8 per cent of employed persons were self-employed, while 31.8 per cent were unpaid family workers.

In 2010, about 15 per cent of males were employed in the private sector, while 4.9 per cent of females were employed in the private sector.

The proportion of those employed in informal agriculture decreased from 81.6 per cent in 2006 to 76.9 per cent in 2010.

Chapter 9: HOUSEHOLD FOOD PRODUCTION

An estimated 1,631,000 households were engaged in agricultural production in the 2008/2009 agricultural seasons compared to 1,551,952 households reported to be engaged in agricultural production activities during the 2005/2006 agricultural season.

Rural-urban comparisons show that 91 per cent of rural households and 20.5 per cent of urban households were involved in agricultural production activities in 2010, compared to 94 per cent of rural households and 21 per cent of urban households involved in agricultural production in 2006.

The total quantity of maize produced increased from 1.9 million metric tons in 2006 to 2 million metric tons in 2010. In 2010, Eastern Province producing 456,000 metric tons was the highest followed by Central Province with 411,000 metric tons and then Southern Province with 402,000 metric tons.

The overall number of agricultural households owning livestock increased from 422,000 in 2006 to 588,000 in 2010. Of 588,000 households who owned livestock in 2010, 52.6 per cent owned cattle, 57.9 per cent owned goats, 30.1 per cent owned pigs and only 2.9 per cent owned sheep.

The proportion of livestock-owning households owning cattle declined from 62 per cent in 2006 to 53 per cent in 2010. The total number of cattle owned by agricultural households declined from 3 million in 2006 to 2.6 million in 2010, while the number of sheep owned by households declined from 167,000 to 116,000 during the same period.

The number of agricultural households owning poultry increased from 881,000 to 1 million between 2006 and 2010. Among the agricultural households owning poultry, nearly all owned chickens while a small proportion owned other poultry such as ducks, geese and/or guinea fowl. The number of chickens owned by households declined from 15.9 million in 2006 to 14.4 million in 2010.

Chapter 10: HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND ASSETS

The mean monthly income for a Zambian household in 2010 was K1,112,000.

The majority of Zambian households, or approximately 66.8 per cent, had incomes below K800,000.

Male headed households had higher mean monthly incomes compared to female headed households. The mean monthly income for a male headed household was K1,188,000, while the mean monthly income for female headed households was K861,000.

The results show that the mean monthly income increases as the level of education increases. Those who had attained higher levels of education were more likely to earn more than those with lower levels of education.

The average per capita household income, defined as the total household income divided by the number of persons in the household, declined from K152,000 in 2006 to K269,000 in 2010. The male headed households had higher per capita income (K272,000) than the female headed households (K260,000) in 2010. The trend was the same in 2006 with male headed households having a higher per capita income of K154,000 compared to K143,000 for female headed households.

The bottom 50 per cent accounted for 9.1 per cent of the total income, while the top 10 per cent accounted for 52.6 per cent of the income in 2010. In 2006, the poorest 50 per cent of the households accounted for 7.8 per cent of per capita income, while the richest 10 per cent accounted for 51.9 per cent of total per capita income.

The majority of households in 2010 owned a hoe (81 per cent); bed (71.5 per cent); mattress (71.8 per cent); residential building (53.9 per cent); brazier or mbaula (65.6 per cent); axe (62.9 per cent); cellular phone (49.4 per cent); and radio/stereo (47.4 per cent). The proportion of asset ownership was almost the same as in 2006.

Chapter 11: HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

Average monthly per capita expenditure of households increased from K144,014 in 2006 to K226,128 in 2010.

The proportion of expenditure that households apportioned to food increased from 41.9 per cent in 2006 to 48.5 per cent in 2010, while the proportion of expenditure apportioned by households to non-food items decreased from 58.1 per cent in 2006 to 51 per cent in 2010.

Households in rural areas spent more of their expenditure on food items than urban households in both years. In 2010, rural households spent more of their expenditure on food items with 64.8 per cent compared to 58.7 per cent spent on food items in 2006.

About 13.5 per cent of total household expenditure was on account of consumption of own produced food in 2010 compared to 29.5 per cent in 2006.

In 2010, households in Eastern Province (28.1 per cent) had the highest share of own produce followed by Western and Luapula Provinces at about 24 per cent each. In 2006, North-Western Province (46.3 per cent) had the highest share of own produce followed by Western (43.3 per cent) and Southern Provinces (40.8 per cent).

Chapter 12: POVERTY ANALYSIS

The proportion of the population who lived below the poverty line in 2010 was 60.5 per cent compared to 62.8 per cent in 2006.

The rural population of Zambia remained predominantly poor with overall poverty levels at 77.9 per cent as compared to their urban counterparts at 27.5 per cent in 2010. In 2006, 80.3 per cent in rural areas lived below the poverty line, while 29.7 per cent in urban areas lived below the poverty line.

There was a decrease in poverty among rural small scale farmers from 81.5 per cent in 2006 to 79.9 per cent in 2010.

In urban areas, the low cost housing dwellers had the highest incidence of aggregate poverty at 34.5 per cent, followed by medium cost housing dwellers at 8.8 per cent, while the high cost housing dwellers had the lowest incidence at 4.9 per cent in 2010. The pattern was the same as in 2006.

Levels of extreme poverty have continued to remain high especially in the predominantly rural Luapula, Western, Eastern and Northern Provinces in both years. Unlike the other regions, results show a sharp increase in extreme poverty in Luapula Province between 2006 and 2010, from 53.6 per cent to 64.9 per cent. Eastern and Lusaka Provinces also recorded some marginal increase in extreme poverty. The rest of the regions revealed declines in levels of extreme poverty, particularly Central Province, followed by Southern Province.

In 2010, female headed households had 62.4 per cent of the people below the aggregate poverty line, while male headed households had 60.1 per cent. In 2006, female headed households had 67.4 per cent of the people below the aggregate poverty line, while male headed households had 61.7 per cent.

Households with older heads of household were more likely to be below the poverty line, with about 80 per cent of individuals in households with a head 65 years or older falling below the poverty line in both years, as compared to 55 per cent in 2010 and 57.6 per cent in 2006 of individuals in households with a head between 15 and 24 years.

In 2010, the incidence of poverty in households headed by individuals with no education was at 87 per cent, of these 77 per cent were extremely poor. On the other hand, 31 per cent of households headed by individuals with tertiary education lived below the poverty line, of these 9 per cent were extremely poor.

The proportion of poor persons in households with five to six persons reduced from 64 per cent in 2006 to 59.5 per cent in 2010.

Chapter 13: SELF-ASSESSED POVERTY AND COPING STRATEGIES

The proportion of persons defining themselves as being very poor has declined from 40 per cent in 2006 to 38 per cent in 2010.

The proportion of persons defining themselves as being moderately poor declined from 50 per cent in 2006 to 47 per cent in 2010.

In 2010, 46 per cent of the households who identified themselves as being very poor resided in rural areas compared with 23.4 per cent in urban areas. Similarly, in 2006, 47 per cent who perceived themselves to be poor lived in rural areas compared to 26 per cent in urban areas.

The most commonly cited reason for households' perceived poverty status (21.1 per cent in both years) was households' inability to afford agricultural inputs.

In 2010, the majority of households (60 per cent) thought they had been in the same situation as the previous year. About 22.7 per cent of households thought they were better off compared with the previous year. About 16 per cent of households thought they were worse off.

The proportion of households who can afford at least three meals a day increased from 42 per cent in 2006 to 47.3 per cent in 2010. Rural households are the most disadvantaged in terms of the number of meals taken per day in both years.

Lack of money (24.5 per cent) followed by lack of food (21.3 per cent) and change in food prices (19.6 per cent) were the most common shock incidents households experienced in the past 12 months prior to the 2010 survey.

Chapter 14: HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES AND ACCESS TO FACILITIES

Traditional housing is the most common type of dwelling in Zambia. However, the proportions of households occupying traditional dwellings reduced from 66.6 per cent in 2006 to 60 per cent in 2010. The proportion of households living in modern/conventional dwellings increased from 33 per cent in 2006 to 37.7 per cent in 2010.

The proportion of households living in traditional households in rural areas decreased from 90.2 per cent in 2006 to 84 per cent in 2006. In comparison with urban areas the proportions of households who occupied traditional housing units reduced from 22.4 per cent in 2006 to 19.7 per cent in 2010.

Lusaka and Copperbelt Provinces were the only provinces with the majority of households occupying modern/conventional types of dwelling units in both years.

The majority of households, about 71.7 per cent in 2010 and 75.4 per cent in 2006, occupied their own dwellings. Home ownership was higher in rural areas, with 87.9 per cent of households in 2010 and 90.9 per cent in 2006, compared to urban areas with 42.6 per cent in 2010 and 46.4 per cent in 2006.

Renting of houses was most common in urban provinces especially in Lusaka and Copperbelt Provinces in both years.

About 62.3 per cent of households had access to safe water sources in 2010 compared to 58 per cent in 2006.

The percentage of households using kerosene/paraffin for lighting reduced from 40.8 per cent in 2006 to 27.2 per cent in 2010. The proportion using electricity for lighting increased from 19.3 per cent in 2006 to 21.6 per cent in 2010.

The highest proportion of households in urban areas used electricity for lighting energy compared to households in rural areas in both years. Use of electricity for lighting by households in 2010 was highest in Lusaka and Copperbelt Provinces, with 60.4 per cent and 44 per cent respectively.

Overall, electricity was only used by about 16 per cent of the households as a source of energy for cooking in both years. Firewood was a very common source of cooking energy in rural areas in both years. Charcoal was used by the largest percentage of urban households followed by electricity in both years.

About 57 per cent of households used a “dug pit” to dispose of garbage in both years. Digging pits were most common among the urban households while dumping was most common among the rural households in both years.

More than 50 per cent of the households used a pit latrine as a type of toilet in both years. The proportion of households with pit latrines was higher in rural areas than in urban areas. The proportion of households without toilet facilities in Western Province reduced from 53.4 per cent in 2006 to 43.9 per cent in 2010.

Half of the households were within less than 1 kilometre radius of a food market, middle basic school and upper basic school, health facility, a hammer mill and public transport in both years.

Over 50 per cent of households in rural areas were at a distance of over 16 kilometres from a post office, high school, secondary school, in-put market, police station/post and a bank in both years.

All households in urban areas were within 5 kilometres of a food market and public transport in both years.

Chapter 15: CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

A significant increase in exclusive breastfeeding was recorded at national level during the surveys in children under five from 37 per cent in 2006 to 46.7 per cent in 2010.

The proportion of children in rural areas who were breastfed increased to 42.3 per cent in 2010 from 41 per cent in 2006. In rural areas the proportion of children being breastfed also increased to 37 per cent in 2010 from 34.5 per cent in 2006.

The number of children who had three or more meals in a day had increased from 48 per cent in 2006 to 50.5 per cent in 2010.

Children in urban households were on average fed more times than those in rural households in both years.

In 2010, of children who were aged 22-23 months, 91.7 per cent had received vaccination for tuberculosis (BCG), 94.2 per cent had received the DPT vaccine, about 95.5 per cent had received the polio vaccine and 80.7 per cent had received the measles vaccine. This was an improvement compared to 2006.

Central Province reported the highest number of children who had received full vaccination in 2010 with 83.6 per cent, while Eastern Province had the highest in 2006 with 67 per cent.

In 2010, 47 per cent of children aged 3-59 months were stunted (too short for their age), 21.4 per cent were underweight (low weight for their age) and 6.2 per cent were wasted (low weight for their height).

The higher the educational level of the mother of the child, the lower the incidence of stunting, underweight and wasting.

Chapter 16: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Health project was the most wanted project in the communities in 2010. It was desired by 39.9 per cent of the households in 2010 compared to 44.3 per cent in 2006.

In 2010, Roads (49.7 per cent), Health (29.1 per cent) and Education (29.1 per cent) were some of the projects households chose to be improved in their communities.

In 2010, around 50 per cent of households indicated that they would like to see roads improved in their communities. This proportion dropped from 59 per cent in 2006, although it was still the top project to be improved in 2006.

The proportion of urban households stating that they would like roads to be provided increased from 17 per cent in 2006 to 24 per cent in 2010.

In both 2010 and 2006, project/changes related to communication were among the most likely to have taken place in the communities.

The overall proportion of households affirming that the rehabilitation of existing schools had taken place in their communities fell from 26 per cent in 2006 to 15 per cent in 2010.

OVERVIEW ON ZAMBIA

1.1. Introduction

Zambia is a landlocked sub-Saharan country sharing boundaries with Malawi and Mozambique to the east; Zimbabwe, Botswana and Namibia to the south; Angola to the west; and the Democratic Republic of Congo and Tanzania to the north. The country covers a land area of 752,612 square kilometres. It lies between 8° and 18° south latitudes and longitudes 22° and 34° east. About 58 per cent of Zambia's total land area of 39 million hectares is classified as having medium to high potential for agricultural production, but less than half of potential arable land is cultivated. The country is prone to drought due to erratic rainfall, as its abundant water resources remain largely untapped. Zambia has some of the largest copper and cobalt deposits in the world.

1.2. Land and the people

The population of Zambia increased from 5.7 million in 1980 to 7.8 million in 1990. It then increased from 9.9 million in 2000 to 13.1 million in 2010. This gives an annual growth rate of 2.8 per cent between 2000 and 2010, down from 3.2 per cent between 1980 and 1990. The country's average population density is 17.3 persons per square kilometre, while Lusaka Province (hosting the capital city of Lusaka) has the highest average of 100.4 persons per square kilometre.

Although Zambia is endowed with many languages, derived from 73 ethnic groups, there are seven major languages that are used besides English, which is the official language. These are Bemba, Kaonde, Lozi, Lunda, Luvale, Nyanja and Tonga.

1.3. Politics and administration

Politically, Zambia has undergone phases of both multi-partyism and one party rule. The country, which is a former British colony, gained its independence in 1964. Administratively, the country is divided into nine provinces: Central, Copperbelt, Eastern, Luapula, Lusaka, Northern, North-Western, Southern and Western. These provinces are further subdivided into 72 districts.

1.4. Economy

Zambia's economy is heavily dependent on the copper mining industry. However, the majority of the population (65 per cent) lives in rural areas and is dependent on subsistence agriculture for its livelihood. Zambia has in the recent past intensified its economic diversification from copper dependence to other sectors, especially agriculture. Zambia has spelt out its development agenda in the Sixth National Development Plan (SNDP) (2011-2015). Zambia visualises becoming a prosperous middle income country by 2030 (Vision 2030). This is to be achieved through private sector-led broad-based economic growth. Thus Zambia has embarked on the Private Sector Development Programme (PSDP), which is meant to attract both domestic and foreign investment in the various sectors of the economy. This is to be achieved through Zambia's broad macro-

economic and social policies, which include pro-poor economic growth, low inflation, stable exchange rates and financial stability.

Zambia's main export is copper, accounting for over 70 per cent of the country's export earnings. GDP growth has averaged 6.4 per cent for the period between 2006 and 2010. Overall inflation declined from 35.2 per cent at the end of 1996 to 7.9 per cent at the end of 2010.

Table 1.1: Gross Domestic Product (GDP), inflation and exchange rates (1996-2010)

Year	GDP at current prices (K' billions)	GDP at constant 1994 prices (K' billions)	Per capita GDP at current prices (K'000)	Per capita GDP at constant 1994 prices (K'000)	GDP growth rate (%)	Annual inflation rate (%)	Exchange rate
1996	3,950.2	2,328.1	418	246.0	6.9	35.2	1,213
1997	5,140.2	2,404.9	526	246.0	3.3	18.6	1,321
1998	6,027.9	2,360.2	597	233.0	-1.9	30.6	1,765
1999	7,477.7	2,412.7	733	236.0	2.2	20.6	2,417
2000	10,121.3	2,497.6	1,033.6	242.0	3.5	30.1	3,170
2001	13,193.7	2,619.8	1,307.6	248.0	4.9	18.7	3,581
2002	16,324.4	2,706.7	1,568.2	260.0	3.3	26.7	4,307
2003	20,551.1	2,845.5	1,912.7	264.8	5.1	17.2	4,735
2004	25,993.1	2,999.3	2,343.9	270.5	5.4	17.5	4,775
2005	32,041.5	3,159.5	2,800.5	276.1	5.3	15.9	4,463
2006	38,560.8	3,356.1	3,268.2	284.5	6.2	8.2	3,602
2007	46,194.4	3,564.0	3,798.7	293.1	6.2	8.9	4,003
2008	54,839.4	3,766.5	4,378.7	300.7	5.7	16.6	3,746
2009	64,615.6	4,007.7	5,010.2	310.7	6.4	9.9	5,046
2010	77,679.4	4,312.6	5,954.0	330.6	7.6	7.9	4,831

Source: Central Statistical Office – National Accounts & Price Statistics

1.5. Developments in the social sectors

Education indicators have improved over recent years, with increases in primary school enrolment and declines in drop-out rates. For instance, gross enrolment ratios (GER) for grades 1-9 rose from 75.1 per cent in 2000 to 115.8 per cent in 2009, while net enrolment ratios (NER) rose to 102.1 per cent in 2009 from 68.1 per cent in 2000. The completion rate for Grade 9 was 52.7 per cent in 2009 while that for Grade 12 was 19.8 per cent in 2009. These improvements partly reflect the introduction of free primary schooling in 2002 (2009 Educational Statistical Bulletin).

Health indicators have also shown some improvement since the early 1990s. Both rural and urban infant mortality rates fell considerably between 1990 and 2000. The Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS) of 2007 found the HIV and AIDS prevalence to be 14 per cent (ZDHS, 2007).

Maternal mortality worsened during the period 1996-2002. There were 649 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 1996 (ZDHS, 1996). This figure increased to 729 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in the period 2001/2002 (ZDHS, 2002). However, it improved in 2007 as it fell to 591 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births (ZDHS, 2007). Although still high, child mortality has shown signs of decline. Infant mortality was 109 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1996; it declined to 95 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2001/2002 and further to 70 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2007 (ZDHS, 2007). Under-five mortality was 197 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1996, but fell to 168 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2001/2002 and it fell even further to 119 deaths per 1,000 in 2007 (ZDHS, 2007).

SURVEY BACKGROUND AND SAMPLE DESIGN METHODOLOGY

2.1. Survey background

In 1991, the Government of Zambia introduced the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) as the main developmental programme to reform the economy. The programme had its own successes and shortcomings. Some components of the programme, such as privatisation, were implemented at record pace. Others, such as liberalisation of agricultural marketing, did not completely take root. A substantial segment of the population is still adversely affected by the cost of reforming the Zambian economy. It is from this realisation that the Zambian Government and its cooperating partners decided to put in place a monitoring and evaluation mechanism in 1991, which was implemented by conducting the Social Dimensions of Adjustment (SDA) surveys. These surveys were called Priority Surveys I and II (PSI and PSII). PSI was conducted in 1991 while PSII was conducted in 1993. The Living Conditions Monitoring Surveys (LCMS) evolved from the SDA surveys. The Central Statistical Office (CSO) undertook two Living Conditions Monitoring Surveys during the SAP period, namely:

- *The Living Conditions Monitoring Survey I of 1996*
- *The Living Conditions Monitoring Survey II of 1998*

The Zambian Government adopted the Transitional National Development Plan (TNDP) in 2002 covering the period 2002-2005. This is the same period when the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) 2002-2004 was being implemented. As part of the monitoring and evaluation process of these policies and programmes, CSO undertook the following surveys:

- *The Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III of 2002/2003*
- *The Living Conditions Monitoring Survey IV of 2004*

The 2006 and 2010 Living Conditions Monitoring Surveys were mainly designed to help monitor and evaluate the Fifth National Development Plan (FNDP), which spelt out Zambia's main economic developmental programme for the period 2006-2010. The FNDP was part of the longer term programme of the Vision 2030, whose theme is to transform Zambia into "A prosperous middle-income nation by 2030". The theme of the FNDP was "Broad based wealth and job creation through citizenry participation and technological advancement". In December 2006 and February/March 2010, CSO conducted the LCMS.

2.2. Objectives of the Living Conditions Monitoring Surveys

The 2006 and 2010 surveys were mainly intended to monitor and highlight the living conditions of Zambian society. The surveys included a set of priority indicators on poverty and living conditions which are to be measured periodically.

The main objective of the surveys was to help identify and locate the poor during the FNDP period. Specifically, the surveys were meant to provide a basis on which to:

- *Monitor the impact of government policies on the wellbeing of the Zambian population*
- *Monitor the level of poverty and its distribution in Zambia*
- *Provide various users with a set of reliable indicators against which to monitor development*
- *Identify vulnerable groups in society and enhance targeting in policy implementation.*

For the purpose of measuring the above objectives, the LCMS questionnaires covered the following topics:

- Demography and Migration
- Orphan-hood
- Marital Status
- Health
- Education
- Economic Activities
- Income
- Household Agricultural Production, etc.
- Household Expenditure
- Household Assets
- Household Amenities and Housing Conditions
- Household Access to Facilities
- Child Health and Nutrition
- Community Developmental Issues
- Death in Households
- Self-assessed Poverty, Shocks to Household Welfare and Household Coping Strategies.

2.3. Sample design and coverage

It is important to note that the CSO has employed different sample survey methodologies at different times when conducting the surveys. With the exception of the 2002/2003 survey which used a longitudinal sample, all the remaining surveys have used a cross-sectional sample of households. The 2006 and 2010 surveys were designed to cover a representative sample of about 20,000 non-institutionalised private households residing in both rural and urban parts of the country. A total of 1,000 Standard Enumeration Areas (SEAs) were drawn from a total of 16,717 SEAs nationwide in both surveys. Both the 2006 and 2010 surveys were designed to produce reliable estimates at district, rural/urban, province and national levels; hence the large sample.

2.3.1. Sample stratification and allocation

The sampling frame used for the 2006 and 2010 LCMSs was developed from the 2000 Census of Population and Housing. The country is administratively demarcated into nine provinces, which are further divided into 72 districts. The districts are further subdivided into 150 constituencies, which are in turn divided into wards. For the purposes of conducting household based surveys, wards are further divided into Census Supervisory Areas (CSAs), which are further subdivided into Standard Enumeration Areas (SEAs). The SEAs constituted the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs).

In order to have reasonable estimates at district level and at the same time take into account variation in the sizes of the districts, the survey adopted the Optimal Square Root sample allocation method (Leslie Kish, 1987). This approach offers a better compromise between equal and proportional allocation, i.e. small sized strata (districts) are allocated larger samples compared to proportional allocation. However, it should be pointed out that the sample size for the smallest districts was still fairly small; hence the need to examine the confidence intervals for the district-level estimates in order to determine whether the level of precision is adequate. The allocation of the sample points to rural and urban strata was approximately proportional. The distribution of the sample for the LCMS 2006 and LCMS 2010 were initially the same but changed after the latter was adjusted to take into account the precision parameter. Table 2.1 shows the allocation of PSUs in the two surveys.

Table 2.1: Total number of selected SEAs by province, rural/urban, 2006 and 2010, Zambia

Province	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2010	2006	2010	2006	2010
Central	56	55	30	41	86	96
Copperbelt	44	48	100	114	144	162
Eastern	98	76	24	24	122	100
Luapula	64	54	22	22	86	76
Lusaka	28	32	78	84	106	116
Northern	106	97	38	47	144	144
North-Western	60	62	24	28	84	90
Southern	100	93	44	53	144	146
Western	62	48	22	22	84	70
Total Zambia	618	565	382	435	1000	1000

2.3.2. Coverage

In the LCMS 2010, all the 1,000 sampled SEAs were enumerated, representing 100 per cent coverage at national level. However, in the LCMS 2006, 988 SEAs were covered out of the 1,000 selected clusters, representing 99 per cent coverage. North-Western Province had the highest number of clusters that were not enumerated, nine SEAs compared to one SEA each for Copperbelt, Eastern and Southern Provinces.

The non-coverage of SEAs (LCMS 2006) in most cases was due to inaccessibility of some areas due to floods and washed-away bridges, especially in North-Western Province. Post-stratification adjustment of the weights was done in order to compensate for non-coverage of SEAs.

The household response rate was calculated as the ratio of originally selected households with completed interviews over the total number of households selected. The household response rate was also generally very high with a national average of 98 per cent of the originally selected households for both survey periods. The household selection technique allows for a systematic method of replacing non-responding households.

Table 2.2: Total number of selected and enumerated SEAs and household response rate by province, 2006 and 2010, Zambia

Province	Selected SEAs		Enumerated SEAs		Per cent enumerated SEAs		Per cent household response rate	
	2006	2010	2006	2010	2006	2010	2006	2010
Central	86	96	86	96	100	100	97	98
Copperbelt	144	162	143	162	99	100	97	97
Eastern	122	100	121	100	99	100	98	99
Luapula	86	76	86	76	100	100	97	98
Lusaka	106	116	106	116	100	100	97	98
Northern	144	144	144	144	100	100	97	98
North-Western	84	90	75	90	89	100	99	99
Southern	144	146	143	146	99	100	99	98
Western	84	70	84	70	100	100	98	100
Total Zambia	1000	1000	988	1000	99	100	98	98

2.3.3. Sample selection

The 2006 and 2010 surveys employed a two-stage stratified cluster sample design, whereby during the first stage, 1,000 SEAs were selected with Probability Proportional to Estimated Size (PPES) within the respective strata. The measure of size used was population figures taken from the frame developed from the 2000 Census of Population and Housing. During the second stage, households were systematically selected from an enumeration area listing. The survey was designed to provide reliable estimates at the district, provincial, rural/urban and national levels.

2.3.4. Selection of Standard Enumeration Areas (SEAs)

The SEAs in each stratum were selected as follows:

- (i) Calculating the sampling interval (I) of the stratum.

$$I = \frac{\sum M_i}{a}$$

Where:

$\sum M_i$ = the total stratum size

a = the number of SEAs allocated to the stratum

- (ii) Calculating the cumulated size of the cluster (SEA)
- (iii) Calculating the sampling numbers R, R+I, R+2I... R+(A-1) I, where R is the random start number between 1 and I
- (iv) Comparing each sampling number with the cumulated sizes.

The first SEA with a cumulated size that was greater or equal to the random number was selected. The subsequent selection of SEAs was achieved by comparing the sampling numbers to the cumulated sizes of SEAs in the same manner.

2.3.5. Selection of households

During the 2006 and 2010 surveys, listing of all the households in the selected SEAs was done before a sample of households to be interviewed was drawn. In the case of rural SEAs, households were listed and stratified according to the scale of their agricultural

activity. Therefore, there were four explicit strata created at the second sampling stage in each rural SEA: the Small Scale Agricultural Stratum (SSS), the Medium Scale Agricultural Stratum (MSS), the Large Scale Agricultural Stratum (LSS) and the Non-Agricultural Stratum (NAS). For the purposes of the surveys, seven, five and three households were selected from the SSS, MSS and NAS respectively. The large scale households were selected on a 100 per cent basis. The urban SEAs were explicitly stratified into low cost, medium cost and high cost areas based on CSO's and local authorities' classification of residential areas.

From each rural and urban SEA, 15 and 25 households were selected respectively. However, the number of rural households selected in some cases exceeded the prescribed sample size of 15 households depending on the availability of large scale farming households.

The selection of households from various strata was preceded by assigning each listed household with sampling serial numbers. The circular systematic sampling method was used to select households. The method assumes that households are arranged in a circle (G. Kalton, 1983) and the following relationship applies:

$$\text{Let } N = nk$$

Where:

N = total number of households assigned sampling serial numbers in a stratum

n = total desired sample size to be drawn from a stratum in an SEA

k = the sampling interval in a given SEA calculated as $k=N/n$.

2.4. Data collection

Data collection for the 2006 and 2010 surveys was done during December and February/March respectively. This was done by way of personal interviews using a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire was designed to collect information on the various aspects of the living conditions of the households.

In 2010, field work involved 18 master trainers, 125 supervisors and 500 enumerators.

NUMBER OF FIELD WORKERS			
Year	Master Trainer	Supervisors	Enumerators
2006	15	125	500
2010	18	125	500

2.5. Estimation procedure

2.5.1. Sample weights

Due to the disproportionate allocation of the sample points to various strata, sampling weights are required to correct for differential representation of the sample at the national and sub-national levels. The weights of the sample are in this case equal to the inverse of the product of the two selection probabilities employed at each stage of selection.

Therefore, the probability of selecting an SEA was calculated as follows:

$$P_{hi}^1 = \frac{a_h M_{hi}}{\sum_i M_{hi}}$$

Where:

P_{hi}^1 = the first selection probability of SEAs

a_h = the number of SEAs selected in stratum **h**

M_{hi} = the size (in terms of the population count) of the **i**th SEA in stratum **h**

$\sum_i M_{hi}$ = the total size of the stratum **h** ($i = 1, 2, 3 \dots n$)

The selection probability of the household was calculated as follows:

$$P_{hi}^2 = \frac{n_{hi}}{N_{hi}}$$

Where:

P_{hi}^2 = the second selection probability of selecting households

n_{hi} = the number of households selected from the **i**th SEA of **h** stratum

N_{hi} = the total number of households listed in an SEA.

Therefore, the SEA specific sample weight was calculated as follows:

$$W'_{hi} = \frac{1}{P_{hi}^1 \times P_{hi}^2}$$

W'_{hi} is called the PPS sample weight. In the case of rural SEAs which have more than one second stage stratum, the first selection probability is multiplied with separate stratum-specific second stage selection probabilities. Therefore, the number of weights in each rural SEA depends on the number of second stage strata available.

2.5.2. Post-stratification adjustment

The LCMS 2006 and the LCMS 2010 collected data on all usual household members in section 1 of the questionnaire. The weighted sum of the total number of household members (household size) is supposed to give a fairly good and accurate estimate of the current population in a particular domain such as district, province, rural/urban and national level for which this survey was designed. The expression which is used to obtain the population total based on the base-weights is as follows:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_h \sum_i \sum_j w'_{hi} * y_{hij}$$

Where $\mathbf{Y}$ = the population based on base-weights

w'_{hi} = the weight of the sample households in the i^{th} SEA of stratum h

y_{hij} = the household size (y) of the j^{th} sample household with the i^{th} SEA of stratum h

The weighted results generated by both the LCMS 2006 and the LCMS 2010 underestimated the total population when compared to the CSO projected population. This was mainly due to under-coverage of households during listing and the lack of updating the cartographic frame to reflect population growth over time. Therefore, the base-weights were adjusted to reflect the 2006 and 2010 population projections. The procedure for adjusting the weights based on population projections is given below:

$$r = \frac{Y_{proj}}{\hat{Y}}$$

Where r = adjustment factor

Y_{proj} = the Projected Population of the domain (district) from the Census 2000 Projections Report

$$w_{hi} = w'_{hi} * r$$

where w_{hi} = the adjusted final household weight.

2.5.3. Estimation process

In order to correct for differential representation, all estimates generated from the 2006 and 2010 LCMS data were weighted expressions. Therefore, if y_{hij} is an observation on variable $\mathbf{Y}$ for the j^{th} household in the i^{th} SEA of the h^{th} stratum, then the estimated total for the h^{th} stratum is expressed as follows:

$$\hat{Y}_h = \sum_{i=1}^{a_h} w_{hi} \sum_{j=1}^{n_h} y_{hij}$$

Where:

Y_h = the estimated total for the h^{th} stratum

$i = 1$ to a_h : the number of selected clusters in the stratum (where a is the cluster)

$j = 1$ to n_h : the number of sample households in the stratum (where n is the number of sample households in the stratum)

In order to get the national, provincial or district estimates the following estimator is used:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{h=1}^n Y_h$$

Where:

$\hat{Y}$ = the national total estimate
n = the number of strata in a domain.

2.6. Data processing and analysis

Data processing for both 2006 and 2010 surveys took place immediately after data collection was completed. Data entry in both surveys was decentralised, data was entered in all nine provinces and, to ensure high quality data sets were delivered, a double entry system was deployed in both cases. In the case of LCMS 2006 data was first entered by Provincial Data Entry Operators and then the same files were verified on a 100 per cent basis by re-entering the same questionnaires by a different set of Data Entry Operators based at CSO headquarters. Similarly, for LCMS 2010 a double-blind system was used; Provincial Data Entry Operators entered the questionnaires, then the Data Entry Operators based at headquarters entered the same questionnaires but maintained a different set of data files. Subsequently, these files were compared until they matched one to one on the valid values that were keyed in. After data entry, the data were subjected to extensive checks on their validity and consistency in order to facilitate analysis by commonly used statistical software. A master version of the files has been maintained in ASCII, since it is the universal standard readable format by other software. However, CSO distributes data sets in SAS, Stata, SPSS and ASCII formats depending on the clients' choice.

2.7. Limitations of the Living Conditions Monitoring Surveys

The major limitation of the 2006 and 2010 LCMSs was the use of the 2000 Census frame that was not updated to reflect the current population.

The 2006 and 2010 surveys used cross-sectional survey methodology when measuring core welfare indicators as opposed to longitudinal methods.

Other specific limitations have been highlighted in their respective chapters and also in the index.

GENERAL CONCEPTS & DEFINITIONS

3.1. Introduction

The concepts and definitions used in this report conform to the standard used in household surveys. These definitions are the same as those used in the previous Living Conditions Monitoring Surveys (LCMS). Specific definitions are given within their relevant chapters.

3.2. General concepts and definitions

Building A building was defined as any independent structure comprising one or more rooms or other spaces, covered by a roof and usually enclosed with external walls or dividing walls, which extend from the foundation to the roof.

For the purpose of the survey, partially completed structures were considered as buildings if they were used for living purposes. In rural areas, huts belonging to one household and grouped on the same premises were considered as one building.

Housing Unit In this survey any structure which was occupied by one or more households at the time of the survey was treated as a housing unit. A housing unit was defined as an independent place of abode intended for habitation by one or more households.

Household A household was defined as a group of persons who normally eat and live together. These people may or may not be related by blood, but make common provision for food and other essentials for living. A household may comprise several members and in some cases may have only one member.

Usual Member of the Household In all the Living Conditions Monitoring Surveys, the *de jure* approach was adopted for collecting data on household composition as opposed to the *de facto* approach which only considers those household members present at the time of enumeration. The *de jure* definition relies on the concept of usual residence.

A usual member of a household was considered to be one who had been living with a household for at least six months prior to the survey. Newly married couples were regarded as usual members of the household even if one or both of them had been in the household for less than six months. Newborn babies of usual members were also considered as usual members of the household.

Members of the household who were at boarding schools or temporarily away from the household, e.g. away on seasonal work, in hospital, visiting relatives or friends, but who normally live and eat together, were included in the list of usual members of the household.

Head of Household This is the person all members of the household regard as the head and who normally makes day-to-day decisions concerning the running of the household. The head of the household could be male or female.

In cases of shared accommodation and the persons or families sharing were identified as separate households, the enumerator had to find out who was the head of the separate households. If they were identified as one household and the household members could not identify or consider one person as being the head, the oldest person had to be taken as the head. In polygamous households, the husband was assigned to the most senior wife's household if the wives were identified as separate households. This was done to avoid double counting. In this case the second spouse automatically became the head of her household.

Background Variables The analysis in this report uses seven main background variables:

- *Province*
- *Residence (rural and urban)*
- *Sex of head of household*
- *Stratum*
- *Socio-economic group*
- *Poverty status*
- *Age group.*

Residence Urban area: Central Statistical Office defines an urban area mainly by two criteria:

- (i) *Population size*
- (ii) *Economic activity.*

An urban area is one with minimum population size of 5,000 people. In addition, the main economic activity of the population must be non-agricultural, such as wage employment. Finally, the area must have basic modern facilities, such as piped water, tarred roads, post office, police post/station, health centre, etc.

Stratum Survey households were classified into different strata, based on the type of residential area in urban areas and on the scale of agricultural activities in rural areas. The urban areas were pre-classified while the rural strata were established during the listing stage at the level of each household. These same groupings were used to stratify urban and rural households during the sampling process, urban strata being defined at the first stage and rural households at the second stage.

The presentation of results in this report uses seven strata as follows:

➤ **Rural Areas:**

- Small-scale agricultural households
- Medium scale agricultural households
- Large-scale agricultural households
- Non-agricultural households

➤ **Urban Areas:**

- Low cost housing residential areas
- Medium cost housing residential areas
- High cost housing residential areas.

These seven groups are mutually exclusive, and hence any given household belongs to one and only one stratum. The reader should note that within urban areas these strata constitute sampling domains which refer to areas rather than individual households. Therefore, a poor household can be living in a high cost housing area (an example might be servants' quarters), or a rich person may live in a low cost area.

Socio-Economic Group All persons aged 12 years and above were assigned a socio-economic status. These socio-economic groupings were based on the main current economic activity, occupation, employment status and sector of employment.

In total 11 socio-economic groups were specified as follows:

- *Subsistence farmers, i.e. those whose main current economic activity was farming and whose occupational code indicated subsistence agricultural and fishery workers, ISCO code 6210, forestry workers ISCO code 6141, fishery workers, hunters and trappers, ISCO codes 6151, 6152, 6154 respectively.*
- *Commercial farmers, i.e. those whose main current economic activity was farming and whose occupational code indicated market oriented agricultural and fishery workers, ISCO codes 6111-4, market oriented animal producers, ISCO codes 6121-29, market oriented crop and animal producers, ISCO code 6130.*
- *Government employees, comprising both Central and Local Government employees.*
- *Parastatal employees were those employees who worked for firms/companies which were partly or wholly owned/controlled by Government.*
- *Formal sector private employees, i.e. those whose employment status was private employee, and whose employment was in the formal sector, meaning that they were entitled to paid leave or pension or other social security, or more than five people were employed at their workplace.*
- *Informal sector employees, i.e. those whose employment status was private employee, and whose employment was in the informal sector, meaning that they were not entitled to paid leave and pension and that fewer than five people were employed at their workplace.*
- *Self-employed outside agriculture, i.e. their employment status was self-employed and their main current economic activity was running a non-farming business.*
- *Unpaid family worker, based on employment status.*
- *Workers not elsewhere classified, based on employment status.*
- *Unemployed were those who were neither working nor running a business, but were looking for work or means to do business, or neither working nor running a business and not looking for work or means to do business, but available and wishing to do so.*

- *Inactive persons were those whose main current activity was full time student, full time homemaker, retired or unable to work because of old age or for reasons of ill health or disability.*

There is no one to one relationship between the classification of agricultural activities in the variable stratum and the variable socio-economic group. In the case of stratum the households were classified during the listing stage into three agricultural strata according to certain criteria relating to the household as a whole. In the case of socio-economic group the person was classified according to the individual's main current economic activity and occupational code, based on information from each person.

Even though most subsistence farming households were classified as belonging to the small scale agricultural stratum, individuals from the small scale agricultural stratum do not necessarily engage in subsistence farming only but could also engage in market oriented farming. Likewise, commercial farmers may be drawn from all the four farming strata formed during the listing. It cannot be deduced that being classified as a commercial farmer in the socio-economic groupings is the same as belonging to the medium scale and large scale farming strata.

Poverty Status All households and household members were assigned a poverty status based on their household consumption expenditure. Each member of a household was assigned the same poverty status based on the household's adult equivalent consumption expenditure.

The households and individuals were classified as non-poor, moderately poor or extremely poor. The construction of the different poverty lines is described in detail in Chapter 12.

3.3. Conventions

The following conventions are adopted for this publication.

- *Most percentages and proportions are presented to the first decimal place in the 2010 LCMS. However, in some previous LCMSs the general rounding rules were applied. Thus, when summing up percentages, the total will not always be 100 percent.*
- *When obtaining total population and household figures, the numbers are rounded to the nearest 1,000, following the general rounding rules.*
- *In the 2010 LCMS we included a missing values column in the tables.*
- *- Means no observation.*

GENERAL DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1. Introduction

The demographic characteristics of any country are important in understanding the living conditions of the people through the impact they may have on the prevailing socio-economic situation.

Furthermore, data on the demographic characteristics provide background information and the framework necessary for the understanding of other aspects of the population, including economic activity, poverty and food security. For instance, information on all aspects of the living conditions of the population become more useful when disaggregated by demographic characteristics such as age, sex and geographical areas.

The LCMS 2010 collected data on the following demographic characteristics:

- *Population size, age, sex and geographical distribution*
- *Household size and headship*
- *Marital status*
- *Disability*
- *Orphanhood*
- *Deaths in households.*

4.2. Population size and distribution

Table 4.1 shows the population distribution by province and rural/urban. The population of Zambia increased from an estimated 11.7 million in 2006 to 13.1 million in 2010, an increase of 12 per cent.

Rural/urban analysis shows that over 65 per cent of the population resided in rural areas, a proportion that has remained almost unchanged since 2006. Results show that there was an increase in the proportion of people residing in urban areas of North-Western Province.

The most urbanised provinces are Copperbelt (80 per cent) and Lusaka (83 per cent). The least urbanised provinces with approximately 90 per cent of the population living in rural areas are Eastern and Luapula (see Figure 4.1).

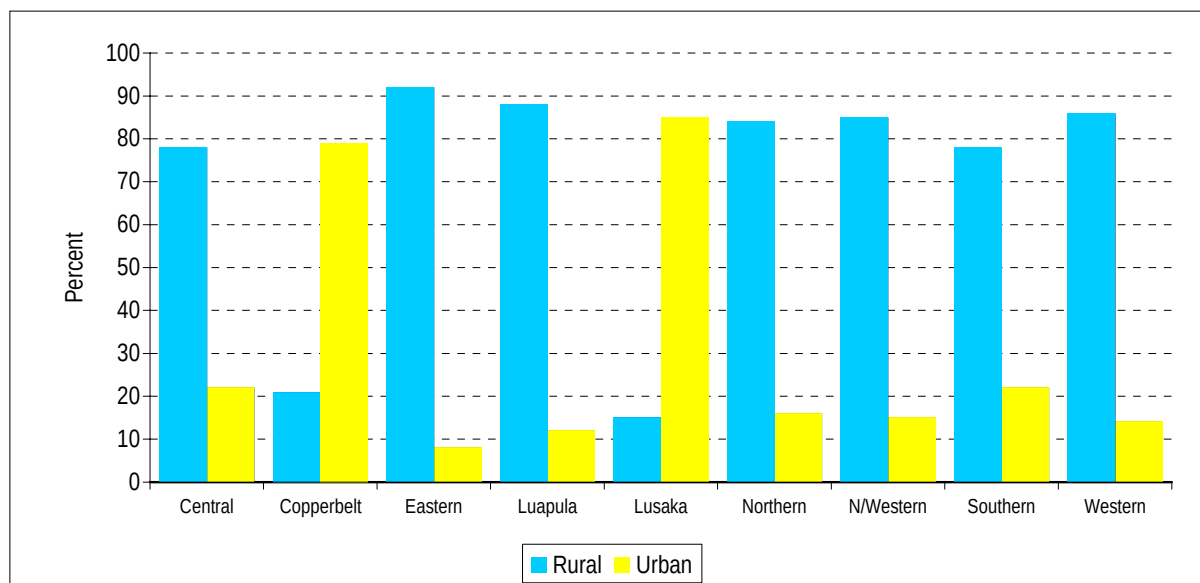
Analysis by province shows that the population of Copperbelt Province increased from 1,786,000 in 2006 to 1,956,000 in 2010, a 1 percentage point rise. The population of Lusaka Province also increased from 1,641,000 in 2006 to 1,768,000 in 2010. The province with the lowest population was North-Western estimated at 6 per cent.

Table 4.1a: Percentage distribution of population by province, rural/urban, 2010, Zambia

2010					
Province	Number of persons (000s)	Percentage share	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	Total
Central	1,387	10.6	76.8	23.2	100
Copperbelt	1,956	15.0	20.4	79.6	100
Eastern	1,792	13.7	90.6	9.4	100
Luapula	1,064	8.1	89.0	11.0	100
Lusaka	1,768	13.5	17.5	82.5	100
Northern	1,662	12.7	85.4	14.6	100
North-Western	758	5.8	80.7	19.3	100
Southern	1,687	12.9	77.4	22.6	100
Western	989	7.6	86.3	13.7	100
All Zambia	13,064	100	65.3	34.7	100

Table 4.1b: Percentage distribution of population by province, rural/urban, 2006, Zambia

2006					
Province	Number of persons (000s)	Percentage share	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	Total
Central	1,222	10	78	22	100
Copperbelt	1,783	15	21	79	100
Eastern	1,604	14	92	8	100
Luapula	929	8	88	12	100
Lusaka	1,641	14	15	85	100
Northern	1,483	13	84	16	100
North-Western	709	6	85	15	100
Southern	1,453	12	78	22	100
Western	887	8	86	14	100
Total Zambia	11,711	100	65	35	100

Figure 4.1: Percentage distribution of population by province and rural/urban, 2010, Zambia

4.3. Age and sex distribution of the population

Table 4.2 shows the distribution by five-year age group across male and female populations. The distribution across ages has the expected pyramidal shape, with the largest proportion of the population concentrated in the younger cohorts (see Figure 4.2). Indeed, 66 per cent of the population are below the age of 25 , and over 30 per cent are between the ages of 5 and 15. These trends are similar to those found in the 2006 LCMS.

Table 4.2a: Percentage distribution of population by age group and sex, 2010, Zambia

Age group	2010			Number of persons (000s)
	Male	Female	Both	
0 - 4	13.7	13.3	13.5	1,766
5 - 9	15.9	15.5	15.7	2,051
10 - 14	14.7	14.2	14.4	1,887
15 -19	12.5	12.9	12.7	1,660
20 -24	9.1	10.1	9.6	1,257
25 - 29	7.8	8.6	8.2	1,071
30 - 34	6.6	6.2	6.4	832
35 - 39	5.5	5.0	5.2	684
40 - 44	3.8	3.6	3.7	482
45 - 49	2.9	3.0	2.9	385
50 - 54	2.3	2.2	2.3	296
55 - 59	1.6	1.6	1.6	206
60 -64	1.2	1.4	1.3	171
65 +	2.4	2.4	2.4	315
Total	100	100	100	13,064

Table 4.2b: Percentage distribution of population by age group and sex, 2006, Zambia

Age group	2006			Number of persons (000s)
	Male	Female	Both	
0-4	13	13	12	1,514
5-9	16	15	15	1,858
10-14	15	15	15	1,723
15-19	12	12	13	1,417
20-24	9	11	11	1,200
25-29	8	9	8	982
30-34	7	7	7	780
35-39	5	5	5	600
40-44	4	4	4	434
45-49	3	3	3	343
50-54	2	2	2	239
55-59	2	2	2	184
60-64	1	1	1	147
65+	3	2	2	288
Total	100	100	100	11,711

Figure 4.2: Percentage distribution of the population by age group, 2010, Zambia

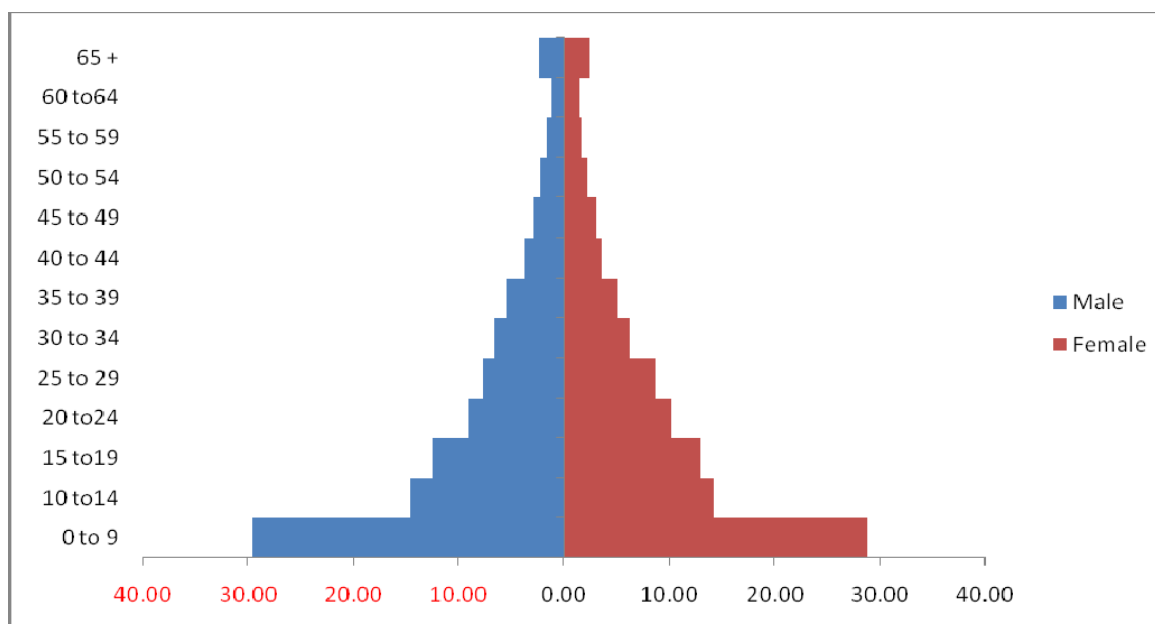


Figure 4.3: Percentage distribution of the population by age and sex, 2010, Zambia

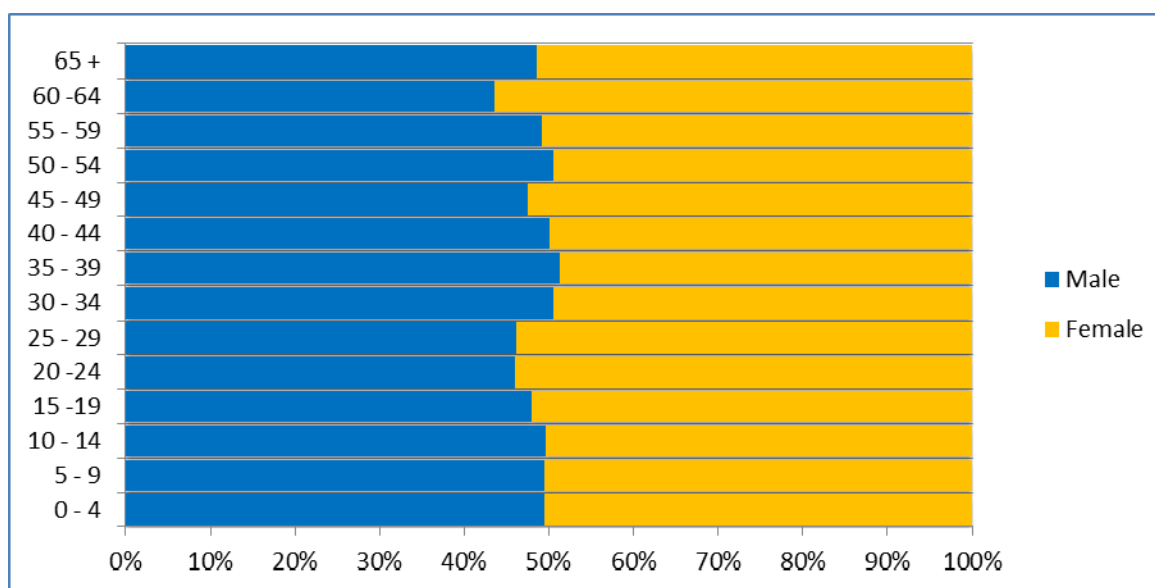


Table 4.3 shows the population distribution by socio-economic strata and residence. The table shows that small scale farmers make up 59 per cent of the total population, while persons from households engaging in medium and large scale farming constitute less than 3 per cent of the entire population. In the cities, the majority of the urban population lives in low cost areas. Of the entire population, this accounts for 26 per cent. People living in medium or high cost areas make up 9 per cent of the total population.

The population distribution in rural areas has remained largely unchanged since 2006; however, in urban areas there is a slight trend towards higher cost areas. In 2006, 7 per cent lived in medium or high cost areas, whereas 9 per cent did so in 2010.

Table 4.3a: Percentage distribution of the population by stratum, 2010, Zambia

2010			
Residence	Stratum	Number of persons (000s)	Percentage share
Rural	Total	8,535	65.3
	Small scale	7,702	59.0
	Medium scale	306	2.3
	Large scale	10	0.1
	Non-agricultural	515	3.9
Urban	Total	4,529	34.7
	Low cost	3,353	25.7
	Medium cost	771	5.9
	High cost	405	3.1
All Zambia		13,064	100

Table 4.3b: Percentage distribution of the population by stratum, 2006, Zambia

2006			
Residence	Stratum	Number of persons (000s)	Percentage share
Rural	Total	7,612	65
	Small scale	6,981	59.6
	Medium scale	268	2.3
	Large scale	9	0.1
	Non-agricultural	354	3.0
Urban	Total	4,099	35
	Low cost	3,295	28.1
	Medium cost	489	4.2
	High cost	315	2.7
All Zambia		11,711	100

Table 4.4 presents the population distribution further disaggregated by rural/urban and age group. It shows that 51 per cent of the population are female and 49 per cent are male, both in urban and rural areas.

Table 4.4: Percentage distribution of the population by rural/urban and age group, 2010, Zambia

Age group	Rural						Urban					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	%	Number (000s)	%	Number (000s)	%	Number (000s)	%	Number (000s)	%	Number (000s)	%	Number (000s)
0–4	48.9	610	51.1	637	100	1,247	50.9	264	49.1	255	100	519
5–9	50.2	728	49.8	723	100	1,451	47.8	287	52.2	313	100	600
10–14	50.2	642	49.8	636	100	1,278	48.3	294	51.7	315	100	609
15–19	48.9	516	51.1	538	100	1,053	46.3	281	53.7	326	100	607
20–24	46.6	347	53.4	398	100	745	45.2	232	54.8	281	100	513
25–29	46.5	291	53.5	334	100	624	45.7	204	54.3	242	100	446
30–34	49.4	242	50.6	248	100	490	52.1	179	47.9	164	100	343
35–39	50.7	211	49.3	206	100	417	52.1	139	47.9	128	100	267
40–44	46.3	140	53.7	162	100	301	56.4	102	43.6	79	100	181
45–49	47.6	119	52.4	131	100	250	47.3	64	52.7	71	100	135
50–54	50.5	95	49.5	94	100	189	50.4	54	49.6	53	100	107
55–59	47.0	63	53.0	71	100	133	52.9	39	47.1	34	100	73
60–64	40.9	49	59.1	71	100	121	50.1	25	49.9	25	100	50
65+	48.7	114	51.3	121	100	235	48.0	39	52.0	42	100	80
Total	48.8	4,167	51.2	4,368	100	8,535	48.6	2,202	51.4	2,328	100	4,529

Table 4.5 shows the population distribution by relationship of the individual to the head of household. The results show that there were about 2.5 million heads of household and this accounted for 19 per cent of the total population. The majority of household members are categorised as children of the household head, accounting for half of the population.

Table 4.5a: Percentage distribution of the population by relationship to the household head, 2010, Zambia

Relationship to the head of household	Number of persons (000s)	Percentage share
Head	2,488	19.0
Spouse	1,781	13.6
Own child	6,303	48.2
Step-child	130	1.0
Adopted child	19	0.1
Grandchild	989	7.6
Brother/sister	319	2.4
Cousin	74	0.6
Niece/nephew	564	4.3
Brother-/sister-in-law	176	1.3
Parent	52	0.4
Parent-in-law	29	0.2
Other relative	73	0.6
Maid/nanny/house servant	13	0.1
Non-relative	43	0.3
Missing relationship	13	0.1
All Zambia	13,064	100

Table 4.5b: Percentage distribution of the population by relationship to the household head, 2006, Zambia

Relationship to the head of household	Number of persons (000s)	Percentage share
Head	2,283	19.5
Spouse	1,631	13.9
Own child	5,743	49.0
Step-child	115	1.0
Adopted child	11	0.1
Grandchild	807	6.9
Brother/sister	312	2.7
Cousin	60	0.5
Niece/nephew	429	3.7
Brother-/sister-in-law	147	1.3
Parent	43	0.4
Parent-in-law	26	0.2
Other relative	71	0.6
Maid/nanny/house servant	9	0.1
Non-relative	25	0.2
Total Zambia	11,711	100

The distribution of male and female populations across rural and urban areas tends to be broadly similar across provinces, with marginally larger female populations in most provinces, and substantially larger female populations in Southern and Western Provinces (see Figure 4.4). The exception to this trend is found in the rural areas of the more urbanised provinces – Lusaka and Copperbelt – where in the rural areas the male population is more in line with the female population. Table 4.6 details the results shown in Figure 4.4. The total female population is slightly larger than the male population in 2010.

Figure 4.4: Percentage distribution of the population by sex and rural/urban, 2010, Zambia

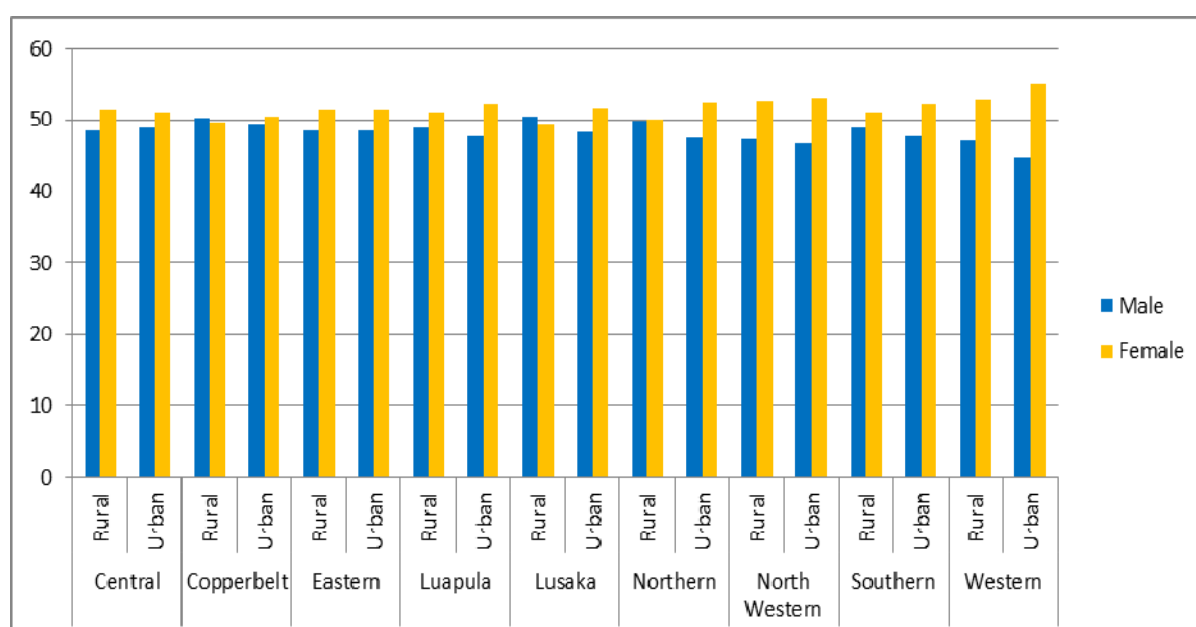


Table 4.6a: Percentage distribution of the population by province, rural/urban and sex, 2010, Zambia

2010					
Residence	Rural/Urban	Male	Female	Total	Population (000s)
Central	Total	48.7	51.3	100	1,387
	Rural	48.6	51.4	100	1,064
	Urban	48.9	51.1	100	322
Copperbelt	Total	49.8	50.2	100	1,956
	Rural	50.3	49.7	100	399
	Urban	49.6	50.4	100	1,558
Eastern	Total	48.5	51.5	100	1,792
	Rural	48.5	51.5	100	1,623
	Urban	48.6	51.4	100	169
Luapula	Total	48.9	51.1	100	1,064
	Rural	49.0	51.0	100	947
	Urban	47.8	52.2	100	118
Lusaka	Total	48.8	51.2	100	1,768
	Rural	50.4	49.6	100	309
	Urban	48.4	51.6	100	1,459
Northern	Total	49.6	50.4	100	1,662
	Rural	49.9	50.1	100	1,420
	Urban	47.6	52.4	100	242
North-Western	Total	47.3	52.7	100	758
	Rural	47.4	52.6	100	612
	Urban	46.9	53.1	100	146
Southern	Total	48.7	51.3	100	1,687
	Rural	49.0	51.0	100	1,307
	Urban	47.8	52.2	100	380
Western	Total	46.9	53.1	100	989
	Rural	47.2	52.8	100	854
	Urban	44.8	55.2	100	136
All Zambia	Total	48.7	51.3	100	13,064
	Rural	48.8	51.2	100	8,535
	Urban	48.6	51.4	100	4,529

Table 4.6b: Percentage distribution of the population by province, rural/urban and sex, 2006, Zambia

2006					
Residence	Rural/Urban	Male	Female	Total	Population (000s)
Central	Total	50	50	100	1,222
	Rural	50	50	100	950
	Urban	50	50	100	272
Copperbelt	Total	50	50	100	1,783
	Rural	51	49	100	371
	Urban	49	51	100	1,412
Eastern	Total	49	51	100	1,604
	Rural	50	50	100	1,473
	Urban	49	51	100	131
Luapula	Total	50	50	100	929
	Rural	50	50	100	815
	Urban	47	53	100	115
Lusaka	Total	49	51	100	1,641
	Rural	50	50	100	254
	Urban	49	51	100	1,387
Northern	Total	49	51	100	1,483
	Rural	49	51	100	1,242
	Urban	49	51	100	240
North-Western	Total	48	52	100	709
	Rural	48	52	100	602
	Urban	51	49	100	107
Western	Total	49	51	100	1,453
	Rural	49	51	100	1,139
	Urban	49	51	100	314
Southern	Total	47	53	100	887
	Rural	47	53	100	766
	Urban	47	53	100	121
All Zambia	Total	49	51	100	11,711
	Rural	49	51	100	7,612
	Urban	49	51	100	4,099

4.4. Household distribution by size and headship

Table 4.7 shows the distribution of households by province and rural/urban. At the time of the survey, there were around 2,491,000 households in Zambia, of which 64 per cent were living in rural areas and the other 36 per cent in urban areas. This is 208,000 households more than in 2006. Copperbelt and Lusaka, the most urbanised of the provinces, have the highest number of households – 15 per cent each. North-Western Province contains the smallest proportion, just 5.5 per cent of all Zambian households.

Lusaka, the most urbanised of all provinces, has slightly decreased its urbanisation level over the four years between surveys, from 85 to 82 per cent. In contrast, most of the predominantly rural provinces (except Luapula and Northern) have displayed a modest trend towards urbanisation.

Table 4.7a: Distribution of households by province and rural/urban, 2010, Zambia

Province	2010				Household Total
	Number of households (000s)	Percentage share	Rural	Urban	
Central	250	10.0	75.1	24.9	100
Copperbelt	369	14.8	20.8	79.2	100
Eastern	342	13.7	90.1	9.9	100
Luapula	191	7.7	89.0	11.0	100
Lusaka	366	14.7	17.8	82.2	100
Northern	318	12.8	85.7	14.3	100
North-Western	138	5.5	80.0	20.0	100
Southern	311	12.5	74.5	25.5	100
Western	205	8.2	86.6	13.4	100
All Zambia	2,491	100	64.2	35.8	100

Table 4.7b: Distribution of households by province and rural/urban, 2006, Zambia

Province	2006				Household Total
	Number of households (000s)	Percentage share	Rural	Urban	
Central	226	10	76	24	100
Copperbelt	338	15	22	78	100
Eastern	320	14	92	8	100
Luapula	178	8	88	12	100
Lusaka	333	15	15	85	100
Northern	296	13	85	15	100
North-Western	131	6	84	16	100
Southern	284	12	77	23	100
Western	176	8	88	12	100
All Zambia	2,283	100	65	35	100

Table 4.8 shows the distribution of households by residence and strata. The table shows that 57 per cent of all households were categorised as small scale farming households. Some 5 per cent of households resided in rural areas but did not engage in agriculture. Households residing in urban areas constituted 36 per cent of all households, with the largest share being located in low cost areas, 26 per cent.

Table 4.8a: Percentage distribution of households by stratum, 2010, Zambia

2010			
Residence	Stratum	Number of households (000s)	Percentage share
Rural	Total	1,600.3	64.2
	Small scale	1,425.5	57.2
	Medium scale	41.0	1.6
	Large scale	1.2	0.0
	Non-agricultural	132.6	5.3
Urban	Total	890.6	35.8
	Low cost	658.6	26.4
	Medium cost	148.6	6.0
	High cost	83.4	3.3
All Zambia		2,491	100

Table 4.8b: Percentage distribution of households by stratum, 2006, Zambia

2006			
Residence	Stratum	Number of households (000s)	Percentage share
Rural	Total	1,484	65.0
	Small scale	1,351	59.2
	Medium scale	36	1.6
	Large scale	1	0.0
	Non-agricultural	96	4.2
Urban	Total	800	35.0
	Low cost	649	28.4
	Medium cost	86	3.8
	High cost	65	2.8
All Zambia		2,283	100

Table 4.9 shows the distribution of the heads of household by age group. Most households – about 68 per cent – are headed by an individual aged between 25 and 49 years. Households headed by the elderly, i.e. those aged 65 years and older, comprised 9 per cent. Only 5.3 per cent have heads of household below the age of 25 years.

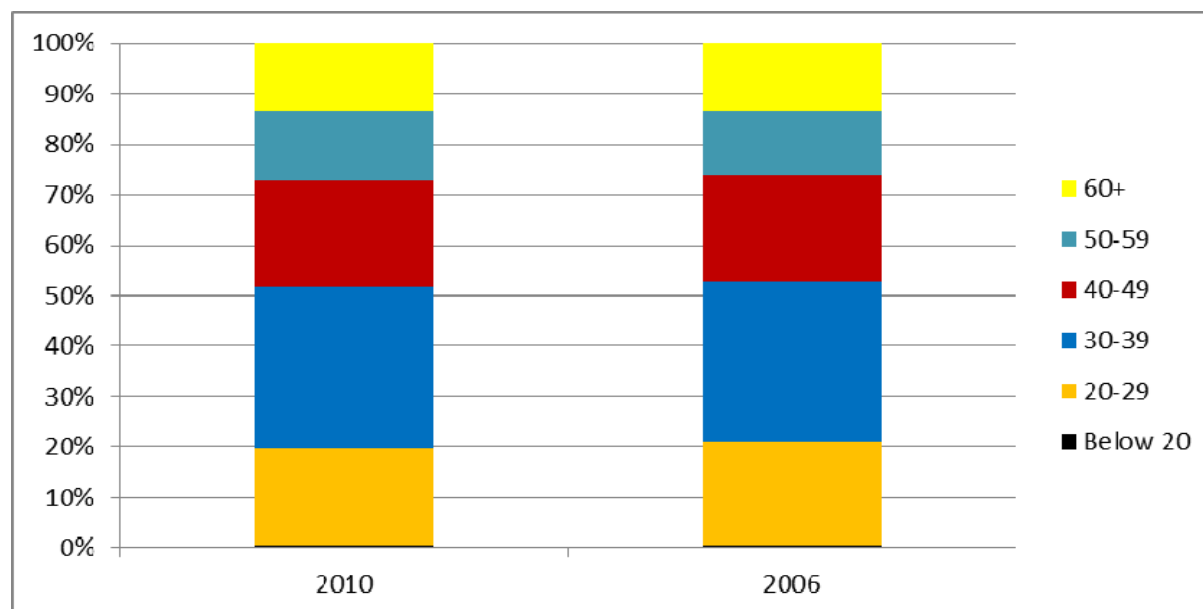
Table 4.9a: Percentage distribution of household heads by age groups, 2010, Zambia

2010		
Age of household head	Number of household heads (000s)	Percentage share
Below 15	0.1	0.0
15-19	8.8	0.4
20-24	123.0	4.9
25-29	360.4	14.5
30-34	411.0	16.5
35-39	381.7	15.3
40-44	292.9	11.8
45-49	234.9	9.4
50-54	198.4	8.0
55-59	147.2	5.9
60-64	113.5	4.6
65+	215.1	8.6
Missing information on head	8.3	0.3
All Zambia	2,491	100

Table 4.9b: Percentage distribution of household heads by age groups, 2006, Zambia

2006		
Age of household head	Number of household heads (000s)	Percentage share
Below 15	0.4	0.0
15-19	8	0.4
20-24	142	6.2
25-29	332	14.5
30-34	384	16.8
35-39	340	14.9
40-44	263	11.5
45-49	217	9.5
50-54	167	7.3
55-59	127	5.6
60-64	99	4.3
65+	204	8.9
All Zambia	2,283	100

Figure 4.5: Percentage distribution of household heads by age, 2010, Zambia



Average household size by province and rural/urban location is presented in Table 4.10. Households tend to be larger in rural areas, with an average size of 5.3 members compared with an average size of 5.1 in urban areas. Only Copperbelt, Northern and Western Provinces have slightly larger urban households than rural.

Households whose head is male tend to be larger than those headed by a female. Where the average male headed household contains 5.5 members, the average household with a female head has one fewer member with a mean of just 4.4 members. The results from the 2010 survey are broadly similar to those of the 2006 survey.

Table 4.10a: Average household size by province, rural/urban, 2010, Zambia

2010						
Province	Average household size	Residence		Sex of head		Number of households
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female	
Central	5.6	5.7	5.2	5.8	4.6	250
Copperbelt	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.4	4.8	369
Eastern	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.5	4.3	342
Luapula	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.8	4.7	191
Lusaka	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.3	366
Northern	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.6	4.0	318
North-Western	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.9	4.2	138
Southern	5.4	5.6	4.8	5.8	4.4	311
Western	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.2	205
All Zambia	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.5	4.4	2,491

Table 4.10b: Average household size by province, rural/urban, 2006, Zambia

2006						
Province	Average household size	Residence		Sex of head		Number of households
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female	
Central	5.5	5.6	5.0	5.7	4.8	226
Copperbelt	5.3	5.0	5.4	5.5	4.5	338
Eastern	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.3	320
Luapula	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.4	4.4	178
Lusaka	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.7	333
Northern	5.0	4.9	5.6	5.2	3.8	296
North-Western	5.4	5.5	5.1	5.7	4.3	131
Southern	5.1	5.2	4.7	5.4	4.3	284
Western	5.0	4.9	5.7	5.5	4.2	176
All Zambia	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.4	4.4	2,283

Table 4.11 shows that the percentage of female headed households in Zambia is 23 per cent. It is highest in Western Province where over 35 per cent of households are headed by a female member of the household; this is true in both rural and urban areas. This figure is smallest in the rural areas of Lusaka and Luapula Provinces where it falls to around 19 per cent. The proportion of female headed households only increased by 0.4 percentage points from 23 per cent in 2006 to 23.4 per cent in 2010.

Table 4.11a: Female headed households by province, rural/urban, 2010, Zambia

2010				
Province	Percentage of female headed households, 2010	Rural	Urban	Number of households (000s)
Central	21.7	21.6	22.0	250
Copperbelt	21.4	22.0	21.2	369
Eastern	23.5	23.4	23.5	342
Luapula	19.6	18.8	26.0	191
Lusaka	22.0	19.1	22.6	366
Northern	20.7	20.5	21.6	318
North-Western	23.8	23.5	24.8	138
Southern	25.7	25.9	25.0	311
Western	35.3	35.2	36.1	205
All Zambia	23.4	23.7	22.9	2,491

Table 4.11b: Female headed households by province, rural/urban, 2006, Zambia

2006				
Province	Percentage of female headed households, 2006	Rural	Urban	Number of households (000s)
Central	23	23	24	226
Copperbelt	19	20	19	338
Eastern	24	25	23	320
Luapula	20	21	20	178
Lusaka	24	23	24	333
Northern	19	18	21	296
North-Western	23	25	19	131
Southern	22	22	23	284
Western	34	35	32	176
All Zambia	23	23	22	2,283

Figure 4.6: Percentage distribution of households by sex of head, 2010, Zambia

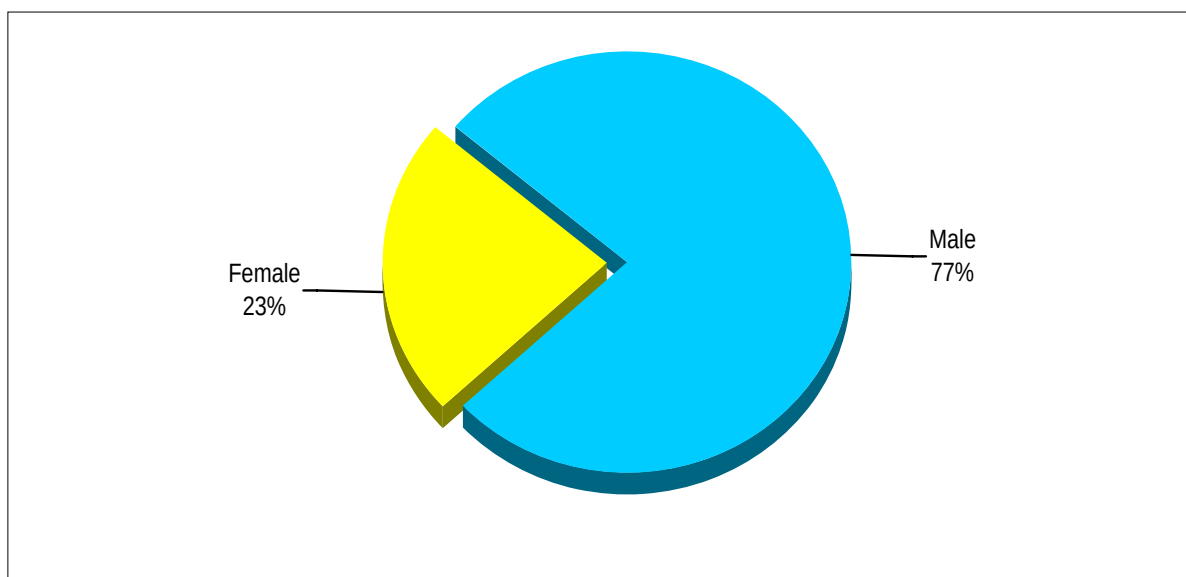
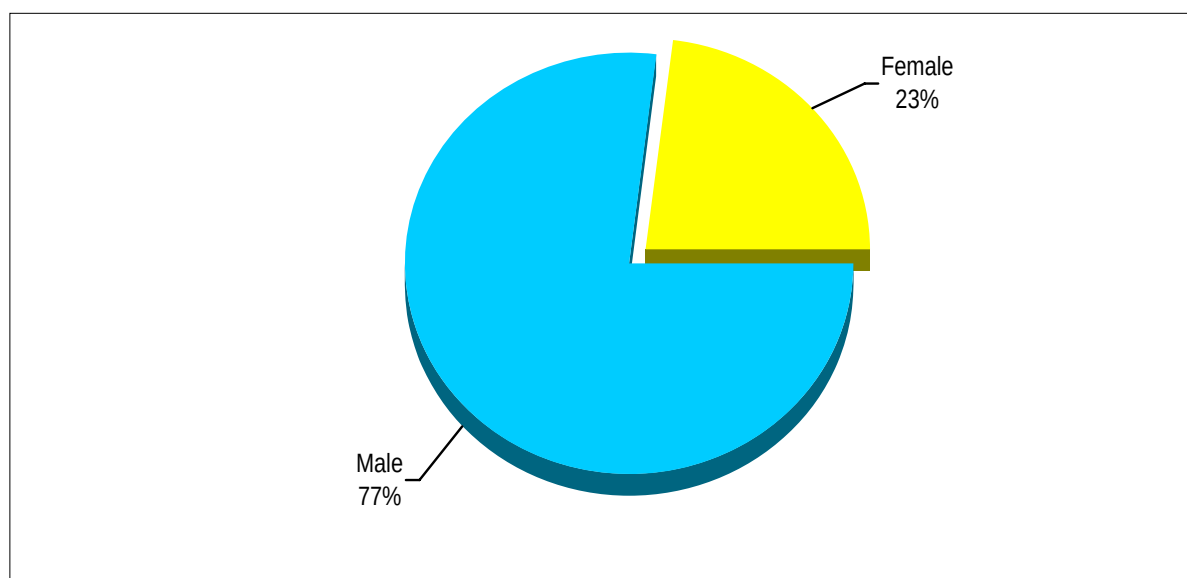


Figure 4.7: Percentage distribution of households by sex of head, 2006, Zambia



4.5. Marital status

Table 4.12 shows the percentage distribution of persons aged 12 years and above by marital status. Forty-four per cent of the population are married with just 5 per cent separated or divorced and 5 per cent widowed. About 46 per cent were never married.

The table indicates that, in the age group 12-14, the proportion of those never married is 96 per cent. As people get older, this proportion decreases to 91 per cent and 61 per cent for age groups 15-19 and 20-24 respectively. At the age of 25-29, only 31 per cent were never married and this decreased to 2 per cent for persons above the age of 50.

The results of the 2010 LCMS suggest that women are getting married at a younger age than men, with 49 per cent of women married by the time they reach 20-24 compared to only 18 per cent of men in that age group.

Figure 4.8 shows the proportion of males and females who are never married. Nearly 80 per cent of males have never married by the age of 20-24; this figure is only 44 per cent among women.

The patterns in marriage observed in the 2010 LCMS are broadly similar to those emerging from the 2006 survey. However, the proportion of men and women who are marrying at young ages has fallen between 2006 and 2010. In 2006, 22 per cent of men aged 20-24 were married; in 2010, this has decreased to 18 per cent. Likewise, the proportion of women aged 20-24 who are married has fallen slightly, from 51 to 49 per cent.

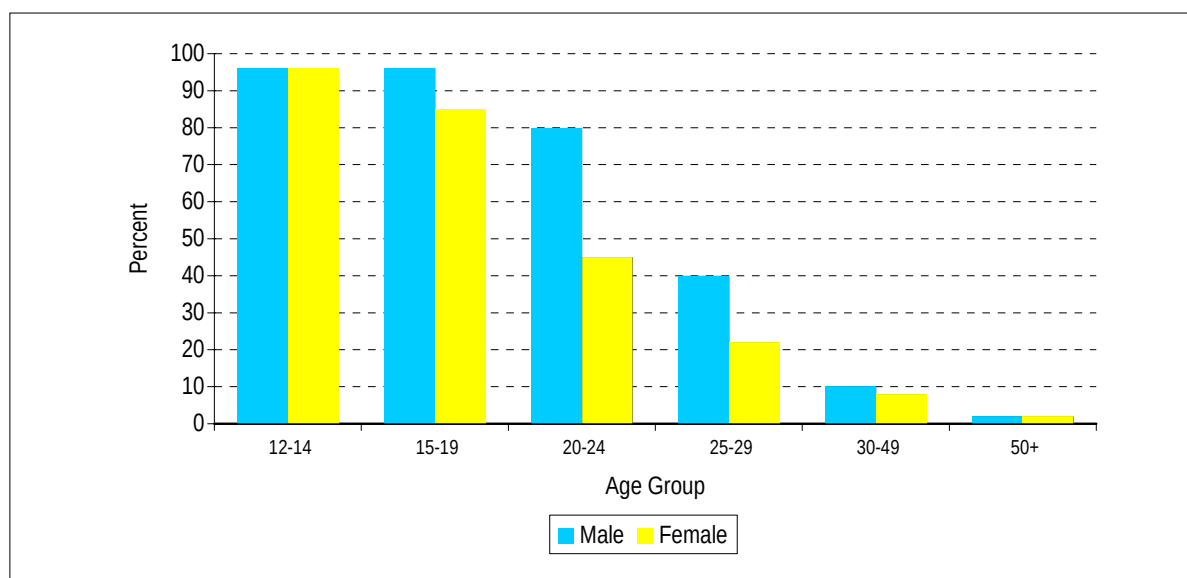
Table 4:12a: Percentage distribution of persons aged 12 years and above by marital status, 2010, Zambia

2010									
	Marital status						Missing information	Total	Persons aged 12 years and above (000s)
	Never married	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Cohabiting			
Male	50.9	44.7	0.9	1.4	1.2	0.1	0.9	100	4,094
Female	40.9	43.1	2.2	4.5	8.4	0.2	0.7	100	4,385
Age group									
12-14	96.2	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	100	1,120
15-19	90.8	7.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.5	100	1,660
20-24	60.5	34.9	1.7	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.6	100	1,258
25 -29	30.8	61.2	2.6	3.6	1.4	0.1	0.2	100	1,071
30-49	8.0	77.7	2.4	5.7	5.8	0.2	0.2	100	2,383
50+	1.6	64.9	2.0	4.9	26.3	0.1	0.2	100	988
Male									
12-14	96.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	100	551
15-19	96.4	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	100	797
20-24	79.4	18.3	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.8	100	578
25-29	41.1	54.8	1.5	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.3	100	495
30-49	9.7	84.9	1.4	2.6	1.1	0.1	0.1	100	1,195
50+	1.7	87.1	1.5	2.9	6.5	0.1	0.2	100	478
Female									
12-14	96.1	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	100	569
15-19	85.6	11.7	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	1.3	100	864
20-24	44.3	49.1	2.7	2.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	100	679
25-29	21.9	66.8	3.5	5.5	1.9	0.2	0.2	100	576
30-49	6.3	70.5	3.3	8.9	10.5	0.2	0.2	100	1,187
50+	1.6	44.1	2.4	6.8	44.8	0.2	0.1	100	510
Extremely poor									
12-14	96.0	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	100	527
15-19	91.1	6.7	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	1.2	100	705
20-24	61.3	32.5	2.4	2.8	0.2	0.2	0.6	100	426
25 -29	27.0	62.4	3.4	5.2	1.8	0.1	0.1	100	343
30-49	6.0	80.2	2.2	5.6	5.6	0.2	0.2	100	941
50+	1.9	65.7	1.6	3.9	26.4	0.2	0.2	100	435
Moderately poor									
12-14	96.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	100	199
15-19	86.8	9.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	2.3	100	293
20-24	50.8	44.3	1.6	2.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	100	226
25-29	22.8	69.1	2.6	3.7	1.2	0.3	0.3	100	186
30-49	6.8	78.4	2.5	6.2	5.9	0.1	0.1	100	409
50+	1.1	67.2	2.3	5.5	23.8	0.0	0.2	100	189
Non-poor									
12-14	96.4	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	100	394
15-19	92.1	6.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.4	100	663
20-24	63.4	33.2	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.7	100	606
25-29	36.0	57.8	2.1	2.5	1.3	0.1	0.3	100	541
30-49	10.3	75.2	2.5	5.7	6.0	0.2	0.2	100	1,033
50+	1.5	62.8	2.3	5.8	27.4	0.1	0.1	100	363
All Zambia	45.8	43.9	1.5	3.0	4.9	0.1	0.8	100	8,479

Table 4:12b: Percentage distribution of persons aged 12 years and above by marital status, 2006, Zambia

2006							
Sex/Age group	Marital status					Total	Persons aged 12 years and above (000s)
	Never married	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed		
Male	51	45	1	1	1	100	3,711
Female	40	44	2	4	9	100	3,896
Age group							
12-14	99	0	0	0	0	100	1,024
15-19	92	8	0	0	0	100	1,409
20-24	57	38	2	2	2	100	1,194
25-29	30	61	2	4	0	100	976
30-49	7	77	3	5	7	100	2,149
50+	1	67	1	5	26	100	854
Male							
12-14	100	0			0	100	502
15-19	98	2	0	0	0	100	698
20-24	76	22	1	0	0	100	544
25-29	41	55	1	2	1	100	467
30-49	9	84	2	3	2	100	1,073
50+	1	88	1	3	7	100	427
Female							
12-14	99	0	0	0	0	100	522
15-19	85	14	1	0	0	100	711
20-24	42	51	2	4	1	100	650
25-29	20	67	3	6	3	100	509
30-49	6	70	3	8	13	100	1,076
50+	2	45	2	6	45	100	427
All Zambia	46	45	2	3	5	100	7,607

Figure 4.8: Proportions of persons never married, by age group and sex, 2010, Zambia



4.6. Orphanhood

The prevalence and levels of orphanhood are a direct consequence of the prevailing mortality pattern among adults in a population.

The 2006 and 2010 surveys identified an orphan as any person aged 20 years or below who had lost at least one parent. The 20 years cut-off point was used because after this age, persons are usually considered old enough to fend for themselves.

Orphans are usually classified into three categories: “Paternal orphans”, those who have lost a father; “Maternal orphans”, those who have lost a mother; and “Double orphans”, those who have lost both parents. Whatever the category, orphanhood can often affect a child’s development by increasing the risk of missing out on education opportunities, living in a home which is food insecure, suffering from anxiety or depression, as well as other factors.

Table 4.13 shows the distribution of orphans by age, residence, strata, province and type of orphan. The table shows that orphanhood is still a major problem in Zambia as 16 per cent of young people aged between 0 and 20 years have lost at least one parent. Representing 20 per cent of the population in urban areas compared to 14 per cent in rural areas, orphans represent a sizeable part of the population in this age group. Orphanhood prevails in urban areas at considerably higher rates than in rural locations across all urban strata; however, medium cost areas have the highest proportion of orphans of all strata, at 22 per cent.

The proportion of orphans differs significantly across provinces. In Eastern and North-Western Provinces, the rates are relatively low, at 11 and 12 per cent respectively. Particularly high rates above 18 per cent can be found in Copperbelt, Lusaka, Southern and Western Provinces. Given the combination of its high rate of orphans and its large population, Copperbelt accounts for the highest total number of orphans, above 200,000 in this province alone.

Orphan type also varies significantly across provinces and strata. Of all orphans, 29 per cent have lost both parents, 15 per cent have lost their mother only and 57 per cent have lost their father. Urban areas, in addition to having higher rates of orphans overall, have higher proportions of “double orphans” where both parents died, compared to rural areas, 32 per cent as compared to 27 per cent. Of the orphans across different provinces, the highest proportion of “double orphans” can be found in Copperbelt (31 per cent), Lusaka (32 per cent) and Northern (32 per cent) Provinces.

Table 4.13a: Percentage distribution of orphans by type, rural/urban, age group, stratum and province, 2010, Zambia

2010							
	Number of orphans (000s)	Percentage of population orphans	Orphan type			Total	Number of persons aged 0-20 (000s)
			Mother only dead	Father only dead	Both parents dead		
Rural	710	13.8	15.2	58.2	26.6	100	5,148
Urban	483	19.9	14.2	54.0	31.8	100	2,422
Age group							
0-5	92	4.3	18.9	66.8	14.4	100	2,119
6-9	197	11.7	15.3	58.1	26.6	100	1,675
10-14	366	19.6	14.3	57.6	28.1	100	1,871
15-18	368	27.3	14.5	53.8	31.8	100	1,351
19-20	170	30.7	13.6	52.8	33.6	100	554
Stratum							
Small scale	634	13.6	15.2	58.0	26.7	100	4,671
Medium scale	26	13.6	19.1	54.9	26.0	100	193
Large scale	1	13.8	9.6	59.4	31.0	100	6
Non-agricultural	49	17.7	12.1	63.0	24.9	100	277
Low cost	358	19.6	13.6	53.9	32.5	100	1,823
Medium cost	89	22.1	17.4	54.0	28.6	100	401
High cost	36	18.2	12.9	54.6	32.4	100	197
Province							
Central	131	16.0	13.1	64.3	22.6	100	816
Copperbelt	204	19.2	13.9	54.9	31.2	100	1,060
Eastern	117	10.9	14.0	57.6	28.4	100	1,076
Luapula	94	14.0	16.7	56.1	27.2	100	667
Lusaka	166	18.1	14.7	53.0	32.3	100	915
Northern	145	14.2	13.6	54.7	31.7	100	1,023
North-Western	53	11.6	13.0	67.0	20.0	100	455
Southern	180	18.1	18.1	53.5	28.4	100	995
Western	105	18.6	14.7	57.2	28.1	100	563
All Zambia	1,192.7	15.8	14.8	56.5	28.7	100	7,569

Table 4.13b: Percentage distribution of orphans by type, rural/urban, age group, stratum and province, 2006, Zambia

2006							
	Number of orphans (000s)	Percentage of population orphans	Orphan type			Total	Number of persons aged 0–20 (000s)
			Mother only dead	Father only dead	Both parents dead		
Rural	675	15	15	60	24	100	4,515
Urban	471	21	13	59	28	100	2,214
Age group							
0-5	96	5	14	68	18	100	1,831
6-9	209	14	16	62	22	100	1,506
10-14	357	21	15	60	25	100	1,706
15-18	327	28	14	57	29	100	1,164
19-20	156	30	13	57	30	100	522
Stratum							
Small scale	619	15	15	61	24	100	4,162
Medium scale	22	14	20	50	30	100	162
Large scale	0.7	14	16	71	12	100	5
Non-agricultural	33	18	10	57	33	100	186
Low cost	378	21	12	60	27	100	1,815
Medium cost	55	23	21	54	25	100	246
High cost	37	24	13	51	36	100	153
Province							
Central	135	19	14	62	24	100	710
Copperbelt	183	19	16	56	27	100	971
Eastern	145	15	15	62	23	100	940
Luapula	78	14	18	57	25	100	569
Lusaka	196	23	11	62	27	100	870
Northern	119	14	10	60	30	100	878
North-Western	37	9	14	62	24	100	427
Southern	143	17	18	56	26	100	848
Western	109	21	15	61	24	100	516
All Zambia	1,145	17	14	60	26	100	6,729

The orphaned proportion of the population has decreased slightly between 2006 and 2010 (see Figure 4.9). However, the proportion of orphans who have lost both parents was higher in 2010 than in 2006.

Figure 4.9: Proportion of orphans, 2006 and 2010, Zambia

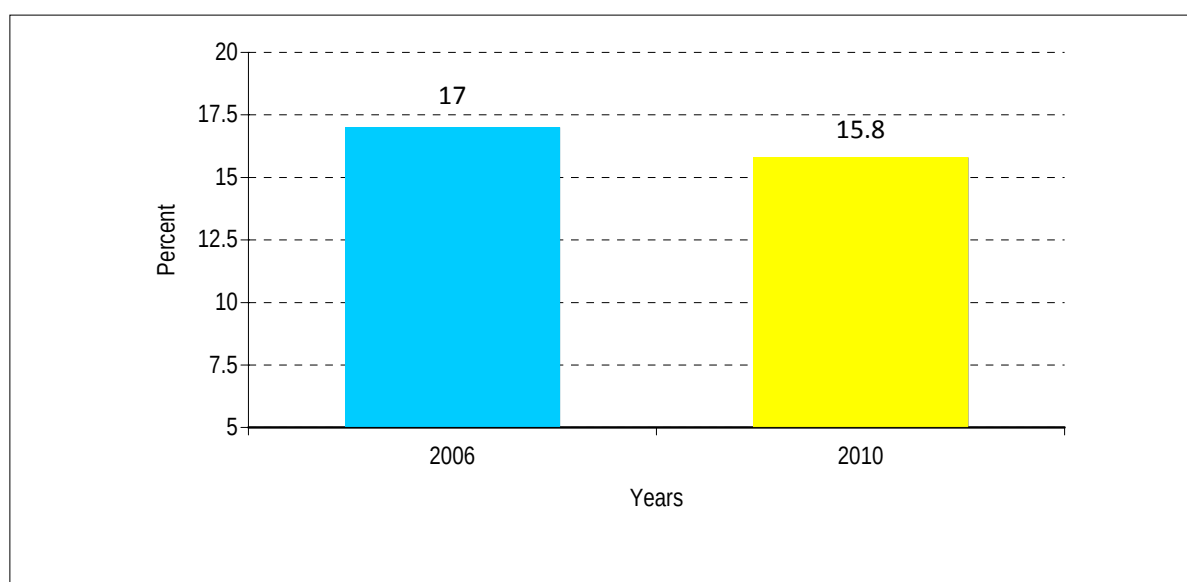
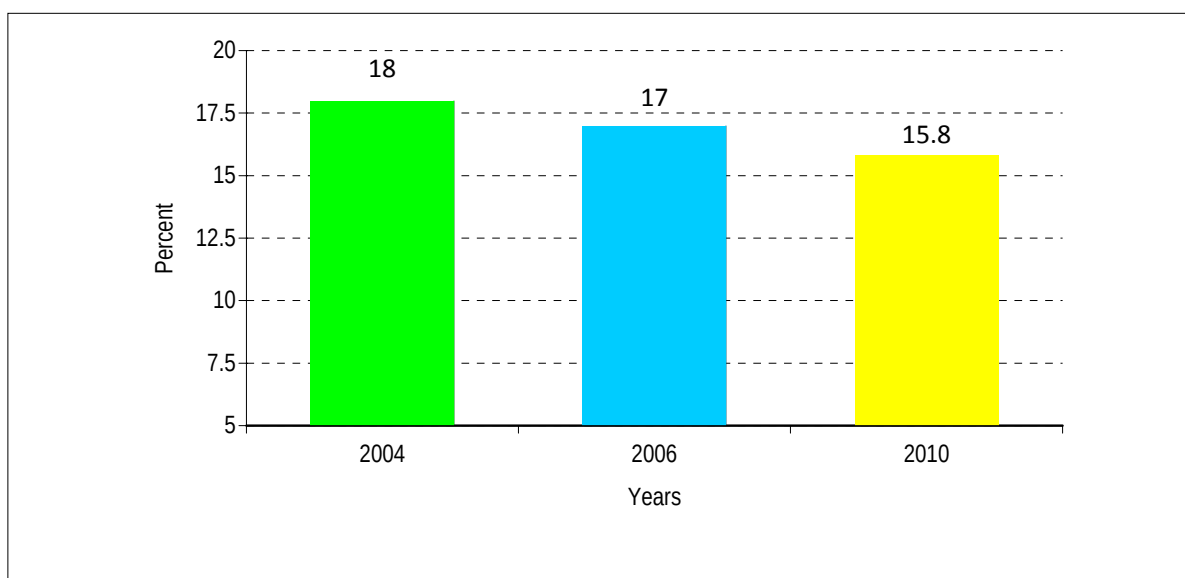


Figure 4.10: Proportion of orphans, 2004, 2006 and 2010, Zambia



4.7. Deaths in the household

The 2006 and 2010 surveys collected information on the occurrence of deaths in the household 12 months prior to the surveys. Table 4.14 shows the percentage distribution of deaths within the households in the 12 months preceding the surveys. The table shows that 8 per cent of households experienced a death in this period. The proportion was higher in rural areas (9.1 per cent) than in urban areas (6.5 per cent). The table further disaggregates these by the age of the deceased.

Analysis by age group shows that there were more deaths of persons in the age group 30-44 years at 18.7 per cent in 2010 and 18 per cent in 2006, nationally. The majority of the deceased in urban areas (26.8 per cent) were aged 30-44 years, while in rural areas (16.5 per cent) the majority were aged 65 years and above.

At provincial level, the lowest percentage of households experiencing a death was recorded in Lusaka and North-Western Provinces, with 6 per cent in both cases. The highest percentage of households experiencing death of a household member was found in Luapula (13 per cent).

Table 4.14 further shows different age patterns of the deceased across the different provinces. In Luapula and Eastern Provinces, a proportion of more than 30 per cent of the deaths recorded were deaths of a household member under the age of five years.

In 2006, 10 per cent of the population had experienced a death in the 12 months preceding the survey. The proportion of households who experienced a death was higher in rural areas (11 per cent) than in urban areas (8 per cent). Overall, deaths at younger ages have reduced slightly since 2006, while deaths of older persons have risen. The causes of death in urban and rural areas will require a future study as the ages of death of the majority of the deceased are very different in the two domains.

Table 4.14a: Percentage distribution of deaths within the household in the 12 months preceding the survey, by age group, 2010, Zambia

2010											
Residence	Proportion of households who experienced a death	Age of deceased (years)								Total	Person s who died (000s)
		Below 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-29	30-44	45-64	65+		
Rural	9.1	10.8	15.1	9.7	9.2	7.3	15.7	15.7	16.5	100	177
Urban	6.5	8.5	9.4	7.9	11.0	8.1	26.8	17.5	10.7	100	66
Central	9.1	6.3	17.5	3.9	15.6	15.0	16.2	15.1	10.4	100	28
Copperbelt	7.4	6.1	11.1	4.1	9.9	7.3	28.3	20.1	13.1	100	31
Eastern	9.1	18.9	18.5	15.4	6.9	1.9	11.9	7.2	19.2	100	39
Luapula	13.3	11.6	20.0	9.7	8.3	8.0	16.9	16.1	9.3	100	32
Lusaka	5.9	13.8	4.9	8.9	8.1	7.1	24.9	19.5	12.9	100	25
Northern	7.5	7.7	10.2	13.2	10.4	6.1	14.8	22.4	15.3	100	26
North-Western	5.7	11.1	12.0	5.2	16.2	1.9	14.0	20.5	19.0	100	9
Southern	8.0	9.6	14.2	8.9	4.9	3.3	23.3	16.8	19.1	100	30
Western	9.0	2.6	7.3	9.5	13.3	17.7	16.7	14.1	18.7	100	22
Extremely poor	9.5	9.8	15.0	10.8	7.1	7.7	18.6	15.3	15.6	100	103
Moderately poor	8.9	12.8	15.7	8.9	9.4	6.7	17.8	12.6	16.0	100	48
Non-poor	6.8	9.2	10.8	7.7	12.7	7.7	19.4	19	13.5	100	92
All Zambia	8.2	10.2	13.6	9.2	9.7	7.5	18.7	16.2	14.9	100	243

Table 4.14b: Percentage distribution of deaths within the household in the 12 months preceding the survey, by age group, 2006, Zambia

2006											
Residence	Proportion of households that experienced a death	Age of deceased (years)								Total	Persons who died (000s)
		Below 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-29	30-44	45-64	65+		
Rural	11	14	20	10	10	8	14	12	11	100	162
Urban	8	7	10	9	14	12	27	12	9	100	64
Central	9	9	24	5	12	9	15	19	7	100	21
Copperbelt	9	17	11	8	11	8	23	13	9	100	32
Eastern	8	6	22	9	8	6	16	16	18	100	26
Luapula	15	24	29	11	8	7	7	8	7	100	27
Lusaka	8	5	10	6	16	15	25	10	11	100	26
Northern	13	12	18	13	15	8	13	10	11	100	40
North-Western	9	11	7	17	16	5	26	6	13	100	11
Southern	9	10	14	17	7	11	17	15	9	100	25
Western	11	8	17	5	12	12	22	11	13	100	19
All Zambia	10	12	17	10	11	9	18	12	11	100	227

Table 4.15 illustrates the causes of death by rural/urban and sex. In 2010, fever/malaria was the most common cause of death reported at 22 per cent. Rural areas reported 22.6 per cent of deaths caused by fever/malaria while urban areas reported 19.3 per cent. The next most common causes of death reported were cough/cold/chest infections (7.1 per cent) and tuberculosis (7 per cent).

There were more persons who died as a result of accidents in 2010 (2.9 per cent) than in 2006 (2.5 per cent). Considerably more males (5 per cent) than females (1 per cent) died in accidents.

Analysis by sex shows that there were more females (24.1 per cent) than males (19.8 per cent) who died of fever/malaria in 2010. However, the trend between 2006 and 2010 shows that the proportion of households reporting fever/malaria as the main cause of death dropped from 23.4 per cent to 21.7 per cent respectively.

Table 4.15: Causes of death by rural/urban and sex, 2010, Zambia

Cause of death	2010				
	All Zambia	Residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Fever/malaria	21.7	22.6	19.3	19.8	24.1
Cough/cold/chest infection	7.1	7.7	5.5	8.9	5.3
Tuberculosis	7.0	6.3	8.9	8.1	5.7
Cerebral malaria ¹	5.2	5.3	5.0	6.2	4.4
Lack of blood/anaemia	3.8	3.4	4.9	3.5	4.3
Abdominal pains	3.5	3.8	2.6	3.1	4.0
Pneumonia/chest pain	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.4
Headache	3.3	3.5	2.7	3.0	3.7
Diarrhoea without blood	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.2	2.5
Accident	2.9	2.5	3.9	4.6	1.2
Diarrhoea and vomiting	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.9
Hypertension	2.6	2.2	3.5	1.6	3.8
Asthma	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.6	3
Vomiting	1.9	2.3	0.8	1.2	2.7
Stroke	1.9	1.1	3.9	1.9	1.9
Cancer of any kind	1.9	2.1	1.3	2.2	1.4
Liver infection/side pain	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.1
Constipation/stomach upset	1.4	1.6	1.0	2.1	0.8
Meningitis	1.4	1.1	2.1	1.3	1.5
Murdered	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.0
Diabetes/sugar disease	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3
Diarrhoea with blood	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Paralysis of any kind	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.8
Boils	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.9
Bronchitis	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5
Skin rash/skin infection	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6
Suicide	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.1
Piles/haemorrhoids	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.5
Jaundice/yellowness	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1
Shingles/herpes/zoster	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2
Measles	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other	8.1	8.6	6.9	7.8	8.7
Don't know	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100

¹ More “types” of causes of deaths were included in the questionnaire in 2010 than in 2006, e.g. cerebral malaria.

Table 4.15b: Causes of death by rural/urban and sex, 2006, Zambia

2006					
Cause of death	All Zambia	Residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Fever/malaria	23.4	24.0	22.0	23.8	23
Tuberculosis	8.8	5.6	16.5	9.0	8.7
Cough/cold/chest infection	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.3
Abdominal pains/constipation/stomach upset	5.3	6.0	3.7	5.3	5.3
Diarrhoea and vomiting	5.1	5.4	4.3	5.3	4.9
Lack of blood/anaemia	5.1	5.5	4.1	4.9	5.3
Diarrhoea without blood	5.0	5.5	4.0	5.1	4.9
Bronchitis/pneumonia/chest pain	4.1	4.4	3.5	3.8	4.4
Headache	3.8	4.4	2.5	3.6	4.0
Diarrhoea with blood	2.5	3.0	1.3	2.6	2.5
Accident	2.5	2.1	3.3	2.6	2.3
Asthma	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6
Vomiting	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5
Stroke	1.2	0.9	1.7	1.1	1.3
Liver infection/side pain	1.1	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.0
Diabetes/sugar disease	1.1	0.7	2.0	1.0	1.1
Hypertension	1.0	0.6	2.0	1.0	1.0
Murdered	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9
Cancer	0.8	0.4	1.8	0.8	0.9
Paralysis of any kind	0.6	0.3	1.3	0.6	0.5
Measles	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
Skin rash/skin infection	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.7
Jaundice/yellowness	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
Boils	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5
Shingles/herpes/zoster	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.2
Suicide	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3
Piles/haemorrhoids	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	7.6	7.7	7.3	7.5	7.7
Don't know	8.0	9.1	5.5	8.2	7.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 4.16 shows causes of death by province. Malaria, while still the most common cause of death in Zambia in 2010, was less prevalent in Lusaka and Western Provinces, where it represented 14 per cent and 17 per cent of deaths respectively. This compares to high proportions of 27 per cent and 26 per cent of all deaths in Central and North-Western Provinces respectively. Deaths due to accidents were particularly frequent in Central Province, at 8 per cent, compared to the national average of 3 per cent of reported deaths.

Table 4.16a: Causes of death by province, 2010, Zambia

2010										
Cause of death	Province									
	Total	Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Northern	North-Western	Southern	Western
Fever/malaria	21.7	26.5	20.9	24.3	21.7	13.8	23.7	26.0	21.9	17.3
Cough/cold/chest infection	7.1	6.2	7.3	6.1	12.0	4.2	7.3	7.3	7.5	5.1
Tuberculosis	7.0	11.9	9.1	2.9	2.7	10.6	2.3	6.7	8.2	10.7
Cerebral malaria	5.2	2.3	5.7	6.4	7.7	4.9	6.5	4.7	3.8	3.5
Lack of blood/anaemia	3.8	5.2	3.9	9.1	2.9	5.4	1.3	1.4	0.8	0.3
Abdominal pains	3.5	1.7	3.2	5.1	4.4	1.8	4.3	0.2	6.2	0.5
Pneumonia/chest pain	3.4	1.5	3.8	3.5	3.5	2.0	4.0	1.7	2.5	7.8
Headache	3.3	4.0	3.4	2.1	2.6	3.7	2.0	4.2	1.9	7.7
Diarrhoea without blood	2.9	2.1	1.9	1.3	3.3	1.4	2.8	4.1	3.7	7.4
Accident	2.9	7.9	2.4	0.2	1.7	4.1	3.9	2.8	0.8	4.4
Diarrhoea and vomiting	2.6	1.3	1.6	1.2	2.5	2.4	2.8	4.1	7.6	1.0
Hypertension	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.1	0.7	2.8	3.0	1.7	2.1	9.8
Asthma	2.3	3.7	1.6	5.5	1.0	2.2	1.2	0.6	1.3	1.3
Vomiting	1.9	2.1	0.5	5.8	0.2	1.0	1.2	0.5	3.3	0.0
Stroke	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.0	0.0	5.6	1.7	1.0	2.4	1.9
Cancer of any kind	1.9	4.7	0.4	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.0	2.6	0.0
Liver infection/side pain	1.6	3.1	2.3	0.1	0.6	1.8	1.0	3.1	3.6	0.0
Constipation/stomach upset	1.4	0.0	1.3	1.5	3.2	1.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.5
Meningitis	1.4	2.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	2.5	0.5	1.0	1.1	2.5
Murdered	1.3	0.1	1.4	1.2	3.4	1.0	0.9	0.0	1.3	1.8
Diabetes/sugar disease	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	0.3	1.6	0.0
Diarrhoea with blood	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.7	3.4	0.2	1.1	2.2
Paralysis of any kind	0.6	0.1	0.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.0
Boils	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5
Bronchitis	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Skin rash/skin infection	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.2	1.5
Suicide	0.4	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0
Piles/haemorrhoids	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.0
Jaundice/yellowness	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
Shingles/herpes/zoster	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Measles	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	8.1	4.5	13.5	11.1	9.2	4.3	7.2	11.8	6.2	4.3
Don't know	6.0	1.7	5.9	4.3	7.4	8.7	9.0	9.5	3.9	7.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 4.16b: Causes of death by province, 2006, Zambia

2006										
Cause of death	Province									
	Total	Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Northern	North-Western	Southern	Western
Fever/malaria	23.4	24.4	23.4	19.2	31.4	17.9	24.0	36.6	22.9	15.4
Tuberculosis	8.8	15.1	10.3	7.6	3.2	22	2.5	2.1	7.1	10.3
Cough/cold/chest infection	6.1	5.9	5.0	6.4	10.4	5.2	3.8	4.9	6.2	7.9
Abdominal pains/constipation/stomach upset	5.3	3.4	5.9	3.7	8.7	3.5	6.7	4.9	4.6	4.3
Diarrhoea and vomiting	5.1	7.2	5.0	4.4	4.8	3.9	6.1	4.6	3.8	6.1
Lack of blood/anaemia	5.1	5.0	5.1	6.3	4.5	1.6	12.5	0.3	2.4	2.2
Diarrhoea without blood	5.0	5.1	4.4	2.5	9.3	3.1	4.6	2.3	6.0	6.9
Bronchitis/pneumonia/chest pain	4.1	2.9	2.7	7.1	4.2	0.9	6.5	3.1	4.8	3.5
Headache	3.8	5.5	3.7	5.1	1.7	2.1	5.7	1.5	4.4	3.3
Diarrhoea with blood	2.5	1.9	0.5	1.7	3.3	2.1	1.1	5.6	4.2	5.7
Accident	2.5	0.2	1.0	3.7	1.7	7.9	0.9	2.2	4.1	0.8
Asthma	1.6	0.6	1.5	2.2	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.1	1.0	5.4
Vomiting	1.4	0.0	0.2	2.8	3.3	3.0	1.5	0.0	0.6	0.9
Stroke	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.1	1.5	2.1	1.3	2.6	0.0
Liver infection/side pain	1.1	0.4	2.3	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	2.7	1.1
Diabetes/sugar disease	1.1	0.0	0.9	1.4	0.1	2.7	1.2	0.0	0.7	2.3
Hypertension	1.0	0.5	2.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.5	1.2	2.3	0.9
Murdered	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	6.5	0.3	1.0
Cancer	0.8	0.9	2.5	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2
Paralysis of any kind	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	3.0	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.1
Measles	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.0
Skin rash/skin infection	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.6
Jaundice/yellowness	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.6	1.4	0.0
Boils	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Shingles/herpes/zoster	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.1
Suicide	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Piles/haemorrhoids	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.3
Other	7.6	8.1	11.4	11.6	2.2	6.8	4.3	3.5	7.2	12.4
Don't know	8.0	11.8	7.8	6.5	6.0	7.6	7.9	14.3	7.0	7.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

MIGRATION

5.1. Introduction

Migration is one of the three components of population change, complementing fertility (births) and mortality (deaths). Migration can either be internal, i.e. changes in residence within the country, or international.

This chapter analyses migration flows using data for each household member aged one year and above based on the following characteristics:

- *remained in the same dwelling or district in the last 12 months (non-migration)*
- *moved from a different district or province in the last 12 months (internal migration)*
- *moved from a different country in the last 12 months (international migration).*

The analysis in this report focuses primarily on *internal migration* and specifically looks at both individual and household level perspectives. Those individuals aged less than 12 months at the time of the survey were excluded from the analysis as, by definition, they were not born 12 months prior to the survey. These infants are categorised as “not applicable” in the relevant tables of this chapter.

Individual migration is defined in this chapter as the movement of an individual member of a household from one clearly defined geographical area to another (i.e. district, province or between countries) regardless of whether the head of household moved with that individual or not.

Household migration is highly influenced by the movement of the head of household to a different residence. In order to establish the migration status of a household in this survey it is assumed that the migration of the head of household meant that the whole household had migrated. Consequently, a migrant household is defined in this report as one where the head of household has migrated.¹

5.2. Individual migration

Table 5.1 shows the percentage distribution of individuals in the population by type of migration and by residence, stratum and province for 2010 and 2006.

The data show that overall the percentage distribution of individuals by type of migration did not change significantly over time. The proportion of individuals who did not change their dwelling during the reference period remained at around 85 per cent. A further 9.5 per cent of individuals in 2010 changed dwellings but remained in the same district, down marginally from 11 per cent in 2006, meaning that only around 2 per cent of individuals migrated, either internally or internationally, with the remainder being children under 12 months.

¹ If the head of household has migrated, he/she is also counted as an individual migrant.

Table 5.1: Percentage distribution of individuals by type of migration, rural/urban, stratum and province, 2010 and 2006, Zambia

2010									
		Non-migration			Internal migration		International migration	Not applicable	Total
		Same dwelling	Different dwelling, same locality, same district	Different locality, same district	Different district, same province	Different province, same country	Different country		
Rural/Urban	Rural	88.1	5.5	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.1	3.9	100
	Urban	79.4	11.9	2.8	1.2	1.7	0.1	2.9	100
Stratum	Small scale	88.5	5.4	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.0	4.0	100
	Medium scale	90.8	4.5	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.1	3.0	100
	Large scale	91.1	1.2	0.1	0.5	4.1	0.0	3.0	100
	Non-agricultural	79.5	8.7	3.4	2.6	1.4	0.1	4.2	100
	Low cost	78.6	12.7	2.7	1.2	1.5	0.1	3.2	100
	Medium cost	81.3	9.5	3.4	1.1	2.3	0.2	2.2	100
	High cost	82.2	9.5	2.5	1.0	2.1	0.3	2.5	100
Province	Central	84.6	9.1	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.0	3.0	100
	Copperbelt	81.8	10.4	2.3	1.6	1.1	0.1	2.9	100
	Eastern	88.8	4.0	1.5	0.4	0.7	0.2	4.4	100
	Luapula	85.2	6.4	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.0	5.0	100
	Lusaka	78.6	13.4	2.8	0.6	1.6	0.1	3.0	100
	Northern	85.0	7.9	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.0	4.0	100
	North-Western	89.7	4.4	1.7	0.4	0.6	0.0	3.3	100
	Southern	86.0	7.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.0	3.8	100
All Zambia	Western	91.6	2.2	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.0	3.3	100
	All Zambia	85.1	7.8	1.7	0.9	1.0	0.1	3.6	100
	All Zambia – Number (000s)	11,085	1,010	219	120	124	8.0	468	13,034
	Missing information (000s)								29
Total population estimate (000s)									13,064

2006									
		Non-migration			Internal migration		International migration	Not applicable	Total
		Same dwelling	Different dwelling, same locality, same district	Different locality, same district	Different district, same province	Different province, same country	Different country		
Rural/Urban	Rural	87	9	1	1	1	0	2	100
	Urban	83	11	1	1	2	0	2	100
Stratum	Small scale	87	9	1	1	1	0	2	100
	Medium scale	91	6	1	1	0	0	1	100
	Large scale	88	7	0	0	4	0	1	100
	Non-agricultural	78	13	3	4	2	0	1	100
	Low cost	82	12	1	1	2	0	2	100
	Medium cost	89	7	1	1	1	0	1	100
	High cost	87	7	2	1	2	0	1	100
All Zambia	All Zambia	86	10	1	1	1	0	2	100

Table 5.2 shows how internal migrants were distributed across residence, stratum and province for 2010 and 2006.

Results in the table show no notable difference in the distribution of migrants across rural/urban, stratum and province. In both years, the proportion of migrants living in urban areas was almost twice that of migrants living in rural areas. Within rural areas, the percentage of migrants was highest among large scale farming households, while in urban areas the percentage of migrants was highest among households residing in medium cost areas. The pattern was the same in 2006 except in urban areas where the proportion of households was higher among households residing in high cost areas. In 2006 and 2010, Luapula (2.8 per cent) and Copperbelt (2.7 per cent) Provinces had the highest proportion of migrants respectively.

Table 5.2: Migrants and non-migrants 12 months prior to the survey by rural/urban, stratum and province, 2010 and 2006, Zambia

2010							
		Migration status				Total	
		Migrants		Non-migrants			
		Number (000s)	Per cent	Number (000s)	Per cent	Number (000s)	Per cent
Rural/Urban	Rural	113	1.4	8,068	98.6	8,181	100
	Urban	131	3.0	4,246	97.0	4,377	100
Stratum	Small scale	89	1.2	7,295	98.8	7,384	100
	Medium scale	3	1.1	293	98.9	296	100
	Large scale	0	4.8	10	95.2	10	100
	Non-agricultural	21	4.2	470	95.8	491	100
	Low cost	93	2.9	3,140	97.1	3,233	100
	Medium cost	26	3.4	725	96.6	751	100
	High cost	12	3.2	381	96.8	394	100
Province	Central	31	2.3	1,312	97.7	1,343	100
	Copperbelt	51	2.7	1,845	97.3	1,895	100
	Eastern	20	1.2	1,686	98.8	1,706	100
	Luapula	16	1.6	995	98.4	1,011	100
	Lusaka	37	2.2	1,667	97.8	1,704	100
	Northern	33	2.1	1,560	97.9	1,593	100
	North-Western	8	1.0	723	99.0	731	100
	Southern	34	2.1	1,586	97.9	1,620	100
	Western	13	1.4	941	98.6	955	100
All Zambia	All Zambia	244	1.9	12,315	98.1	12,559	100

2006							
		Migration status				Total	
		Migrants		Non-migrants			
		Number (000s)	Per cent	Number (000s)	Per cent	Number (000s)	Per cent
Rural/Urban	Rural	112	1.5	7,372	98.5	7,484	100
	Urban	97	2.4	3,938	97.6	4,035	100
Stratum	Small scale	89	1.3	6,774	98.7	6,863	100
	Medium scale	3	1.2	261	98.8	264	100
	Large scale	0	3.7	9	96.3	9	100
	Non-agricultural	20	5.7	329	94.3	349	100
	Low cost	74	2.3	3,165	97.7	3,239	100
	Medium cost	11	2.4	473	97.6	484	100
	High cost	11	3.5	300	96.5	311	100
Province	Central	27	2.3	1,179	97.7	1,206	100
	Copperbelt	31	1.8	1,736	98.2	1,767	100
	Eastern	26	1.6	1,550	98.4	1,576	100
	Luapula	26	2.8	878	97.2	904	100
	Lusaka	37	2.3	1,570	97.7	1,607	100
	Northern	20	1.4	1,436	98.6	1,456	100
	North-Western	12	1.8	688	98.2	700	100
	Southern	21	1.5	1,410	98.5	1,431	100
	Western	9	1.0	864	99.0	873	100
All Zambia	All Zambia	209	1.8	11,310	98.2	11,519	100

Figure 5.1: Percentage distribution of migrants in the 12 months prior to the survey by province, 2010 and 2006, Zambia

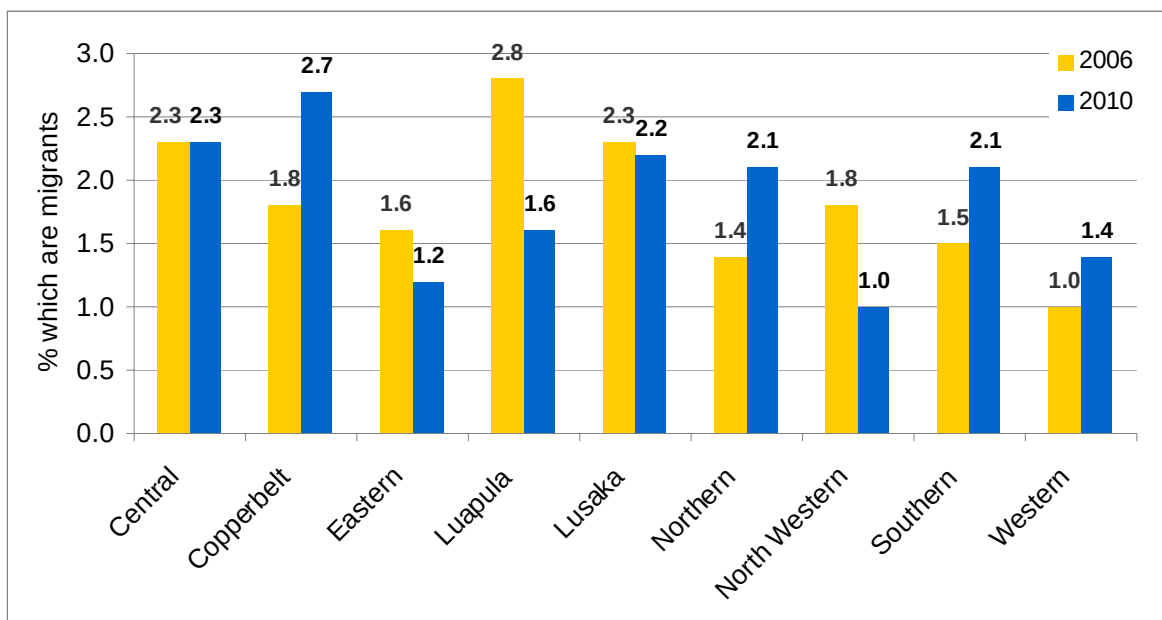


Table 5.3 and Figure 5.2 show how internal migrants were distributed across age groups for 2010 and 2006.

The proportion of male and female migrants in 2010 was similar, 2 per cent and 1.9 per cent respectively. Migration for both sexes was highest among individuals aged 20-29 years, with a slightly higher proportion of men migrating than women (3 per cent compared to 2.7 per cent) in the 25-29 age group.

Table 5.3: Migrants and non-migrants 12 months prior to the survey by age group and sex, 2010 and 2006, Zambia

2010								
			Migration status				Total	
			Migrants		Non-migrants			
			Number (000s)	Per cent	Number (000s)	Per cent	Number (000s)	Per cent
Sex	Male		123	2.0	6,002	98.0	6,125	100
	Female		121	1.9	6,313	98.1	6,434	100
Age group	1-11 yrs	Both sexes	78	1.9	4,027	98.1	4,106	100
		Male	42	2.1	1,999	97.9	2,042	100
		Female	36	1.7	2,028	98.3	2,064	100
	12-19 yrs	Both sexes	52	1.9	2,719	98.1	2,771	100
		Male	22	1.7	1,322	98.3	1,344	100
		Female	30	2.1	1,397	97.9	1,427	100
	20-24 yrs	Both sexes	34	2.7	1,218	97.3	1,252	100
		Male	16	2.7	560	97.3	576	100
		Female	18	2.7	658	97.3	676	100
	25-29 yrs	Both sexes	30	2.8	1,038	97.2	1,068	100
		Male	15	3.0	479	97.0	494	100
		Female	15	2.7	559	97.3	574	100
	30-39 yrs	Both sexes	29	1.9	1,483	98.1	1,512	100
		Male	17	2.2	752	97.8	769	100
		Female	12	1.7	730	98.3	743	100
	40-49 yrs	Both sexes	12	1.4	853	98.6	864	100
		Male	7	1.6	416	98.4	423	100
		Female	5	1.1	436	98.9	441	100
	50-59 yrs	Both sexes	4	0.9	496	99.1	500	100
		Male	2	1.0	247	99.0	249	100
		Female	2	0.8	249	99.2	251	100
	60-64 yrs	Both sexes	0	0.2	170	99.8	171	100
		Male	0	0.4	74	99.6	74	100
		Female	0	0.1	96	99.9	96	100
	65 yrs+	Both sexes	3	1.0	312	99.0	315	100
		Male	1	0.9	151	99.1	153	100
		Female	2	1.1	160	98.9	162	100
All Zambia	All Zambia		244	1.9	12,315	98.1	12,559	100

2006								
			Migration status				Total	
			Migrants		Non-migrants			
			Number (000s)	Per cent	Number (000s)	Per cent	Number (000s)	Per cent
Age group	1-11 yrs	Both sexes	70	1.8	3,801	98.2	3,871	100
		Male	36	1.9	1,902	98.1	1,938	100
		Female	34	1.8	1,899	98.2	1,933	100
	12-19 yrs	Both sexes	46	1.9	2,399	98.1	2,445	100
		Male	17	1.4	1,188	98.6	1,206	100
		Female	28	2.3	1,211	97.7	1,239	100
	20-24 yrs	Both sexes	24	2.0	1,175	98.0	1,199	100
		Male	11	1.9	535	98.1	546	100
		Female	13	2.1	640	97.9	653	100
	25-29 yrs	Both sexes	23	2.3	960	97.7	983	100
		Male	11	2.4	459	97.6	470	100
		Female	12	2.3	502	97.7	513	100
	30-39 yrs	Both sexes	29	2.1	1,352	97.9	1,381	100
		Male	15	2.2	678	97.8	693	100
		Female	14	2.0	675	98.0	688	100
	40-49 yrs	Both sexes	10	1.3	768	98.7	778	100
		Male	6	1.5	380	98.5	386	100
		Female	4	1.1	388	98.9	393	100
	50-59 yrs	Both sexes	3	0.7	422	99.3	425	100
		Male	2	1.0	215	99.0	217	100
		Female	1	0.5	206	99.5	207	100
	60-64 yrs	Both sexes	1	0.9	147	99.1	148	100
		Male	1	1.5	60	98.5	61	100
		Female	0	0.5	86	99.5	87	100
	65 yrs+	Both sexes	3	0.9	286	99.1	288	100
		Male	1	0.5	150	99.5	151	100
		Female	2	1.3	136	98.7	138	100
All Zambia	All Zambia	209	1.8	11,310	98.2	11,519	100	

Figure 5.2: Proportion of migrants in the 12 months prior to the survey by age group, 2010 and 2006, Zambia

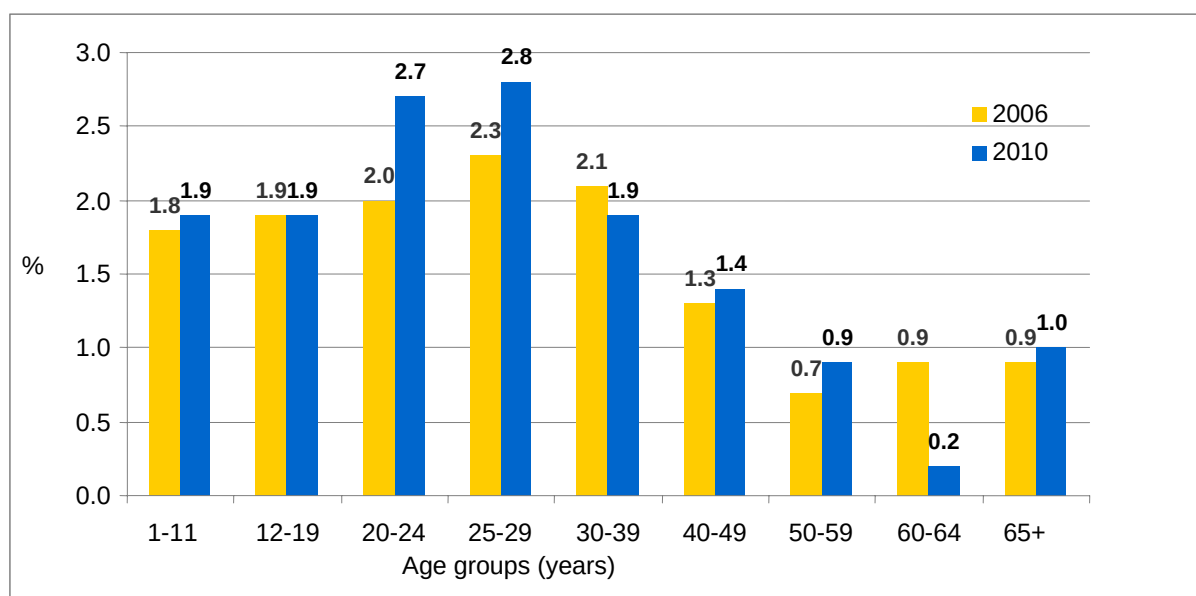


Table 5.4 shows how internal migrants were distributed by poverty status for 2010 and 2006.

The data show that in 2010, the proportion of migrants among the non-poor individuals was higher (3.1 per cent) than among the extremely poor (1.1 per cent) and moderately poor (1.4 per cent).

Table 5.4: Proportion of migrants and non-migrants 12 months prior to the survey by poverty status, 2010, Zambia

		Migration status				Total	
		Migrants		Non-migrants			
		Number (000s)	Per cent	Number (000s)	Per cent	Number (000s)	Per cent
Poverty status	Extremely poor	58	1.1	5,241	98.9	5,300	100
	Moderately poor	33	1.4	2,246	98.6	2,279	100
	Non-poor	152	3.1	4,828	96.9	4,980	100
All Zambia	All Zambia	244	1.9	12,315	98.1	12,559	100

The percentage distribution of individual migrants by province and direction of migration flow for 2010 and 2006 are shown in Table 5.5.

The proportion of migrants moving from one urban area to another increased from 31 per cent in 2006 to 37 per cent in 2010. This direction of migration constituted the largest proportion of migrants in both years.

In 2010, analysis by province shows that Lusaka Province had the highest proportion of migrants (63.3 per cent) moving from one urban area to another; substantially higher than 37 per cent in 2006. The province with the lowest proportion of migrants moving from one urban area to another urban area was Luapula Province (8.9 per cent). Western Province had the highest proportion of migrants moving from one rural area to another rural area (52 per cent). Luapula Province at 64 per cent had the highest proportion of migrants moving from urban to rural areas in 2010, increasing from 42 per cent recorded in 2006.

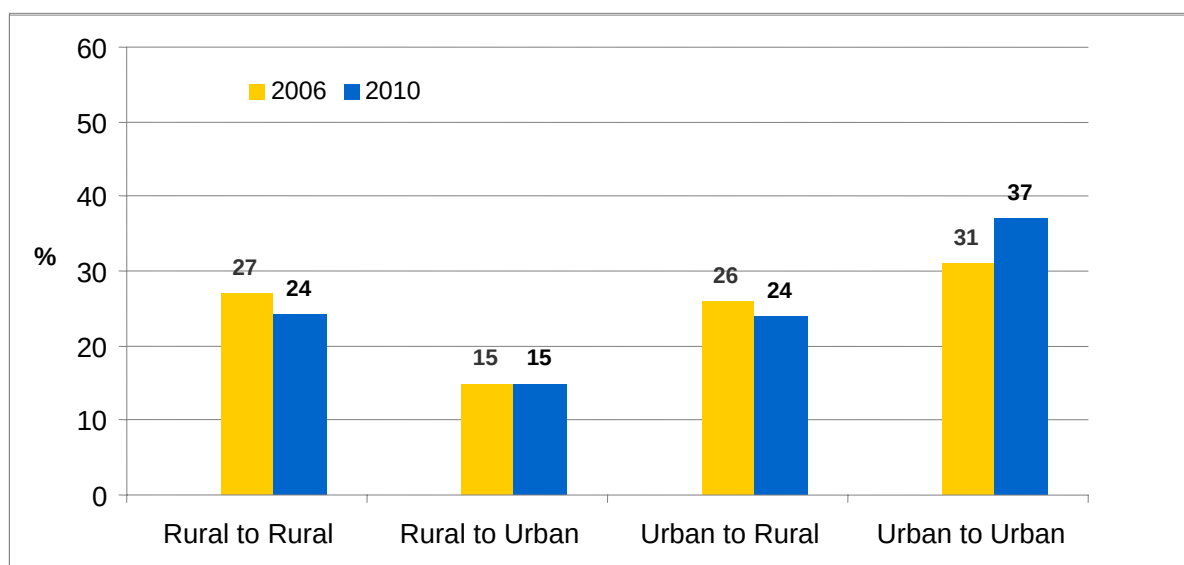
Comparison of the 2006 and 2010 results shows that rural to urban migration has remained the same at 15 per cent, while urban to rural migration has declined from 26 per cent to 24 per cent.

Table 5.5: Percentage distribution of individual migrants by province and direction of migration flow, 2010 and 2006, Zambia

Direction	2010									
	Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Northern	North-Western	Southern	Western	Total
Rural to rural	35.8	8.8	31.7	18.0	3.2	43.3	21.3	25.2	51.5	24.1
Rural to urban	10.3	25.3	3.2	9.6	25.5	9.7	24.9	8.5	10.3	14.9
Urban to rural	27.7	11.4	33.7	63.5	8.0	23.8	10.8	34.9	15.3	23.9
Urban to urban	26.2	54.6	31.4	8.9	63.3	23.3	43.0	31.5	22.9	37.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number (000s)	29	49	19	16	31	33	7	34	13	230
Number (000s) – Missing residence information										14
Number (000s) – Individual migrants										244

Direction	2006									
	Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Northern	North-Western	Southern	Western	Total
Rural to rural	25	6	49	40	9	26	20	50	49	27
Rural to urban	10	13	6	6	39	6	25	11	10	15
Urban to rural	41	7	34	42	15	36	17	24	30	26
Urban to urban	24	75	12	12	37	33	38	16	11	31
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Figure 5.3: Percentage distribution of individual migrants by direction of migration flow, 2006 and 2010, Zambia



As in previous LCMS rounds the 2010 survey asked members of the household who had migrated in the 12 months prior to the survey to state the reasons behind their actions. These reasons are shown in Table 5.6 by age group for 2010 and 2006 respectively.

Table 5.6: Percentage distribution of individual migrants by age group and reason for migration, 2010 and 2006, Zambia

2010										
Reason for migrating ²	Age group (years)									Total
	1-11	12-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65+	
Transfer of head of household	31.7	28.6	16.6	18.1	20.9	22.3	5.8	3.5	3.5	24.5
Decided to resettle	21.6	6.4	16.4	21.0	29.3	19.6	27.4	7.4	20.3	18.4
Other	13.0	7.0	9.9	5.3	11.3	10.7	4.5	0.0	51.7	10.3
For school	6.2	22.7	8.9	2.8	0.2	0.7	0.0	11.8	0.0	8.5
Death of parent/guardian	10.7	15.9	2.9	4.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.0	4.8	8.0
To start work/business	1.5	1.9	14.1	15.4	11.6	12.3	7.2	0.0	0.0	6.9
To seek work/business	2.0	1.0	10.2	14.7	11.8	13.5	5.6	31.0	2.1	6.4
Previous household could not afford to keep him/her	5.0	4.9	6.4	3.1	1.4	1.0	11.8	4.3	17.4	4.6
Found new agricultural land	3.3	5.3	2.8	3.1	1.1	11.3	20.8	0.0	0.0	4.0
Acquired own/different accommodation	2.0	1.9	2.1	4.2	4.1	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.4
Got married	0.1	1.4	5.8	2.3	1.1	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.8
New household	2.6	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	1.4
Back from school/studies	0.1	1.1	3.2	3.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Retrenchment	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.1	5.1	3.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1
Retirement	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.3	11.5	32.4	0.3	0.4
Refugee/asylum seeker	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

² Percentages apply only to internal migrants.

2006										
Reason for migrating	Age group (years)									Total
	1-11	12-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65+	
Transfer of head of household	34	24	16	18	21	25	22	7	15	25
Decided to resettle	17	17	18	15	22	21	16	24	4	18
Other	20	19	13	8	15	15	20	6	30	17
To start work/business	2	2	6	12	11	13	9	19	0	6
Acquired own/different accommodation	4	5	5	7	8	7	5	0	1	6
To seek work/business	1	2	7	17	5	10	18	3	0	5
Previous household could not afford to keep him/her	5	8	3	2	1	0	0	3	40	5
Found new agricultural land	5	3	6	3	9	1	1	18	0	5
Death of parent/guardian	5	8	3	1	1	2	5	0	5	4
Got married	0	4	10	9	3	1	0	0	0	4
For school	2	6	4	3	1	1	0	10	4	3
New household	3	2	7	4	2	2	2	5	0	3
Back from school/studies	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Retirement	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	1	0
Retrenchment	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

In 2010 the largest proportion of migrants, 25 per cent, did so in response to the transfer of the head of household, this being a particularly prominent reason among the younger respondents. Other important reasons were “to resettle”, with 18 per cent of all migrants.

The proportion stating “transfer of head of household” remained unchanged between 2006 and 2010. The proportions corresponding to most other reasons remained at similar levels with the exception of “death of parent/guardian”, which doubled from 4 per cent in 2006 to 8 per cent in 2010.

Table 5.7 shows the reasons for individual internal migration by direction of migration flow, for 2010 and 2006 respectively.

Table 5.7: Reasons for individual migration by direction of migration flow, 2010 and 2006, Zambia

2010					
Reason for moving ³ 2010	Direction of movement				Total
	Rural to rural	Rural to urban	Urban to rural	Urban to urban	
Transfer of head of household	12.3	18.9	16.8	39.9	24.5
Decided to resettle	28.5	19.1	22.1	9.6	18.4
Other	14.6	11.7	8.1	8.5	10.3
For school	6.8	11.4	11.0	7.0	8.5
Death of parent/guardian	10.4	6.1	8.2	5.6	8.0
To start work/business	6.5	4.7	8.5	7.2	6.9
To seek work/business	3.4	13.6	2.3	8.2	6.4
Previous household could not afford to keep him/her	1.8	8.7	6.7	3.5	4.6
Found new agricultural land	9.1	0.1	7.4	0.2	4.0
Acquired own/different accommodation	1.3	0.0	2.1	4.4	2.4
Got married	2.2	2.2	2.7	0.7	1.8
New household	2.1	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.4
Back from school/studies	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.9	1.3
Retrenchment	0.4	0.1	1.8	1.5	1.1
Retirement	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.4
Refugee/asylum seeker	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

2006					
Reason for moving 2006	Direction of movement				Total
	Rural to rural	Rural to urban	Urban to rural	Urban to urban	
Transfer of head of household	21	23	25	31	25
Decided to resettle	25	11	18	12	18
Other	15	19	22	14	17
To start work/business	3	9	7	5	6
Acquired own/different accommodation	2	5	2	12	6
To seek work/business	3	12	3	6	5
Previous household could not afford to keep him/her	6	5	6	2	5
Found new agricultural land	9	2	5	0	5
Death of parent/guardian	4	4	3	5	4
Got married	5	2	2	4	4
For school	2	4	3	4	3
New household	4	3	3	3	3
Back from school/studies	1	0	1	1	1
Retirement	0	0	0	0	0
Retrenchment	0	1	0	1	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

In both 2006 and 2010 the proportion of migrants stating “transfer of head of household” was largest for those moving from urban area to urban area, 31 per cent and 40 per cent respectively. For other types of migration flow quoting this reason the proportions decreased over time.

³ Percentages apply only to internal migrants.

The reason “decided to resettle” was one of the most important reasons among migrants moving to rural areas in both years. For those moving from rural area to rural area the proportion stating this reason increased from 25 per cent in 2006 to 29 per cent in 2010. For those who had moved from an urban to a rural area the proportion increased from 18 per cent in 2006 to 22 per cent in 2010.

In 2010, the proportions of those who moved “for school” were larger for migrants moving to a different area, i.e. rural to urban and urban to rural. In 2006, there was not much variation in the proportions stating this reason among types of migrant flow, similarly for those stating “death of parent/guardian”. In 2010, the highest proportion stating this reason moved from rural to rural areas, followed by those who had moved from urban to rural areas.

To “seek work/business” was a significant reason among migrants moving from rural to urban areas in both years and remained at a similar level over time, 14 per cent in 2010 compared to 12 per cent in 2006.

5.3. Household migration

Table 5.8 shows how migrant households were distributed across residence, stratum and province for 2010 and 2006 respectively.

In 2010, as with individual migration, the proportion of migrant households living in urban areas was roughly double the proportion living in rural areas. Central, Copperbelt and Southern Provinces had the highest proportions of migrant households.

Table 5.8: Migrant and non-migrant households 12 months prior to the survey by residence, stratum and province, 2010 and 2006, Zambia

		2010					
2010		Migration status				Total	
		Migrants		Non-migrants			
		Number (000s)	Per cent	Number (000s)	Per cent	Number (000s)	Per cent
Rural/Urban	Rural	23	1.4	1,575	98.6	1,598	100
	Urban	24	2.7	864	97.3	888	100
Stratum	Small scale	16	1.2	1,408	98.8	1,424	100
	Medium scale	0	0.5	41	99.5	41	100
	Large scale	0	4.8	1	95.2	1	100
	Non-agricultural	7	4.9	125	95.1	131.9	100
	Low cost	16	2.4	641	97.6	657	100
	Medium cost	5	3.3	143	96.7	148	100
	High cost	3	3.8	80	96.2	83	100
Province	Central	7	2.8	242	97.2	249	100
	Copperbelt	9	2.4	360	97.6	369	100
	Eastern	4	1.3	337	98.7	342	100
	Luapula	3	1.4	189	98.6	191	100
	Lusaka	6	1.6	358	98.4	364	100
	Northern	6	1.8	312	98.2	317	100
	North-Western	2	1.1	136	98.9	138	100
	Southern	8	2.5	303	97.5	311	100
	Western	3	1.7	201	98.3	205	100
All Zambia	All Zambia	47	1.9	2,439	98.1	2,486	100
	Number (000s) – International migration/not applicable/missing information					5	
	Total household number estimate (000s)					2,491	

2006							
2006		Migration status				Total	
		Migrants		Non-migrants			
		Number (000s)	Per cent	Number (000s)	Per cent	Number (000s)	Per cent
Rural/Urban	Rural	21	1.4	1,464	98.6	1,485	100
	Urban	18	2.2	781	97.8	799	100
Stratum	Small scale	16	1.2	1,337	98.8	1,353	100
	Medium scale	0	1.3	36	98.7	36	100
	Large scale	0	0.0	1	100.0	1	100
	Non-agricultural	5	5.2	90	94.8	95	100
	Low cost	14	2.1	635	97.9	648	100
	Medium cost	2	2.1	84	97.9	86	100
	High cost	2	3.3	62	96.7	65	100
Province	Central	4	1.9	220	98.1	224	100
	Copperbelt	6	1.7	332	98.3	338	100
	Eastern	5	1.5	317	98.5	322	100
	Luapula	4	2.4	176	97.6	180	100
	Lusaka	7	2.0	326	98.0	333	100
	Northern	4	1.4	292	98.6	296	100
	North-Western	2	1.5	129	98.5	131	100
	Southern	5	1.8	279	98.2	284	100
	Western	2	1.3	174	98.7	176	100
All Zambia	All Zambia	39	1.7	2,245	98.3	2,284	100

Table 5.9 shows the percentage distribution of migrant households by province and direction of migration flow for 2010 and 2006.

In 2010, the largest proportion of migrant households, accounting for 36 per cent, were those moving from one urban area to another; this marginally increased from 34 per cent in 2006.

The province with the highest proportion of migrant households moving from urban to urban areas in 2010 was North-Western, estimated at 66 per cent; this increased from 29 per cent in 2006. Copperbelt and Lusaka Provinces also had high proportions of migrant households moving from urban to urban areas in 2010. Lusaka Province also had the highest proportion of households migrating from rural to urban areas in 2010, the proportion having risen from 18 per cent in 2006 to 29 per cent in 2010.

In both years, Luapula was the province with the highest proportion of migrant households moving from urban to rural areas, with the proportion increasing from 44 per cent in 2006 to 57 per cent in 2010. Western Province had the highest proportion of migrant households moving from rural to rural areas in 2010, decreasing only marginally over time from 51 to 50 per cent. In 2006, Eastern Province had the highest proportion of household migration of this type but has declined somewhat over time, from 57 per cent in 2006 to 35 per cent in 2010.

Table 5.9: Percentage distribution of migrant households by province and direction of migration flow, 2010 and 2006, Zambia

2010										
Direction 2010	Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Northern	North-Western	Southern	Western	Total
Rural to rural	44.9	10.2	35.3	25.1	6.0	36.5	7.5	19.2	49.8	25.6
Rural to urban	5.6	18.8	3.2	10.1	29.1	9.2	26.4	14.8	10.0	13.8
Urban to rural	31.2	13.1	32.6	57.1	4.2	26.0	0.5	34.7	18.2	24.4
Urban to urban	18.3	58.0	29.0	7.7	60.6	28.4	65.5	31.3	22.0	36.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number (000s)	7	8	4	3	5	6	1	8	3	46
Number (000s) – Missing residence information										1
Number (000s) – Migrant households										47

2006										
Direction 2006	Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Northern	North-Western	Southern	Western	Total
Rural to rural	39	5	57	33	6	46	17	50	51	32
Rural to urban	10	11	8	9	18	6	25	7	10	11
Urban to rural	28	7	18	44	8	34	29	26	29	23
Urban to urban	23	77	18	14	68	15	29	17	10	34
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

In 2010, a higher proportion of households where the head was aged between 20 and 24 years had migrated (4.6 per cent) although the number of households concerned is larger in older categories. The trend is the same for 2006.

Table 5.10: Proportion of migrant households 12 months prior to the survey by age of the head of household, 2010 and 2006, Zambia

Age group of head of household (years)	2006		2010	
	Number (000s)	Per cent of all households	Number (000s)	Per cent of all households
1-11	0	0	0	0.0
12-19	1	9	0	3.8
20-24	4	3	6	4.6
25-29	9	3	13	3.5
30-39	15	2	17	2.1
40-49	6	1	8	1.4
50-59	2	1	3	0.8
60-64	1	1	0	0.3
65 +	1	0	1	0.5
All Zambia	39	2	47	1.9

EDUCATION

6.1. Introduction

This chapter presents and describes statistical information on educational characteristics obtained from the 2006 and 2010 surveys. Studies consistently show that education attainment has a substantial effect on the population and social economic issues such as health, poverty levels, employment earnings and nutrition. The survey collected data on education attainment from the population.

Emphasis was placed on collecting data on formal education. Formal education in Zambia is based on a three-tier system: primary education consisting of seven years, junior secondary school consisting of two years, and senior secondary school consisting of three years. Upon completion of secondary school a pupil may choose to further his/her education by attending tertiary education either at a university, college, vocational or technical institute.

The survey collected data on each household member on the following:

- *Whether one is currently attending school*
 - The grade being attended
 - The type of school being attended
- *Whether one has ever attended school, if one is not currently attending school*
 - Highest grade attained
 - Main reason for leaving school or never having attended.

This report focuses primarily on formal education: lower primary school (grades 1-4), upper primary school (grades 5-7), junior secondary school (grades 8-9) and senior secondary school (grades 10-12).

Sections 6.2, 6.3 and 6.4 deal with the following education indicators:

- **School attendance rate:** the percentage of the population by age group attending school (grades 1-12) at the time of the survey.
- **Gross attendance rate:** indicates the total number of persons attending a specific level of education, regardless of age, in a given year, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population for that level.
- **Net attendance rate:** the number of individuals who are attending an education level corresponding to their age, expressed as a percentage of the total population whose ages also correspond to that level.

School attendance is presented in section 6.5 by type of school and level, and section 6.6 considers the characteristics of individuals not in education at the time of the survey.

6.2. School attendance rate

The school attendance rate is the percentage of the population by age group attending school (grades 1-12) at the time of the survey. This indicator does not explicitly take into account age-grade mismatches; an individual in a specific age group may not necessarily be attending the “correct” grade given their age.

The age groups for which attendance rates were calculated were selected to correspond with the levels of formal education stated below:

- *Lower primary grades 1, 2, 3 and 4 correspond to pupils of ages 7-10 years*
- *Upper primary grades 5, 6 and 7 correspond to pupils of ages 11-13 years*
- *Junior secondary grades 8 and 9 correspond to pupils of ages 14-15 years*
- *Senior secondary grades 10, 11 and 12 correspond to pupils of ages 16-18 years.*

In addition, the report also considers individuals of pre-school age (5-6 years) and those of higher education age (19-22 years) who are reported to be attending school (grades 1-12). At this point, it is emphasised again that although the age groups were selected to correspond to formal levels of education, an individual in a specific age group may be attending a grade which does not correspond to their age group.

Table 6.1 shows school attendance rates by residence/stratum for 2010 and 2006.

The school attendance rate for persons aged 7-13 years increased from 78 per cent in 2006 to 82.8 per cent in 2010. Similarly, the school attendance rate for secondary school aged persons (14-18 years) increased from 74 per cent in 2006 to 77.2 per cent in 2010.

Table 6.1 further shows that school attendance rates for primary school aged females (7-13 years) increased from 79 per cent in 2006 to 83.8 per cent in 2010, while that of males increased from 77 per cent to 81.7 per cent during the same period. For secondary school aged females (14-18 years) attendance rates increased from 69 per cent in 2006 to 73.2 per cent in 2010, while that of males increased from 79 per cent to 81.5 per cent in the same period.

Rural/urban analysis shows that in rural areas, school attendance rates for primary school age persons (7-13 years) increased from 75 per cent in 2006 to 79.5 per cent in 2010, whereas in urban areas it increased from 88 per cent in 2006 to 90.3 per cent in 2010. In rural areas, school attendance rates for secondary school aged persons increased from 73 per cent in 2006 to 75.2 per cent in 2010, while in urban areas it increased from 77 per cent in 2006 to 80.8 per cent in 2010.

Table 6.1a: School attendance rates by age group, rural/urban, stratum and sex, 2010, Zambia

2010											
Rural/Urban/Stratum/Sex			Pre-primary age	Primary school age		Secondary school age		Primary school age	Secondary school age	Higher education age	Population estimate (000s) persons 5-22 yrs old attending grades 1-12
			5-6 yrs	7-10 yrs	11-13 yrs	14-15 yrs	16-18 yrs	7-13 yrs	14-18 yrs	19-22 yrs	
Rural/Urban	Rural	Total	13.5	73.0	90.2	86.7	66.4	79.5	75.2	28.6	2,607
		Male	13.6	70.9	90.3	85.9	75.4	78.2	80.1	43.5	1,350
		Female	13.4	75.0	90.0	87.5	57.7	80.6	70.3	16.0	1,257
	Urban	Total	32.9	86.8	95.3	91.1	73.4	90.3	80.8	24.8	1,443
		Male	31.8	86.0	95.5	92.1	78.5	89.9	84.2	29.3	697
		Female	33.9	87.5	95.1	90.2	69.0	90.6	78.0	20.8	747
Stratum	Small scale	Total	12.7	72.6	90.0	86.4	66.1	79.2	74.9	29.4	2,356
		Male	12.5	70.2	90.1	85.7	75.2	77.7	79.9	45.1	1,225
		Female	12.9	75.0	89.9	87.2	57.1	80.6	69.9	16.1	1,131
	Medium scale	Total	17.5	76.8	94.4	89.9	73.2	84.3	80.1	35.7	115
		Male	15.0	72.2	93.5	89.2	77.0	81.3	82.0	44.5	60
		Female	20.4	81.9	95.4	90.5	69.0	87.7	78.1	26.3	55
	Large scale	Total	36.3	73.6	86.5	98.6	84.2	79.0	90.1	28.4	4
		Male	23.1	76.2	91.2	97.7	85.0	81.9	90.7	29.6	2
		Female	43.8	70.2	82.1	100.0	83.3	75.7	89.4	26.1	2
	Non-agricultural	Total	23.5	76.5	89.0	88.5	65.1	81.0	75.3	15.5	132
		Male	27.7	83.3	91.3	86.9	78.5	86.0	82.2	22.2	62
		Female	17.0	71.3	87.4	89.5	56.6	77.2	70.9	10.7	70
	Low cost	Total	28.8	84.5	94.1	90.0	73.0	88.3	80.2	24.5	1,052
		Male	27.9	83.1	94.3	90.8	78.4	87.5	83.7	30.7	510
		Female	29.8	85.7	94.0	89.3	68.3	88.9	77.2	19.2	542
	Medium cost	Total	48.4	95.7	98.6	92.7	73.6	97.0	81.7	26.4	264
		Male	47.8	97.3	98.6	95.5	77.2	97.8	84.8	28.4	128
		Female	48.9	94.1	98.5	90.5	70.5	96.1	79.2	24.6	136
	High cost	Total	46.4	93.4	98.5	97.4	76.3	95.7	84.2	23.3	127
		Male	45.6	92.9	99.4	97.1	81.6	95.9	86.9	21.4	59
		Female	47.2	93.8	97.6	97.6	71.5	95.5	82.1	25.0	68
All Zambia	All Zambia	Total	19.1	77.1	91.8	88.2	69.0	82.8	77.2	27.1	4,050
		Male	18.7	75.3	92.0	87.9	76.5	81.7	81.5	37.8	2,046
		Female	19.5	78.8	91.7	88.5	62.0	83.8	73.2	17.9	2,004

Table 6.1b: School attendance rates by age group, rural/urban, stratum and sex, 2006, Zambia

			2006								
Rural/Urban/Stratum/Sex			Pre-primary age	Primary school age		Secondary school age		Higher education age	Primary school age	Secondary school age	Population estimate (000s) persons 5-22 yrs old attending grades 1-12
			5-6 yrs	7-10 yrs	11-13 yrs	14-15 yrs	16-18 yrs	19-22 yrs	7-13 yrs	14-18 yrs	
Rural/Urban	Rural	Total	14	67	89	84	64	24	75	73	2,122
		Male	14	66	87	85	73	36	74	78	1,119
		Female	14	67	90	83	55	14	76	68	1,003
	Urban	Total	42	84	93	89	68	26	88	77	1,293
		Male	43	83	92	89	74	36	87	81	641
		Female	42	86	94	89	63	19	89	75	652
Stratum	Small scale	Total	14	66	89	84	65	25	75	73	1,950
		Male	14	66	88	84	73	37	74	78	1,030
		Female	13	67	90	83	56	14	76	68	920
	Medium scale	Total	15	78	91	92	58	28	84	74	94
		Male	13	77	93	98	79	45	83	90	50
		Female	18	79	90	84	44	13	84	59	44
	Large scale	Total	47	80	90	78	55	10	84	66	3
		Male	22	99	100	100	71	16	100	81	2
		Female	68	63	84	69	38	6	73	55	2
	Non-agricultural	Total	20	72	84	85	53	10	76	68	75
		Male	15	72	78	95	68	16	74	81	37
		Female	23	73	92	75	40	6	79	56	38
	Low cost	Total	38	83	92	88	66	25	87	76	1,018
		Male	39	81	92	87	71	34	86	78	505
		Female	38	84	93	88	62	18	88	74	513
	Medium cost	Total	78	96	96	97	79	28	96	87	171
		Male	79	95	92	99	90	40	94	94	86
		Female	78	97	99	96	70	17	98	80	85
	High cost	Total	72	96	97	95	75	40	96	82	104
		Male	70	96	94	93	78	41	96	84	51
		Female	75	96	99	97	72	39	97	81	53
All Zambia	All Zambia	Total	19	70	90	85	65	25	78	74	3,415
		Male	19	69	88	86	73	36	77	79	1,760
		Female	19	71	91	84	57	15	79	69	1,655

Figure 6.1 shows school attendance rates across age groups in 2006 and 2010. In 2010, the overall rate was initially low for the pre-school age group (19 per cent) and was highest at 92 per cent for individuals aged 11-13 years (upper primary age). Overall school attendance was estimated at 27 per cent for 19-22 year olds. The figure also shows that school attendance rates from the age of seven onwards increased slightly over time.

Figure 6.1: School attendance rates by age group, 2010 and 2006, Zambia

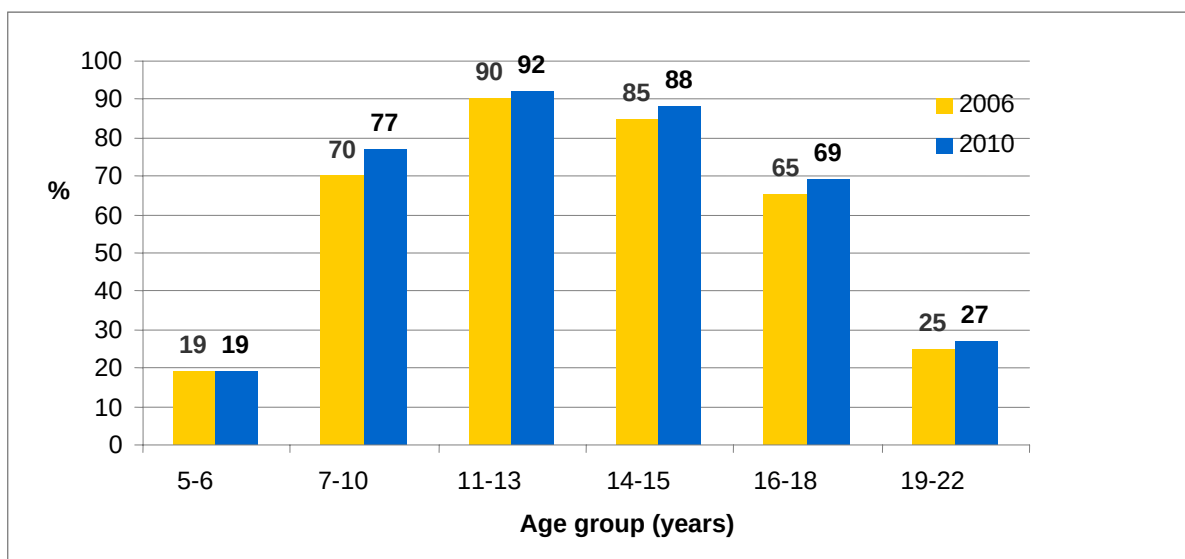


Table 6.2 shows school attendance rates by province for 2006 and 2010.

Results in the table show that in both 2006 and 2010, Copperbelt and Lusaka Provinces had the highest overall school attendance rates for primary school age persons (7-13 years), 89 and 90 per cent and 87 and 89 per cent respectively. Conversely, Eastern Province had the lowest school attendance rates at 67 and 69.1 per cent respectively. The largest increase in school attendance for those aged 7-13 years occurred in Western Province, from 74 to 84 per cent, a 10 percentage point increase.

In 2010, Central and North-Western Provinces had the highest school attendance rates for secondary school age persons (14-18 years), estimated at 83.7 and 83.1 per cent respectively, while in 2006 Luapula Province had the highest school attendance rates for secondary school age persons at 82 per cent. The data reveal that Luapula Province was the only province that experienced a decline in school attendance in the 14-18-year age group over time (from 82 per cent in 2006 to 76 per cent in 2010). The largest increases in school attendance rates for this age group occurred in Central and Western Provinces, with increases of around 7 percentage points.

Table 6.2a: School attendance rates by age group, province and sex, 2010, Zambia

2010											
Province/Sex 2010			Pre- primary age	Primary school age (Years)		Secondary school age		Higher education age	Primary school age	Secondary school age	Population estimate (000s) persons 5-22 yrs old attending grades 1-12
			5-6 yrs	7-10 yrs	11-13 yrs	14-15 yrs	16-18 yrs	19-22 yrs	7-13 yrs	14-18 yrs	
Province	Central	Total	14.6	75.7	94.5	94.2	74.2	32.4	82.7	83.7	461
		Male	13.7	73.4	95.0	92.7	80.9	44.3	81.3	86.6	231
		Female	15.7	78.0	94.0	95.7	68.0	22.0	84.0	80.8	230
	Copperbelt	Total	30.2	86.7	94.6	91.3	71.3	25.9	90.0	79.7	635
		Male	26.8	86.4	94.1	93.3	74.7	29.7	89.6	82.2	308
		Female	33.9	87.0	95.2	89.8	68.3	22.5	90.4	77.6	327
	Eastern	Total	8.9	60.8	82.2	81.8	57.4	21.5	69.1	67.8	457
		Male	9.3	55.9	82.8	79.8	71.5	38.1	67.2	75.1	243
		Female	8.6	65.1	81.6	84.0	42.3	8.1	70.9	59.9	214
	Luapula	Total	9.1	71.4	89.4	82.9	70.4	30.5	78.1	75.5	319
		Male	8.7	68.6	93.0	83.6	76.0	48.6	77.2	78.9	163
		Female	9.5	74.2	86.4	82.2	64.0	16.0	79.0	72.0	156
	Lusaka	Total	34.7	84.5	95.3	89.2	68.8	19.5	88.7	77.3	518
		Male	35.5	84.9	96.7	89.6	74.1	24.4	89.4	80.2	254
		Female	33.9	84.0	94.0	88.9	64.1	15.3	88.0	74.9	264
	Northern	Total	20.3	78.9	92.8	88.8	68.1	30.1	84.2	76.9	543
		Male	19.9	79.2	93.2	91.7	77.8	45.3	84.3	84.2	287
		Female	20.7	78.5	92.5	85.3	59.2	18.0	84.1	69.4	255
	North-Western	Total	18.4	74.5	91.3	91.1	77.6	43.9	80.8	83.1	263
		Male	13.9	71.5	89.9	90.8	83.6	53.8	78.8	86.5	129
		Female	22.1	77.5	92.8	91.3	72.4	34.8	82.9	80.3	134
	Southern	Total	17.9	81.8	94.8	85.7	70.0	26.0	86.9	76.8	543
		Male	19.9	77.5	92.0	83.9	76.8	37.2	83.0	80.1	275
		Female	16.0	86.0	97.2	87.8	63.5	15.9	90.6	73.3	268
	Western	Total	15.5	79.8	91.5	87.4	66.4	29.8	84.3	75.5	312
		Male	15.9	79.7	94.4	84.5	79.6	42.9	85.8	81.9	156
		Female	15.1	79.9	88.5	90.0	56.7	19.6	83.0	70.4	156
All Zambia	All Zambia	Total	19.1	77.1	91.8	88.2	69.0	27.1	82.8	77.2	4,050
		Male	18.7	75.3	92.0	87.9	76.5	37.8	81.7	81.5	2,046
		Female	19.5	78.8	91.7	88.5	62.0	17.9	83.8	73.2	2,004

Table 6.2b: School attendance rates by age group, province and sex, 2006, Zambia

2006											
Province/Sex 2006			Pre- primary age	Primary school age		Secondary school age		Higher education age	Primary school age	Secondary school age	Population estimate (000s) persons 5-22 yrs old attending grades 1-12
			5-6 yrs	7-10 yrs	11-13 yrs	14-15 yrs	16-18 yrs	19-22 yrs	7-13 yrs	14-18 yrs	
Province	Central	Total	17	73	93	88	68	27	81	77	376
		Male	17	75	92	85	70	33	81	77	194
		Female	18	72	94	90	66	21	81	77	182
	Copperbelt	Total	42	85	96	90	70	28	89	79	605
		Male	44	89	95	89	77	37	91	82	310
		Female	41	81	96	91	64	20	87	76	295
	Eastern	Total	16	56	83	74	58	24	67	65	383
		Male	21	53	82	75	71	33	65	73	205
		Female	10	59	84	73	46	17	69	57	178
	Luapula	Total	16	60	92	92	74	26	73	82	264
		Male	16	59	92	96	79	49	72	86	138
		Female	15	60	92	89	67	7	73	79	125
	Lusaka	Total	37	84	92	87	59	25	87	71	468
		Male	37	83	91	87	64	32	86	74	231
		Female	36	85	92	86	55	18	88	69	237
	Northern	Total	7	67	87	84	59	19	75	72	416
		Male	8	64	86	88	75	32	72	81	216
		Female	6	71	88	81	44	7	77	64	200
	North-Western	Total	22	71	90	85	72	33	78	79	221
		Male	16	68	91	90	80	44	76	85	110
		Female	28	74	88	83	66	22	80	74	111
	Southern	Total	13	75	91	87	68	24	81	77	439
		Male	12	73	88	90	78	40	79	84	229
		Female	15	76	95	84	59	11	82	70	210
	Western	Total	11	67	85	79	62	19	74	69	243
		Male	10	67	80	79	73	28	72	75	127
		Female	12	67	89	78	48	13	76	61	115
All Zambia	All Zambia	Total	19	70	90	85	65	25	78	74	3,415
		Male	19	69	88	86	73	36	77	79	1,760
		Female	19	71	91	84	57	15	79	69	1,655

Table 6.3 shows school attendance rates by poverty status for 2010 and 2006.

Attendance rates for primary school aged persons show trends of increasing school attendance as the poverty status improves. However, the rates have improved for all groups. The table shows that the attendance rate for extremely poor persons increased from 73 per cent in 2006 to 76.5 per cent in 2010. For moderately poor persons it also increased from 82 per cent in 2006 to 83.3 per cent in 2010. For the non-poor persons it increased from 88 per cent in 2006 to 91.7 per cent in 2010.

Attendance rates for secondary school aged persons exhibited similar trends to those of primary school age persons, of increasing attendance as the poverty status increases. The table shows that the attendance rate in 2010 for extremely poor persons increased from 72 per cent in 2006 to 74.2 per cent in 2010. For moderately poor persons it also increased from 74 per cent in 2006 to 75.2 per cent in 2010. For non-poor persons it increased from 77 per cent in 2006 to 81.5 per cent in 2010.

Table 6.3a: School attendance rates by age group and poverty status, 2010, Zambia

2010										
Poverty status/ Rural/Urban/Sex 2010		Pre- primary age	Primary school age		Secondary school age		Higher education age	Primary school age	Secondary school age	Population estimate (000s) persons 5-22 yrs old attending grades 1-12
		5-6 yrs	7-10 yrs	11-13 yrs	14-15 yrs	16-18 yrs	19-22 yrs	7-13 yrs	14-18 yrs	
Extremely poor	Total	11.5	69.3	88.4	84.4	66.0	30.1	76.5	74.2	1,743
	Male	11.4	66.9	88.8	83.4	74.8	42.3	75.4	78.6	912
	Female	11.6	71.5	87.9	85.5	56.8	18.2	77.6	69.4	831
	Rural	11.0	69.1	88.4	84.4	65.6	30.4	76.4	74.0	1,553
	Urban	15.4	70.4	88.0	83.9	69.5	27.5	77.3	75.6	190
Moderately poor	Total	13.1	78.2	91.9	88.9	65.1	28.2	83.3	75.2	721
	Male	12.0	77.5	92.4	87.8	73.5	40.8	82.9	79.7	363
	Female	14.3	78.9	91.5	90.0	57.5	17.6	83.7	71.1	358
	Rural	11.0	76.1	90.9	88.9	63.2	28.4	81.5	74.1	506
	Urban	18.9	83.8	94.3	89.1	69.7	27.7	87.9	77.8	215
Non-poor	Total	34.0	88.4	96.5	92.6	73.8	24.2	91.7	81.5	1,586
	Male	33.7	87.1	96.4	94.3	80.0	32.6	90.8	85.9	771
	Female	34.4	89.7	96.6	91.1	68.7	17.8	92.5	77.9	815
	Rural	24.0	83.2	95.3	91.9	71.8	24.8	87.8	79.8	548
	Urban	41.6	91.8	97.2	92.9	74.9	23.9	94.0	82.4	1,038
All Zambia	Total	19.1	77.1	91.8	88.2	69.0	27.1	82.8	77.2	4,050
	Male	18.7	75.3	92.0	87.9	76.5	37.8	81.7	81.5	2,046
	Female	19.5	78.8	91.7	88.5	62.0	17.9	83.8	73.2	2,004
	Rural	13.5	73.0	90.2	86.7	66.4	28.6	79.5	75.2	2,607
	Urban	32.9	86.8	95.3	91.1	73.4	24.8	90.3	80.8	1,443

Table 6.3b: School attendance rates by age group and poverty status, 2006, Zambia

2006										
Poverty status/Sex 2006		Pre- primary age	Primary school age		Secondary school age		Higher education age	Primary school age	Secondary school age	Population estimate (000s) persons 5-22 yrs old attending grades 1-12
		5-6 yrs	7-10 yrs	11-13 yrs	14-15 yrs	16-18 yrs	19-22 yrs	7-13 yrs	14-18 yrs	
Extremely poor	Total	11	63	87	82	64	23	73	72	1,741
	Male	11	61	85	85	70	34	70	77	911
	Female	11	66	88	79	56	13	75	67	830
Moderately poor	Total	22	77	91	84	65	26	82	74	504
	Male	20	75	89	83	74	37	80	78	262
	Female	23	79	93	86	57	17	85	70	241
Non-poor	Total	35	83	96	90	68	26	88	77	1,170
	Male	36	86	95	88	80	38	90	83	587
	Female	34	80	96	92	58	17	86	73	583
All Zambia	Total	19	70	90	85	65	25	78	74	3,415
	Male	19	69	88	86	73	36	77	79	1,760
	Female	19	71	91	84	57	15	79	69	1,655

6.3. Gross attendance rate

The gross attendance rate is the number of individuals attending a specific education level, as a percentage of the total population whose ages correspond to that level. It follows that it is possible to obtain gross attendance rates greater than 100, as the

numerator includes individuals attending a specific level regardless of their age (*within the age limits specified in the previous section, i.e. 5-22 years of age*).

Table 6.4 and Figure 6.2 show gross attendance rates by residence/stratum for 2010 and 2006.

The data show that, overall, gross attendance rates increased slightly over time for primary grades 1-7, from 105 per cent in 2006 to 108 per cent in 2010. The secondary gross attendance rate (grades 8-12) increased from 55 per cent in 2006 to 64 per cent in 2010.

In both years, male gross attendance rates were consistently higher than those for females.

In urban areas gross attendance rates were higher than those for rural areas. In rural areas gross attendance rates for primary school (grades 1-7) increased from 105 per cent in 2006 to 107 per cent in 2010, while in urban areas they increased from 104 per cent in 2006 to 107 per cent in 2010. Gross attendance rates for secondary school in rural areas increased from 41 per cent in 2006 to 50.9 per cent in 2010, while in urban areas they increased from 79 per cent in 2006 to 86.8 per cent in 2010.

Table 6.4a: Gross attendance rates by grade, rural/urban, stratum and sex, 2010, Zambia

2010										
Rural/Urban/Stratum/Sex 2010			Schooling grades				Primary	Primary and junior secondary	Secondary	Population estimate (000s) persons 5-22 yrs old attending grades 1-12
			1-4	5-7	8-9	10-12	1-7	1-9	8-12	
Rural/Urban	Rural	Total	108.7	106.5	81.0	27.9	107.9	102.4	50.9	2,607
		Male	109.8	113.6	84.3	32.6	111.2	105.6	55.5	1,350
		Female	107.6	99.6	77.5	23.4	104.6	99.2	46.4	1,257
	Urban	Total	104.8	112.3	104.5	74.1	107.9	107.1	86.8	1,443
		Male	107.1	113.4	108.9	76.6	109.7	109.5	90.0	697
		Female	102.7	111.4	100.8	71.9	106.3	104.9	84.1	747
Stratum	Small scale	Total	108.6	106.8	79.2	26.7	108.0	102.1	49.5	2,356
		Male	109.4	113.6	82.5	31.7	111.0	105.0	54.3	1,225
		Female	107.8	100.2	75.6	21.8	105.0	99.2	44.6	1,131
	Medium scale	Total	115.7	111.4	94.4	39.6	113.9	109.6	62.2	115
		Male	110.7	117.5	102.8	34.8	113.6	111.3	62.2	60
		Female	121.4	104.5	86.1	44.7	114.2	107.7	62.1	55
	Large scale	Total	103.0	122.5	107.1	53.2	111.2	110.3	75.5	4
		Male	93.0	162.0	99.8	37.9	119.3	114.5	65.7	2
		Female	116.1	85.1	118.6	70.4	101.8	105.1	88.0	2
	Non-agricultural	Total	104.8	95.3	103.4	40.1	101.4	101.8	67.7	132
		Male	116.5	108.4	107.4	53.5	113.7	112.6	77.3	62
		Female	95.7	86.2	100.7	31.5	92.2	93.9	61.6	70
	Low cost	Total	104.6	114.8	102.5	63.7	108.6	107.2	80.1	1,052
		Male	107.2	115.8	104.1	68.3	110.6	109.2	83.4	510
		Female	102.3	113.8	101.2	59.7	106.8	105.5	77.2	542
	Medium cost	Total	107.5	108.7	106.2	97.2	108.0	107.5	101.0	264
		Male	107.5	111.9	113.1	98.5	109.5	110.3	104.5	128
		Female	107.5	105.7	100.7	96.2	106.6	105.0	98.1	136
	High cost	Total	101.4	99.2	118.4	108.2	100.4	104.8	112.0	127
		Male	105.0	95.8	147.7	97.0	100.8	111.1	114.3	59
		Female	98.5	102.4	98.1	118.4	100.2	99.6	110.2	68
All Zambia	All Zambia	Total	107.5	108.4	89.2	44.8	107.9	103.9	63.8	4,050
		Male	109.0	113.5	92.3	48.1	110.8	106.8	67.2	2,046
		Female	106.1	103.5	86.3	41.8	105.1	101.1	60.6	2,004

Table 6.4b: Gross attendance rates by grade, rural/urban, stratum and sex, 2006, Zambia

2006										
Rural/Urban/Stratum/Sex 2006			Schooling grades				Primary	Primary and junior secondary	Secondary	Population estimate (000s) persons 5-22 yrs old attending grades 1-12
			1-4	5-7	8-9	10-12	1-7	1-9	8-12	
Rural/Urban	Rural	Total	106	104	65	22	105	97	41	2,122
		Male	108	107	73	25	107	101	46	1,119
		Female	104	101	56	18	103	93	35	1,003
	Urban	Total	99	111	101	62	104	104	79	1,293
		Male	98	113	106	69	104	105	85	641
		Female	100	109	97	56	104	102	74	652
Stratum	Small scale	Total	106	104	63	21	105	97	40	1,950
		Male	108	106	72	24	107	100	45	1,030
		Female	104	101	55	17	103	93	34	920
	Medium scale	Total	117	127	82	32	121	112	53	94
		Male	121	132	88	34	125	116	58	50
		Female	113	122	76	29	117	106	49	44
	Large scale	Total	128	102	73	46	117	106	58	3
		Male	124	149	57	50	133	117	52	2
		Female	133	70	84	40	103	98	63	2
	Non-agricultural	Total	100	87	75	25	95	90	46	75
		Male	95	87	83	36	93	91	57	37
		Female	104	86	67	18	97	90	36	38
	Low cost	Total	99	112	96	55	104	102	73	1,018
		Male	97	114	102	61	104	104	78	505
		Female	100	110	91	50	104	101	68	513
	Medium cost	Total	108	105	128	85	107	112	102	171
		Male	107	103	133	96	105	112	112	86
		Female	110	106	122	75	108	111	93	85
	High cost	Total	91	116	117	92	101	105	102	104
		Male	92	121	108	101	104	105	104	51
		Female	90	111	126	85	99	106	101	53
All Zambia	All Zambia	Total	104	107	77	37	105	99	55	3,415
		Male	105	109	85	41	106	102	60	1,760
		Female	103	104	71	32	103	96	50	1,655

Figure 6.2: Gross attendance rates by grade group, 2010 and 2006, Zambia

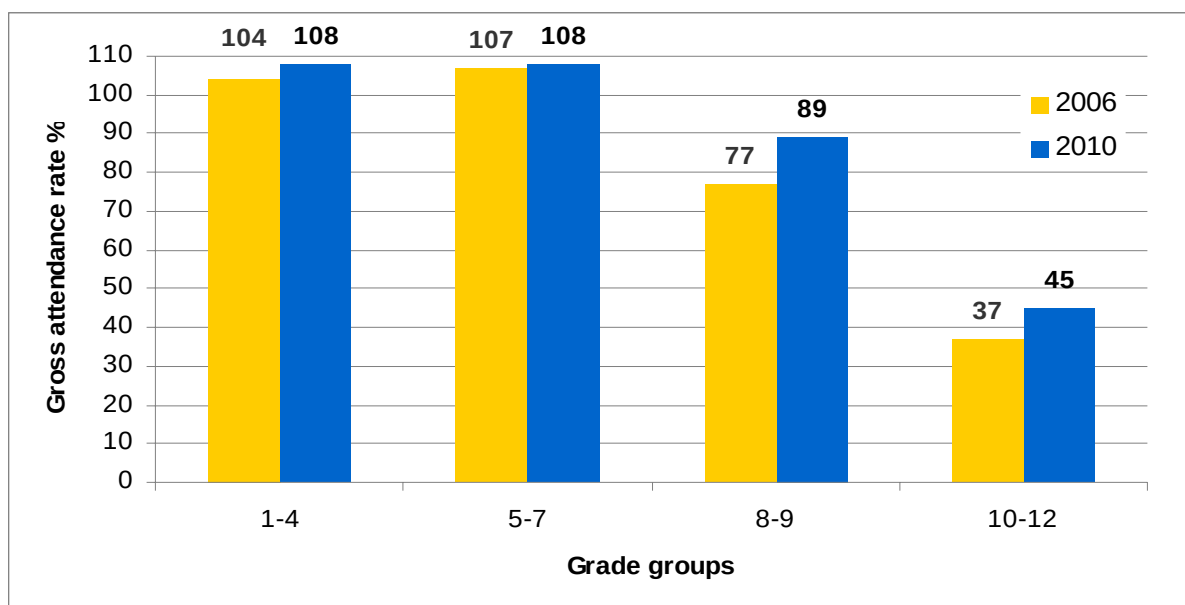


Table 6.5 shows gross attendance rates by province for 2010 and 2006.

Northern Province followed by North-Western Province had the highest gross attendance rates for primary grades 1-7 in 2010, 114 per cent and 113 per cent respectively. North-Western Province had the highest primary level (grades 1-7) gross attendance rate in 2006 (113 per cent). Eastern Province had the lowest gross attendance rates, for primary grades 1-7 at 94.5 per cent in 2010 and 90 per cent in 2006. The highest notable increases were observed in Southern and Northern Provinces.

Copperbelt Province followed by Lusaka Province had the highest gross attendance rates in 2010 for secondary grades 8-12, with 81 per cent and 82 per cent respectively. These provinces also had the highest rates in 2006, 78 per cent and 71 per cent respectively. Eastern Province had the lowest gross attendance rates for secondary grades 8-12, in both 2006 and 2010 at 37 per cent and 38.8 per cent respectively. Gross attendance rates at both primary and secondary schools generally increased in all the provinces from 2006 to 2010.

Table 6.5a: Gross attendance rates by grade, province and sex, 2010, Zambia

2010										
Province/Sex 2010			Schooling grades				Primary	Primary and junior secondary	Secondary	Population estimate (000s) persons 5- 22 yrs old attending grades 1-12
			1-4	5-7	8-9	10-12	1-7	1-9	8-12	
Province	Central	Total	99.3	126.3	88.5	49.5	109.3	104.5	67.9	461
		Male	99.5	136.9	90.7	49.9	113.1	107.7	69.6	231
		Female	99.2	116.7	86.2	49.2	105.7	101.4	66.3	230
	Copperbelt	Total	104.0	115.2	104.6	64.1	108.7	107.7	81.2	635
		Male	105.6	115.1	108.8	65.2	109.6	109.4	82.9	308
		Female	102.5	115.3	101.2	63.1	107.8	106.1	79.7	327
	Eastern	Total	101.1	84.1	59.5	22.4	94.5	88.1	38.3	457
		Male	108.2	86.4	65.6	26.0	99.1	92.6	43.3	243
		Female	94.7	81.5	52.4	18.6	90.1	83.5	32.9	214
	Luapula	Total	113.8	90.4	91.5	28.2	105.1	102.4	54.0	319
		Male	112.3	101.6	102.3	34.8	108.6	107.4	60.0	163
		Female	115.3	81.1	82.2	20.6	101.9	98.0	47.8	156
	Lusaka	Total	105.2	110.4	97.8	70.9	107.2	105.1	82.1	518
		Male	109.6	110.8	110.2	72.0	110.1	110.1	87.1	254
		Female	100.9	110.0	88.5	70.0	104.5	100.6	78.0	264
	Northern	Total	115.9	111.5	86.4	31.9	114.2	108.7	54.9	543
		Male	116.6	126.2	85.8	36.5	120.1	112.8	59.0	287
		Female	115.1	98.2	87.0	27.6	108.4	104.5	50.7	255
	North-Western	Total	113.0	114.2	88.5	44.0	113.4	108.2	62.3	263
		Male	111.0	105.1	93.8	51.2	108.7	105.9	68.4	129
		Female	114.9	124.7	84.3	37.8	118.4	110.6	57.1	134
	Southern	Total	110.0	114.0	90.2	42.4	111.6	107.0	63.1	543
		Male	105.8	128.4	82.6	48.8	114.3	106.8	64.4	275
		Female	114.3	101.3	99.4	36.2	109.0	107.1	61.8	268
	Western	Total	110.8	113.1	93.1	32.9	111.7	107.5	59.0	312
		Male	115.8	112.7	103.9	37.9	114.5	112.1	68.4	156
		Female	106.7	113.5	83.3	29.2	109.1	103.3	51.4	156
All Zambia	All Zambia	Total	107.5	108.4	89.2	44.8	107.9	103.9	63.8	4,050
		Male	109.0	113.5	92.3	48.1	110.8	106.8	67.2	2,046
		Female	106.1	103.5	86.3	41.8	105.1	101.1	60.6	2,004

Table 6.5b: Gross attendance rates by grade, rural/urban, stratum and sex, 2006, Zambia

2006										
Province/Sex 2006			Schooling grades				Primary	Primary and junior secondary	Secondary	Population estimate (000s) persons 5-22 yrs old attending grades 1-12
			1-4	5-7	8-9	10-12	1-7	1-9	8-12	
Province	Central	Total	104	114	81	32	108	102	53	376
		Male	104	117	85	30	109	104	54	194
		Female	104	111	77	33	107	101	52	182
	Copperbelt	Total	104	116	103	59	109	108	78	605
		Male	106	119	105	63	112	110	81	310
		Female	101	113	100	55	106	105	75	295
	Eastern	Total	95	83	57	21	90	83	37	383
		Male	97	81	62	25	91	85	42	205
		Female	92	84	51	17	89	82	32	178
	Luapula	Total	113	93	71	20	105	98	44	264
		Male	114	104	85	23	110	105	49	138
		Female	112	83	58	18	100	91	38	125
	Lusaka	Total	99	108	93	55	103	100	71	468
		Male	96	108	101	62	101	101	78	231
		Female	101	108	86	48	104	100	65	237
	Northern	Total	106	105	56	29	106	95	41	416
		Male	108	104	66	41	107	98	52	216
		Female	104	105	47	18	105	92	31	200
	North-Western	Total	108	122	76	33	113	105	53	221
		Male	102	128	89	38	111	107	60	110
		Female	114	116	67	29	115	103	47	111
	Southern	Total	105	117	81	32	109	104	54	439
		Male	108	121	88	38	113	108	60	229
		Female	103	112	74	27	106	100	47	210
	Western	Total	108	104	66	26	106	98	42	243
		Male	111	108	76	26	110	103	46	127
		Female	104	101	57	26	103	93	39	115
All Zambia	All Zambia	Total	104	107	77	37	105	99	55	3,415
		Male	105	109	85	41	106	102	60	1,760
		Female	103	104	71	32	103	96	50	1,655

Table 6.6 shows gross attendance rates by poverty status for 2010 and 2006.

Primary school (grades 1-7) gross attendance rates among the extremely poor slightly increased from 103 per cent in 2006 to 106 per cent in 2010.

In both 2010 and 2006, overall gross attendance rates for secondary grades clearly increased as individuals became less poor, but differences between levels of poverty were much less pronounced for primary school grades. The largest increase occurred among the extremely poor attending junior secondary grades 8-9 from 58 per cent to 72 per cent in 2010. In addition, the gross attendance rate for non-poor individuals attending senior secondary grades 10-12 increased from 61 per cent in 2006 to 73 per cent in 2010.

Across all levels of poverty status in 2010, rural gross attendance rates were higher than urban rates for primary grades 1-7. For secondary grades 8-12 urban gross attendance rates were higher than rural rates, with the differences more pronounced for moderately and non-poor individuals.

Table 6.6a: Gross attendance rates by grade and poverty status, 2010, Zambia

2010									
Poverty status/Rural/Urban/Sex 2010		Schooling grades				Primary	Primary and junior secondary	Secondary	Population estimate (000s) persons 5-22 yrs old attending grades 1-12
		1-4	5-7	8-9	10-12	1-7	1-9	8-12	
Extremely poor	Total	107.3	104.5	72.2	20.7	106.2	99.4	43.6	1,743
	Male	109.4	111.2	73.9	24.3	110.1	102.5	46.6	912
	Female	105.3	97.5	70.3	17.0	102.4	96.2	40.5	831
	Rural	108.2	104.0	70.4	19.2	106.6	99.3	42.1	1,553
	Urban	100.0	108.9	86.2	31.8	103.4	99.8	55.1	190
Moderately poor	Total	105.2	112.4	90.6	37.7	107.9	104.4	60.1	721
	Male	105.7	116.9	101.5	41.8	109.8	108.1	67.5	363
	Female	104.8	108.4	80.3	34.1	106.2	100.9	53.4	358
	Rural	106.3	112.4	85.1	30.7	108.5	103.7	54.0	506
	Urban	102.5	112.4	104.2	54.6	106.4	105.9	75.3	215
Non-poor	Total	109.2	111.8	109.4	73.4	110.3	110.1	88.2	1,586
	Male	110.4	115.3	113.3	79.4	112.3	112.5	93.4	771
	Female	108.2	108.6	106.0	68.4	108.4	107.8	83.8	815
	Rural	113.2	109.4	112.0	49.2	111.7	111.8	74.2	548
	Urban	106.7	113.1	108.1	85.8	109.4	109.1	95.1	1,038
All Zambia	Total	107.5	108.4	89.2	44.8	107.9	103.9	63.8	4,050
	Male	109.0	113.5	92.3	48.1	110.8	106.8	67.2	2,046
	Female	106.1	103.5	86.3	41.8	105.1	101.1	60.6	2,004
	Rural	108.7	106.5	81.0	27.9	107.9	102.4	50.9	2,607
	Urban	104.8	112.3	104.5	74.1	107.9	107.1	86.8	1,443

Table 6.6b: Gross attendance rates by grade, rural/urban, stratum and sex, 2006, Zambia

2006									
Poverty status/Sex 2006		Schooling grades				Primary	Primary and junior secondary	Secondary	Population estimate (000s) persons 5-22 yrs old attending grades 1-12
		1-4	5-7	8-9	10-12	1-7	1-9	8-12	
Extremely poor	Total	104	101	58	19	103	94	37	1,741
	Male	106	104	65	22	105	97	41	911
	Female	102	97	52	16	100	90	33	830
Moderately poor	Total	106	113	87	36	109	104	58	504
	Male	102	115	105	38	107	107	66	262
	Female	110	111	71	33	110	101	50	241
Non-poor	Total	102	114	106	61	107	107	80	1,170
	Male	103	115	114	72	108	109	89	587
	Female	101	113	100	53	106	104	72	583
All Zambia	Total	104	107	77	37	105	99	55	3,415
	Male	105	109	85	41	106	102	60	1,760
	Female	103	104	71	32	103	96	50	1,655

6.4. Net attendance rate

The net attendance rate is the number of individuals who are attending an education level corresponding to their age, as a percentage of the total population whose ages also correspond to that level. It follows that in the following tables we consider only individuals aged 7-18 years.

Table 6.7 shows net attendance rates by residence/stratum for 2010 and 2006.

The data show that, overall, net attendance rates increased over time; the largest increase was 6 percentage points and occurred for lower primary grades 1-4, from 64 per cent in 2006 to 70 per cent in 2010. This was followed by senior secondary grades 10-12, from 18 per cent in 2006 to 23 per cent in 2010. In both years, net attendance rates were lower for secondary grades than for primary grades as Figure 6.3 shows.

Analysis by sex shows that primary school net attendance rates for males increased from 75 per cent in 2006 to 79.2 per cent in 2010, while that of females increased from 77 per cent in 2006 to 80.6 per cent in 2010. Secondary school net attendance rates for males increased from 38 per cent in 2006 to 43.8 per cent in 2010, whereas that of females increased from 36 per cent in 2006 to 44.9 per cent in 2010.

Rural/urban analysis shows that urban net attendance rates were higher than those for rural areas. In rural areas net attendance rates for primary school increased from 73 per cent in 2006 to 78.2 per cent in 2010, while in urban areas it increased from 82 per cent in 2006 to 83.9 per cent in 2010. Net attendance rates for secondary school in rural areas increased from 27 per cent in 2006 to 34 per cent in 2010, while in urban areas it increased from 55 per cent in 2006 to 62.1 per cent in 2010.

Table 6.7a: Net attendance rates by grade, rural/urban, stratum and sex, 2010, Zambia

			2010							
Rural/Urban/Stratum/Sex 2010			Schooling grades				Primary	Primary and junior secondary	Secondary	Population estimate (000s) persons 7-18 yrs old attending grades 1-12
			1-4	5-7	8-9	10-12	1-7	1-9	8-12	
Rural/Urban	Rural	Total	68.7	44.3	21.0	12.9	78.2	80.3	34.4	2,338
		Male	66.7	43.2	18.4	14.3	77.2	79.2	34.3	1,177
		Female	70.6	45.5	23.7	11.6	79.1	81.3	34.5	1,161
	Urban	Total	73.5	60.6	41.4	40.5	83.9	86.4	62.1	1,258
		Male	73.6	59.4	41.1	42.7	84.0	87.5	62.4	601
		Female	73.3	61.8	41.7	38.6	83.9	85.5	61.9	658
Stratum	Small scale	Total	68.6	43.8	19.8	12.1	78.1	80.0	33.3	2,117
		Male	66.3	42.4	17.6	13.9	76.9	78.7	33.5	1,071
		Female	70.8	45.3	22.2	10.3	79.2	81.3	33.2	1,046
	Medium scale	Total	69.8	49.7	23.2	20.9	81.3	84.6	41.9	102
		Male	65.9	51.9	17.8	13.2	78.4	82.2	37.8	53
		Female	74.1	47.2	28.6	29.0	84.5	87.2	46.1	50
	Large scale	Total	56.5	37.0	27.5	36.2	71.8	80.8	53.2	3
		Male	60.6	39.9	21.5	21.1	75.5	82.7	44.3	2
		Female	51.2	34.3	36.9	53.1	67.5	78.6	64.7	1
	Non-agricultural	Total	70.4	49.1	42.3	21.0	78.1	81.5	47.6	116
		Male	75.5	51.6	39.9	27.3	82.9	85.9	49.4	52
		Female	66.4	47.3	43.9	16.9	74.4	78.3	46.5	64
	Low cost	Total	73.3	60.2	40.5	35.4	83.8	85.9	58.3	923
		Male	72.9	58.6	39.4	37.5	83.6	86.3	58.4	440
		Female	73.6	61.7	41.5	33.6	84.0	85.5	58.3	483
	Medium cost	Total	76.7	64.4	43.7	51.1	85.6	89.0	70.0	226
		Male	79.1	64.4	43.6	54.3	86.5	91.9	70.3	110
		Female	74.3	64.5	43.8	48.3	84.7	86.3	69.8	117
	High cost	Total	68.8	56.2	44.4	58.4	81.2	86.3	76.8	109
		Male	69.3	55.7	52.2	58.7	81.5	89.2	79.4	51
		Female	68.4	56.7	38.9	58.0	81.0	83.8	74.7	58
All Zambia	All Zambia	Total	70.1	49.6	28.2	23.0	79.9	82.2	44.4	3,597
		Male	68.7	48.3	25.8	24.3	79.2	81.7	43.8	1,778
		Female	71.5	50.9	30.5	21.8	80.6	82.7	44.9	1,819

Table 6.7b: Net attendance rates by grade, rural/urban, stratum and sex, 2006, Zambia

2006										
Rural/Urban/Stratum/Sex 2006			Schooling grades				Primary	Primary and junior secondary	Secondary	Population estimate (000s) persons 7-18 yrs old attending grades 1-12
			1-4	5-7	8-9	10-12	1-7	1-9	8-12	
Rural/Urban	Rural	Total	62	39	17	9	73	76	27	1,910
		Male	61	36	16	10	73	75	28	984
		Female	63	42	17	8	74	76	25	926
	Urban	Total	69	60	40	33	82	85	55	1,143
		Male	68	60	39	34	81	84	56	557
		Female	70	61	40	32	82	86	54	586
Stratum	Small scale	Total	62	39	16	9	73	75	26	1,757
		Male	61	36	15	10	72	75	28	906
		Female	63	42	17	8	74	76	24	851
	Medium scale	Total	72	45	20	12	81	84	33	82
		Male	72	42	17	11	81	85	33	43
		Female	72	48	23	14	81	83	34	40
	Large scale	Total	80	43	22	24	88	85	42	3
		Male	89	49	5	34	97	96	39	2
		Female	69	38	34	11	79	75	33	1
	Non-agricultural	Total	62	32	28	12	70	73	32	68
		Male	61	30	35	20	70	73	44	34
		Female	62	34	21	7	70	73	23	34
	Low cost	Total	69	61	37	29	81	84	51	906
		Male	68	61	36	30	81	83	52	441
		Female	70	60	37	28	81	85	50	465
	Medium cost	Total	74	60	51	47	84	91	69	148
		Male	73	56	50	47	82	91	71	73
		Female	75	65	52	48	86	92	68	75
	High cost	Total	64	58	48	50	82	89	70	90
		Male	63	60	47	55	83	88	71	43
		Female	65	55	49	46	81	89	69	47
All Zambia	All Zambia	Total	64	47	25	18	76	79	37	3,053
		Male	63	44	24	19	75	78	38	1,542
		Female	65	49	25	17	77	79	36	1,512

Figure 6.3: Net attendance rates by grade group, 2010 and 2006, Zambia

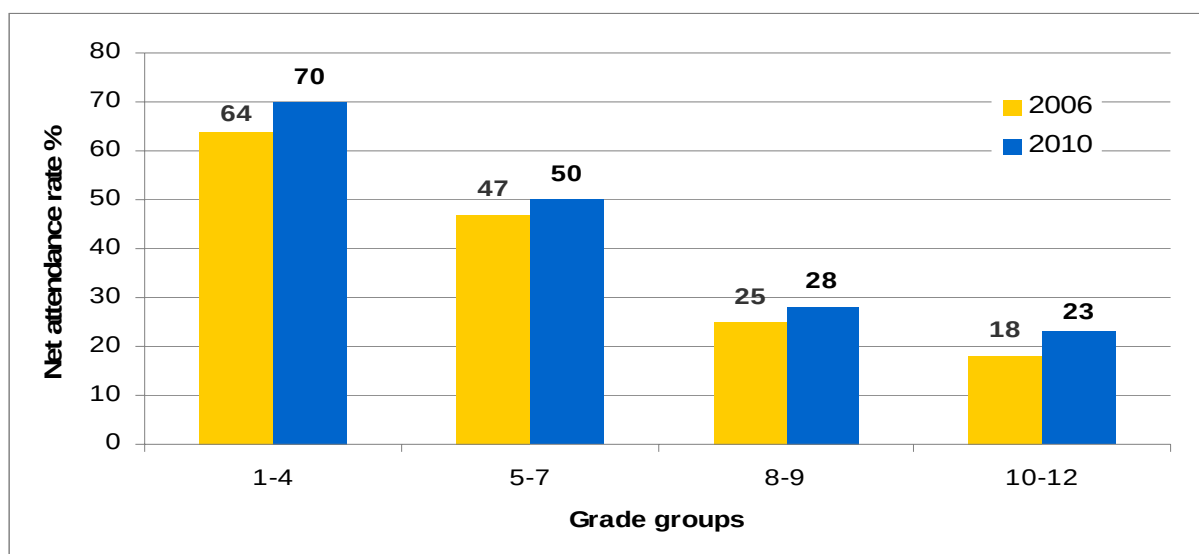


Table 6.8 shows net attendance rates by province for 2010 and 2006.

Southern Province had the highest net attendance rates for primary grades 1-7 in 2010 at 84.6 per cent, while in 2006 Copperbelt Province had the highest at 83 per cent. In both years, Eastern Province had the lowest net attendance rates for primary grades 1-7, although it has improved from 64 per cent in 2006 to 67.6 per cent in 2010.

In 2010, Copperbelt and Lusaka Provinces had the highest net attendance rates for secondary grades 8-12, 58.3 per cent and 58.6 per cent respectively. These provinces also had the highest rates in 2006, 54 per cent and 51 per cent respectively. Eastern Province had the lowest net attendance rates for secondary grades 8-12 at about 25 per cent in both years.

Table 6.8a: Net attendance rates by grade, province and sex, 2010, Zambia

2010										
Province/Sex 2010			Schooling grades				Primary	Primary and junior secondary	Secondary	Population estimate (000s) persons 7-18 yrs old attending grades 1-12
			1-4	5-7	8-9	10-12	1-7	1-9	8-12	
Province	Central	Total	68.6	53.2	30.7	24.2	80.5	84.1	47.1	411
		Male	65.9	54.2	28.3	24.6	79.6	82.9	45.8	201
		Female	71.1	52.3	33.1	23.8	81.2	85.3	48.4	210
	Copperbelt	Total	72.8	59.7	41.5	36.6	83.4	86.7	58.3	561
		Male	74.0	57.1	40.4	38.5	83.3	87.9	57.0	271
		Female	71.7	62.1	42.4	34.9	83.6	85.6	59.4	290
	Eastern	Total	57.3	33.2	13.9	10.9	67.6	70.7	25.2	418
		Male	52.7	32.2	11.8	11.3	66.3	69.0	26.5	215
		Female	61.4	34.3	16.2	10.5	68.8	72.4	23.7	202
	Luapula	Total	68.8	33.3	18.5	12.6	77.1	78.4	36.8	286
		Male	66.2	29.5	18.6	14.4	76.1	77.8	37.3	141
		Female	71.3	36.4	18.4	10.6	78.0	79.0	36.2	145
	Lusaka	Total	72.9	60.7	37.5	37.2	83.2	85.0	58.6	449
		Male	74.0	60.6	37.0	39.2	84.2	87.0	59.1	216
		Female	71.8	60.8	37.9	35.4	82.2	83.3	58.1	233
	Northern	Total	74.7	50.5	21.2	15.6	82.6	84.4	36.3	478
		Male	75.0	48.4	18.8	16.5	83.3	85.0	36.6	248
		Female	74.5	52.4	24.0	14.8	82.0	83.8	35.9	230
	North-Western	Total	70.3	44.9	25.7	20.8	78.4	81.4	40.4	230
		Male	66.3	43.6	24.3	25.8	76.8	79.5	42.5	112
		Female	74.1	46.4	26.8	16.5	80.2	83.3	38.6	118
	Southern	Total	74.1	54.3	26.1	21.2	84.6	84.9	44.9	485
		Male	70.7	53.1	22.6	23.1	80.9	81.7	42.3	238
		Female	77.4	55.3	30.4	19.4	88.2	88.1	47.6	247
	Western	Total	74.5	51.1	30.7	16.1	83.0	84.1	41.7	278
		Male	75.3	53.5	29.3	16.2	84.2	84.8	43.6	135
		Female	73.7	48.6	32.0	16.1	82.0	83.5	40.1	143
All Zambia	All Zambia	Total	70.1	49.6	28.2	23.0	79.9	82.2	44.4	3,597
		Male	68.7	48.3	25.8	24.3	79.2	81.7	43.8	1,778
		Female	71.5	50.9	30.5	21.8	80.6	82.7	44.9	1,819

Table 6.8b: Net attendance rates by grade, province and sex, 2006, Zambia

2006										
Province/Sex 2006			Schooling grades				Primary	Primary and junior secondary	Secondary	Population estimate (000s) Persons 7- 18 yrs old attending grades 1- 12
			1-4	5-7	8-9	10-12	1-7	1-9	8-12	
Province	Central	Total	65	48	22	18	77	80	35	337
		Male	65	43	22	16	76	78	33	170
		Female	65	53	23	19	78	81	37	167
	Copperbelt	Total	71	62	39	31	83	87	54	534
		Male	73	62	38	30	85	88	54	271
		Female	69	61	40	32	82	87	54	264
	Eastern	Total	52	34	15	8	64	66	25	346
		Male	48	31	14	10	62	64	28	181
		Female	55	39	16	6	67	68	22	165
	Luapula	Total	57	33	17	7	72	76	27	237
		Male	56	31	18	6	71	76	25	119
		Female	59	34	17	9	72	76	29	118
	Lusaka	Total	68	58	36	25	80	83	48	412
		Male	67	59	36	27	79	82	51	200
		Female	70	56	36	23	80	84	45	212
	Northern	Total	64	39	17	16	75	78	28	381
		Male	64	36	17	21	74	78	34	193
		Female	65	43	17	11	75	78	22	188
	North-Western	Total	64	44	24	14	77	79	34	193
		Male	61	43	19	14	75	78	34	94
		Female	68	45	27	14	79	80	34	99
	Southern	Total	70	49	24	15	79	82	37	394
		Male	69	46	23	17	79	82	39	200
		Female	71	52	24	14	80	82	35	194
	Western	Total	65	39	15	14	74	76	30	219
		Male	67	35	15	14	75	75	32	114
		Female	63	43	16	14	73	76	27	105
All Zambia	All Zambia	Total	64	47	25	18	76	79	37	3,053
		Male	63	44	24	19	75	78	38	1,542
		Female	65	49	25	17	77	79	36	1,512

Table 6.9 shows net attendance rates by poverty status for 2010 and 2006.

In both 2010 and 2006, net attendance rates increased as persons became less poor across all grade groups. The net attendance rate for primary school grades for extremely poor persons increased from 72 per cent in 2006 to 75.5 per cent in 2010, while that of moderately poor persons increased from 78 per cent in 2006 to 81 per cent in 2010. The net attendance rate for non-poor persons increased from 83 per cent in 2006 to 85.3 per cent in 2010.

The net attendance rate for secondary school grades for extremely poor persons increased from 25 per cent in 2006 to 29.3 per cent in 2010, whereas that for moderately poor persons increased from 38 per cent in 2006 to 41.5 per cent in 2010. For those persons classified as non-poor, the net attendance rate increased from 55 per cent in 2006 to 62.2 per cent in 2010.

Table 6.9a: Net attendance rates by grade and poverty status, 2010, Zambia

2010									
Poverty status/Rural/Urban/Sex 2010		Schooling grades				Primary	Primary and junior secondary	Secondary	Population estimate (000s) persons 7-18 yrs old attending grades 1-12
		1-4	5-7	8-9	10-12	1-7	1-9	8-12	
Extremely poor	Total	65.9	40.1	17.7	9.5	75.5	77.8	29.3	1,579
	Male	63.9	38.4	13.9	10.8	74.4	76.6	28.4	807
	Female	67.9	41.8	21.8	8.2	76.7	78.9	30.3	771
	Rural	66.0	39.2	16.6	8.5	75.5	77.8	27.9	1,407
	Urban	65.4	48.0	26.7	17.3	75.5	77.9	40.3	171
Moderately poor	Total	72.0	52.5	27.9	18.3	81.9	83.7	41.5	644
	Male	71.1	51.7	28.6	18.4	81.8	83.4	43.3	316
	Female	72.9	53.1	27.3	18.3	82.0	84.0	39.9	328
	Rural	71.4	48.7	22.9	13.5	80.7	82.5	36.5	452
	Urban	73.8	61.3	40.4	30.0	85.0	87.0	53.9	192
Non-poor	Total	75.4	61.4	41.1	39.3	85.3	87.7	62.6	1,374
	Male	74.9	61.4	41.1	43.1	85.2	88.4	63.8	655
	Female	75.9	61.4	41.2	36.2	85.5	87.0	61.6	719
	Rural	75.3	57.8	34.0	24.6	84.8	86.6	51.9	479
	Urban	75.5	63.3	44.5	46.9	85.7	88.3	67.9	895
All Zambia	Total	70.1	49.6	28.2	23.0	79.9	82.2	44.4	3,597
	Male	68.7	48.3	25.8	24.3	79.2	81.7	43.8	1,778
	Female	71.5	50.9	30.5	21.8	80.6	82.7	44.9	1,819
	Rural	68.7	44.3	21.0	12.9	78.2	80.3	34.4	2,338
	Urban	73.5	60.6	41.4	40.5	83.9	86.4	62.1	1,258

Table 6.9b: Net attendance rates by grade and poverty status, 2006, Zambia

2006									
Poverty status/Sex 2006		Schooling grades				Primary	Primary and junior secondary	Secondary	Population estimate (000s) persons 7-18 yrs old attending grades 1-12
		1-4	5-7	8-9	10-12	1-7	1-9	8-12	
Extremely poor	Total	60	38	15	8	72	74	25	1,571
	Male	59	35	16	9	70	73	26	805
	Female	62	41	15	7	73	75	24	766
Moderately poor	Total	68	48	24	16	78	81	38	452
	Male	66	47	27	15	77	79	41	231
	Female	70	48	22	18	80	83	36	221
Non-poor	Total	71	61	41	32	83	86	55	1,031
	Male	71	60	38	37	84	87	59	506
	Female	70	62	43	29	82	86	51	525
All Zambia	Total	64	47	25	18	76	79	37	3,053
	Male	63	44	24	19	75	78	38	1,542
	Female	65	49	26	17	77	79	36	1,512

6.5. School attendance by type of school and level

This section considers individuals attending university and above in addition to those attending formal school grades 1-12. Table 6.10 shows school attendance by type of school and level for 2010 and 2006.

Central Government remained a major provider of education; around 87 per cent of all persons in education (including college and university) indicated that they were attending a Central Government institution in 2010, compared to 85 per cent in 2006.

In 2010, about 70 per cent of persons attending university/above were attending a Central Government institution; this is an increase from 62 per cent in 2006. The percentage of persons attending university/above at private institutions declined from 31 per cent in 2006 to 22 per cent in 2010.

Table 6.10a: School attendance rates by type of school and level, 2010, Zambia

2010							
Type of school/level	Type of school						Total
	Central Government	Local Government	Mission/religious	Industrial	Private	Other	
Primary	86.2	1.8	2.4	0.2	6.9	2.6	100
Secondary	90.1	1.0	2.8	0.1	5.9	0.1	100
College	56.3	0.3	3.6	1.5	37.3	1.1	100
University & above	70.3	0.2	3.5	2.4	22.2	1.5	100
All levels	86.6	1.5	2.5	0.2	7.3	1.8	100

Table 6.10b: School attendance rates by type of school and level, 2006, Zambia

2006							
Type of school/level	Type of school						Total
	Central Government	Local Government	Mission/religious	Industrial	Private	Other	
Primary	85.4	3.2	2.7	0.0	5.7	2.9	100
Secondary	86.6	3.4	4.0	0.1	5.8	0.2	100
College	57.1	0.0	8.6	0.0	34.3	0.0	100
University & above	62.3	0.8	3.7	2.5	30.6	0.1	100
All levels	85.3	3.2	3.1	0.1	6.2	2.2	100

6.6. Characteristics of individuals not in education at time of survey

Table 6.11 shows the percentage distribution of individuals who were not attending any form of education at the time the survey was being undertaken by their highest level of education attained (with the exception of those who were attending adult literacy classes).

The table further shows the percentage distribution of those individuals not in education at the time the survey was being undertaken for both 2010 and 2006.

The proportion of individuals who have never attended school decreased marginally over time, from 28 per cent in 2006 to 24 per cent in 2010. The urban percentage declined from 15 per cent in 2006 to 12 per cent in 2010, and the rural percentage from 35 per cent in 2006 to 31 per cent in 2010. In both years, the female percentage was slightly higher than the male percentage in both rural and urban areas.

Among those who were not attending school at the time of the survey but had attended school in the past, about 26 per cent had attained grades 5-7 education.

The largest change occurred for the proportion which had attained grades 8-9, from 14 per cent in 2006 to 17 per cent in 2010; for other grades attained, changes in the proportion of individuals attaining these grades have been marginal.

Table 6.11a: Percentage distribution of population five years and above who are not in education at time of survey by highest level of education attained, rural/urban, age group and sex, 2010, Zambia

2010										
Rural/Urban/Age group/Sex 2010		None	Highest level of education obtained						Total	Population estimate (000s) persons 5+ yrs currently not in education
			Grade 1-4	Grade 5-7	Grade 8-9	Grade 10-12 (O-Level)	Grade 12 (A-Level)/ Certificate/ Diploma (undergraduate)	Degree (postgraduate) & above		
Rural	Total	30.6	14.5	30.3	14.7	7.5	2.2	0.2	100	4,524
	Male	28.7	11.9	29.2	16.5	10.5	3.0	0.2	100	2,117
	Female	32.3	16.8	31.3	13.2	4.9	1.5	0.1	100	2,407
Urban	Total	11.8	5.3	18.8	20.5	30.4	11.3	1.9	100	2,357
	Male	10.4	3.8	14.1	18.9	37.0	13.0	2.8	100	1,137
	Female	13.0	6.7	23.3	21.9	24.3	9.7	1.1	100	1,220
Age group	5-9 yrs	98.4	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	921
	10-14 yrs	56.5	28.9	11.8	2.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	100	170
	15-19 yrs	12.2	14.1	36.8	21.7	14.9	0.4	0.0	100	503
	20-24 yrs	7.5	9.2	29.1	24.7	25.9	3.5	0.2	100	978
	25-29 yrs	7.6	10.5	29.6	21.7	21.8	8.0	0.8	100	1,015
	30-39 yrs	9.4	10.0	32.2	22.2	16.9	8.4	1.0	100	1,474
	40-49 yrs	10.3	11.5	34.6	17.5	16.4	8.0	1.7	100	847
	50-59 yrs	14.1	15.1	31.5	12.0	17.2	8.1	2.1	100	494
	60+- yrs	31.7	27.6	21.0	8.3	7.0	3.7	0.7	100	478
All Zambia	Total	24.1	11.3	26.4	16.7	15.4	5.3	0.8	100	6,881
	Male	22.3	9.1	23.9	17.4	19.7	6.5	1.2	100	3,254
	Female	25.8	13.4	28.6	16.1	11.4	4.3	0.4	100	3,627

Table 6.11b: Percentage distribution of population five years and above who are not in education at time of survey, by highest level of education attained, rural/urban, age group and sex, 2006, Zambia

2006										
Rural/Urban/Age group/Sex 2006		None	Highest level of education obtained						Total	Population estimate (000s) persons 5+ yrs currently not in education
			Grade 1-4	Grade 5-7	Grade 8-9	Grade 10-12 (O-Level)	Grade 12 (A-Level)/ Certificate/ Diploma (undergraduate)	Degree (postgraduate) & above		
Rural	Total	35.3	15.6	29.6	11.2	6.8	1.5	0.0	100	4,488
	Male	33.6	13.2	28.7	13.2	9.2	2.1	0.1	100	2,125
	Female	36.9	17.7	30.5	9.4	4.5	0.9	0.0	100	2,363
Urban	Total	14.7	5.5	20.9	19.9	29.5	9.0	0.5	100	2,282
	Male	13.6	4.0	15.9	18.7	36.0	10.8	0.9	100	1,102
	Female	15.7	6.9	25.6	20.9	23.4	7.2	0.2	100	1,181
Age group	5-9	98.7	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,058
	10-14	62.4	24.5	11.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	204
	15-19	17.9	15.3	37.3	16.7	12.5	0.4	0.0	100	493
	20-24	9.4	12.7	32.7	20.2	22.5	2.4	0.0	100	1,048
	25-29	9.0	10.4	33.4	20.8	20.3	6.0	0.2	100	965
	30-39	10.2	11.0	33.7	20.6	17.5	6.7	0.3	100	1,372
	40-49	13.7	11.9	33.6	13.6	19.4	7.3	0.4	100	773
	50-59	16.2	18.0	29.7	11.9	16.4	7.0	0.7	100	422
	60+	37.2	30.7	19.9	5.1	5.3	1.6	0.2	100	438
All Zambia	Total	28.4	12.2	26.7	14.1	14.4	4.0	0.2	100	6,770
	Male	26.8	10.0	24.3	15.1	18.4	5.1	0.3	100	3,227
	Female	29.8	14.1	28.9	13.3	10.8	3.0	0.1	100	3,544

Table 6.12 shows the percentage distribution of individuals who were not in education at the time of the survey but who have been to school in the past, by highest level obtained and reasons for leaving, for 2010 and 2006.

There was little change over the period 2006-2010 in the reasons given for leaving school.

The most common reason for leaving school given by most persons is “lack of financial support” at 36.3 per cent, followed by “completed studies” at 19.5 per cent.

Analysis by sex shows that 38.8 per cent of males left school due to “lack of financial support” compared to 33.9 per cent of female respondents. More male respondents gave the reason that they “completed school”, at 24 per cent compared to females at 14.9 per cent.

Rural/urban analysis shows that “lack of financial support” was the most common reason for leaving school in rural areas, at 38.9 per cent compared to 32.9 per cent in urban areas. “Completed school” was the most common reason for leaving school in urban areas, at 36.4 per cent compared to 8.3 per cent in rural areas. In rural areas 5.9 per cent left school due to “pregnancy” compared to 4.9 per cent in urban areas.

The first major reason for leaving school among persons who have attended school in the past was “lack of financial support”, estimated at 36 per cent in 2010 and 35 per cent in 2006. In both years this was also the predominant reason among persons whose highest grade attained was between 1 and 9.

The second major reason for leaving school was “completed studies”, estimated at 20 per cent in 2010 and 19 per cent in 2006. In both years this was the predominant reason among individuals who had attained at least grade 10.

The third major reason for leaving school was the same in both years: “not having been selected or failed exam”. It was highest among individuals whose highest grade attained was between 8 and 9. In 2010, the proportion stating this reason was estimated at 12 per cent, and 13 per cent in 2006.

Table 6.12a: Percentage distribution of reasons for leaving school by rural/urban and sex, 2010, Zambia

Reason	Rural/Urban		Sex		Total
	Rural	Urban	Male	Female	
Lack of financial support	38.9	32.2	38.8	33.9	36.3
Completed studies/school	8.3	36.4	24.3	14.9	19.5
Not selected/failed	14.2	9.0	12.3	12.0	12.1
Pregnancy	5.9	4.9	0.0	10.7	5.5
No need to continue school	6.8	2.4	5.3	4.8	5.0
School not important	6.3	2.4	4.5	5.0	4.8
Got married	4.7	3.1	1.0	7.0	4.1
Too far	3.4	1.0	2.3	2.6	2.5
Started working/business	1.4	3.5	3.4	1.0	2.2
Expensive	2.5	1.5	2.4	1.9	2.1
Illness/injury/disabled	2.5	1.1	1.8	2.0	1.9
Needed to help out at home	2.6	0.9	1.6	2.2	1.9
Other	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9
Unsafe to travel to school	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6
Made girl pregnant	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.4
Expelled	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 6.12b: Percentage distribution by highest level obtained and reasons for leaving, 2010, Zambia

2010							
Reason for leaving 2010	Highest level of education obtained						Total
	Grade 1-4	Grade 5-7	Grade 8-9	Grade 10-12 (O-Level)	Grade 12 (A-Level/Certificate/ Diploma (undergraduate)	Degree (postgraduate) & above	
Lack of financial support	43.5	44.3	45.5	19.9	2.7	0.8	36.2
Completed studies	0.2	0.3	0.4	63.3	83.2	85.2	19.5
Not selected/failed/couldn't get a place	1.0	18.2	23.3	2.2	0.2	0.1	12.1
Pregnancy	2.0	5.8	11.5	4.1	0.2	0.1	5.7
No need to continue school	11.7	6.6	3.1	1.2	0.5	1.3	5.0
School not important	13.2	6.0	2.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	4.8
Got married	3.8	5.3	5.0	2.2	0.4	0.0	4.0
Too far	7.2	3.1	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	2.4
Started working/business	0.5	0.8	1.2	3.1	11.6	12.2	2.2
Too expensive	2.8	2.6	2.3	1.2	0.4	0.0	2.1
Needed to help out at home	5.7	2.2	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.9
Illness/injury/disability	4.1	2.5	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.9
Other	2.0	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.9
Made girl pregnant	0.1	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.6
Unsafe to travel to school	2.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
Expelled	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 6.12c: Percentage distribution by highest level obtained and reasons for leaving, 2006, Zambia

Reason for leaving 2006	Highest level of education obtained						Total
	Grade 1-4	Grade 5-7	Grade 8-9	Grade 10-12 (O-Level)	Grade 12 (A-Level/Certificate/ Diploma (undergraduate)	Degree (postgraduate) & above	
Lack of financial support	42.7	42.5	42.9	15.3	1.6	0.8	34.7
Completed studies	0.4	0.5	0.5	67.9	87.6	83.6	19.1
Not selected/failed/couldn't get a place	0.9	20.6	24.3	2.4	0.1	1.3	13.1
Pregnancy	2.1	6.4	10.7	4.3	0.4	0.0	5.8
No need to continue School	11.6	6.4	3.5	1.1	0.1	0.0	5.3
School not important	13.0	5.4	2.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	4.8
Got married	4.4	6.0	5.5	2.0	0.5	1.8	4.5
School too far	8.5	2.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.7
Started working/business	1.2	1.1	2.4	3.3	8.8	8.0	2.3
Needed to help out at home	5.2	2.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	2.0
Illness/injury/disability	4.2	2.0	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.9
Too expensive	1.6	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.0	1.2
Other	1.9	1.0	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.0
Made girl pregnant	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7
Unsafe to travel to school	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5
Expelled	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.0	3.5	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 6.13 shows the percentage distribution of persons who were not in education at the time of the survey and had never attended school, by age group and reasons for never having attended school, for 2010 and 2006.

There was little change over the period 2006-2010 in the reasons given for never having attended school.

In 2010 and 2006, the most significant reasons for never having attended school were “under-age” (40.9 per cent and 39.8 per cent respectively) and “was never enrolled” (30.1 per cent and 32.3 per cent respectively). The third major reason for never having attended school in both years was “no financial support”, estimated at 14 per cent in 2010 and 13 per cent in 2006.

The reason “under-age” was most prominent among those aged 5-9 years, 72.4 per cent in 2010 and 71.2 per cent in 2006. The reason “school not important” was more prominent for older individuals, i.e. for those aged 60+ years, at 20.8 per cent in 2010 and 18.3 per cent in 2006.

Table 6.13a: Percentage distribution by age group and reason for never having attended school, 2010, Zambia

2010										
Reason for never having attended school 2010	Age group									Total
	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-19 yrs	20-24 yrs	25-29 yrs	30-39 yrs	40-49 yrs	50-59 yrs	60+ yrs	
Under-age	72.4	14.3	2.6	1.6	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.5	1.0	40.9
Was never enrolled	19.7	50.3	36.8	41.1	38.6	35.6	44.2	47.5	46.4	30.1
No financial support	3.6	19.5	32.6	30.1	32.9	29.9	28.8	19.7	18.7	13.6
School not important	0.2	3.4	12.0	15.5	13.6	13.1	12.9	16.1	20.8	6.4
School too far	1.0	0.3	4.9	3.6	3.6	6.8	5.6	10.2	6.6	3.0
Couldn't get a place	1.7	2.4	1.3	1.1	1.6	0.7	0.1	0.2	1.9	1.5
Illness/injury/disability	0.2	3.2	2.9	2.8	1.6	5.0	4.0	1.0	0.7	1.3
Expensive	0.5	2.1	2.7	2.4	4.6	3.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.2
Other	0.2	2.8	2.5	1.6	0.9	3.2	1.4	2.8	1.6	1.1
Unsafe to travel to school	0.6	1.7	1.8	0.4	1.9	0.8	1.3	1.0	2.0	0.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 6.13b: Percentage distribution by age group and reason for never having attended school, 2006, Zambia

2006										
Reason for never having attended school 2006	Age group									Total
	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-19 yrs	20-24 yrs	25-29 yrs	30-39 yrs	40-49 yrs	50-59 yrs	60+ yrs	
Under-age	71.2	8.3	5.6	1.9	2.2	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.2	39.8
Was never enrolled	21.7	52.3	40.2	42.5	40.9	38.4	47.0	46.3	49.0	32.3
No financial support	2.6	18.0	31.4	28.8	31.9	34.1	26.5	22.0	13.7	12.8
School not important	0.3	5.6	11.7	14.2	12.3	10.7	11.5	14.2	18.3	5.8
School too far	1.2	4.0	4.7	5.3	5.7	6.7	8.5	9.3	11.1	3.9
Couldn't get a place	1.6	3.6	1.7	0.6	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.3	1.5	1.5
Illness/injury/disability	0.5	3.1	2.1	2.6	2.5	3.4	0.9	1.8	1.0	1.3
Unsafe to travel to school	0.5	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.9	3.1	1.9	0.9
Other	0.1	2.0	0.9	1.6	1.4	1.5	2.5	1.1	2.2	0.9
Expensive	0.2	1.5	0.8	1.7	2.2	2.2	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

HEALTH

7.1. Introduction

The 2006 and 2010 Living Condition Monitoring Surveys collected information on the health status of individuals in Zambia. Health is a very important component of living conditions. Information on health consultations and health facilities visited was obtained from all persons in the survey who reported an illness two weeks prior to the survey. The following indicators are presented in this chapter:

- *The prevalence of illness*
- *The most common illness*
- *Health consultation status*
- *Type of health care provider/personnel consulted*
- *Cost of consultation, medication*
- *Method of payment.*

7.2. Prevalence of illness or injury

Respondents were asked whether any member of the household was sick or injured during the two weeks preceding the survey. Table 7.1 shows the proportion of persons suffering from illness or injury during the reporting period.

The table reveals that, in 2010, the proportion of individuals in the population reporting either an illness or injury (or both) was estimated at 15 per cent. Results further show that individuals living in rural areas were more likely to report illness or injury than those in urban areas, 16 per cent as compared to 12 per cent. Provincial analysis shows that the rates of illness/injury were highest in Eastern Province (24.3 per cent), followed by Luapula Province (19 per cent). Relatively low prevalence rates were reported in Lusaka Province, at 9.2 per cent. In rural areas, small scale farmers were more likely to report an illness or injury than medium and large scale farmers, 16.3 per cent compared to 13.5 per cent and 12.5 per cent respectively. Conversely, in urban areas, rates of illness/injury were highest among low cost dwellers (12.2 per cent) than among medium (10.4 per cent) and high cost (8.6 per cent) residents. The 2010 results further show high rates of illness/injury among poor households, with rates of about 15 per cent compared to about 14 per cent for non-poor households.

Analysis of the 2006 LCMS results reveals that 9 per cent of respondents reported being ill or injured two weeks preceding the survey. As in 2010, higher prevalence rates of illness/injury were observed in rural than in urban areas, at 10.3 per cent compared to 7.1 per cent respectively. Luapula Province followed by Eastern Province recorded the highest rates of illness/injury, at 15.2 per cent and 11.2 per cent respectively. On the other hand, Central followed by Copperbelt and Lusaka Provinces had the lowest rates of illness at around 7 per cent.

Table 7.1a: Proportion of persons reporting illness/injury in the two weeks preceding the survey by rural/urban, stratum and province, 2010, Zambia

2010						
		Reporting illness or injury				Total number (000s)
		Not ill or injured	Ill/Injured	Missing data	Total	
Rural/Urban	Rural	83.0	16.1	0.8	100	8,535
	Urban	87.8	11.6	0.6	100	4,529
Stratum	Small scale	82.9	16.3	0.8	100	7,702
	Medium scale	85.9	13.5	0.6	100	306
	Large scale	86.7	12.5	0.9	100	11
	Non-agricultural	83.8	15.4	0.8	100	515
	Low cost	87.2	12.2	0.5	100	3,353
	Medium cost	88.5	10.4	1.1	100	771
Province	High cost	91.1	8.6	0.4	100	405
	Central	88.9	11.0	0.2	100	1,387
	Copperbelt	84.7	14.9	0.5	100	1,956
	Eastern	74.9	24.3	0.9	100	1,792
	Luapula	78.9	19.0	2.1	100	1,064
	Lusaka	90.1	9.2	0.7	100	1,768
	Northern	87.0	12.2	0.8	100	1,662
	North-Western	88.2	11.3	0.5	100	758
	Southern	84.6	14.5	0.9	100	1,687
	Western	86.7	12.7	0.6	100	989
Poverty status	Extremely poor	84.3	14.8	0.9	100	5,517
	Moderately poor	83.6	15.7	0.7	100	2,374
	Non-poor	85.6	13.8	0.6	100	5,173
All Zambia	All Zambia	84.7	14.6	0.8	100	13,064

Table 7.1b: Proportion of persons reporting illness/injury in the two weeks preceding the survey by rural/urban, stratum and province, 2006, Zambia

2006				
		Reporting illness or injury		Total number (000s)
		Not ill or injured	Ill/Injured	
Rural/Urban	Rural	89.7	10.3	7,612
	Urban	92.9	7.1	4,099
Stratum	Small scale farmer	89.6	10.4	6,981
	Medium scale farmer	93.0	7.0	268
	Large scale farmer	88.7	11.3	9
	Non-agricultural	89.1	10.9	354
	Low cost areas	92.3	7.7	3,295
	Medium cost areas	95.3	4.7	4,883
	High cost areas	95.7	4.3	315
Province	Central	92.9	7.1	1,222
	Copperbelt	92.8	7.2	1,783
	Eastern	88.8	11.2	1,604
	Luapula	84.8	15.2	929
	Lusaka	92.5	7.5	1,641
	Northern	89.7	10.3	1,483
	North-Western	91.2	8.8	709
	Southern	91.0	9.0	1,453
All Zambia	Western	92.1	7.9	887
	All Zambia	90.8	9.2	11,711

Figure 7.1 shows a graphical presentation of illness/injury rates across the different provinces in 2010. The proportion of individuals who were ill or injured in the two weeks preceding the interview ranges from 9 to 24 per cent.

Figure 7.1: Proportion of persons reporting illness/injury in the two weeks preceding the survey by province, 2010, Zambia

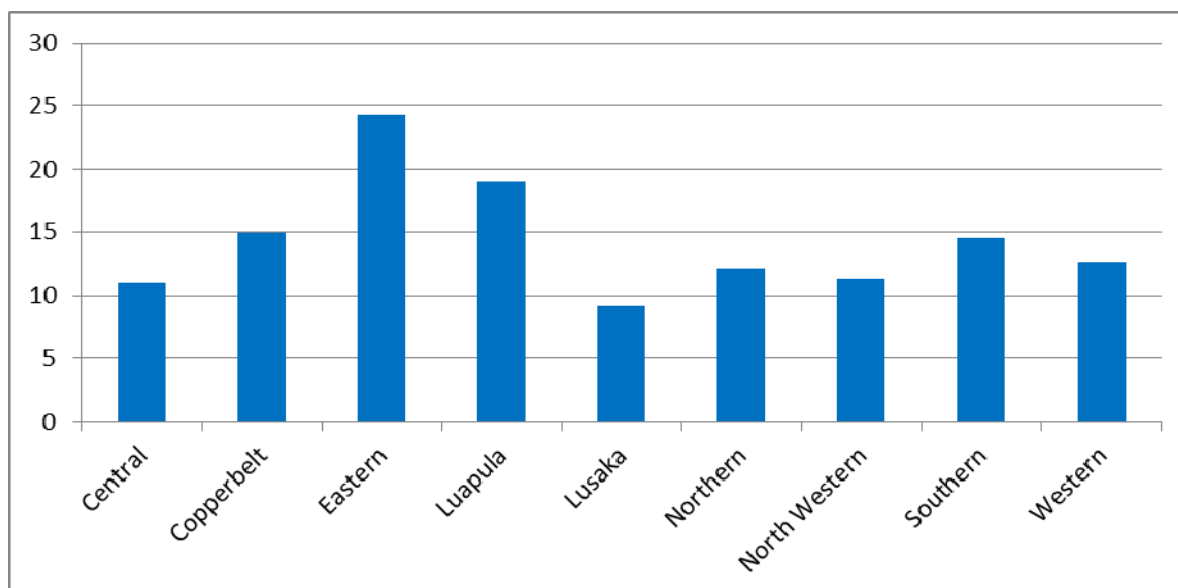


Table 7.2 and Figure 7.2 show the prevalence of illness or injury in the population by sex and age group of the individual. Females are slightly more likely to have suffered from an illness or injury in the two weeks preceding the interview than their male counterparts. Higher incidences of illness or injury were observed among high risk groups, i.e. the elderly and children under the age of five.

Analysis of illness/injury by age displays a clear pattern of high incidence rates after birth, decreasing with age up to an age of 10-24 years, and then increasing again with age.

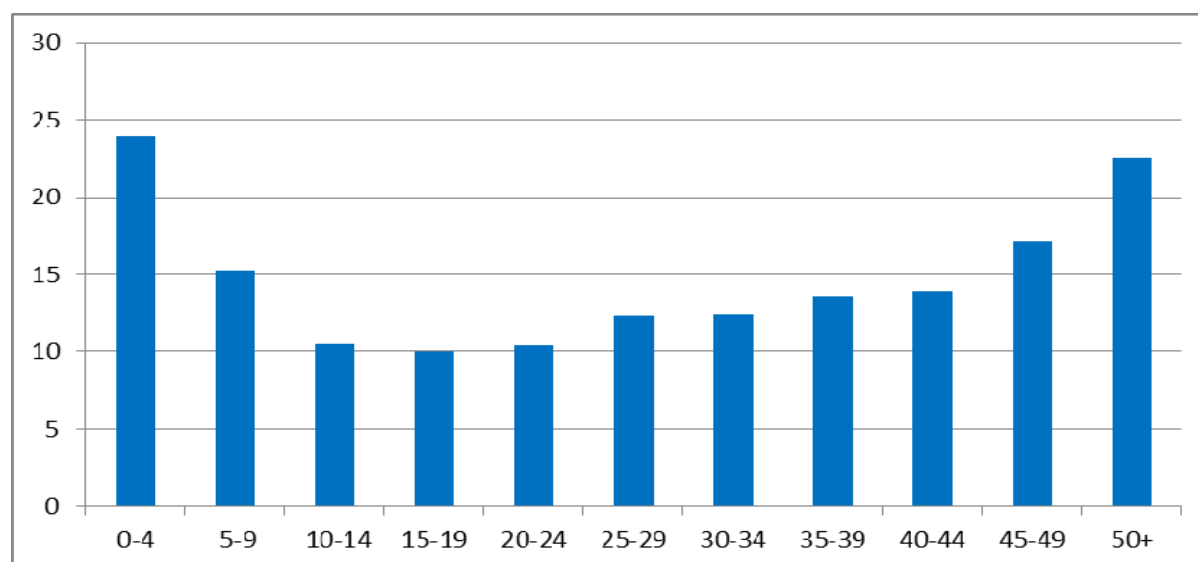
Table 7.2a: Percentage distribution of persons reporting illness/injury in the two weeks preceding the survey by sex and age group, 2010, Zambia

2010						
		Reporting illness or injury				Total number (000s)
		Not ill or injured	Ill/injured	Missing data	Total	
Sex	Male	85.7	13.6	0.8	100	6,368
	Female	83.7	15.5	0.8	100	6,696
Age group	0-4	75.0	23.9	1.1	100	1,621
	5-9	83.9	15.3	0.7	100	2,196
	10-14	88.7	10.5	0.8	100	1,887
	15-19	89.2	10.0	0.9	100	1,660
	20-24	88.7	10.4	0.9	100	1,258
	25-29	87.3	12.3	0.4	100	1,071
	30-34	86.9	12.4	0.7	100	832
	35-39	85.8	13.6	0.6	100	684
	40-44	85.5	13.9	0.6	100	482
	45-49	82.4	17.1	0.5	100	385
	50+	76.9	22.6	0.5	100	988
	All Zambia	84.7	14.6	0.8	100	13,064

Table 7.2b: Percentage distribution of persons reporting illness/injury in the two weeks preceding the survey by sex and age, 2006, Zambia

2006				
		Reporting illness or injury		Total population (000s)
		Not ill or injured	Ill/injured	
Sex	Male	89.7	9	5,750
	Female	92.9	10	5,938
Age group	0-4	89.6	17	1,510
	5-9	93.0	7	1,852
	10-14	88.7	5	1,719
	15-19	89.1	5	1,414
	20-24	92.3	7	1,198
	25-29	95.3	8	980
	30-34	95.7	11	780
	35-39	89.6	10	600
	40-44	92.9	13	434
	45-49	92.8	12	342
	50+	88.8	17	858
	All Zambia	90.8	9	11,687

Figure 7.2: Proportion of persons reporting illness/injury in the two weeks preceding the survey by age group, 2010, Zambia



7.3. Main illness

Persons who reported an illness were further asked to indicate the main illness that they had suffered from in the two weeks prior to the survey.¹ Enumerators were advised to probe for the main illness underlying specific symptoms. For example, if the person had a cough/cold and also a fever, they were advised to record cough/cold, as fever can be merely a symptom of another illness. However, it is clear that differentiating between different illnesses and/or symptoms is not straightforward.

¹ Answer choices in the 2006 and 2010 questionnaires were similar, but two new answer choices were included in the 2010 questionnaire: “cancer of any kind” and “meningitis”.

Table 7.3 presents the percentage distribution of ill persons by type of illnesses/symptoms and rural/urban. The most frequently reported (main) illness during the two weeks preceding the survey was fever/malaria, accounting for nearly half of the respondents reporting an illness/injury in 2010. Prevalence of fever/malaria was much higher in urban areas than in rural areas, at 50.6 and 47 per cent respectively. The next most frequent illnesses reported were cough/cold, followed by headache and diarrhoea.

Table 7.3a: Percentage distribution of persons reporting illness by rural/urban and type of main illness reported for 2010, Zambia

2010				
Type of Illness	Rural	Urban	All Zambia	Total number of persons reporting illness (000s)
Fever/malaria	47.0	50.6	47.9	803
Cough/cold/chest infection	18.0	17.3	17.9	299
Headache	6.9	5.7	6.6	110
Diarrhoea without blood	3.9	2.8	3.6	60
Abdominal pains	3.7	2.7	3.4	58
Backache	2.4	1.5	2.2	37
Toothache/mouth infection	2.0	1.8	1.9	32
Eye infection	1.8	0.6	1.5	25
Skin rash/skin infection	1.2	1.4	1.3	21
Constipation/stomach upset	1.3	0.9	1.2	20
Asthma	0.9	1.1	0.9	16
Diarrhoea and vomiting	0.8	1.2	0.9	15
Pneumonia/chest pains	0.9	0.6	0.8	14
Tuberculosis (TB)	0.7	0.9	0.7	12
Vomiting	0.8	0.6	0.7	12
Hypertension	0.6	1.2	0.7	12
Diarrhoea with blood	0.5	0.3	0.5	8
Lack of blood/anaemia	0.6	0.3	0.5	9
Boils	0.5	0.6	0.5	8
Bronchitis	0.3	0.3	0.3	4
Paralysis of any kind	0.3	0.2	0.3	4
Stroke	0.2	0.4	0.3	5
Ear infection	0.3	0.3	0.3	5
Diabetes/sugar disease	0.1	0.6	0.2	3
Jaundice/yellowness	0.2	0.0	0.2	3
Liver infection/side pains	0.1	0.1	0.1	2
Piles/haemorrhoids	0.1	0.1	0.1	1
Shingles/herpes Zoster	0.1	0.1	0.1	2
Measles	0.1	0.1	0.1	2
Cancer of any kind	0.1	0.2	0.1	2
Meningitis	0.1	0.0	0.1	2
Other	3.2	4.4	3.6	60
Missing data	0.3	1.1	0.5	9
Total	100	100	100	1,675

Table 7.3b: Percentage distribution of persons reporting illness by rural/urban and type of main illness reported, 2006, Zambia

Type of Illness	2006		
	Rural	Urban	All Zambia
Fever/malaria	40	46	42
Cough/cold/chest infection	15	15	15
Headache	7	5	6
Diarrhoea without blood	4	4	4
Abdominal pains	4	3	4
Skin rash/skin infection	3	2	3
Toothache/mouth infection	3	2	3
Backache	3	1	3
Tuberculosis (TB)	1	2	2
Diarrhoea and vomiting	2	2	2
Eye infection	1	2	2
Asthma	1	1	1
Pneumonia/chest pain	2	1	1
Diarrhoea with blood	1	1	1
Constipation/stomach upset	1	1	1
Lack of blood/anemia	1	0	1
Boils	1	0	1
Paralysis of any kind	1	1	1
Hypertension	1	1	1
Ear infection	1	1	1
Bronchitis	0	0	0
Vomiting	1	0	0
Liver infection/side pain	0	0	0
Piles/haemorrhoids	0	0	0
Shingles/herpes zoster	0	0	0
Stroke	0	0	0
Diabetes/sugar disease	0	1	0
Measles	0	0	0
Jaundice/yellowness	0	0	0
Other illnesses	5	6	5
Total	100	100	100

Table 7.4 presents main illness by poverty status of the individual. The illness types reported differ only slightly for groups with different poverty status. For all groups, fever/malaria and cough/cold/chest infection were by far the most commonly reported illnesses.

Table 7.4 Percentage distribution of persons reporting illness, by poverty status and type of main illness reported, 2010, Zambia

2010	Extremely poor	Moderately poor	Non-poor	All Zambia	Total number of persons reporting illness (000s)
Fever/malaria	48.1	47.0	48.2	47.9	803
Cough/cold/chest infection	16.9	18.9	18.5	17.9	299
Headache	7.2	6.1	6.1	6.6	110
Diarrhoea without blood	4.0	3.9	2.9	3.6	60
Abdominal pains	3.8	2.9	3.3	3.4	58
Backache	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.2	37
Toothache/mouth infection	1.7	1.5	2.4	1.9	32
Eye infection	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.5	25
Skin rash/skin infection	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.3	21
Constipation/stomach upset	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.2	20
Asthma	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.9	16
Diarrhoea and vomiting	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9	15
Pneumonia/chest pains	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8	14
Tuberculosis (TB)	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	12
Vomiting	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.7	12
Hypertension	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.7	12
Diarrhoea with blood	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.5	8
Lack of blood/anaemia	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.5	9
Boils	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	8
Bronchitis	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	4
Paralysis of any kind	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	4
Stroke	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	5
Ear infection	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	5
Diabetes/sugar disease	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	3
Jaundice/yellowness	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	3
Liver infection/side pains	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	2
Piles/haemorrhoids	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	1
Shingles/herpes zoster	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	2
Measles	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	2
Cancer of any kind	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	2
Meningitis	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	2
Other	3.0	4.6	3.6	3.6	60
Missing data	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.5	9
Total	100	100	100	100	1,675

Table 7.5 shows main illness by age group of the affected individual. Different illnesses are experienced to a varying extent by members of different age groups. Children were mainly affected by fever/malaria, cough/cold and diarrhoea, whereas a high proportion of adult and elderly persons also experienced headaches, backaches and toothaches in addition to fever/malaria and cough/chest infections.

Table 7.5a: Percentage distribution of persons reporting illness by age group and type of main illness reported, 2010, Zambia

2010										
Type of illness	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50+	All Zambia	Total number of persons reporting illness (000s)
Fever/malaria	51.6	57.4	53.1	52.1	46.7	43.2	41.4	29.8	47.9	803
Cough/cold/chest infection	22.7	19.1	20.0	16.9	11.5	18.1	15.5	14.7	17.9	299
Headache	0.6	4.2	8.2	10.2	13.4	10.4	7.5	5.5	6.6	110
Diarrhoea without blood	7.7	2.6	2.3	1.9	3.2	1.6	1.9	2.9	3.6	60
Abdominal pains	1.3	3.7	3.9	3.7	5.5	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.4	58
Backache	0.0	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.9	2.9	4.8	8.9	2.2	37
Toothache/mouth infection	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.9	3.1	3.8	4.9	3.1	1.9	32
Eye infection	2.3	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.7	2.2	1.5	25
Skin rash/skin infection	2.4	1.7	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.3	21
Constipation/stomach upset	0.6	1.0	1.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.4	0.4	1.2	20
Asthma	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.3	3.2	0.9	16
Diarrhoea and vomiting	2.3	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.9	15
Pneumonia/chest pains	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.4	1.8	2.1	0.8	14
Tuberculosis (TB)	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.7	2.1	1.4	0.7	12
Vomiting	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.7	12
Hypertension	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	2.0	3.7	0.7	12
Diarrhoea with blood	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.5	8
Lack of blood/anaemia	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.5	9
Boils	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	8
Bronchitis	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	4
Paralysis of any kind	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.3	4
Stroke	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.9	0.3	5
Ear infection	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	5
Diabetes/sugar disease	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.4	0.2	3
Jaundice/yellowness	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	3
Liver infection/side pains	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	2
Piles/haemorrhoids	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	1
Shingles/herpes zoster	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	2
Measles	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2
Cancer of any kind	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	2
Meningitis	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	2
Other	1.6	1.7	2.3	3.4	3.9	4.6	6.2	8.0	3.6	60
Missing data	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.5	9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,675

Table 7.5b: Percentage distribution of persons reporting illness, by age group and type of main illness reported, 2006, Zambia

Type of illness	2006											All Zambia
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	
Fever/malaria	48.8	49.5	45.3	41.4	43.2	40.8	37.2	40.3	39.5	31.8	26.9	41.7
Cough/cold/chest infection	17.6	18.6	14.3	13.5	15.8	13.4	13.0	13.1	9.9	13.7	14.3	15.2
Headache	1.2	4.8	9.0	12.4	10.2	11.1	9.3	8.8	8.6	6.2	5.1	6.4
Diarrhoea without blood	9.7	2.7	2.0	2.1	2.8	4.3	2.2	1.7	0.5	3.3	1.7	4.1
Abdominal pains	1.8	1.7	4.7	6.2	6.8	4.6	5.7	3.5	7.1	3.2	3.7	3.9
Backache	0.2		0.2	0.8	1.7	0.7	5.0	3.6	4.0	9.0	10.9	2.9
Toothache/mouth infection	0.5	0.7	0.9	3.2	4.6	4.1	5.1	4.5	6.9	2.9	3.9	2.8
Skin rash/skin infection	4.5	5.2	4.2	4.2	0.3	1.2	0.9	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.0	2.7
Diarrhoea and vomiting	4.1	2.2	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.7		0.3	1.7
Tuberculosis (TB)	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.1	2.1	4.0	2.2	2.6	2.0	2.9	1.5
Eye infection	1.5	1.1	1.6	3.6	0.9	0.8	0.4	1.4	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.5
Pneumonia/chest pain	0.2	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.6	1.6	2.6	2.2	2.1	3.8	3.1	1.4
Asthma	0.7	0.9	2.5	1.1	0.6	1.9	0.8	1.3	0.7	1.5	2.5	1.3
Constipation/stomach upset	0.4	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.6	2.3	2.0	1.7	0.4	1.2	1.1
Diarrhoea with blood	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.8	1.6	1.5	0.6	0.2	1.0
Boils	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.0	2.3	1.6	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8
Paralysis of any kind	0.5		0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.6	1.2	0.5	1.9	0.7
Hypertension				0.2	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	2.4	3.3	0.7
Ear infection	0.6	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.5		0.3	0.9	0.6	0.6
Lack of blood/anaemia	0.9	0.4	0.8		0.6		0.0	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5
Vomiting	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.6		0.3	0.5	0.4
Diabetes/sugar disease			0.1				0.1	0.4	0.8	3.8	1.3	0.4
Bronchitis	0.3	0.9	1.3	0.1		0.1			0.8	0.1	0.1	0.3
Liver infection/side pain	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.8	1.0	0.3
Stroke			0.1	0.5			0.1	0.2	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.3
Shingles/herpes zoster	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.2
Measles	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.1							0.0	0.2
Piles/haemorrhoids	0.0	0.1	0.3					0.6	0.3		0.0	0.1
Jaundice/yellowness	0.1	0.4	0.5		0.3		0.3					0.1
Other illnesses	5.1	5.6	3.9	4.3	7.1	4.4	5.4	4.2	6.8	9.5	5.1	2.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 7.6 shows main illness by province. The table shows that fever/malaria was by far the most common illness reported across all the provinces. The highest proportion of persons reporting fever/malaria during the two weeks prior to the survey was in Copperbelt and Eastern Provinces, with over 60 per cent of the respondents. The second most commonly reported symptom/illness was cold/cough/chest infection, which was highest in Central Province (32.3 per cent) followed by North-Western Province (26.2 per cent), and lowest was in Western (11.2 per cent) and Eastern (11.9 per cent) Provinces. Diarrhoea was more prevalent in Western Province, followed by Luapula and Central Provinces.

Table 7.6a: Percentage distribution of persons reporting illness by province and type of main illness reported, 2010, Zambia

Type of Illness	2010										Total number of persons reporting illness (000s)
	Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Northern	North-Western	Southern	Western	All Zambia	
Fever/malaria	33.7	61.1	60.2	44.9	39.0	46.1	42.6	32.2	38.6	47.9	803
Cough/cold/chest infection	32.3	14.6	11.9	15.4	21.3	20.2	26.2	23.9	11.2	17.9	299
Headache	4.3	4.5	7.0	7.0	6.6	4.3	2.4	11.4	7.5	6.6	110
Diarrhoea without blood	5.2	1.9	2.5	5.4	3.1	4.4	2.3	3.6	7.1	3.6	60
Abdominal pains	3.1	1.8	3.5	5.8	3.9	5.0	2.7	2.8	2.6	3.4	58
Backache	1.7	1.1	1.7	3.1	2.6	1.7	2.8	3.5	3.3	2.2	37
Toothache/mouth infection	1.9	2.0	0.9	1.2	2.5	1.3	2.8	2.9	4.6	1.9	32
Eye infection	2.1	0.4	1.3	2.3	0.7	1.0	1.5	2.3	3.4	1.5	25
Skin rash/skin infection	0.4	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.9	1.5	0.4	1.9	1.8	1.3	21
Constipation/stomach upset	1.2	0.6	1.0	1.6	2.1	0.8	0.3	1.9	1.4	1.2	20
Asthma	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.8	1.2	0.4	2.0	1.1	0.9	16
Diarrhoea and vomiting	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.9	15
Pneumonia/chest pains	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.8	14
Tuberculosis (TB)	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.5	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	2.3	0.7	12
Vomiting	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.7	12

2010											
Type of Illness	Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Northern	North-Western	Southern	Western	All Zambia	Total number of persons reporting illness (000s)
Hypertension	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.7	12
Diarrhoea with blood	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.0	1.0	1.5	0.5	8
Lack of blood/anaemia	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.5	9
Boils	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.5	8
Bronchitis	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.3	4
Paralysis of any kind	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	4
Stroke	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	5
Ear infection	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.3	5
Diabetes/sugar disease	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	3
Jaundice/yellowness	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	3
Liver infection/side pains	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	2
Piles/haemorrhoids	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	1
Shingles/Herpes zoster	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	2
Measles	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	2
Cancer of any kind	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	2
Meningitis	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	2
Other	3.1	3.9	2.7	4.0	4.3	2.7	6.9	3.0	5.3	3.6	60
Missing data	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.0	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.5	9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,675

Table 7.6b: Percentage distribution of persons reporting illness, by province and type of main illness reported, 2006, Zambia

2006										
Type of illness	Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Northern	North-Western	Southern	Western	All Zambia
Fever/malaria	37.4	53.3	39.7	47.4	41.7	45.6	43.4	28.6	34.9	41.7
Cough/cold/chest infection	16.9	14.9	15.8	17.0	15.1	14.5	7.9	16.5	14.5	15.2
Headache	6.1	3.6	6.6	7.8	5.8	5.4	5.5	10.0	6.6	6.4
Diarrhoea without blood	3.8	1.9	3.6	4.7	3.7	4.5	4.0	5.9	4.3	4.1
Abdominal pains	4.3	2.0	3.5	3.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	3.8	2.6	3.9
Backache	1.6	1.2	4.7	2.1	1.1	3.3	4.7	4.2	2.5	2.9
Toothache/mouth infection	4.9	1.6	3.7	2.0	2.8	2.1	1.5	2.8	3.9	2.8
Skin rash/skin infection	3.6	1.2	1.3	2.3	3.0	3.1	3.1	4.9	3.1	2.7
Diarrhoea and vomiting	1	2.1	1.3	0.8	1.8	1.1	1.2	2.0	5.7	1.7
Tuberculosis (TB)	2.7	1.8	0.8	0.5	1.7	0.5	2.9	1.2	3.7	1.5
Eye infection	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.5
Pneumonia/chest pain	0.3	1.0	2.4	1.6	1.4	0.9	1.7	1.6	0.8	1.4
Asthma	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.8	1.2	2.1	2.0	2.6	1.0	1.3
Constipation/stomach upset	1.3	0.7	1.5	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.8	2.1	1.7	1.1
Diarrhoea with blood	1.1	0.2	1.1	0.9	1.8	0.7	0.3	1.3	1.1	1.0
Boils	1.2	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.9	0.7	0.8	0.8
Paralysis of any kind	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.7
Hypertension	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.2	0.7
Ear infection	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.1	1.2	0.6	0.6
Lack of blood/anaemia	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5
Vomiting	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.4
Diabetes/sugar disease	1.3	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4
Bronchitis	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.4		0.3
Liver infection/side pain	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2		0.3
Stroke		0.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.4		0.3
Shingles/herpes zoster	0.2	0.2	0.5		0.4	0.1		0.2	0.6	0.2
Measles	0.2	0.1		0.0	1.0	0.2	1.1		0.2	0.2
Piles/haemorrhoids			0.1			0.1	0.3	0.3		0.1
Jaundice/yellowness		0.0	0.2	0.0		0.0	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.1
Other illnesses	7.1	6.4	6.8	1.7	7.3	1.6	6.8	4.6	6.0	2.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

7.4. Health Consultations

People reporting any illnesses were asked whether they had consulted a health institution or used self-administered medicine. Health consultation was where a person approached or sought medical advice/attention from any health institution/personnel, or healer, either at a public or private health institution. If a person took medicine that was bought without consultation or was available in the home, this was recorded as self-administered medicine. If this medicine did not work and consultation was done later, then the respondent was considered as having consulted.

Table 7.7 presents medical consultation status by sex and age group for persons who reported illness preceding the survey. A notable proportion of respondents (69 per cent) consulted a health institution or personnel; 21 per cent used self-administered medicine without consultation, while 9 per cent did neither.

Males and females display similar behaviour when it comes to consulting a health institution, which can be seen in Figure 7.3. Females were more likely to consult than males, whereas males were more likely to use self-administered medicine only. More females than males neither consult nor use self-administered medicine.

The likelihood of consulting a health institution is particularly high for ill children, and decreases up to the age of ten, from where it remains more or less constant over the remaining age groups.

Compared to 2006, consulting a health institution has become significantly more popular, from 57 per cent to 69 per cent, and fewer persons are using self-administered medicine only or not doing any of the above.

Table 7.7a: Percentage distribution of persons reporting illness in the last two weeks prior to the survey by sex, age group and consultation status, 2010, Zambia

2010		Medical consultation status				Total	Total number of ill persons (000s)
		Consulted	Used self-administered medicine only	None of the above	Missing data		
Sex	Male	68.3	22.2	8.3	1.2	100	757
	Female	69.1	20.4	9.4	1.1	100	919
Age group	0-4	79.5	13.8	5.6	1.1	100	360
	5-9	71.7	19.8	7.4	1.1	100	301
	10-14	65.8	24.1	9.2	1.0	100	162
	15-19	64.2	26.4	8.1	1.3	100	134
	20-24	63.6	22.9	11.6	1.9	100	112
	25-29	64.2	25.3	9.0	1.5	100	114
	30-34	63.2	25.9	10.1	0.9	100	89
	35-39	68.6	21.6	9.4	0.4	100	80
	40-44	62.9	27.7	7.7	1.7	100	58
	45-49	64.5	23.2	11.9	0.4	100	58
	50+	61.6	22.9	14.5	1.0	100	207
Poverty status	Extremely poor	67.8	20.0	10.7	1.5	100	725
	Moderately poor	70.2	19.0	10.4	0.4	100	336
	Non-poor	69.1	23.9	6.0	1.0	100	614
All Zambia	All Zambia	68.7	21.2	8.9	1.1	100	1,675

Table 7.7b: Percentage distribution of persons reporting illness in the last two weeks prior to the survey by sex, age group and consultation status, 2006, Zambia

2006		Medical consultation status			Total	Total number of ill persons (000s)
		Consulted	Used self-administered medicine only	None of the above		
Sex	Male	56	28	15	100	487
	Female	58	27	15	100	589
Age group	0-4	68	19	13	100	250
	5-9	52	32	16	100	135
	10-14	54	31	15	100	78
	15-19	50	34	16	100	67
	20-24	51	32	17	100	87
	25-29	52	28	20	100	76
	30-34	57	30	13	100	82
	35-39	58	32	11	100	59
	40-44	58	31	12	100	56
	45-49	56	33	12	100	40
	50+	57	26	18	100	146
	All Zambia	57	28	15	100	1,076

Figure 7.3: Percentage distribution of persons reporting illness in the two weeks preceding the survey by sex and consultation status, 2010, Zambia

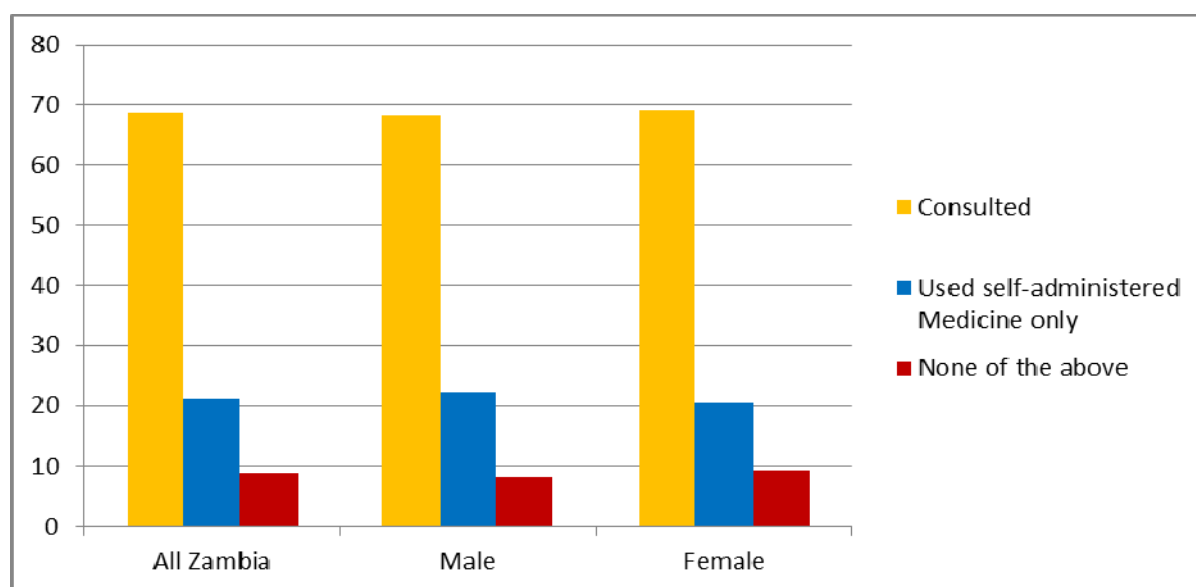


Figure 7.4: Percentage distribution of persons reporting illness in the two weeks preceding the survey by age and consultation status, 2010, Zambia

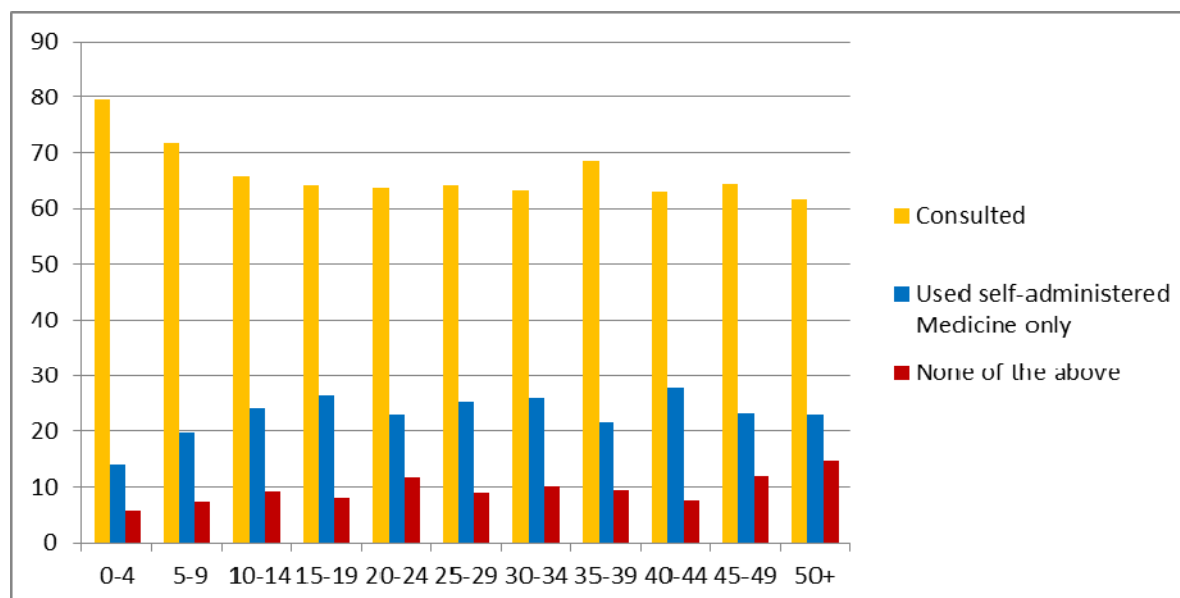


Table 7.8 shows medical consultation status by rural/urban and province. Differences in health consultation were found across residence and provinces. Persons living in rural areas were more likely to consult over an illness than their urban counterparts, 70 per cent as compared to 65 per cent. However, results reveal that persons living in urban areas were less likely to do nothing about an illness, a fact that can be explained by the high proportion of people using self-administered medicines only. This is at 26 per cent, as compared to 19 per cent in rural areas. Consulting a health institution or personnel over an illness was lowest in Lusaka compared with other provinces and Lusaka had the highest proportion of persons using self-administered medicine. Consultation rates were highest in the Western, Eastern and Copperbelt Provinces.

Compared to 2006, consulting has become more popular in all provinces except Lusaka and North-Western. In the latter, fewer people consulted over an illness compared to four years earlier. The rural/urban pattern changed over the four years between surveys. In contrast to 2010, it was the urban population that was more likely to consult than the rural population in 2006.

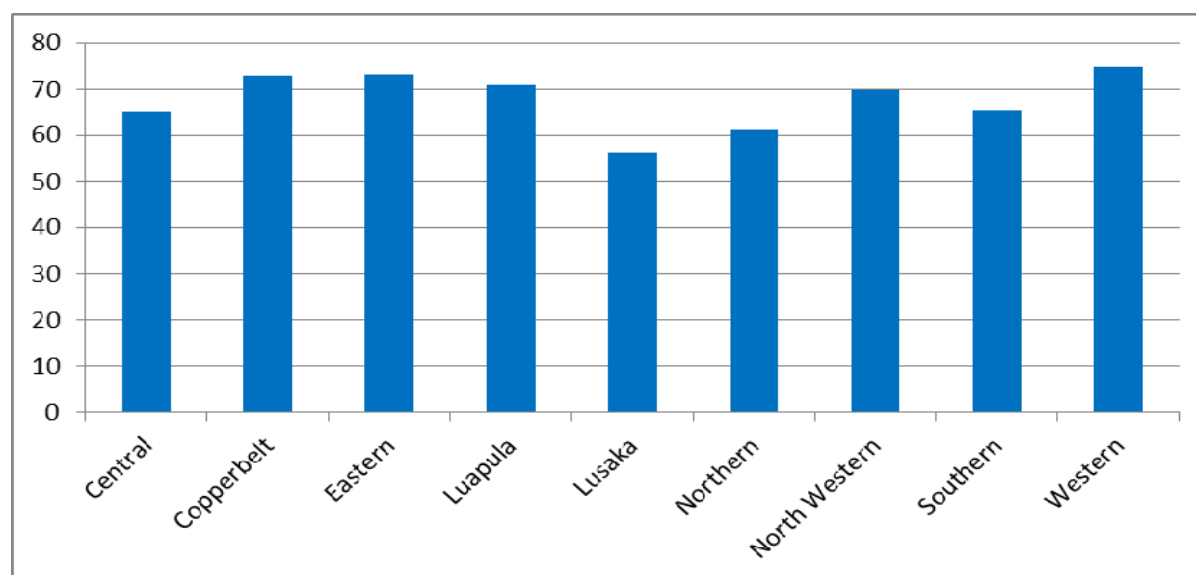
Table 7.8a: Percentage distribution of persons reporting illness in the last two weeks prior to the survey, by province, rural/urban and consultation status, 2010, Zambia

2010							
		Medical consultation status				Total	Total number of ill persons (000s)
		Consulted	Used self-administered medicine only	None of the above	Missing data		
Rural/Urban	Rural	70.0	19.4	9.6	1.0	100	1,232
	Urban	65.4	26.2	7.0	1.4	100	443
Province	Central	65.2	22.8	11.6	0.4	100	124
	Copperbelt	73.0	18.8	6.3	1.8	100	258
	Eastern	73.2	21.3	4.5	1.0	100	423
	Luapula	70.9	16.5	12.3	0.3	100	172
	Lusaka	56.1	34.1	9.2	0.7	100	136
	Northern	61.2	25.2	11.9	1.7	100	165
	North-Western	69.8	15.9	12.8	1.5	100	68
	Southern	65.6	20.6	12.3	1.4	100	218
	Western	74.9	14.4	10.0	0.7	100	111
All Zambia	All Zambia	68.7	21.2	8.9	1.1	100	1,675

Table 7.8b: Percentage distribution of persons reporting illness in the last two weeks prior to the survey by province, rural/urban and consultation status, 2006, Zambia

2006						
		Medical consultation status			Total	Total number of ill persons (000s)
		Consulted	Used self-administered medicine only	None of the above		
Rural/Urban	Rural	56	28	16	100	790
	Urban	60	28	12	100	287
Province	Central	55	35	10	100	88
	Copperbelt	60	29	11	100	129
	Eastern	55	32	14	100	181
	Luapula	52	29	19	100	141
	Lusaka	58	29	14	100	123
	Northern	47	33	20	100	152
	North-Western	75	14	11	100	62
	Southern	64	21	15	100	132
	Western	65	18	16	100	70
All Zambia	All Zambia	57	28	15	100	1,076

Figure 7.5: Proportion of persons who consulted over their illness in the two weeks preceding the survey by province, 2010, Zambia



7.4.1. Medical institutions visited

During the survey, persons who reported to have consulted over an illness two weeks prior to the survey were asked which type of institution they had visited. Table 7.9 shows the percentage distribution of persons who visited a health institution by type of institution visited, residence, stratum and province.

The table shows that of those consulting, about 85 per cent visited a Government institution in both years. Out of the Government institutions visited, 29.7 per cent visited hospitals, 53.2 per cent visited health centres/clinics and 2 per cent visited health posts in 2010. In 2006, 36 per cent visited hospitals, 47 per cent visited clinics and 2 per cent visited health posts, followed by Government hospitals and, to a lesser extent, Government health posts.

Mission institutions were visited by about 6 per cent of persons who sought medical consultation in 2010 and 7 per cent in 2006, although use of these institutions was almost entirely limited to rural areas. On the other hand 3.4 per cent of those consulting in urban areas in 2010 and 5 per cent in 2006 made use of private institutions, whereas this type of institution was almost negligible in rural areas in both years.

Persons who sought consultations for their illness from traditional, faith, spiritual and church healers account for around 2 per cent in both years.

Use of institutions varies between rural and urban areas. Government hospitals are more commonly used in urban areas whereas Government clinics are used more frequently in rural areas – reflecting the differing availability of these facilities in different areas. Health posts are used almost exclusively in rural areas. The differences are also reflected in the estimates for different provinces. Mission institutions are most commonly used in North-Western Province, while usage of Government clinics was common in Eastern and Luapula Provinces. Government hospitals were frequently used in Central Province, but rarely consulted in Eastern Province.

Trend analysis shows a decrease in the percentage of persons using Government hospitals and an increase in the percentage accessing Government clinics in both rural and urban areas. However, this pattern is different in Central Province, where Government hospital use has increased from 25 per cent in 2006 to 46.9 per cent in 2010 and clinic use has decreased from 64 per cent in 2006 to 37 per cent in 2010.

Table 7.9a: Percentage distribution of persons who consulted a health institution in the last two weeks prior to the survey by type of institution visited by rural/urban, stratum and province, 2010, Zambia

2010															
		Institution visited												Total	Total number of persons who consulted (000s)
		Government hospital	Government health centre/clinic	Government health post	Mission	Industrial	Private	Outside Zambia	Medical personnel	Traditional healer	Faith/spiritual/church healer	Other	Missing data		
Rural/Urban	Rural	25.9	56.5	2.6	7.3	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.7	3.3	100	862
	Urban	41.1	43.4	0.4	1.3	1.8	8.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.9	100	290
Stratum	Small scale	25.3	57.0	2.7	7.3	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.7	3.3	100	791
	Medium scale	28.4	53.6	2.0	8.1	0.4	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	5.1	100	24
	Large scale	49.1	33.3	0.0	0.0	4.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	3.7	100	1
	Non-agricultural	35.6	50.0	0.7	5.6	0.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.4	1.5	100	47
	Low cost	39.8	47.0	0.4	1.3	1.1	7.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	2.6	100	233
	Medium cost	46.0	32.7	0.1	0.8	3.4	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.7	100	41
	High cost	47.1	17.0	0.5	2.0	7.2	20.1	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	100	15
Province	Central	46.9	37.1	1.5	2.0	0.7	3.5	0.0	4.0	1.0	0.0	0.9	2.3	100	81
	Copperbelt	32.9	54.1	0.5	1.1	2.6	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.7	100	188
	Eastern	18.1	66.1	2.7	7.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.9	2.2	100	310
	Luapula	25.0	60.9	2.4	2.4	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	6.1	100	122
	Lusaka	34.6	40.3	0.8	2.1	1.0	14.2	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.0	1.3	4.5	100	76
	Northern	33.4	49.0	1.7	8.5	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.5	3.1	100	101
	North-Western	34.7	42.1	1.5	15.3	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	2.0	100	48
	Southern	33.2	43.9	3.2	10.3	0.2	3.1	0.0	0.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	3.6	100	143
	Western	38.4	46.8	2.9	5.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.4	0.0	3.3	100	83
All Zambia	All Zambia	29.7	53.2	2.0	5.8	0.7	3.4	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.6	3.2	100	1,152

Table 7.9b: Percentage distribution of persons who consulted a health institution in the last two weeks prior to the survey by type of institution visited by rural/urban, stratum and province, 2006, Zambia

	2006													
		Institution visited												Total number (000s)
		Government hospital	Government clinic	Government health post	Mission	Industry	Private	Outside Zambia	Medical personnel	Traditional personnel	Spiritual personnel	Other	Total	
Rural/ Urban	Rural	33	51	2	9	.	2	.	.	2	.	1	100	444
	Urban	44	36	1	2	2	13	.	1	1	.	.	100	173
Stratum	Small scale farms	33	51	2	9	.	2	.	.	2	.	1	100	410
	Medium scale farm	43	45	1	4	.	2	.	.	3	.	1	100	11
	Large scale farmers	22	31	1	28	.	2	.	.	16	.	.	100	0.4
	Non-agricultural	37	49	2	8	.	1	.	1	2	.	1	100	22
	Low cost areas	43	38	1	2	2	12	.	1	1	0	.	100	147
	Medium cost areas	50	33	.	3	2	11	.	.	1	0	.	100	16
	High cost areas	42	14	.	1	4	38	.	1	.	0	1	100	10
Province	Central	25	64	2	4	.	4	.	.	1	0	1	100	48
	Copperbelt	41	41	1	2	4	8	.	1	1	0	2	100	77
	Eastern	37	42	.	12	.	3	.	1	2	0	1	100	99
	Luapula	18	66	4	4	.	4	.	.	3	0	1	100	73
	Lusaka	35	45	.	.	1	17	.	1	1	0	.	100	71
	Northern	47	40	5	2	.	2	.	.	3	0	.	100	71
	North-Western	44	36	3	16	.	1	.	.	1	0	1	100	47
	Southern	39	42	1	11	1	3	.	.	3	0	.	100	85
	Western	41	49	2	7	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	100	46
All Zambia	All Zambia	36	47	2	7	.	5	.	.	2	.	1	100	617

7.4.2. Personnel consulted

Table 7.10 shows respondents who reported having been ill two weeks prior to the survey and sought medical advice and were also asked what type of medical personnel attended to them at the time of their illness.

The vast majority of ill respondents were attended to by either medical doctors, clinical officers, nurses/midwives or community health workers. In 2010, 45 per cent of ill persons were seen by a clinical officer, with another 31 per cent being attended to by a nurse or midwife and 15 per cent by a medical doctor. In 2006, 50 per cent were seen by a clinical officer, with 24 per cent attended to by a nurse/midwife and 19 per cent by a medical doctor.

The 2010 results further show that the majority of the individuals in both the rural and urban areas, were attended to by a clinical officer with 46.8 and 40.1 per cent respectively. The same pattern was observed in 2006 with 53 per cent in rural and 41 per cent in urban areas being attended to by a clinical officer. It is clear from these results that in 2006 and 2010 the urban population was more likely to be seen by a doctor than their rural counterparts, 36 per cent as compared to 12 per cent and 28 per cent as compared to 10 per cent respectively. In contrast, rural dwellers were more likely to be attended to by a clinical officer with 46.8 per cent in 2010 and 53 per cent in 2006.

At provincial level the health personnel who people see varies a lot. In Lusaka Province 35 per cent of ill persons are seen by a doctor compared to only 4 per cent in Luapula Province. Copperbelt Province also has a higher proportion of sick people who were seen by a doctor, at 24 per cent, whereas these rates were below 10 per cent in Northern and North-Western Provinces. In 2006 the same pattern was observed.

Table 7.10a: Percentage distribution of persons who consulted a health institution in the last two weeks prior to the survey by province, stratum and type of personnel consulted during the first visit, 2010, Zambia

2010											
		Personnel consulted									Total number of persons who consulted (000s)
		Medical doctor	Clinical officer	Nurse/midwife	Community health worker	Traditional healer	Spiritual healer	Other	Missing data	Total	
Rural/Urban	Rural	10.1	46.8	32.5	5.9	0.9	0.0	0.6	3.2	100	862
	Urban	27.9	40.1	28.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	3.0	100	290
Stratum	Small scale	9.9	47.4	31.8	6.0	0.9	0.0	0.6	3.2	100	791
	Medium scale	13.3	46.0	30.4	4.8	0.2	0.0	0.4	4.9	100	24
	Large scale	8.6	72.9	14.8	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1
	Non-agricultural	11.6	35.9	45.9	3.5	0.4	0.0	1.1	1.7	100	47
	Low cost	26.2	40.9	29.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.7	100	233
	Medium cost	31.8	41.1	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.9	100	41
	High cost	44.5	25.9	22.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	4.7	100	15
Province	Central	14.5	42.4	32.0	4.8	1.0	0.0	2.8	2.5	100	81
	Copperbelt	23.8	36.9	35.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	100	188
	Eastern	11.4	56.3	26.4	2.9	0.7	0.1	0.0	2.2	100	310
	Luapula	4.1	48.9	26.7	12.3	0.1	0.0	1.5	6.3	100	122
	Lusaka	35.4	35.0	25.2	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	2.7	100	76
	Northern	9.8	45.7	34.7	4.0	1.4	0.0	1.2	3.1	100	101
	North-Western	11.6	46.9	34.6	4.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.0	100	48
	Southern	15.3	37.9	33.8	8.0	1.3	0.0	0.3	3.5	100	143
	Western	8.3	39.1	42.4	5.2	0.9	0.0	0.1	3.9	100	83
All Zambia	All Zambia	14.6	45.1	31.4	4.5	0.7	0.0	0.5	3.1	100	1,152

Table 7.10b: Percentage distribution of persons who consulted a health institution in the last two weeks prior to the survey by province, stratum and type of personnel consulted during the first visit, 2006, Zambia

2006											
		Personnel consulted									Total number of persons (000s)
		Doctor	Clinical officer	Nurse/midwife	Community health worker	Traditional healer	Spiritual healer	Church healer	Other	Total	
Rural/Urban	Rural	12	53	26	5	2	0	1	0	100	444
	Urban	36	41	20	1	1	1	0	0	100	173
Stratum	Small scale farmers	12	53	26	6	2	0	1	0	100	411
	Medium scale farmers	14	51	29	3	3	0	0	1	100	11
	Large scale farmers	6	34	14	26	16	5	0	0	100	0.485
	Non-agricultural	14	54	26	2	2	1	0	0	100	22
	Low cost areas	35	41	20	1	1	1	1	0	100	147
	Medium cost areas	32	46	21	0	1	0	0	0	100	16
	High cost areas	58	28	13	0	0	1	0	1	100	10
Province	Central	14	60	20	5	1	0	0	0	100	48
	Copperbelt	31	30	35	2	1	0	0	1	100	77
	Eastern	19	55	21	2	2	0	1	0	100	99
	Luapula	4	64	20	8	3	0	1	1	100	73
	Lusaka	42	42	14	0	1	1	1	0	100	71
	Northern	10	50	25	11	3	0	0	1	100	71
	North-Western	22	42	26	6	1	1	1	0	100	47
	Southern	18	45	32	2	3	0	0	0	100	85
	Western	7	62	25	4	1	0	1	1	100	46
All Zambia	All Zambia	19	50	24	4	2	0	1	0	100	617

7.4.3. Mode of payment for consultation

The survey also collected information on the mode of payment for medical consultation. Table 7.11 shows the percentage distribution of persons who consulted over their illness by mode of payment. Results in the table reveal that at national level, 30 per cent of the persons who consulted over their illness paid for their treatment directly, 51 per cent indicated that they did not pay for their treatment, and another 5 per cent paid using a pre-payment scheme.

Payment patterns differed between rural and urban areas. In urban areas, 52 per cent of the individuals reported to have paid directly, as compared to 23 per cent in rural areas. In contrast, 60 per cent of rural dwellers who consulted did not pay at all, as compared to only 24 per cent of urban dwellers.

Pre-payment schemes can be found primarily in urban areas, although they do exist in rural areas. Furthermore, they are especially popular in Central and Lusaka Provinces. Health insurance is negligible all over Zambia.

Overall, results reveal a decline in the proportion of persons who paid for their medical consultation through both low and high cost pre-payment medical schemes between 2006 and 2010. During the same period, the proportion of persons paying directly also dropped from about 34 to 30 per cent.

Table 7.11a: Percentage distribution of persons who consulted over their illness by province and mode of payment used to pay for consultation, 2010, Zambia

2010													
		Method of payment										Total	Total number of persons who consulted (000s)
		Pre-payment scheme low cost	Pre-payment scheme high cost	Paid by employer	Paid by insurance	Paid part, other part paid by others	Paid direct	Didn't pay	Paid for by others	Not applicable	Missing data		
Rural/Urban	Rural	3.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	22.8	60.4	0.5	4.0	8.6	100	862
	Urban	5.6	2.2	2.0	0.1	0.6	51.7	24.4	0.9	3.3	9.2	100	290
Stratum	Small scale	3.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	22.5	61.2	0.5	3.9	8.6	100	791
	Medium scale	2.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	23.3	55.1	0.3	5.7	12.5	100	24
	Large scale	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	30.6	50.4	0.0	11.2	3.7	100	1
	Non-agricultural	9.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	28.4	50.3	0.3	4.7	6.6	100	47
	Low cost	6.0	1.2	1.5	0.1	0.2	53.2	25.4	1.0	3.5	7.7	100	233
	Medium cost	3.3	6.3	2.8	0.0	2.4	45.3	20.7	0.5	1.9	16.8	100	41
	High cost	5.0	5.7	7.6	0.1	0.8	45.6	20.0	0.4	3.3	11.6	100	15
Province	Central	14.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	29.4	40.3	0.2	6.9	8.3	100	81
	Copperbelt	3.0	1.9	2.1	0.0	0.5	53.9	28.4	0.9	3.5	5.8	100	188
	Eastern	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	19.7	68.0	0.1	2.6	7.7	100	310
	Luapula	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	39.1	47.5	0.5	3.5	7.0	100	122
	Lusaka	17.2	3.1	2.1	0.3	0.3	34.8	24.9	0.3	3.3	13.8	100	76
	Northern	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	18.1	67.0	0.2	6.7	5.3	100	101
	North-Western	3.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	22.0	59.3	0.7	3.3	10.7	100	48
	Southern	2.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	31.4	51.8	0.6	1.9	11.1	100	143
	Western	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	15.1	57.6	2.9	6.6	16.8	100	83
All Zambia	All Zambia	4.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.2	30.1	51.3	0.6	3.8	8.8	100	1,152

Table 7.11b: Percentage distribution of persons who consulted over their illness by province and mode of payment used to pay for consultation, 2006, Zambia

2006										
		Method of payment								Total
		Pre-payment Scheme low cost	Pre-payment scheme high cost	Paid by employer	Paid by insurance	Paid part, other part paid by others	Paid direct	Did not pay	Paid by others	
Rural/Urban	Rural	3	3	0	0	0	29	64	1	100
	Urban	13	4	2	1	11	47	31	1	100
Stratum	Small scale farmers	3	3	0	0	0	28	65	0.7	100
	Medium scale farmers	3	2	.	1		41	53	1	100
	Large scale farmers	0	6	.	0		62	32	0	100
	Non-agricultural	2	2	0	0		44	52	0	100
	Low-cost areas	13	4	2	0	0	48	32	2	100
	Medium cost areas	12	4	3			42	38	1	100
	High cost areas	15	10	5	2	2	54	11	0	100
Province	Central	3	7	1	0	1	45	43	0	100
	Copperbelt	6	6	3		0	43	4	1	100
	Eastern	1	3	1	1	1	27	67	0	100
	Luapula	0	1		1	0	33	64	1	100
	Lusaka	27	3	1	0	0	38	29	2	100
	Northern	2	3	.	0	0	29	65	1	100
	North-Western	1	9	.		0	21	69	1	100
	Southern	6	0	0	0	0	47	45	1	100
	Western	2	1	0	0	.	20	75	1	100
All Zambia	All Zambia	6	3	1	0	0	34	55	1	100

7.4.4. Average amount paid for Consultation and Medication

The survey collected information on the average amount paid for consultation and/or medication over the two weeks preceding the survey. Table 7.12 presents these amounts as an average only of those who reported non-zero expenditure.

Table 7.12 shows that in 2010, the average amount spent on consultation/medication was 20,000 Kwacha. The amount spent differs by the type of health personnel consulted. Considerably more money was paid when seen by a doctor compared to a clinical officer. Average amounts spent on nurses/midwives did not differ much from those spent on a consultation by a clinical officer.

Average amounts spent on community health workers and traditional healers are also reported below; however, the sample sizes for these are extremely small, such that the estimates need to be treated with caution.

Average amounts spent on self-administered medicine are lower than those spent on a consultation. However, in rural areas they are only slightly lower than what was spent on consultation by a nurse/midwife or clinical officer.

Spending differs across rural and urban areas. On average significantly more money was spent on medical consultation in urban areas, about twice what was spent in rural areas for nearly all medical personnel types.

In 2006, the average expenditure on medical consultation was about 8,000 Kwacha. The amount was higher in urban areas (K20,000) than in rural areas (K3,000).

Table 7.12: Mean amount (in Kwacha) spent on medication and/or consultation for persons who consulted or used self-administered medicine by persons consulted, 2010, Zambia

2010					
Person consulted		Mean amount spent (K, 2010 prices)			Total number of persons with non-zero expenditure (000s)
		Rural	Urban	Total	
	Did not consult, used self-administered medicine only	4,209	8,997	5,974	266
	Medical doctor	69,414	102,566	89,736	96
	Clinical officer	5,588	14,867	9,626	181
	Nurse/midwife	5,819	11,673	8,135	132
	Community health worker	1,532	10,435	1,753	15
	Traditional healer	128,428	180,704	130,090	6
	Other	55,207	35,761	52,483	4
	Missing data	30,819	14,325	26,214	10
All Zambia	All Zambia	13,090	30,196	20,125	710

Table 7.13: Mean amount (in Kwacha) spent on medication and/or consultation by persons consulted, 2006, Zambia

2006		
		Mean amount spent (K, 2006 prices)
Rural/Urban	Rural	3,245
	Urban	20,167
Person consulted	Doctor	34,117
	Clinical officer	3,845
	Nurse/midwife	2,606
	Community health worker	856
	Traditional healer	24,094
	Spiritual healer	81,324
	Church healer	4,036
	Other	4,633
All Zambia	All Zambia	7,926

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF THE POPULATION

8.1. Introduction

The wellbeing of both individuals and households in society largely depends on their participation in gainful economic activities. The desire to attain and sustain a certain acceptable level of consumption of goods and services leads individuals to engage in various economic activities. Engagement in these activities not only ensures a person's livelihood but also equips an individual with the means of acquiring and sustaining the basic needs of life, such as food, clothing and shelter. In a developing country such as Zambia, it becomes imperative to constantly measure and monitor changes in levels of economic activities over time as fluctuations in employment levels may have serious poverty implications.

The LCMS of 2010 collected data for measuring the state of economic activities in the country. It adopted a similar methodology employed in the LCMS of 2006, hence reference will be made to the 2006 report in order to facilitate the process of monitoring.

The following topics have been covered:

- *Main economic activity*
- *Labour force participation*
- *Employment and unemployment*
- *Occupation and industry of employment*
- *Employment status*
- *Sector of employment, formal versus informal*
- *The prevalence of secondary jobs*
- *Previous jobs held*
- *Changing of jobs*
- *Income generating activities for those not currently working.*

8.2. Concepts and definitions

The following concepts and definitions constituted the guiding principles for collecting, processing and analysing economic activities and labour force data. Most of the concepts used in this chapter conform to the International Labour Organization (ILO) definitions of economic activity and labour force.

8.2.1. The economically active population (Labour Force)

In the surveys the economically active population relates to all persons aged 12 years and above of either sex whose main economic activity status was to supply their labour for the production of economic goods and services during the time of the survey. This comprised employed and unemployed persons.

8.2.2. Labour force participation rate

This refers to the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population in a specified age group.

8.2.3. The employed population

This comprises persons who performed some work or conducted business for pay, profit or family gain.

8.2.4. Employment status

Employment status of the working population was classified into the following categories:

Employer: A person who operated his or her own economic enterprise(s) and used hired labour.

- **Paid Employee:** A person who worked for a public or private employer and received remuneration in wages or salaries either in cash or in kind.
- **Self-employed:** Refers to a person who operated his or her own economic enterprise(s) and hired no employees.
- **Unpaid Family Worker:** Refers to a person who normally assisted in the family business or farm but did not receive any pay or profit for work performed. These persons were regarded as employed.

8.2.5. Unemployed population

This constituted persons who, at the time of the survey, were either looking for work/means to do business or were not looking for work/means to do business but were available for work/business.

8.2.6. Unemployment rate

This refers to the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force or economically active population.

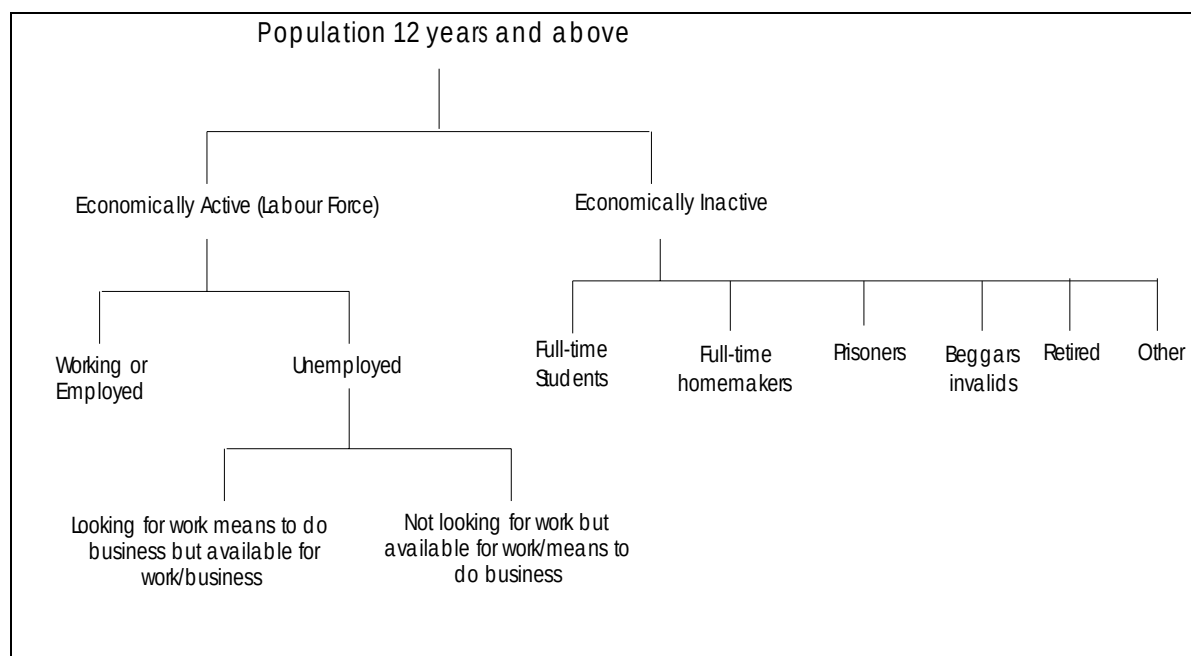
8.2.7. Inactive population

This refers to persons aged 12 years and above who were not economically active(not in the labour force). It includes full time students, full time homemakers, retired persons not doing any gainful work or business, invalids, vagabonds, beggars, tramps, etc.

8.2.8. Diagrammatical representation of economic activity

Below is the diagrammatical representation of the economic activity status of the population aged 12 years and above.

Figure 8.1: Diagrammatical representation of economic activity



8.3. Economic activity status

The economic activity status of the population has been broken down into two categories: the labour force and the inactive population. Questions on economic activity were asked to every person aged 12 years and above. This population has increased from an estimated 7.6 million in 2006 to 8.5 million in 2010.

Table 8.1 and Figure 8.2 show the percentage distribution of the population aged 12 years and above by main economic activity status, sex, rural/urban, stratum and province. About 62 per cent of the total population aged 12 years and above were in the labour force; this breaks down to 43 per cent employed, 11 per cent unpaid family workers and 8 per cent unemployed. The inactive population accounted for about 37 per cent of the respondents aged 12 years and above; among these, 28 per cent were full time students, 6 per cent homemakers and about 2 per cent retired, too old or too young to work.

Between 2006 and 2010, the survey shows a decline in the proportion of persons who are economically active from 64.6 per cent to 61.7 per cent. Compared to 2006 there has been no major change in the proportion of persons in wage/paid employment, at about 43 per cent. The proportion of full time students increased from 26.9 per cent in 2006 to 28.2 per cent in 2010, while that of unpaid family workers decreased from 12.1 per cent in 2006 to 10.5 per cent in 2010.

The trends differ in rural and urban areas. Proportions in paid employment, while remaining constant at national level, decreased slightly in rural areas, from 47 per cent in 2006 to 46 per cent in 2010. Likewise, in rural areas the proportion of unpaid family workers decreased, from 18 per cent to 16 per cent. The proportions of full time students increased from 26 per cent in 2006 to 28 per cent in 2010. In urban areas, paid employment has increased from 37 per cent to 38 per cent of the reference population, while the proportion of the unemployed has decreased, from 19 per cent to 16 per cent.

Analysis by province shows that Lusaka and Copperbelt Provinces have the highest proportions of the unemployed. North-Western Province had relatively high levels of full time students, while Eastern Province had the lowest. In contrast, Eastern Province displays a very high proportion of unpaid family workers.

Table 8.1a: Percentage distribution of the population aged 12 years and above by main economic activity status, sex, rural/urban, stratum and province, 2010, Zambia

2010												
		Economic activity status									Total	Total number of persons 12 yrs and above (000s)
		Labour force				Inactive population						
		Paid employment	Unpaid family worker	Unemployed		Full time student	Home maker	Retired/ too young	Other	Missing information		
Sex	Male	51.3	5.8	7.9		30.6	0.9	1.8	0.8	0.9	100	4,094
	Female	35.6	14.8	8.3		26.1	11.5	2.5	0.5	0.8	100	4,385
Rural/ Urban	Rural	46.2	15.9	3.3		27.9	3.8	1.7	0.5	0.7	100	5,303
	Urban	38.1	1.3	16.3		28.8	10.7	2.9	0.8	1.0	100	3,176
Stratum	Small scale	46.4	16.6	3.0		28.1	3.1	1.6	0.5	0.7	100	4,765
	Medium scale	37.3	18.0	3.0		36.3	2.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	100	196
	Large scale	38.6	18.7	2.8		36.5	2.2	0.5	0.0	0.7	100	7
	Non-agricultural	47.9	4.6	7.1		20.7	15.0	2.9	1.0	0.8	100	336
	Low cost	38.0	1.5	16.8		27.3	11.4	3.2	0.7	1.0	100	2,297
	Medium cost	36.9	1.1	15.5		32.3	9.3	2.6	1.3	1.0	100	573
	High cost	41.0	0.6	13.8		33.3	7.5	1.9	0.7	1.3	100	306
Province	Central	42.2	12.1	6.4		30.1	5.7	2.3	0.3	1.0	100	900
	Copperbelt	36.5	1.8	15.2		29.0	12.5	3.1	1.0	1.0	100	1,363
	Eastern	43.7	24.0	2.8		23.8	3.0	1.6	0.6	0.5	100	1,089
	Luapula	46.3	15.0	3.7		28.6	2.7	1.3	0.7	1.8	100	646
	Lusaka	40.6	2.5	16.8		26.5	9.4	2.8	0.8	0.6	100	1,245
	Northern	48.8	13.0	3.2		29.8	2.6	1.3	0.5	0.7	100	1,028
	North-Western	44.5	7.2	5.3		33.0	6.1	2.5	0.7	0.7	100	483
	Southern	41.5	14.0	6.7		29.0	5.7	1.7	0.5	0.8	100	1,074
	Western	51.8	6.7	5.1		27.4	5.5	2.1	0.5	1.0	100	652
All Zambia	All Zambia	43.1	10.5	8.1		28.2	6.4	2.1	0.6	0.8	100	8,479

Table 8.1b: Percentage distribution of the population aged 12 years and above, by main economic activity status, sex, rural/urban, stratum and province, 2006, Zambia

		2006								
		Economic activity status								Total number of persons 12 yrs and above (000s)
		Labour force				Inactive population				
		Paid employment	Unpaid family worker	Unemployed		Full time student	Homemaker	Retired/too old	Other	
Sex	Male	52.5	6.8	8.6		29.2	0.5	1.7	0.6	3,720
	Female	34.7	17.2	9.5		24.8	10.9	2.2	0.7	3,903
Rural/Urban	Rural	47.1	18.4	3.4		26.2	2.9	1.4	0.6	4,780
	Urban	37.3	1.6	18.6		28.2	10.8	2.8	0.7	2,843
Stratum	Small scale	47.5	19.1	2.8		26.3	2.4	1.3	0.6	4,360
	Medium scale	37.1	20.9	4.0		34.6	1.8	1.3	0.3	177
	Large scale	23.8	31.4	9.3		31.0	3.8	0.7	0.0	6
	Non-agricultural	47.5	3.4	14.0		18.1	12.5	3.4	1.0	237
	Low cost	37.6	1.8	18.3		27.2	11.6	2.9	0.7	2,232
	Medium cost	34.7	0.9	20.7		31.7	8.8	2.5	0.6	368
	High cost	38.4	1.1	17.8		31.6	7.2	2.5	1.5	243
Province	Central	36.7	20.6	6.3		28.9	4.6	2.0	0.9	799
	Copperbelt	37.2	1.2	17.4		29.3	11.4	2.8	0.7	1,237
	Eastern	39.4	33.7	1.8		22.4	1.0	1.2	0.5	1,004
	Luapula	62.3	3.1	2.2		29.1	1.9	0.9	0.6	565
	Lusaka	39.2	1.8	18.7		25.7	10.7	2.8	1.1	1,146
	Northern	42.2	24.3	3.9		25.8	1.8	1.6	0.4	940
	North-Western	50.3	5.5	7.9		29.2	3.1	3.3	0.6	438
	Southern	49.3	5.8	8.3		28.2	7.0	1.1	0.3	920
	Western	50.2	11.1	5.6		25.7	5.2	1.6	0.7	574
All Zambia	All Zambia	43.4	12.1	9.1		26.9	5.9	1.9	0.7	7,623

Figure 8.2: Percentage distribution of the population aged 12 years and above by economic activity status, 2010 and 2006, Zambia

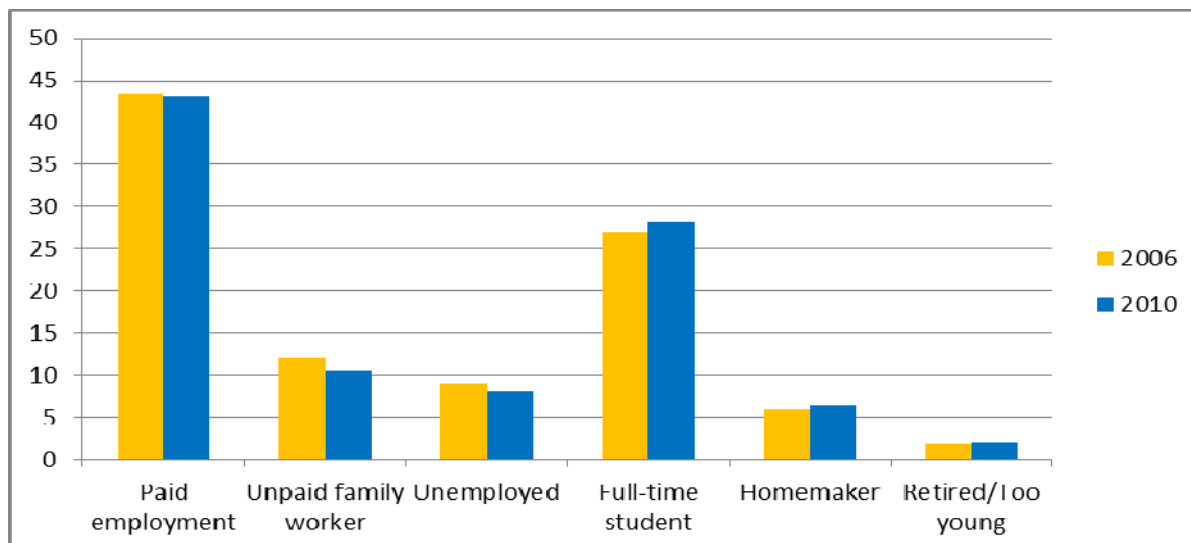


Figure 8.3 shows differences in economic activity status between males and females. While Table 8.1 shows that the relative distributions between males and females have not changed much since 2006, Figure 8.3 shows that employment patterns differ significantly by sex. Males are more likely to be in paid employment or full time students than their female counterparts. Conversely, females are more likely to be unpaid family workers and homemakers than males.

Figure 8.3: Percentage distribution of the population aged 12 years and above by economic activity status and sex, 2010, Zambia

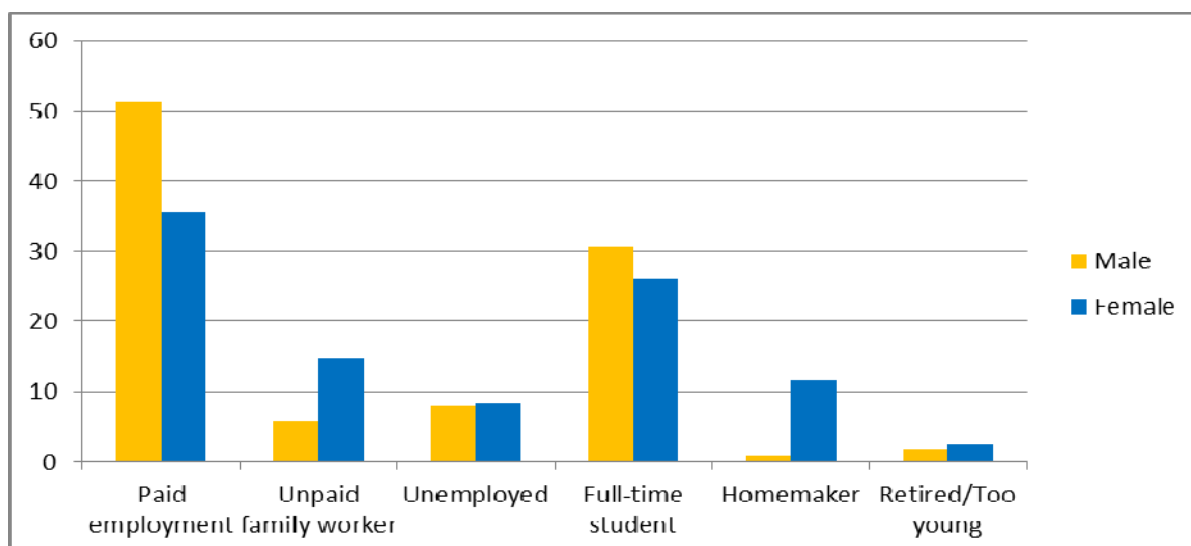


Figure 8.4 shows the share of the population aged 12 years by the various economic activity status and sex.

Figure 8.4a: Percentage share of the population aged 12 years and above by economic activity status, 2010, Zambia

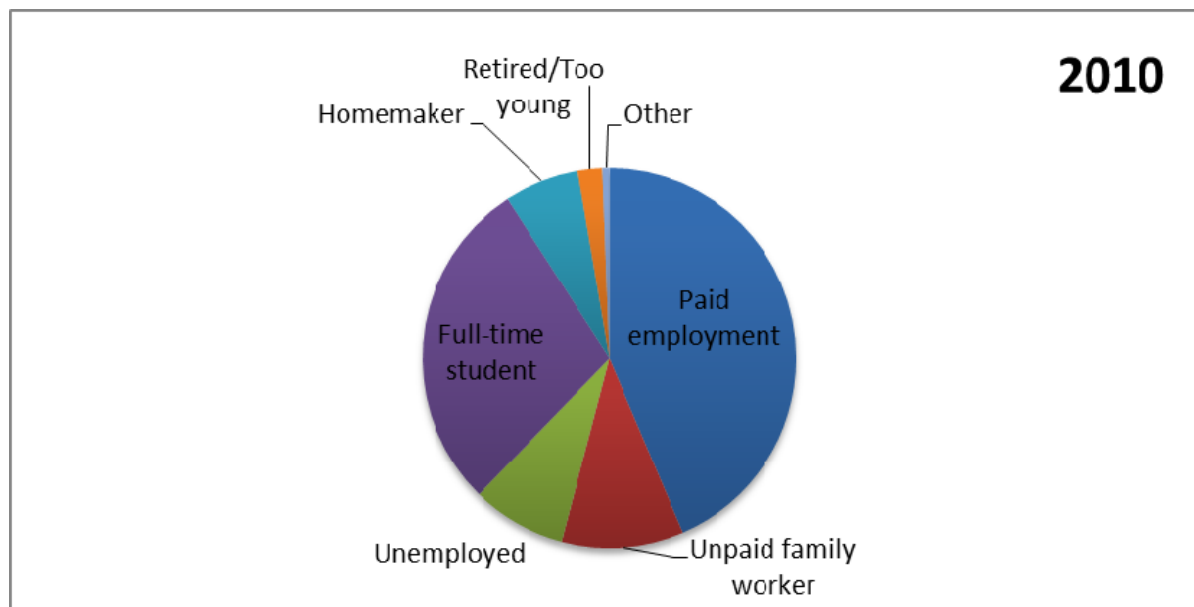
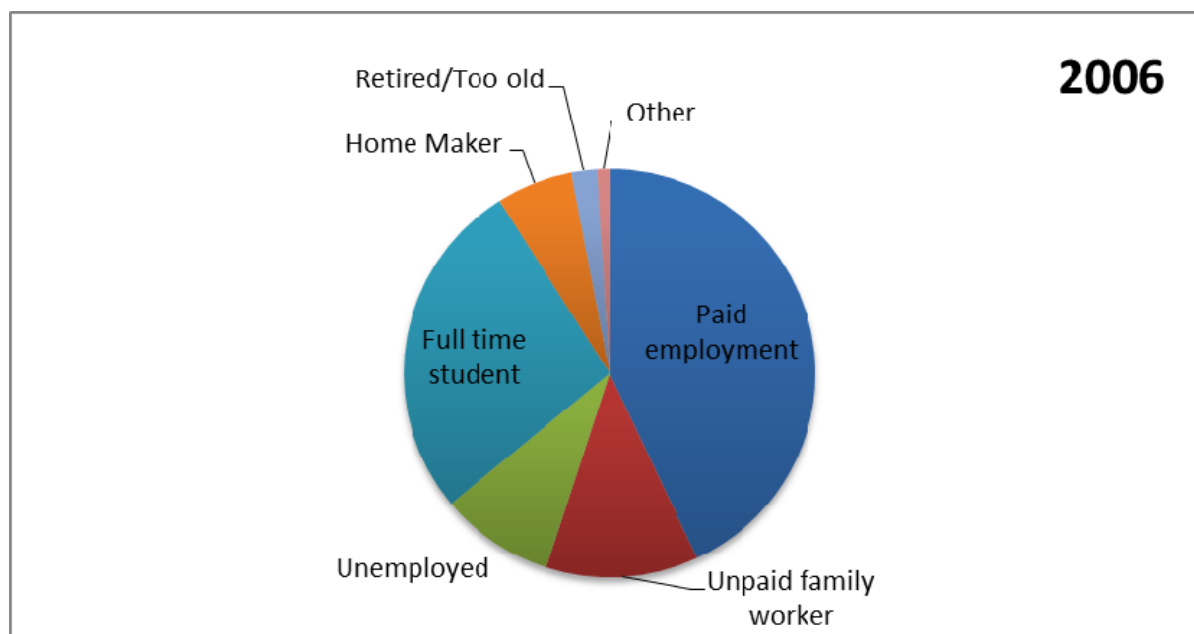


Figure 8.4b: Percentage share of the population aged 12 years and above by economic activity status, 2006, Zambia



8.3.1. Labour force participation rates

Labour force participation rates measure the proportion of the working age population (12 years and above) who are economically active. It distinguishes between those who are economically active (the employed, the unpaid workers and the unemployed) and those who are economically inactive (full time students, homemakers, retired, incarcerated, etc.). Low participation rates imply that a large proportion of individuals are not participating in the labour force, the opposite being true for high participation rates.

Table 8.2 and Figure 8.5 show labour force participation rates among persons aged 12 years and above by province and rural/urban.

Table 8.2 shows that in 2006 more persons aged 12 years and above participated in the labour force, at 67.9 per cent compared to 65.6 per cent in 2010. Labour force participation rates for males were higher than those of their female counterparts in both years. In urban areas, male participation rates (66 per cent in 2010 and 68 per cent in 2006) were higher than those for females (about 48 per cent in both years). In contrast, in rural areas, participation rates for men and women were similar at about 66 per cent in 2010 and about 69 per cent in 2006.

Analysis by province shows that in 2010, female participation rates were particularly low in Copperbelt Province, at 44 per cent, and high in Eastern Province at 73 per cent, while in 2006 a similar trend was revealed, with Copperbelt Province still having the lowest female participation rate at 46 per cent, with Eastern Province having the highest at 77 per cent.

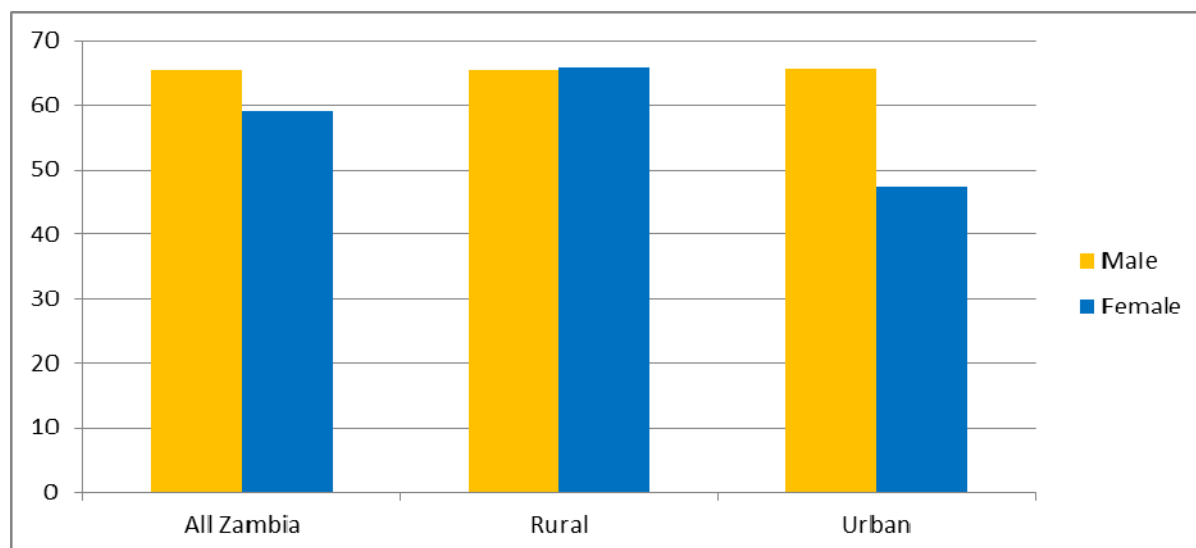
Table 8.2a: Labour force participation rates among persons aged 12 years and above by sex, rural/urban, stratum and province, 2010, Zambia

2010					
		Participation rate			Number of persons 12 yrs and above (000s)
		Male	Female	Both sexes	
Rural/Urban	Rural	65.6	66.0	65.8	5,303
	Urban	65.8	47.5	56.3	3,176
Province	Central	64.4	58.3	61.2	900
	Copperbelt	64.9	43.5	54.0	1,363
	Eastern	69.2	72.5	70.9	1,089
	Luapula	65.4	66.7	66.1	646
	Lusaka	68.7	52.5	60.3	1,245
	Northern	64.0	66.9	65.5	1,028
	North-Western	60.5	54.6	57.4	483
	Southern	65.7	60.0	62.8	1,074
	Western	63.6	64.5	64.1	652
All Zambia	All Zambia	65.6	59.1	62.3	8,479

Table 8.2b: Labour force participation rates among persons aged 12 years and above by sex, rural/urban, stratum and province, 2006, Zambia

2006					
		Participation rate			Number of persons 12 yrs and above (000s)
		Male	Female	Both sexes	
Rural/Urban	Rural	68.5	69.3	68.9	4,780
	Urban	67.0	48.2	57.4	2,843
Province	Central	65.9	61.4	63.6	799
	Copperbelt	65.7	46.0	55.8	1,237
	Eastern	72.5	77.3	75.0	1,004
	Luapula	65.8	69.2	67.6	565
	Lusaka	69.7	50.2	59.7	1,146
	Northern	69.9	71.0	70.4	940
	North-Western	64.7	62.9	63.8	438
	Southern	67.0	59.8	63.3	920
	Western	66.8	66.9	66.9	574
All Zambia	All Zambia	67.9	61.5	64.6	7,623

Figure 8.5: Labour force participation rates among persons aged 12 years and above by sex and rural/urban, 2010, Zambia



Tables 8.3 and Figure 8.6 show participation rates by age group and sex. The results show that for all age groups above the age of 25 years, labour force participation rates were higher than 80.3 per cent for males and above 59.2 per cent for females but lower for persons aged 12-24 years in both years. In general the labour force participation rates were higher for the age group 25-64 and lowest for youths (12-24 years) and elderly persons (65 years and above).

In both 2006 and 2010, labour force participation rates show an increase with age, peaking around the age group 30-49, and declining in the higher age groups. However, in rural areas, a significantly higher proportion of persons over 65 years of age remained economically active than in urban areas, 78 per cent as compared to 46 per cent in 2010 and 82 per cent as compared to 45 per cent in 2006.

Table 8.3a: Labour force participation rates among persons aged 12 years and above by sex, rural/urban and age group, 2010, Zambia

2010													
		Participation rates									Number of persons. 12 yrs and above (000s)		
		Total				Rural				Urban			
		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male		Female	Both sexes
Age group	12-19	16.5	21.3	19.0		18.0	25.5	21.8		13.4	14.1	13.8	2,780
	20-24	67.8	68.0	67.9		68.2	78.2	73.5		67.3	53.4	59.7	1,258
	25-29	93.5	77.7	85.0		94.3	86.4	90.0		92.5	65.7	78.0	1,071
	30-34	98.5	80.0	89.4		99.0	87.1	93.0		97.9	69.2	84.2	832
	35-39	98.5	83.8	91.3		98.6	91.6	95.2		98.4	71.2	85.3	684
	40-44	98.5	86.7	92.6		98.7	94.2	96.3		98.3	71.1	86.4	482
	45-49	98.5	86.5	92.2		98.9	93.5	96.1		97.8	73.6	85.0	385
	50-54	96.9	81.8	89.5		98.5	91.1	94.9		94.0	65.5	79.9	296
	55-59	90.2	82.9	86.5		94.9	94.1	94.5		82.7	59.5	71.8	206
	60-64	87.1	79.9	83.0		94.7	86.6	89.9		71.9	60.6	66.2	171
	65+	80.3	59.2	69.5		86.4	69.4	77.7		62.4	29.9	45.5	315
All Zambia	All Zambia	65.6	59.1	62.3		65.6	66.0	65.8		65.8	47.5	56.3	8,479

Table 8.3b: Labour force participation rates among persons aged 12 years and above by sex, rural/urban and age group, 2006, Zambia

2006													
		Participation rates									Number of persons 12 yrs and above (000s)		
		Total				Rural				Urban			
		Male	Female	Both Sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male		Female	Both sexes
Age group	12-19	18.2	23.0	20.6		20.2	26.7	23.5		14.6	16.7	15.7	2,431
	20-24	75.8	73.4	74.5		76.8	83.1	80.2		74.4	58.8	65.7	1,195
	25-29	95.3	78.3	86.5		96.4	88.2	92.1		93.9	63.6	78.4	981
	30-34	98.4	83.5	90.8		98.6	92.7	95.6		98.1	69.0	83.5	779
	35-39	98.8	83.2	91.2		98.3	93.5	95.9		99.3	67.4	84.2	601
	40-44	98.8	85.5	92.2		99.1	93.7	96.3		98.2	70.8	85.6	435
	45-49	98.6	85.6	91.9		99.1	94.8	96.9		97.8	68.8	83.2	342
	50-54	96.5	83.5	90.4		98.7	93.6	96.2		92.4	62.6	79.1	239
	55-59	92.7	81.5	87.0		97.4	91.7	94.3		85.0	59.3	73.0	185
	60-64	90.8	81.0	85.0		98.0	89.3	92.6		75.1	44.8	61.3	148
	65+	82.2	64.6	73.8		88.9	74.1	81.8		58.6	30.9	45.4	287
All Zambia	All Zambia	67.9	61.5	64.6		68.5	69.3	68.9		67.0	48.2	57.4	7,623

8.3.2. Unemployment rates

Unemployment rates describe the proportion of the economically active population of working age (labour force) who are not working, but are either seeking work or would do so if jobs were available. Unemployment is one of the main indicators that is used to assess the performance of the labour market, as it shows the market's capacity to utilise available labour resources.

Table 8.4 shows the percentage distribution of unemployed population by sex, rural/urban and age group. In 2010, 13 per cent of the labour force population were unemployed, of which 12 and 14 per cent were male and female respectively, while in 2006, 14 per cent of the labour force was unemployed, with 12.6 per cent female and 15.5 per cent male.

In 2006 and 2010, unemployment rates were highest in urban areas, 32.3 per cent and 29.2 per cent respectively, and lowest in rural areas at 5 per cent in both years.

Copperbelt and Lusaka Provinces, which have by far the highest unemployment rates in 2006 and 2010, both show unemployment rates decreasing between the two surveys. The same decrease in unemployment rates can be seen in all other provinces, except for Eastern and Luapula, in which unemployment increased, from 3 to 6 per cent and from 2 to 4 per cent respectively.

Figure 8.6 shows unemployment rates for 2010. The figure shows that females had higher unemployment rates than males. As can be seen, unemployment rates across the sexes are equal in rural areas, at 5 per cent, but much higher for women in urban areas, at 36 per cent as compared to 24 per cent for males.

Table 8.4a: Unemployment rates among persons aged 12 years and above by sex, rural/urban, stratum and province, 2010, Zambia

2010					
		Unemployment rate			Number of persons 12 yrs and above in the labour force (000s)
		Male	Female	Both sexes	
Rural/Urban	Rural	5.0	5.0	5.0	3,464
	Urban	24.3	35.6	29.2	1,770
Stratum	Small scale	4.6	4.5	4.5	3,146
	Medium scale	6.0	4.4	5.2	114
	Large scale	3.9	5.4	4.6	4
	Non-agricultural	8.7	16.6	11.9	200
	Low cost	24.6	36.8	29.9	1,295
	Medium cost	24.5	34.4	28.9	306
	High cost	21.3	29.0	24.9	169
Province	Central	8.7	12.3	10.5	545
	Copperbelt	24.5	33.9	28.3	729
	Eastern	4.1	3.9	4.0	768
	Luapula	6.0	5.3	5.6	419
	Lusaka	22.3	34.9	28.0	746
	Northern	4.9	4.9	4.9	668
	North-Western	8.7	9.8	9.2	275
	Southern	9.4	12.2	10.8	669
	Western	9.6	6.6	8.0	414
	All Zambia	12.2	14.2	13.2	5,234

Table 8.4b: Unemployment rates among persons aged 12 years and above by sex, rural/urban, stratum and province, 2006, Zambia

2006					
		Unemployment rate			Number of persons 12 yrs and above in the labour force (000s)
		Male	Female	Both sexes	
Rural/Urban	Rural	5.0	5.0	5.0	3,294
	Urban	25.7	41.1	32.3	1,632
Stratum	Small scale	4.0	4.1	4.1	3,026
	Medium scale	7.4	5.6	6.5	110
	Large scale	12.7	15.7	14.4	4
	Non-agricultural	18.7	25.4	21.6	154
	Low cost	24.7	41.2	31.7	1,286
	Medium cost	31.1	43.9	36.8	207
	High cost	27.0	36.3	31.0	139
Province	Central	9.0	10.9	9.9	508
	Copperbelt	25.4	39.6	31.3	690
	Eastern	2.3	2.5	2.4	753
	Luapula	2.6	3.7	3.2	382
	Lusaka	24.3	40.6	31.3	685
	Northern	5.3	5.9	5.6	662
	North-Western	12.2	12.7	12.4	279
	Southern	11.7	14.5	13.0	583
	Western	9.1	7.6	8.3	384
All Zambia	All Zambia	12.6	15.5	14.0	4,926

Figure 8.6: Unemployment rates among persons aged 12 years and above by sex and rural/urban, 2010, Zambia

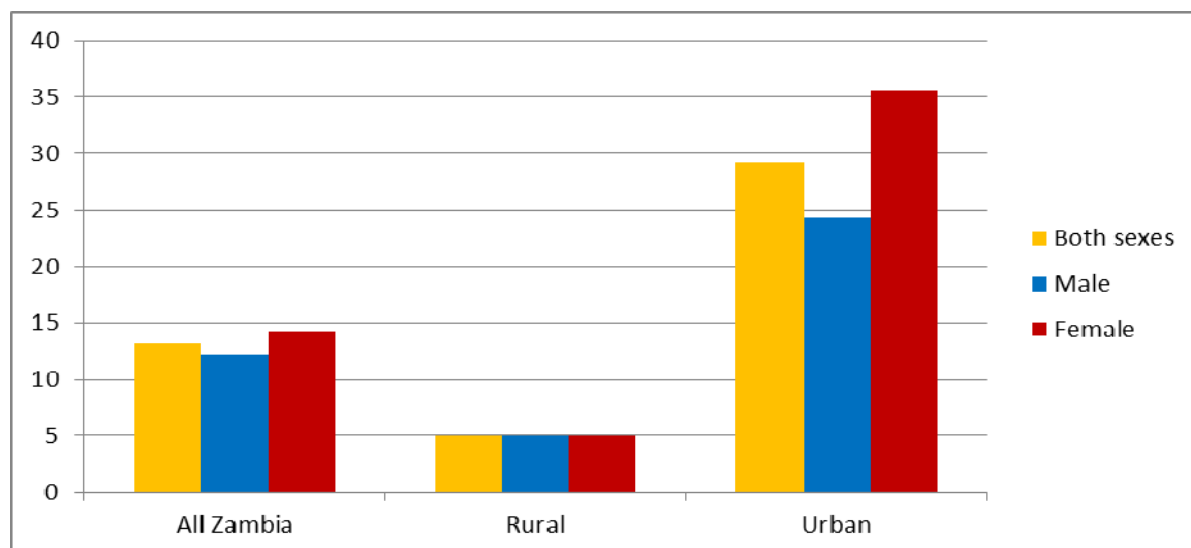


Table 8.5a: Unemployment rates among persons aged 12 years and above by sex, rural/urban and age group, 2010, Zambia

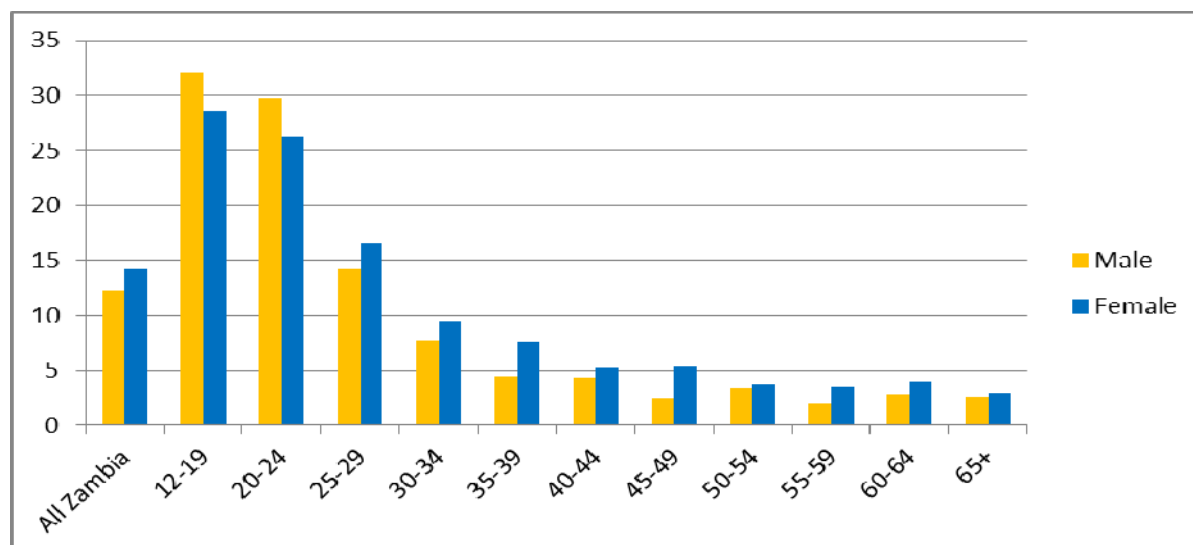
2010													
		Unemployment rate									Number of persons 12 yrs and above in the labour force (000s)		
		Total				Rural				Urban			
		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male		Female	Both sexes
Age group	12-19	32.1	28.6	30.1		15.1	13.1	13.9		76.6	77.8	77.2	519
	20-24	29.8	26.2	27.8		12.7	9.3	10.8		55.7	61.7	58.6	845
	25-29	14.2	16.5	15.4		5.8	4.0	4.9		26.5	39.3	32.3	907
	30-34	7.8	9.5	8.5		2.6	3.6	3.1		14.9	20.6	17.1	741
	35-39	4.5	7.6	5.9		1.3	3.0	2.1		9.3	17.1	12.4	622
	40-44	4.3	5.2	4.7		0.9	1.0	1.0		9.1	16.7	11.8	445
	45-49	2.5	5.3	3.8		0.8	1.9	1.4		5.7	13.2	9.1	353
	50-54	3.4	3.7	3.5		1.1	1.3	1.2		7.7	9.7	8.5	264
	55-59	2.1	3.5	2.8		0.1	1.1	0.6		5.7	11.4	7.9	178
	60-64	2.8	4.0	3.5		0.7	0.9	0.8		8.5	16.6	12.2	141
	65+	2.6	2.9	2.7		0.7	0.7	0.7		10.3	17.3	12.7	218
All Zambia	All Zambia	12.2	14.2	13.2		5.0	5.0	5.0		24.3	35.6	29.2	5,234

Table 8.5b: Unemployment rates among persons aged 12 years and above by sex, rural/urban and age group, 2006, Zambia

2006													
		Unemployment rate									Number of persons 12 yrs and above in the labour force (000s)		
		Total				Rural				Urban			
		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male		Female	Both sexes
Age group	12-19	33.0	32.2	32.6		15.5	14.0	14.6		77.7	80.2	79.1	502
	20-24	29.5	26.8	28.0		12.3	9.0	10.5		57.8	64.9	61.3	891
	25-29	14.9	16.7	15.8		5.5	4.8	5.2		28.4	41.2	33.7	848
	30-34	6.2	10.7	8.3		1.7	2.6	2.2		13.0	27.9	19.2	708
	35-39	4.9	7.4	6.0		1.1	1.3	1.2		10.1	20.2	14.0	547
	40-44	3.7	7.5	5.4		1.1	1.2	1.1		7.4	22.3	13.1	401
	45-49	2.8	5.6	4.2		0.5	1.2	0.8		6.9	16.7	10.9	315
	50-54	1.8	2.9	2.3		0.5	1.1	0.7		4.3	8.8	5.9	216
	55-59	3.6	5.9	4.7		0.8	1.1	1.0		9.0	21.9	13.9	161
	60-64	1.4	1.7	1.6		0.0	0.9	0.5		5.4	9.1	6.6	126
	65+	1.3	2.3	1.7		0.1	0.8	0.4		7.4	15.0	9.9	212
All Zambia	All Zambia	12.6	15.5	14.0		5.0	5.0	5.0		25.7	41.1	32.3	4 926

Table 8.5 and Figure 8.7 show the percentage distribution of unemployment by sex, rural/urban and age group. For those people who are in the labour force (that excludes full time students), unemployment decreases significantly with age. The unemployment rate is highest among young people aged 12-19 with 30 per cent in 2010 and 32.6 per cent in 2006, but significantly decreases to about 15 per cent among young persons aged 25-29 in both years.

Figure 8.7: Unemployment rates by age group and sex, 2010, Zambia



8.4. Employment status, industry and occupation of employed persons

8.4.1. Distribution of employed persons by industry

This section provides information on the type of industry in which employed and self-employed persons are working. Respondents were asked: “What sort of business/service is carried out by your employer/establishment/business?” Responses were then classified by the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) code, which is a statistical international classification of industry. The ISIC code groups together enterprises if they produce the same type of goods or services or if they use similar processes (i.e. the same raw materials, process of production, skills or technology).

In 2006, the proportion of persons employed in the agricultural sector (71.per cent) was more than that employed in the same sector in 2010 (67 per cent). The second most highly employing sector was the wholesale and retail trade, at about 10 per cent in both years. Community, social and personal services was the third most highly employing sector employing about 8.5 per cent in 2010 and 6.6 per cent in 2006.

Rural/urban analysis shows that more than 85 per cent and about 14 per cent of employed persons in rural and urban areas respectively worked in the agricultural sector in both years.

Unlike in urban areas, a higher proportion of workers in rural areas are concentrated in the agricultural sector, while the highest proportions of the urban population workers work in the trade and services sectors, such as the wholesale and retail trade, at about 27 per cent in both years. Wholesale and retail trade is especially important as an employer of urban women, with more than 36 per cent of them working in this industry, compared with 21 per cent of males in both years. The service sector employs around 18 per cent in 2006 and around 22 per cent of workers in urban areas, while manufacturing employs 12.4 per cent in 2006 and 9.3 per cent in 2010 of male urban workers.

Table 8.6a: Percentage distribution of employed persons aged 12 years and above by industry, rural/urban and sex, 2010, Zambia

2010												
Type of industry	All Zambia				Rural				Urban			Total number of employed persons (000s)
	Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes	
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	61.4	72.3	66.7		84.9	88.6	86.8		12.2	16.0	13.7	3,029
Mining and quarrying	2.5	0.3	1.4		0.5	0.1	0.3		6.6	1.0	4.4	66
Manufacturing	4.1	1.7	2.9		1.6	0.9	1.2		9.3	4.3	7.3	132
Electricity, gas and water	0.6	0.1	0.4		0.1	0.0	0.0		1.7	0.5	1.2	17
Construction	3.3	0.1	1.8		0.9	0.1	0.4		8.4	0.3	5.2	80
Wholesale and retail trade and repairs	9.2	11.5	10.3		3.6	4.2	3.9		20.8	36.7	27.1	468
Hotels and restaurants	0.9	1.1	1.0		0.2	0.2	0.2		2.2	4.2	3.0	44
Transportation and communication	4.3	0.8	2.6		1.1	0.4	0.7		10.9	2.2	7.4	117
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.7	0.4	0.5		0.1	0.0	0.0		1.9	1.8	1.9	25
Community, social and personal services	9.8	7.2	8.5		4.7	2.6	3.6		20.3	23.3	21.5	388
Other	1.6	1.9	1.8		0.4	0.3	0.4		4.2	7.5	5.5	80
No information	1.8	2.6	2.2		1.9	2.6	2.3		1.5	2.4	1.9	99
Total	100	100	100		100	100	100		100	100	100	4 544

Table 8.6b: Percentage distribution of employed persons aged 12 years and above by industry, rural/urban and sex, 2006, Zambia

2006													
Type of industry	All Zambia				Rural				Urban				Total number of employed persons (000s)
	Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes		
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	63.9	78.7	71.0		87.2	93.3	90.4		12.7	21.0	15.8	3,006	
Mining and quarrying	2.8	0.4	1.6		0.5	0.2	0.4		7.8	0.9	5.2	69	
Manufacturing	5.0	2.6	3.8		1.6	1.5	1.5		12.4	7.1	10.4	163	
Electricity, gas & water	0.6	0.1	0.4		0.2	0.0	0.1		1.6	0.4	1.1	15	
Construction	2.4	0.1	1.3		0.8	0.0	0.4		5.9	0.1	3.7	53	
Trade wholesale and retail distribution	8.8	9.7	9.2		3.4	2.8	3.1		20.5	36.8	26.6	389	
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	0.7	0.8		0.3	0.1	0.2		2.5	2.9	2.7	35	
Transport and communication	3.5	0.3	2.0		0.8	0.1	0.5		9.3	1.1	6.3	84	
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.8	1.1	2.0		0.8	0.3	0.5		7.2	4.5	6.2	85	
Community, social and personal services	7.9	5.1	6.6		4.1	1.5	2.8		16.4	19.2	17.5	279	
Private household services	1.3	1.3	1.3		0.2	0.1	0.2		3.5	5.8	4.4	54	
International organisations	0.1	0.0	0.1		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.2	0.2	0.2	2	
Total	100	100	100		100	100	100		100	100	100	4,235	

Figure 8.8 presents the distribution of urban workers by industry and sex for 2010. Employment patterns differ significantly between urban males and females for most industries. The wholesale and retail trade is dominated by females whereas construction, manufacturing and transportation employs mainly males. Community, social and personal services is an industry in which both males and females are employed in similar proportions.

Figure 8.8: Distribution of employed persons by industrial sector in urban areas among persons aged 12 years and above, 2010, Zambia

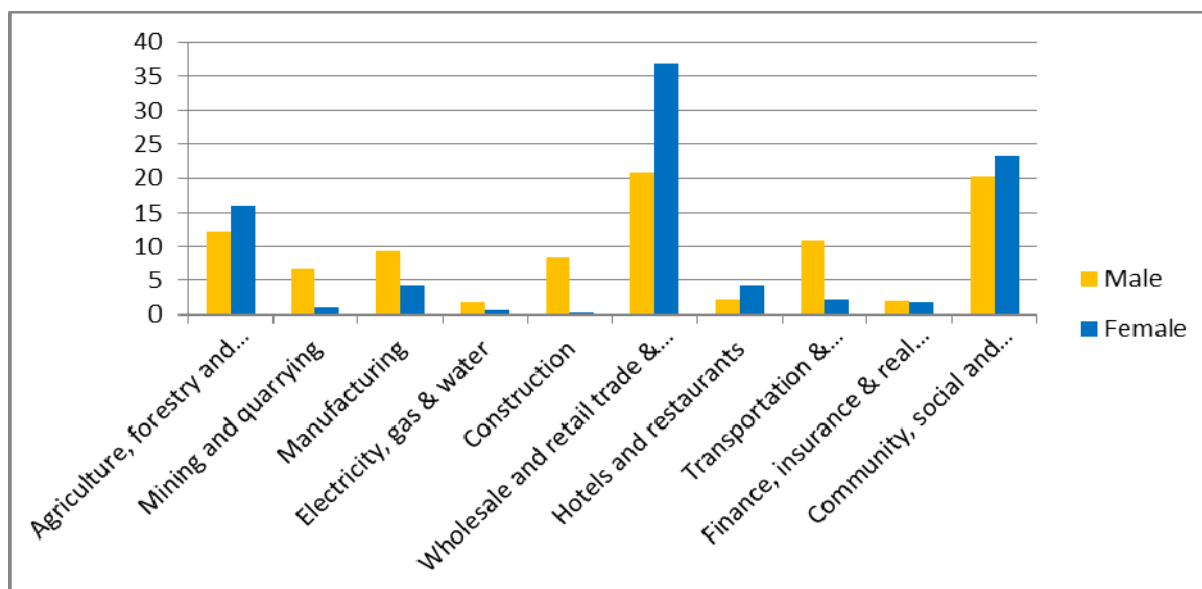
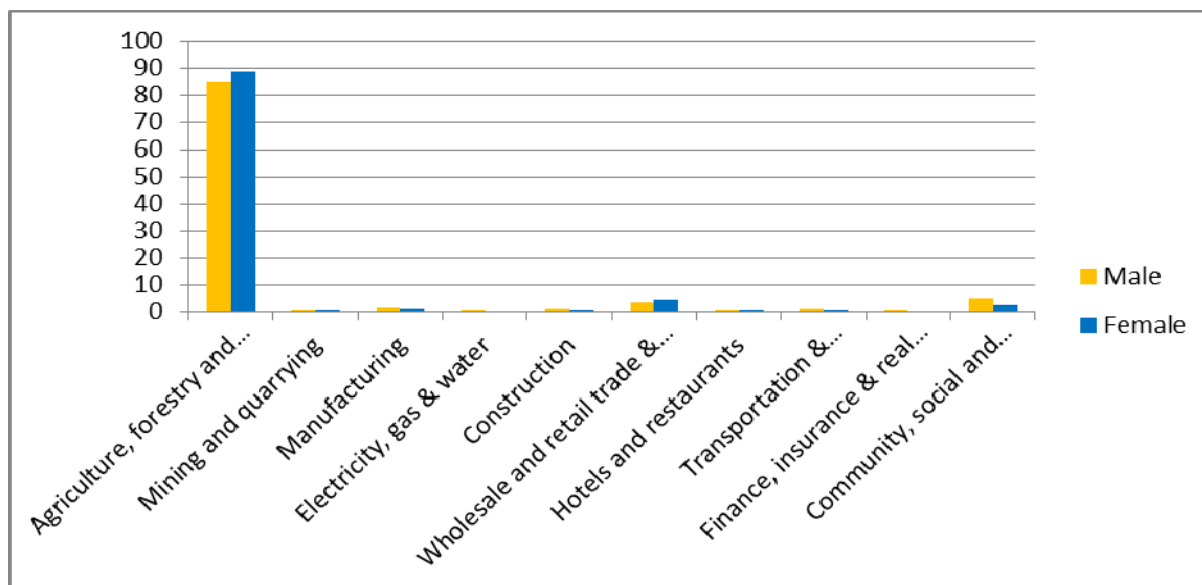


Figure 8.9, on the other hand, presents the distribution of rural workers by industry and sex for 2010. Both males and females in rural areas work almost exclusively in the agricultural sector.

Figure 8.9: Distribution of employed persons by industrial sector in rural areas among persons aged 12 years and above, 2010, Zambia



8.4.2. Distribution of employed persons by occupation

This section describes the type of job that an individual does. The survey question asked respondents: “What type of job/business are you doing?”, and the classification was done with the international classification by ISCO occupation codes.

Table 8.7 shows the percentage distribution of employed persons aged 12 years and above by occupation, rural/urban and sex. The table shows that the largest proportion of the working population are employed in agriculture and related occupations, at 61 per cent in 2010 and 65 per cent in 2006. Sales workers with 9 per cent in 2010 and 10 per cent in 2006 were some of the highest occupations.

For the urban population, sales occupations are the largest category (28.7 per cent in 2010 and 27.2 per cent in 2006), while in rural areas agricultural and fisheries workers were the highest (83.4 per cent in 2006 and 79.6 per cent in 2010). The second highest work category in urban areas was in elementary occupation, with about 14 per cent in both years.

Analysis by sex shows clear differences in occupations, with more females working in craft and related trade occupations in 2010 compared to 2006, and there were more females working in services/sales industry compared to males. This can also be seen in Figure 8.10, which presents the distribution of urban workers by occupation and sex.

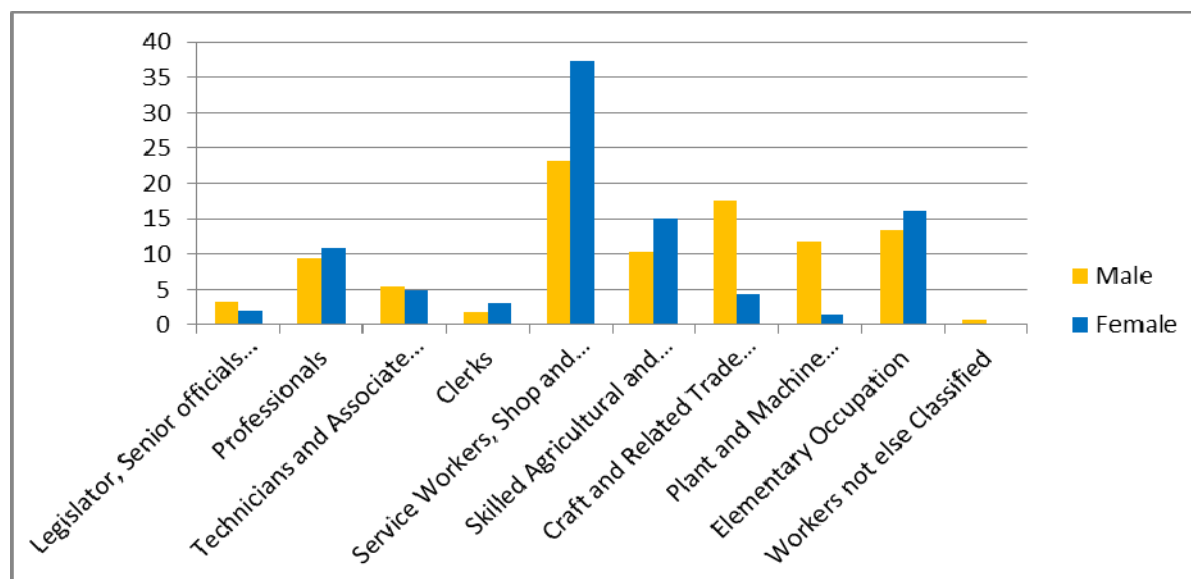
Table 8.7a: Percentage distribution of employed persons aged 12 years and above by occupation, rural/urban and sex, 2010, Zambia

2010											
Type of occupation	All Zambia				Rural				Urban		
	Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes
Legislators, senior officials and managers	1.4	0.6	1.0		0.4	0.1	0.3		3.3	2.0	2.8
Professionals	5.1	3.8	4.4		2.9	1.7	2.3		9.5	10.8	10.0
Technicians and associate professionals	2.4	1.4	1.9		0.9	0.3	0.6		5.4	4.9	5.2
Clerks	0.7	0.7	0.7		0.1	0.0	0.1		1.8	3.0	2.3
Service workers, shop and market sales workers	9.6	10.8	10.2		3.1	3.1	3.1		23.1	37.3	28.7
Skilled agricultural and fisheries workers	56.1	66.2	61.0		78.0	81.1	79.6		10.3	15.0	12.1
Craft and related trade workers	7.6	1.8	4.7		2.8	1.0	1.9		17.6	4.3	12.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4.8	0.8	2.8		1.4	0.6	1.0		11.7	1.4	7.6
Elementary occupation	9.9	10.6	10.2		8.2	9.0	8.6		13.4	16.1	14.5
Workers not else classified	0.2	0.1	0.1		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.7	0.2	0.5
No information	2.5	3.5	2.9		2.1	3.0	2.6		3.2	4.9	3.9
Total	100	100	100		100	100	100		100	100	100
											4,544

Table 8.7b: Percentage distribution of employed persons aged 12 years and above by occupation, rural/urban and sex, 2006, Zambia

2006											
Type of occupation	All Zambia				Rural				Urban		
	Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes
Legislators, senior officials and managers	0.8	0.2	0.5		0.1	0.0	0.1		2.3	1.1	1.9
Professionals	4.3	3.0	3.7		2.2	1.0	1.6		9.0	10.9	9.7
Technicians and associate professionals	2.1	1.0	1.6		0.8	0.3	0.5		5.0	3.7	4.5
Clerks	1.1	1.4	1.2		0.2	0.2	0.2		2.9	6.1	4.1
Service workers, shop and market sales workers	9.5	8.9	9.3		3.9	2.1	3.0		21.9	36.0	27.2
Skilled agricultural and fisheries workers	59.2	72.4	65.6		80.9	85.6	83.4		11.4	20.0	14.6
Craft and related trade workers	7.9	1.6	4.9		2.6	0.6	1.6		19.7	5.5	14.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4.7	1.0	2.9		0.9	0.8	0.9		13.0	1.9	8.9
Elementary occupation	9.8	10.4	10.1		8.1	9.3	8.7		13.7	14.7	14.1
Workers not else classified	0.4	0.0	0.2		0.1	0.0	0.0		1.0	0.1	0.7
Total	100	100	100		100	100	100		100	100	100
											4,235

Figure 8.10: Percentage distribution of employed persons by occupation in urban areas among persons aged 12 years and above, 2010, Zambia



8.4.3. Distribution of employed persons by employment status

Table 8.8 shows the percentage distribution of employed persons by employment status. More than 53 per cent in 2010 and 49.8 per cent in 2006 of working persons were self-employed. Self-employment is defined as a person who operates his or her own economic enterprise(s) and hires no employees. The results show an increase in the proportions who are self-employed between 2006 and 2010 from 49.8 per cent to 53 per cent respectively.

Unpaid family workers declined from 31.8 per cent in 2006 to 23.6 per cent in 2010. A comparison between the surveys shows that the proportions of males and females working as unpaid family workers was lower in 2010 than in 2006.

The private sector is the next largest employer, employing 10.3 per cent in 2010 compared to 8.9 per cent in 2006. More males than females were employed in the private sector at 15.4 per cent and 13.2 per cent males in 2010 and 2006 respectively, compared to about 4 per cent females in both years. There is a difference between urban and rural private sector employment in both years: in rural areas 3.5 per cent in 2010 and 2.8 per cent in 2006 are employees in the private sector, but this increases to 28 per cent in 2010 and 27 per cent in 2006 in urban areas. Moreover, almost twice as many men (36 per cent in 2010 and 33.6 per cent in 2009) as women (17 per cent in 2010 and 16 per cent in 2006) are private sector employees in urban areas.

The public sector accounts for 6.7 per cent of employees with most of these working for Central Government. Higher proportions of men are employed in the public sector and this is particularly the case in rural areas. The findings show that fewer women accessed paid employment than men.

In contrast, in urban areas self-employment is more widespread among women, with 50 per cent working as self-employed. Only 36 per cent of urban men are self-employed, while in rural areas working for the family as an unpaid worker is much more common for women.

Table 8.8a: Percentage distribution of employed persons aged 12 years and above by employment status, rural/urban and sex, 2010, Zambia

2010											
Employment status	All Zambia				Rural				Urban		
	Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes
Self-employed	58.6	48.5	53.7		69.5	48.0	58.3		35.8	50.4	41.6
Central Government employee	6.5	4.6	5.6		3.9	2.4	3.1		11.9	12.5	12.1
Local Government/ council employee	0.6	0.2	0.4		0.2	0.0	0.1		1.4	0.7	1.1
Parastatal/quasi-Government employee	1.1	0.3	0.7		0.2	0.0	0.1		3.1	1.3	2.4
Private sector employee	15.4	4.9	10.3		5.8	1.3	3.5		35.7	17.2	28.3
NGO employee	0.5	0.4	0.4		0.1	0.1	0.1		1.1	1.5	1.3
International organisation/embassy employee	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.2	0.2	0.2
Employer/partner	0.5	0.2	0.3		0.4	0.2	0.3		0.6	0.3	0.5
Household employee	1.3	1.5	1.4		0.7	0.3	0.5		2.5	5.8	3.8
Unpaid family worker	11.5	36.3	23.6		16.1	45.1	31.2		1.9	6.2	3.6
Pieceworker	2.4	1.3	1.8		1.6	1.2	1.4		4.0	1.4	3.0
Other	0.3	0.1	0.2		0.2	0.1	0.1		0.4	0.2	0.3
No information	1.3	1.5	1.4		1.3	1.3	1.3		1.4	2.2	1.7
Total	100	100	100		100	100	100		100	100	100
											4,544

Table 8.8b: Percentage distribution of employed persons aged 12 years and above by employment status, rural/urban and sex, 2006, Zambia

2006											
Employment status	All Zambia				Rural				Urban		
	Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes
Self-employed	57.2	41.6	49.8		66.3	39.6	52.6		36.5	50.0	41.5
Central Government employee	5.5	3.4	4.5		3.1	1.4	2.2		11.0	11.4	11.1
Local Government employee	0.6	0.2	0.4		0.2	0.0	0.1		1.4	0.8	1.2
Parastatal employee	1.9	0.4	1.2		0.2	0.1	0.1		5.8	2.0	4.4
Private sector employee	13.2	4.2	8.9		4.3	1.3	2.8		33.6	16.0	27.0
NGO employee	0.3	0.3	0.3		0.2	0.1	0.1		0.7	1.1	0.8
International organisation employee	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.0	0.1	0.1		0.3	0.1	0.2
Employer/partner	0.2	0.1	0.1		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.6	0.3	0.5
Household employee	1.2	1.1	1.2		0.4	0.1	0.3		3.1	4.8	3.7
Unpaid family worker	17.4	47.6	31.8		23.8	56.3	40.5		2.9	12.5	6.5
Pieceworker	2.0	0.9	1.5		1.3	0.9	1.1		3.7	0.9	2.6
Other	0.2	0.1	0.2		0.1	0.0	0.1		0.5	0.2	0.4
Total	100	100	100		100	100	100		100	100	100
											4,235

Table 8.9a: Percentage distribution of employed persons aged 12 years and above by employment status and industry, 2010, Zambia

2010																
		Self employed	Central Government employee	Local Government/ council employee	Parastatal/ quasi-Government employee	Private sector employee	NGO employee	International organisation/ embassy employee	Employer/ partner	Household employee	Unpaid family worker	Pieceworker	Other	No information	Total	Total number of employed persons (000s)
Type of industry	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	75.3	5.9	8.1	8.1	16.1	2.2	32.0	57.7	22.5	93.3	47.7	44.0	45.6	66.7	3,029
	Mining and quarrying	0.2	0.9	0.2	11.2	10.3	0.2	10.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.0	1.7	1.4	66
	Manufacturing	2.8	2.3	5.8	7.0	9.1	2.5	5.1	3.9	0.8	0.4	3.9	0.0	2.7	2.9	132
	Electricity, gas and water	0.1	0.9	4.6	25.6	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	17
	Construction	1.2	1.2	3.3	3.7	6.2	2.0	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	17.6	0.0	0.3	1.8	80
	Wholesale and retail trade and repairs	14.9	1.5	2.3	6.6	13.6	3.6	4.2	16.4	2.8	1.6	5.0	3.5	11.2	10.3	468
	Hotels and restaurants	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	5.7	2.5	6.6	1.0	1.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	1.5	1.0	44
	Transportation and communication	0.8	3.3	2.4	13.2	15.1	6.1	2.5	6.5	1.4	0.6	4.0	2.6	1.8	2.6	117
	Finance, insurance and real estate	0.3	1.1	1.6	9.7	2.2	1.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.2	0.5	25
	Community, social and personal services	2.3	79.0	65.0	11.5	16.3	65.7	16.3	11.6	12.0	0.2	10.5	44.7	5.1	8.5	388
	Other	0.4	2.1	4.3	1.4	3.4	8.9	18.1	1.0	57.0	0.2	7.7	2.6	1.7	1.8	80
	No information	1.3	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.2	4.2	1.8	0.0	1.4	3.3	1.2	1.2	27.2	2.2	99
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	4,544

Table 8.9b: Percentage distribution of employed persons aged 12 years and above by employment status and industry, 2006, Zambia

2006																
		Self employed	Central Government employee	Local Government employee	Parastatal employee	Private sector employee	NGO employee	International organisation employee	Employer/partner	Household employee	Unpaid family worker	Pieceworker	Other	Total	Total number of employed persons (000s)	
Type of industry	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	76.8	5.2	6.2	2.8	13.1	1.2	44.9	14.4	10.4	97.6	45.7	27.8	71.0	3,006	
	Mining and quarrying	.2	.8	5.0	20.9	11.9	.5	4.8	.0	.0	.2	1.5	5.2	1.6	69	
	Manufacturing	4.0	3.6	3.2	15.9	13.2	6.3	3.6	13.0	.1	.4	3.4	.0	3.8	162	
	Electricity, gas and water supply	.1	1.2	3.9	14.6	.6	.3	1.7	.0	.0	.0	.4	.0	.4	15	
	Construction	1.1	.9	1.1	2.2	3.4	1.7	.0	.0	.5	.0	17.2	.0	1.3	53	
	Wholesale and retail trade and repairs	14.2	1.8	1.7	2.1	13.1	2.5	.2	33.6	2.1	1.4	5.5	7.3	9.2	389	
	Hotel and restaurant	.3	.2	1.1	2.3	6.1	2.9	.6	5.2	1.4	.0	1.6	.0	.8	35	
	Transport and communication	.4	1.9	2.1	19.1	13.7	.7	3.0	14.2	5.0	.1	3.9	4.6	2.0	84	
	Finance, insurance and real estate	1.3	3.5	16.2	11.8	8.8	11.5	.0	6.8	2.5	.1	3.2	1.8	2.0	85	
	Public services	1.4	80.8	59.4	8.2	13.6	63.7	18.1	12.8	1.3	.1	10.4	53.3	6.6	279	
	Private household services	.1	.0	.0	.1	2.3	.8	.0	.0	76.6	.0	7.1	.0	1.3	54	
	International organisation	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	7.8	23.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	2	
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	4,235	

8.5. Informal Sector Employment

Informal sector employment is defined as employment where the employed persons were:

- *not entitled to paid leave*
- *not entitled to pension, gratuity and social security*
- *working in an establishment employing five persons or fewer.*

All three requirements had to be fulfilled in order to classify a person as working in the informal sector.

Tables 8.10 and Figure 8.11 show the proportion of employed persons in the informal sector by rural/urban, sex, stratum and province. The results show that about 83 per cent and about 84 per cent of employed persons were engaged in the informal sector in 2010 and 2006 respectively.

More females than males (about 90 per cent of females and around 76 per cent of males) were employed in the informal sector in both years. There were more persons employed in the informal sector in rural areas than in urban areas in both years.

The distribution by province shows that informal sector employment is high in Eastern, Luapula and Northern Provinces, with proportions of over 90 per cent of the populations in both years working in the informal sector. It is relatively low in Lusaka and Copperbelt Provinces. The difference between males and females working in the informal sector is particularly high in Copperbelt, with 76 per cent of females in 2010 and about 78 per cent in 2006 as compared to about 54 per cent of males in both years.

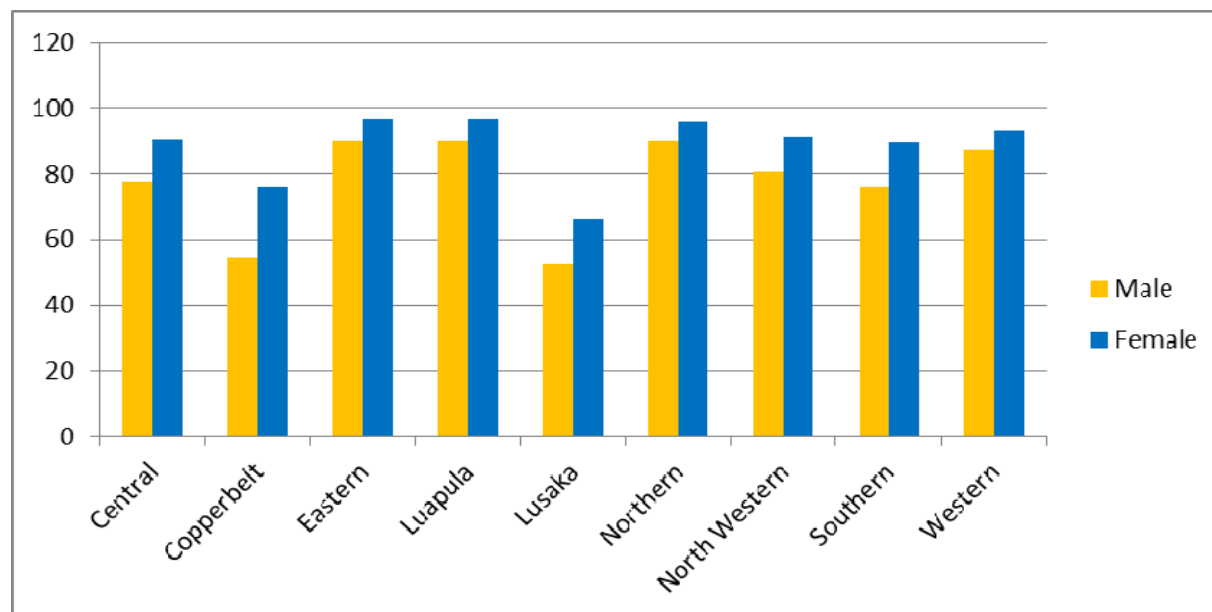
Table 8.10a: Proportion of persons aged 12 years and above who were employed in the informal sector by sex, rural/urban, stratum and province, 2010, Zambia

2010					
		Employed in informal sector			Total number of persons employed (000s)
		Male	Female	Both sexes	
Rural/urban	Rural	87.9	95.4	91.8	3,291
	Urban	51.6	69.0	58.4	1,253
Stratum	Small scale	90.3	96.2	93.5	3,002
	Medium scale	86.6	92.8	89.8	108
	Large scale	65.2	80.6	72.9	4
	Non-agricultural	57.4	77.0	64.7	176
	Low cost	57.9	77.7	65.5	908
	Medium cost	35.4	51.3	41.9	218
	High cost	31.5	41.8	36.0	127
Province	Central	77.7	90.4	83.9	488
	Copperbelt	54.2	76.3	62.5	523
	Eastern	90.0	96.6	93.5	737
	Luapula	90.1	96.5	93.5	396
	Lusaka	52.9	66.3	58.3	537
	Northern	90.0	95.8	93.0	635
	North-Western	80.7	91.4	86.1	250
	Southern	76.3	89.6	82.8	597
	Western	87.3	93.2	90.6	381
All Zambia	All Zambia	76.1	89.5	82.6	4,544

Table 8.10b: Proportion of persons aged 12 years and above who were employed in the informal sector by sex, rural/urban, stratum and province, 2006, Zambia

2006					
		Employed in informal sector			Total number of persons employed (000s)
		Male	Female	Both sexes	
Rural/urban	Rural	89.4	96.6	93.1	3,130
	Urban	51.2	70.9	58.6	1,105
Stratum	Small scale	90.5	97.1	94.0	2,904
	Medium scale	87.4	96.0	91.8	103
	Large scale	64.4	88.7	78.1	3
	Non-agricultural	67.9	80.3	73.0	121
	Low cost	56.0	77.6	63.9	878
	Medium cost	33.3	51.3	40.4	131
	High cost	29.8	41.6	34.6	96
Province	Central	81.7	90.5	86.0	458
	Copperbelt	54.9	77.8	63.2	475
	Eastern	89.2	96.8	93.2	735
	Luapula	89.8	95.6	92.8	369
	Lusaka	52.8	70.7	59.4	470
	Northern	87.7	97.0	92.5	625
	North-Western	87.1	95.7	91.5	245
	Southern	78.3	91.9	84.7	507
	Western	92.1	95.7	94.0	352
All Zambia	All Zambia	77.0	91.3	83.9	4,235

Figure 8.11: Proportion of persons employed in the informal sector by province among persons aged 12 years and above, 2010, Zambia



Tables 8.11 show the percentage distribution of persons employed in the formal or informal sector, by sex, rural/urban, stratum, province and industry. The table shows that females are less likely to work in the formal sector than males. The highest proportions of informal workers can be found in agriculture (about 95 per cent) and wholesale and retail trade (about 88 per cent) in both years.

Table 8.11a: Percentage distribution of employed persons by whether they are in formal or informal sector by sex, rural/urban, stratum, province and industry, 2010, Zambia

2010								
		Sector of employment					Number of employed persons 12 yrs and above (000s)	
		Formal sector		Informal sector				Missing data (number of persons, 000s)
		Number of persons (000s)	Per cent	Number of persons (000s)	Per cent			
Sex	Male	549	23.9	1,750	76.1	39	2,339	
	Female	228	10.5	1,938	89.5	40	2,206	
Rural/ Urban	Rural	267	8.2	2,970	91.8	55	3,291	
	Urban	511	41.6	718	58.4	24	1,253	
Stratum	Small scale	193	6.5	2,759	93.5	50	3,003	
	Medium scale	11	10.2	96	89.8	2	108	
	Large scale	1	27.1	3	72.9	0	4	
	Non-agricultural	61	35.3	113	64.7	2	176	
	Low cost	308	34.5	584	65.5	16	908	
	Medium cost	123	58.1	89	41.9	6	218	
	High cost	80	64.0	45	36.0	2	127	
Province	Central	77	16.1	403	83.9	8	488	
	Copperbelt	193	37.5	322	62.5	7	523	
	Eastern	47	6.5	679	93.5	11	737	
	Luapula	25	6.5	364	93.5	6	396	
	Lusaka	221	41.7	308	58.3	9	537	
	Northern	43	7.0	581	93.0	11	635	
	North-Western	34	13.9	212	86.1	4	250	
	Southern	101	17.2	486	82.8	10	597	
	Western	35	9.4	334	90.6	12	381	
Type of industry	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	152	5.1	2,836	94.9	41	3,029	
	Mining and quarrying	54	82.5	11	17.5	0	66	
	Manufacturing	49	37.1	82	62.9	2	132	
	Electricity, gas and water	15	91.3	1	8.7	1	17	
	Construction	31	39.1	48	60.9	1	80	
	Wholesale and retail trade and repairs	51	11.2	407	88.8	9	468	
	Hotels and restaurants	23	53.3	20	46.7	1	44	
	Transportation and communication	57	49.6	58	50.4	2	117	
	Finance, insurance and real estate	17	71.8	7	28.2	1	25	
	Community, social and personal services	297	77.5	86	22.5	4	388	
	Other	19	23.4	61	76.6	1	80	
	No information	12	15.3	69	84.7	17	99	
All Zambia	All Zambia	777	17.4	3,688	82.6	79	4,544	

Table 8.11b: Percentage distribution of employed persons by whether they are in formal or informal sector, by sex, rural/urban, stratum, province and industry, 2006, Zambia

2006						
		Sector of employment				
		Formal sector		Informal sector		
		Number of persons (000s)	Per cent	Number of persons (000s)	Per cent	
Rural/Urban	Rural	296	7.0	2,912	93.0	3,130
	Urban	1,800	42.5	635	57.5	1,105
Stratum	Small scale	258	6.1	2,727	93.9	2,904
	Medium scale	348	8.2	94	91.8	103
	Large scale	929	21.9	3	78.1	3
	Non-agricultural	1,256	29.7	85	70.3	121
	Low cost	1,573	37.1	552	62.9	878
	Medium cost	2,574	60.8	51	39.2	131
	High cost	2,791	65.9	33	34.1	96
	Province	Central	601	14.2	393	85.8	458
Copperbelt		1,587	37.5	297	62.5	475
Eastern		291	6.9	684	93.1	735
Luapula		306	7.2	343	92.8	369
Lusaka		1,777	42.0	273	58.0	470
Northern		320	7.5	578	92.5	625
North-Western		365	8.6	223	91.4	245
Southern		657	15.5	428	84.5	507
Western		260	6.1	330	93.9	352
Type of Industry	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	132	4.4	2,875	95.6	3,006
	Mining and quarrying	59	84.8	11	15.2	69
	Manufacturing	68	41.8	95	58.2	163
	Electricity, gas and water supply	13	89.1	2	10.9	15
	Construction	22	42.1	31	57.9	53
	Wholesale and retail trade and repairs	44	11.4	345	88.6	389
	Hotels and restaurants	21	60.9	14	39.1	35
	Transport and communication	48	57.7	35	42.3	84
	Finance, insurance and real estate	50	58.6	35	41.4	85
	Public services	233	83.6	46	16.4	279
	Private household services	6	11.6	48	88.4	54
	International organisation	2	85.2	0.3	14.8	2
	All Zambia	All Zambia	3,541	83.6	693	16.4	4,235

Tables 8.12 show the distribution of informal workers working either in the agricultural sector or not. The results show that a large proportion of agricultural workers are classified as informal. The results also show that there was a decrease of agricultural informal workers from 81.6 percent in 2006 to 76.9 per cent in 2010. Persons living in rural areas were employed more in the informal agricultural sector than those residing in urban areas, with over 91 per cent as compared to 21 per cent in both years.

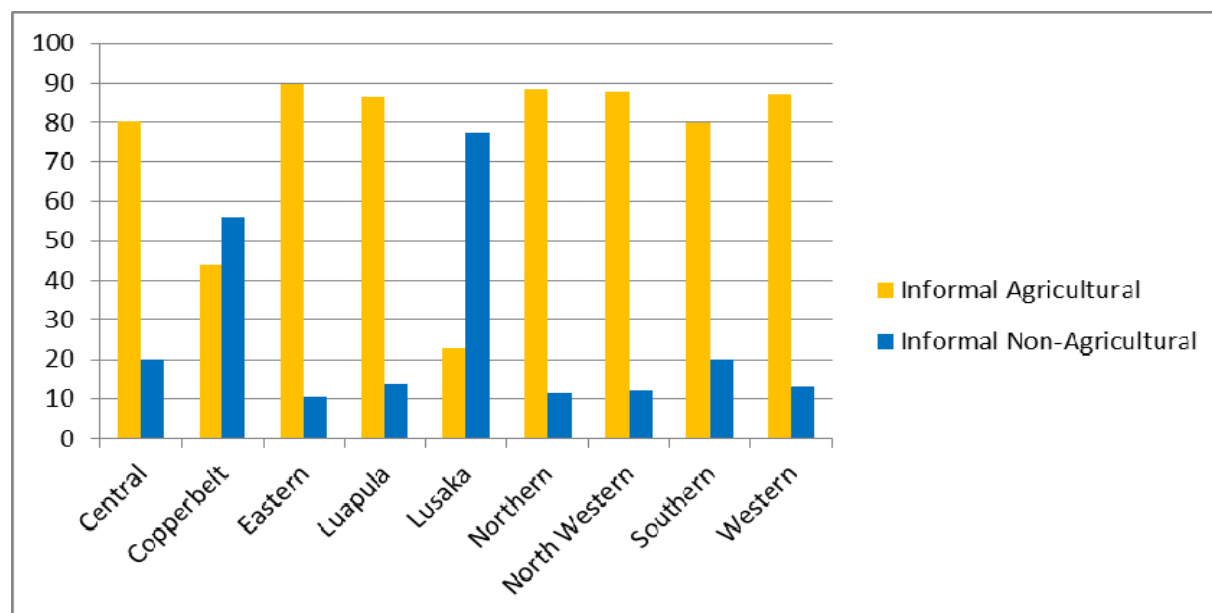
Table 8.12a: Percentage distribution of informally employed persons by whether they are in informal agricultural or informal non-agricultural sector by sex, rural/urban, stratum and province, 2010, Zambia

2010							
		Sector of employment				Number of employed persons 12 yrs and above in the informal sector (000s)	
		Informal agricultural		Informal non-agricultural			
		Number of persons (000s)	Per cent	Number of persons (000s)	Per cent		
Sex	Male	1,304	74.5		446	25.5	1,750
	Female	1,532	79.1		406	20.9	1,938
Rural/Urban	Rural	2,688	90.5		282	9.5	2,970
	Urban	149	20.7		569	79.3	718
Stratum	Small scale	2,538	92.0		221	8.0	2,759
	Medium scale	88	92.5		7	7.5	95
	Large scale	3	93.0		0	7.0	3
	Non-agricultural	59	52.0		54	48.0	113
	Low cost	130	22.2		455	77.8	584
	Medium cost	13	14.6		76	85.4	89
	High cost	6	13.5		39	86.5	45
Province	Central	323	80.1		80	19.9	402
	Copperbelt	142	44.0		180	56.0	322
	Eastern	609	89.7		70	10.3	679
	Luapula	314	86.2		50	13.8	364
	Lusaka	69	22.6		238	77.4	308
	Northern	514	88.5		67	11.5	581
	North-Western	186	87.8		26	12.2	212
	Southern	389	80.0		97	20.0	486
	Western	291	87.0		43	13.0	334
All Zambia	All Zambia	2,836	76.9		852	23.1	3,688

Table 8.12b: Percentage distribution of informally employed persons by whether they are in informal agricultural or informal non-agricultural sector by sex, rural/urban, stratum and province, 2006, Zambia

2006						
2006		Sector of employment				Number of employed persons 12 yrs and above in the informal sector (000s)
		Informal agricultural		Informal non-agricultural		
		Number of persons (000s)	Per cent	Number of persons (000s)	Per cent	
Sex	Male	1,334	78.5	366	21.5	1,700
	Female	1,563	84.4	289	15.6	1,851
Rural/Urban	Rural	2,731	93.7	183	6.3	2,914
	Urban	160	24.7	487	75.3	647
Stratum	Small scale	2,591	95.0	137	5.0	2,728
	Medium scale	92	97.7	2	2.3	94
	Large scale	3	97.7	0	2.3	3
	Non-agricultural	40	45.2	48	54.8	88
	Low cost	146	26.0	415	74.0	561
	Medium cost	9	17.5	44	82.5	53
	High cost	5	14.6	28	85.4	33
Province	Central	348	88.3	46	11.7	394
	Copperbelt	166	55.2	134	44.8	300
	Eastern	645	94.2	40	5.8	684
	Luapula	298	86.8	45	13.2	343
	Lusaka	67	24.0	212	76.0	280
	Northern	522	90.4	56	9.6	578
	North-Western	204	91.1	20	8.9	224
	Southern	354	82.4	75	17.6	429
	Western	293	88.7	37	11.3	331
All Zambia	All Zambia	2,897	81.6	654	18.4	3,551

Figure 8.12: Percentage distribution of employed persons in the informal agricultural and non-agricultural sector, by province among persons aged 12 years and above, 2010, Zambia



8.6. Secondary jobs

Table 8.13 shows the proportion of employed persons who had secondary jobs by sex and employment status. About 11 per cent of employed persons in 2010 held at least one secondary job. The results also show that a higher proportion of men have a secondary job than women, 15 per cent as compared to 7 per cent.

The probability of having a second job is not strongly related to employment status. Private sector workers, domestic and family workers are the least likely to have secondary jobs in both years. Central Government employees are the most likely to have a secondary job, in comparison with the self-employed. NGO and Local Government employees also display high rates; however, their total number is very small.

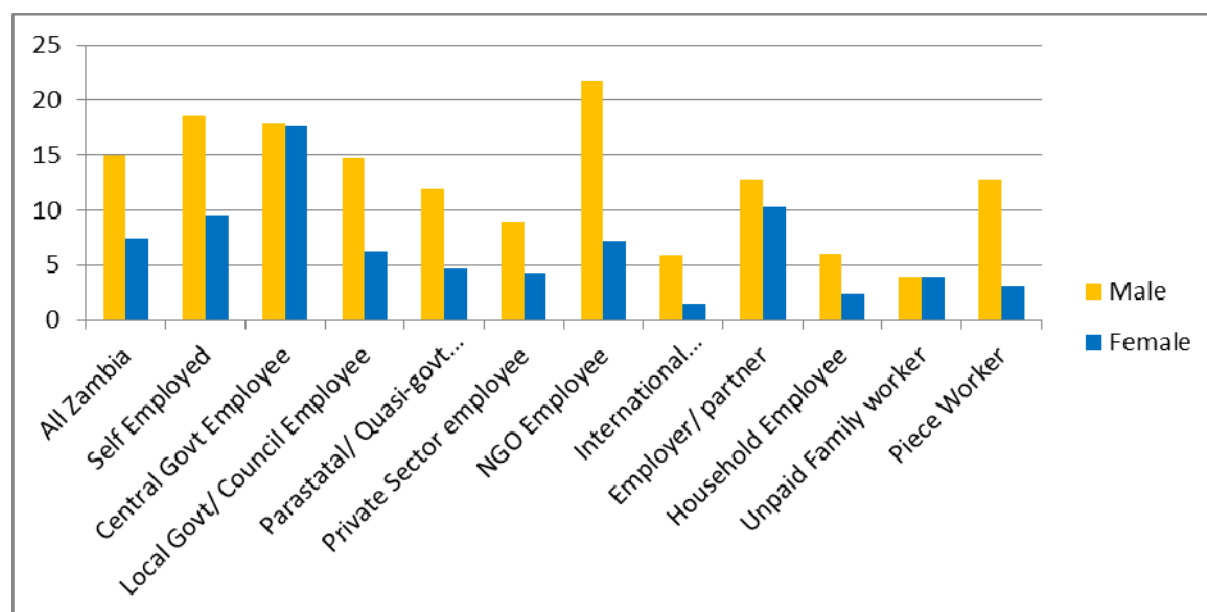
Table 8.13a: Proportion of employed persons who held secondary jobs by sex and employment status in first job, 2010, Zambia

2010				
	Secondary job			Employed persons (000s)
	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Self-employed	18.7	9.5	14.7	2,441
Central Government employee	17.9	17.7	17.8	254
Local Government/ council employee	14.7	6.3	12.6	17
Parastatal/quasi-Government employee	11.9	4.6	10.5	33
Private sector employee	8.9	4.3	7.8	469
NGO employee	21.7	7.1	15.0	20
International organisation/embassy employee	5.9	1.5	3.8	3
Employer/ partner	12.7	10.3	12.0	16
Household employee	6.0	2.3	4.0	64
Unpaid family worker	3.9	3.9	3.9	1,071
Pieceworker	12.8	3.1	9.6	84
Other	23.0	0.6	16.0	9
No information	7.2	3.3	5.3	64
All Zambia	14.9	7.3	11.2	4,544

Table 8.13b: Proportion of employed persons who held secondary jobs by sex and employment status in first job, 2006, Zambia

	2006			
	Secondary job			Employed persons (000s)
	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Self-employed	18.8	11.0	15.7	2,107
Central Government employee	24.2	16.8	21.5	191
Local Government employee	20.3	1.1	15.9	16
Parastatal employee	8.4	3.7	7.5	52
Private sector employee	8.8	5.3	8.0	378
NGO employee	33.9	14.3	25.9	13
Embassy employee	17.6	19.1	18.3	5
Employer/partner	28.5	15.2	24.3	6
Household employee	9.8	3.0	6.7	49
Unpaid family worker	4.9	5.0	5.0	1,349
Piece- worker	7.7	5.2	6.9	63
Worker not else classified	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Other	29.7	1.9	23.2	7

Figure 8.13: Percentage distribution of presently employed persons who changed jobs, by reason of changing and sex, 2010, Zambia



8.7. Reason for changing jobs

Tables 8.14 and Figure 8.13 show the percentage distribution of presently employed persons who changed jobs and the reasons for doing so. In 2006, 27 per cent of people who changed jobs did so because it was a temporary job, compared to 11 per cent in 2010. The other most common reasons for changing jobs were either a lack of profit or a low salary in both years. Males were more likely to change jobs because of a low salary, whereas females were more likely to change jobs due to a lack of profits in both years. This reflects an earlier finding that urban females are more likely to be self-employed than males.

Table 8.14a: Percentage distribution of presently employed persons who changed jobs, by reason of changing and sex, 2010, Zambia

2010				
	Main reason for changing job			Number of employees who changed jobs
	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Lack of profit	16.3	23.3	18.3	18,588
Low wage/ salary	17.6	10.0	15.5	15,736
Was a temporary job	11.5	9.9	11.0	11,211
Contract expired	8.5	2.9	6.9	7,045
Got another job	6.1	5.1	5.8	5,925
Poor working conditions	6.1	5.1	5.8	5,904
Fired/dissmised	4.0	4.3	4.1	4,127
Retrenched /declared redundant	5.2	0.4	3.9	3,961
Enterprise closed	2.8	2.6	2.7	2,765
Retired	2.5	0.4	1.9	1,979
Bankruptcy	0.7	3.3	1.5	1,482
Enterprise liquidated	0.3	0.6	0.4	367
Enterprise privatised	0.2	0.0	0.2	180
Other	6.1	12.3	7.9	8,001
No information	12.0	19.8	14.2	14,436
Total	100	100	100	101,708

Table 8.14b: Percentage distribution of presently employed persons who changed jobs, by reason of changing and sex, 2006, Zambia

2006				
	Reason for changing job			Number of employees who changed jobs
	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Was a temporary job	27.5	23.5	27.5	20,494
Low wage/salary	21.4	20.9	21.4	15,931
Lack of profit	20.4	30.4	20.4	15,222
Got another job	6.6	4.7	6.6	4,899
Enterprise closed	5.8	2.7	5.8	4,329
Fired/dissmised	4.4	3.8	4.4	3,246
Bankruptcy	2.7	1.3	2.8	2,004
Retired	2.7	3.9	2.7	2,054
Retrenched/declared redundant	2.4	0.5	2.4	1,803
Enterprise liquidated	0.5	0.5	0.5	367
Enterprise privatised	0.1	0.0	0.1	70
Other	5.6	7.8	5.6	4,163
Total	100	100	100	74,581

8.8. Income generating activities among persons presently unemployed or inactive

An attempt was made to find out whether persons who identified themselves as being inactive or unemployed performed any income generating activities. According to the ILO definitions any person who carries out any activity for profit or gain for him/herself or his/her family is considered economically active if this activity takes one hour or more per week. This question is necessary because some people do not consider these activities as constituting “work”.

In 2006, only 3 per cent of those aged 12 years and above and not currently reported as working declared any income generating activities. The results for 2010 (Table 8.15a) show that about 3.2 per cent of the inactive or unemployed were in fact engaged in some income generating activity, especially those aged 30 and above.

Of those engaged in income generating activities despite not being currently reported as working, 20 per cent were petty vending at home, 15 per cent were baking for sale, and 13 per cent were doing piecework as a main income generating activity.

Table 8.15a: Proportion of unemployed and inactive persons who were engaged in some income generating activities by sex, age group rural/urban, stratum and main economic activity, 2010, Zambia

2010			
		Income generating activities	Number of unemployed and inactive persons (000s)
		Proportion engaged	
Sex	Male	2.5	1,717
	Female	3.7	2,142
Age group	12-19	0.7	2,371
	20-24	2.8	634
	25-29	6.0	299
	30-34	12.1	152
	35-39	13.7	95
	40-44	16.2	57
	45-49	17.9	43
	50-54	12.1	40
	55-59	16.6	33
	60-64	12.4	34
	65+	6.6	102
Rural/Urban	Rural	2.3	1,971
	Urban	4.0	1,887
Stratum	Small scale	2.1	1,726
	Medium scale	0.6	86
	Large scale	5.2	3
	Non-agricultural	5.9	157
	Low cost	4.3	1,364
	Medium cost	3.7	349
	High cost	2.9	174
Main economic activity	Inactive	2.2	3,169
	Unemployed	7.6	689
All Zambia	All Zambia	3.2	3,859

Table 8.15b: Proportion of unemployed and inactive persons who were engaged in some income generating activities by sex, age group rural/urban, stratum and main economic activity, 2006, Zambia

2006			
		Income generating activities	Number of unemployed and inactive persons (000s)
		Proportion engaged	
Sex	Male	1.5	1,512
	Female	2.4	1,876
Age group	12-19	1.1	2,093
	20-24	3.2	554
	25-29	5.4	266
	30-34	8.8	130
	35-39	11.1	86
	40-44	12.4	56
	45-49	14.1	41
	50-54	12.8	28
	55-59	11.2	32
	60-64	13.7	24
	65+	5.8	79
Rural/Urban	Rural	1.4	1,650
	Urban	2.7	1,738
Stratum	Rural small scale	1.3	1,457
	Rural medium scale	0.4	74
	Rural large scale	2.7	3
	Rural non-agricultural	3.0	116
	Urban low cost	3.1	1,354
	Urban medium cost	1.2	237
	Urban high cost	1.2	147
All Zambia	All Zambia	3.1	3,388

HOUSEHOLD FOOD PRODUCTION

9.1. Introduction

Agricultural activities contribute to the welfare of households mainly in two ways. Firstly, the growing of food crops, rearing of livestock and raising of poultry contribute to the food security of households. Secondly, production of crops and the ownership of livestock and poultry provide means of earning income that enables households to get goods and services vital for their welfare.

This chapter presents results from the 2010 and 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey pertaining to Household Agricultural Production and Food Security. Among others the following information was collected:

- *Number of households engaged in agricultural activities*
- *Quantities produced of major food crops, and the percentage of agricultural households producing them*
- *Ownership of livestock*
- *Ownership of poultry.*

In the 2010 and 2006 surveys, households were asked about food crop production in the agricultural season October 2008 to September 2009 (2008/2009 season) and the agricultural season October 2005 to September 2006 (2005/2006 season) respectively.

9.2. Agricultural Households

An agricultural household was defined as one where at least one of its members was engaged in any of the following agricultural activities: growing of crops, livestock/poultry owning, fish farming or a combination of any of these.

Table 9.1 shows the percentage of households engaged in agricultural activities by residence and province for 2008/2009 and 2005/2006 agricultural seasons.

The data show that the number of agricultural households increased from 1,552,000 to 1,631,000, while the proportion of total households which are agricultural reduced from 68 percent in 2005/2006 agricultural season to 66 percent in 2008/2009 agricultural season.

The proportion of rural households engaged in agriculture dropped slightly from 94 percent in 2005/2006 season to 91 percent in 2008/2009 agricultural season, while the proportion of urban households engaged in agriculture remained at 21 percent.

In both years, Eastern and Luapula Provinces had the highest proportion of agricultural households, 91 and 89 percent in 2008/2009 season and 93.5 and 92 percent in 2005/2006 season respectively. In both provinces the number of agricultural households increased over time although the proportions declined slightly. Lusaka Province had the lowest proportion of agricultural households, estimated at 17 percent in 2008/2009 season and 18 percent in 2005/2006 season.

For all provinces, the overall proportion of agricultural households declined or remained at the same level with North-Western Province experiencing the largest decline, from 86 percent in 2005/2006 season to 77 percent in 2008/2009 season.

Table 9.1a Percentage of households engaged in agricultural activities by province and rural/urban, 2008/2009 agricultural season, 2010, Zambia

2010							
			All households (000s)	Agricultural households		Non-agricultural households	
				Number (000s)	Percentage	Number (000s)	Percentage
Province	Central	Total	250	185	74.1	65	25.9
		Rural	188	171	91.3	16	8.7
		Urban	62	14	22.2	48	77.8
	Copperbelt	Total	369	128	34.7	241	65.3
		Rural	77	66	86.1	11	13.9
		Urban	292	62	21.2	230	78.8
	Eastern	Total	342	311	90.7	32	9.3
		Rural	309	294	95.2	15	4.8
		Urban	34	17	49.1	17	50.9
	Luapula	Total	191	170	89.1	21	10.9
		Rural	170	157	92.3	13	7.7
		Urban	21	13	63.3	8	36.7
	Lusaka	Total	366	63	17.1	304	82.9
		Rural	65	44	68.2	21	31.8
		Urban	301	18	6.0	283	94.0
	Northern	Total	318	274	86.4	43	13.6
		Rural	272	251	92.1	21	7.9
		Urban	46	24	52.1	22	47.9
	North-Western	Total	138	106	77.2	31	22.8
		Rural	110	98	89.3	12	10.7
		Urban	28	8	28.9	20	71.1
	Southern	Total	311	226	72.7	85	27.3
		Rural	232	211	90.9	21	9.1
		Urban	79	16	19.7	64	80.3
	Western	Total	205	167	81.3	38	18.7
		Rural	178	155	87.5	22	12.5
		Urban	27	11	41.5	16	58.5
All Zambia	All Zambia	Total	2,491	1,631	65.5	860	34.5
		Rural	1,600	1,448	90.5	152	9.5
		Urban	891	183	20.5	708	79.5

Table 9.1b Percentage of households engaged in agricultural activities by province and rural/urban, 2005/2006 agricultural season, 2006, Zambia

2006							
			All households (000s)	Agricultural households		Non-agricultural households	
				Number (000s)	Percentage	Number (000s)	Percentage
Province	Central	Total	224	176	78.3	49	21.7
		Rural	169	158	93.5	11	6.5
		Urban	55	17	31.5	38	68.5
	Copperbelt	Total	338	126	37.2	212	62.8
		Rural	74	69	93.0	5	7.0
		Urban	264	57	21.5	207	78.5
	Eastern	Total	320	299	93.5	21	6.5
		Rural	295	285	96.6	10	3.4
		Urban	25	14	57.2	11	42.8
	Luapula	Total	178	163	92.0	14	8.0
		Rural	157	152	96.5	5	3.5
		Urban	21	12	57.2	9	42.8
	Lusaka	Total	331	58	17.6	273	82.4
		Rural	53	42	78.6	11	21.4
		Urban	278	16	5.9	261	94.1
	Northern	Total	296	257	87.0	39	13.0
		Rural	253	237	93.9	15	6.1
		Urban	43	20	46.4	23	53.6
	North-Western	Total	131	113	85.9	18	14.1
		Rural	110	106	95.8	5	4.2
		Urban	21	7	33.6	14	66.4
	Southern	Total	284	206	72.6	78	27.4
		Rural	218	195	89.7	22	10.3
		Urban	67	11	16.7	56	83.3
	Western	Total	176	153	87.0	23	13.0
		Rural	155	145	93.7	10	6.3
		Urban	21	8	37.8	13	62.2
All Zambia	All Zambia	Total	2,279	1,552	68.1	727	31.9
		Rural	1,485	1,389	93.6	96	6.4
		Urban	794	163	20.5	631	79.5

9.3. Food Crop Production

9.3.1. Maize

Table 9.2 shows the percentage of agricultural households which produced maize of all types (hybrid and local) and the total estimated quantity produced, by province and rural/urban in both 2008/2009 and 2005/2006 agricultural seasons.

The total quantity of maize produced increased from 1.9 million metric tons (MT) in 2005/2006 season to 2 million MT in 2008/2009 season. The proportion of agricultural households producing local maize declined from 64 percent in 2005/2006 season to 61 percent in 2008/2009 season, while the proportion of agricultural households producing hybrid maize increased from 27 percent to 30 percent. It is worth noting that urban areas experienced a decline in the proportion of agricultural households producing maize, in particular local maize (falling from 57 percent in 2005/2006 season to 45 percent in 2008/2009 season). The total quantity produced in urban areas fell from 231,000 MT to 219,000 MT.

Eastern Province had the largest proportion of agricultural households producing local maize in both seasons, around 86 percent in both years. In 2008/2009 season, Central Province had the largest proportion of agricultural households producing hybrid maize, estimated at 56 percent; this increased from 46 percent in 2005/2006 season, although the proportion producing local maize in this province fell from 57 percent to 47 percent. The proportion of agricultural households producing hybrid maize also rose notably in Northern Province (from 20 to 26 percent), where the total production of maize increased from 198,000 MT to 269,000 MT.

In 2005/2006 season, Lusaka Province had the highest proportion of agricultural households producing hybrid maize, at 51 percent. This declined to 45 percent in 2008/2009 agricultural season. Copperbelt Province had one of the largest declines in the quantity of maize produced, from 206,000 MT in 2005/2006 season to 161,000 MT in 2008/2009 season, followed by Lusaka Province, down from 92,000 MT in 2005/2006 season to 74,000 MT in 2008/2009 agricultural season.

Table 9.2a: Percentage distribution of agricultural households producing maize and quantity produced by province and rural/urban, 2008/2009 agricultural season, 2010, Zambia

		2010					
		Agricultural households (000s)	Percentage growing maize (all types)	Percentage growing local maize	Percentage growing hybrid maize	Maize production (MT 000s)	Percentage change over time in quantity produced (2006-2010)
Province	Central	185	92.8	47.1	55.8	411	0.4
	Copperbelt	128	88.8	57.6	38.3	161	-21.7
	Eastern	311	97.3	85.8	28.6	456	4.7
	Luapula	170	58.2	50.3	9.6	58	-4.5
	Lusaka	63	81.3	42.2	44.8	74	-19.2
	Northern	274	65.2	41.4	26.3	269	36.0
	North-Western	106	87.3	69.4	21.1	100	3.2
	Southern	226	89.4	59.2	39.5	402	17.2
	Western	167	87.9	76.8	12.1	100	-0.1
Rural/Urban	Rural	1,448	83.7	62.6	28.7	1,813	6.0
	Urban	183	80.0	45.2	40.3	219	-5.2
All Zambia	All Zambia	1,631	83.3	60.7	30.0	2,032	4.6

Table 9.2b: Percentage distribution of agricultural households producing maize and quantity produced by province and rural/urban, 2005/2006 agricultural season, 2006, Zambia

		2006			
		Agricultural households (000s)	Percentage growing local maize	Percentage growing hybrid maize	Maize production (MT 000s)
Province	Central	176	57	46	409
	Copperbelt	126	63	39	206
	Eastern	299	86	26	436
	Luapula	163	48	12	61
	Lusaka	58	44	51	92
	Northern	257	46	20	198
	North-Western	113	67	20	97
	Southern	206	65	36	343
	Western	153	78	14	101
Rural/Urban	Rural	1,389	64	26	1,711
	Urban	163	57	41	231
All Zambia	All Zambia	1,552	64	27	1,942

9.3.2. Cassava, Millet, Sorghum and Rice

Table 9.3 shows the percentage of agricultural households producing cassava (flour), millet (threshed), sorghum and rice (paddy), as well as the estimated quantities produced in 2008/2009 and 2005/2006 agricultural seasons, by province and rural/urban.

The overall proportions of agricultural households growing the above food crops only changed marginally or not at all from 2005/2006 season to 2008/2009 season.

Cassava: The proportion of agricultural households growing cassava increased from 28 percent in 2005/2006 season to 30 percent in 2008/2009 season, with total production in terms of 90kg bags increasing from 2,943,000 in 2005/2006 season to 3,328,000 in 2008/2009 season. In both years, Luapula had the highest proportion of agricultural households producing this crop (88 percent in 2008/2009 season and 85 percent in 2005/2006 season). In 2008/2009, the majority of cassava was produced in Northern Province (1.5 million 90kg bags) and Luapula Province (1.1 million 90kg bags). The total amount of cassava produced in these two provinces accounted for around 77 percent of national production. In Western Province the proportion of agricultural households producing cassava increased from 23 percent in 2005/2006 season to 44 percent in 2008/2009 season, with production increasing from 119,000 to 284,000 90kg bags respectively.

Millet: The proportion of agricultural households growing millet remained at the same level, although total household production increased from 264,000 90kg bags in 2005/2006 season to 303,000 90kg bags in 2008/2009 season. Northern Province was the most significant producer of millet in both years, with production increasing from 165,000 90kg bags in 2005/2006 season to 223,000 90kg bags in 2008/2009 season.

Sorghum: The proportion of agricultural households growing sorghum remained at the same level, with total production falling slightly between 2005/2006 season and 2008/2009 season. In 2008/2009 season, agricultural households produced 223,000 50kg bags, compared to 230,000 50kg bags produced in 2005/2006 season. Southern Province had the highest proportion of agricultural households producing sorghum, around 7 percent in both years producing 124,000 50kg in 2008/2009 season and 85,000 50kg in 2005/2006 season. In 2005/2006 season, Western Province was the second most significant producer of sorghum; 6 percent of agricultural households were producing this crop. This proportion fell to 3 percent in 2008/2009 season, with production falling from 30,000 50kg bags to 6,000 50kg bags.

Rice: The proportion of agricultural households growing rice remained at the same level over time, with total production increasing from 311,000 90kg bags in 2005/2006 season to 359,000 90kg bags in 2008/2009 season. In both 2005/2006 and 2008/2009 seasons, Western and Northern Provinces had the largest proportion of agricultural households producing rice; the proportion in Western Province increased from 11 percent in 2005/2006 season to 17 percent in 2008/2009 season, while the proportion in Northern Province increased slightly from 6 to 7 percent. Production in Western Province increased from 98,000 90kg bags in 2005/2006 season to 130,000 90kg bags in 2008/2009 season, while in Northern Province production increased from 128,000 to 170,000 90kg bags during the same period.

Table 9.3a: Percentage of agricultural households producing cassava, millet, sorghum and rice and quantities produced by province and rural/urban, 2008/2009 agricultural season, 2010, Zambia

		2010								
		Agricultural households (000s)	Cassava (flour)		Millet (threshed)		Sorghum		Rice (paddy)	
			Percentage growing crop	Production 90kg bags (000s)	Percentage growing crop	Production 90kg bags (000s)	Percentage growing crop	Production 50kg bags (000s)	Percentage growing crop	Production 90kg bags (000s)
Province	Central	185	11.4	132	5.2	27	1.0	8	0.4	1
	Copperbelt	128	3.1	16	0.4	1	1.1	10	-	-
	Eastern	311	3.9	64	1.1	7	0.8	14	3.5	49
	Luapula	170	87.6	1,059	4.0	11	1.7	11	0.7	6
	Lusaka	63	4.4	13	0.4	1	0.3	1	-	-
	Northern	274	64.2	1,517	29.8	223	2.4	30	7.2	170
	North-Western	106	41.5	239	1.2	2	3.3	21	-	-
	Southern	226	0.3	2	1.8	12	6.8	124	-	-
Rural/Urban	Western	167	43.6	284	3.5	20	2.5	6	16.6	130
	Rural	1,448	32.0	3,225	7.7	294	2.6	216	4.0	338
	Urban	183	10.5	103	1.1	9	0.9	7	1.2	21
All Zambia	All Zambia	1,631	29.6	3,328	7.0	303	2.4	223	3.7	359
		Percentage change over time in quantity produced (from 2006 to 2010)								
	Rural			12.9		11.6		-4.5		18.3
	Urban			17.6		-		-		-15.2
	All Zambia			13.1		14.6		-3.0		15.6

Table 9.3b: Percentage of agricultural households producing cassava, millet, sorghum and rice and quantities produced by province and rural/urban, 2005/2006 agricultural season, 2006, Zambia

		2006								
		Agricultural households (000s)	Cassava (flour)		Millet (threshed)		Sorghum		Rice (paddy)	
			Percentage growing crop	Production 90kg bags (000s)	Percentage growing crop	Production 90kg bags (000s)	Percentage growing crop	Production 50kg bags (000s)	Percentage growing crop	Production 90kg bags (000s)
Province	Central	176	12	65	6	18	3	15	-	-
	Copperbelt	126	7	64	1	3	1	16	-	-
	Eastern	299	3	21	2	9	1	26	4	63
	Luapula	163	85	324	4	21	1	23	2	19
	Lusaka	58	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Northern	257	65	1,188	23	165	1	13	6	128
	North-Western	113	41	149	1	3	4	22	-	-
	Southern	206	1	5	4	25	7	85	-	-
Rural/Urban	Western	153	23	119	7	22	6	30	11	98
	Rural	1,389	29	2,856	7	263	3	226	3	286
	Urban	163	11	88	-	-	1	4	2	25
All Zambia	All Zambia	1,552	28	2,943	7	264	3	230	3	311

9.3.3. Mixed Beans, Soya Beans, Sweet Potatoes, Irish Potatoes and Groundnuts

Table 9.4 shows the percentage of agricultural households producing the above crops, as well as the estimated quantities produced during the 2005/2006 and 2008/2009 agricultural seasons, by province and rural/urban.

Mixed Beans: The proportion of agricultural households producing mixed beans increased from 11 percent in 2006 to 14 percent in 2010, while national production increased from 335,000 to 490,000 90kg bags between the two agricultural seasons. Northern Province had the highest proportion of agricultural households producing this crop in both 2006 and 2010 (36 and 37 percent respectively). The province also produced the highest quantities of mixed beans (260,000 90kg bags in 2008/2009 agricultural season and 206,000 90kg bags in 2005/2006 agricultural season). Copperbelt, Luapula and North-Western Provinces experienced increases in the proportion of agricultural households producing the crop.

Soya Beans: The proportion of agricultural households growing soya beans has remained at the same level of about 3 percent since 2006. Soya bean production reduced between 2005/2006 and 2008/2009 agricultural seasons from 253,000 to 230,000 90kg bags respectively. In 2005/2006 agricultural season, Eastern Province was the major producer of this crop both in terms of quantity produced and the proportion of agricultural households producing the crop. However, by 2008/2009 agricultural season, the quantity produced in Eastern Province reduced from 171,000 to 89,000 90kg bags, with the proportion of agricultural households producing the crop declining by 2 percentage points from 10 percent to 8 percent. In Central Province, the proportion of agricultural households producing the crop increased from 3 percent to 6 percent. The production of soya beans in the province doubled from 50,000 to 106,000 90kg bags.

Sweet Potatoes: The proportion of agricultural households producing sweet potatoes increased from 11 percent in 2006 to 19 percent in 2010. Sweet potatoes production increased fivefold, from 1.3 million to 6.7 million 25kg bags. All provinces showed an increase in the proportion of agricultural households producing this crop, especially in North-Western, Lusaka and Luapula Provinces where the proportion of households more than doubled. In 2008/2009 season Northern Province produced the largest share of sweet potatoes with production increasing more than six times the level of production in 2005/2006 season (1.6 million 25kg bags compared to 258,000 25kg bags). Households in Central Province produced the second highest quantity of sweet potatoes in 2010 (formerly the major producer in 2006) and increased production from 484,000 to 1.3 million 25kg bags between 2005/2006 and 2008/2009 seasons. In Southern Province, household production more than quadrupled from 208,000 to nearly 1 million 25kg bags between 2005/2006 and 2008/2009 seasons.

Irish potatoes: The proportion of households growing Irish potatoes has almost remained the same since 2006 at about 1 percent. The total quantity of Irish potatoes produced reduced from 875,000 to 855,000 10kg bags between 2005/2006 and 2008/2009 agricultural seasons. In 2008/2009 agricultural season, households in North-Western Province produced the largest quantity of Irish potatoes, with production increasing from 249,000 10kg bags in 2005/2006 season to 415,000 10kg bags in 2008/2009 agricultural season, an increase of about 67 percent.

Groundnuts: The proportion of agricultural households producing groundnuts increased from 24 to 32 percent between 2006 and 2010. The overall production of groundnuts more than doubled from 907,000 to 2 million 80kg bags between the 2005/2006 and 2008/2009 agricultural seasons. Eastern Province made the most notable increase in the proportion of agricultural households growing the crop, which rose from 27 percent in 2005/2006 agricultural season to 53 percent in 2008/2009 agricultural season. The quantity produced in the province increased fivefold from 148,000 80kg bags to 743,000 80kg bags between the two seasons.

Table 9.4a: Percentage of agricultural households producing mixed beans, soya beans, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes and groundnuts, and quantities produced, by province and rural/urban, 2008/2009 agricultural season, Zambia

2008/2009 Agricultural season												
		Agricultural households (000s)	Mixed beans		Soya beans		Sweet potatoes		Irish potatoes		Groundnuts (shelled)	
			Percentage growing crop	Production 90kg bags (000s)	Percentage growing crop	Production 90kg bags (000s)	Percentage growing crop	Production 25kg bags (000s)	Percentage growing crop	Production 10kg bags (000s)	Percentage growing crop	Production 80kg bags (000s)
Province	Central	185	11.4	49	5.5	106	22.3	1,300	2.0	75	28.7	332
	Copperbelt	128	12.1	24	0.7	7	24.0	680	1.2	59	21.8	80
	Eastern	311	7.1	37	7.5	89	9.8	634	1.8	157	53.2	743
	Luapula	170	18.8	37	1.0	4	30.7	784	0.1	2	36.6	198
	Lusaka	63	4.8	7	0.8	4	9.8	95	1.1	14	15.3	48
	Northern	274	37.3	260	3.3	17	27.3	1,584	0.9	74	41.9	292
	North-Western	106	23.0	55	0.7	2	20.7	503	7.2	415	11.7	42
	Southern	226	3.3	15	0.3	1	20.4	987	0.5	59	27.1	261
	Western	167	1.3	6	-	-	5.2	102	-	-	6.6	49
Rural/Urban	Rural	1,448	14.8	460	3.1	221	20.2	6,290	1.5	797	33.3	1,935
	Urban	183	8.9	30	1.4	10	11.1	380	0.5	58	19.5	112
All Zambia	All Zambia	1,631	14.1	490	2.9	230	19.2	6,670	1.4	855	31.8	2,047
Percentage change over time in quantity produced (from 2006 to 2010)												
	Rural			46.7		-10.7		403.1		-2.8		138.5
	Urban			37.6		49.4		379.3		5.4		17.0
	All Zambia			46.1		-9.2		401.6		-2.3		125.7

Table 9.4b: Percentage of agricultural households producing mixed beans, soya beans, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes and groundnuts, and quantities produced, by province and rural/urban, 2005/2006 agricultural season, 2006, Zambia

2005/2006 Agricultural season												
		Agricultural households (000s)	Mixed beans		Soya beans		Sweet potatoes		Irish potatoes		Groundnuts (shelled)	
			Percentage growing crop	Production 90kg bags (000s)	Percentage growing crop	Production 90kg bags (000s)	Percentage growing crop	Production 25kg bags (000s)	Percentage growing crop	Production 10kg bags (000s)	Percentage growing crop	Production 80kg bags (000s)
Province	Central	176	10	21	3	50	20	484	1	134	19	125
	Copperbelt	126	7	18	2	6	13	107	1	37	20	86
	Eastern	299	5	16	10	171	5	64	1	102	27	148
	Luapula	163	10	18	0	1	13	116	0	32	44	163
	Lusaka	58	4	4	2	3	4	21	1	20	12	24
	Northern	257	36	206	3	18	18	258	3	299	38	171
	North-Western	113	14	21	-	-	7	41	4	249	5	12
	Southern	206	4	30	-	-	13	208	-	-	25	169
	Western	153	1	2	-	-	4	31	-	-	3	8
Rural/Urban	Rural	1,389	12	313	4	247	12	1,250	1	820	25	811
	Urban	163	6	22	1	6	7	79	1	55	18	95
All Zambia	All Zambia	1,552	11	335	3	253	11	1,330	1	875	24	907

Figure 9.1: Percentage of agricultural households producing each crop, 2005/2006 agricultural season and 2008/2009 agricultural season

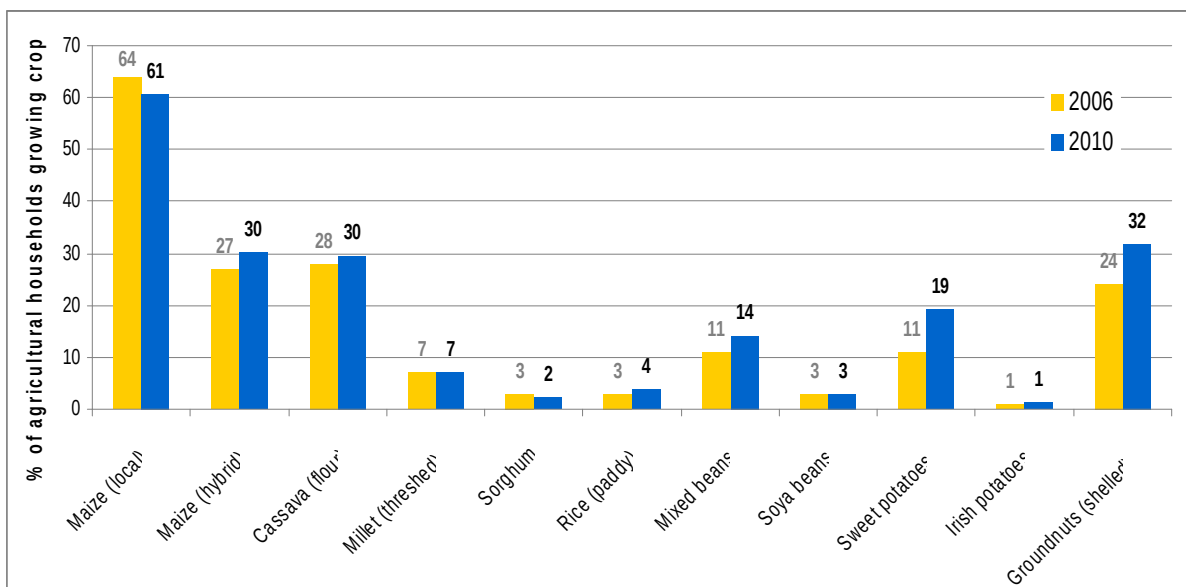
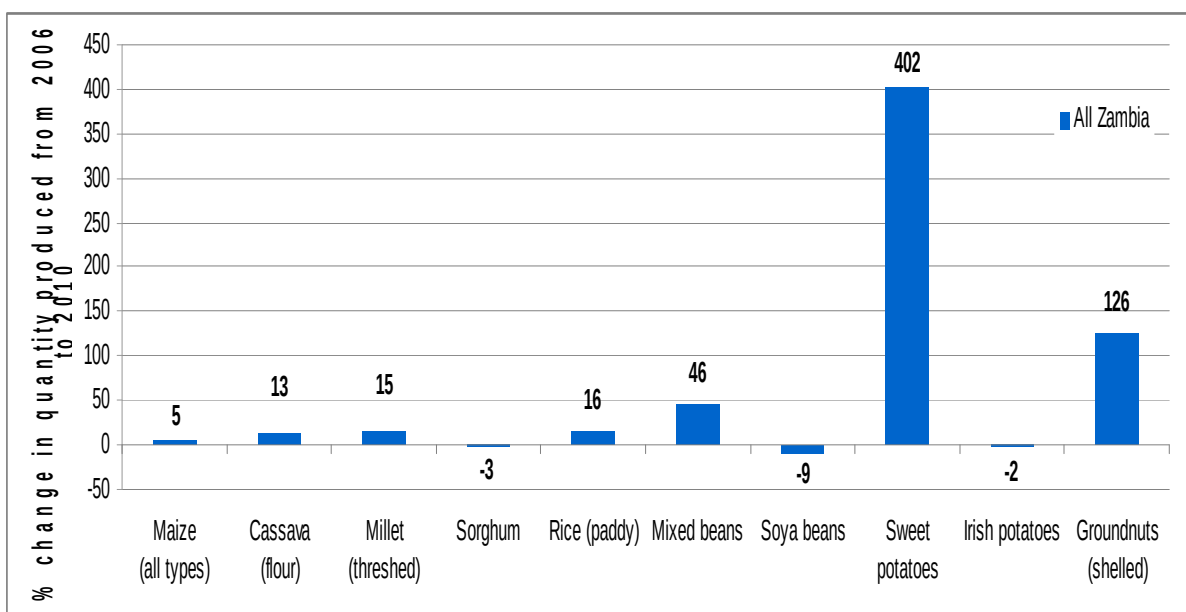


Figure 9.2: Percentage change in quantity produced, all crops, from 2005/2006 agricultural season and 2008/2009 agricultural season



9.4. Livestock and Poultry Ownership

9.4.1. Livestock ownership (cattle, goats, pigs, sheep)

Table 9.5 shows the proportion of households owning various types of livestock by province and rural/urban.

The overall number of agricultural households in Zambia owning livestock increased between 2006 and 2010, from 422,000 to 588,000. The largest increase was seen in

Southern Province, where the number of households owning livestock almost doubled from 80,000 to 144,000. In both 2006 and 2010, Eastern Province had the highest number of households owning livestock.

The proportion of livestock owning households owning cattle and pigs declined from 62 percent in 2006 to 53 percent in 2010 for cattle, and from 43 percent to 30 percent for pigs. The largest decline in the proportion of households owning cattle took place in Central Province, while the largest declines in the percentage of households owning pigs took place in Northern and North-Western Provinces.

Table 9.5a: Proportion of households owning various types of livestock by province and rural/urban, 2010, Zambia

		2010					
		Agricultural households (000s)	Households owning livestock (000s)	Percentage owning cattle	Percentage owning goats	Percentage owning pigs	Percentage owning sheep
Province	Central	185	79	61.2	70.3	9.0	2.5
	Copperbelt	128	17	26.3	58.4	32.5	3.7
	Eastern	311	155	60.6	38.5	60.8	4.3
	Luapula	170	36	8.9	81.9	21.3	1.3
	Lusaka	63	15	49.8	67.7	12.6	1.3
	Northern	274	75	22.2	70.3	28.7	2.4
	North-Western	106	28	18.8	85.7	8.3	1.3
	Southern	226	144	66.6	65.6	21.6	3.4
	Western	167	40	87.1	12.4	14.4	-
Rural/Urban	Rural	1,448	561	52.1	58.5	30.4	2.9
	Urban	183	28	63.2	46.3	23.6	3.8
All Zambia	All Zambia	1,631	588	52.6	57.9	30.1	2.9

Table 9.5b: Proportion of households owning various types of livestock by province and rural/urban, 2006, Zambia

		2006					
		Agricultural households (000s)	Households owning livestock (000s)	Percentage owning cattle	Percentage owning goats	Percentage owning pigs	Percentage owning sheep
Province	Central	176	48	78	73	13	3
	Copperbelt	126	15	36	47	32	-
	Eastern	299	106	58	48	59	4
	Luapula	163	31	4	79	30	4
	Lusaka	58	16	50	49	22	6
	Northern	257	65	30	62	47	5
	North-Western	113	20	15	69	30	9
	Southern	206	80	65	47	26	1
	Western	153	41	80	11	19	-
Rural/Urban	Rural	1,389	396	62	59	43	3
	Urban	163	26	61	34	36	2
All Zambia	All Zambia	1,552	422	62	59	43	3

Table 9.6 shows the number and percentage distribution of various types of livestock by province, 2010 and 2006.

The number of cattle owned by agricultural households decreased from about 3 million to 2.6 million between 2006 and 2010, while the number of sheep owned by households declined from 167,000 to 116,000. During the same period the number of goats owned by households increased from about 1.4 million to 2.1 million and the number of pigs also increased, from 682,000 in 2006 to 814,000 in 2010.

The largest decline in cattle ownership between 2006 and 2010 occurred in Southern Province, where the number of cattle owned by households dropped from 1.6 million to 979,000. However, during this period a large increase in cattle ownership was reported in Eastern Province where cattle owned by households increased from 233,000 to 601,000. The increase in goat ownership was mainly seen in Southern, Central and Eastern Provinces. In Central Province the number of goats owned more than doubled from 187,000 to 423,000, while in Southern Province the number of goats owned increased from 459,000 to 703,000.

Table 9.6a: Number and percentage distribution of livestock by type, province and rural/urban, 2006, Zambia

		2010							
		Cattle		Goats		Pigs		Sheep	
		Number (000s)	Percent	Number (000s)	Percent	Number (000s)	Percent	Number (000s)	Percent
Province	Central	410	15.7	423	20.1	35	4.3	11	9.6
	Copperbelt	39	1.5	57	2.7	32	4.0	8	6.8
	Eastern	601	23.0	324	15.4	470	57.8	39	33.5
	Luapula	16	0.6	118	5.6	23	2.8	2	1.6
	Lusaka	67	2.6	98	4.6	13	1.6	2	1.8
	Northern	87	3.3	236	11.2	72	8.8	5	4.5
	North-Western	60	2.3	128	6.1	14	1.8	1	0.8
	Southern	979	37.5	703	33.4	126	15.5	48	41.4
	Western	352	13.5	21	1.0	29	3.5	-	-
Rural/Urban	Rural	2,452	93.9	1,986	94.2	767	94.2	108	93.2
	Urban	158	6.1	122	5.8	47	5.8	8	6.8
All Zambia	All Zambia	2,610	100	2,108	100	814	100	116	100

Table 9.6b: Number and percentage distribution of livestock by type, province and rural/urban, 2010, Zambia

		2006							
		Cattle		Goats		Pigs		Sheep	
		Number (000s)	Percent	Number (000s)	Percent	Number (000s)	Percent	Number (000s)	Percent
Province	Central	241	8.1	187	13.1	31	4.5	20	12.1
	Copperbelt	101	3.4	60	4.2	32	4.6	14	8.3
	Eastern	233	7.8	194	13.6	290	42.6	26	15.3
	Luapula	19	0.6	86	6.0	41	6.0	63	37.5
	Lusaka	140	4.7	89	6.2	50	7.3	11	6.3
	Northern	126	4.2	245	17.2	65	9.6	12	7.2
	North-Western	56	1.9	75	5.2	41	6.0	13	7.8
	Southern	1,650	55.1	459	32.2	97	14.2	9	5.5
	Western	430	14.4	33	2.3	36	5.3	-	-
Rural/Urban	Rural	2,795	93.3	1,307	91.5	620	91.0	154	92.2
	Urban	200	6.7	121	8.5	53	7.7	13	7.8
All Zambia	All Zambia	2,995	100	1,428	100	682	100	167	100

9.4.2. Poultry ownership (chicken, ducks/geese, guinea fowl, other)

The number of agricultural households owning poultry increased from 881,000 to 1 million between 2006 and 2010. The majority of households owning poultry lived in rural areas; there was an increase in the number of rural households owning poultry from 749,000 in 2006 to 936,000 in 2010. In urban areas there was a decrease in the number of households owning poultry from 132,000 in 2006 to only 67,000 in 2010.

Eastern Province experienced the largest increase in the number of households owning poultry, from 107,000 in 2006 to 208,000 in 2010. The province also had the highest number of poultry owning households in 2010, while Northern Province had the highest number of households owning poultry in 2006 with 170,000 households.

Among agricultural households owning poultry, nearly all owned chickens while a small proportion owned other poultry such as ducks, geese and/or guinea fowl.

Table 9.7a: Percentage of poultry owning households by type of poultry, province and rural/urban, 2010, Zambia

2010							
		Agricultural households (000s)	Households keeping poultry (000s)	Percentage owning chicken	Percentage owning ducks/geese	Percentage owning guinea fowl	Percentage owning other poultry
Province	Central	185	128	99.0	7.3	8.0	4.6
	Copperbelt	128	58	99.0	7.3	1.2	2.8
	Eastern	311	208	97.2	8.4	5.8	3.9
	Luapula	170	104	98.4	9.3	2.2	1.1
	Lusaka	63	38	97.7	7.1	3.6	5.1
	Northern	274	176	98.4	5.8	0.6	1.1
	North-Western	106	48	98.9	2.5	1.1	0.6
	Southern	226	178	99.3	6.2	7.0	6.9
	Western	167	64	97.8	2.7	0.5	1.8
Rural/Urban	Rural	1,448	936	98.7	6.2	4.2	3.3
	Urban	183	67	94.0	14.4	3.0	5.2
All Zambia	All Zambia	1,631	1,003	98.4	6.7	4.1	3.4

Table 9.7b: Percentage of poultry owning households by type of poultry, province and rural/urban, 2006, Zambia

2006							
		Agricultural households (000s)	Households keeping poultry (000s)	Percentage owning chicken	Percentage owning ducks/geese	Percentage owning guinea fowl	Percentage owning other poultry
Province	Central	176	131	99	8	16	16
	Copperbelt	126	51	98	15	6	6
	Eastern	299	107	98	7	5	6
	Luapula	163	95	96	12	4	2
	Lusaka	58	38	97	7	6	7
	Northern	257	170	98	6	3	6
	North-Western	113	51	96	11	2	3
	Southern	206	159	99	3	20	14
	Western	153	79	99	6	2	1
Rural/Urban	Rural	1,389	749	99	6	8	9
	Urban	163	132	99	15	5	10
All Zambia	All Zambia	1,552	881	99	6	10	9

Table 9.8 shows the number and percentage distribution of various types of poultry by province for 2006 and 2010.

Overall numbers of all types of poultry owned by agricultural households declined between 2006 and 2010. The number of chickens owned declined from 15.9 million to 14.4 million, the number of ducks/geese declined from 433,000 to 379,000 and the number of guinea fowl declined from 498,000 to 262,000.

Results further indicate that Southern, Lusaka, Northern, Central and Copperbelt Provinces showed large declines in the number of chickens owned, while Eastern Province recorded an increase from 1.5 million in 2006 to 2.5 million in 2010.

Table 9.8a: Number and percentage distribution of poultry by type, province and rural/urban, 2010, Zambia

2010									
		Chicken		Ducks/geese		Guinea fowl		Other	
		Number (000s)	Percent	Number (000s)	Percent	Number (000s)	Percent	Number (000s)	Percent
Province	Central	2034	14.1	48	12.6	77	29.3	64	14.1
	Copperbelt	934	6.5	24	6.4	1	0.5	10	2.2
	Eastern	2,457	17.0	88	23.2	77	29.5	155	34.6
	Luapula	781	5.4	59	15.5	11	4.2	16	3.5
	Lusaka	2,094	14.5	17	4.5	10	3.9	34	7.6
	Northern	2,049	14.2	74	19.5	4	1.7	11	2.5
	North-Western	473	3.3	7	1.7	2	0.8	6	1.3
	Southern	3,034	21.0	54	14.3	78	29.7	137	30.6
	Western	568	3.9	9	2.3	1	0.5	16	3.7
Rural/Urban	Rural	10,722	74.3	307	81.1	240	91.7	393	87.4
	Urban	3,703	25.7	72	18.9	22	8.3	56	12.6
All Zambia	All Zambia	14,425	100	379	100	262	100	449	100

Table 9.8b: Number and percentage distribution of poultry by type, province and rural/urban, Zambia, 2006

2006									
		Chicken		Ducks/geese		Guinea fowl		Other	
		Number (000s)	Percent	Number (000s)	Percent	Number (000s)	Percent	Number (000s)	Percent
Province	Central	2,560	16	76	17	80	16	133	23
	Copperbelt	1,402	9	50	12	6	1	40	7
	Eastern	1,523	10	63	15	52	10	119	21
	Luapula	729	5	60	14	22	4	7	1
	Lusaka	2,601	16	29	7	12	2	30	5
	Northern	2,805	18	55	13	21	4	61	11
	North-Western	360	2	26	6	6	1	18	3
	Southern	3,412	21	54	13	293	59	148	26
	Western	536	3	20	5	8	2	21	4
Rural/Urban	Rural	11,965	75	326	75	451	91	423	73
	Urban	3,964	25	107	25	47	9	153	27
All Zambia	All Zambia	15,929	100	433	100	498	100	576	100

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND ASSETS

10.1. Introduction

Household income and assets play a vital role in the analysis of living conditions of households. Both these contribute to poverty alleviation, as well as to the wellbeing of the population. Income is used as a measure of welfare because the consumption of goods and services is dependent on the sum of income available to a household at any given time. Households generally depend on income to meet their day-to-day expenditures, such as on food, housing, clothing, education and health. The importance of assets in determining a household's wellbeing is well established. The World Development Report (2000/01) states that *"physical assets also lie at the core of whether an individual, household or group lives in poverty – or escapes it... assets are also central to coping with shocks and reducing the vulnerability that is a constant feature of poverty"*.

The 2006 and 2010 surveys collected data on income for persons aged five years and above. The following income sources were included:

- *Income from agriculture production*
- *Income from non-agricultural business*
- *Income in kind*
- *Rental income from properties owned*
- *Income from remittances*
- *Income from pensions, grants and interests*
- *Income from borrowing*
- *Income from interest or dividends on shares, bonds, securities, treasury bills, etc.*
- *Any other income that accrued to the person.*

Total household income was calculated by summing up all incomes from all sources of all income-earning members of the household. Data on the consumption of own production was also collected and imputed to cash. Household income presented in this chapter is based on a sample survey of the estimated 2,490,907 households in Zambia.

Data on household asset ownership was also collected. Household members were asked whether or not they owned any assets that were in working condition at the time of the survey. They were also asked when they first acquired the particular asset and its value at the time of acquisition and its perceived present value.

10.2. Concepts and Definitions

The following concepts and definitions constituted the guiding principles for collecting, processing and analysing the data on household income.

Household Monthly Income: This is the monthly earnings of a household from engaging in economic activities such as the production of goods and services and the ownership of assets. Household monthly income is the sum of all incomes of household members.

Per Capita Mean Monthly Income: This denotes the average monthly income of a household member, calculated as the quotient of total household monthly income and the total number of persons in the household.

Household Mean Monthly Income: This is the average monthly income of a household and is calculated as the quotient of the total monthly income of all households and the total number of households in Zambia. Related to the mean monthly income is the modal income representing the income received by the majority of households.

Per Capita Income Deciles: These are the tabular representation of income distribution of a population. Per capita income deciles divide an income distribution arranged in ascending or descending order into ten equal parts or deciles. For each decile, the percentage of the total income is calculated as well as the percentage of the total population receiving the total income in the deciles. The difference between the two percentages varies directly with inequality in income distribution.

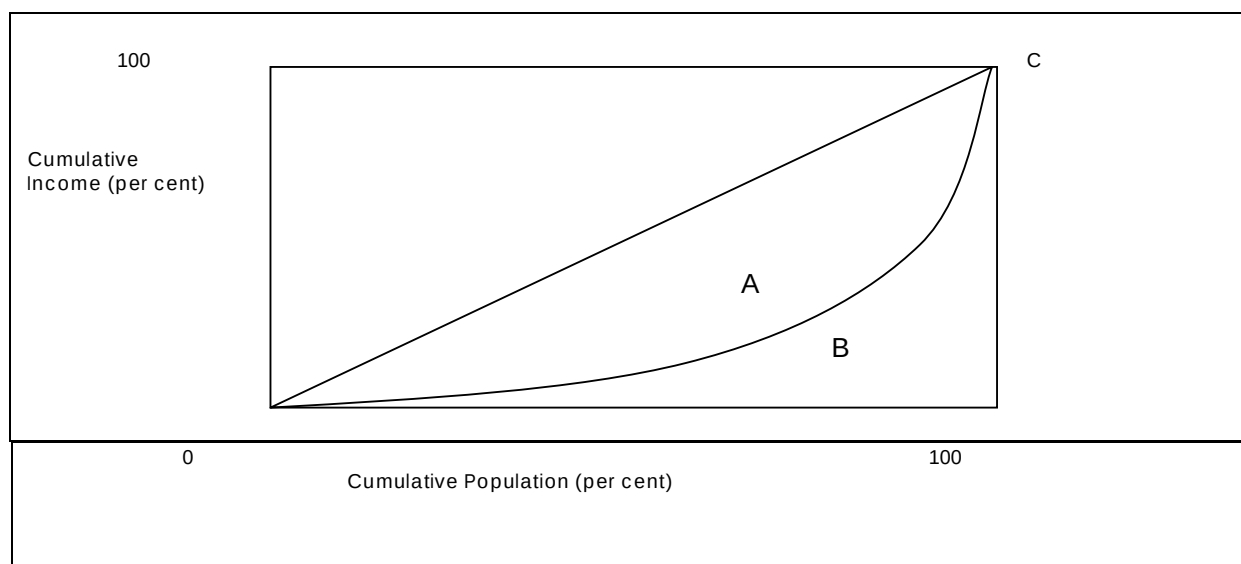
Lorenz Curve: A Lorenz curve is a graphical representation of income distribution of a population. It shows the different proportions of total income going to different proportions of the population. The curve depicts income inequalities by the extent to which it diverges from an equi-income distribution line. The equi-income distribution line is a straight line joining the ends of the Lorenz curve and represents total equality in income distribution. Each point on the equi-income distribution line is such that a given percentage of the population receives an equal share of total income. This implies that 10 per cent of the population receives 10 per cent of the total income, 90 per cent of the population receives 90 per cent of the total income, and so on.

Gini coefficient: This measures household income distribution using an index of inequality. The coefficient gives the numerical degree to which the Lorenz curve diverges from the equi-income distribution line. In Figure 10.1, the straight line OC is the equi-income distribution line, while the curve OC is the Lorenz curve. The Gini coefficient is the ratio of the area A to the sum of areas A and B . Hence the Gini coefficient is given by:

$$G = \frac{A}{(A + B)}$$

The Gini coefficient always ranges from 0 to 1. A coefficient of 0 represents total equality in income distribution, while a coefficient of 1 represents total inequality. A coefficient such as 0.66 can be considered to represent a high incidence of inequality in income distribution, while a coefficient such as 0.15 represents a more equitable income distribution.

Figure 10.1: Lorenz Curve



10.3. Distribution of income

Table 10.1 shows the distribution of household monthly income in Kwacha by rural/urban, stratum and province. The table shows that the average monthly income for Zambian households was about K1,112,000.

Table 10.1: Percentage distribution of household income by geographical location, 2010, Zambia

2010												
	Less than 50,000	50,000-150,000	150,001-300,000	300,001-450,000	450,001-600,000	600,001-800,000	800,001-1,000,000	1,000,001-1,200,000	1,200,000+	Total	Average income	Number of households (000s)
Rural/Urban												
Rural	2.4	13.3	25.6	18.5	11.6	8.8	4.8	2.6	12.3	100	664,000	1,600
Urban	1.4	2.8	7.9	10.5	9.4	10.7	8.5	6.0	42.8	100	1,917,000	891
Stratum												
Small scale	2.4	14	26.8	18.8	11.6	8.7	4.7	2.6	10.6	100	616,000	1,426
Medium scale	0.4	2.5	11.9	11.9	12.4	16.8	7.5	5.6	30.9	100	1,356,000	41
Large scale	0.0	11.6	12.5	1.4	4.3	4.3	19.6	4.9	41.4	100	2,426,000	1
Non-agricultural	3.7	9.5	16.7	17.7	12.1	7.9	5.8	1.6	25.1	100	961,000	133
Low cost	1.4	3.3	9.8	12.3	11.4	12.5	9.3	6.7	33.2	100	1,403,000	659
Medium cost	1.3	1.6	2.3	5.2	3.8	5.6	5.9	4.8	69.4	100	2,852,000	149
High cost	1.9	0.5	3.0	5.6	3.7	5.3	5.9	2.9	71.3	100	4,308,000	83
Province												
Central	1.5	5.4	13.5	16.9	13.5	10.9	8.1	5.8	24.4	100	1,003,000	250
Copperbelt	1.2	3.5	10.6	10.5	11.7	10.7	8.6	4.8	38.4	100	1,903,000	369
Eastern	1.5	13.3	28.7	18.4	10.8	10.6	3.9	2.2	10.6	100	607,000	342
Luapula	1.2	14.8	30.7	18	9.7	7.6	4.6	2.0	11.4	100	655,000	191
Lusaka	2.4	3.3	7.2	10.8	9.7	11.4	8.4	6.2	40.6	100	1,779,000	366
Northern	2.0	12.1	26.3	20.8	10.5	8.1	4.7	2.8	12.6	100	702,000	318
North-Western	6.2	13.3	19.2	14.0	9.2	9.2	5.2	3.5	20.2	100	918,000	138
Southern	1.8	10.2	18.2	15.9	11.7	8.2	6.3	3.7	23.9	100	1,120,000	311
Western	3.0	18.0	27.3	17.6	9.6	6.3	3.1	2.0	13.1	100	654,000	205
All Zambia	2.1	9.6	19.2	15.6	10.8	9.5	6.1	3.8	23.2	100	1,112,000	2,491

There was an evident contrast of average household incomes between rural and urban households. Urban households reported monthly average income that was more than twice that reported by rural households. While the urban monthly average income was K1,917,000, the rural monthly average income was only estimated at K664,000. Whereas 77 per cent of urban households had monthly incomes in excess of K450,000, only 40 per cent of rural households enjoyed such levels of monthly household income.

Within the rural strata, the highest level of average monthly income was enjoyed by large scale agricultural households, at K2,426,000. Over 70 per cent of large and medium scale farmers had a monthly income exceeding K450,000, compared to 38 per cent of small scale farmers. The lowest mean monthly income in the rural strata was in small scale agricultural households, at K617,000.

Households in high cost residential areas reported the highest levels of mean monthly income in the urban strata, at K4,308,000, with the lowest mean monthly income levels reported in low cost residential areas, at K961,000. About 89 per cent of households in high cost and 73 per cent of households in low cost residential areas reported mean monthly incomes higher than K450,000.

Copperbelt Province had the highest mean monthly income (K1,902,000) followed by Lusaka Province (K1,779,000). Eastern Province reported the lowest mean monthly income at K607,000, followed by Western and Luapula Provinces, which reported mean monthly incomes of K654,000 and K655,000 respectively. As expected, these provinces had the lowest concentrations of households in the upper income brackets.

Copperbelt and Lusaka Provinces also had significantly higher proportions of households in the upper income brackets as compared to the other provinces.

10.3.1. Income distribution by age and sex

Table 10.2 shows the percentage distribution of household income by age and sex. Male headed households continued to enjoy higher levels of mean monthly income as compared to female headed households. Male headed households had a mean monthly income of K1,188,000, while female headed households had a mean monthly income of K861,000.

Analysis by age shows that households whose head was aged between 40 and 49 had the highest level of mean monthly income at K1,332,000, while households with a head in the youngest age bracket of 12-19 had the lowest level of mean monthly income at K253,000.

Table 10.2: Percentage distribution of household income by age and sex, 2010, Zambia

	2010									Total	Average income	Number of households (000s)
	Less than 50,000	50,000-150,000	150,001-300,000	300,001-450,000	450,001-600,000	600,001-800,000	800,001-1,000,000	1,000,001-1,200,000	1,200,000+			
Sex of household head												
Male	1.8	8.3	18.2	15.3	11.1	9.8	6.5	4.0	24.9	100	1,188,000	1,901
Female	2.9	13.6	22.5	16.8	10.0	8.6	4.7	3.2	17.6	100	861,000	582
Missing	4.2	12.1	26.3	10.8	1.4	0.0	11.9	9.3	23.9	100	1,274,000	8
Age group												
12-19	0.0	52.8	15.0	15.7	6.9	4.6	0.0	0.0	5.1	100	253,000	4
20-29	2.4	10.5	22.7	19.4	11.3	9.3	4.8	3.1	16.5	100	794,000	419
30-39	1.9	8.8	16.8	15.5	10.4	9.8	6.4	3.6	26.6	100	1,170,000	803
40-49	1.4	8.2	17.6	14.1	10.4	9.9	7.0	4.2	27.2	100	1,332,000	547
50-59	2.2	9.3	18.4	12.9	11.1	9.0	6.1	4.6	26.4	100	1,328,000	357
60+	2.7	12.1	24.1	16.6	11.8	8.8	5.7	3.9	14.3	100	806,000	354
All Zambia	2.1	9.6	19.2	15.6	10.8	9.5	6.1	3.8	23.2	100	1,112,000	2,491

10.3.2. Income distribution by highest level of education attained by household head

Table 10.3 shows the income distribution by level of education attained by household head. Education is broken down into six subgroups. The table shows an increasing return to scale in Zambia, with mean monthly incomes increasing through each subgroup of education level.

The mean monthly income of households whose head had completed only Grades 1-7 was K531,000. This can be compared to households where the head had at least a degree or higher, and who reported mean monthly incomes of K5,894,000.

Table 10.3: Income distribution by level of education of household head, 2010, Zambia

2010												
	Less than 50,000	50,000-150,000	150,001-300,000	300,001-450,000	450,001-600,000	600,001-800,000	800,001-1,000,000	1,000,001-1,200,000	1,200,000+	Total	Average income	Number of households (000s)
Education level												
Not stated	3.2	15.2	28.0	17.8	10.8	7.7	3.2	2.0	12.1	100	795,000	291
Grades 1-7	2.7	13.0	25.7	19.9	12.6	9.5	5.5	3.2	7.8	100	531,000	998
Grades 8-9	1.2	8.2	19.1	17.5	13.4	11.9	7.9	3.9	17.0	100	800,000	478
Grades 10-12	1.4	4.8	9.6	9.8	9.3	12.1	9.0	6.8	37.1	100	1,411,000	451
A-Level	0.0	4.4	7.8	0.1	0.3	0.6	4.9	11.0	70.8	100	2,011,000	4
Certificate/diploma	0.8	1.0	2.2	3.6	2.6	2.9	3.6	2.8	80.5	100	3,273,000	221
Degree or higher	2.3	1.3	0.7	4.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.1	84.6	100	5,894,000	41
All Zambia	2.1	9.6	19.2	15.6	10.9	9.5	6.1	3.8	23.2	100	1,112,000	2,491

10.3.3. Income distribution by poverty status

In the 2010 LCMS, households were asked to specify their poverty status in a purely subjective way based on the perception of the household being enumerated. Table 10.4 shows the mean monthly household income by self-assessed poverty category.

As would be expected, those who considered themselves not poor reported the highest levels of mean monthly income at K2,441,000, while those who considered themselves extremely poor had the lowest levels of mean monthly income, at K546,000. About 75 per cent of households who considered themselves not poor had mean monthly incomes exceeding K450,000, while only 38 per cent of self-reported extremely poor households enjoyed these levels of mean monthly incomes.

Table 10.4: Income distribution by self-assessed poverty status, 2010, Zambia

2010												
	Less than 50,000	50,000-150,000	150,001-300,000	300,001-450,000	450,001-600,000	600,001-800,000	800,001-1,000,000	1,000,001-1,200,000	1,200,000+	Total	Average income	Number of households (000s)
Household level of poverty												
Not poor	1.8	4.9	8.8	9.7	6.2	7.0	5.7	4.3	51.5	100	2,441,000	366
Moderately poor	1.6	7.8	16.4	14.1	10.7	10.7	7.4	4.5	26.7	100	1,158,000	1,169
Extremely poor	2.7	13.5	26.6	19.8	12.7	9.0	4.7	2.9	8.1	100	546,000	950
Not stated	6.2	6.5	37.6	4.1	14.3	9.2	1.4	5.8	14.8	100	658,000	5
All Zambia	2.1	9.6	19.2	15.6	10.8	9.5	6.1	3.8	23.2	100	1,112,000	2,491

10.4. Per Capita Income

10.4.1. Per capita income by sex of household head

Table 10.6 shows the monthly per capita income by sex of head, rural/urban, stratum and province. Income is reported in 2010 prices, using the Consumer Price Index¹ as a deflator. The mean per capita monthly household income as defined by the total household income divided by the number of persons in the household was K269,497 in 2010. In real terms this means an increase in per capita income of 77 per cent, over the per capita income reported in 2006 of K151,738.

Thus to make sense of this result Table 10.5 shows the real per capita income, expressed in 2010 prices for the last three years of the LCMS.

Table 10.5: Real monthly per capita income (2010 prices), 2010, Zambia

2010	
Year	Real per capita income
2004	228,000
2006	154,000
2010	269,000

This shows that while per capita income appears to have grown 75 per cent between 2006 and 2010, it has only grown by 18 per cent between 2004 and 2010, due to a reduction in real income measured in the 2006 survey.

In 2010, urban households had a higher level of per capita income of K470,000 compared to rural households (K158,000). Similarly, in 2006, urban households had a higher per capita income of K282,000 compared to rural households (K82,000).

Female headed rural households had higher per capita monthly household income at K165,000 than male headed rural households at K156,000 in 2010. The trend was not the same in 2006 where the per capita monthly income for male headed households was K84,000, compared to female headed households with K76,000. In urban areas, male headed households had higher per capita incomes than females in both years.

Copperbelt and Lusaka Provinces had the highest household per capita income in 2010 and 2006. In 2010, Lusaka Province had the highest per capita income at K463,000, followed by Copperbelt Province at K449,000. This reflects the larger household sizes found in Copperbelt of 5.3 members, as compared to the average household size of 4.8 found in Lusaka.

Luapula and Eastern Provinces had the lowest per capita household incomes of K139,000 and K144,000 respectively. In 2006, Lusaka Province had K302,000 followed by Copperbelt at K246,000. Western Province had the lowest with K73,000 followed by Eastern Province with K87,000.

¹ Source: *Price and Consumption Studies Branch, CSO.*

Table 10.6a: Monthly per capita income by sex of head, rural/urban, stratum and province (2010 Prices), 2010, Zambia

2010				
	Male head	Female head	Total	Number of households (000s)
Rural/Urban				
Rural	156,000	165,000	158,000	1,600
Urban	480,000	435,000	470,000	891
Stratum				
Small scale	137,000	149,000	140,000	1,426
Medium scale	221,000	157,000	212,000	41
Large scale	338,000	236,000	326,000	1
Non-agricultural	344,000	314,000	335,000	133
Low cost	352,000	294,000	339,000	659
Medium cost	690,000	618,000	672,000	149
High cost	1,111,000	1,251,000	1,142,000	83
Province				
Central	213,000	240,000	219,000	250
Copperbelt	465,000	377,000	449,000	369
Eastern	147,000	137,000	144,000	342
Luapula	144,000	120,000	139,000	191
Lusaka	451,000	513,000	463,000	366
Northern	164,000	160,000	163,000	318
North-Western	231,000	240,000	234,000	138
Southern	281,000	267,000	277,000	311
Western	176,000	164,000	171,000	205
All Zambia	272,000	260,000	269,000	2,491

Table 10.6b: Monthly per capita income by sex of head, rural/urban, stratum and province (2010 Prices), 2006, Zambia

2006				
	Male head	Female head	Total	Number of households (000s)
Rural/Urban				
Rural	84,000	76,000	82,000	1,484
Urban	287,000	264,000	282,000	800
Stratum				
Small scale	79,000	72,000	77,000	1,351
Medium scale	126,000	114,000	125,000	36
Large scale	369,000	342,000	369,000	1
Non-agricultural	149,000	113,000	139,000	96
Low cost	219,000	194,000	213,000	649
Medium cost	401,000	401,000	401,000	86
High cost	758,000	811,000	767,000	65
Province				
Central	120,400	111,000	118,000	226
Copperbelt	251,000	221,000	246,000	338
Eastern	90,000	77,000	87,000	320
Luapula	93,000	90,000	92,000	178
Lusaka	298,000	317,000	302,000	333
Northern	95,000	95,000	95,000	296
North-Western	99,000	88,000	97,000	131
Southern	143,000	120,000	139,000	284
Western	76,000	66,000	73,000	176
All Zambia	154,000	143,000	152,000	2,283

10.5. Income Inequality

Increases in household average income and average per capita income tell a useful story about changes in welfare over time, because income is an important determinant of a household's ability to access key goods and services that increase a household's welfare. However, changes in per capita income on average cannot tell the whole story particularly if this income is not evenly distributed across the population. The welfare of poorer sections of society could be reducing as the welfare of the richest sections of society increases.

By understanding the distribution of income, we will come closer to understanding why the positive effects of income growth are not immediately felt by all households within Zambia. Table 10.7 shows how the monthly per capita income is distributed among households across the country in deciles. The first decile is the 10 per cent of households that are in the lowest income group, while the tenth decile is the 10 per cent of households falling into the highest income group.

The table shows that the Gini coefficient was 0.65 at national level in 2010, an increase from 0.60 in 2006, a rise in inequality. The Gini coefficient for rural areas increased from 0.54 in 2006 to 0.60 in 2010. On the other hand, the Gini coefficient for urban areas declined from 0.66 in 2006 to 0.60 in 2010.

The increase in inequality at national level can be attributed mainly to an increase in the Gini coefficient for rural households where the Gini coefficient increased.

Table 10.7a: Percentage distribution of households by per capita income deciles and rural/urban, 2010, Zambia

2010							
		Total Zambia		Rural		Urban	
	Cumulative per cent of households	Per cent share of per capita income	Cumulative share of per capita income	Per cent share of per capita income	Cumulative share of per capita income	Per cent share of per capita income	Cumulative share of per capita income
First decile	10	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5
Second decile	20	1.1	1.6	1.6	2.4	1.3	1.8
Third decile	30	1.7	3.3	2.3	4.7	2.1	3.9
Fourth decile	40	2.4	5.7	3.0	7.7	2.9	6.8
Fifth decile	50	3.4	9.1	3.8	11.5	3.9	10.7
Sixth decile	60	4.5	13.6	5.0	16.5	5.4	16.1
Seventh decile	70	6.6	20.2	6.5	23.0	7.5	23.6
Eighth decile	80	10.1	30.3	9.1	32.1	10.9	34.5
Ninth decile	90	17.1	47.4	14.9	47.0	17.5	52.0
Tenth decile	100	52.6	100.0	53.0	100.0	48.0	100.0
Gini coefficient		0.65		0.60		0.60	

Table 10.7b: Percentage distribution of households by per capita income deciles and rural/urban, 2006, Zambia

2006							
		Total Zambia		Rural		Urban	
	Cumulative per cent of households	Per cent share of per capita income	Cumulative share of per capita income	Per cent share of per capita income	Cumulative share of per capita income	Per cent share of per capita income	Cumulative share of per capita income
First decile	10	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
Second decile	20	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.5	0.3	0.3
Third decile	30	1.3	2.2	2.1	3.6	0.6	1.0
Fourth decile	40	2.2	4.4	3.2	6.8	1.3	2.2
Fifth decile	50	3.3	7.8	4.6	11.4	2.1	4.3
Sixth decile	60	5.2	12.9	6.5	17.9	3.9	8.1
Seventh decile	70	7.7	20.6	9.0	26.9	6.3	14.5
Eighth decile	80	10.8	31.3	12.5	39.4	9.0	23.5
Ninth decile	90	16.8	48.1	17.8	57.2	15.7	39.2
Tenth decile	100	51.9	100.0	42.8	100.0	60.8	100.0
Gini coefficient		0.60		0.54		0.66	

To illustrate the extent of the inequality in income distribution, it is useful to consider that while the poorest 50 per cent of households accounted for only 9.1 per cent of total income, the richest 10 per cent accounted for 52.6 per cent in 2010. In other words, and with reference to Table 10.8, the richest 241,000 households accounted for K1.4 billion per month, while the poorest 1.2 million households accounted for only K206 billion per month.

Table 10.8a: Income shares by residence (2010 prices), 2010, Zambia

2010							
	Mean monthly household income (Kwacha)	Number of households (000s)	Mean household size	Population		Total monthly household income	
				Number (000s)	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
All Zambia	1,112,000	2,410	5.2	13,024	100	2,674,511,831,000	100
Rural	604,000	1,600	5.3	8,482	65.1	967,229,926,000	36.2
Urban	1,917,000	891	5.1	4,542	34.9	1,707,281,905,000	63.8
Decile							
First	126,000	241	6.4			5,349,024,000	0.20
Second	266,000	241	6.1			18,721,583,000	0.70
Third	374,000	241	5.7			34,768,654,000	1.30
Fourth	491,000	241	5.3			58,839,261,000	2.20
Fifth	635,000	241	5.0			88,258,891,000	3.3t
Sixth	834,000	241	4.8			139,074,616,000	5.20
Seventh	1,198,000	241	4.7			205,937,411,000	7.70
Eighth	1,830,000	241	4.8			288,847,278,000	10.80
Ninth	2,845,000	241	4.4			449,317,988,000	16.80
Tenth	6,102,000	241	3.7			1,388,071,641,000	51.90

Table 10.8b: Income shares by residence (2010 prices), 2006, Zambia

2006							
	Mean monthly household income (Kwacha)	Number of households (000s)	Mean household size	Population		Total monthly household income	
				Number (000s)	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
All Zambia	770,000	2,283	5.1	11,711	100	1,754,903,800,000	100
Rural	416,000	1,484	5.1	7,613	65	617,712,240,000	35.0
Urban	1,432,000	800	5.1	4,099	35	1,137,191,560,000	65.0

A more useful measure, therefore, to compare inequality over time and across geographical locations is the Gini coefficient as reported in Table 10.7 and illustrated by the Lorenz curve in Figure 10.2. The Gini coefficient increased from 0.60 in 2006 to 0.65, which suggests an increase in income inequality over the four year period.

Income inequality was slightly lower at national level in 2006 than was the case in 2010. However, by 2010 the Gini coefficient had risen to 0.65 with a score of 0.60 in both rural and urban areas, the result of increasing rural and declining urban inequality. This is illustrated in Figure 10.3, which shows the rural and urban Lorenz curves crossing, a sign that there is no clear dominance of one over the other.

Figure 10.2: Lorenz Curve, 2010, Zambia

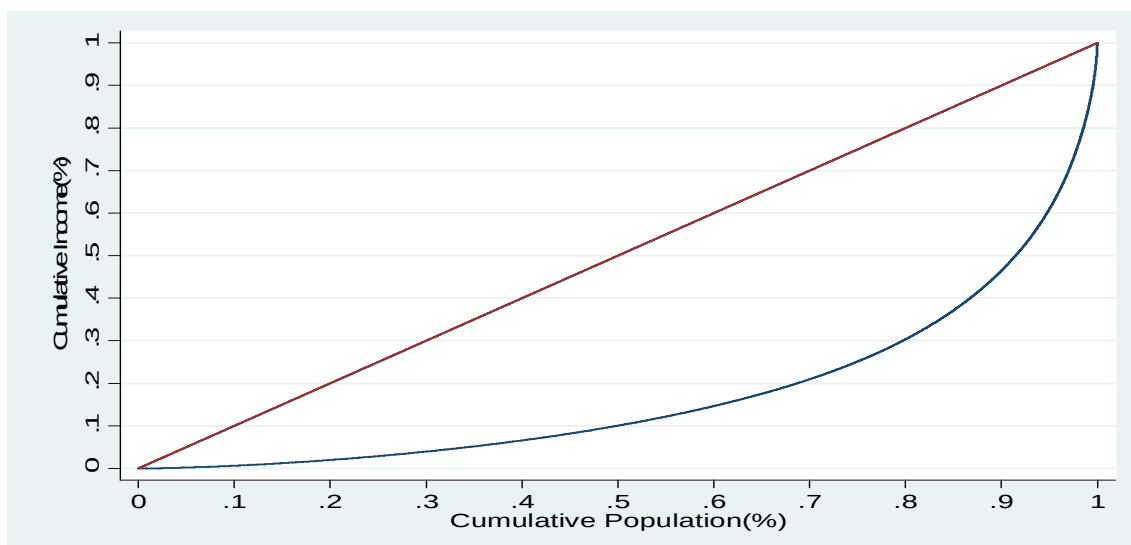


Figure 10.3: Rural and urban Lorenz Curves, 2010, Zambia, 2010

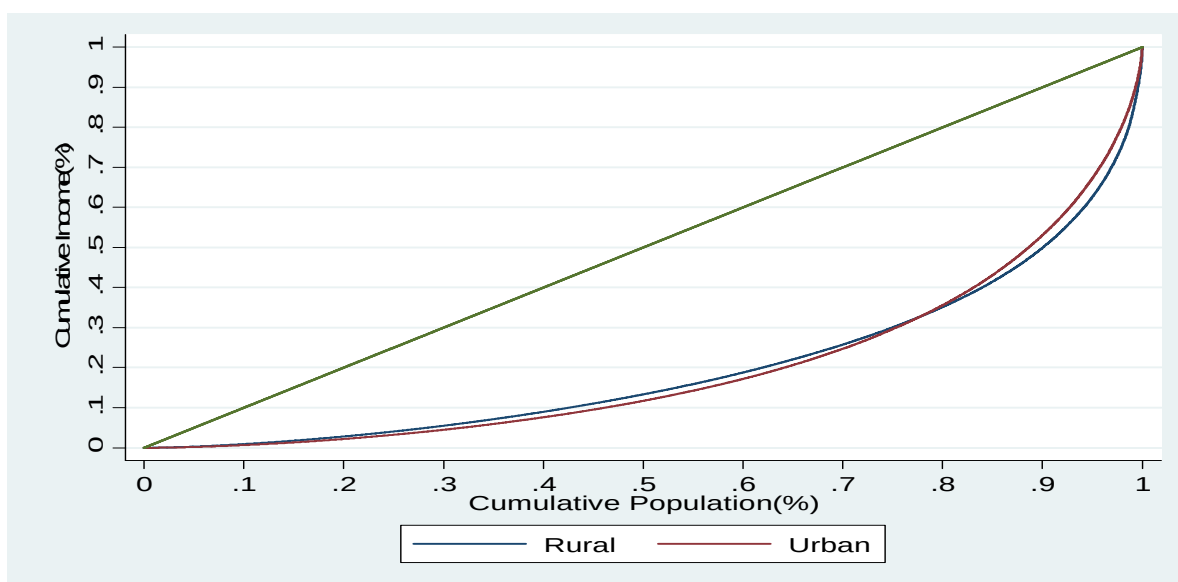
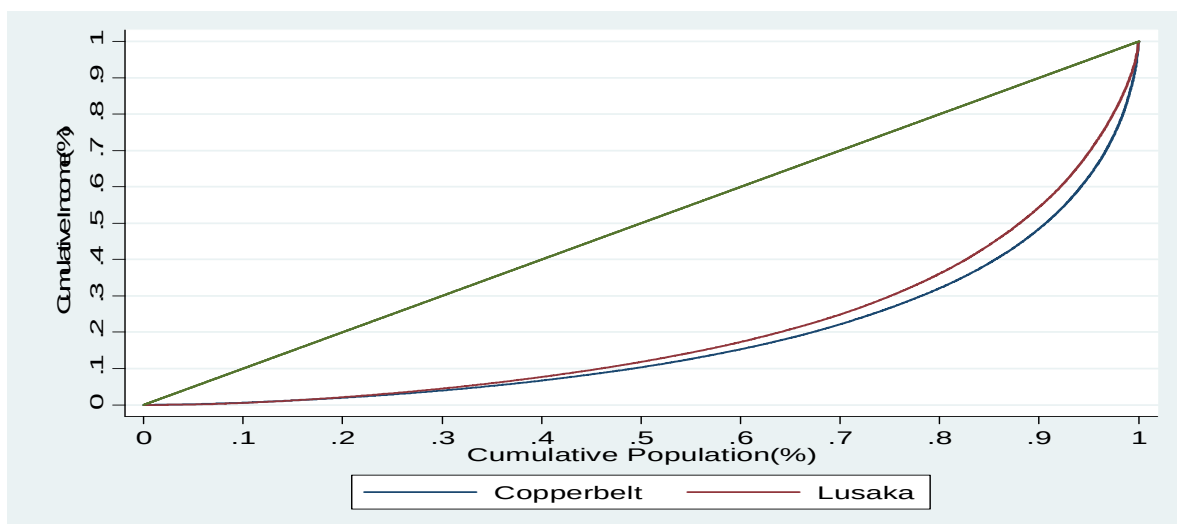


Figure 10.4 shows results from the two richest provinces by per capita income, Lusaka and Copperbelt. At all points in Figure 10.4, the Lorenz curve for Lusaka lies above that of Copperbelt, suggesting that income is more evenly distributed in Lusaka. This is an important result given that the welfare of a household is not solely dependent on total per capita income, but also on how this is distributed.

Figure 10.4: Lusaka and Copperbelt Lorenz Curves, 2010, Zambia



10.5.1. Income distribution 1996-2010

Table 10.9 shows the percentage distribution of household per capita income deciles from 1996 to 2010. In 1996, the poorest 50 per cent of households claimed 11 per cent of the total income, whereas in 2010 the poorest 50 per cent of households claimed 9.1 per cent of total income. This is further reflected by changes in the Gini coefficient, which increased from 0.61 in 1996 to 0.65 in 2010. The Gini coefficient has fluctuated across the period 1996-2010, averaging 0.61 across the period.

Table 10.9: Percentage distribution of household per capita income deciles, 1996-2010, Zambia

		1996		1998		2002		2004		2006		2010	
	Cumulative % of Households	% Share of per capita income	Cumulative share of per capita income	% Share of per capita income	Cumulative share of per capita income	% Share of per capita income	Cumulative share of per capita income	% Share of per capita income	Cumulative share of per capita income	% Share of per capita income	Cumulative share of per capita income	% Share of per capita income	Cumulative share of per capita income
First Decile	10	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
Second Decile	20	1.5	2	1	1.2	2.3	3.5	2.7	3.9	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.6
Third Decile	30	2.2	4.2	1.8	3	3.1	6.6	4.2	8.1	1.3	2.2	1.7	3.3
Fourth Decile	40	2.9	7.1	2.6	5.6	3.9	10.5	5.9	14	2.2	4.4	2.4	5.7
Fifth Decile	50	3.9	11	3.5	9.1	4.8	15.3	6.9	20.9	3.3	7.8	3.4	9.1
Sixth Decile	60	5.2	16.2	4.8	13.9	5.8	21.1	9.2	30.1	5.2	12.9	4.5	13.6
Seventh Decile	70	6.8	23	6.4	20.3	7.4	28.5	10.6	40.7	7.7	20.6	6.6	20.2
Eighth Decile	80	9.2	32.2	9	29.3	9.6	38.1	14.4	55.1	10.8	31.3	10.1	30.3
Ninth Decile	90	14.9	47.1	13.9	43.2	14.3	52.4	17.2	72.3	16.8	48.1	17.1	47.4
Tenth Decile	100	52.9	100	56.8	100	47.7	100.1	27.7	100	51.9	100	52.6	100
Gini Coefficient		0.61		0.66		0.57		0.57		0.6		0.65	

10.6. Ownership of household assets

Ownership of assets is another useful measure when considering changes in household welfare. Not only is it a proxy for ability to consume, but also ownership of productive assets such as farming implements can determine a household's ability to generate further income. The most commonly owned asset was a hoe, with about 81.4 per cent of households reporting ownership in both 2006 and 2010. Other commonly owned assets were mattresses, beds and braziers, which were owned by 71.8 per cent, 71.5 per cent and 65.6 per cent of households in 2010.

Ownership of agricultural machinery and equipment was much more prevalent in rural areas than in urban areas, in particular items such as ploughs, crop sprayers, hammer mills, hoes and axes. For example, while 95.3 per cent of rural households owned a hoe, only 56.5 per cent of urban households owned one.

Furthermore, ownership of livestock was also higher in rural areas. For example, 8 per cent of rural households reported ownership of at least one oxen compared to just 0.8 per cent of urban households.

Conversely, ownership of electrical equipment such as electric stoves, electric irons and DVD/VCR players were much higher in urban areas than in rural areas. For example, while 37.2 per cent of urban households reported ownership of a DVD/VCR, only 5.9 per cent of rural households reported ownership.

This trend also continues for telecommunication equipment, with urban households more likely to own cellular phones, satellite dishes/decoders, televisions and radios. This is particularly noticeable for cellular phones where ownership was at 80 per cent for urban households, compared to 32.4 per cent for rural households. There has also been an increase in the ownership of cellular phones from 24.2 per cent in 2006 to 49.4 per cent of households in 2010. The increase in ownership of cellular phones was in both rural and urban areas: ownership increased from 8.8 per cent in rural areas in 2006 to 32.4 per cent in 2010, while in urban areas it increased from 53.1 per cent in 2006 to 80 per cent in 2010. Ownership rates of satellite dishes/decoders also recorded an increase, from 3.6 per cent in 2006 to 10.8 per cent in 2010.

Table 10.10: Percentage distribution of asset ownership, 2010 and 2006, Zambia

Assets	2010			2006		
	All Zambia	Rural	Urban	All Zambia	Rural	Urban
Plough	8.8	13.0	1.3	9.4	13.6	1.5
Crop sprayer	5.1	6.9	2.0	4.7	6.5	1.6
Boat	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.1
Canoe	2.0	3.0	0.3	3.6	4.9	1.0
Brazier/mbaula	65.6	52.2	89.6	65.0	51.6	90.0
Fishing net	5.0	7.2	0.9	6.4	8.9	1.7
Bicycle	36.2	45.7	19.3	36.5	44.8	21.1
Motorcycle	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Motor vehicle	4.2	1.0	10.0	2.9	0.7	7.1
4 wheel tractor	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5
Television	29.7	12.3	60.9	24.1	7.8	54.6
DVD/VCR	17.1	5.9	37.2	10.5	2	26.5
Radio/stereo	47.4	42.6	56.0	55.6	50.1	65.8
Grinding/hammer mill (powered)	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.1	1.0	1.1
Electric iron	17.4	3.2	42.9	15.1	2.8	38.2
Non-electric iron	21.4	21.5	21.3	22.4	21.5	24
Refrigerator	9.0	1.4	22.6	6.9	1.0	18.1
Deep freezer	9.7	1.5	24.6	7.4	1.0	19.2
Land telephone	0.7	0.1	1.6	1.2	0.2	3.2
Cellular phone	49.4	32.4	80.0	24.2	8.8	53.1
Satellite dish/decoder	10.8	3.2	24.5	3.6	0.7	9.0
Sewing machine	3.0	2.0	5.0	3.6	2.4	6.0
Knitting machine	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6
Electric stove	18.4	2.7	46.5	15.2	2.2	39.5
Gas stove	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.2	1.0
Non-residential building	2.6	2.6	2.5	1.7	1.5	2.0
Residential building	53.9	64.8	34.2	70.3	84.8	43.2
Scotch cart	3.5	5.2	0.5	3.1	4.4	0.8
Donkey	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.1
Oxen	5.4	8.0	0.8	5.9	8.5	1.0
Computer	2.7	0.4	6.8	1.8	1.1	3.2
Hoe	81.4	95.3	56.5	81.3	96.1	53.5
Axe	62.9	82.0	28.5	61.4	79.7	27.2
Hunting gun	0.7	0.8	0.4	1.2	1.4	0.8
Table (dining)	21.3	15.8	31.2	19.3	12.9	31.3
Lounge suite/sofa	30.8	14.9	59.2	25.2	9.1	55.2
Bed	71.5	60.8	90.6	63.7	50.5	88.3
Mattress	71.8	59.8	93.3	61.7	46.5	90.1
Pick	12.6	11.8	14.1	10.6	10.3	11.2
Hammer	18.8	19.2	18.2	16.1	17.2	14.1
Shovel/spade	19.9	17.5	24.1	15.9	14.2	19
Wheelbarrow	5.2	3.3	8.6	6.0	3.8	10
Small/hand-driven tractor	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Private water pump	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.7
Hand hammer mill	1.7	1.3	2.3	1.5	1.7	1.2
Sheller	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Rump presses/oil expellers	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Hand saw	4.5	4.2	5.1	2.9	3.0	2.8
Carpentry plane	1.9	1.7	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.8

Table 10.11 shows the percentage distribution of asset ownership by sex of household head. Results show that male headed households have higher ownership of all household assets with the exception of residential buildings and hand hammer mills. A similar pattern of asset ownership between the sexes is reported by the 2006 LCMS. Ownership of residential buildings was higher for female headed households at 57.2 per cent, compared to male headed households at 52.9 per cent in 2010.

Table 10.11: Percentage distribution of asset ownership by sex of household head, 2010 and 2006, Zambia

Assets	2010			2006		
	All Zambia	Male	Female	All Zambia	Male	Female
Plough	8.8	10.0	4.9	9.4	10.7	5.1
Crop sprayer	5.1	5.9	2.4	4.7	5.5	2.1
Boat	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.1
Canoe	2.0	2.6	0.4	3.6	4.2	1.4
Brazier/mbaula	65.6	67	61.2	65	67	58.3
Fishing net	5.0	6.1	1.2	6.4	7.7	2.0
Bicycle	36.2	42.4	16.1	36.5	42.4	16.7
Motorcycle	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1
Motor vehicle	4.2	4.8	2.2	2.9	3.4	1.4
4 wheel tractor	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1
Television	29.7	31.7	23.1	24.1	25.8	18.4
DVD/VCR	17.1	18.5	12.4	10.5	11.4	7.5
Radio/stereo	47.4	52.5	30.5	55.6	61.6	35.5
Grinding/hammer mill (powered)	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.1	1.2	0.4
Electric iron	17.4	18.1	14.9	15.1	15.8	12.8
Non-electric iron	21.4	22.5	17.8	22.4	23.6	18.4
Refrigerator	9.0	9.2	8.2	6.9	7.2	6.2
Deep freezer	9.7	10.4	7.6	7.4	7.8	5.9
Land telephone	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.3	1.0
Cellular phone	49.4	51.5	42.5	24.2	26	18.5
Satellite dish/decoder	10.8	11.7	7.9	3.6	4.0	2.3
Sewing machine	3.0	3.3	2.3	3.6	3.8	3.0
Knitting machine	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Electric stove	18.4	19.1	16.1	15.2	15.8	13.3
Gas stove	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3
Non-residential building	2.6	2.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.0
Residential building	53.9	52.9	57.2	70.3	68.6	75.9
Scotch cart	3.5	4.1	1.6	3.1	3.5	1.9
Donkey	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3
Oxen	5.4	6.0	3.5	5.9	6.6	3.6
Computer	2.7	3.0	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.2
Hoe	81.4	81.5	81.1	81.3	81.2	81.4
Axe	62.9	66.1	52.6	61.4	64.2	51.9
Hunting gun	0.7	0.9	0.1	1.2	1.4	0.5
Table (dining)	21.3	22.6	17.1	19.3	20.8	14.4
Lounge suite/sofa	30.8	32.6	24.7	25.2	26.8	20.0
Bed	71.5	73.3	65.7	63.7	66.1	55.5
Mattress	71.8	73.3	67.0	61.7	63.9	54.1
Pick	12.6	14.6	5.9	10.6	12.0	6.0
Hammer	18.8	22.2	7.7	16.1	18.9	6.6
Shovel/spade	19.9	22.2	12.3	15.9	17.8	9.4
Wheelbarrow	5.2	5.8	3.2	6.0	6.7	3.6
Small/hand-driven tractor	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Private water pump	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2
Hand hammer mill	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.4
Sheller	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
Rump presses/oil expellers	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Hand saw	4.5	5.5	1.2	2.9	3.5	0.9
Carpentry plane	1.9	2.4	0.5	1.7	1.7	0.2

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

11.1. Introduction

Household consumption expenditure plays a vital function in the economy in several ways.

Firstly, it is closely associated with household poverty, wellbeing and living standards. In general, households are classified into different poverty classes on the basis of their expenditures on goods and services, which include, among other things, basic human needs such as food, shelter, clothing, etc. Household wellbeing and living standards are judged by the quality and quantity of goods and services that the household is able to access.

Secondly, household consumption expenditure constitutes a sizeable proportion of household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) in the national accounts. Household final consumption expenditure (HFCE), which is the traditional measure of consumer spending, is one of the key indicators used all over the world to gauge the health and vitality of an economy, as well as that of individual households. It is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars and home computers), purchased by households. It significantly affects aggregate demand, income and employment in an economy. In Zambia, HFCE is the largest component of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by type of expenditure, accounting for about 60 per cent of total GDP.

Thirdly, household consumption expenditure serves as a useful proxy for household income, which in many cases tends to be under-reported by most households. It is in this regard that Government institutions, non-governmental organisations and individuals responsible for policy formulation and poverty reduction have a special need for household expenditure data.

The 2006 and 2010 Living Conditions Monitoring Surveys (LCMS) collected data on the following household expenditures:

- **Expenditure on food:** *this includes expenses on bread, meat, milk, nuts, etc., including own produce consumed/*
- **Expenditure on alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, cigarettes and tobacco**
- **Expenditure on housing:** *this includes expenses on rent, water charges, electricity bills, purchase of candles, paraffin, charcoal and firewood including value of own produce consumed and house maintenance costs, etc.*
- **Educational expenditure:** *this includes expenses on school fees, purchases of school uniforms, contributions to Parent Teachers' Associations, private tuition fees, expenses on school stationery, etc.*
- **Medical expenses:** *this includes expenses on medicines, fees to doctors, expenses under pre-payment schemes, etc.*

- **Expenditure on consumer goods:** *this includes expenses on purchase of clothing and footwear, etc.*
- **Remittances in cash or in kind**
- **Expenditure on public and private transport:** *this includes transport expenses to and from work or school, fuel and vehicle maintenance expenses, etc.*
- **Expenditure on personal services:** *this includes expenses on laundry, entertainment, hairdressing, etc.*

The data collected on consumption of own produce included both food and non-food items. The amounts of own produced food and non-foodstuffs were converted to cash values by multiplying their respective quantities used by the household and foodstuffs consumed by their respective unit prices. The amounts were then added to the corresponding cash expenditure to give total household expenditure on the items.

Key Definitions

- **Household Monthly Expenditure:** This refers to household members' monthly expenditure on goods and services for consumption. It can be defined as the sum of all expenditure of household members.
- **Household Monthly Average Expenditure:** This is a household's monthly expenditure on goods and services for consumption. It is calculated as the quotient of total monthly expenditure of all households and the total number of households.
- **Average Per Capita Monthly Expenditure:** Average per capita monthly expenditure denotes the average monthly expenditure of a household member. It is calculated as a quotient of total household monthly expenditure and the total number of persons in the household.
- **Food:** Food was considered to include all food items that households consumed during the reference period.
- **Food Expenditure:** Food expenditure comprises expenses in monetary terms on purchased food items, the value of own produced food items and food items received in kind for consumption. To convert reported quantities of food items consumed and food items received in kind into monetary terms, the quantities were multiplied by their estimated market or actual prices. The product was treated as part of expenditure on food.
- **Non-food:** This refers to all goods and services (other than food) purchased for use or for consumption by the household during the reference period. Also included under non-food items were own produced goods and goods received in kind for use or for consumption. The only own produced service included was owner-occupied housing. However, services received in kind were also included under non-food.
- **Non-food Expenditure:** Non-food expenditure comprised expenses on purchased non-food items, value of own produced non-food items and non-food items received in kind for use or for consumption. Non-food items received in kind and own produced non-food items were valued by multiplying their estimated or actual market prices by the quantity consumed.
- **Percentage Expenditure Share:** Percentage expenditure shares were calculated from food and non-food expenditures as the quotient of expenditure on food or non-food and total expenditure, multiplied by 100.

11.2. Total average monthly household and per capita expenditure

CONSTRUCTING THE FOOD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE AGGREGATE

Household expenditure for the 2010 LCMS was obtained by adding the various goods and services purchased, consumed from own production and received as gifts. Consumption expenditure of all these goods and services was converted into Kwacha values, converted into monthly values, and then added together to obtain a measure of monthly household expenditure. The various components of the consumption expenditure used to construct this aggregate were grouped into two main groups: *food items* and *non-food items*.

Food consumption consisted of food purchased in the marketplace; own produced food, food items received as gifts, as relief food or as food-for-work from other households, and food taken/eaten outside the home. Data were collected on the total amount spent on purchased items, total amount consumed on home produced items and how much the household received as gifts, relief food or food-for-work items. These were asked for two recall periods: the last two weeks and the last four weeks, depending on whether the items were frequently purchased or infrequently purchased.

Calculating the food purchases sub-aggregate involved converting all reported expenditure on food items to a uniform reference period – last 30 days – and then aggregating these expenditures across all food items consumed by the household.

The home produced food sub-aggregate was calculated by adding the reported value of consumption of each of the home produced food items in a manner analogous to that followed in the case of food purchases.

For items where the quantities were reported in local units such as media, heap, the data were converted based on standardization of measurement units. For households consuming non-zero quantities of a particular item with missing values and for cases with inconsistent data on quantities and values (that yielded outliers of unit prices), median unit prices in the strata where the household resides were used to make imputations. The median prices were computed and used separately for purchased and own produced items.

The 2010 LCMS also asked for the total value of meals taken outside the home by all household members, and this amount was likewise included in the food consumption aggregate. Consumption of tobacco was excluded in the food consumption aggregate but included in the non-food consumption aggregate.

Table 11.1 shows the average monthly household expenditure (in Kwacha) by rural/urban. The average monthly household expenditure increased from K604,000 in 2006 to K969,000¹ in 2010. This translates into a daily average household expenditure of K32,000. Average household expenditure was relatively higher on non-food (K486,000) than on food items (K470,000) for the 2010 household expenditure.

Analysis by rural/urban shows that, in 2010, the average monthly expenditure for urban households (K1,723,000) was higher than that of their rural counterparts (K551,000). Households in urban areas spent K674,000 on food and K1,023,000 on non-food items, while their rural counterparts spent K357,000 and K188,000 on food and non-food items respectively. In 2006, the pattern was similar, with urban households having a higher average monthly expenditure of K1,109,000 than their rural counterparts, who had an average monthly expenditure of K334,000, although the gap has narrowed somewhat.

Table 11.1 also shows that the average per capita expenditure was K226,000 in 2010 compared to K144,000 in 2006. Per capita expenditure was higher in urban areas (K409,000) than in rural areas (K125,000). Similar patterns were observed in 2006.

¹ Sum of food and non-food may not always add up to the total because of different number of observation for food and non-food (refer to tables 11.1a, 11.1b, 11.2a, 11.2b, 11.3a and 11.3b)

Table 11.1a: Average monthly household expenditure (Kwacha) by residence, 2010, Zambia

2010	Total	Food	Non-food	Average per capita expenditure	Number of households (000s)
All	969,000	470,000	486,000	226,000	2,482
Rural/Urban					
Rural	551,000	357,000	188,000	125,000	1,596
Urban	1,723,000	674,000	1,023,000	409,000	885

Table 11.1b: Average monthly household expenditure (Kwacha) by residence, 2006, Zambia

2006	Total	Food	Non-food	Average per capita expenditure	Number of households (000s)
All	604,000	253,000	342,000	144,000	2,268
Rural/Urban					
Rural	334,000	196,000	133,000	78,000	1,478
Urban	1,109,000	360,000	731,000	268,000	790

11.3. Total average monthly expenditure by stratum

Table 11.2 shows the household average monthly expenditure by stratum. Analysis by rural strata (i.e. by scale of household agricultural activities) shows that more of the household average monthly expenditure was spent on food than on non-food items. The small scale, medium scale and non-agricultural households spent more on food than on non-food items; the converse was the case in urban strata. The results show that large scale agricultural households incurred more expenditure on non-food items than on food.

The large scale farming households recorded the highest total average monthly expenditure, increasing from K2,513,000 in 2006 to K4,678,000 in 2010². This was followed by the rural medium scale agricultural households, whose average expenditure increased from K689,000 in 2006 to K917,000 in 2010. The small scale agricultural households had the lowest average monthly expenditure.

In terms of per capita expenditure, large scale agricultural households had the highest per capita expenditure in 2010 (K760,000) followed by non-agricultural households (K247,000), while medium scale agricultural households had a per capita expenditure of K139,000. The lowest per capita expenditure (K113,000) was recorded among small scale agricultural households. The pattern is similar for the 2006 per capita expenditure.

In 2010, expenditure patterns for households in the different urban strata showed that households in the high cost stratum had the highest average monthly expenditure, while low cost households had the lowest expenditure. All households in the urban strata spent more on non-food than on food items. Households in the high cost stratum recorded the highest average monthly expenditure on non-food (K2,611,000) compared to households in the low cost stratum with K689,000.

Households in high cost areas had the highest per capita expenditure of K958,000, while households in low cost areas had the lowest per capita expenditure of K298,000.

² Sample size was small for this stratum.

Table 11.2a: Average monthly household expenditure (Kwacha) by stratum, 2010, Zambia

2010	Total	Food	Non-food	Average per capita expenditure	Number of households (000s)
All	969,000	470,000	486,000	226,000	2,482
Stratum					
Rural stratum					
Rural small scale	519,000	341,000	171,000	113,000	1,423
Rural medium scale	917,000	511,000	399,000	139,000	40
Rural large scale	4,678,000	1,579,000	3,073,000	760,000	1
Rural non-agricultural	753,000	466,000	276,066	248,000	132
Urban stratum					
Urban low cost	1,278,000	569,000	689,000	299,000	655
Urban medium cost	2,570,000	914,000	1,617,000	590,000	147
Urban high cost	3,735,000	1,078,000	2,611,000	958,000	83

Table 11.2b: Average monthly household expenditure (Kwacha) by stratum, 2006, Zambia

2006	Total	Food	Non-food	Average per capita expenditure	Number of households (000)
All	604,000	253,000	342,000	144,000	2,268
Stratum					
Rural strata					
Rural small scale	320,000	193,000	123,000	71,000	1,347
Rural medium scale	689,000	384,000	299,000	115,000	36
Rural large scale	2,513,000	1,126,000	1,383,000	501,000	1
Rural non-agricultural	380,000	166,000	208,000	147,000	95
Urban strata					
Urban low cost	842,000	307,000	519,000	205,000	635
Urban medium cost	1,834,000	508,000	1,311,000	388,000	85
Urban high cost	2,638,000	656,000	1,944,000	697,000	71

11.4. Total average monthly expenditure by province

Table 11.3 shows the household average monthly expenditure by province. Analysis by province shows that, in 2010, households in Lusaka Province (K1,930,000) had the highest average total expenditure in both 2006 and 2010. This was followed by households in Copperbelt Province (K1,526,000). Households in North-Western Province moved from having the fifth largest average household expenditure in 2006 to the third largest average expenditure in 2010, surpassing Southern and Central Provinces. Western Province had the lowest average monthly expenditure.

In 2010, households in Lusaka Province had the highest per capita expenditure (K478,000) followed by households in Copperbelt Province with K348,000. Households in Luapula Province had the lowest per capita expenditure (K105,000). In 2006, the highest per capita expenditure was recorded in Lusaka Province, while the lowest per capita expenditure was recorded in Western Province.

Table 11.3a: Average monthly household expenditure (Kwacha) by province, 2010, Zambia

2010	Total	Food	Non-food	Average per capita expenditure	Number of households (000s)
All	969,000	470,000	486,000	226,000	2,482
Province					
Central	843,000	481,000	350,000	185,000	249
Copperbelt	1,526,000	648,000	853,000	348,000	368
Eastern	514,000	324,000	184,000	116,000	342
Luapula	499,000	318,000	174,000	105,000	191
Lusaka	1,930,000	675,000	1,228,000	478,000	365
Northern	558,000	347,000	199,000	125,000	317
North-Western	1,057,000	760,000	284,000	233,000	137
Southern	773,000	387,000	379,000	182,000	310
Western	482,000	278,000	202,000	121,000	205

Table 11.3b: Average monthly household expenditure (Kwacha) by province, 2006, Zambia

2006	Total	Food	Non-food	Average per capita expenditure	Number of households (000s)
All	604,000	253,000	342,000	144,000	2,268
Province					
Central	475,000	227,000	237,000	106,000	223
Copperbelt	990,000	352,000	622,000	227,000	336
Eastern	337,000	178,000	155,000	80,000	319
Luapula	368,000	204,000	157,000	81,000	177
Lusaka	1,213,000	366,000	826,000	312,000	332
Northern	351,000	193,000	152,000	83,000	295
North-Western	435,000	240,000	191,000	97,000	129
Southern	523,000	262,000	253,000	122,000	282
Western	289,000	167,000	120,000	68,000	174

11.5. Average household monthly expenditure and per capita expenditure by quintiles

Table 11.4 shows the average household monthly expenditure by quintiles for 2010. The results show notable differences in average expenditure and per capita expenditure between the households in the highest and lowest expenditure quintiles. On average, the highest quintile spent about 16 times more than the lowest quintile and three times more than the national average. In terms of percentage shares, 60.2 per cent of the total expenditure (resources) went to the highest quintile, which had an average household size of six persons, while 3.9 per cent went to the lowest quintile, which had an average household size of 4.2 persons. These results indicate that 20 per cent of rich households had a share of 60 per cent of total expenditure, leaving 40 per cent to be shared among 80 per cent of the remaining households.

Table 11.4: Household expenditure by quintile (Kwacha), 2010, Zambia

2010					
Quintile group	Monthly average expenditure	Monthly average per capita expenditure	Percentage share of households	Percentage share of expenditure	Average household size
Lowest	186,000	60,000	20	3.9	4.2
Second	337,000	89,000	20	7.0	5.0
Third	523,000	131,000	20	10.8	5.4
Fourth	883,000	216,000	20	18.2	5.6
Highest	2,923,000	635,000	20	60.2	6.0
Total	969,000	226,000	100	100	5.2

Table 11.5 shows the average monthly expenditure by quintile groups in 2006. On average, the highest quintile spent about 19 times more than the lowest quintile and 3 times more than the national average. In terms of percentage shares, the households in the highest quintile accounted for 60.9 per cent of the household expenditure, while those in the lowest quintile accounted for 3.2 per cent of the total household expenditure.

Table 11.5: Household expenditure by quintile (Kwacha), 2006, Zambia

2006					
Quintile group	Monthly average expenditure	Monthly average per capita expenditure	Percentage share of households	Percentage share of expenditure	Average household size
Lowest	96,000	32,000	20	3.2	4.0
Second	192,000	53,000	20	6.4	4.8
Third	322,000	80,000	20	10.6	5.4
Fourth	574,000	140,000	20	19.0	5.5
Highest	1,841,000	415,000	20	60.9	5.9
Total	605,000	144,000	100	100	5.1

11.6. Percentage share of household expenditure on food and non-food items

Table 11.6 shows the percentage share of household expenditure on food and non-food items by rural/urban, stratum and province. The table shows that at national level households allocate a larger percentage of their expenditure to non-food items than to food. The share of non-food items has reduced from 58.1 per cent in 2006 to 51.5 per cent in 2010.

Rural/urban analysis shows that rural households spent more on food than on non-food items. This was the case in both 2006 and 2010. Food expenditure accounted for 58.7 per cent in 2006, and increased to 64.6 per cent in 2010. Urban households, on the other hand, spent 32.4 per cent on food in 2006 and 39.1 per cent in 2010.

Except for the large scale stratum, all households in the rural strata spent more on food than on non-food items in 2010.

Small scale agricultural households had the largest percentage of their expenditure on food, accounting for 65.7 per cent in 2010 and 60.2 per cent in 2006. This was followed by non-agricultural households with expenditure shares of 61.7 per cent on food items in 2010 compared to 43.6 per cent in 2006. The least expenditure share on food was recorded by large scale agricultural households, whose share of expenditure was 33.7 per cent in 2010, which was a reduction from 44.8 per cent in 2006.

Urban strata analysis shows that most of the households spent more on non-food than on food items. Households in low cost areas devoted the largest share of their expenditure (44.5 per cent) to food and the lowest to non-food (55.5 per cent) items. This was followed by households in medium cost areas, with 35.6 per cent spent on food and 64.5 per cent spent on non-food items. High cost households spent the highest on non-food items at 71.2 per cent and the lowest at 28.8 per cent.

Analysis by province shows that six of the nine provinces spent more on food than on non-food items. These are Central, Eastern, Luapula, Northern, North-Western and Western Provinces. Households in Southern Province were equally likely to spend more on food than on non-food items, while those in Lusaka and Copperbelt were more likely to spend more on non-food items.

Households in North-Western Province allocated the largest share (71.8 per cent) of total expenditure to food items while committing the lowest share (28.2 per cent) to non-food items in 2010. This was followed by households in Luapula Province (63.7 per cent on food and 36.3 per cent on non-food items). Households in Copperbelt Province (42.5 per cent) and in Lusaka Province (35 per cent) recorded the lowest expenditure shares on food and the highest shares on non-food items.

In 2006, Western Province spent the highest share of the total on food items, followed by North-Western (55.2 per cent) and Northern Provinces (54.9 per cent). Lusaka Province (30.2 per cent) had the lowest share.

Table 11.6: Percentage share of household expenditure on food and non-food by rural/urban, stratum and province, 2010, Zambia

	2006			2010		
Expenditure items	Food	Non-food	Total	Food	Non-food	Total
Zambia	41.9	58.1	100	48.5	51.5	100
Rural/Urban						
Rural	58.7	41.3	100	64.6	35.4	100
Urban	32.4	67.6	100	39.1	60.9	100
Stratum						100
Small scale	60.2	39.8	100	65.7	34.3	100
Medium scale	55.8	44.2	100	55.7	44.3	100
Large scale	44.8	55.2	100	33.7	66.3	100
Non-agricultural	43.6	56.4	100	61.7	38.3	100
Low cost	36.5	63.5	100	44.5	55.5	100
Medium cost	27.7	72.3	100	35.6	64.4	100
High cost	24.9	75.1	100	28.8	71.2	100
Province						
Central	48.0	52.0	100	57.0	43.0	100
Copperbelt	35.6	64.4	100	42.5	57.5	100
Eastern	52.8	47.2	100	62.9	37.1	100
Luapula	55.3	44.7	100	63.7	36.3	100
Lusaka	30.2	69.8	100	35.0	65.0	100
Northern	54.9	45.1	100	62.2	37.8	100
North-Western	55.2	44.8	100	71.8	28.2	100
Southern	50.2	49.8	100	50.0	50.0	100
Western	57.8	42.2	100	57.6	42.4	100

Figure 11.1: Percentage share of household expenditure on food and non-food by province, 2010, Zambia

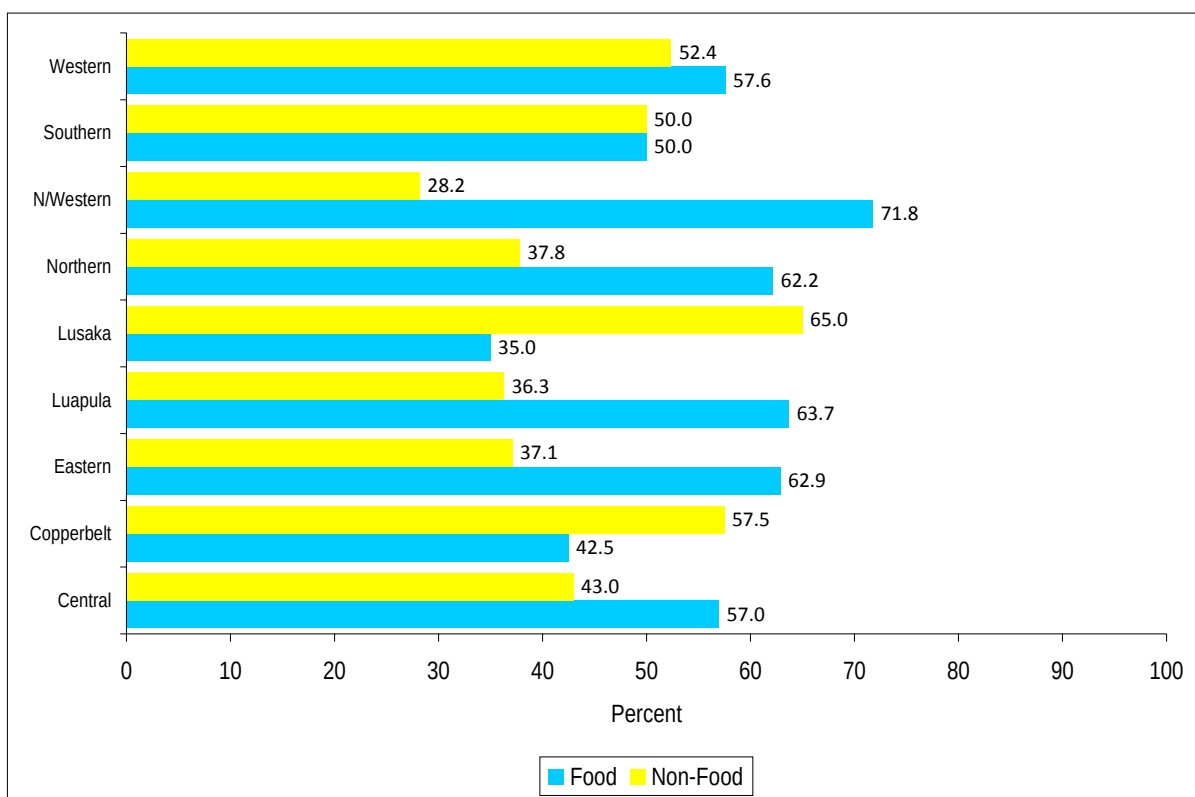
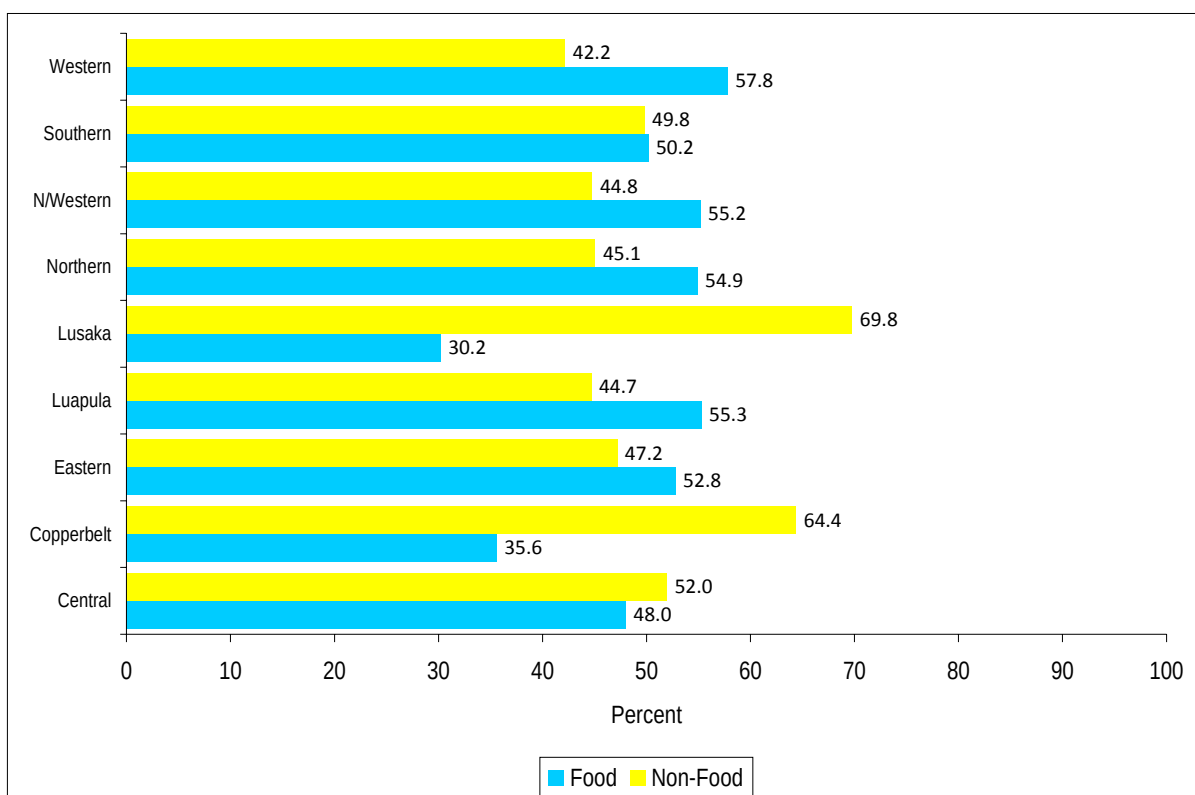


Figure 11.2: Percentage share of household expenditure on food and non-food by province, 2006, Zambia



11.7. Percentage share of expenditure on own produced food

Own produced food is an important source of household consumption in Zambia. In addition to enabling households to raise their wellbeing and living standards by accessing goods and services through own production, consumption of own produce also reduces the need for cash, especially in rural areas where money may be less available.

The 2010 LCMS collected information on own produced food consumed by households. The quantities of own produced food consumed were converted into money terms by multiplying them by the estimated or actual market prices. The calculated value was then added to total household expenditure.

Table 11.7 shows the percentage share of total expenditure on own produced food by rural/urban, stratum and province. Results show that 13.5 per cent of total household expenditure constituted consumption of own produced food in 2010, a reduction of 16 percentage points from 2006.

Households in rural areas were more likely to spend more on own produced food than their urban counterparts. In 2010, rural households spent 24.5 per cent of total expenditure on own produced food compared to 3.1 per cent of households in urban areas. This is a marked reduction from 2006, where 59 per cent of rural households' expenditure was spent on own produced food compared to 14.3 per cent of households' expenditure in urban areas.

Comparisons among rural strata show that medium scale agricultural households devoted the largest percentage share of expenditure to own produce with 27.3 per cent in 2010. Large scale agricultural households were the ones with the largest share of expenditure on own produce in 2006. In both years, non-agricultural households had the lowest percentage share of expenditure on own produce. This share dropped from 30.6 per cent in 2006 to 4.8 per cent in 2010.

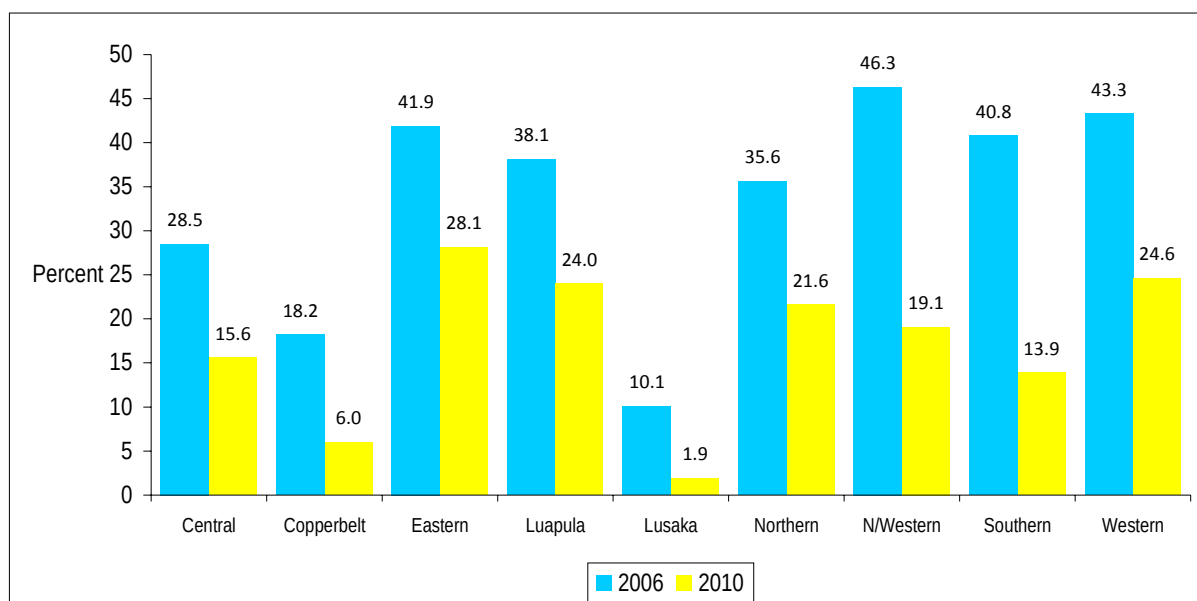
At provincial level, households in Eastern Province had the highest percentage share of expenditures (28.1 per cent) on own produced food in 2010. This was followed by households in Western and Luapula Provinces, which had 24.6 per cent and 24 per cent respectively. Households in Lusaka Province had the lowest percentage share at 1.9 per cent.

In 2006, North-Western Province had the largest share of own produced food expenses, followed by Western and Eastern Provinces.

Table 11.7: Percentage share of total expenditure on own produced food by rural/urban, stratum and province, 2006 and 2010, Zambia

	2006		2010	
	Own produce share	Number of households	Own produce share	Number of households
All Zambia	29.5	2,268,186	13.5	2,481,485
Rural	59.0	1,478,140	24.5	1,596,286
Urban	14.3	790,046	3.1	885,199
Small scale	61.2	1,346,846	26.9	1,422,769
Medium scale	62.8	35,570	27.3	40,388
Large scale	76.2	1,004	19.6	1,176
Non-agricultural	30.6	94,720	4.8	131,953
Low cost	14.6	634,570	3.9	655,128
Medium cost	11.1	84,778	1.6	147,434
High cost	16.8	70,698	1.7	82,637
Central	28.5	223,260	15.6	248,791
Copperbelt	18.2	336,121	6.0	367,577
Eastern	41.9	319,352	28.1	341,639
Luapula	38.1	177,025	24.0	190,576
Lusaka	10.1	331,470	1.9	365,038
Northern	35.6	294,809	21.6	316,497
North Western	46.3	129,383	19.1	136,999
Southern	40.8	282,393	13.9	309,752
Western	43.3	174,373	24.6	204,616

Figure 11.3: Percentage share of total expenditure on own produced food by province, 2006 and 2010, Zambia



11.8. Percentage share of expenditure on non-food

Table 11.8 shows the percentage expenditure share on non-food by non-food type and rural/urban.

Non-food items took up 51.5 per cent of total household expenditure, with urban households recording a much higher share (60.9 per cent) than rural households (35.4 per cent). Housing accounted for the largest expenditure share of 25.8 per cent at national

level. Household expenditure in urban areas was 31.5 per cent compared to 16 per cent in rural areas. Other notable non-food items included personal services at 7.8 per cent, education at 6.6 per cent and transport at 5.8 per cent. Expenditure share on medical care was the least with 0.4 per cent.

In 2006, the percentage share of expenditure on non-food items accounted for 58.1 per cent with urban areas accounting for the largest share of 67.6 per cent. Housing had the largest share of 20.9 per cent followed by clothing at 9.3 per cent. Urban households spent the highest on housing at 25.7 per cent, while rural households spent only 12.4 per cent on housing. Medical care accounted for the lowest expenditure item at 1.1 per cent followed by alcoholic beverages and tobacco at 1.6 per cent.

Table 11.8: Percentage expenditure share on non-food by non-food type and rural/urban, 2006 and 2010, Zambia

Expenditure items	2006			2010		
	Zambia	Rural	Urban	Zambia	Rural	Urban
Total non-food	58.1	41.3	67.6	51.5	35.4	60.9
Housing	20.9	12.4	25.7	25.8	16.0	31.5
Clothing	9.3	9.4	9.2	3.0	3.2	2.9
Education	4.6	3.1	5.4	6.6	4.5	7.9
Medical care	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.5
Transport	6.8	3.9	8.4	5.8	3.5	7.2
Remittances	5.6	3.7	6.7	0.6	0.5	0.7
Personal services	8.3	6.4	9.3	7.8	6.2	8.7
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.5
Number of households	2,268,186	1,478,140	790,046	2,481,485	1,596,286	885,199

Figure 11.4: Percentage expenditure share on non-food type by residence, 2010, Zambia

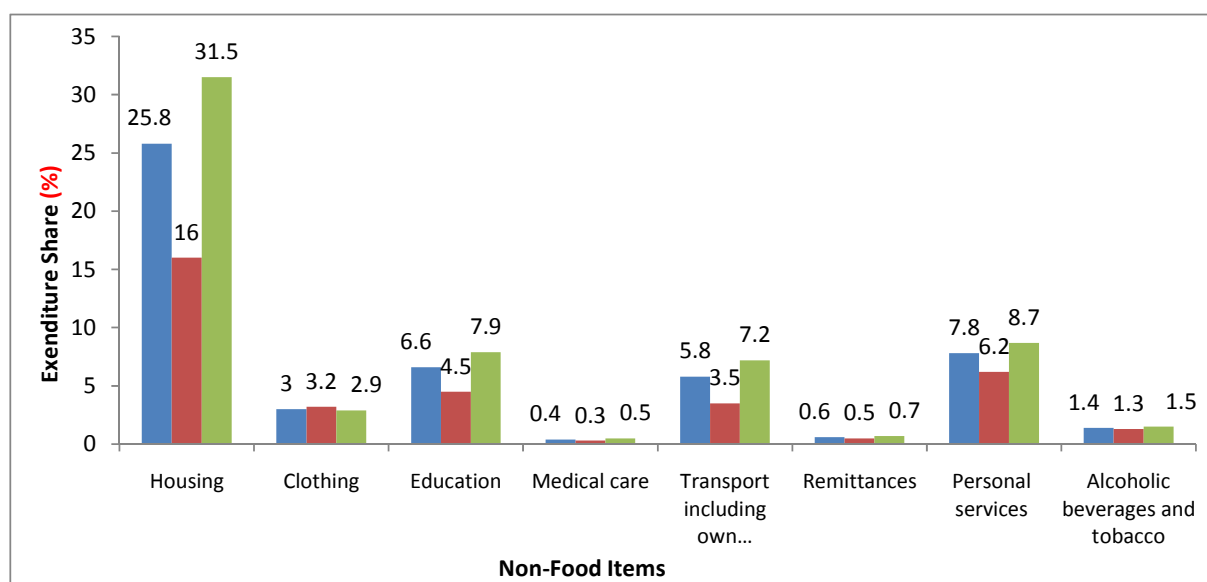
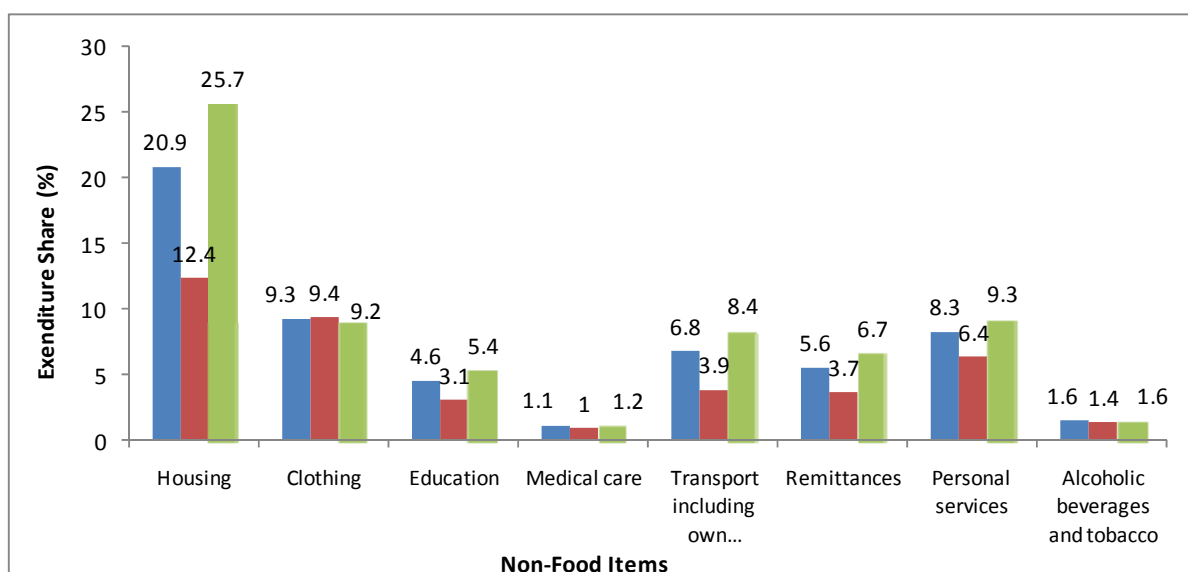


Figure 11.5: Percentage expenditure share on non-food type by residence, 2006, Zambia



11.9. Percentage expenditure share on non-food by non-food type and stratum

Table 11.9 shows the percentage expenditure share on non-food by non-food type and stratum. Among households in rural strata, large scale households spent the largest percentage of total expenditure (66.3 per cent) on non-food items, followed by medium scale agricultural households (44.3 per cent). Non-food expenditure share was lowest among small scale agricultural households (34.3 per cent). Housing had the highest expenditure share across all strata in both rural and urban areas. Personal services were the second largest expenditure items in all strata except in the medium scale stratum, where education was the second largest.

CONSTRUCTING THE NON-FOOD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE AGGREGATE

Unlike food items, most non-food items are too heterogeneous to permit the collection of quantities. Consequently, the 2010 LCMS only collected values of non-food items. Data collected for non-food items were only for purchases and gifts, except for charcoal and firewood where own produce was reported. The data were collected at different recall periods: 12 months, 4 weeks and terms for education expenditures. Constructing the non-food aggregate entailed converting all those reported amounts to a uniform reference period of 12 months, aggregating across the various items, and then dividing by 12 to get a monthly non-food aggregate. Median expenditures on each item were computed to identify inconsistent data.

The estimate of the monthly value of expenditure on housing services was based on the data on the rental value of the dwelling. In the case of a household renting their dwelling, the value of expenditure on housing services was taken to be the monthly rental actually paid. With over half the households owning a residential building, most households do not pay actual rent. The rental value of their dwelling was thus imputed. Other households with free or subsidised housing had their rentals imputed as well. In cases where households having their own dwellings or having dwellings free of charge were providing ludicrous estimates of the rental value for their dwelling, the rental values were imputed by obtaining median rental values of dwellings with similar construction materials for a particular location.

Table 11.9a: Percentage expenditure share on non-food by non-food type and stratum, 2010, Zambia

Expenditure items	Zambia	Small scale	Medium scale	Large scale	Non-agricultural	Low cost	Medium cost	High cost
Total non-food	48.5	34.3	44.3	66.3	38.3	55.5	64.4	71.2
Housing	25.8	15.6	15.7	18.9	18.5	28.7	33.1	36.9
Clothing	3.0	3.2	4.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.3	2.6
Education	6.6	4.4	10.5	11.0	2.4	7.2	7.3	10.5
Medical care	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.7
Transport	5.8	3.1	7.0	10.2	4.9	6.2	8.8	8.0
Remittances	0.6	0.3	0.5	10.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.1
Personal services	7.8	6.1	5.5	11.0	6.8	8.0	9.2	10.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3
Number of households	2,481,485	1,422,769	40,388	1,176	131,953	655,128	147,434	82,637

The table further shows that in 2006, among the rural strata, large scale households (55.2 per cent) had the largest share of the non-food expenditure; this was followed by medium scale agricultural households. Households in high cost urban areas had the highest expenditure at 75.2 per cent, followed by medium cost households (72.3 per cent), and low cost households had the lowest at 63.5 per cent.

Table 11.9b: Percentage expenditure share on non-food by non-food type and stratum, 2006, Zambia

Expenditure items	Zambia	Small scale	Medium scale	Large scale	Non-agricultural	Low cost	Medium cost	High cost
Total nonfood	58.1	39.8	44.2	55.2	56.4	63.5	72.3	75.1
Housing	20.9	12.2	9.1	8.3	16.5	23.9	29.7	27.5
Clothing	9.3	9.3	7.8	6.5	11.0	9.3	11.3	7.4
Education	4.6	3.0	5.2	8.2	2.5	4.4	6.7	7.3
Medical care	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.3
Transport	6.8	3.4	10.8	22.2	4.6	7.8	8.3	10.4
Remittances	5.6	3.1	3.7	4.8	10.3	6.1	5.7	9.1
Personal services	8.3	6.3	5.8	4.3	8.9	8.9	9.1	10.7
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.2	1.7	2.0	0.8	1.4
Number of households	2,268,186	1,346,846	35,570	1,004	94,720	634,570	84,778	70,698

Figure 11.6: Percentage expenditure share on non-food by non-food type and rural strata, 2010, Zambia

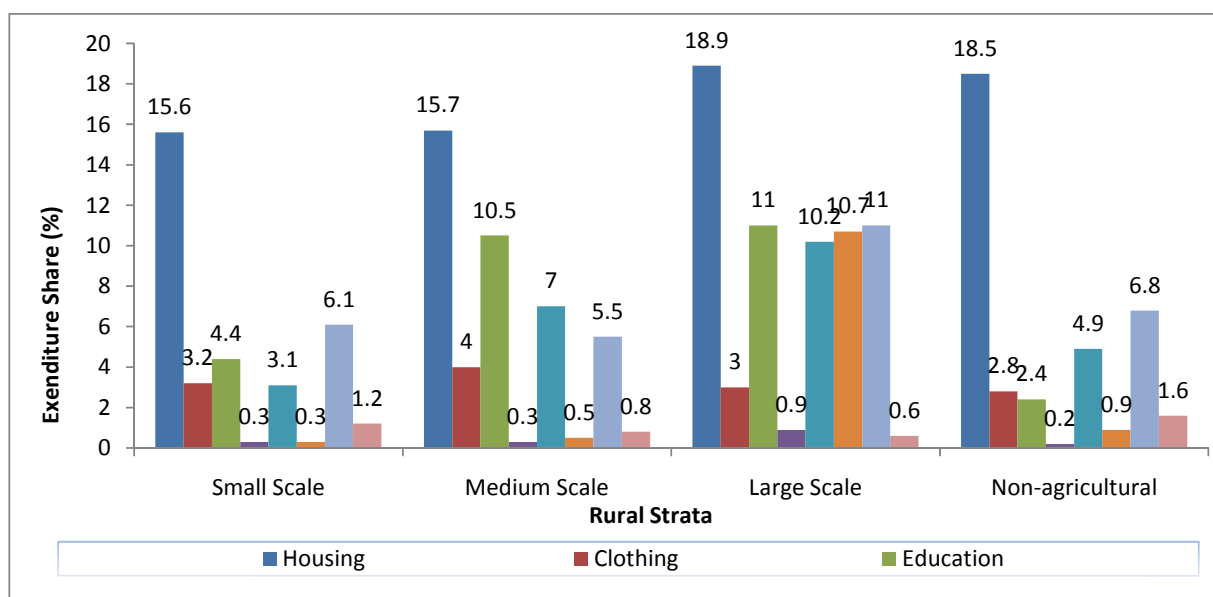


Figure 11.7: Percentage expenditure share on non-food by non-food type and rural strata, 2006, Zambia

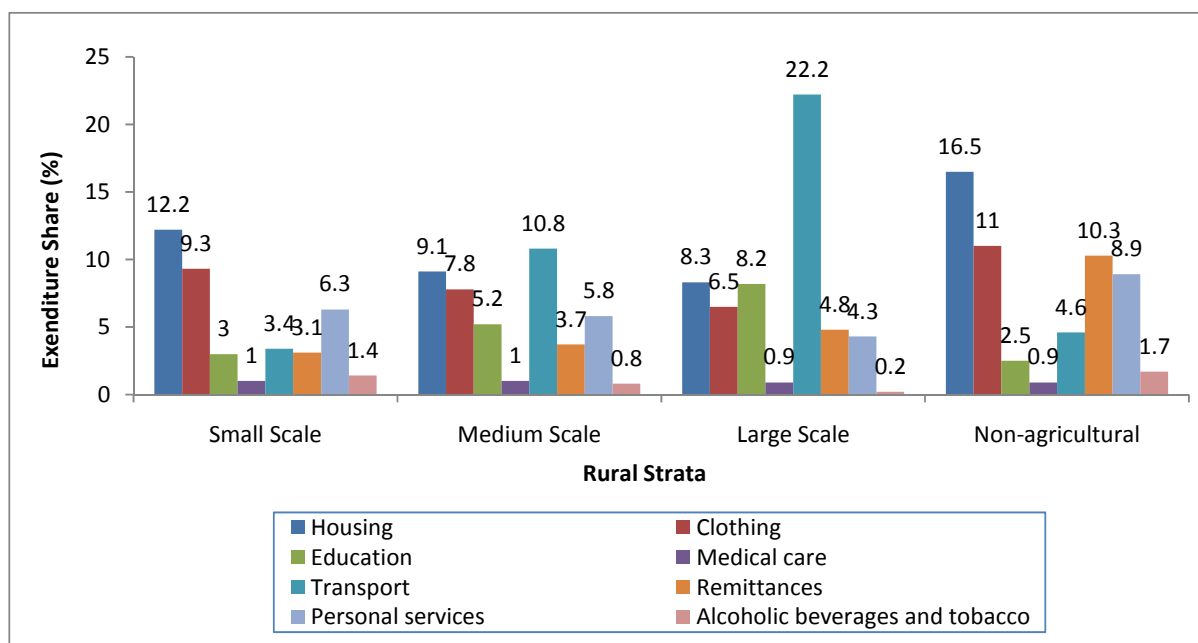


Table 11.10a shows the percentage expenditure share on non-food by non-food type and province. Households in Lusaka Province had the largest expenditure share on non-food (65 per cent), followed by households in Copperbelt Province with 57.5 per cent. Households in North-Western Province had the lowest expenditure share on non-food with 28.2 per cent.

Housing constituted the highest expenditure share for all the provinces, with Lusaka and Copperbelt recording the highest share, while Northern and North-Western had the lowest share.

Table 11.10a: Percentage expenditure share on non-food by non-food type and province, 2010, Zambia

Expenditure items	Zambia	Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Northern	North-Western	Southern	Western
Total non-food	51.5	43.0	57.5	37.1	36.3	65.0	37.8	28.2	50.0	42.4
Housing	25.8	19.5	29.9	17.1	16.9	33.5	15.6	15.4	24.9	21.1
Clothing	3.0	3.6	2.9	3.6	3.3	2.9	3.4	1.7	3.0	3.0
Education	6.6	5.9	6.5	3.8	4.8	9.1	4.9	2.3	8.0	4.2
Medical care	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
Transport	5.8	3.6	6.6	4.0	2.9	8.4	4.6	2.2	5.2	3.1
Remittances	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.3
Personal services	7.8	7.9	8.6	6.6	5.9	8.8	6.3	4.5	6.7	10.0
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	2.1	1.4	0.9	0.5
Number of households	2,481,485	248,791	367,577	341,639	190,576	365,038	316,497	136,999	309,752	204,616

Lusaka Province (26.6 per cent) had the highest expenditure share on housing followed by Copperbelt Province (24.3 per cent). Expenditure share on personal services were also highest in Lusaka Province (8.8 per cent) followed by Copperbelt Province (8.6 per cent).

Table 11.10b: Percentage expenditure share on non-food by non-food type and province, 2006, Zambia

Expenditure items	Zambia	Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Northern	North-Western	Southern	Western
Total non-food	58.1	52.0	64.4	47.2	44.7	69.8	45.1	44.8	49.8	42.2
Housing	20.9	16.0	24.3	16.5	12.5	26.6	14.7	16.4	14.8	18.6
Clothing	9.3	8.3	9.1	8.7	9.9	9.4	11.0	11.2	8.3	8.9
Education	4.6	4.7	5.4	2.9	3.3	5.3	3.4	2.9	4.8	2.7
Medical care	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2
Transport	6.8	6.1	6.9	4.4	4.3	10.4	3.8	3.2	5.4	2.2
Remittances	5.6	5.8	6.2	4.9	4.8	6.3	2.8	2.2	7.2	2.2
Personal services	8.3	7.8	9.9	7.4	6.7	9.0	6.8	7.0	6.8	5.6
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.2	2.1	1.7	1.8	0.8	1.3	0.8
Number of households	2,268,186	223,260	336,121	319,352	177,025	331,470	294,809	129,383	282,393	174,373

Figure 11.8: Percentage expenditure share on non-food by non-food type and province, 2010, Zambia

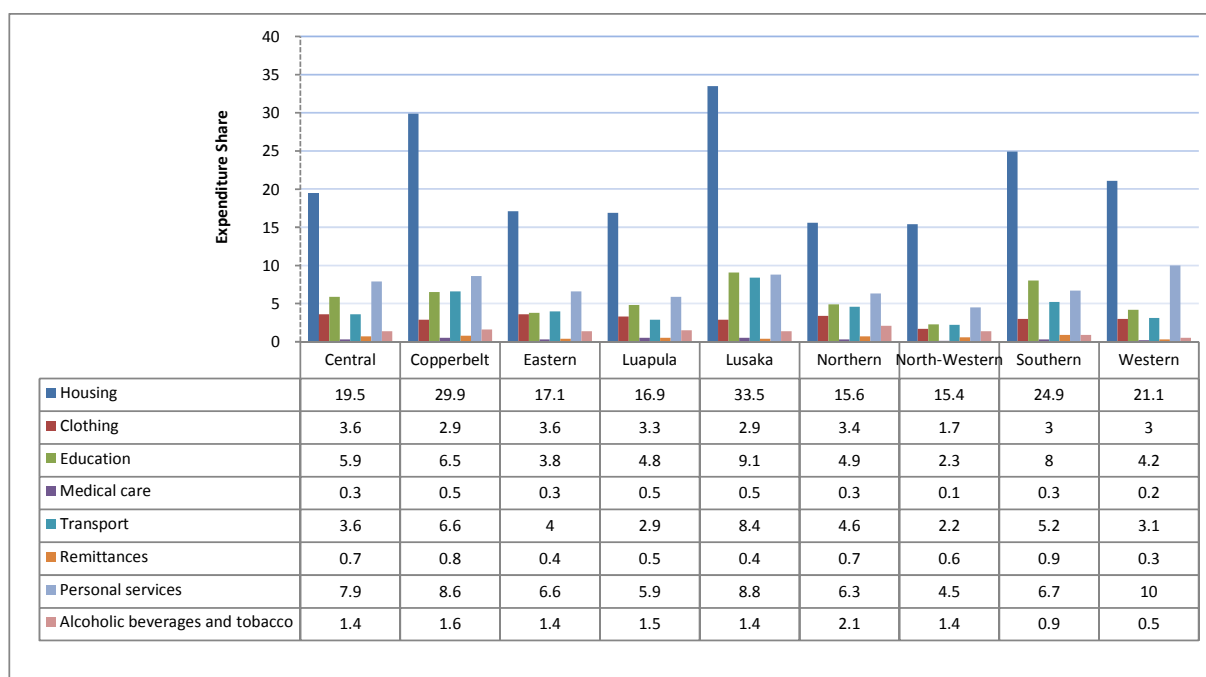
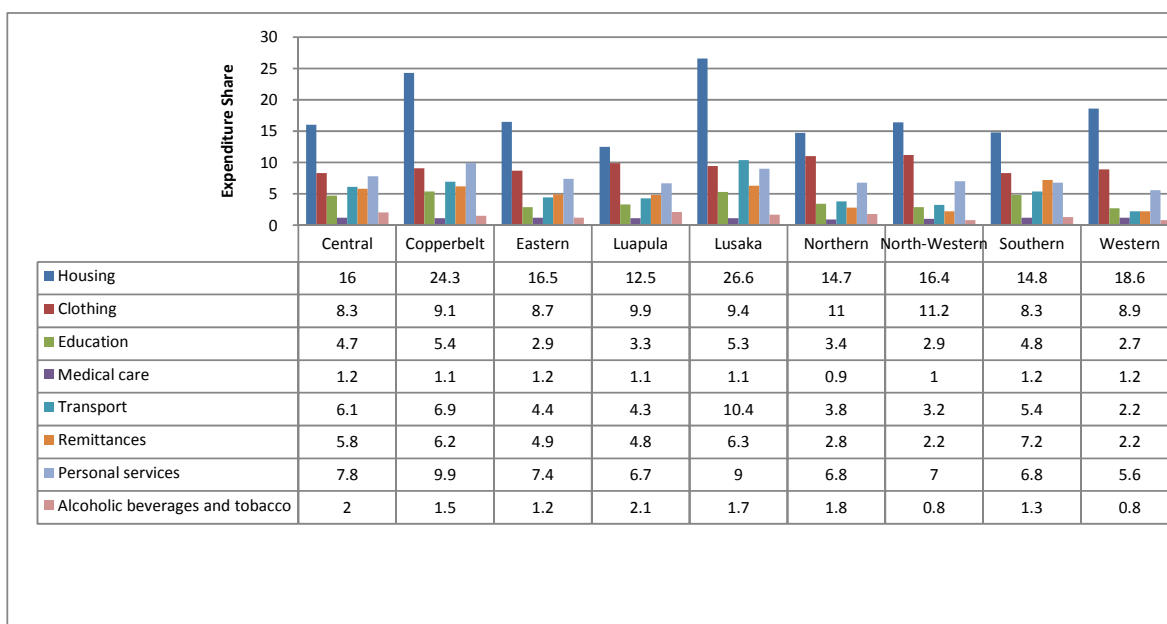


Figure 11.9: Percentage expenditure share on non-food by non-food type and province, 2006, Zambia



POVERTY ANALYSIS

12.1. Introduction

One of the major challenges facing Zambia today is to reduce poverty and economic inequality among the population. Despite the recent turnaround in the economy as shown by real GDP growth of more than 5 per cent, the majority of Zambians continue to live in poverty. It is important to note that a large segment of the population has for a long time been exposed to stringent economic reforms as well as unpredictably harsh weather conditions that monotonically increased their vulnerability to poverty over time. This prolonged exposure to both human and naturally induced hazards, such as the cost sharing and market liberalisation economic adjustment-style policies, and the recurring drought spells of the 1990s, has entrenched poverty in the lives of many Zambians. The poverty situation has been more precarious in rural than urban areas mainly because of recurring drought spells which persisted into the new millennium.

The Government realised that some of the policies that were being implemented and indeed some occurrence of natural hazards had adversely affected the wellbeing of the people. This realisation prompted the timely initiation of poverty assessments in 1991 starting with a round of Social Dimensions of Adjustments Priority Surveys in 1991 and 1993. The Living Conditions Monitoring Surveys (LCMS) actually evolved from the Priority Surveys. During the 1990s, levels of national poverty were sometimes more than 70 per cent. During the same period rural poverty was persistently in excess of 80 per cent. By 2004, levels of poverty were still high at about 67 per cent.

Furthermore, since 2005 the Zambian economy has continued to register positive real GDP growth of not less than 5 per cent. Much of this economic growth was observed during the implementation of the Fifth National Development Plan (FNDP), which covered the period 2006-2010. However, there has been no notable corresponding improvement in the wellbeing of the people, especially in rural areas. The main objective of the FNDP was to reduce poverty through provision of gainful employment especially in key non-mining industries such as agriculture, manufacturing and tourism. This disparity has led to debates as to whether the current growth the country is experiencing is pro-poor. There is, therefore, a definite need to evaluate the impact of the FNDP programmes on the wellbeing of the people. There is also a need to ascertain whether the economic growth the country is experiencing is pro-poor. Pro-poor growth in this context is understood to refer to the type of inclusive growth which is characterised by progressive redistribution of resources to the poor.

The 2010 LCMS was partly designed to help evaluate the impact of the FNDP and its attendant growth on the wellbeing of the population. The survey was also designed to help assess whether the country is on course in terms of achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), especially the first MDG of having 1990 levels of poverty by 2015. The Central Statistical Office (CSO) has been carrying out comprehensive poverty assessments since 1991. Typically, measurement of poverty has always started with the identification of absolute poverty lines that have a strong nutritional anchor. In the case of Zambia, the CSO has been using a basic food basket as a starting point, which is further

supplemented by an allowance for non-food needs (CSO, various years). Much of the poverty assessments in the country have been based on the data from the LCMS rounds. Since 1996, the CSO has successfully carried out six LCMSs starting with the survey of 1996, followed by the 1998, 2002/2003, 2004, 2006 and 2010 surveys. The LCMS rounds differ from the SDA surveys in the sense that the former have been associated with a large sample and wider scope of living conditions related topics.

12.2. Improvements to poverty measurement methodology

The analysis of poverty in this chapter is based on the revised poverty estimation methodology which has been applied to the 2006 and 2010 LCMS data only. The CSO has since improved its poverty measurement methodology by incorporating some of the best practice guidelines aimed at producing reliable and time-consistent poverty estimates. The new CSO poverty methodology includes the following features:

- *The use of current item prices to price-update the 1991 food basket as opposed to the use of the Consumer Price Index (CPI)*
- *The use of year specific Engel ratios (non-food to food ratio) when deriving the moderate or overall basic needs basket or poverty line*
- *The inclusion of imputed rent for those households that have zero rent values.*

The improvements to the poverty methodology were motivated by the CSO poverty manual, which spells out international best practice guidelines in poverty estimation. The manual was developed in conjunction with poverty experts from Göttingen University with financial support from DFID and GIZ. Unlike the current poverty estimation methodology, earlier methods used a fixed Engel ratio of 70 per cent of consumption allocated to food when deriving the overall poverty line for all the years. This was done under the assumption that the consumption pattern of households did not change over time. In addition, the method did not include imputed rent values to the consumption expenditure aggregates of owner-occupiers, which led to some internal inconsistency in the welfare measure. With these improvements, the 2006 and 2010 poverty estimates are therefore not comparable to earlier poverty estimates already published.

The table below compares the different poverty measurement methodologies that the CSO has been using in the past to the best practice method. The table shows that the poverty methodology has evolved over the years and different methodologies have been used at different times. As stated above, the CSO has improved its poverty measurement methodology by incorporating some of the best practice guidelines aimed at producing reliable and time-consistent poverty estimates.

Table 12.1: Comparability of the poverty method

Issue	Past methodology	CSO methodology – LCMS 2010 report	Methodology used in CSO 'Poverty trends' publication (2009)
Food basket	Based on observed consumption patterns of households close to the poverty line (5 th -6 th deciles) in Priority survey 1991	Based on observed consumption patterns of households close to the poverty line (5 th -6 th deciles) in Priority survey 1991	Based on observed consumption patterns of households close to the poverty line (5 th -6 th deciles) in LCMS 2006
Update of poverty line over time	1991 food basket updated over time using average food CPI	1991 food basket updated over time using item specific national median prices	2006 food basket priced using item specific national median prices
Spatial price deflators	National price deflators used – no provincial price adjustments	National price deflators used – no provincial price adjustments	Overall price deflator adjusted to reflect differences in prices across provinces
Consumption aggregate Provincial deflator	Not applicable	2010 consumption aggregate expanded to include new food items captured in 2010	1996-2006 consumption aggregates have a consistent list of food items
	Includes remittances sent	Includes remittances sent	Excludes remittances sent
	Includes actual rents	Includes actual and imputed rents	Includes actual and imputed rents
	Includes actual housing expenditures	Includes actual and imputed housing expenditures	Includes actual and imputed housing expenditures
Food to non-food ratios	Use a fixed food to non-food ratio of 0.7 to 0.3	Ratio based on non-food share of HHs with food expenditure close to the food (extreme) poverty line. 2006 ratio is 61 to 39; 2010 ratio is 66 to 34	2006 ratio based on average non- food share of HHs in 5 th and 6 th deciles: Ratio is 58.5 to 41.5

12.3. Objective of the 2006 and 2010 poverty assessment

The main objective of poverty assessment in Zambia is to identify the poor including where they live. Other objectives include the following:

- *To understand the distribution of poverty in Zambia and across rural/urban and provinces*
- *To identify possible correlates of poverty*
- *To measure the intensity and severity of poverty*
- *To measure the degree of inequality (income inequality is covered in Chapter 10, and Chapter 11 considers consumption/expenditure inequality)*
- *To identify the salient characteristics of the poor*
- *To help monitor and evaluate the impact of Government's and its cooperating partners' policies and programmes on the poor*

- To help monitor progress towards the achievement of the FNDP goals and MDG targets.

It is envisaged that the results from the poverty analysis will help in targeting resources towards the needy in society and eventually help accelerate poverty reduction.

12.4. Concepts and definitions used in poverty analysis

Poverty is multidimensional and complex in nature and manifests itself in various forms, which makes its definition not always straightforward. No single definition can exhaustively capture all aspects of poverty. An individual is said to be poor if he/she suffers some levels of economic and/or social deprivation. The most commonly used indicator of poverty is income deprivation. Many poverty assessments across the world use the Income Shortfall approach when measuring poverty as this concept directly relates to income deprivation (UN Statistics Division, 2005). This approach is in many ways intuitively appealing since the ability to acquire nearly all basic human needs depends on the levels of income of the household.

The CSO has adopted the material wellbeing perception of poverty in which the poor are defined as those members of society who are unable to afford minimum basic human needs, comprising food and non-food items, given all their total income. Although the definition may seem simple, there are several complications in determining the minimum requirements and the amounts of money necessary to meet these requirements. In the LCMS analysis, efforts to determine people's wellbeing in Zambia have, therefore, concentrated on estimating the aggregate value of all consumptive goods and services considered necessary to satisfy an individual's basic needs. The poor have in this case typically been identified by comparing their measure of income (i.e. consumption expenditure) to some absolute poverty line. Since 1991, CSO has been using household consumption expenditure data from the LCMS series when measuring the welfare of the people.

12.4.1. Absolute versus Relative Poverty

Absolute poverty: uses a poverty line based on a fixed expenditure or consumption level. Absolute poverty lines typically specify the amount of money that is required to meet a minimum standard of living, such as basic nutritional requirements and essential non-food necessities (basic clothing, housing, etc.). In general, the CSO uses the Cost of Basic Needs approach when measuring absolute poverty.

Relative poverty: describes an individual or group's wealth relative to that of other individuals in the group under study. Relative poverty lines are usually set as a percentage of average income or expenditure of the group. Very often two thirds of the mean/median expenditure per capita has been used as a poverty line. This implies that all persons or households whose consumption falls below this threshold are considered poor. Some people have also used percentile cut-offs to define relative poverty lines at, say, the bottom 20 per cent of individuals in the distribution of income or expenditure.

12.5. Deriving consumption expenditure aggregates

Just like many other African countries that have been carrying out poverty assessments, Zambia's CSO has mainly been using the concept of income deprivation when measuring poverty. According to this concept, the poor are identified on the basis of the comparison of household disposable income to the cost of the basic needs basket. It is for this reason that this approach of welfare evaluation is in general called the *Income Shortfall* approach (UN Statistics Division, 2005).

However, because of some well documented shortcomings of income data, much of the contemporary poverty assessments use household expenditure data as a proxy for household income. For both theoretical and practical reasons, consumption expenditure is seen to be much more reliable than income for the following reasons:

- *Individuals feel more comfortable to provide information on consumption than income.*
- *Consumption provides a better picture of long-term welfare than income.*
- *Income measurements in countries with widespread informal employment and a large segment of agricultural households are highly inaccurate compared to expenditure measurements.*

The CSO has consistently been using household consumption expenditure as a measure of welfare since 1991. Household consumption expenditure comprises cash purchases (both food and non-food), value of own produce consumption (both food and non-food) and value of consumable gifts.

Traditionally, the consumption aggregates have always covered the following broad category of items:

- *Food expenditure including alcohol related expenses*
- *Health expenditure*
- *Education expenditure*
- *Housing expenditure*
- *Transport expenditure*
- *Expenditure on personal services*
- *Remittances.*

In addition, the 2006 and 2010 aggregates have also included imputed values of rent for all the households who had reported zero rent expenditure, mainly comprising owner-occupiers. The housing rent imputations have been done through a weighted Hedonic Housing Regression Model, which essentially relates rental values of households with non-zero expenditure on rent to key housing and location variables. The model adopted the following specification:

$$\ln R_i = X_i\beta + \varepsilon_i$$

Where $\ln R_i$ is the log of monthly expenditure on rent for household i

X_i is a vector of housing and household characteristics (i.e. building materials used, access to telephone, piped water, good sanitation, electricity, etc., including location dummies)

β is a vector of parameter estimates

ε_i is the error term.

The final model was chosen via a stepwise process based on the explanatory power of each loaded variable. Using the parameters that were generated from the model, Imputed Rent values (IR) for owner-occupiers were estimated using the following equation:

$$IR = \text{Exp}\left(\frac{\sum W_i}{N}\right) + 0.5 \cdot \text{MSE}$$

It is important to note that the relative weight was calculated simply by rescaling the sample weights so that they add up to the number of observations that entered the model. Weighting of the model using a relative weight is necessary for purposes of correctly estimating the Mean Square Error (MSE). The rent equivalent values were imputed by exponentiating the log-normal model. Since the imputation was done using a log form, 50 per cent of the MSE was added to the imputed values as a correction factor when getting back to levels (Demombynes, 2004). (Refer to appendix A for the variable names and estimated coefficients.) Imputed rent values were then added to housing expenditures of households with zero rent values.

It is also common practice during poverty analysis to impute use-values of household non-productive durable goods such as television sets, radios, cars, fridges, etc. However, imputed use-values for household durable goods were not included in the consumption expenditure aggregates mainly due to the fact that the 2006 LCMS did not have all the required information for deriving the imputations.

12.6. Concept of Adult Equivalent

Poverty assessment has always made more sense when measured at an individual level. However, the LCMS collects consumption expenditure information at a household rather than an individual level. Obviously, household consumption expenditure can never constitute a good welfare measure of individuals because families with different household sizes will face different consumption requirements. In addition, different members of the same household have different age specific energy and protein requirements for them to live active lives.

A good poverty measure should, therefore, strive to take into account not only the differences in household size but also differences in age composition of the household members. The adult equivalent scale has extensively been used by the CSO to normalise consumption for differences in household composition (UN Statistics Division, 2005; CSO, 1997 and 2004.) It is for this reason that the CSO undertakes poverty analysis using per adult equivalent monthly expenditure as opposed to per capita monthly expenditure. Table 12.1 below shows the adult equivalent scale that was used to convert household consumption expenditure into adult equivalent terms.

Table 12.2: Adult equivalent expenditure scale, 2006-2010, Zambia

Age group	Member	Calorie requirements per person	Adult equivalent scale
0-3 years	1	1,000	0.36
4-6 years	1	1,700	0.62
7-9 years	1	2,100	0.76
10-12 years	1	2,150	0.78
Adults (13+ years)	2	2,750	1.00
Total	6	12,450	4.52

Source: NFNC/CSO 1990 Report

12.7. Poverty Line determination

In general, the CSO uses the Cost of Basic Needs (CBN) approach when measuring welfare outcomes of various households (Ravallion, 1994; CSO, 2004). This method essentially starts by determining the cost of a simple food basket that meets minimal nutritional requirements for a family of six. Table 12.2 shows the composition of the basic food basket together with corresponding costs per household as well as in per Adult Equivalent (AE) terms. The cost of the food basket was obtained by price-updating the 1991 food basket, which was constructed by the National Food and Nutrition and Price and Income Commissions (NFNC/PIC), using December item-specific average prices of a respective year. In this case, the 2006 and 2010 food baskets were valued at K61,007 and K96,366 respectively. Therefore, the 2006 and 2010 absolute poverty lines correspond to the cost of the food baskets. For the purpose of this analysis, these lines have also been designated by the CSO as extreme poverty lines.

Table 12.3: Food basket for a family of six, 2004-2010, Zambia

Food baskets for a family of six (Kwacha)							
Consumption items	QTY	Unit price 2004	Cost 2004	Unit price 2006	Cost 2006	Unit price 2010	Cost 2010
Cooking oil local 2.5Lt	1	19,628	19,628	17,653	17,653	28,698	28,698
Dried beans 1kg	2	4,760	9,520	6,041	12,082	8,746	17,492
Dried bream 1kg	1	21,856	21,856	22,317	22,317	30,522	30,522
Dried kapenta 1 kKg	2	30,062	60,124	30,336	60,672	49,225	98,450
Fresh milk 500ml	4	2,005	8,020	2,186	8,744	3,298	13,192
Onion 1kg	4	3,040	12,160	3,864	15,456	4,765	19,060
Shelled groundnut 1kg	3	5,425	16,275	5,743	17,229	7,705	23,115
Table salt 1kg	1	1,880	1,880	2,424	2,424	4,516	4,516
Tomatoes 1kg	4	1,846	7,384	2,253	9,012	3,073	12,292
White roller 25kg	3.6	25,220	90,792	26,288	94,637	47,736	171,849
Vegetables 1kg	7.5	1,437	10,777	2,070	15,525	2,185	16,388
Total cost			258,416		275,751		435,574
Poverty lines in adult equivalent (AE) terms AE scale = 4.52							
Food poverty line			57,172		61,007		96,366
Total (absolute) poverty line			81,674.29		100,012		146,009

Source: NFNC and PIC 1990 Report

It is obvious that a person cannot live on food alone but also requires other essential goods and services for his or her wellbeing. The ultimate poverty line should, therefore, take into consideration other non-food requirements of life. In order to take into account other non-food needs, such as shelter, clothing, good health and education, the food poverty line derived from the cost of the food basket is further adjusted using an appropriate Engels ratio (Ravallion, 1994; Kakwani, 2003). Since 1991, the CSO has relied on the procedure that was proposed by Kakwani when determining the Engels ratio. This method has also been recommended in the United Nations Poverty Analysis handbook. The method starts by first identifying households whose per adult equivalent food expenditure is just around the food poverty line. In this case households whose expenditure equivalent was within 30 per cent of the poverty line were chosen for this purpose. Secondly, the average share of consumption expenditure on food is then estimated using these chosen households. This method is intuitively persuasive in the sense that it reveals typical non-food requirements for households whose food expenditure corresponds to the food poverty line (extreme poverty line); hence it accounts for typically minimal non-food requirements of a representative household.

It is important to note that before 2006, the CSO was using a fixed Engels ratio of about 70 per cent attributed to food when accounting for non-food requirements. This ratio implied that the household non-food requirements accounted for about 30 per cent of the basic needs. Indeed, the share of food for the majority of households was quite high in the 1990s during the lean period. Nearly all the cross-sectional LCMSs were carried out during this

period. However, the 2006 and 2010 data have revealed reductions in the share of food. The 2006 and 2010 poverty estimates, therefore, are based on year specific Engel ratios of 61 and 66 per cent respectively. This innovation of using year specific Engel ratios when deriving basic needs or moderate poverty lines is justified since consumption patterns have proved to be changing over time. The high non-food share of 39 per cent in 2006 (100 per cent - 61 per cent) may partly be due to the fact that most of the non-food imported goods and services became very cheap to buy as a result of the strong appreciation of the local currency (Kwacha) during that year. Conversely, the high food share in 2010 could partly be attributed to the fact that the majority of the households, particularly in rural areas, have a tendency to devote most of their incomes to food during the lean period (January-March). The 2010 LCMS was conducted during this period.

Given the year specific Engel ratios, the 2006 and 2010 moderate poverty lines were simply obtained by dividing the food poverty lines by their corresponding ratios. In this case, the 2006 and 2010 moderate poverty lines came to K100,012 and K146,009 respectively. The overall poverty situation in the country was, therefore, evaluated based on these lines.

12.8. Characterisation of poverty

In nearly all the poverty assessments, the food poverty line, which corresponds to the cost of the food basket, has been designated by the CSO as the extreme poverty line, while the basic needs basket has been designated as the moderate poverty line. In the case of Zambia, households whose per adult equivalent expenditure is less than the extreme poverty line are classified as extremely poor, while households whose per adult equivalent expenditure is equal to the food poverty line (extreme line) but falls below the moderate line are said to be moderately poor. Non-poor households are those whose adult equivalent expenditure is greater or equal to the moderate line. It will always be shocking but true that there are households in this country whose total income cannot deliver a basic food basket on the table; hence their classification as extremely poor.

12.9. Foster-Greer-Thorbecke (FGT) poverty measures

The Foster-Greer-Thorbecke (FGT) poverty measures summarise information on the prevalence, depth and severity of poverty. The P-alpha class of poverty measures developed by Foster, Greer and Thorbecke in 1984 have been estimated during 2006 and 2010 LCMS data analysis (Foster, Greer, Thorbecke, 1984). The headcount ratio ($P_\alpha = 0$), which shows the incidence of poverty, is the most widely used indicator of poverty. It estimates the proportion of total households or population that are poor. Alternatively, it measures the percentage of the population whose expenditure falls below the poverty line. The headcount poverty measure is chiefly used for making welfare comparisons across different periods and areas – as in assessing overall progress in poverty reduction. It is often the starting point for social policy programming as it is sometimes used to obtain rough figures about the target population for some poverty reduction programmes.

The shortcoming of the headcount index is that it may remain the same even when the depth and severity of poverty are rising. The intensity of poverty is measured by the poverty depth index represented by $P_\alpha = 1$. This index measures the average difference between the poverty line and the actual income/expenditures of each person/household. This measure of poverty is sometimes called the Per Capita Aggregate Poverty Gap Ratio (PCAPGR). The index is useful in suggesting the amounts of money that would be required to be contributed by every individual/household (under the assumptions of perfect targeting of the poor) in order to eradicate poverty. On the other hand, $P_\alpha = 2$ is a measure of the square of the intensity of poverty. It measures the severity of poverty or income inequality among the poor themselves by giving greater weight to those further down the poverty line.

The FGT poverty measure takes the following form:

$$P_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^q \left(\frac{Z - Y_i}{Z} \right)^{\alpha}$$

Where:

N = the population size

q = the number of poor people

Z = the poverty line,

Y_i = consumption per adult equivalent.

In summary, the FGT poverty measure becomes the Poverty Headcount Ratio (P₀) when $\alpha = 0$, the Poverty Gap Ratio (P₁) when $\alpha = 1$, and the Poverty Severity Index (P₂) when $\alpha = 2$. It is important to note that the Poverty Gap Ratio (P₁) and the Poverty Severity Index (P₂) not only meet the focus axiom but also meet the monotonicity and weak transfer axioms of a good poverty measure (Kakwani, 2003; Sen, 1976). P₁ measures how far below the poverty line the poor are, while P₂ measures resource inequality among the poor.

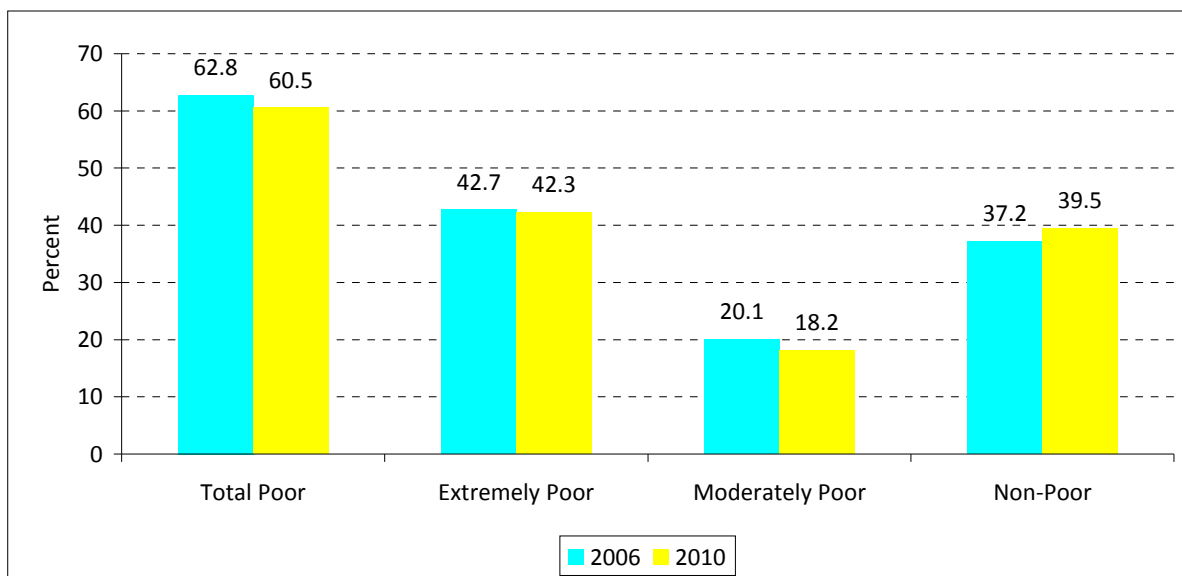
12.10. Poverty results (2006 and 2010)

Because of the large sample of households used during the 2006 and 2010 surveys, the associated standard errors and their corresponding coefficient of variation are very low; hence the poverty results from this analysis are quite precise given the narrower confidence interval at the 95 per cent level. The standard errors were estimated using the Taylor Series of Linearisation method. The Reader can refer to appendix A Tables A9 and A10 for details on the confidence intervals for the 2006 and 2010 poverty estimates.

12.10.1. General poverty trends

Results from the two recent surveys indicate that poverty levels have remained persistently high despite recording a slight decline between 2006 and 2010. Figure 12.1 shows that the proportion of the population falling below the poverty line reduced from 62.8 per cent in 2006 to 60.5 per cent in 2010. This implies that between 2006 and 2010 poverty reduced by a 2.3 percentage point. It is important to note that the overall poverty rate is simply obtained by summing the extreme and moderate poverty rates. Further characterisation of poverty by level of intensity reveals that the majority of the population are afflicted by extreme levels of poverty. In 2010, the extremely poor accounted for about 42 per cent of the total population. The percentage of the extremely poor marginally declined from 42.7 per cent to 42.3 per cent, compared to moderate poverty, which reduced from 20.1 per cent to 18.2 per cent during the same period. These results indicate that a large segment of the population is still unable to afford the cost of a minimum food basket. The results also reveal that some of the moderately poor persons in Zambia could have escaped from poverty between 2006 and 2010; hence the increase in the percentage of the non-poor from 37.2 per cent to 39.5 per cent.

Figure 12.1: Changes in poverty levels, 2006-2010, Zambia



12.10.2 Incidence of poverty by rural/urban

Figure 12.2 shows the percentage of the population that is poor by rural/urban. Results clearly show that poverty in Zambia has continued to be more of a rural than an urban phenomenon. The level of rural poverty is more than twice that obtaining in urban areas. In 2006, rural poverty was estimated at 80.3 per cent compared to urban levels of 29.7 per cent. The same pattern was revealed in 2010 where headcount poverty was as high as 77.9 per cent in rural areas compared to urban poverty levels of 27.5 per cent. These results show that both rural and urban poverty declined roughly by 2 percentage points between 2006 and 2010, from 80.3 per cent to 77.9 per cent and from 29.7 per cent to 27.5 per cent respectively.

Figure 12.2: Changes in poverty levels by rural/urban, 2006-2010, Zambia

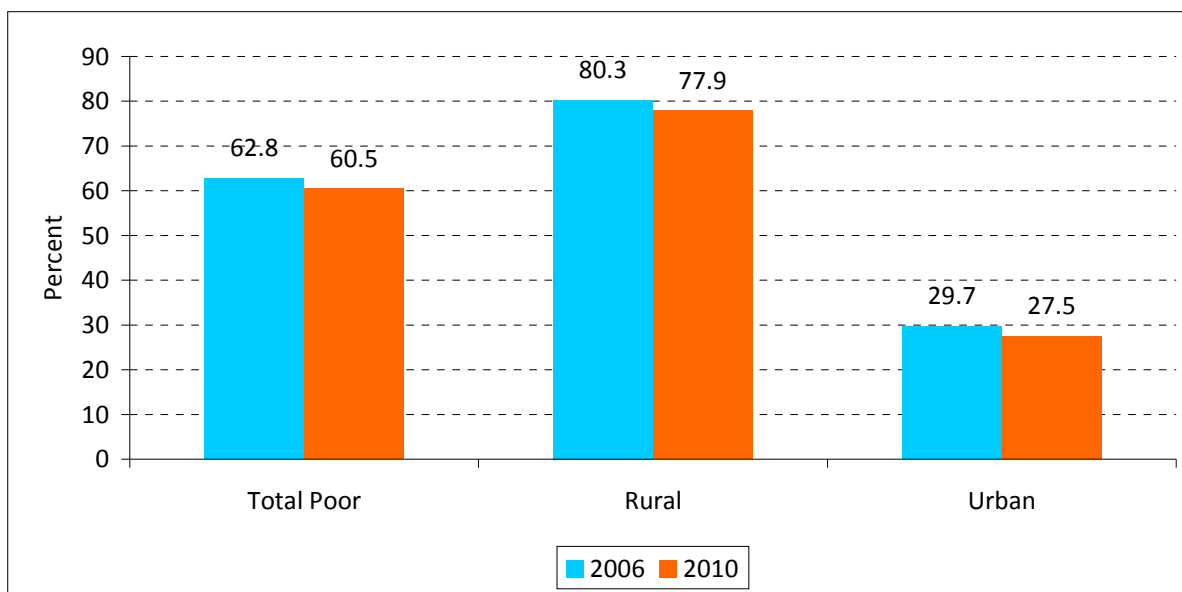


Figure 12.3 shows the percentage distribution of the rural poor by poverty status during the period under review. It is clear from this figure that rural poverty declined by 2.4 percentage points between 2006 and 2010, from 80.3 to 77.9 per cent. Further analysis of the data reveals that more than half of the rural population (about 58 per cent) continued to be afflicted by extreme levels of poverty. The proportion of the population that was facing extreme levels of poverty barely changed between 2006 and 2010, from 58.5 to 57.7 per cent. In the same manner, the proportion of the population that was affected by moderate poverty marginally reduced from 21.8 per cent in 2006 to 20.2 per cent in 2010. These results clearly show that, despite the decline in overall poverty, the majority of the rural poor have continued to face extreme levels of poverty. These results reveal that some of the moderately poor persons in rural areas could have redeemed their poverty status between 2006 and 2010; hence the increase in the percentage of the non-poor from 19.6 to 22.1 per cent.

Figure 12.3: Changes in rural headcount poverty, 2006-2010, Zambia

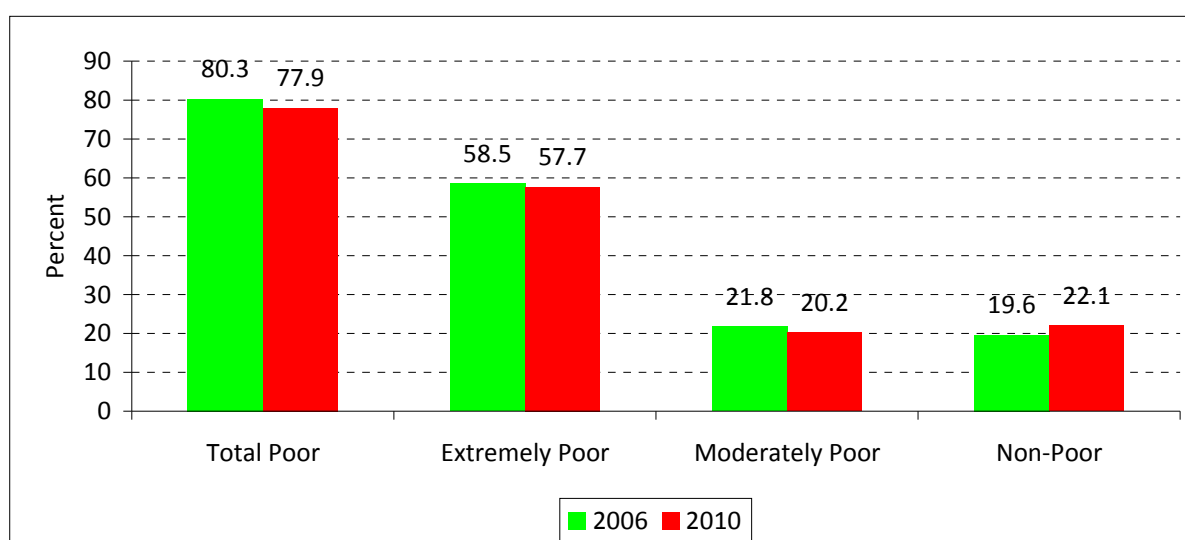
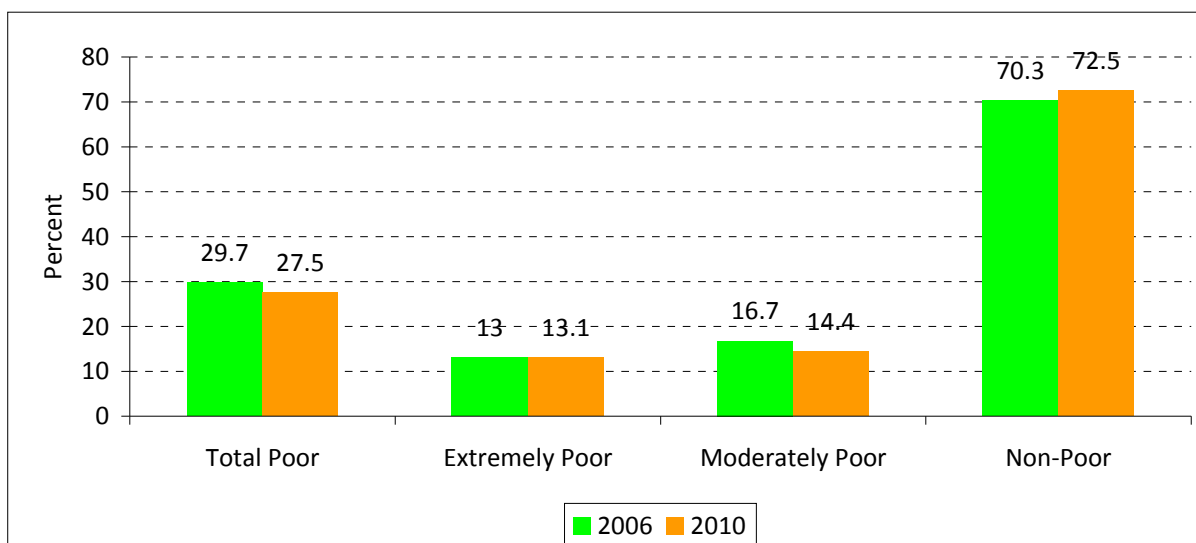


Figure 12.4 shows the percentage distribution of the urban poor by poverty status during the period under review. The figure shows that there was a slight decline in urban poverty between 2006 and 2010, from 29.7 to 27.5 per cent respectively. During the same period, levels of extreme poverty had remained at about 13 per cent of the urban population. On the other hand, moderate poverty declined quite significantly from 16.7 per cent to 14.4 per cent between the same period. These results reveal that some of the moderately poor persons in urban areas could have graduated out of poverty between 2006 and 2010; hence the increase in the percentage of the non-poor from 70.3 to 72.5 per cent.

Figure 12.4: Changes in urban headcount poverty, 2006-2010, Zambia



12.10.3 Incidence of poverty by province

It is quite evident in this country that the bulk of the provinces have remained quite underdeveloped for more than 45 years after gaining independence. Apart from Lusaka and Copperbelt Provinces, the rest of the regions are fairly remote. The degree of remoteness increases the further away the province is mainly from the old line of rail. The remote provinces are characterised by a mono economy with poor infrastructure, poor access to social and economic amenities, poor water and sanitation conditions, low levels of economic activities, just to mention a few.

Further analysis of poverty by province reveals high levels of poverty in predominantly remote provinces, especially in Luapula, Western, Eastern and Northern Provinces. Figure 12.5 shows that Lusaka, followed by Copperbelt Province, has continued to record lower levels of poverty since 1991. With the exception of Luapula Province, which recorded a substantial increase in the incidence of poverty from 73.9 to 80.5 per cent between 2006 and 2010, all the remaining provinces registered some decline in poverty. Central Province in particular recorded a drastic decline of nearly 10 percentage points, from 70.7 per cent in 2006 to 60.9 per cent in 2010. There is definitely a need to investigate factors that could have contributed to the drastic decrease and increase in poverty in Central and Luapula Provinces respectively.

Figure 12.5: Poverty changes by province, 2006-2010, Zambia

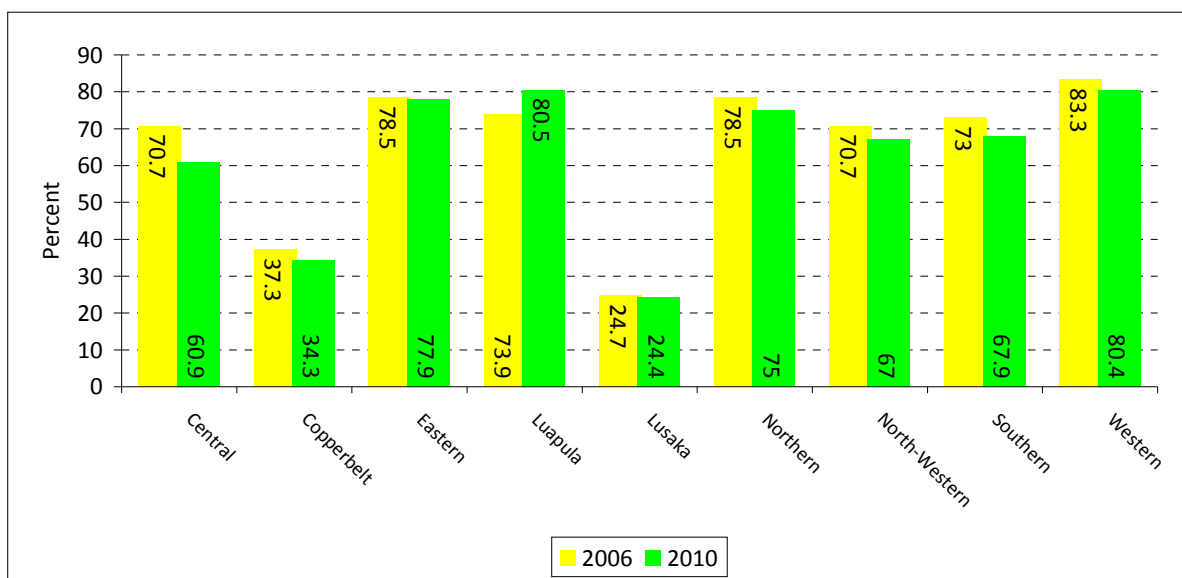


Figure 12.6 shows levels of extreme poverty by province. Levels of extreme poverty have continued to remain high especially in the predominantly rural provinces including Luapula, Western, Eastern and Northern Provinces. Unlike the other regions, results show a sharp increase in extreme poverty in Luapula Province between 2006 and 2010, from 53.6 to 64.9 per cent. Eastern, North-Western and Lusaka Provinces also recorded some marginal increase in extreme poverty. The rest of the regions revealed declines in the levels of extreme poverty, particularly Central, followed by Southern Provinces.

Figure 12.6: Changes in extreme poverty by province, 2006-2010, Zambia

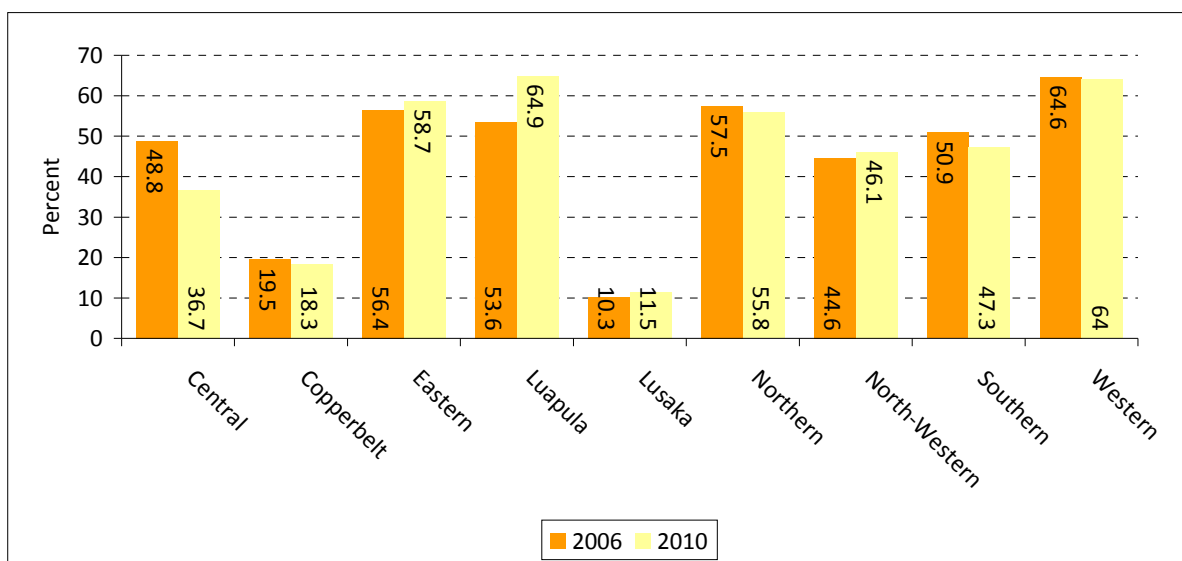
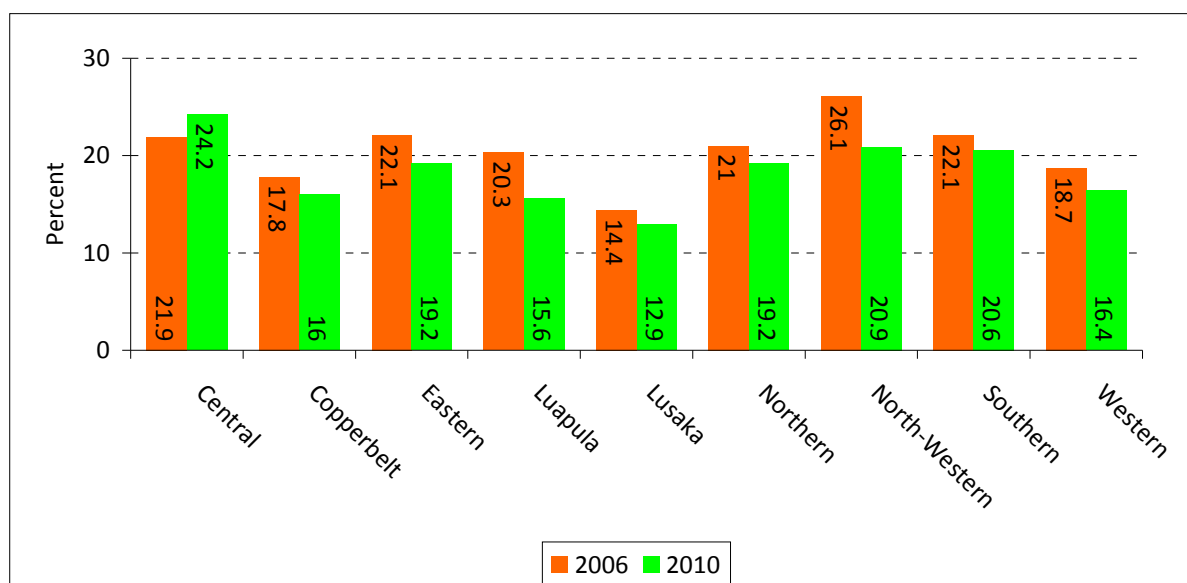


Figure 12.7 shows the distribution of moderate poverty by province during the period 2006-2010. This figure reveals that moderate poverty has dropped between 2006 and 2010 across all the provinces except for Central Province. It is important to note that the observed reduction in moderate poverty between 2006 and 2010 can be attributed to an increase in the proportion of the extremely poor and/or an increase in the non-poor. However, the situation for Central Province indicates that some people could have exited extreme levels of poverty by virtue of meeting the cost of the minimum food basket during the period under review.

Figure 12.7: Changes in moderate poverty by province, 2006-2010, Zambia



12.10.4. Incidence of poverty by stratum

During the 2006 and 2010 LCMS, all households were explicitly stratified into groups based on the scale of their agricultural activities and type of residential area. Rural households were in this case divided into small scale holders, medium scale farming households, large scale farming households and non-agricultural households. Conversely, urban households were classified based on the local authorities' classification of residential areas, which is mainly determined by the degree of servicing of the area with paved roads, water and sanitation, plot size and population density.

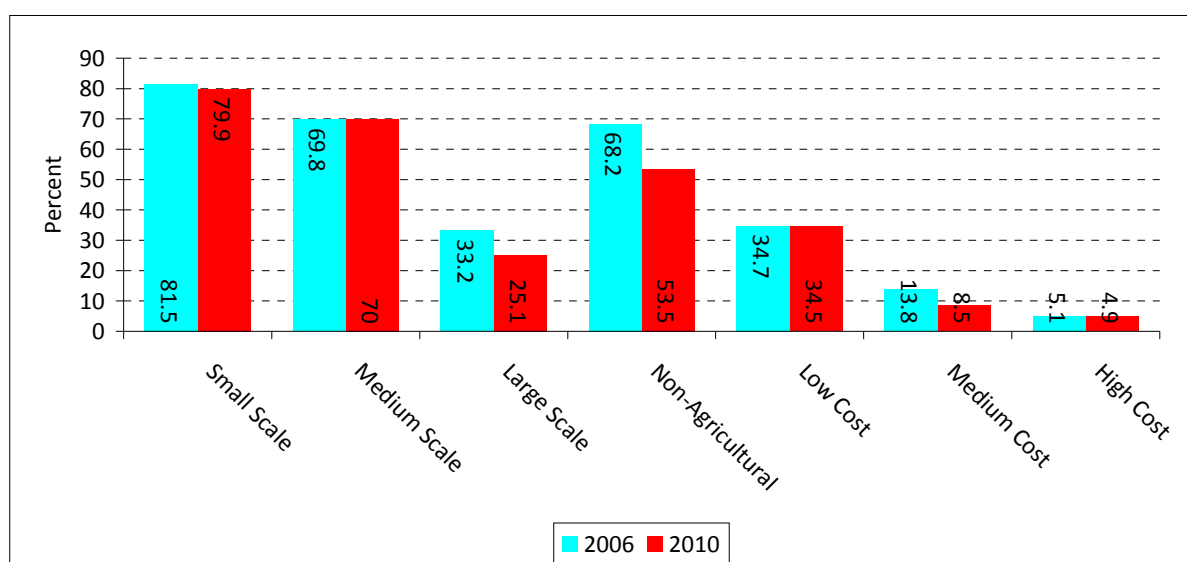
This stratification is motivated by the understanding that poverty estimates at the aggregate level tend to mask a lot of heterogeneity at the lower levels. The incidence of poverty at the subgroup level might even be higher than the overall poverty rate for rural or urban areas alike. Indeed, the rate of poverty among small scale and low cost households is extremely high compared to, say, among the large scale and high cost households of rural and urban areas respectively.

Figure 12.8 shows the incidence of poverty among individuals in various strata. Results in the figure show that, in rural areas, the incidence of poverty was generally higher among small scale farmers, followed by medium scale farmers and non-agricultural households. The incidence of poverty was lowest among large scale farmers. In the case of urban areas higher levels of poverty were observed among households residing in low cost areas. The rate of poverty was lowest among households residing in high cost areas.

Results further reveal that the incidence of poverty barely changed among small scale farmers between 2006 and 2010, from 81.5 to 79.9 per cent, while it remained almost static among medium scale farmers, at about 70 per cent. However, the rate of poverty dropped quite drastically among non-agricultural and large scale farming households, from 68.2 to 53.5 per cent and from 33.2 to 25.1 per cent respectively. In urban areas, though, the incidence of poverty barely changed among households residing in low cost and high cost areas, almost remaining at the 2006 level of about 35 and 5 per cent respectively. On the other hand, households in medium cost areas experienced quite significant poverty reduction of about 5 percentage points during the same period, from 13.8 to 8.5 per cent.

These results demonstrate that there is a lot more that needs to be done in order to reduce poverty among small and medium scale farming households found in rural areas. In urban areas, more poverty reduction efforts should be targeted at households residing in low cost areas.

Figure 12.8: Changes in overall poverty across strata, 2006-2010, Zambia



It is important to note that overall poverty consists of extreme and moderate poverty. Figure 12.9 shows the incidence of extreme poverty by stratum. Results in the figure reveal that the levels of extreme poverty were highest among the rural small scale followed by medium scale farmers. Between 2006 and 2010, nearly 60 per cent of the small scale farmers could not afford the cost of a basic food basket (i.e. were extremely poor). During the same period, over 40 per cent of the medium scale farmers were afflicted by extreme poverty. The levels of extreme poverty were also high among non-agricultural households found in rural areas and least among large scale farmers. Results further show that the proportion of the extremely poor small scale farmers remained at the 2006 level of 59.7 per cent during the period under review, while that of the medium scale farmers increased from 44.9 to 48.2 per cent during the same period. Notably, levels of extreme poverty barely changed among large scale farmers, while non-agricultural households experienced some drastic reduction in extreme poverty, from 46.9 to 34.9 per cent.

Conversely, the majority of urban households appear to have evaded extreme levels of poverty during the period under review. Results show that extreme poverty in urban areas was more prevalent among households residing in low cost areas than among those residing in medium and high cost areas. The incidence of extreme poverty is almost non-existent in high cost areas, where the observed figure of less than 2 per cent probably relates to house servants, maids and other casual workers who happen to be residing in these areas. It is clear from the figure that households residing in low cost and high cost areas experienced some marginal increase in extreme poverty levels, while those found in medium cost areas experienced some decline.

These findings clearly indicate that the problem of extreme poverty is more pronounced in rural areas than in urban areas and that it is more common among the small scale and medium scale farmers. Results also show that a significant proportion of households in low cost areas have remained victims of extreme poverty since 2006.

Figure 12.9: Changes in extreme poverty across strata, 2006-2010, Zambia

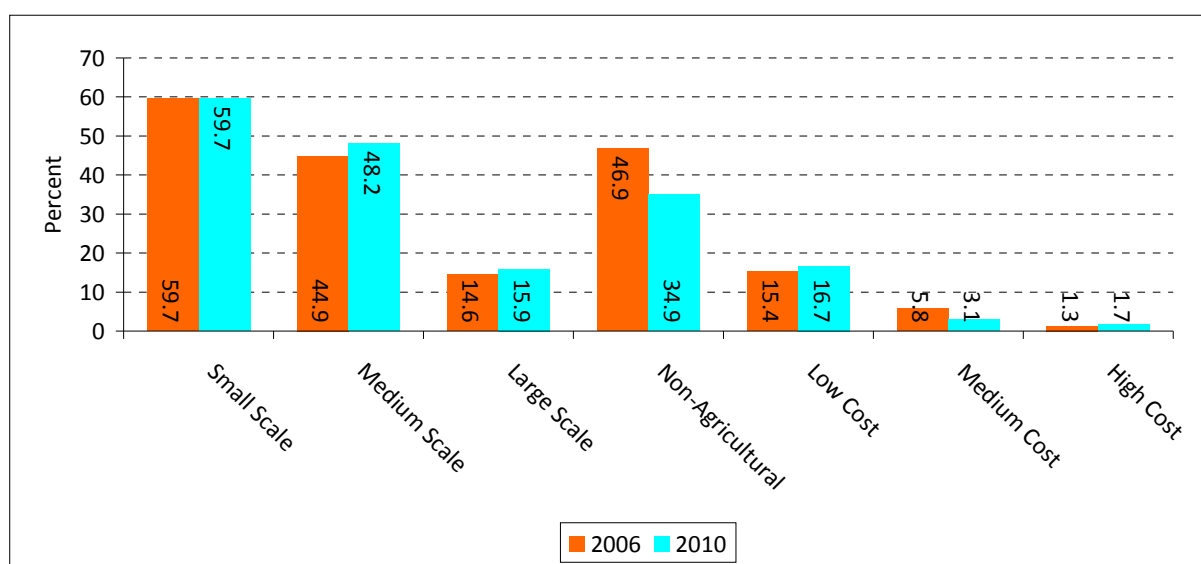
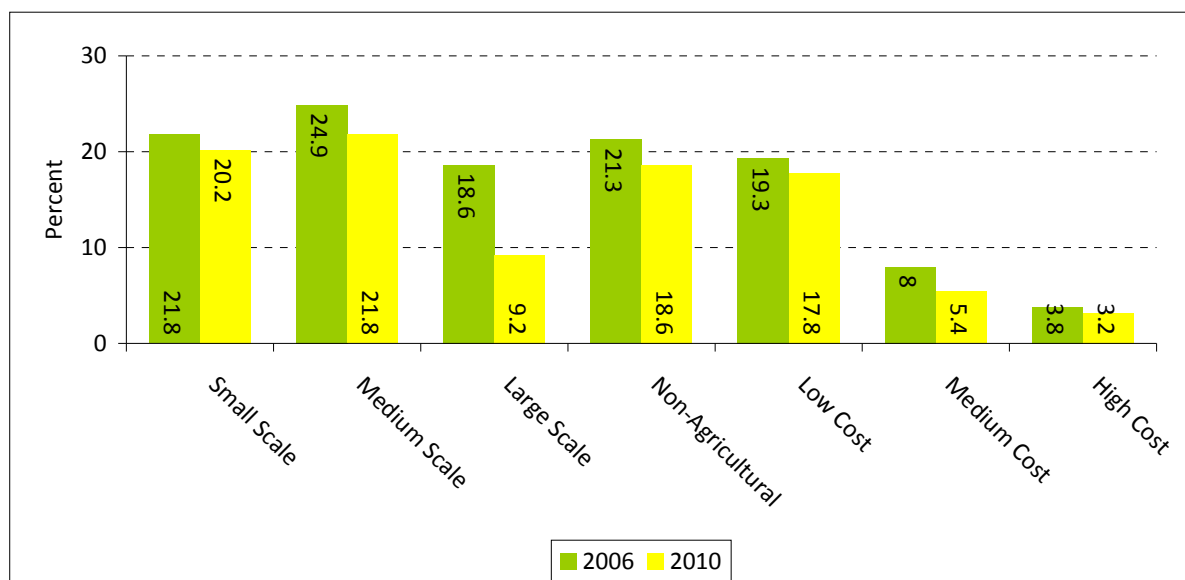


Figure 12.10 shows the incidence of moderate poverty by stratum. The figure clearly shows high levels of moderate poverty among medium scale followed by small scale and non-agricultural rural households. Levels of moderate poverty were also high among urban households residing in low cost areas. Results reveal some notable declines in moderate poverty across all strata, especially among large scale farmers.

Figure 12.10: Changes in moderate poverty across strata, 2006-2010, Zambia



12.11. Poverty and household characteristics

A number of studies including poverty mapping have shown strong correlation between incidence of poverty and various household characteristics, such as the size of the household, age, sex, education and economic activity status of the household head. A large number of households have become increasingly vulnerable to poverty due to many factors, such as inadequate social security or lack of old age social security scheme altogether, loss of breadwinner especially during the advent of HIV/AIDS, high dependency ratio or large families as a result of the orphan explosion, poor job opportunities as a result of poor education background, and widespread unemployment. Indeed, many studies have also revealed that the majority of females attain their household headship as a result of inadvertent loss of a spouse to death or divorce, who, in many instances, turn out to have been the breadwinner. This section looks at how poverty varies by household size, sex, age, education and economic activity of the household head. Results on the relationship between poverty and various household characteristics are summarised in Tables 12.4 and 12.5 below.

Table 12.4: Distribution of the population by overall and extreme poverty, household characteristics and rural/urban, 2006-2010, Zambia

Household characteristics	2006						2010					
	Total		Rural		Urban		Total		Rural		Urban	
	Overall	Extreme	Overall	Extreme	Overall	Extreme	Overall	Extreme	Overall	Extreme	Overall	Extreme
Age												
15-24	57.6	33.6	69.1	41.3	20.3	8.6	55.0	29.4	66.5	35.9	15.8	6.8
25-34	56.4	36.9	75.2	52.3	19.7	6.6	53.2	34.1	70.3	47.6	21.3	8.8
35-44	60.6	40.7	81.4	59.0	27.8	11.9	60.0	43.1	79.1	60.8	26.3	12.0
45-54	64.7	45.8	83.1	63.7	32.8	14.7	63.6	46.9	81.9	64.9	29.2	13.2
55-64	69.1	46.2	84.7	60.7	40.8	20.0	65.5	46.5	83.1	62.2	35.2	19.6
65+	79.3	60.0	86.1	68.7	56.0	30.1	72.2	52.3	83.2	61.8	41.9	24.8
Household size												
1-2	39.4	22.0	56.3	32.7	10.5	3.7	30.2	13.2	45.0	20.2	7.6	2.5
3-4	54.1	33.9	73.6	48.4	17.5	6.6	49.6	29.5	67.7	42.4	18.1	6.9
5-6	64.0	43.8	81.7	60.0	28.8	11.6	59.5	41.3	78.2	57.9	25.9	11.4
7-8	66.2	47.4	83.2	63.7	34.7	17.2	68.0	49.2	83.5	64.1	35.1	17.7
9+	70.9	49.2	87.0	66.0	42.0	19.0	69.4	53.8	85.6	70.1	35.6	19.4

Table 12.5: Distribution of the population by overall and extreme poverty, education and employment status of household head and rural/urban, 2010, Zambia

Household characteristics	2010					
	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Overall poverty	Extreme poverty	Overall poverty	Extreme poverty	Overall poverty	Extreme poverty
Education level of head						
No education	83.5	64.2	88.4	69.9	55.6	31.5
Primary	79.3	58.7	84.6	64.5	53.8	31.0
Secondary	48.8	29.7	70.8	48.3	25.1	9.7
Tertiary	11.0	5.1	27.6	14.3	3.3	0.9
Not stated	70.0	59.2	89.4	77.4	11.0	3.9
Employment status						
Wage employees	25.3	12.6	46.1	27.9	15.2	5.1
Self-employed	42.0	23.5	65.2	41.1	30.6	14.8
Farming/fishing/forestry	82.4	62.1	84.0	63.8	56.4	33.6
Unpaid/piece worker	67.4	45.0	80.3	64.4	59.2	32.5
Unemployed	54.5	30.5	83.9	61.2	46.3	22.0
Inactive	43.2	28.6	79.6	59.2	26.9	14.9
Not stated	52.7	24.0	92.7	41.1	34.5	16.2

12.11.1. Poverty and sex of household head

Results from the survey clearly exhibit higher poverty levels among the population found in female than male headed households particularly in 2006. In 2006, headcount poverty among male headed households was estimated at 61.7 per cent compared to 67.4 per cent among female headed households. The same pattern is revealed when it comes to the incidence of extreme poverty, where it was more pronounced in female than in male headed households. In 2006, nearly half of the individuals headed by female household heads were facing extreme levels of poverty compared to 41 per cent for those found in male headed households. These results clearly show that the majority of the poor cannot even afford the cost of a basic food basket, especially those found in female headed households.

Also notable from the results in Figure 12.11 is the drastic decline in headcount poverty among female headed households, from 67.4 per cent in 2006 to 62.4 per cent in 2010. Conversely, overall poverty marginally declined among male headed households during the same period, from 61.7 to 60.1 per cent. Results further reveal that the observed decline in overall poverty among female headed households was mainly on account of a reduction in extreme levels of poverty, from 49.8 to 44.4 per cent. Results further show declines in moderate poverty across all household types of over 2 per cent during the same period.

Figure 12.11: Poverty status and sex of household head, 2006-2010, Zambia

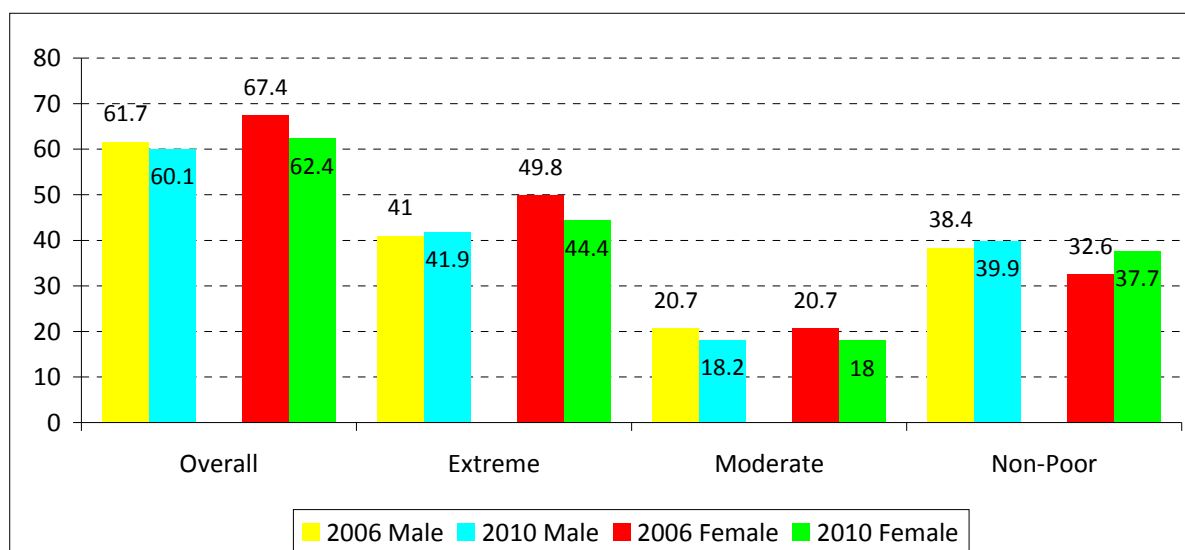


Figure 12.12 shows the distribution of rural population by poverty status and sex of household head. The figure exhibits higher levels of poverty in rural areas among female than male headed households. In 2006, headcount poverty among rural households headed by females was as high as 84.5 per cent compared to 79.4 per cent for male headed households. In 2010, the same pattern was observed, with estimated overall poverty rates of 77.5 and 79.8 per cent for male and female headed households respectively. Results in the figure also show that the majority of the population were afflicted by extreme levels of poverty especially in female headed households.

Results further show that headcount/overall poverty declined between 2006 and 2010 especially among female headed households. During this period, poverty levels dropped approximately by 2 and 5 percentage points among male and female headed households, from 79.4 to 77.5 per cent and 84.5 to 79.8 per cent respectively. Notable from Figure 12.12 is the drastic decline in extreme poverty among female headed households as compared to a marginal increase of the same among male headed households. In terms of moderate poverty, male headed households recorded a decline, while female headed households experienced some increase in moderate poverty.

Figure 12.12: Rural poverty distribution by sex of household head, 2006-2010, Zambia

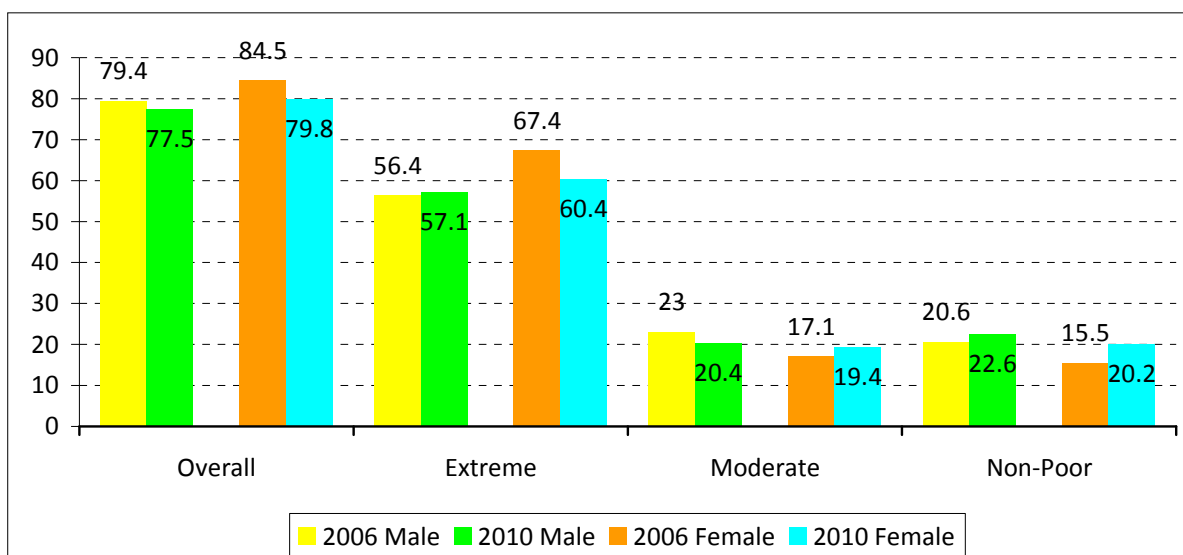
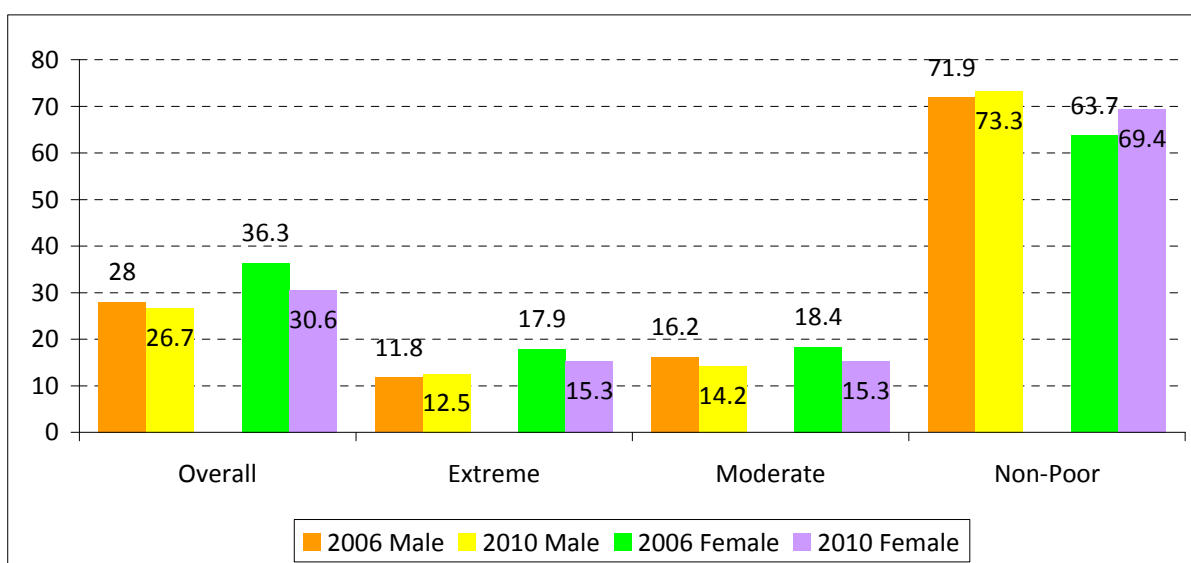


Figure 12.13 shows the distribution of urban population by poverty status and sex of household head. Results in the figure clearly reveal higher levels of poverty among female than male headed households particularly in 2006. In 2006, only 28 and 36.3 per cent of the population found in male and female headed households were poor. The levels of poverty declined a bit in 2010 to 26.7 and 30.6 per cent for male and female headed households respectively.

It is, therefore, clear from Figures 12.12 and 12.13 that poverty in Zambia is indeed more of a rural than an urban phenomenon. What comes out of this analysis is that more than half of the rural population suffer from extreme levels of poverty, as compared to less than 20 per cent of their urban counterparts.

Figure 12.13: Urban poverty distribution by sex of household head, 2006-2010, Zambia



12.11.2. Poverty by household size and age of household head

Figures 12.14 and 12.15 show 2006 and 2010 poverty levels by age of household head and rural/urban. Both figures show a progressive increase in poverty as the age of the household head increases. For instance, the rate of poverty among households headed by youthful persons (15-34 years) was much lower (less than 60 per cent) compared to households headed by elderly persons (55 years and above), which was over 70 per cent. In fact, the rate of poverty was highest among rural households headed by elderly persons, over 80 per cent, compared to that observed among similar households in urban areas, which was way below 60 per cent.

Figure 12.14: Headcount poverty by age of household head and rural/urban, 2006, Zambia

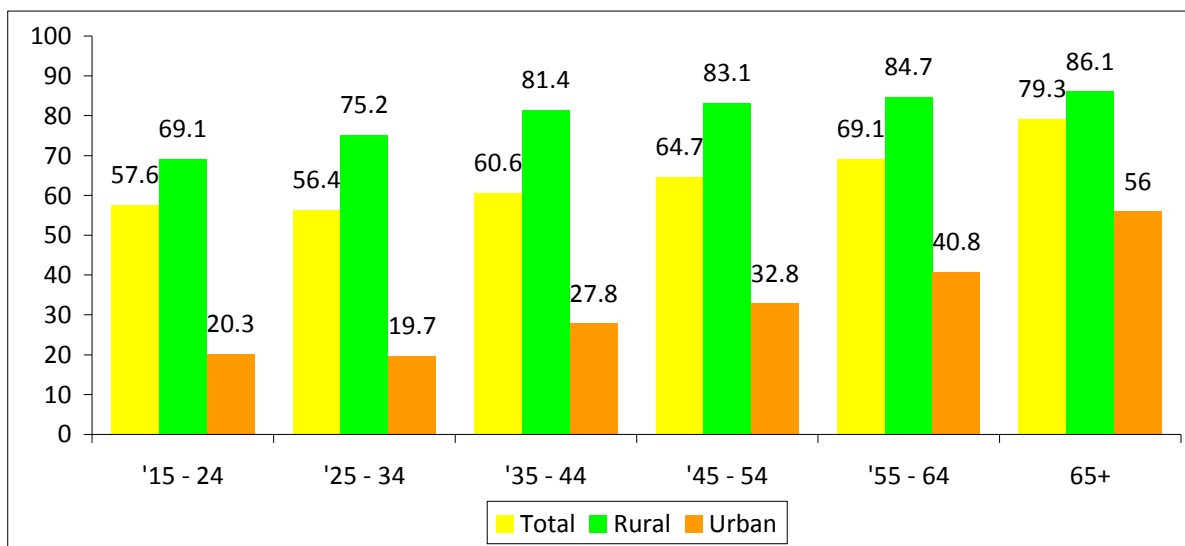


Figure 12.15: Headcount poverty by age of household head and rural/urban, 2010, Zambia

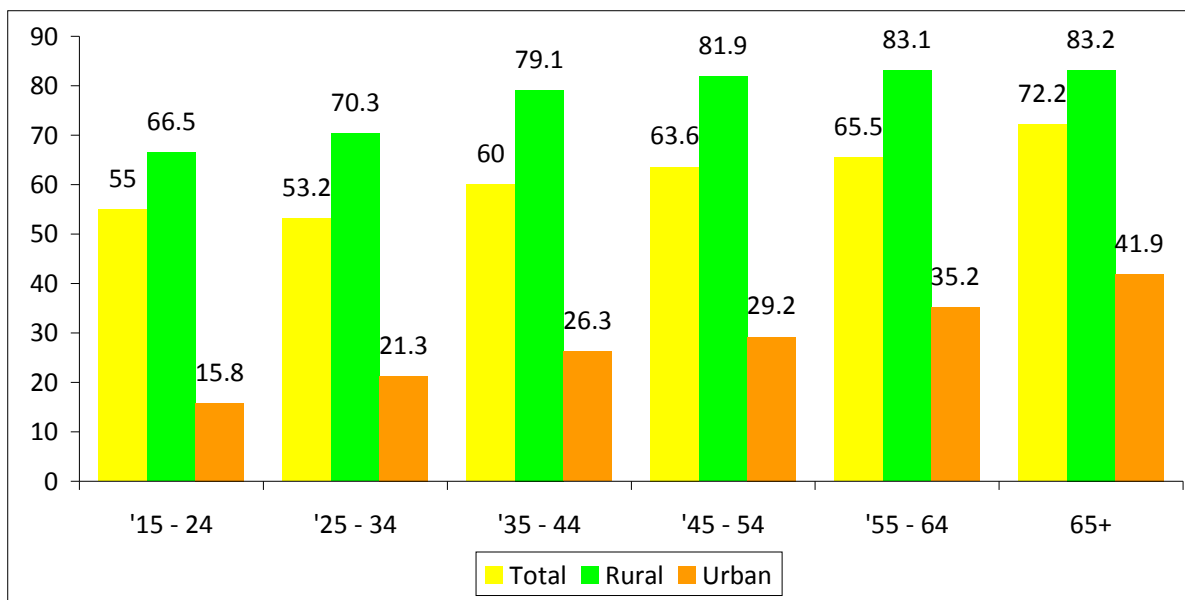
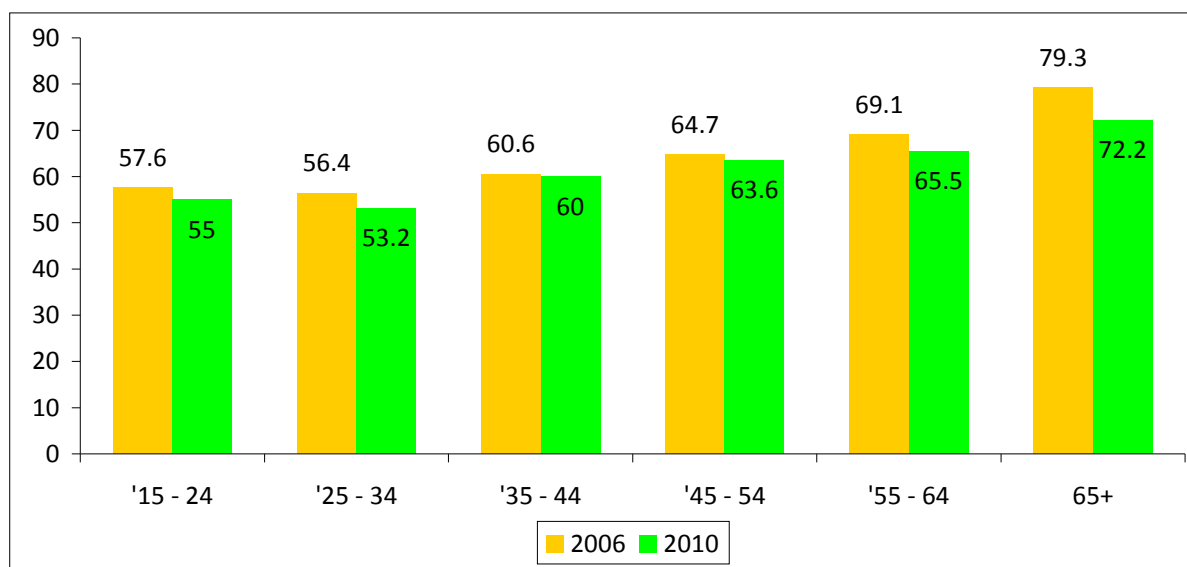


Figure 12.16 shows changes in poverty levels between 2006 and 2010. Results show a decline in the rate of poverty across all age groups. Significant poverty reductions were observed among households headed by persons aged between 15 and 34 years as well as among households headed by persons aged 55 years and above.

These results show that poverty increases with age of the household head. This analysis has also revealed that the problem of poverty is more rife among households headed by elderly persons in rural than in urban areas. These findings clearly dictate that some old age social protection scheme is put in place to help mitigate individuals' susceptibility to poverty as they grow older.

Figure 12.16: Headcount poverty by age of household head, 2006-2010, Zambia



12.11.3 Poverty and household size

Figures 12.17 and 12.18 show 2006 and 2010 poverty levels by household size and rural/urban. Both figures reveal higher levels of poverty in rural than in urban parts of the country. The results also exhibit a positive relationship between poverty and household, with the rate of poverty increasing as the size of the household rises. The figures also show that poverty levels had reduced across all household sizes except for those with 7-8 members.

Figure 12.17: Headcount poverty by age of household head and rural/urban, 2006, Zambia

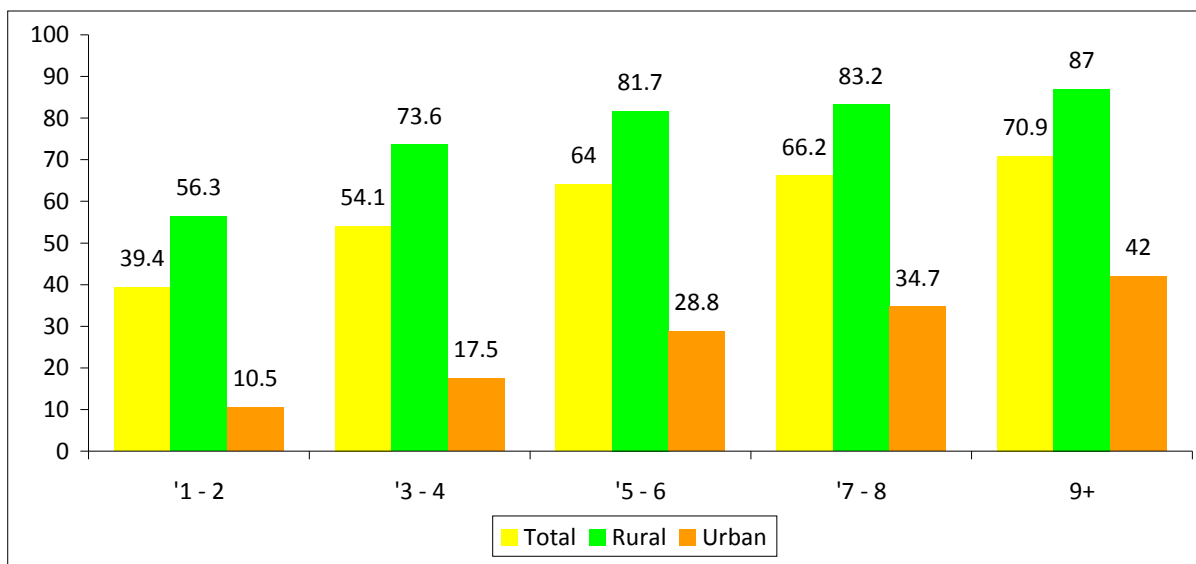


Figure 12.18: Headcount poverty by age of household head and rural/urban, 2010, Zambia

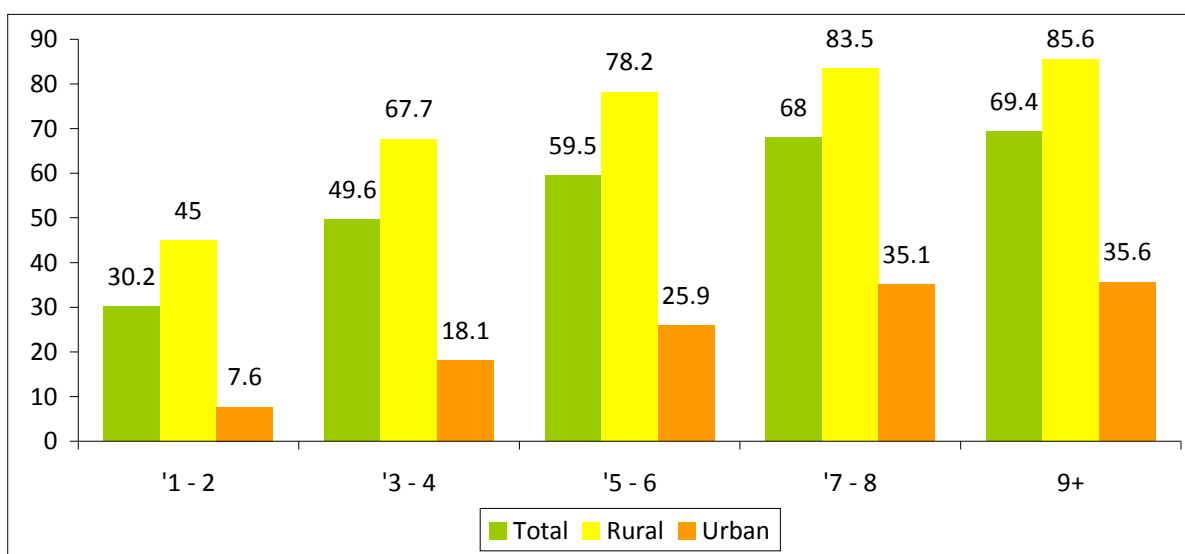
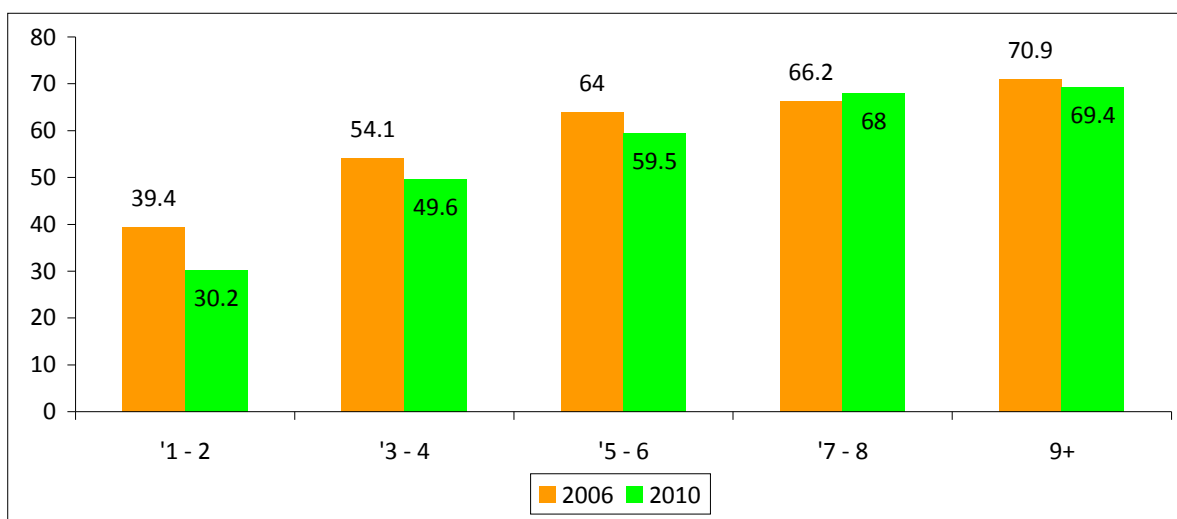


Figure 12.19 shows the incidence of poverty by household size. The figure reveals a steady increase in the rate of poverty as the size of the household increases from one to more than nine members. Between 2006 and 2010, smaller households recorded a reduction in poverty compared to larger families, which only recorded marginal declines. By 2010, poverty levels for larger households of more than six individuals were still over 60 per cent. On the other hand, the rate of poverty for 3-4 member households was estimated at 49.6 per cent.

Figure 12.19: Headcount poverty by size of household and rural/urban, 2006-2010, Zambia



12.11.4 Poverty and education level of household head

Education definitely plays a fundamental role in people's livelihoods. Figure 12.20 shows the levels of headcount poverty by level of education attained by the head of household. The figure clearly reveals an inverse relationship between the level of education attained and the poverty rate. The figure shows a progressive decline in the rate of poverty as a person's education level increases. Poverty is very much inconspicuous especially among urban households headed by individuals with tertiary education. Notable also from the results below is the little difference that primary education makes on poverty when compared to those with no education background.

Figure 12.20: Headcount poverty by education level of head and rural/urban, 2010, Zambia

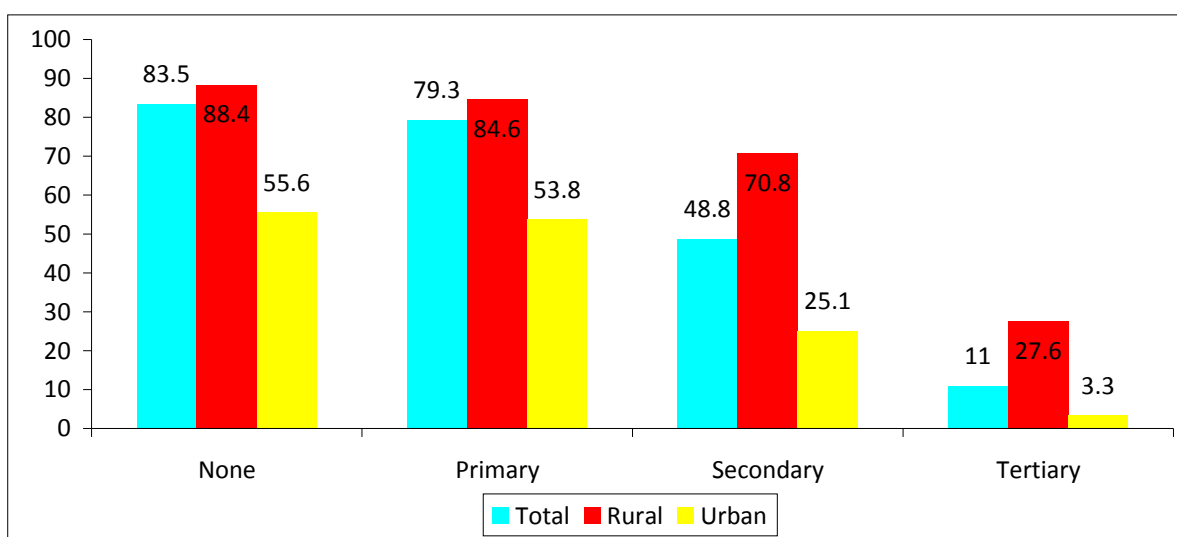
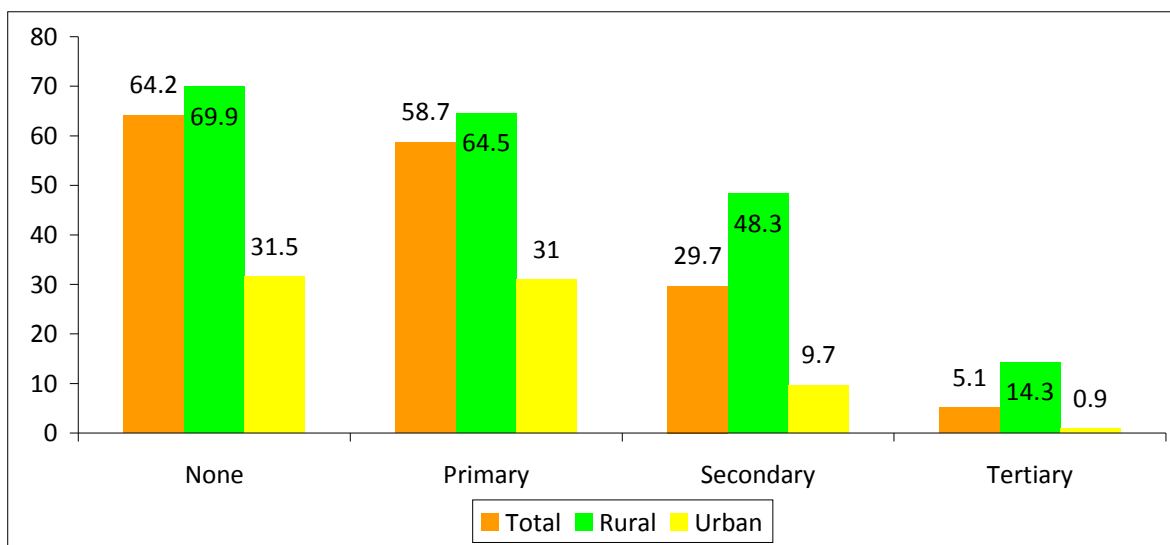


Figure 12.21 exhibits the same pattern that was observed in the case of overall poverty. The rate of extreme poverty progressively declines as a person's education background becomes richer and higher. The proportion of the extremely poor in the no education category was almost twice that under the secondary education category. Extreme poverty is almost non-existent among the tertiary education category.

Figure 12.21: Extreme poverty by education level of head and rural/urban, 2010, Zambia



12.11.5 Poverty and employment status of household head

Figure 12.22 shows the levels of poverty by employment status. Results clearly indicate high levels of poverty of more than 80 per cent among rural farmers, unemployed and unpaid workers. In urban areas, unpaid/piece workers followed by farmers and the unemployed are more likely to be impoverished than wage earners and self-employed persons.

Figure 12.22: Headcount poverty by employment status of head and rural/urban, 2010, Zambia

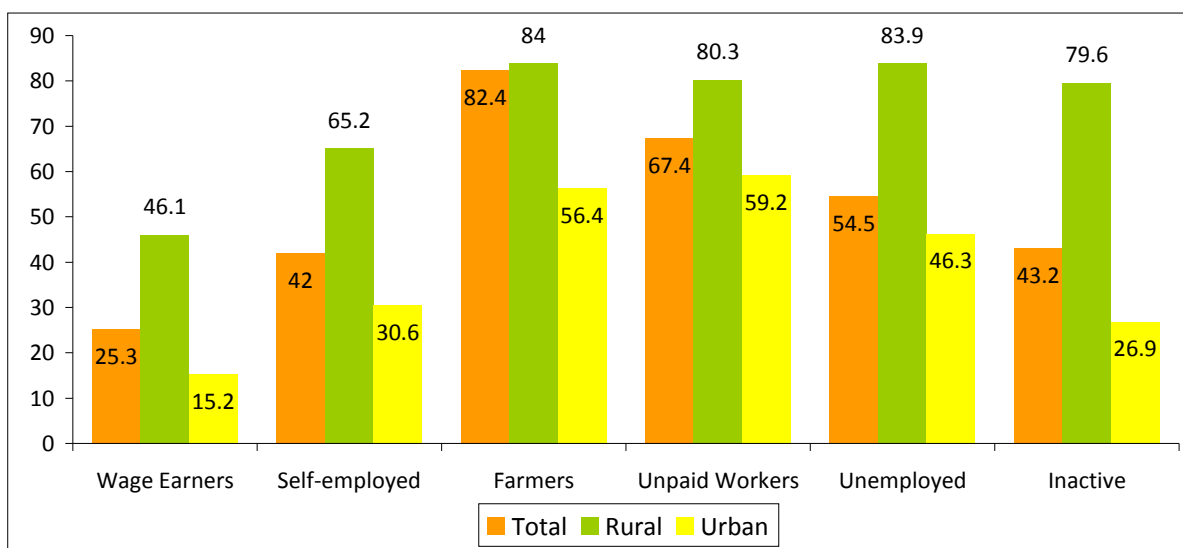
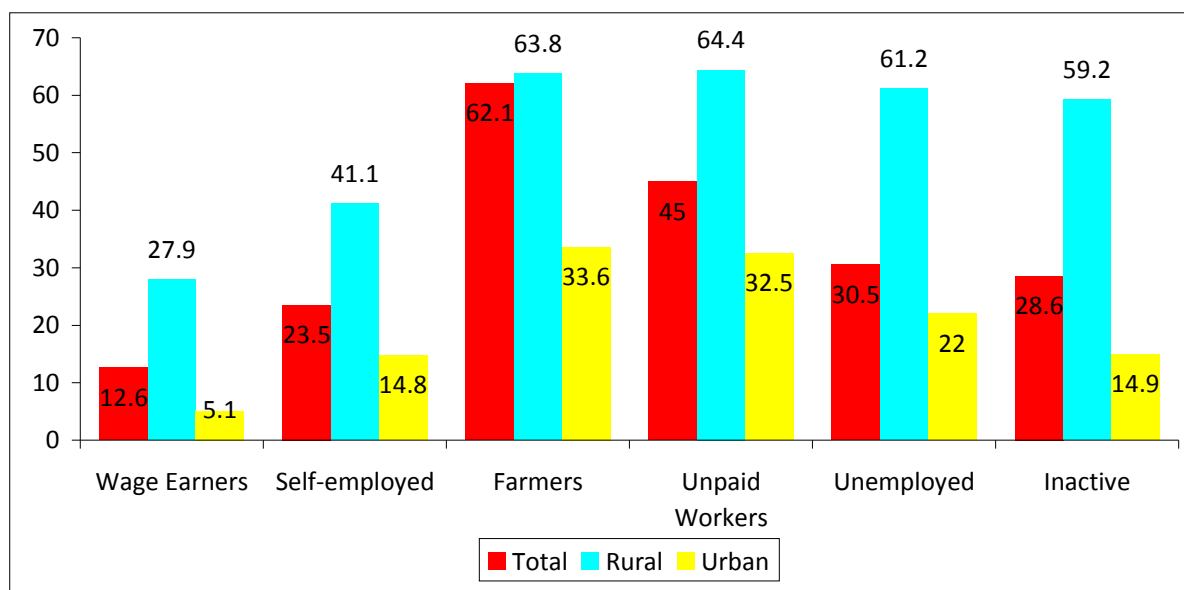


Figure 12.23 shows the levels of extreme poverty by employment status in 2010. High levels of extreme poverty of more than 60 per cent were observed among unpaid workers, farmers and unemployed persons. Extreme poverty was also common among the inactive population in rural areas. In urban areas, over 30 per cent of the farmers, unpaid workers and unemployed were extremely poor. Results reveal that wage employment as well as self-employment provides some insurance from poverty especially in urban areas.

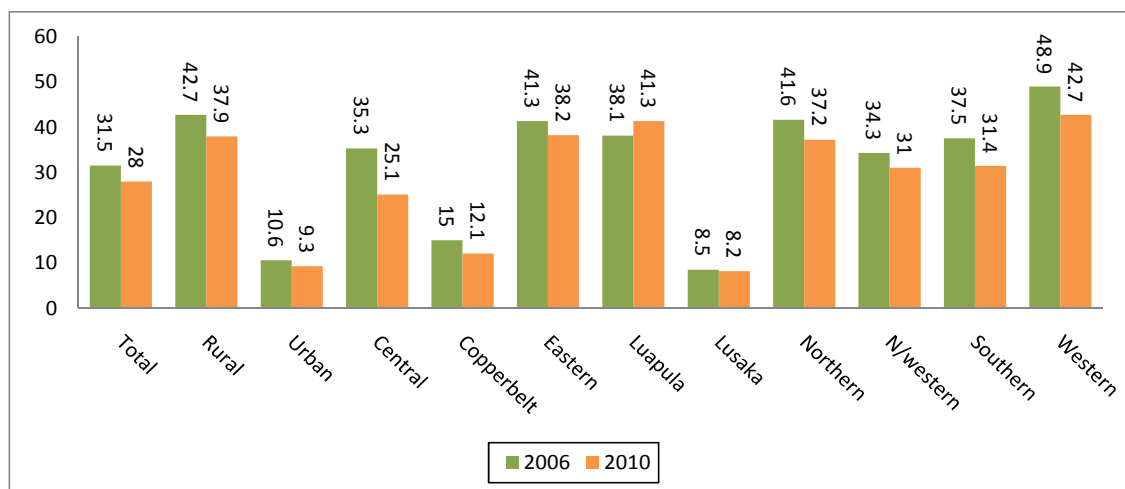
Figure 12.23: Extreme poverty by employment status of head and rural/urban, 2010, Zambia



12.12. The Poverty Gap Ratio

Another welfare indicator that has gained prominence in contemporary poverty analysis is the Poverty Depth Ratio, which is also known as the Per Capita Aggregate Poverty Gap Ratio. This indicator not only identifies the poor but also shows us how far below the poverty line the poor are. It also gives an indication of the required resources if all the poor were to be brought just on to the poverty line. The wider the poverty gap the fatter the required poverty reduction resource envelope. Results from the 2006 and 2010 LCMs reveal that the Poverty Gap Ratio has remained much wider in rural than in urban areas. Poverty has remained much deeper in Western, followed by Luapula, Eastern and Northern Provinces. Results clearly show that, since 2006, the depth of poverty has progressively been reducing from 31.5 per cent to 28 per cent. The reduction in the poverty gap was more pronounced in rural than in urban areas, from 42.7 to 37.9 per cent and from 10.6 to 9.3 per cent respectively. Furthermore, with the exception of Luapula Province, all the remaining provinces registered some decline in the Poverty Gap Ratio, especially Central, Western and Northern Provinces.

Figure 12.24: Poverty Gap Ratio by province and rural/urban, 2006-2010, Zambia



12.13. Contribution to total poverty

Figures 12.25 and 12.26 show the contribution of households to overall poverty by rural/urban and province. Results reveal that the rural population contributed 84 per cent towards overall headcount poverty, while the urban population only contributed 16 per cent. Disaggregating across the provinces shows that 18 per cent of the total poor were from Eastern Province, followed by Northern Province at 16 per cent and Southern Province at 15 per cent. Central, Luapula and Western Provinces were also associated with higher contributions to total poverty of about 10-11 per cent. The contribution to overall poverty for the remaining provinces was less than 10 per cent. Notably, despite having a huge population share, Lusaka Province had recorded the lowest contribution of 5 per cent, just as much as the contribution for North-Western, which stood at 6 per cent.

Figure 12.25: Residential contribution to poverty by rural/urban, 2010, Zambia

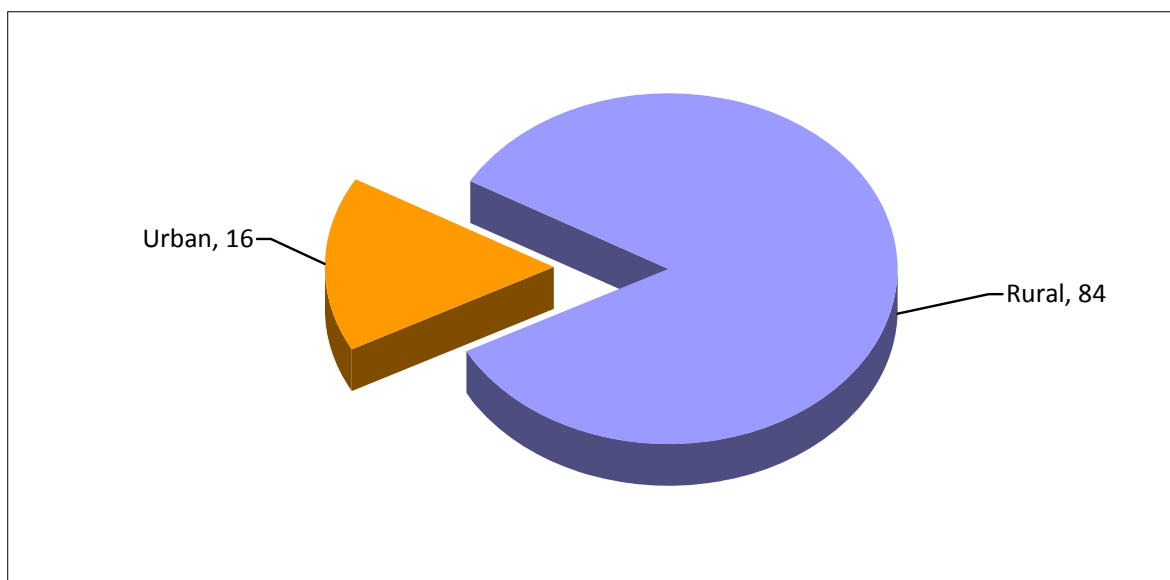
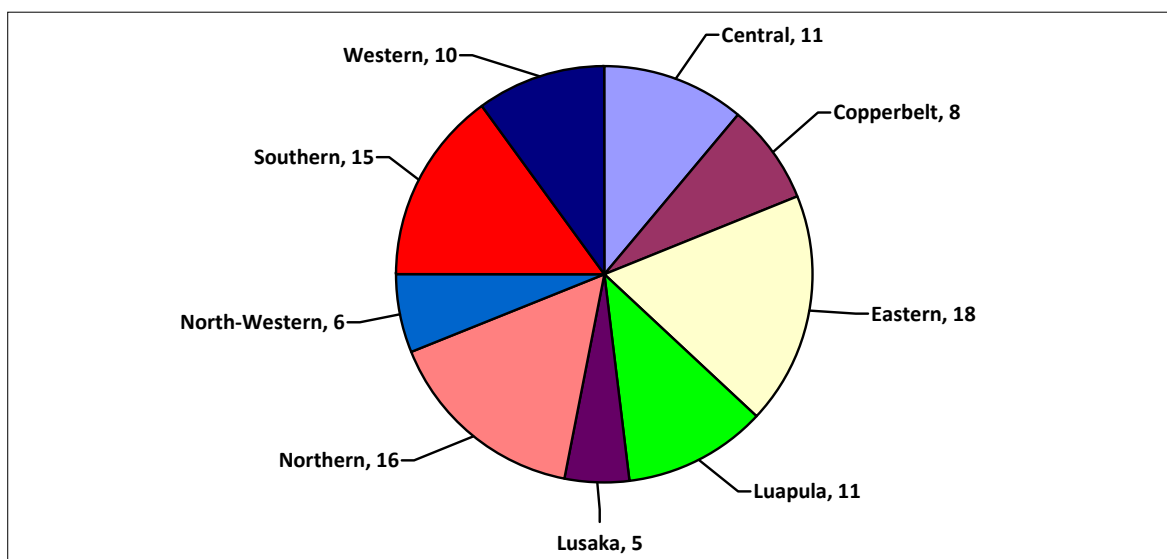


Figure 12.26: Provincial contribution to poverty by provinces, 2010, Zambia



12.14. Changes in expenditure inequality

12.14.1. The Gini Coefficient as a measure of inequality

Zambia has one of the highest inequality indexes in Sub-Saharan Africa. This is partly due to the huge gap that exists between the rural and urban areas of the country. Much of the gainful economic activities in the country are concentrated along the line of rail, specifically in the highly urbanised Copperbelt and Lusaka Provinces. The rest of the country is fairly underdeveloped and its labour is mainly dependent on subsistence agriculture. Therefore, the high expenditure inequality index of over 50 per cent, as measured by the Gini coefficient, does not come as a surprise because the gap between the rich and the poor has remained quite wide (income inequality is covered in Chapter 10). The main problem that high expenditure inequality causes in the development agenda of poverty reduction is that it erodes all the gains that are associated with income or economic growth. Therefore, in order for economic growth to be good for the poor, it should be accompanied by progressive redistribution of income in favour of the poor.

There are several measures of inequality that have been seen in action over the last four decades. Nevertheless, the most widely used measure of inequality is the Gini coefficient (G). This report has settled for the Gini coefficient because it is one of the direct measures of expenditure differences that pass the Pigou-Dalton transfer condition. The Pigou-Dalton transfer condition requires that the Gini coefficient reduces whenever there is a transfer from a richer person to a poorer person (Walters, 2008).

Mathematically, the Gini coefficient is about one half of the relative mean difference, which is defined as the arithmetic average of the absolute values of differences between all pairs of income. This study has used this definition when computing the Gini coefficient using the Statistical Analysis System (SAS).

The formulae for the Gini coefficient can be presented as follows (Walters, 2008):

$$G = \left(\frac{1}{2} n^2 \mu \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n |y_i - y_j| \right)$$

Where:

G = the Gini coefficient

n = the number of persons in a distribution

μ = average adult equivalent expenditure

$|y_i - y_j|$ = absolute difference in adult equivalent expenditure.

Using the above formula, the Gini coefficients have been computed at regional as well as at rural/urban levels.

Furthermore, the Gini coefficient, as a measure of inequality, can be derived directly from the surface areas of the Lorenz curve. In this case, it is simply the ratio of the area between the line of complete equality and the emerging Lorenz curve, when cumulative proportionate incomes are plotted against the cumulative proportionate population. Hence the Gini coefficient is given by:

$$G = A / (A+B)$$

The Gini coefficient always ranges from 0 to 1. A coefficient of 0 represents total equality in consumption distribution, while a coefficient of 1 represents total inequality. A coefficient such as 0.66 can be considered to represent a high incidence of inequality in income distribution, while a coefficient such as 0.15 represents a more equitable income distribution.

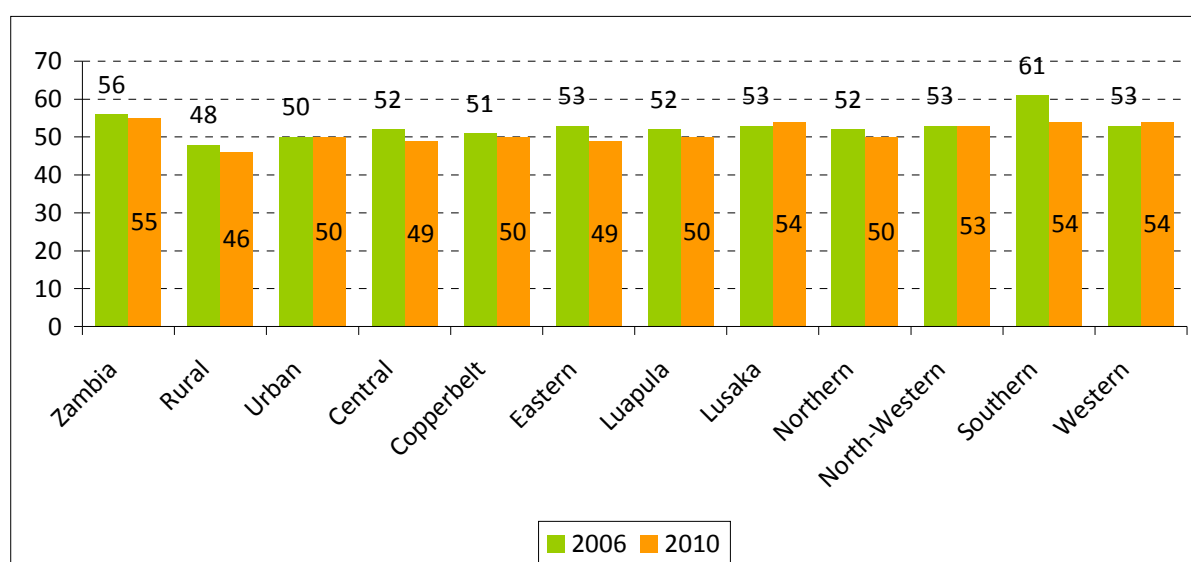
12.14.2. Inequality results based on per capita expenditure Gini coefficient

Table 12.6 and Figure 12.27 show trends in the level of inequality as measured using the Gini coefficient. This report opted to use per capita household expenditure as opposed to per adult equivalent expenditure. Overall, the level of inequality is still very high in Zambia. Between 2006 and 2010, the Gini coefficient was over 50 per cent, an indication that expenditure has continued to be unevenly distributed among the population. For instance, the 2010 results further show that expenditure inequalities were more pronounced in urban areas, at 50 per cent, than in rural areas, at 46 per cent.

At national level, expenditure inequality slightly reduced from 56 per cent in 2006 to 55 per cent in 2010. Whereas inequality reduced in rural areas from 48 to 46 per cent, it remained at the 2006 level of 50 per cent in urban areas. Lusaka and Western Provinces recorded marginal increases in inequality, whereas North-Western Province maintained the 2006 level. The remaining provinces recorded some decline in inequality during the period 2006-2010.

Table 12.6: Gini expenditure inequality by rural/urban and province, 2010, Zambia

	2006	2010
All Zambia	0.56	0.55
Rural/Urban		
Rural	0.48	0.46
Urban	0.50	0.50
Province		
Central	0.52	0.49
Copperbelt	0.51	0.50
Eastern	0.53	0.49
Luapula	0.52	0.50
Lusaka	0.53	0.54
Northern	0.52	0.50
North-Western	0.53	0.53
Southern	0.61	0.54
Western	0.53	0.54

Figure 12.27: Gini coefficients by rural/urban and province, 2006-2010, Zambia

12.15. Conclusion

In conclusion, the current poverty analysis clearly indicates that poverty levels in Zambia are still very high despite recording some decline between 2006 and 2010. It is clear from these findings that poverty has continued to be more of a rural than an urban phenomenon. This is more the case in the predominantly rural provinces such as Luapula, Western, Eastern and Northern Provinces. The majority of the poor have continued to face extreme levels of poverty particularly in rural parts of the country. Households headed by females are more likely to be impoverished than their male counterparts. Levels of poverty are more likely to be higher among households that are headed by elderly persons. Education and wage employment reduces the risk of becoming poor. Furthermore, the Poverty Gap Ratio in rural areas, especially in remote provinces, has continued to be wide despite recording some reduction over time. The level of expenditure inequality is very high especially in urban areas.

Finally, these results indicate that the country requires more effort towards poverty reduction especially in the rural parts of the remote provinces. The limitations in poverty measurements are shown in the index.

SELF-ASSESSED POVERTY AND COPING STRATEGIES

13.1 Introduction

Poverty is generally measured based on either money metric measures using data on income or household expenditure, or measured based on ownership of assets, both productive and household. However, these measurements do not reflect the different dimensions and characteristics of poverty according to people's perceptions. The 2010 LCMS collected information on self-assessed poverty, a subjective measure of poverty based on the perception of the household. Households were asked to specify their poverty status across three possible categories, *Very Poor*, *Moderately Poor* or *Non-Poor*. This information is meant to complement other measures of poverty, obtained using money metric measures, and provide some context to the overall picture of poverty in Zambia.

Households were also asked to indicate how they cope in times of economic hardship. The coping strategies employed by households will help to paint a picture of the vulnerability to poverty.

This section discusses the results of the survey pertaining to:

- *Self-assessed poverty status of households*
- *Reasons for households' perceived poverty status*
- *Household welfare comparisons*
- *Average number of meals consumed by a household in a day*
- *Household coping strategies.*

13.2. Self-assessed poverty

Table 13.1 shows self-assessed poverty status, disaggregated by sex of head, residence, stratum and province.

The table shows that the proportion of households who regarded themselves as either very poor (38 per cent) or moderately poor (47 per cent) have declined since 2006. The proportion of households who considered themselves as very poor and moderately poor in 2006 was 37 and 51 per cent respectively.

Rural/urban analysis shows that though rural and urban households have seen improvements in levels of self-assessed poverty, the improvement appears to be greater for urban households. The proportion of urban households considering themselves as non-poor has increased, by 8 percentage points since 2006, to 25 per cent in 2010. In rural households, this increased by only 3 percentage points, to 9 per cent in 2010.

Provincial analysis indicates that Western Province has the highest proportion of households who consider themselves very poor at 57 per cent in 2010, though this is a slight decline of 4 percentage points since 2006. Most households in Eastern Province also considered themselves to be very poor, at 54 per cent in 2010, an increase from 48 per cent in 2006. Lusaka and Copperbelt Provinces have the highest proportion of households

who considered themselves non-poor at 25 per cent and 23 per cent respectively in 2010. Both provinces have seen an increase in self-reported non-poor status since 2006. North-Western Province reported the largest increase in the proportion of households who considered themselves non-poor, up from 9 per cent in 2006 to 18 per cent in 2010.

Further analysis by sex shows that the proportion of male headed households who considered themselves as non-poor has increased from 11 per cent in 2006 to 16 per cent in 2010. The proportion of female headed households has also increased from 6 per cent in 2006 to 11 per cent in 2010. For both male and female headed households the proportion of households who considered themselves as very poor has declined by 2 percentage points from 37 per cent in 2006 to 35.2 per cent in 2010 for male headed households and by about 3 percentages points from 51 per cent in 2006 to 47.5 per cent in 2010 for female headed households.

Table 13.1a: Percentage distribution of households by self-assessed poverty by residence, sex of household head, stratum and province, 2010, Zambia

2010							
		Non-poor	Moderately poor	Very poor	Missing	Total	Total number of households (000s)
Sex of household head	Male head	15.8	48.8	35.2	0.2	100	1,901
	Female head	11.2	40.9	47.5	0.3	100	582
	Missing	12.9	42.0	45.1	0.0	100	8
Actual poverty status	Very poor	7.3	40.2	52.3	0.2	100	905
	Moderately poor	8.4	46.7	44.7	0.2	100	452
	Non-poor	23.1	52.5	24.3	0.2	100	1,114
Rural/Urban	Rural	9.2	44.3	46.4	0.2	100	1,600
	Urban	24.6	51.8	23.4	0.2	100	891
Stratum	Small scale	8.8	44.1	47.0	0.2	100	1,426
	Medium scale	14.9	52.3	32.9	0.0	100	41
	Large scale	49.9	37.1	13.0	0.0	100	1
	Non-agricultural	12.0	43.9	44.0	0.1	100	133
	Low cost	19.4	53.2	27.2	0.2	100	659
	Medium cost	36.3	50.4	13.0	0.3	100	149
	High cost	44.4	43.3	12.3	0.1	100	83
Province	Central	12.6	50.3	37.0	0.1	100	250
	Copperbelt	22.8	50.7	26.3	0.1	100	369
	Eastern	9.2	36.9	53.8	0.2	100	342
	Luapula	6.9	51.1	41.9	0.1	100	191
	Lusaka	25.2	51.4	23.1	0.4	100	366
	Northern	14.0	54.5	31.5	0.1	100	318
	North-Western	18.3	46.7	34.7	0.3	100	138
	Southern	9.8	42.6	47.4	0.2	100	311
	Western	6.7	36.4	56.6	0.3	100	205
	All Zambia	14.7	47.0	38.2	0.2	100	2,491

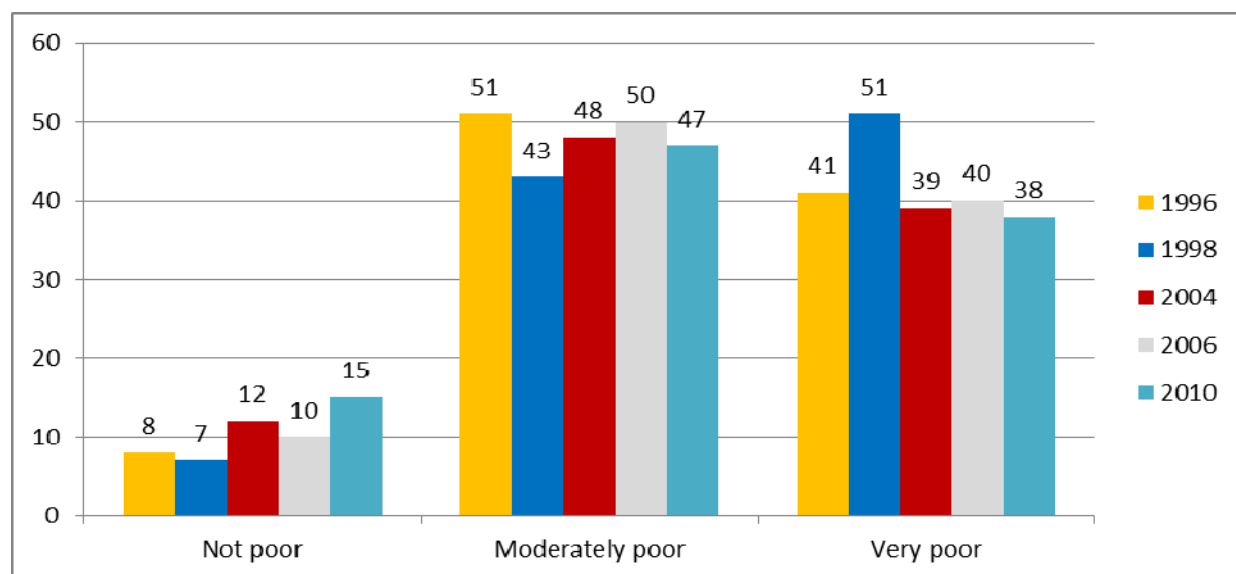
Table 13.1b: Percentage distribution of households by self-assessed poverty by residence, sex of household head, stratum and province, 2006, Zambia

2006						
		Non-poor	Moderately poor	Very poor	Total	Total number of households (000s)
Sex of household head	Male head	11	51	37	100	1,758
	Female head	6	42	51	100	525
Rural/Urban	Rural	6	46	47	100	1,484
	Urban	17	58	26	100	800
Stratum	Small scale	6	47	48	100	1,351
	Medium scale	14	57	29	100	36
	Large scale	45	52	3	100	1
	Non-agricultural	10	39	51	100	96
	Low cost	13	58	29	100	649
	Medium cost	20	63	17	100	86
	High cost	41	49	11	100	65
Province	Central	9	53	38	100	226
	Copperbelt	16	53	31	100	338
	Eastern	7	45	48	100	320
	Luapula	6	56	38	100	178
	Lusaka	17	56	27	100	333
	Northern	8	55	37	100	296
	North-Western	9	55	36	100	131
	Southern	8	42	51	100	284
	Western	3	37	61	100	176
All Zambia	Zambia	10	50	40	100	2,283

13.3. Self-assessed poverty: trends analysis

Figure 13.1 shows the trends in self-assessed poverty levels since 1996. Over this period there has been a decrease in the proportion of households reporting themselves as being in poverty and a corresponding increase in the proportion of households reporting themselves as non-poor. The proportion of households considering themselves non-poor increased from 8 per cent in 1996 to 15 per cent in 2010. The proportion of households considering themselves very poor and moderately poor decreased from 41 and 51 per cent respectively in 1996 to 38 and 47 per cent respectively in 2010.

Figure 13.1: Self-assessed poverty trends, 1996-2010, Zambia



13.4. Reasons for household poverty

In order to put into context the level of self-assessed poverty, the 2010 LCMS enquired about the perceived reasons for poverty of those households who considered themselves as either very poor or moderately poor.

Table 13.2 shows that at national level, the most common reason given for being poor was that the household “could not afford agricultural inputs” at 21 per cent in 2010, remaining at the same level as in 2006. This was followed by “salary/wage too low” and “lack of employment opportunities”, which accounted for 11 per cent and 9 per cent respectively. The proportion of households stating that their “salary/wage was too low” remained at the same level since 2006.

In rural areas, most of the households (28 per cent) reported that the reason they considered themselves as poor was that they “could not afford agricultural inputs” at 28 per cent. This was followed by “lack of capital to expand output” at 7 per cent. Other agricultural related reasons were also among the most common, such as “lack of agricultural inputs due to other reasons” (6.6 per cent), “lack of cattle/oxen” (6.5 per cent) and “low agricultural production” (5.3 per cent). This reflects the perceived importance of the agricultural sector in lifting rural households out of poverty.

“Salary/wage too low” and “lack of employment opportunities” were also cited as main reasons for being poor, with 5 per cent of rural households reporting both of these reasons.

In urban areas “wage/salary being too low” and “lack of employment opportunities” were the most commonly reported reasons for poverty at 25 per cent and 18 per cent respectively, reflecting the differing economic profiles of urban households as compared to rural households. Also important as reasons for poverty in urban households were “hard economic times” and “prices of commodities being too high” reported by 7 per cent and 6 per cent of households respectively.

Broadly speaking, the reasons given by male and female headed households for being poor were similar, with the exception of “death of breadwinner” with 9 per cent of female headed households reporting this as a reason for being poor, compared to only 1 per cent of male headed households. This illustrates the vulnerability to poverty due to the death of the breadwinner, particularly in households that do not have an adult male.

Table 13.2a: Percentage distribution of self-assessed poor households by main reason of poverty, residence and sex of household head, 2010, Zambia

2010					
Reason for poverty	Residence and sex of head				
	Rural	Urban	Male	Female	All Zambia
Cannot afford agricultural inputs	28.4	5.2	20.8	22.1	21.1
Salary/wage too low	4.7	25.2	12.3	7.6	11.1
Lack of employment opportunities	4.9	17.8	9.7	6.8	9.0
Lack of capital to start/expand own business	5.6	13.8	7.8	9.4	8.2
Lack of capital to start/expand agricultural output	7.3	3.0	6.2	5.0	5.9
Lack of agricultural inputs due to other reasons	6.6	0.9	4.8	4.8	4.8
Lack of cattle/oxen	6.5	0.4	4.5	4.5	4.6
Hard economic times	2.8	6.6	4.0	3.7	4.0
Low agricultural production	5.3	0.7	4.0	3.5	3.9
Lack of adequate land	3.5	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.4
Agricultural inputs not available	4.6	0.5	3.6	2.4	3.3
Prices of commodities too high	1.9	5.7	3.0	3.5	3.1
Death of breadwinner	2.4	2.8	0.5	8.7	2.5
Lack of credit for agricultural production	2.5	0.7	2.1	1.5	2.0
Business not doing well	0.6	4.4	1.8	1.8	1.8
Lack of credit facilities to start/expand business	1.0	2.5	1.4	1.6	1.5
Low prices for agricultural produce	1.9	0.4	1.5	1.3	1.5
Lack of capital to diversify into cash crops	1.7	0.6	1.4	1.3	1.4
Lack of market/buyers for agricultural produce	1.5	0.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Floods	1.3	0.4	1.0	1.2	1.0
Death of cattle due to disease	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
Pension payment too low	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.3
Too much competition	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3
Drought	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Due to disability	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
Retrenchment/redundancy	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Debts	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other reasons	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.9
None given	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 13.2b: Percentage distribution of self-assessed poor households by main reason of poverty, residence and sex of household head, 2006, Zambia

2006					
Reason for poverty	Residence and sex of head				
	Rural	Urban	Male	Female	All Zambia
Cannot afford agricultural inputs	28	5	21	19	21
Salary/wage too low	4	25	12	7	11
Lack of employment opportunities	4	16	8	6	8
Lack of capital to start/expand own business	5	12	7	8	7
Lack of cattle/oxen	8	0	5	7	6
Lack of agricultural inputs due to other reasons	6	2	5	3	5
Lack of capital to start/expand agriculture output	6	3	5	5	5
Hard economic times/economic decline	3	8	5	3	5
Death of breadwinner	5	4	1	15	5
Agricultural inputs not available for purchase	5	1	4	3	4
Low agricultural production	5	1	4	4	4
Inadequate land	3	5	4	4	4
Prices of commodities too high	2	5	3	3	3
Low prices for agricultural produce	3	0	2	1	2
Lack of credit facilities to start agricultural output	2	1	2	1	2
Business not doing well	1	4	2	2	2
Drought	2	0	1	1	1
Floods	2	0	1	1	1
Lack of market for agricultural produce	2	0	2	1	1
Death of cattle due to disease	1	0	1	0	1
Lack of capital to diversify	1	1	1	1	1
Lack of credit facilities to start/expand business	1	2	1	1	1
Too much competition	0	1	1	0	1
Due to disability	1	0	1	1	1
Pension payment too low	0	1	1	0	0
Retrenchment/redundancy	0	1	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

13.5. Reasons for household poverty: trends analysis

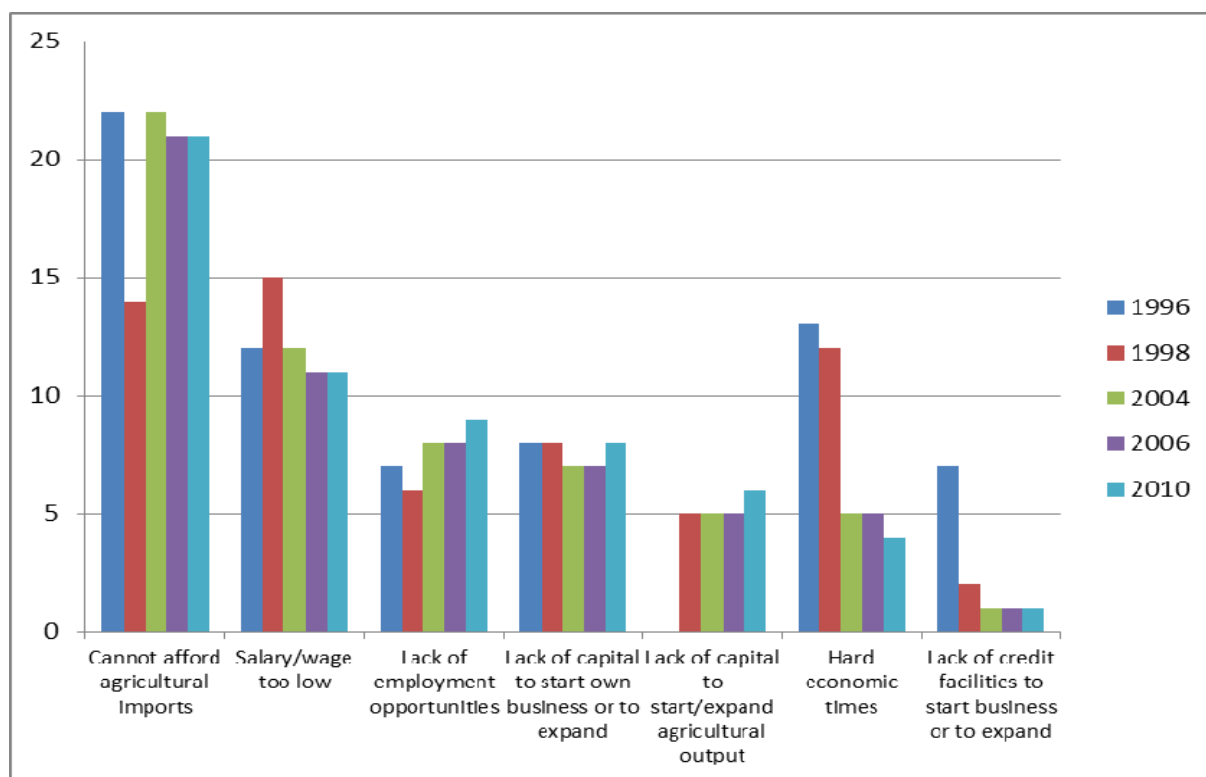
Table 13.3 and Figure 13.2 show the trends in the reasons given by households as the main reason for their self-assessed poverty status. What is striking is that the reason “cannot afford agricultural inputs” has consistently been the most reported reason for being poor, although there was a decline from 22 per cent in 1996 to 21 per cent in 2010.

Table 13.3: Trend in percentage distribution of self-assessed poor households by main reason of poverty, 1996-2010, Zambia

1996-2010					
Reason for poverty	Survey year				
	1996	1998	2004	2006	2010
Cannot afford agricultural inputs	22	14	22	21	21.1
Salary/wage too low	12	15	12	11	11.1
Lack of employment opportunities	7	6	8	8	9.0
Lack of capital to start/expand own business	8	8	7	7	8.2
Lack of capital to start/expand agricultural output	-	5	5	5	5.9
Lack of agricultural inputs due to other reasons	-	3	3	5	4.8
Lack of cattle/oxen	-	6	6	6	4.6
Hard economic times	13	12	5	5	4.0
Low agricultural production	-	4	3	4	3.9
Lack of adequate land	-	1	3	4	3.4
Agricultural inputs not available	2	3	3	4	3.3
Prices of commodities too high	6	3	3	3	3.1
Death of breadwinner	-	-	4	5	2.5
Lack of credit for agricultural production	-	7	1	2	2.0
Business not doing well	3	3	2	2	1.8
Lack of credit facilities to start/expand business	7	2	1	1	1.5
Low prices for agricultural produce	1	0	1	2	1.5
Lack of capital to diversify into cash crops	-	-	1	1	1.4
Lack of market/buyers for agricultural produce	-	1	1	1	1.1
Floods	-	-	1	1	1.0
Death of cattle due to disease	5	1	1	1	0.5
Pension payment too low	4	-	1	1	0.3
Too much competition	-	-	0	0	0.3
Drought	1	1	0	0	0.3
Due to disability	-	0	1	1	0.3
Retrenchment/redundancy	-	-	0	1	0.2
Debts	-	-	-	0	0.1
Other reasons	8	6	0	2	2.9
None given	-	-	-	-	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100

In addition, another major perceived factor in being poor was that “salary/wage was too low”, which declined from 12 per cent in 1996 to 11 per cent in 2010. However, there were also some major reasons that have increased in importance over the reported period. These include “lack of employment opportunities”, which increased from 7 per cent in 1996 to 9 per cent in 2010, and “lack of capital to start/expand agricultural output”, which increased from 5 per cent in 1998 to 6 per cent in 2010.

Figure 13.2: Main reasons for self-assessed poverty status, 1996-2010, Zambia



The proportion of households who cited “hard economic times” as a reason for being poor has seen a steady decrease as a reason for self-assessed importance, with only 4 per cent of households reporting it as the main reason for being poor in 2010, compared to 13 per cent in 1996, 12 per cent in 1998 and 5 per cent in both 2004 and 2006. “Lack of credit facilities to start/expand business” saw a decrease in importance as a reason for being poor, with only 1 per cent of households reporting it as the main reason for poverty in 2010, compared to 7 per cent of households in 1996.

13.6. Household welfare comparisons

During the 2010 LCMS households were asked to make an assessment of their current welfare compared with that of the previous year. Households were requested to indicate whether their household was “better off”, “the same” or “worse off” as compared to the previous year.

Overall, the majority of households indicated that their welfare had remained the same (60 per cent) in 2010 compared to the previous year, with 23 per cent of households reporting that they were better off than the previous year and 16 per cent indicating that they were worse off compared to the previous year.

Table 13.4: Percentage distribution of households by perceived change in welfare by rural/urban, sex of head, stratum and province, 2010, Zambia

2010								
		Better off	The same	Worse off	Not applicable	Missing	Total	Total number of households (000s)
Sex of household head	Male head	24.2	59.9	14.9	0.6	0.4	100	1,901
	Female head	17.8	60.3	21.0	0.4	0.5	100	582
	Missing	27.3	62.2	10.1	0.4	0.0	100	8
Rural/Urban	Rural	22.0	62.0	15.4	0.3	0.4	100	1,600
	Urban	24.0	56.3	18.0	1.1	0.6	100	891
Stratum	Small scale	21.8	62.3	15.3	0.2	0.4	100	1,426
	Medium scale	34.4	54.4	10.2	0.7	0.2	100	41
	Large scale	36.0	42.3	14.7	5.5	1.5	100	1
	Non-agricultural	20.4	61.1	18.1	0.3	0.1	100	133
	Low cost	22.4	56.8	19.9	0.5	0.5	100	659
	Medium cost	27.1	56.5	13.5	2.0	0.9	100	149
	High cost	31.7	52.6	11.0	4.4	0.3	100	83
Province	Central	27.4	56.1	15.3	1.1	0.2	100	250
	Copperbelt	19.9	58.6	20.2	0.7	0.6	100	369
	Eastern	27.5	56.1	15.7	0.1	0.6	100	342
	Luapula	16.2	69.4	13.6	0.3	0.5	100	191
	Lusaka	25.0	57.7	15.5	1.2	0.5	100	366
	Northern	27.4	60.9	11.5	0.2	0.1	100	318
	North-Western	19.9	67.3	11.6	0.6	0.6	100	138
	Southern	22.6	55.6	21.2	0.4	0.3	100	311
	Western	11.2	69.3	18.6	0.3	0.6	100	205
All Zambia	Zambia	22.7	60.0	16.3	0.6	0.4	100	2,491

Table 13.4 shows the percentage distribution of households by perceived change in welfare by rural/urban, sex of head of household, stratum and province.

At national level, the majority of households (60 per cent) reported that their welfare had remained the same compared to the previous year, while 22.7 per cent reported that they were better off than they were in the previous year. About 16.3 per cent reported that their welfare was worse off than it was in the previous year.

The comparison across rural and urban households is a little more mixed. Although the majority of both urban and rural households indicated that their welfare had remained the same, a slightly smaller proportion of rural households indicated that their welfare had improved compared to urban households. On the other hand, a greater proportion of urban households (18 per cent) than rural households (15 per cent) indicated that their welfare was worse off than in the previous year.

At provincial level, Central, Eastern and Northern Provinces had the highest proportion of households who reported an improvement in welfare (27 per cent) in all the provinces. Western Province reported the lowest proportion of households reporting an improvement in welfare at 11 per cent. Southern, Copperbelt and Western Provinces had the highest proportion of households who reported that their welfare had worsened, at 21 per cent, 20 per cent and 19 per cent respectively.

Analysis by sex of household head shows that the same proportion of male and female headed households reported that they felt their level of welfare had not changed since the previous year. However, a greater proportion of male headed households indicated that their welfare had improved at 24 per cent compared to 18 per cent for female

headed households. In addition, a higher proportion of female headed households indicated that their welfare had worsened, at 21 per cent compared to 15 per cent for male headed households.

13.7. Average number of meals in a day

The proportion of households eating more than three meals a day has remained the same at 2 per cent. However, the proportion of households eating three meals a day has increased from 42 per cent in 2006 to 47 per cent in 2010. In addition, the proportion of households reporting eating only one meal a day has declined from 5 per cent in 2006 to 4 per cent in 2010.

A much greater proportion of urban households were eating three meals a day as compared to rural households, with the proportions at 61 per cent and 40 per cent respectively. Both urban and rural households have seen an increase in the proportion of households eating three meals a day, increases of 2 percentage points and 7 percentage points respectively. However, there are slightly fewer rural households eating only one meal a day as compared to urban households, with the proportions at 3 per cent and 5 per cent respectively.

Provincial analysis shows that Southern Province had the highest proportion of households (69.7 per cent) eating three meals a day in 2010, an increase from 63 per cent in 2006. Lusaka Province had the highest proportion of households eating three meals a day in 2006; however, this figure has declined to 62.6 per cent in 2010.

In 2006, Western Province had the highest proportion of households (13 per cent) eating only one meal a day, while in 2010 the province with the highest proportion of households (7.7 per cent) eating only one meal a day was Copperbelt Province.

Table 13.5 shows that on average, male headed households eat more meals per day than female headed households: 44 per cent of female headed households were eating three meals a day compared to 49 per cent of male headed households. However, the rate of increase in proportions was higher for female headed households. The proportion of female headed households eating three meals a day increased by 7 percentage points since 2006, compared to 6 percentage points for male headed households.

Table 13.5a: Average number of meals per day by sex of head, residence, stratum and province, 2010, Zambia

2010								
		Number of meals in a day						Total number of households (000s)
		1	2	3	More than 3	Missing data	Total	
Sex of household head	Male	3.7	45.1	48.5	2.5	0.1	100	1,901
	Female	5.4	48.9	43.7	1.9	0.1	100	583
Actual poverty status	Very poor	5.7	61.9	31.6	0.8	0.0	100	905
	Moderately poor	3.8	52.5	42.8	0.9	0.0	100	452
	Non-poor	3.0	30.8	61.8	4.4	0.0	100	1,114
Rural/Urban	Rural	3.4	55.3	40.0	1.1	0.1	100	1,600
	Urban	5.4	29.3	60.5	4.7	0.1	100	891
Stratum	Small scale	3.3	56.9	38.7	1.0	0.1	100	1,426
	Medium scale	0.6	34.1	63.7	1.2	0.4	100	41
	Large scale	6.4	14.3	64.2	12.8	2.2	100	1
	Non-agricultural	5.8	45.3	47.0	1.8	0.1	100	133
	Low cost	6.6	34.4	56.0	2.9	0.2	100	659
	Medium cost	1.5	14.9	72.1	11.6	0.0	100	149
	High cost	2.4	15.3	75.7	6.5	0.0	100	83
Province	Central	3.8	42.6	52.1	1.4	0.1	100	250
	Copperbelt	7.7	40.9	47.5	3.7	0.1	100	369
	Eastern	3.9	49.1	46.7	0.3	0.0	100	342
	Luapula	2.8	71.1	22.9	3.1	0.1	100	191
	Lusaka	5.1	26.8	62.6	5.3	0.1	100	366
	Northern	2.4	62.1	34.0	1.5	0.1	100	318
	North-Western	5.2	57.9	35.0	1.7	0.3	100	138
	Southern	1.0	26.9	69.7	2.4	0.1	100	311
	Western	5.0	61.5	32.8	0.8	0.0	100	205
All Zambia	All Zambia	4.1	46.0	47.3	2.4	0.1	100	2,491

Table 13.5b: Average number of meals per day by sex of head, residence, stratum and province, 2006, Zambia

2006								
		1	2	3	More than 3		Total	Total number of households (000s)
Sex of household head	Male head	5	50	43	2		100	1,758
	Female head	7	51	37	2		100	525
Rural/Urban	Rural	5	61	33	1		100	1,484
	Urban	5	32	59	4		100	800
Stratum	Small scale	5	63	32	1		100	1,351
	Medium scale	2	45	52	2		100	36
	Large scale	1	39	40	20		100	1
	Non-agricultural	10	47	41	2		100	96
	Low cost	6	35	56	3		100	649
	Medium cost	2	20	70	8		100	86
	High cost	2	16	73	10		100	65
Province	Central	4	55	40	1		100	226
	Copperbelt	7	41	48	4		100	338
	Eastern	5	55	40	1		100	320
	Luapula	4	81	14	1		100	178
	Lusaka	4	28	64	4		100	333
	Northern	5	67	26	2		100	296
	North-Western	6	63	29	1		100	131
	Southern	3	33	63	2		100	284
	Western	13	61	25	1		100	176
All Zambia	Zambia	5	51	42	2		100	2,283

13.8. Household coping strategies

Analysis of the various coping strategies employed by households in the face of adverse events can tell a particularly interesting story of the vulnerability of those households to poverty. This is particularly important for potentially damaging coping strategies that may be employed, such as the distress sale of a productive asset.

Table 13.6 shows the percentage distribution of households who experienced an incident in the 12 months prior to the survey, by level of perceived poverty and stratum.

Results show that at national level, 60.5 per cent of households experienced an incident in the 12 months prior to the survey.

Rural/urban analysis shows that 57.3 per cent of urban households compared to 62.3 per cent of rural households had experienced an incident.

Analysis by poverty status shows that 71.1 per cent of very poor households experienced an incident compared to 58.2 of moderately poor households and 41.1 per cent of non-poor households.

Table 13.6: Percentage distribution of households who experienced an incident in the 12 months prior to the survey by level of perceived poverty and stratum, 2010, Zambia

2010				
		No	Yes	Total
Household level of perceived poverty	Non-poor	58.9	41.1	100
	Moderately poor	41.8	58.2	100
	Very poor	29.0	71.0	100
Rural/Urban	Rural	37.7	62.3	100
	Urban	42.7	57.3	100
Stratum	Small scale	37.5	62.5	100
	Medium scale	34.8	65.2	100
	Large scale	38.0	62.0	100
	Non-agricultural	40.5	59.5	100
	Low cost	39.1	60.9	100
	Medium cost	47.5	52.5	100
	High cost	63.2	36.8	100
All Zambia	All Zambia	39.5	60.5	100

For those households who reported having experienced a shock, a follow-up question was asked as to which specific shock the household faced. It should be noted that households could report more than one incident.

Table 13.7 shows the percentage distribution of households who faced a specific incident during the 12 months prior to the survey by type of incident and by urban and rural.

The most common shock experienced by households was “lack of money”, with 24.7 per cent of households reporting it as one of the shocks they experienced, while “communal/political crisis/conflict” the saw the least proportion of households reporting it as a shock that they experienced.

Other adverse shocks to the household included “illness”, reported by 13.3 per cent of households, “floods”, reported by about 8 per cent of households, and “death of other household member”, reported by 5 per cent of households.

Interestingly, rural/urban analysis shows that “change in food prices” was reported as a shock by 27 per cent of urban households, but only 15 per cent of rural households, likely a consequence of their varying positions as net producers or net consumers of food. Despite this, only 18 per cent of urban households reported “lack of food”, compared to 23 per cent of rural households. This result is likely a reflection of the higher per capita incomes enjoyed by urban households. Also of some concern for rural households was that 7 per cent reported a “change in agricultural input prices” as an adverse shock.

Table 13.7: Percentage distribution of households who faced a specific incident during the past 12 months by rural/urban, 2010, Zambia

Incident	2010		
	Rural	Urban	All Zambia
Lack of money	24.7	24.0	24.5
Lack of food	23.1	18.1	21.3
Change in food prices	15.4	27.1	19.6
Illness	14.0	12.1	13.3
Flood	9.2	5.7	7.9
Change in agricultural input prices	6.8	1.9	5.1
Death of other household member	5.1	4.8	5.0
Mutual differences/divorce	4.8	5.2	4.9
Drought	6.7	0.9	4.6
Livestock disease	6.2	0.3	4.1
Collapse of business	2.4	6.8	3.9
Family conflicts	3.7	4.1	3.8
Change in sale prices of agricultural products	4.9	1.5	3.7
Crop disease/pest	4.8	0.9	3.4
Job loss/no salary	0.8	5.0	2.3
Damage to crop while in storage	2.4	0.5	1.7
Rise of profit from business	1.1	2.7	1.7
Death of breadwinner	1.8	1.5	1.7
Person joined household	1.4	2.0	1.6
Victim of crime/business scam/cheating	0.7	2.1	1.2
Serious injury/accident	1.1	1.1	1.1
Destruction of housing	1.4	0.5	1.1
Evicted from house	0.6	2.0	1.1
Storm	1.3	0.4	1.0
Better pay/work	0.3	1.7	0.8
Change in money received from family/friends	0.7	0.7	0.7
Inability to pay back loan	0.2	0.5	0.3
Law suit/imprisonment	0.2	0.3	0.2
Communal/political crisis/conflict	0.2	0.3	0.2

13.9. Impact of shocks on the households

Households were asked to report on the impact of the incident and whether it was positive or negative. Overall, 85 per cent of incidents were reported to be negative.

Table 13.8 shows the percentage distribution of households by severity of impact of shock by shock type.

To facilitate analysis and to allow for comparison, a score was assigned to each of the degrees of severity: 0 for no impact, 1 for low impact, 2 for medium impact and 3 for high impact. “Don’t know” answers were disregarded for the severity score calculation. The severity score thus represents the average severity of a shock.

Of the negative incidents, the impact judged to be the most serious was where a death had occurred, especially that of the breadwinner. Loss of the home, loss of job, imprisonment and flooding were other shocks of major impact experienced by the households.

Table 13.8: Percentage of households by severity of impact of shock by shock type, 2010, Zambia

Type of shock	2010						Severity score
	Don't know	No impact	Low impact	Medium impact	High impact	Total	
Death of breadwinner	1.5	0.1	1.2	9.8	87.4	100	2.87
Destruction of housing	0.6	0.2	2.0	11.5	85.8	100	2.84
Law suit/imprisonment	2.5	0.0	1.5	21.3	74.7	100	2.75
Evicted from house	6.1	0.2	1.3	25.9	66.4	100	2.69
Death of other household member	2.0	2.3	5.6	16.1	73.9	100	2.65
Job loss/no salary	2.8	0.3	5.9	22.1	68.9	100	2.64
Flood	1.7	1.9	3.3	25.4	67.7	100	2.62
Lack of food	2.7	0.6	5.7	27.6	63.5	100	2.58
Lack of money	2.6	0.3	5.1	30.6	61.4	100	2.57
Livestock disease	2.4	0.1	8.8	25.9	62.9	100	2.55
Inability to pay back loan	0.3	3.7	7.7	18.7	69.6	100	2.55
Collapse of business	2.0	0.7	4.6	35.4	57.3	100	2.52
Drought	2.0	1.7	5.1	34.0	57.2	100	2.50
Change in agricultural input prices	2.4	0.9	7.0	33.6	56.1	100	2.48
Change in food prices	1.4	1.2	5.2	37.9	54.4	100	2.47
Serious injury/accident	5.4	0.6	12.1	24.1	57.8	100	2.47
Victim of crime/business scam/cheating	1.3	2.3	10.7	25.7	60.0	100	2.45
Crop disease/pest	2.7	1.4	8.4	35.6	51.9	100	2.42
Change in sale prices of agricultural products	2.9	1.1	7.4	39.7	49.0	100	2.41
Change in money received from family/friends	0.5	1.4	6.0	43.3	48.8	100	2.40
Illness	4.0	1.5	10.5	34.8	49.2	100	2.37
Mutual differences/divorce	5.9	2.1	15.9	29.6	46.5	100	2.28
Storm	1.7	2.2	16.6	36.1	43.4	100	2.23
Family conflicts	5.1	2.7	17.1	36.2	38.9	100	2.17
Rise of profit from business	8.5	6.1	18.7	26.7	40.0	100	2.10
Damage to crop while in storage	0.5	1.9	21.0	44.6	32.0	100	2.07
Person joined household	11.6	6.3	10.8	43.7	27.6	100	2.05
Communal/political crisis/conflict	0.0	22.8	12.6	10.8	53.8	100	1.96
Better pay/work	7.8	23.9	4.8	17.7	45.8	100	1.93

The way in which households coped with these shocks was collected in the survey, and households were asked to list up to three coping strategies. The following table simplifies the 37 strategy choices into ten broader categories and reports the percentage of households who used a certain coping strategy, either as first, second or third strategy, given that households could use more than one coping strategy. A high proportion of households (55.1 per cent) did nothing to cope with the shock experience. When action was taken, the most popular strategies were making food economies (reducing number of meals, substituting meals, buying cheaper food, collecting food from the wild, etc.), followed by undertaking casual (piece) work.

This could be seen as encouraging, as fewer households were forced to undertake particularly damaging coping strategies, such as selling assets or paying out of savings.

Table 13.9: Percentage distribution of households facing negative incidents using coping strategies by type, 2010, Zambia

Households (000s)	2010				
	Rural	Urban	Male head	Female head	All Zambia
Households that had to cope with hardships (000s)	1,600	891	1,901	584	2,491
Did nothing	902	451	1,013	338	1,353
Food economies	55.1	40.4	51.0	47.7	50.2
Piecework	46.9	42.5	43.6	50.7	45.5
Relatives and friends	33.0	21.3	29.2	28.6	29.1
Borrowed	19.7	22.3	20.1	22.2	20.6
Took refuge with others	15.6	26.4	19.4	18.8	19.2
Sold assets	20.4	11.8	16.7	19.9	17.5
Worked more	18.9	14.8	18.4	14.8	17.5
Savings	16.7	12.9	14.8	17.5	15.4
Other	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.1	9.5
	24.9	27.8	25.5	26.8	25.9

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS, HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES AND ACCESS TO FACILITIES

14.1. Introduction

Poverty among many households in Zambia can also be measured by the housing standards and the extent to which the population has access to safe water sources, good sanitation and other socio-economic infrastructure. Provision of clean and safe water supply is a high priority for the Government because of the link that exists between inadequate supply of safe water and incidence of water borne diseases.

The 2010 and the 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Surveys collected data on housing and household characteristics and amenities pertaining to types of dwelling, building materials used for roofing, walls and floors, tenancy of housing units, main source of water supply for households, sanitation, energy for cooking, energy for lighting and households' access to facilities.

Facilities for which information was collected included food market, post office, bank and health facilities. For each of these facilities, various aspects such as distance, walking time, means of getting to the facility, use of facilities and, for those facilities not used, reasons for not using a particular facility were recorded.

14.2. Housing characteristics

This section on housing characteristics shows the type of dwelling used by households and the materials used in the construction of the dwellings. In this chapter, conventional housing included detached house, flat/apartment and semi-detached house.

14.2.1. Type of dwelling

Table 14.1 shows the percentage distribution of households by the type of dwellings occupied by rural/urban, stratum and province. The most common type of dwelling occupied by households was traditional hut, accounting for 38 per cent in 2010 and 46 per cent in 2006. This decline was chiefly accounted for by the increase in the proportion of households living in detached houses, from 21 per cent in 2006 to 25 per cent in 2010, and those living in improved traditional huts from 20 per cent in 2006 to 23 per cent in 2010.

Those living in some type of traditional hut – whether improved or not - declined from 67 per cent in 2006 to 61 per cent in 2010. Conversely, the proportion of households who reported living in either a detached house, flat/apartment/multi-unit or semi-detached house increased by 5 percentage points from 32 per cent in 2006 to 37 per cent in 2010.

Rural/urban analysis shows that in rural areas, the most common type of dwelling was traditional hut (56 per cent) whereas in urban areas it was detached house (46 per cent). However, in rural areas, there was a decline in the proportion of households living in traditional huts by 10 percentage points, from 66 per cent in 2006 to 56 per cent in 2010. The number of rural households living in improved traditional houses and detached houses increased from 24 to 28 per cent and from 8 to 14 per cent respectively. In urban areas there was a decrease in the proportion of households living in traditional huts.

In all provinces, except Lusaka and Copperbelt Provinces, traditional housing (improved or not) remained the most common type of dwelling occupied by households since 2006. Northern and North-Western Provinces experienced the greatest decline in the proportion of households living in traditional huts, while Luapula Province recorded an increase.

Table 14.1a: Percentage distribution of households by type of dwelling by rural/urban, stratum and province, 2010, Zambia

2010		Type of dwelling									Total number of households (000s)
		Traditional hut	Improved traditional house	Detached house	Flat/ apartment/ multi-unit	Semi-detached house	Servant quarters	Other	Missing data	Total	
Rural/Urban	Rural	56.2	27.8	13.9	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	100	1,600
	Urban	5.9	13.8	45.7	18.8	10.7	2.9	2.2	0.1	100	891
Stratum	Small scale	58.1	28.0	12.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	100	1,426
	Medium scale	40.9	32.9	24.5	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.2	100	41
	Large scale	17.3	18.9	59.8	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1
	Non-agricultural	41.4	23.9	23.0	7.5	2.1	0.8	1.0	0.3	100	133
Province	Low cost	7.3	16.8	42.2	20.3	10.3	2.2	0.8	0.1	100	659
	Medium cost	1.7	2.8	56.5	16.2	15.7	1.6	5.4	0.2	100	149
	High cost	2.2	9.5	53.5	11.5	4.6	10.7	7.6	0.4	100	83
	Central	45.1	21.7	25.1	3.9	2.5	0.4	1.1	0.2	100	250
	Copperbelt	12.2	19.0	50.0	3.0	10.6	4.0	1.0	0.1	100	369
	Eastern	66.2	12.7	18.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.3	100	342
	Luapula	24.0	67.0	7.7	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	100	191
	Lusaka	5.5	8.9	35.9	36.1	9.4	1.7	2.4	0.1	100	366
	Northern	49.9	33.7	12.6	2.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	100	318
	North-Western	45.4	34.4	16.0	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.1	100	138
	Southern	40.7	17.0	30.7	4.7	3.8	1.0	1.9	0.1	100	311
	Western	74.9	15.4	6.7	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	100	205
All Zambia	All Zambia	38.2	22.8	25.2	7.3	4.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	100	2,491

Table 14.1b: Percentage distribution of households by type of dwelling by rural/urban, stratum and province, 2006, Zambia

2006	Type of dwelling									
		Traditional hut	Improved traditional house	Detached house	Flat/ apartment	Semi-detached House	Servant Quarters	Other	Total	Total number of households (000s)
Rural/Urban	Rural	66.3	23.9	8.1	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.4	100	1,484
	Urban	8.5	13.9	44.9	16.9	12.3	2.7	0.8	100	800
Stratum	Small scale	67.3	23.9	7.4	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.4	100	1,351
	Medium scale	53.4	26.9	17.4	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.5	100	36
	Large scale	13.2	36.9	45.6	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	100	1
	Non-agricultural	57.1	21.5	13.9	5.1	0.7	0.9	0.9	100	96
	Low cost	10.0	16.3	42.1	16.2	13.2	1.6	0.7	100	649
	Medium cost	3.3	7.2	63.0	14.4	9.7	1.8	0.7	100	86
	High cost	1.1	1.5	48.5	26.2	7.8	13.7	1.2	100	65
Province	Central	56.3	21.3	16.3	1.7	3.3	0.4	0.7	100	226
	Copperbelt	13.7	22.8	43.0	4.8	11.4	3.3	1.0	100	338
	Eastern	70.6	11.5	15.3	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.6	100	320
	Luapula	20.8	71.7	6.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	100	178
	Lusaka	7.2	5.6	39.1	33.2	12.9	1.9	0.2	100	333
	Northern	70.3	18.2	9.8	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	100	296
	North-Western	70.4	21.3	6.9	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.3	100	131
	Southern	50.2	21.6	20.3	3.8	3.0	0.7	0.5	100	284
	Western	84.8	8.1	4.6	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.8	100	176
Zambia	Zambia	46.2	20.4	20.9	6.5	4.6	1.0	0.5	100	2,283

14.2.2. Tenancy status of dwelling

Table 14.2 shows the percentage distribution of households by tenancy status, rural/urban, stratum and province.

The 2010 LCMS shows that at national level, the majority of households (72 per cent) lived in their own dwellings, while 20 per cent rented¹ and another 8 per cent occupied their dwellings free of charge.

Table 14.2 and Figure 14.1 show that in 2010 home ownership was higher in rural areas, with 88 per cent compared to urban areas, with 43 per cent.

The proportion of households renting their dwelling in urban areas increased from 46 per cent in 2006 to 49 per cent in 2010. Lusaka and Copperbelt Provinces had the highest proportion of households living in rented dwellings but the lowest proportion of households who lived in their own dwellings.

Table 14.2a: Percentage distribution of households by tenancy status by rural/urban, stratum and province, 2010, Zambia

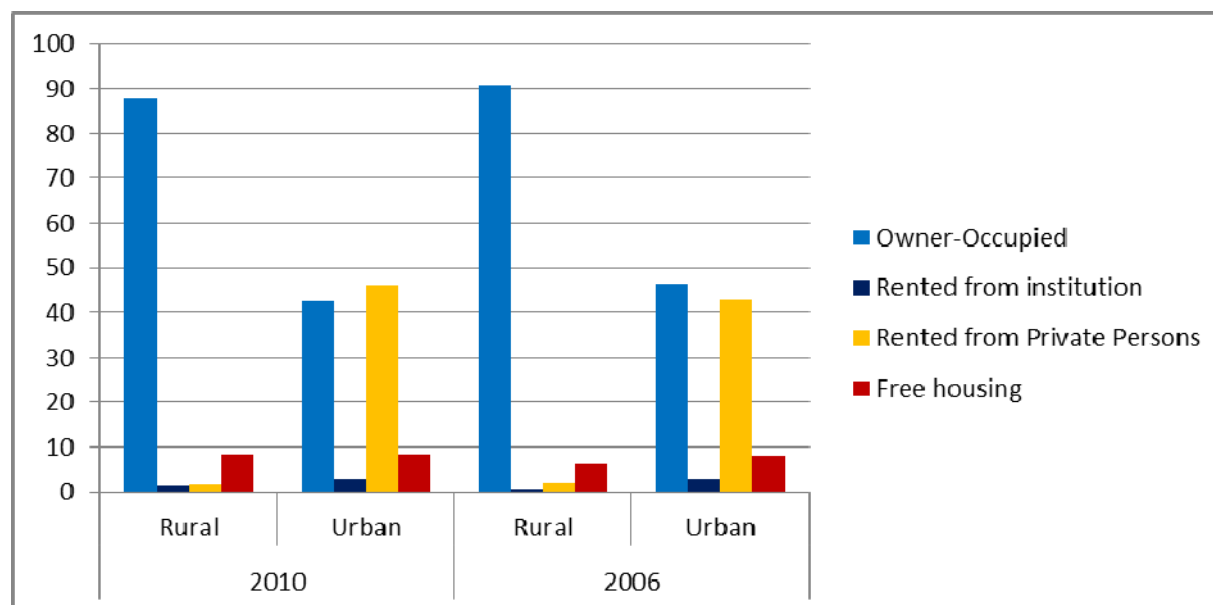
2010		Basis of occupation							Total number of households (000s)
		Owner-occupied	Rented from institution	Rented from private persons	Free housing	Others	Missing data	Total	
Rural/Urban	Rural	87.9	1.4	1.9	8.5	0.2	0.1	100	1,600
	Urban	42.5	2.7	46.2	8.3	0.2	0.1	100	891
Stratum	Small scale	90.6	1.3	1.1	6.8	0.2	0.1	100	1,426
	Medium scale	90.6	2.3	0.6	6.3	0.2	0.1	100	41
	Large scale	85.7	1.8	0.4	12.1	0.0	0.0	100	1
	Non-agricultural	57.9	3.2	11.2	27.2	0.2	0.3	100	133
	Low cost	43.8	1.9	47.8	6.2	0.1	0.1	100	659
	Medium cost	40.9	4.5	42.4	11.7	0.4	0.1	100	149
	High cost	34.3	5.8	40.0	19.2	0.7	0.1	100	83
Province	Central	73.8	1.5	11.8	12.5	0.2	0.2	100	250
	Copperbelt	56.1	1.7	33.7	8.3	0.3	0.0	100	369
	Eastern	89.4	0.6	4.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	100	342
	Luapula	85.3	1.7	5.5	7.4	0.0	0.0	100	191
	Lusaka	34.5	2.3	51.8	11.0	0.2	0.2	100	366
	Northern	86.8	1.6	6.7	4.8	0.1	0.0	100	318
	North-Western	85.3	1.4	8.1	5.0	0.1	0.2	100	138
	Southern	71.3	4.7	11.5	11.7	0.7	0.1	100	311
	Western	89.0	0.8	2.7	7.2	0.3	0.1	100	205
All Zambia	All Zambia	71.7	1.9	17.7	8.4	0.2	0.1	100	2,491

¹ Here, rented includes housing “rented from institution” and “rented from private persons”. The majority of rented households are rented from private persons. Rental institutions include: Local Government, Central Government, private company and parastatal.

Table 14.2b: Percentage distribution of households by tenancy status by rural/urban, stratum and province, 2006, Zambia

2006		Basis of dwelling						Total number of households (000s)
		Owner-occupied	Rented from institution	Rented from private persons	Free housing	Other	Total	
Rural/Urban	Rural	90.9	0.7	2.0	6.4	0.0	100	1,484
	Urban	46.4	2.8	42.9	8.0	0.1	100	800
Stratum	Small scale	92.6	0.6	1.3	5.4	0.0	100	1,351
	Medium scale	94.0	0.3	0.7	5.1	0.0	100	36
	Large scale	96.9	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	100	1
	Non-agricultural	65.3	1.5	11.5	21.7	0.0	100	96
	Low cost	47.5	2.3	42.9	7.2	0.1	100	649
	Medium cost	47.2	1.4	43.6	7.9	0.0	100	86
	High cost	34.7	8.8	42.0	14.3	0.1	100	65
Province	Central	81.8	0.7	9.3	8.1	0.0	100	226
	Copperbelt	60.6	2.8	30.2	6.3	0.1	100	338
	Eastern	90.2	0.7	3.6	5.5	0.0	100	320
	Luapula	88.0	0.9	6.4	4.5	0.0	100	178
	Lusaka	38.5	1.6	48.0	11.9	0.0	100	333
	Northern	89.2	1.4	5.7	3.6	0.0	100	296
	North-Western	87.8	0.6	6.0	5.7	0.0	100	131
	Southern	76.1	2.5	12.0	9.5	0.0	100	284
	Western	91.7	0.2	3.3	4.8	0.0	100	176
All Zambia	All Zambia	75.4	1.5	16.2	7.0	0.0	100	2,283

Figure 14.1: Percentage distribution of households by tenancy status by rural/urban, 2010 and 2006, Zambia



14.3. Household amenities

This section discusses results of various households' access to various amenities including sources of water supply, lighting and cooking energy. This section also looks at the type of toilet facilities and the garbage disposal methods used by households.

14.3.1. Main water source

Among the different water sources, protected wells, boreholes and taps are regarded as safe sources of water supply, whereas unprotected wells, rivers and lakes/streams are considered unsafe sources of water supply.

Table 14.3 shows the percentage distribution of households by main water source, rural/urban, stratum, province and poverty status.

Results show that there was an increase in the proportion of households with access to safe water from 57 per cent in 2006 to 62 per cent in 2010.

There was an increase in the proportion of rural households with access to safe water sources from 41 per cent in 2006 to 49 per cent in 2010. However, in urban areas, there was a decline in the proportion of households with access to safe water from 87 per cent to 84 per cent during the same period.

Most of the increase in the use of safe water sources was as a result of better access to protected wells and boreholes in rural areas. In urban areas, the decrease in access to safe water was as a result of reduced access to boreholes, protected wells and public taps.

Analysis by province shows that Lusaka Province had the highest proportion of households with access to safe water at 89 per cent, although it recorded a decline since 2006. This contrasts with Eastern and Luapula Provinces where access to safe water increased by more than 10 percentage points. Despite this sharp increase, access to safe water remained very low in Luapula Province, at 28 per cent. Northern Province had the lowest proportion of households with access to safe water sources in 2010, at 27 per cent.

In 2010, access to safe sources of water was lower for households classified as poor, with 48 per cent for the extremely poor and 55 per cent for the moderately poor, as compared to 75 per cent for the non-poor.

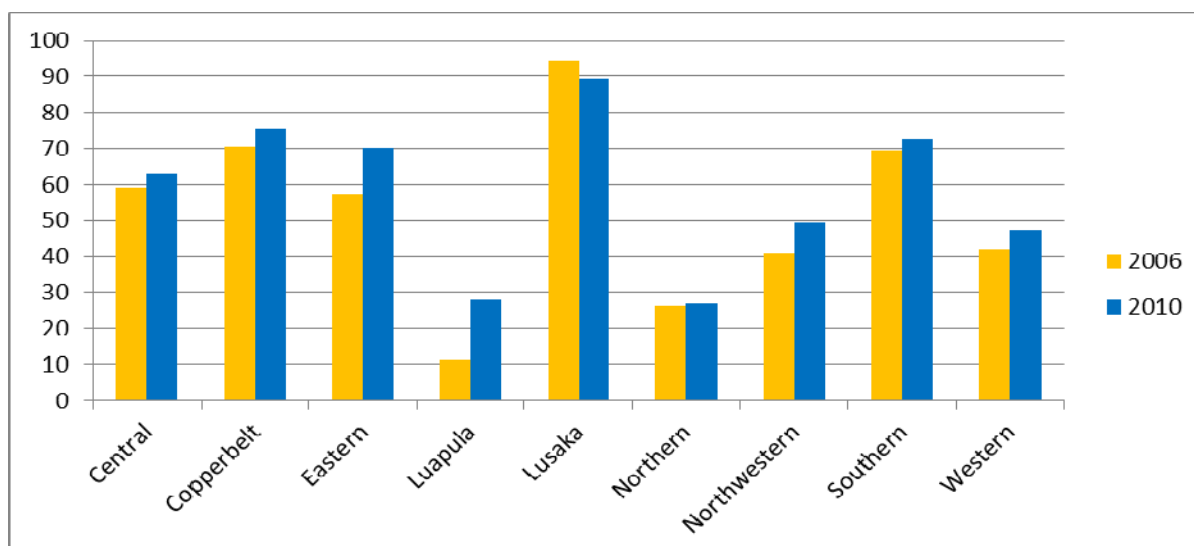
Table 14.3a: Percentage distribution of households by main water source by rural/urban, stratum, province and poverty status, 2010, Zambia

2010		Main water source																		
		Total safe		Safe water sources						Directly from river/lake/stream/dam	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Protected spring	Rainwater	Water kiosk	Others	Missing data	Total	Total number of households (000s)	
				Protected well	Borehole	Public tap	Own tap	Other tap												
Rural/Urban	Rural	49.2		10.8	31.9	4.0	1.8	0.7		21.1	26.3	2.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	100	1,600	
	Urban	83.6		8.2	3.6	22.6	39.7	9.5		1.2	8.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	5.1	1.0	0.1	100	891	
Stratum	Small scale	47.7		10.9	32.1	3.0	1.2	0.5		21.8	27.1	2.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	100	1,426	
	Medium scale	48.4		11.7	32.0	2.2	2.3	0.2		19.9	29.2	1.3	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	100	41	
	Large scale	74.2		21.0	36.0	2.0	11.3	3.9		9.8	13.9	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1	
	Non-agricultural	66.6		9.6	30.4	15.8	7.8	3.0		13.9	16.8	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	100	133	
	Low cost	79.8		10.1	4.3	27.9	27.8	9.7		1.1	10.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	6.9	1.0	0.1	100	659	
	Medium cost	94.8		3.3	1.5	8.3	70.2	11.5		1.2	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.0	100	149	
	High cost	94.4		1.1	2.1	6.6	79.4	5.2		1.6	2.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.1	100	83	
Province	Central	63.0		22.8	22.9	7.6	8.9	0.8		13.0	20.7	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.6	0.2	100	250	
	Copperbelt	75.7		14.8	3.4	8.9	41.2	7.4		3.6	13.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.4	1.6	0.2	100	369	
	Eastern	70.2		11.1	50.7	3.6	3.4	1.4		11.5	15.8	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.5	0.1	0.1	100	342	
	Luapula	28.0		6.9	17.9	1.2	1.3	0.7		25.6	40.4	5.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100	191	
	Lusaka	89.2		2.6	8.9	37.8	32.2	7.7		1.4	3.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	4.2	0.5	0.1	100	366	
	Northern	26.9		8.5	8.4	3.5	4.0	2.5		38.3	30.3	4.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	100	318	
	North-Western	49.3		14.3	25.9	1.8	5.8	1.5		20.2	24.9	3.3	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.1	100	138	
	Southern	72.5		4.3	38.2	11.5	14.4	4.1		12.7	9.8	2.5	0.1	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.2	100	311	
	Western	47.4		6.8	25.1	5.8	4.6	5.1		10.0	41.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	100	205	
Poverty Status	Extremely poor	48.1		10.8	30.5	4.6	0.8	1.4		19.7	28.1	2.5	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.0	100	905	
	Moderately poor	54.7		11.6	24.5	11.1	4.5	3.0		17.6	22.8	2.1	0.1	0.2	2.1	0.3	0.2	100	452	
	Non-poor	75.0		8.5	13.7	15.3	31.3	6.2		8.0	12.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	2.6	0.7	0.1	100	1,134	
All Zambia	All Zambia	61.6		9.9	21.8	10.7	15.3	3.9		14.0	19.8	1.7	0.1	0.4	1.9	0.4	0.1	100	2,491	

Table 14.3b: Percentage distribution of households by main water source by rural/urban, stratum, province and poverty status, 2006, Zambia

2006		Main water source												
	Total safe	Safe water sources												Total number of households (000s)
		Protected well	Borehole	Public tap	Own tap	Other tap	Directly from river/ lake/ stream/dam	Pumped (pipd) from river	Unprotected well	Bought from water vendor	Other	Total		
Rural/ Urban	Rural	40.6	9.3	27.3	2.4	1.2	0.4	25.1	1.5	32.2	0.2	0.3	100	1,484
	Urban	86.6	4.1	4.9	28.3	39.2	10.1	2.0	0.8	10.2	0.1	0.3	100	800
Stratum	Small scale	39.4	9.2	27.3	1.7	0.9	0.3	25.8	1.6	32.8	0.1	0.3	100	1,351
	Medium scale	51.9	11.5	36.9	1.3	1.8	0.4	16.9	1.3	29.5	0.1	0.3	100	36
	Large scale	52.1	21.7	14.8	4.7	10.9	0.0	19.3	5.5	23.0	0.0	0.0	100	1
	Non-agricultural	55.1	10.4	24.5	12.0	5.5	2.7	17.9	0.6	24.3	1.9	0.3	100	96
	Low cost	84.6	5.0	5.1	33.9	30.1	10.5	2.4	0.7	12.0	0.1	0.3	100	649
	Medium cost	93.2	0.5	3.5	7.1	74.1	8.0	0.3	2.2	4.1	0.1	0.0	100	86
	High cost	97.2	0.4	4.4	4.7	78.6	9.1	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.2	100	65
Province	Central	59.2	10.9	29.6	8.0	9.4	1.3	13.1	0.9	26.8	0.0	0.0	100	226
	Copperbelt	70.5	8.2	3.5	9.9	44.1	4.8	5.7	1.0	21.7	0.1	0.9	100	338
	Eastern	57.5	8.4	43.1	2.5	2.8	0.7	15.7	1.5	25.3	0.0	0.0	100	320
	Luapula	11.1	2.5	6.7	0.9	0.6	0.4	36.6	2.2	48.9	0.1	1.0	100	178
	Lusaka	94.4	3.8	9.8	41.0	27.8	12	0.6	0.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	100	333
	Northern	26.4	6.4	8.7	6.3	3.7	1.3	42.6	1.6	29.4	0.0	0.0	100	296
	North-Western	40.9	16.4	12.4	8.2	3.0	0.9	20.7	3.3	34.9	0.1	0.2	100	131
	Southern	69.7	7.2	35.4	9.4	12.9	4.8	15.2	1.4	12.4	1.3	0.0	100	284
	Western	42.0	7.9	23.2	4.3	3.1	3.5	14.9	0.3	42.0	0.0	0.7	100	176
All Zambia	All Zambia	56.6	7.5	19.5	11.4	14.4	3.8	17	1.3	24.5	0.2	0.3	100	2,283

Figure 14.2: Percentage distribution of households with access to safe water supply by province, 2010 and 2006, Zambia



14.3.2. Sources of drinking water

Sources of drinking water can also be defined as safe or unsafe, following the definition used in section 14.3.1 above. However, the WHO and UNICEF monitor the status of drinking water for international comparison purposes and categorise drinking water into improved or unimproved sources rather than safe or unsafe.² It is important to note that the WHO/UNICEF definition applies only to drinking water sources, and not to general water sources.

Table 14.4 compares the definitions of safe to improved drinking water sources. This comparison shows that all safe categories of water are also covered under the international definition. However, there are more categories of drinking water source under the international definition.

Table 14.4: Comparison of definitions for safe and improved drinking water sources

Safe	Improved
- Protected wells - Boreholes - Taps	- Protected well - Borehole - Piped water (i.e. private taps) - Public tap - Protected spring - Rainwater

The WHO/UNICEF classification of “improved” water sources is used for the first time in the LCMS 2010. To enable the results to be compared with previous surveys, and for national planning purposes, this section will present results for both the old definition of “safe” sources of drinking water as well as “improved” drinking water sources. The results from the two definitions do not vary widely; averaging less than 2 percentage points. Furthermore, due to fewer answer choices being included in the 2006 LCMS, the estimates for safe and improved are identical for 2006.

² <http://www.wssinfo.org/definitions-methods/watsan-categories/>, used to monitor the MDGs on use of improved water sources. The difference in “safe” as used by the LCMS and “improved” is very minor.

Table 14.5 shows the percentage distribution of households by main source of drinking water, rural/urban, stratum and province.

The 2010 results show that at national level 62 per cent of households had access to safe drinking water and, similarly, 63 per cent had access to improved drinking water.

There was an increase in the proportion of rural households accessing safe drinking water, from 42 per cent in 2006 to 50 per cent in 2010. For urban households access is at 84 per cent, higher than the national average.

There was an increase in the use of all types of safe drinking water sources in rural households, with the largest change being an increase in the use of boreholes from 28 per cent in 2006 to 33 per cent in 2010. However, in urban areas, there was a decline in the proportion of households with access to safe drinking water from 88 per cent in 2006 to 84 per cent in 2010.

Lusaka remained the province with the highest proportion of households with access to safe water, although this figure has declined from 95 per cent in 2006 to 89 per cent in 2010. The only other province to record a decline in access to safe drinking water was Northern Province, which experienced a reduction from about 28 per cent in 2006 to about 27 per cent in 2010. The proportion of households with access to safe drinking water in Eastern, Luapula and North-Western Provinces increased by more than 10 percentage points.

Analysis by poverty status shows that 49 per cent of extremely poor, 56 per cent of moderately poor and 77 per cent of non-poor households had access to safe drinking water.

Table 14.5a: Percentage distribution of households by main source of drinking water, rural/urban, stratum and province, 2010, Zambia

2010																					
		Main source of drinking water																			
		Improved/Safe																			
		Total improve d	Total safe		Borehole	Protected well	Public tap	Own tap	Other tap	Protected spring	Rainwater	Unprotected well	Directly from river/lake/ stream/dam	Unprotected spring	Water kiosk	Bottled water		Other	Missing data	Total	Total number of house- holds (000s)
Rural/Urban	Rural	51.4	50.3		32.6	11.0	4.1	1.8	0.8	0.4	0.7	26.0	19.8	2.5	0.1	0.0		0.1	0.2	100	1,600
	Urban	84.7	84.4		4.1	7.5	23.2	39.7	9.9	0.2	0.1	6.3	1.0	0.3	6.5	0.2		0.9	0.2	100	891
Stratum	Small scale	49.6	48.6		32.7	11.0	3.1	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.7	27.0	20.5	2.6	0.1	0.0		0.1	0.2	100	1,426
	Medium scale	50.5	49.4		32.7	11.9	2.0	2.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	28.8	19.0	1.1	0.0	0.0		0.1	0.5	100	41
	Large scale	80.5	80.5		44.8	17.7	2.0	12.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	7.6	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	100	1
	Non-agricultural	70.5	68.4		31.4	10.2	15.9	7.8	3.1	1.7	0.4	15.0	12.1	2.0	0.2	0.0		0.1	0.3	100	133
	Low cost	80.9	80.5		4.5	9.5	28.7	27.9	9.9	0.3	0.1	8.0	1.1	0.3	8.7	0.1		0.9	0.2	100	659
	Medium cost	96.0	96.0		2.8	2.0	8.4	70.5	12.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1		1.0	0.1	100	149
	High cost	94.2	93.9		2.9	0.9	6.6	77.9	5.6	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.3	1.3	0.9		1.3	0.2	100	83
Province	Central	65.0	64.3		23.6	22.6	8.3	8.8	1.0	0.4	0.3	19.2	12.3	0.4	2.3	0.2		0.3	0.3	100	250
	Copperbelt	75.8	75.3		4.7	14.0	8.5	40.8	7.3	0.4	0.1	13.4	3.5	0.2	4.8	0.2		1.7	0.2	100	369
	Eastern	72.4	72.0		52.0	11.3	3.6	3.6	1.5	0.0	0.4	14.2	11.1	0.3	1.5	0.0		0.1	0.2	100	342
	Luapula	30.7	29.7		18.9	7.5	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.0	1.0	38.7	24.3	6.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.3	100	191
	Lusaka	89.1	88.9		8.7	2.3	37.8	32.3	7.8	0.0	0.2	3.3	1.5	0.2	4.9	0.0		0.5	0.3	100	366
	Northern	28.5	26.7		8.0	7.8	4.4	4.0	2.5	1.4	0.4	29.0	38.2	3.6	0.4	0.1		0.0	0.0	100	318
	North-Western	52.7	51.4		25.8	14.1	2.9	6.1	2.5	0.6	0.7	23.7	14.1	4.0	5.5	0.0		0.0	0.1	100	138
	Southern	75.0	73.8		39.2	4.0	11.8	14.5	4.3	0.1	1.1	9.0	11.6	2.7	1.3	0.0		0.1	0.3	100	311
	Western	49.2	48.9		25.4	7.7	6.0	4.6	5.2	0.1	0.2	42.3	7.2	1.1	0.3	0.0		0.0	0.0	100	205
Poverty status	extremely poor	50.0	49.2		31.3	10.8	4.8	0.9	1.4	0.2	0.6	27.5	18.5	2.5	1.1	0.0		0.0	0.3	100	905
	moderately poor	56.4	55.7		25.0	11.8	11.4	4.5	3.0	0.2	0.5	22.6	16.1	2.2	2.5	0.0		0.2	0.1	100	452
	non poor	76.5	75.7		14.2	8.1	15.7	31.2	6.5	0.5	0.3	10.7	7.5	0.8	3.4	0.1		0.7	0.2	100	1,134
All Zambia	All Zambia	63.1	62.3		22.4	9.7	10.9	15.3	4.0	0.3	0.5	18.9	13.1	1.7	2.4	0.1		0.4	0.2	100	2,491

Table 14.5b: Percentage distribution of households by main source of drinking water, rural/urban, stratum and province, 2006, Zambia

	2006																		
	Main source of drinking water																		
		Improved/ Safe (identical for 2006)																	
		Total improved	Total safe ¹		Borehole	Protected well	Public tap	Own tap	Other tap		Unprotecte d well	Directly from the river	Pumped (pipel) from the river	Bought from water vendor	Bottled water		Other	Total	Total number of households (000s)
Rural/ Urban	Rural	41.9	41.9		28.4	9.3	2.6	1.2	0.4		32.5	23.6	1.4	0.2	0		0.3	100	1,484
	Urban	88.2	88.2		5.5	3.8	29.1	39.3	10.5		9	1.6	0.6	0.2	0.2		0.3	100	800
Stratum	Small scale	40.6	40.6		28.2	9.2	2	0.9	0.3		33.2	24.4	1.5	0.1	0.1		0.3	100	1,351
	Medium scale	53.4	53.4		37.4	12.6	1.3	1.8	0.3		28.6	16.5	1	0.1	0		0.3	100	36
	Large scale	59.9	59.9		31.9	16.2	0	11.8	0		23.1	16.9	0	0	0		0	100	1
	Non-agricultural	57.1	57.1		27	10.2	11.6	5.6	2.7		24.5	15.5	0.8	1.9	0		0.3	100	96
	Low cost	86.3	86.3		6	4.6	34.7	30.2	10.8		10.7	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.1		0.4	100	649
	Medium cost	94.6	94.6		3.1	0.4	7.3	74.5	9.3		3	0.9	1.3	0	0		0	100	86
	High cost	97.1	97.1		4.5	0.3	4.8	78.3	9.2		1	0.3	0.4	0	1.1		0	100	65
Province	Central	62.0	62.0		30.7	11	8.9	9.6	1.8		25.3	11.8	0.8	0	0		0	100	226
	Copperbelt	71.1	71.1		3.7	8.1	10.1	44.3	4.9		21.5	5.6	0.6	0.2	0		0.9	100	338
	Eastern	58.6	58.6		43.8	8.3	2.9	2.9	0.7		25.6	14.4	1.3	0	0		0	100	320
	Luapula	13.6	13.6		7.7	3.6	1.2	0.6	0.5		49	33.7	2.6	0	0		1.1	100	178
	Lusaka	95.4	95.4		11.7	2.8	41.2	27.6	12.1		3.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4		0	100	333
	Northern	28.3	28.3		9.7	6.5	6.7	3.8	1.6		28.9	41.6	1.1	0	0.1		0	100	296
	North-Western	40.8	40.8		12.1	15.1	9.6	3	1		36	19.5	3.2	0.1	0.4		0.2	100	131
	Southern	71.7	71.7		37.3	7.6	9.2	12.9	4.7		12	13.6	1.5	1.3	0		0	100	284
	Western	41.6	41.6		23.1	7.5	4.6	3	3.4		44.6	12.9	0.3	0	0.2		0.4	100	176
All Zambia	All Zambia	58.0	58.0		20.4	7.4	11.8	14.5	3.9		24.3	15.9	1.1	0.2	0.1		0.3	100	2,283

¹ Due to answer choices “protected spring” and “rainwater” not being included in the 2006 LCMS questionnaire, the estimates for safe and improved are identical for 2006.

Figure 14.3: Percentage distribution of households accessing improved drinking water, by rural/urban, 2010 and 2006, Zambia

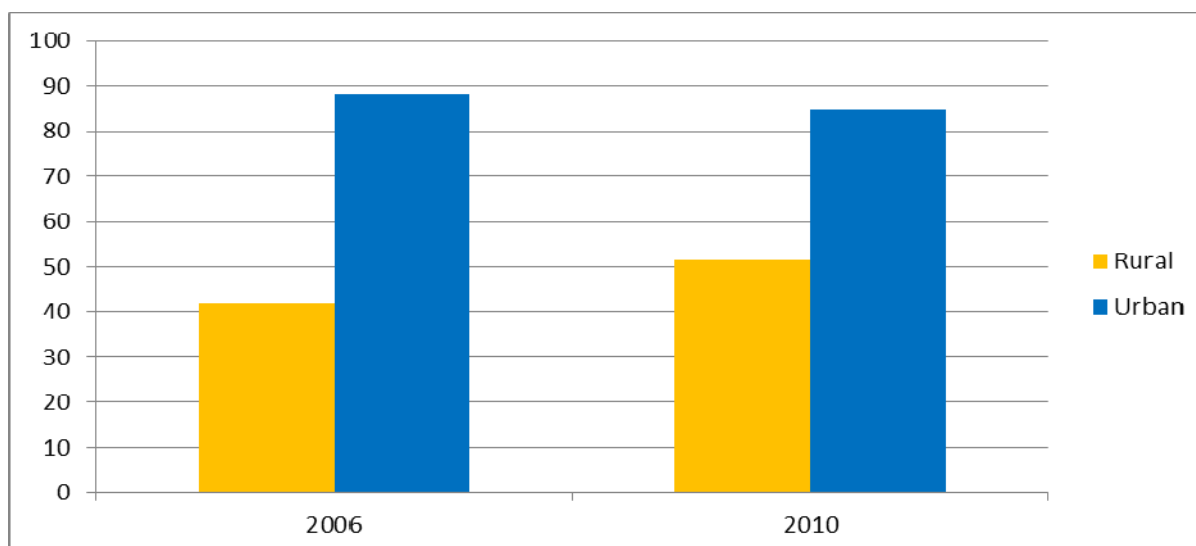
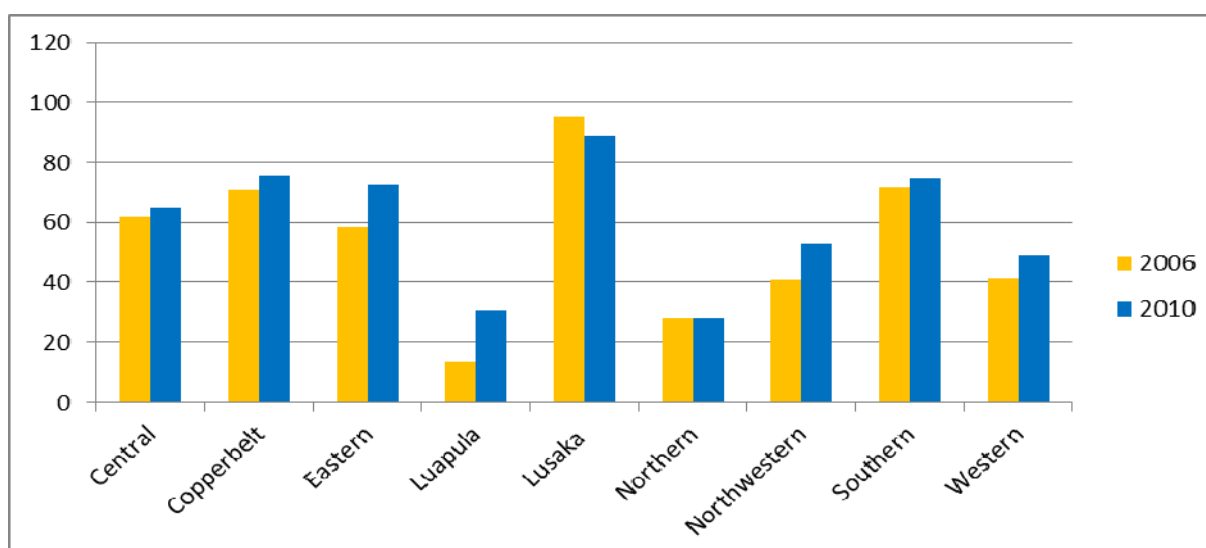


Figure 14.4: Percentage distribution of households accessing improved drinking water, by province, 2010 and 2006, Zambia



14.3.3. Treatment/boiling of drinking water

In Zambia, water supplied through the public water supply systems is normally chlorinated and is assumed to be safe for drinking. However, health authorities encourage households to boil or treat their drinking water as an added precaution. Water treatment is encouraged especially for those households whose main sources of drinking water are considered unsafe.

Table 14.6 and Figure 14.5 show the proportion of households by rural/urban, stratum and province who treated or boiled their drinking water. In 2010, 35 per cent of households treated or boiled their water compared to 32 per cent in 2006.

The proportion of rural households who treated or boiled their drinking water increased from about 20 per cent in 2006 to 25 per cent in 2010, while in urban areas 53 per cent treated or boiled their drinking water in both years.

At provincial level Copperbelt and Lusaka Provinces had the highest proportions of households who treated or boiled their drinking water, at 59 per cent and 51 per cent respectively. Western Province reported the lowest proportion of households treating or boiling their drinking water. The proportion of households treating water increased in Central, North-Western and Southern Provinces.

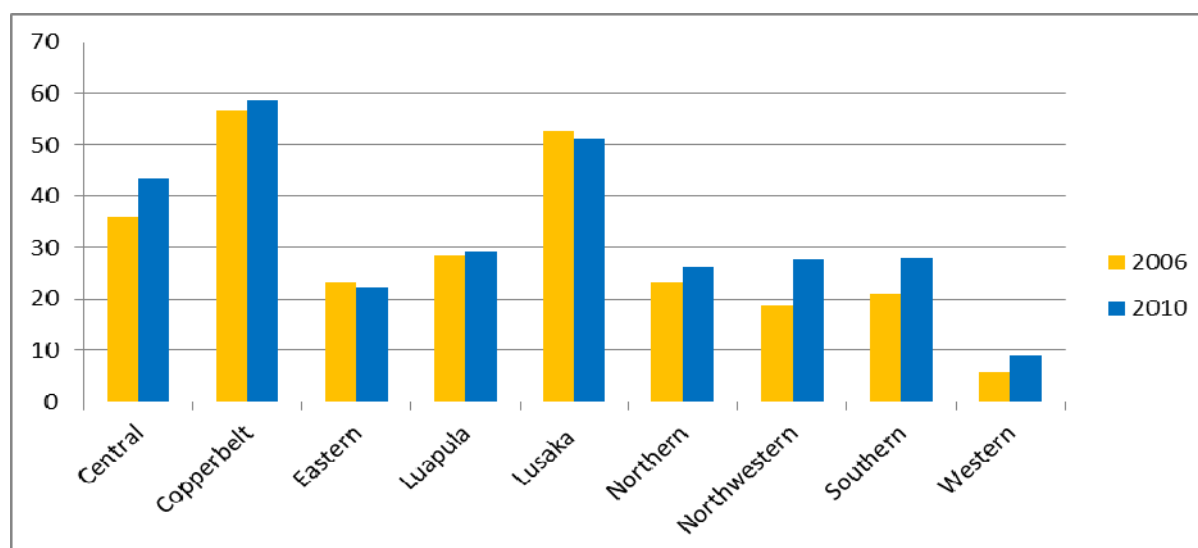
Table 14.6a: Proportion of households who treated/boiled drinking water by rural/urban, stratum and province, 2010, Zambia

2010						
	Treated/boiled drinking water					
		Yes	No	Missing data	Total	Total number of households (000s)
Rural/Urban	Rural	25.0	74.5	0.6	100	1,600
	Urban	53.1	46.2	0.7	100	891
Stratum	Small scale	24.0	75.4	0.6	100	1,426
	Medium scale	24.1	75.3	0.5	100	41
	Large scale	44.0	54.1	1.9	100	1
	Non-agricultural	35.5	63.9	0.6	100	133
	Low cost	49.5	50.0	0.5	100	659
Province	Medium cost	60.6	38.7	0.7	100	149
	High cost	68.2	29.9	1.9	100	83
	Central	43.6	56.1	0.3	100	250
	Copperbelt	58.8	40.5	0.7	100	369
	Eastern	22.2	76.9	0.8	100	342
Province	Luapula	29.3	70.3	0.3	100	191
	Lusaka	51.2	48.2	0.6	100	366
	Northern	26.2	73.5	0.2	100	318
	North-Western	27.7	71.5	0.8	100	138
	Southern	28.0	71.1	0.9	100	311
All Zambia	Western	8.9	90.5	0.6	100	205
	All Zambia	35.0	64.4	0.6	100	2,491

Table 14.6b: Proportion of households who treated/boiled drinking water by rural/urban, stratum and province, 2006, Zambia

2006						
		Treated/boiled drinking water				
		Yes	No	Total		Total number of households (000s)
Rural/Urban	Rural	20.5	79.5	100		1,484
	Urban	53.9	46.1	100		800
Stratum	Small scale	19.7	80.3	100		1,351
	Medium scale	31.8	68.2	100		36
	Large scale	36.2	63.8	100		1
	Non-agricultural	28.2	71.8	100		96
	Low cost	50.8	49.2	100		649
Province	Medium cost	65.6	34.4	100		86
	High cost	68.0	32.0	100		65
	Central	36.0	64.0	100		226
	Copperbelt	56.6	43.4	100		338
	Eastern	23.0	77.0	100		320
Province	Luapula	28.5	71.5	100		178
	Lusaka	52.7	47.3	100		333
	Northern	23.0	77.0	100		296
	North-Western	18.6	81.4	100		131
	Southern	20.9	79.1	100		284
Zambia	Western	5.7	94.3	100		176
	Zambia	32.2	67.8	100		2,283

Figure 14.5: Percentage distribution of households who treated/boiled drinking water by province, 2010 and 2006, Zambia



14.3.4. Connection to electricity

The 2010 LCMS collected information on connection to electricity. This is a new introduction to the LCMS series and as such there is no previous data to compare with. Table 14.7 and Figures 14.6 and 14.7 show the percentage distribution of households connected to electricity by rural/urban, stratum and province.

Almost 22 per cent of households at national level reported being connected to electricity.

Analysis by rural/urban show that only 5 per cent of households in rural areas had connection to electricity compared to 53 per cent of their urban counterparts.

At provincial level, the highest proportion of households with an electricity connection are in Lusaka (61 per cent), followed by Copperbelt (45 per cent). Western, Luapula and Eastern Provinces have the lowest rates of connectivity, ranging between 4 and 5 per cent.

Table 14.7: Percentage distribution of households by electricity connection by rural/urban, stratum and province, 2010, Zambia

2010		House connected to electricity				Total number of households (000s)
		Yes	No	Missing data	Total	
Rural/Urban	Rural	4.5	94.2	1.3	100	1,600
	Urban	53.0	45.6	1.4	100	891
Stratum	Small scale	3.1	95.6	1.3	100	1,426
	Medium scale	6.8	92.3	0.9	100	41
	Large scale	30.3	67.3	2.4	100	1
	Non-agricultural	18.8	79.9	1.3	100	133
	Low cost	43.3	55.6	1.1	100	659
	Medium cost	79.2	19.0	1.8	100	149
Province	High cost	82.6	14.4	3.0	100	83
	Central	14.3	85.0	0.7	100	250
	Copperbelt	44.8	53.6	1.6	100	369
	Eastern	5.0	92.5	2.5	100	342
	Luapula	4.6	94.0	1.4	100	191
	Lusaka	60.7	37.8	1.5	100	366
	Northern	6.7	93.0	0.3	100	318
	North-Western	8.9	89.6	1.5	100	138
	Southern	17.1	82.5	0.4	100	311
Zambia	Western	4.0	93.9	2.1	100	205
	Zambia	21.9	76.8	1.3	100	2,491

Figure 14.6: Percentage distribution of households connected to electricity by stratum, 2010, Zambia

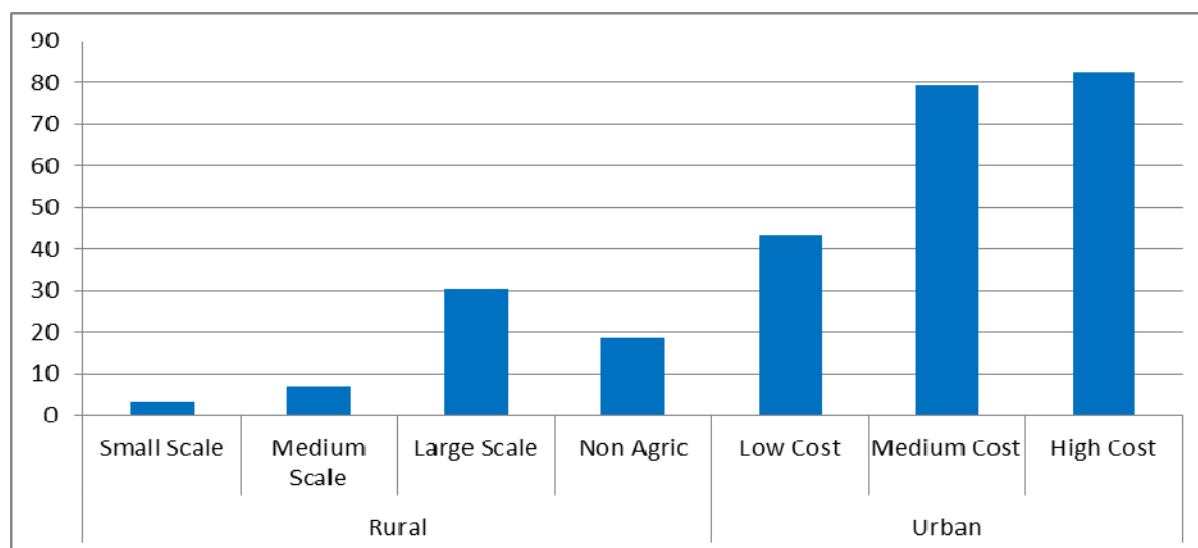
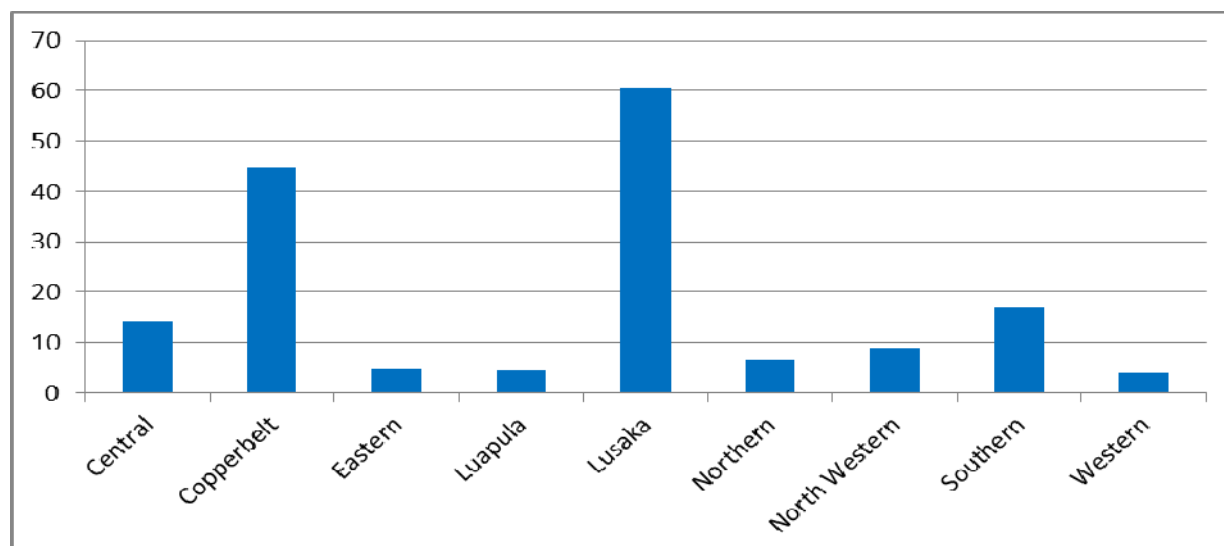


Figure 14.7: Percentage distribution of households connected to electricity by province, 2010, Zambia



14.3.5. Sources of lighting energy

Information relating to the main type of energy used for lighting by households was collected in the 2006 and the 2010 surveys. Table 14.8 and Figure 14.8 show that kerosene/paraffin has remained the main source of lighting energy for most households. However, the proportion of households using kerosene/paraffin as their main source of lighting energy reduced from 41 per cent in 2006 to 27 per cent in 2010. The usage of candles increased from 22 per cent in 2006 to 26 per cent in 2010. Electricity as the main source of lighting energy increased from 19 per cent in 2006 to 22 per cent in 2010.

The use of kerosene/paraffin as the main source of lighting energy in rural areas decreased from 56 per cent in 2006 to 37 per cent in 2010. Similarly, kerosene/paraffin use as a source of lighting energy in urban areas reduced from 13.2 per cent to 9.4 per cent. There was an increase in the usage of candles in rural areas from 14 per cent in 2006 to 22 per cent in 2010, while in urban areas the usage of candles decreased from 36 per cent in 2006 to 34 per cent in 2010. About 53 per cent of households in urban areas were connected to electricity in 2010 compared to 49 per cent in 2006. The proportion of households connected to electricity in rural areas increased from 3 per cent in 2006 to 5 per cent in 2010.

Luapula Province had the highest proportion of households using kerosene/paraffin as their main source of lighting energy in both years, though it had fallen from 79 per cent in 2006 to 69 per cent in 2010. Lusaka Province had the highest proportion of households using electricity as the main lighting energy at 60 per cent in 2010 and 51 per cent in 2006.

Sources of lighting differ by poverty status. The non-poor households had the highest usage of electricity at 44 per cent, while the moderately poor had 6 per cent and the extremely poor had only 1 per cent.

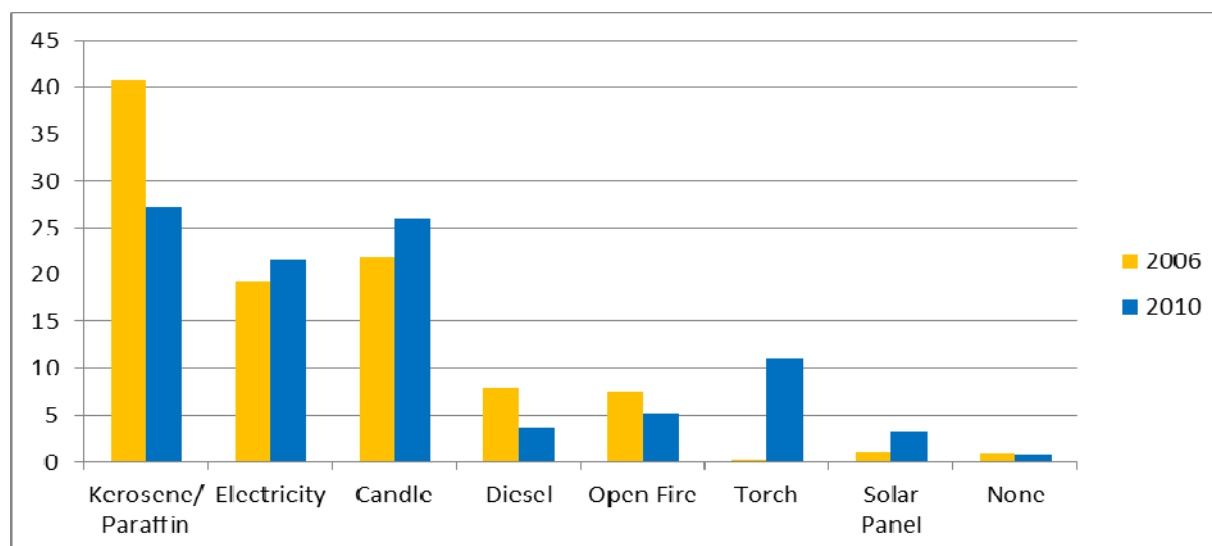
Table 14.8a: Percentage distribution of households by main type of lighting energy by rural/urban, stratum, poverty status and province, 2010, Zambia

200													
		Type of lighting energy											
		Kerosene/ paraffin	Electricity	Candle	Diesel	Open fire	Torch	Solar panel	Other	None	Missing data	Total	Total number of households (000s)
Rural/Urban	Rural	37.1	4.3	21.5	5.3	8.0	16.3	4.5	1.8	1.1	0.1	100	1,600
	Urban	9.4	52.7	34.2	0.3	0.2	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	100	891
Stratum	Small scale	38.8	2.8	20.3	5.5	8.2	17.1	4.5	1.8	1.1	0.0	100	1,426
	Medium scale	35.9	4.5	22.4	5.2	3.5	14.0	11.1	2.3	1.2	0.0	100	41
	Large scale	6.5	32.8	12.3	2.0	3.8	12.0	24.8	3.6	2.2	0.0	100	1
	Non-agricultural	20.3	19.7	34.1	4.2	6.2	8.5	3.0	2.3	1.5	0.3	100	133
	Low cost	11.5	42.9	41.3	0.5	0.3	1.8	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	100	659
	Medium cost	3.4	79.1	15.3	0.1	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100	149
	High cost	3.6	83.4	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	100	83
Province	Central	31.4	14.8	38.1	5.9	0.9	6.3	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	100	250
	Copperbelt	15.1	44.0	32.6	4.0	0.3	2.1	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	100	369
	Eastern	37.7	4.3	17.3	1.1	5.0	26.3	4.7	2.8	0.9	0.0	100	342
	Luapula	68.5	5.1	6.6	0.1	6.0	11.0	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.2	100	191
	Lusaka	5.1	60.4	30.6	0.7	0.4	1.3	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	100	366
	Northern	45.8	5.9	10.1	3.2	7.4	17.7	4.7	4.4	0.8	0.0	100	318
	North-Western	9.0	9.2	34.6	9.2	9.6	22.0	3.4	1.3	1.6	0.1	100	138
	Southern	21.1	16.7	35.2	8.3	3.1	8.6	4.8	0.6	1.6	0.0	100	311
	Western	20.2	4.7	28.9	2.0	23.9	10.2	7.2	0.3	2.7	0.0	100	205
Poverty status	Extremely poor	41.8	1.0	22.1	5.2	9.8	14.8	2.2	1.8	1.4	0.0	100	905
	Moderately poor	31.7	5.7	33.3	4.3	4.8	14.9	3.1	1.5	0.5	0.1	100	452
	Non-poor	13.8	44.4	26.3	1.9	1.6	6.4	4.2	0.8	0.4	0.1	100	1,134
All Zambia	All Zambia	27.2	21.6	26.0	3.6	5.2	11.0	3.3	1.3	0.8	0.1	100	2,491

Table 14.8b: Percentage distribution of households by main type of lighting energy by rural/urban, stratum and province, 2006, Zambia

2006												
		Type of lighting energy										
		Kerosene/ Paraffin	Electricity	Candle	Diesel	Open Fire	Torch	Solar Panel	Other	None	Total	Total Number of Households (000s)
Rural/Urban	Rural	55.6	3.2	14.2	11.7	11.3	0.2	1.5	0.9	1.3	100	1,484
	Urban	13.2	49.2	36.0	0.9	0.4	0	0.2	0.1	0	100	800
Stratum	Small scale	56.9	2.5	13.4	11.8	11.5	0.2	1.4	0.9	1.3	100	1,351
	Medium scale	52.6	4.5	14.9	15.5	4.7	0.1	5.6	0.7	1.3	100	36
	Large scale	34.1	12.9	31.2	21.8	0	0	0	0	0	100	1
	Non-agricultural	37.9	12.7	25.2	8.7	11.6	0	0.9	1.3	1.7	100	96
	Low cost	15.3	41.3	41.4	1.0	0.5	0	0.2	0.1	0	100	649
	Medium cost	5.1	77.0	17.3	0.4	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	100	86
	High cost	2.7	90.5	5.9	0.2	0.2	0	0.2	0.2	0	100	65
Province	Central	51.4	11.9	18.2	11.1	4.6	0	1.4	1.0	0.4	100	226
	Copperbelt	23.7	43.9	26.6	4.4	0.7	0	0.3	0.4	0.1	100	338
	Eastern	59.5	4.7	14.1	9.5	8.6	0.1	2.1	0.7	0.7	100	320
	Luapula	79.5	4.6	6.0	1.1	7.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	100	178
	Lusaka	5.4	51.6	41.6	0.8	0.1	0	0.4	0	0	100	333
	Northern	67.9	6.5	8.0	6.9	7.7	0.1	1.3	1.3	0.4	100	296
	North-Western	38.3	4.9	23.9	17.3	13.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	100	131
	Southern	27.5	13.5	27.8	19.2	7.8	0.2	2.1	0.4	1.6	100	284
	Western	30.5	3.5	22.3	4.6	30.9	0.6	0.8	1.5	5.2	100	176
All Zambia	All Zambia	40.8	19.3	21.8	7.9	7.5	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.9	100	2,283

Figure 14.8: Percentage distribution of households by main type of lighting energy, 2010 and 2006, Zambia



14.3.6. Sources of cooking energy

This section shows results pertaining to households' main type of cooking energy. Table 14.9 and Figures 14.9 and 14.10 show the percentage distribution of households by main type of cooking energy by rural/urban, stratum, poverty status and province. At national level, most households (54 per cent in 2010 and 57 per cent in 2006) used firewood as the main source of cooking energy. Charcoal is the second most used energy source, with 29 per cent in 2010 and 27 per cent in 2006. Electricity usage increased from 16 per cent in 2006 to 17 per cent in 2010.

Analysis by rural/urban showed that in rural areas, most households used firewood for cooking (81 per cent in 2010 and 84 per cent in 2006), followed by charcoal (16 per cent in 2010 and 14 per cent 2006) and electricity (3 per cent in 2010 and 2 per cent in 2006). On the contrary, most urban households use charcoal for cooking (51 per cent), followed by electricity (43 per cent), while only a small proportion uses firewood (6 per cent). These figures have remained unchanged since 2006.

Analysis by province shows that electricity usage as the main source of energy for cooking was the highest in Lusaka and Copperbelt Provinces in both years. The usage in Lusaka Province increased from 46 per cent in 2006 to 51 per cent in 2010, while in Copperbelt Province it reduced from 38 per cent in 2006 to 34 per cent in 2010. Only 2 per cent of households in Western Province used electricity in both years. Firewood usage was highest in Western and Eastern Provinces at over 80 per cent in both years.

Analysis by households' poverty status showed that households categorised as moderately poor and extremely poor, 64 and 81 per cent respectively, use collected firewood as their main source of cooking energy. About 36 per cent of non-poor households used electricity, as compared to 2 per cent of moderately poor and less than 1 per cent of extremely poor households.

Table 14.9a: Percentage distribution of households by main type of cooking energy by rural/urban, stratum, poverty status and province, 2010, Zambia

2010										
		Type of energy for cooking								Total number of households (000s)
		Collected firewood	Purchased firewood	Charcoal own produced	Charcoal purchased	Electricity	Other	Missing data	Total	
Rural/Urban	Rural	79.3	2.0	4.6	11.3	2.6	0.1	0.1	100	1,600
	Urban	3.9	1.8	2.1	49.3	42.5	0.3	0.1	100	891
Stratum	Small scale	81.9	2.1	4.7	9.6	1.5	0.1	0.0	100	1,426
	Medium scale	85.1	1.3	2.4	7.5	3.5	0.3	0.0	100	41
	Large scale	44.5	3.3	5.2	18.3	24.4	4.3	0.0	100	1
	Non-agricultural	50.1	2.1	3.9	30.1	13.3	0.3	0.3	100	133
	Low cost	4.8	2.1	2.7	57.5	32.6	0.3	0.1	100	659
	Medium cost	1.0	0.8	0.6	30.1	66.8	0.5	0.2	100	149
	High cost	1.7	1.2	0.3	18.9	77.7	0.2	0.1	100	83
Province	Central	57.1	2.4	1.4	27.9	11.0	0.1	0.1	100	250
	Copperbelt	12.2	1.5	4.9	46.8	34.1	0.5	0.1	100	369
	Eastern	84.2	3.2	1.3	7.9	3.3	0.0	0.0	100	342
	Luapula	48.9	3.2	21.6	24.3	1.9	0.0	0.2	100	191
	Lusaka	10.0	1.2	1.3	35.9	51.1	0.3	0.3	100	366
	Northern	70.3	1.0	3.4	21.4	3.8	0.0	0.1	100	318
	North-Western	70.6	1.3	2.1	20.3	5.7	0.1	0.1	100	138
	Southern	67.4	1.9	0.8	17.0	12.7	0.2	0.0	100	311
	Western	81.5	2.4	2.3	11.4	2.3	0.1	0.0	100	205
Poverty status	Extremely poor	81.4	1.6	4.6	12.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	100	905
	Moderately poor	63.8	3.1	4.9	25.5	2.4	0.2	0.1	100	452
	Non-poor	24.6	1.7	2.6	34.8	35.9	0.3	0.1	100	1,134
All Zambia	All Zambia	52.4	1.9	3.7	24.9	16.8	0.2	0.1	100	2,491

Table 14.9b: Percentage distribution of households by main type of cooking energy by rural/urban, stratum and province, 2006, Zambia

2006										
		Type of energy for cooking								Total number of households (000s)
		Collected firewood	Purchased firewood	Charcoal own produced	Charcoal purchased	Electricity	Other	Total		
Rural/Urban	Rural	82.5	1.7	4.5	9.0	2.0	0.3	100		1,484
	Urban	5.4	1.0	2.1	49.0	41.8	0.6	100		800
Stratum	Small scale	84.0	1.5	4.6	8.0	1.5	0.3	100		1,351
	Medium scale	86.6	2.0	1.3	6.6	3.4	0	100		36
	Large scale	59.3	0	6.5	19.0	12.9	2.3	100		1
	Non-agricultural	58.9	3.3	4.7	23.7	9.1	0.2	100		96
	Low cost	6.2	1.2	2.4	56.2	33.3	0.6	100		649
	Medium cost	2.8	0.5	0.5	24.2	71.0	1.1	100		86
	High cost	1.0	0.3	0.4	9.7	88.1	0.6	100		65
Province	Central	67.8	1.1	2.2	19.1	9.5	0.3	100		226
	Copperbelt	15.9	0.7	5.4	39.7	37.5	0.8	100		338
	Eastern	84.1	2.4	2.1	8.1	3.0	0.1	100		320
	Luapula	45.7	1.3	19.9	30.1	2.6	0.3	100		178
	Lusaka	10.5	0.4	0.3	42.4	46.0	0.5	100		333
	Northern	75.4	0.7	3.9	16.2	3.4	0.3	100		296
	North-Western	76.1	1.5	1.4	18.2	2.4	0.4	100		131
	Southern	69.7	2.9	1.0	15.1	11.0	0.3	100		284
	Western	87.3	2.6	0.5	6.9	2.2	0.4	100		176
All Zambia	All Zambia	55.5	1.5	3.7	23	15.9	0.3	100		2,283

Figure 14.9: Percentage distribution of households by province using firewood, charcoal and electricity as main energy source for cooking, by rural/urban, 2010 and 2006, Zambia

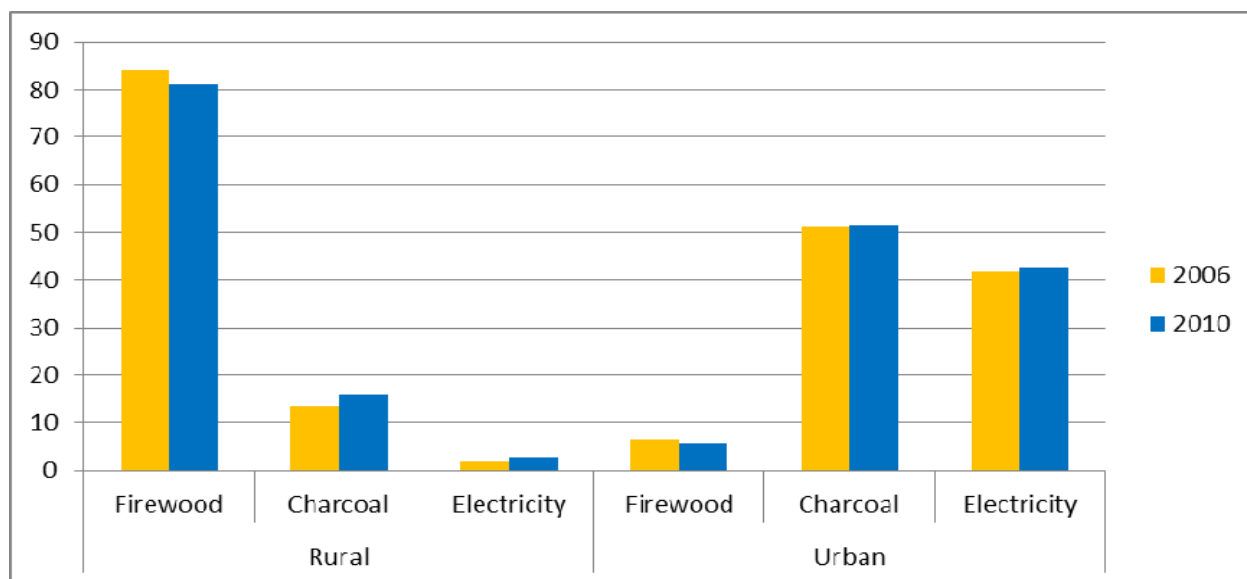
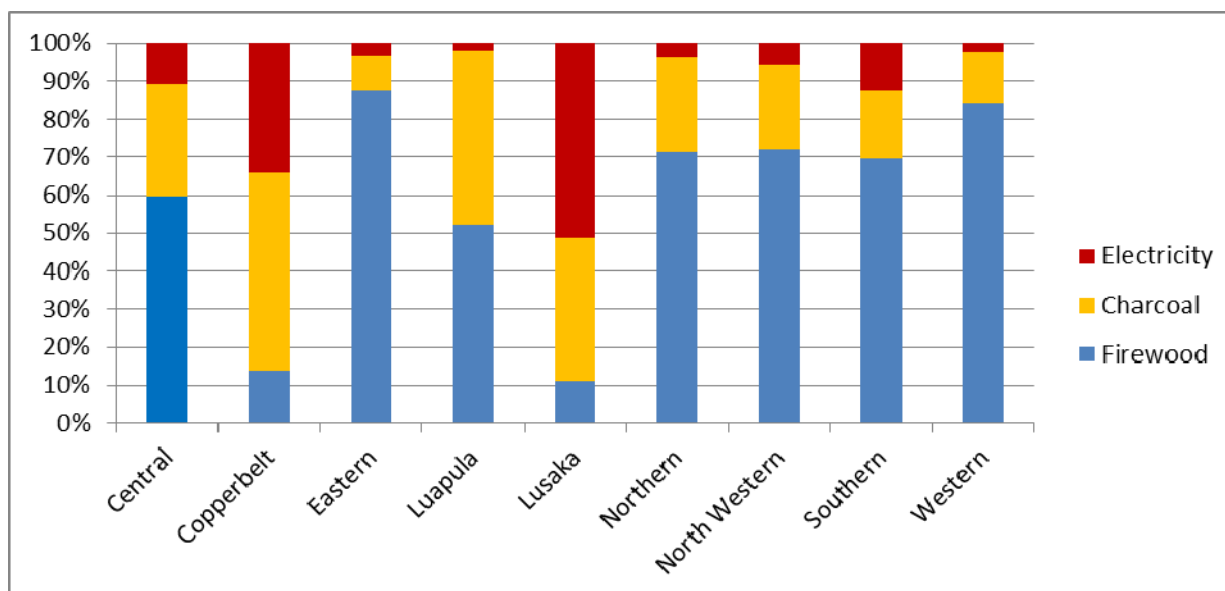


Figure 14.10: Percentage distribution of households by province using firewood, charcoal and electricity as main energy source for cooking, by province, 2010, Zambia



14.3.7. Toilet facilities

The 2006 and 2010 LCMS collected data on households' main toilet facility.

The WHO and UNICEF monitor the status of sanitation facilities for international comparisons, and disaggregate facilities into improved or unimproved facilities. In addition to the international definition of "improved" sanitation, there is also a national definition of "adequate" sanitation facilities. The two definitions are compared in Table 14.10 below.

For 2006 data, the definition of improved/adequate cannot be applied since no data were collected on whether pit latrines had a slab or not. As a result, the improved/adequate definition is presented only for 2010.

Table 14.10: Comparison of definitions for adequate and improved sanitary facilities

2010	
Adequate (national)	Improved (international)
• Pour flush latrines • Pit latrines with sanitation platforms or other concrete platforms • Traditional pit latrines with a smooth floor surface • Ventilated improved pit latrines • Septic tank latrines (i.e. aqua privy) • EcoSan latrines	• Flush/pour flush to pit latrine • Flush toilet • Piped sewer system • Pit latrine with slab • Ventilated improved pit latrine • Septic tank (i.e. aqua privy) • Composting toilet

Table 14.11 shows results pertaining to toilet facilities available to households as asked in the questionnaire. Results show that 73 per cent of all households used pit latrines, of which most were pit latrines without a slab. While 13 per cent had their own flush toilet, 12 per cent had no toilet facilities at all.

One third (33 per cent) of households used improved/adequate sanitation facilities. This was higher in urban areas where two thirds (66 per cent) of households had access to improved/adequate facilities compared to 14 per cent of rural households. Use of flush toilets was most common in urban areas, with 34 per cent of urban households using flush toilets (inside or outside house) compared to only 1 per cent of rural households. The pattern was similar for 2006 where about 37 per cent were using flush toilets in urban areas compared to about 2 per cent in rural areas. Even though most rural and urban households use pit latrines, the proportion of those without slabs is greater in rural areas in both years.

Analysis by province shows that Lusaka (69.7 per cent) and Copperbelt (57.4 per cent) had the highest proportion of improved/adequate facilities, while Western (7 per cent) and Eastern (12.4 per cent) had the lowest.

Among non-poor households, 56 per cent had improved/adequate sanitary facilities, moderately poor households had 18 per cent and extremely poor households had 10 percent.

Table 14.11a: Percentage distribution of households by main type of toilet facility, rural/urban, stratum, province and poverty status, 2010, Zambia

2010																	
2010			Main type of toilet														
				Improved/adequate sanitation facilities													
		Total improved/ adequate		Own flush toilet inside household	Own flush toilet outside household	Own pit latrine with slab	Communal pit latrine with slab	Neighbour's pit latrine with slab	Aqua privy	Own pit latrine without slab	Communal pit latrine without slab	Neighbour's pit latrine without slab	Other	None	Missing data	Total	Total number of households (000s)
Rural/ Urban	Rural	14.1		0.8	0.6	6.6	1.0	5.0	0.1	55.7	1.1	8.4	2.3	18.3	0.3	100	1,600
	Urban	66.0		22.2	11.8	12.4	7.7	11.8	0.1	24.0	3.0	5.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	100	891
Stratum	Small scale	12.3		0.5	0.4	6.1	0.7	4.5	0.1	56.9	0.9	8.4	2.3	19.0	0.3	100	1,426
	Medium scale	23.7		1.8	0.7	11.3	0.6	9.3	0.0	50.4	0.2	5.2	2.0	18.2	0.2	100	41
	Large scale	66.2		23.9	0.4	22.3	3.4	16.2	0.0	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	0.0	100	1
	Non-agricultural	29.7		3.7	2.8	9.7	4.6	8.8	0.1	44.6	3.7	9.3	1.5	10.9	0.3	100	133
	Low cost	58.1		12.0	8.2	14.7	9.5	13.6	0.1	30.1	3.8	6.8	0.3	0.6	0.2	100	659
	Medium cost	87.5		44.5	26.4	6.3	3.8	6.4	0.1	7.7	0.4	1.5	2.6	0.1	0.2	100	149
	High cost	89.9		62.9	14.0	5.5	0.6	6.9	0.0	5.3	1.8	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.3	100	83
Province	Central	32.5		5.2	4.3	12.8	3.2	6.8	0.2	54.6	0.7	5.5	2.5	4.0	0.2	100	250
	Copperbelt	57.4		24.7	15.4	8.7	1.8	6.8	0.0	35.9	0.6	4.7	0.4	0.8	0.2	100	369
	Eastern	12.4		1.6	0.6	4.9	0.6	4.7	0.0	41.8	1.2	13.5	5.6	25.1	0.4	100	342
	Luapula	13.7		0.9	0.6	6.8	0.8	4.6	0.0	71.9	1.3	9.4	0.5	2.9	0.4	100	191
	Lusaka	69.7		18.9	5.4	14.2	15.3	15.9	0.0	17.2	6.1	3.9	1.3	1.5	0.2	100	366
	Northern	13.8		2.5	1.0	6.6	1.0	2.7	0.0	77.3	1.0	6.3	0.1	1.4	0.3	100	318
	North-Western	17.8		2.3	0.9	6.4	1.3	6.9	0.0	61.3	1.6	14.3	1.0	3.4	0.5	100	138
	Southern	35.9		4.8	5.9	11.7	1.8	11.4	0.3	27.3	0.5	6.4	1.7	28.0	0.2	100	311
	Western	7.4		2.3	0.8	1.5	0.2	2.5	0.1	37.5	2.4	7.0	1.5	43.9	0.2	100	205
Poverty status	Extremely poor	10.4		0.2	0.5	4.6	0.7	4.4	0.0	56.6	1.6	9.7	2.3	19.1	0.3	100	905
	Moderately poor	18.3		0.8	1.6	7.4	1.9	6.6	0.0	53.4	1.7	9.0	1.8	15.5	0.2	100	452
	Non-poor	56.0		18.1	9.1	12.4	6.2	10.1	0.1	31.0	2.0	4.9	1.2	4.8	0.2	100	1,134
All Zambia	All Zambia	32.7		8.5	4.6	8.7	3.4	7.4	0.1	44.3	1.8	7.4	1.7	11.9	0.3	100	2,491

Table 14.11b: Percentage distribution of households by main type of toilet facility, rural/urban, stratum, province and 2006, Zambia

2006											
2006 ¹		Main type of toilet facility									
		Own flush inside house	Own flush outside house	Communal/ shared flush toilet	Own pit latrine	Communal pit latrine	Neighbour's pit latrine	Aqua privy	Other	None	Total number of households (000s)
Rural/Urban	Rural	1.3	0.4	0.4	67.4	4.0	5.4	0.1	2.1	18.8	1,484
	Urban	23.4	13.3	1.9	43.2	13.4	3.2	0.5	0.1	1.0	800
Stratum	Small scale	1.1	0.4	0.4	67.7	3.7	5.2	0.1	2.1	19.3	1,351
	Medium scale	1.8	0.4	0.5	77.2	2.3	1.4	0.2	1.5	14.7	36
	Large scale	18.8	0.0	0.0	72.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	1
	Non-agricultural	2.9	1.3	1.5	59.1	9.5	9.2	0.1	2.9	13.5	96
	Low cost	13.6	13.7	1.9	49.2	16.0	3.8	0.5	0.1	1.1	649
	Medium cost	62.3	9.5	2.3	20.4	2.6	1.5	0.3	0.1	1.1	86
	High cost	63.8	14.1	1.7	16.9	2.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	65
Province	Central	6.7	4.4	0.8	73.5	4.3	3.0	0.0	1.7	5.4	226
	Copperbelt	28.4	19.4	1.3	44.3	3.5	1.6	0.0	0.9	0.4	338
	Eastern	1.5	0.5	0.3	61.5	5.7	6.7	0.0	2.3	21.5	320
	Luapula	2.5	0.7	0.8	80.8	1.6	10.2	0.0	1.3	2.2	178
	Lusaka	16.3	6.0	1.7	43.9	24.6	3.7	1.0	0.3	2.3	333
	Northern	2.8	1.1	0.2	87.0	2.2	5.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	296
	North-Western	2.9	0.6	0.7	83.1	3.4	6.2	0.2	0.4	2.5	131
	Southern	5.8	3.0	1.7	40.9	7.5	5.5	0.1	2.2	33.2	284
	Western	1.3	0.7	0.5	34.1	4.9	1.0	0.0	4.0	53.4	176
Zambia	All Zambia	9.0	4.9	1.0	59.0	7.3	4.6	0.2	1.4	12.6	2,283

¹ For 2006 data, the definition of improved/adequate cannot be applied since no information was collected on whether pit latrines had a slab or not.

Figure 14.11: Percentage distribution of households with no toilet facilities, 2010 and 2006, Zambia

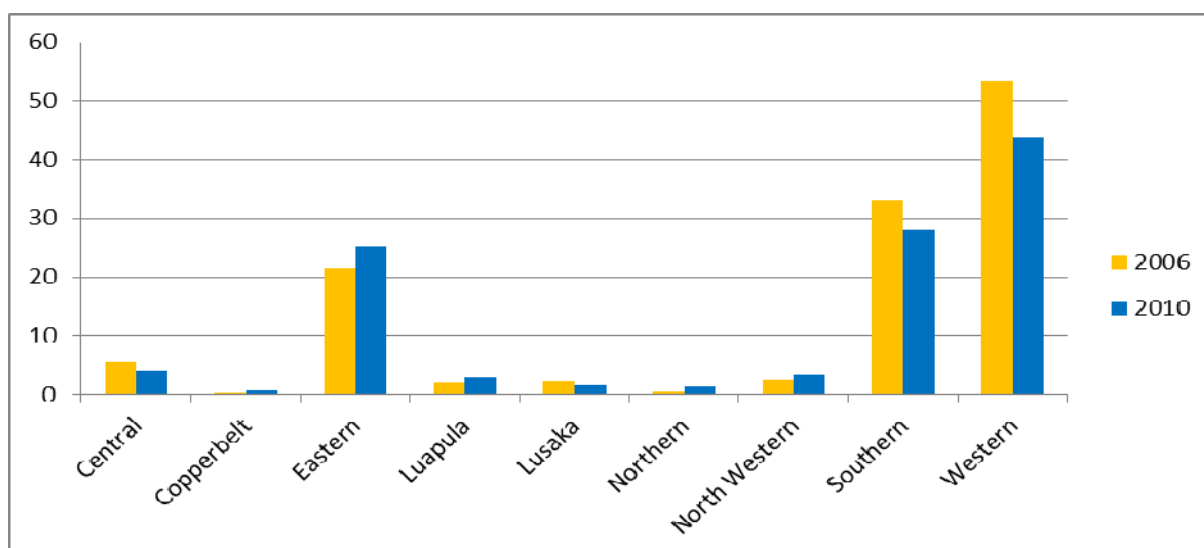
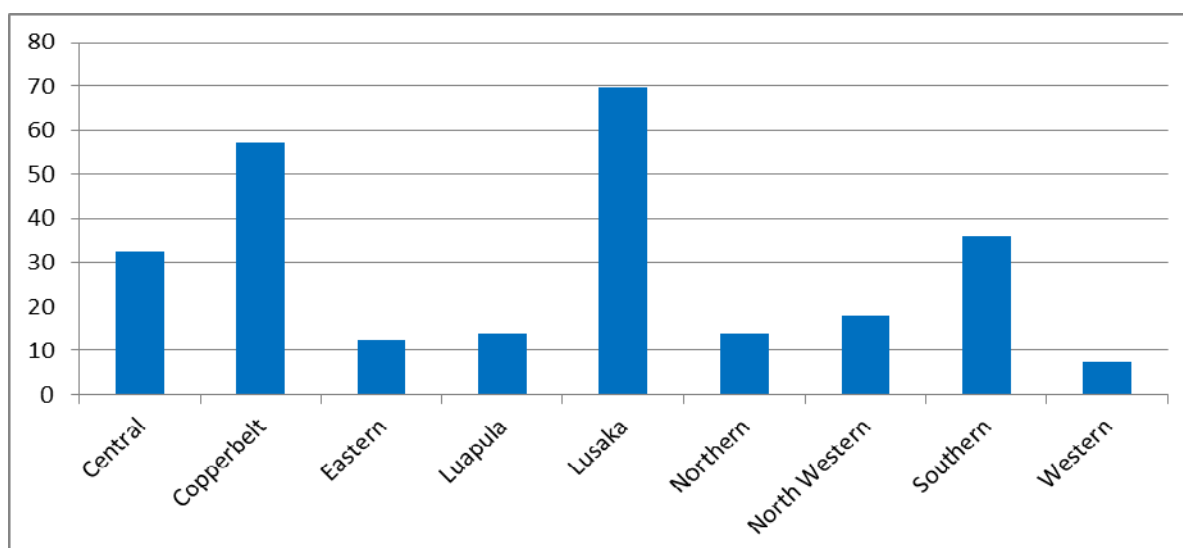


Figure 14.12: Percentage distribution of households with improved sanitation by province, 2010, Zambia



14.3.8. Sewage facilities

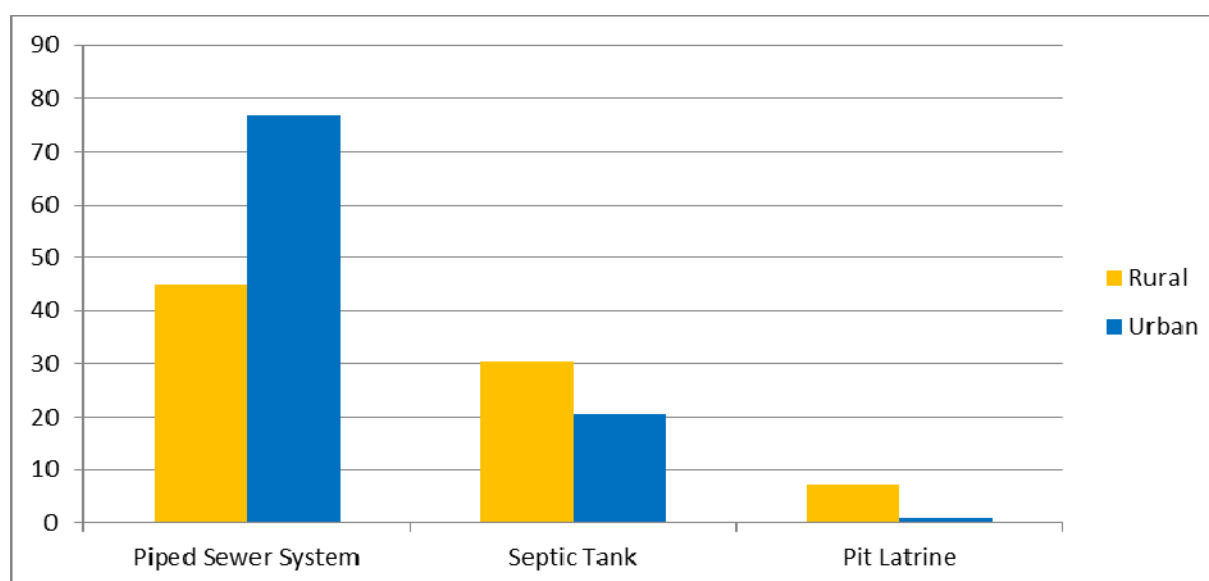
In the 2010 LCMS a new question was asked to households who have an own flush toilet facility (see section 14.3.7 above). These respondents were asked where the sewer was piped to. Table 14.12 and Figure 14.13 below show the percentage distribution of households with flushing toilets by type of sewage facilities and rural/urban.

In 2010, 75 per cent of households with flushing toilets were connected to a piped sewerage system, 21 per cent disposed of their sewage in a septic tank, and 1 per cent in a pit latrine. Piped sewer systems accounted for the greatest type of sewage disposal for rural households, at 45 per cent, while septic tanks and pit latrines accounted for higher proportions in rural areas, at 30 per cent and 7 per cent respectively.

Table 14.12: Percentage distribution of households with flushing toilets by type of sewage facilities, rural/urban, 2010, Zambia

	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	Other	Don't know	Missing data	Total	Total number of households with own flush toilet (000s)
Rural	44.8	30.4	7.2	1.8	0.0	15.8	100	23
Urban	76.9	20.5	0.8	0.0	0.7	1.2	100	303
All Zambia	74.6	21.2	1.2	0.1	0.6	2.3	100	325

Figure 14.13: Percentage distribution of households with flushing toilets by type of sewage facilities, rural/urban, 2010, Zambia



14.3.9. Garbage disposal

Table 14.3 shows percentage distribution of households by main type of garbage disposal, rural/urban, stratum and province. The most common method used for disposing of garbage was using a pit, with about 57 per cent of all households using this method in both years. While 35 per cent of households disposed of their garbage by dumping, 6 per cent had their refuse collected, and another 2 per cent burnt their garbage. There has not been much change in these patterns since 2006. However, there has been a reduction in refuse collection in urban areas between 2006 and 2010 from 7.3 to 5.6 per cent respectively.

The most common garbage disposal method used by households in both rural (56 per cent) and urban (60 per cent) areas was through pits. These figures have not changed since 2006. Refuse collection was prominent in urban areas, with 15 per cent of households reporting it as their main type of garbage disposal, compared to less than 2 per cent in rural areas. The proportion of urban households who had their refuse collected has declined by 3 percentage points since 2006.

Analysis by province shows that the largest decline in the proportion of households using refuse collection as a garbage disposal method was in Copperbelt Province, from 19 per cent to 11 per cent, while Northern, North-Western and Southern Provinces had smaller declines from around 4 per cent to around 1 per cent in 2010 as compared to 2006.

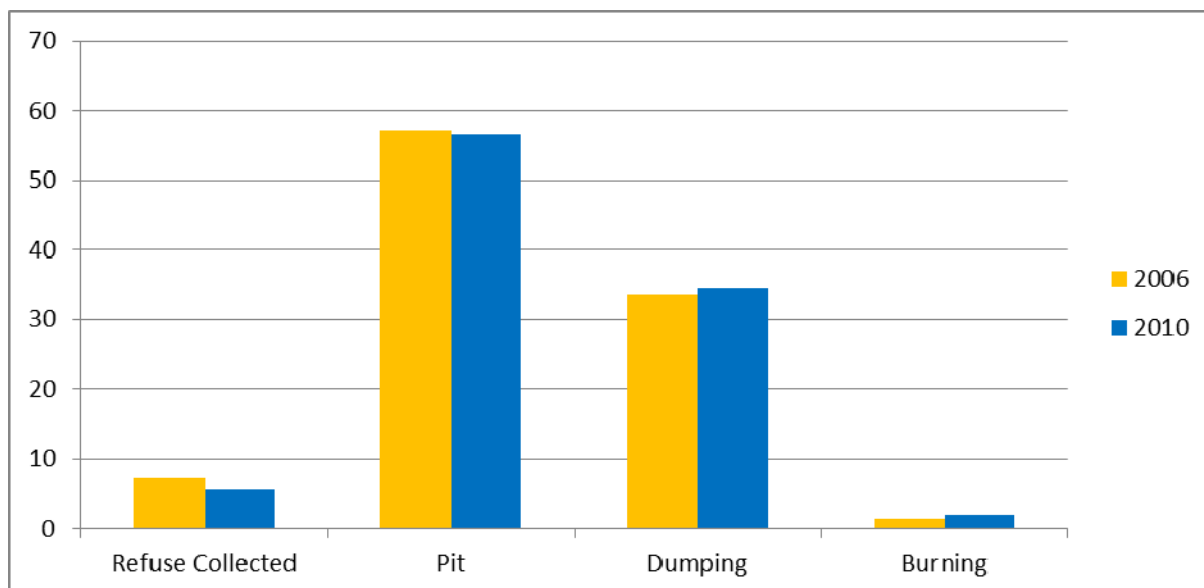
Table 14.13a: Percentage distribution of households by main type of garbage disposal, rural/urban, stratum and province, 2010, Zambia

2010									
		Type of garbage disposal							Total number of households (000s)
		Refuse collected	Pit	Dumping	Burning	Other	Missing data	Total	
Rural/Urban	Rural	0.6	55.0	41.2	1.7	0.5	1.1	100	1,600
	Urban	14.6	59.4	22.3	2.7	0.1	0.9	100	891
Stratum	Small scale	0.5	54.0	42.2	1.7	0.5	1.1	100	1,426
	Medium scale	0.6	63.4	32.6	1.3	0.2	1.9	100	41
	Large scale	2.3	87.7	5.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	100	1
	Non-agricultural	0.8	62.4	34.3	1.6	0.4	0.5	100	133
	Low cost	11.6	57.4	26.5	3.4	0.1	1.1	100	659
	Medium cost	19.9	66.0	12.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	100	149
	High cost	28.6	63.0	7.1	0.5	0.1	0.8	100	83
Province	Central	0.7	72.1	26.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	100	250
	Copperbelt	11.0	62.4	24.0	1.7	0.1	0.8	100	369
	Eastern	0.7	40.4	55.0	1.2	0.4	2.3	100	342
	Luapula	0.2	68.4	29.5	0.6	0.3	0.9	100	191
	Lusaka	22.6	45.8	25.5	4.4	0.2	1.4	100	366
	Northern	1.4	72.5	23.5	1.1	0.6	0.9	100	318
	North-Western	0.5	65.7	31.5	1.0	0.7	0.7	100	138
	Southern	1.7	55.6	39.1	2.6	0.5	0.5	100	311
	Western	0.3	32.4	61.9	4.3	0.4	0.6	100	205
Zambia	Zambia	5.6	56.5	34.5	2.0	0.4	1.0	100	2,491

Table 14.13b: Percentage distribution of households by main type of garbage disposal, rural/urban, stratum and province, 2006, Zambia

2006								
		Type of garbage disposal						
		Refuse collection	Pit	Dumping	Burning	Other	Total	Total number of households (000s)
Rural/Urban	Rural	1.9	55.3	40.5	1.8	0.6	100	1,484
	Urban	17.5	60.8	20.6	0.8	0.4	100	800
Stratum	Small scale	2.0	54.8	40.9	1.7	0.6	100	1,351
	Medium scale	1.3	61.0	35.8	1.5	0.3	100	36
	Large scale	0.0	83.4	11.4	2.3	2.8	100	1
	Non-agricultural	1.0	59.3	37.4	1.9	0.3	100	96
	Low cost	13.4	61.3	24.0	0.8	0.5	100	649
	Medium cost	29.1	62.7	7.4	0.7	0.1	100	86
	High cost	39.5	53.2	6.5	0.8	0.0	100	65
Province	Central	1.3	72.0	23.9	2.1	0.7	100	226
	Copperbelt	18.7	63.5	17.2	0.6	0.1	100	338
	Eastern	0.6	45.1	52.6	1.0	0.6	100	320
	Luapula	2.4	76.3	20.7	0.5	0.1	100	178
	Lusaka	19.8	44.5	33.7	1.0	1.0	100	333
	Northern	3.6	75.3	19.9	1.1	0.1	100	296
	North-Western	3.5	70.0	23.4	2.6	0.4	100	131
	Southern	4.1	46.6	46.4	2.5	0.4	100	284
	Western	1.0	29.7	65.9	2.4	1.0	100	176
Zambia	Zambia	7.3	57.2	33.6	1.4	0.5	100	2,283

Figure 14.14: Percentage distribution of households by main type of garbage disposal, 2010 and 2006, Zambia



14.4. Access to facilities

This section presents findings related to household access to various socio-economic facilities. The access is discussed in terms of usage and proximity of households to the nearest facilities.

14.4.1. Use of amenities

During the survey, households were asked to indicate whether they knew the location of the nearest facilities. Table 14.14 shows the percentage distribution of households knowing where the nearest facility was by rural/urban and poverty status.

About 94 per cent of households in both 2010 and 2006 reported knowing the location of the nearest health facility. This was followed by food markets, reported by over 87 per cent of the households. Only about 14 per cent of households in both 2010 and 2006 reported knowing the location of the nearest internet café.

Rural/urban analysis shows that most rural households, about 94 per cent in both years, reported knowing the location of a hammer mill followed by health facility at 92.5 per cent. In urban areas, the highest proportion of households reported knowing the location of food markets at 99 per cent followed by health facility at 96 per cent.

The most widely used facility was health facility at 96 per cent followed by public transport at 93 per cent, while the least used facility was internet café at 29 per cent.

The most widely used facility in rural areas was health facility at 97 per cent followed by hammer mill at 96 per cent. The least was internet café at 16 per cent. In urban areas, the most widely used facility was food market (97 per cent) followed by health facility (95 per cent), while the least used facility was community school at 25 per cent.

Table 14.14a: Percentage of households knowing where the nearest facility is, by rural/urban and poverty status, 2010, Zambia

2010								
2010	Knowledge of nearest location							Total number of households who know of this facility (000s)
	Rural/Urban		Poverty status				All Zambia	
	Rural	Urban	Extremely poor	Moderately poor	Non-poor			
Food market	79.8	99.2	79.8	85.0	93.0		86.7	2,491
Post office/postal agency	48.8	72.0	49.4	53.2	64.7		57.0	2,491
Community school	35.3	50.7	37.2	39.7	44.1		40.8	2,491
Lower basic school (Grades 1- 4)	22.4	37.8	21.2	25.9	34.1		27.9	2,491
Middle basic school (Grades 1-7)	47.2	54.7	47.7	48.1	52.3		49.9	2,491
Upper basic school (Grades 1-9)	83.0	84.1	83.0	83.9	83.5		83.4	2,491
High school	44.1	74.0	43.6	50.2	65.6		54.8	2,491
Secondary school	42.3	56.3	43.3	46.4	50.8		47.3	2,491
Health facility	92.5	96.6	92.3	94.4	95.2		94.0	2,491
Hammer mill	94.2	74.1	93.5	92.8	79.5		87.0	2,491
Input market	45.9	50.7	43.9	50.8	49.2		47.6	2,491
Police station/post	60.1	93.1	61.0	68.3	82.1		71.9	2,491
Bank	41.9	75.3	42.6	47.3	65.3		53.8	2,491
Public transport	70.4	95.4	70.5	77.4	87.2		79.3	2,491
Public phone	11.6	56.8	14.0	20.8	41.6		27.8	2,491
Internet café	4.9	31.9	5.4	7.0	24.9		14.6	2,491

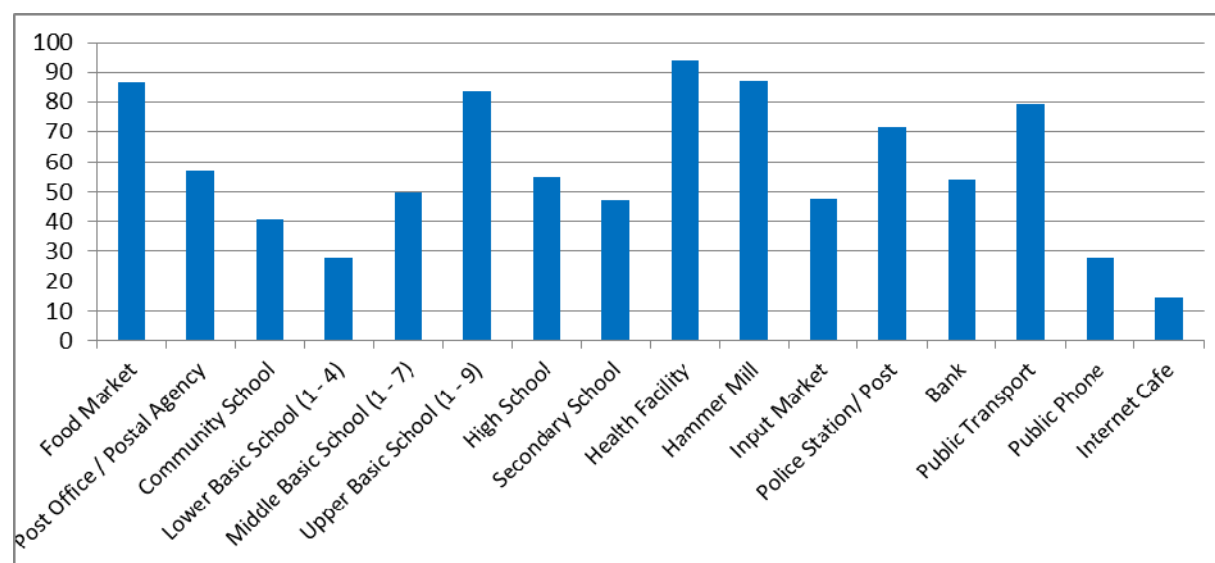
Table 14.14b: Percentage of households knowing where the nearest facility is, by rural/urban and poverty status, 2006, Zambia

2006					
2006	Knowledge of nearest location				
	Rural/Urban				Total number of households who know of this facility (000s)
	Rural	Urban		All Zambia	
Food markets	83.2	98.5		88.6	2,283
Post office/post agency	59.5	72.3		64.0	2,283
Community school	35.2	54.2		41.8	2,283
Lower basic school (Grades 1- 4)	16.8	33.1		22.5	2,283
Middle basic school (Grades 1-7)	59.0	53.4		57.1	2,283
Upper basic school (Grades 1-9)	81.9	85.3		83.1	2,283
High school	42.7	61.2		49.1	2,283
Secondary school	54.9	70.8		60.5	2,283
Health facility	94.4	96.2		95.0	2,283
Hammer mill	94.1	73.0		86.7	2,283
Input market	52.5	45.9		50.2	2,283
Police station/post	65.8	90.4		74.4	2,283
Bank	48.7	64.9		54.4	2,283
Public transport	75.2	94.3		81.8	2,283
Public phone	23.4	70.8		39.9	2,283
Internet café	3.4	33.1		13.8	2,283

Table 14.15: Percentage of households who use the nearest facility, of those who know where it is, by rural/urban and poverty status, 2010, Zambia

2010								
2010	Use of nearest facility for those who know of it						Total number of households who know of this facility (000s)	
	Rural/Urban		Poverty status					All Zambia
	Rural	Urban	Extremely poor	Moderately poor	Non-poor			
Food market	86.8	97.3	85.8	91.5	94.6	91.1	2,158	
Post office/postal agency	34.6	49.1	30.2	34.7	50.0	41.2	1,419	
Community school	35.5	24.6	38.3	34.1	24.3	30.7	1,016	
Lower basic school (Grades 1-4)	56.7	36.9	59.5	53.9	38.8	47.1	694	
Middle basic school (Grades 1-7)	55.8	39.7	59.7	53.7	40.5	49.5	1,239	
Upper basic school (Grades 1-9)	61.6	49.1	65.2	61.2	49.1	57.1	2,074	
High school	20.4	30.5	19.9	25.5	28.1	25.3	1,363	
Secondary school	19.8	28.9	20.1	22.7	26.4	23.7	1,175	
Health facility	97.3	94.9	96.9	98.0	95.5	96.5	2,338	
Hammer mill	96.2	64.1	95.6	93.1	74.7	86.4	2,164	
Input market	66.2	34.8	60.4	61.0	47.0	54.2	1,183	
Police station/post	57.5	71.4	58.2	59.8	68.7	63.9	1,789	
Bank	23.2	49.2	14.7	21.4	51.7	36.2	1,338	
Public transport	91.6	95.6	89.9	94.2	95.2	93.3	1,973	
Public phone	27.3	45.8	28.6	40.4	44.3	40.9	691	
Internet café	15.7	32.6	5.4	11.9	35.0	29.0	363	

Figure 14.15: Percentage distribution of households who know where the nearest facility is, 2010, Zambia



14.4.2. Proximity to facilities

This section analyses the proximity of households to the nearest facilities. Table 14.16 and Figures 14.16, 14.17 and 14.18 show the percentage distribution of households by proximity to nearest facilities by rural/urban.

In 2010, over 50 per cent of households reported that they lived less than a kilometre from food markets, community schools, lower basic, middle and upper basic schools, hammer mill, public phone and public transport.

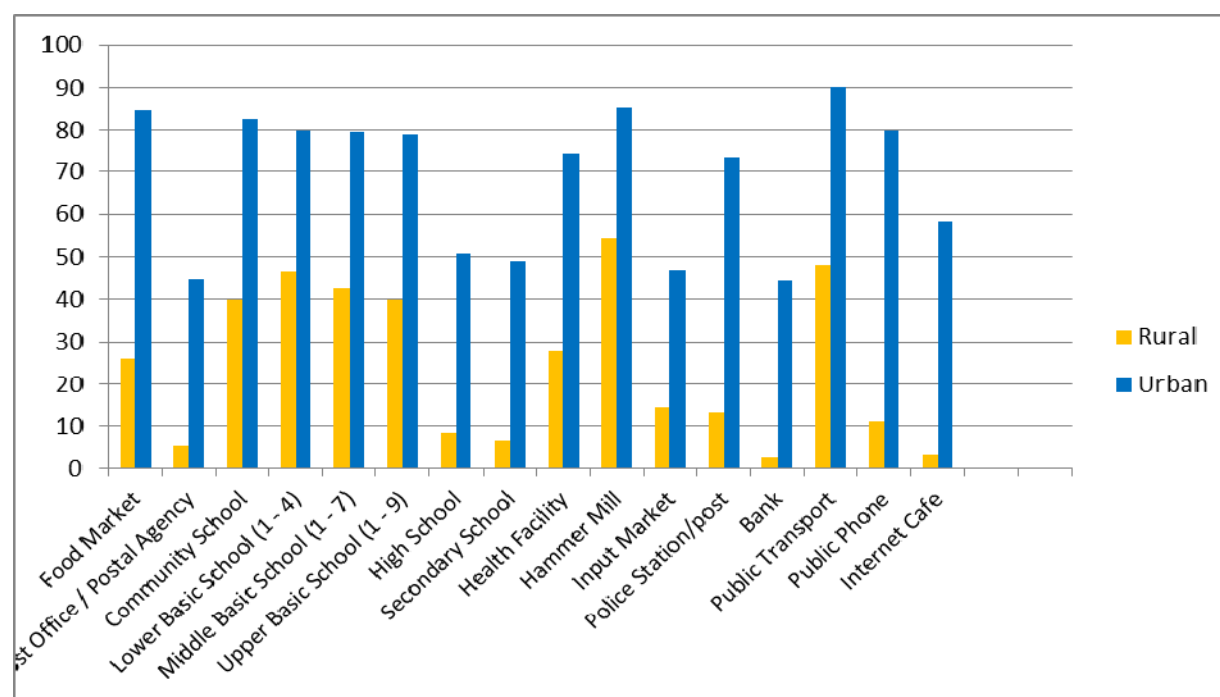
Most of the urban households stated that almost all facilities were within 1 kilometre except for post office, secondary school, input market and bank, which were reported to be within 5 kilometres.

Figures 14.17 and 14.18 show the proportions of households living within 0-5 kilometres of key selected socio-economic facilities for 2006 and 2010. Figure 14.17 shows that over 70 per cent of households reported that they lived within 5 kilometres of selected key socio-economic facilities. These included a food market, health facility, hammer mill, public transport, public telephone and internet café³. For all these facilities there has been an increase in the proportion of households located within 5 kilometres since 2006.

Figure 14.18 shows that most households lived within 5 kilometres of a community school and all basic schools.

Almost all urban households are within 5 kilometres of a basic school, and around 90 per cent are within 5 kilometres of a high school or secondary school. Around 80 per cent of rural households are within 5 kilometres of a basic school, and less than one quarter are within 5 kilometres of a high school or secondary school.

Figure 14.16: Percentage distribution of households within 1km of nearest facilities, rural/urban, 2010, Zambia



³ While an internet café is not an essential facility as such, it is relevant for the Fifth National Development Plan where goals relate to connection to ICT services.

Figure 14.17: Percentage distribution of households within 5km of selected nearest key facilities (of households who know location), 2010 and 2006, Zambia

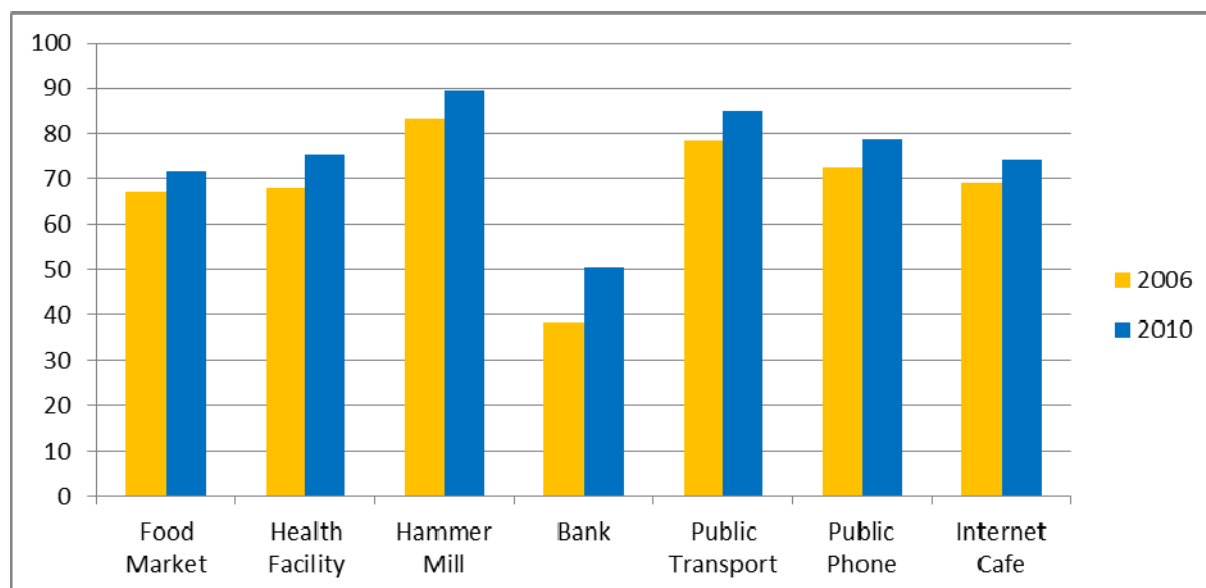


Figure 14.18: Percentage distribution of households within 5km of nearest school facilities (of households who know location), 2010 and 2006, Zambia

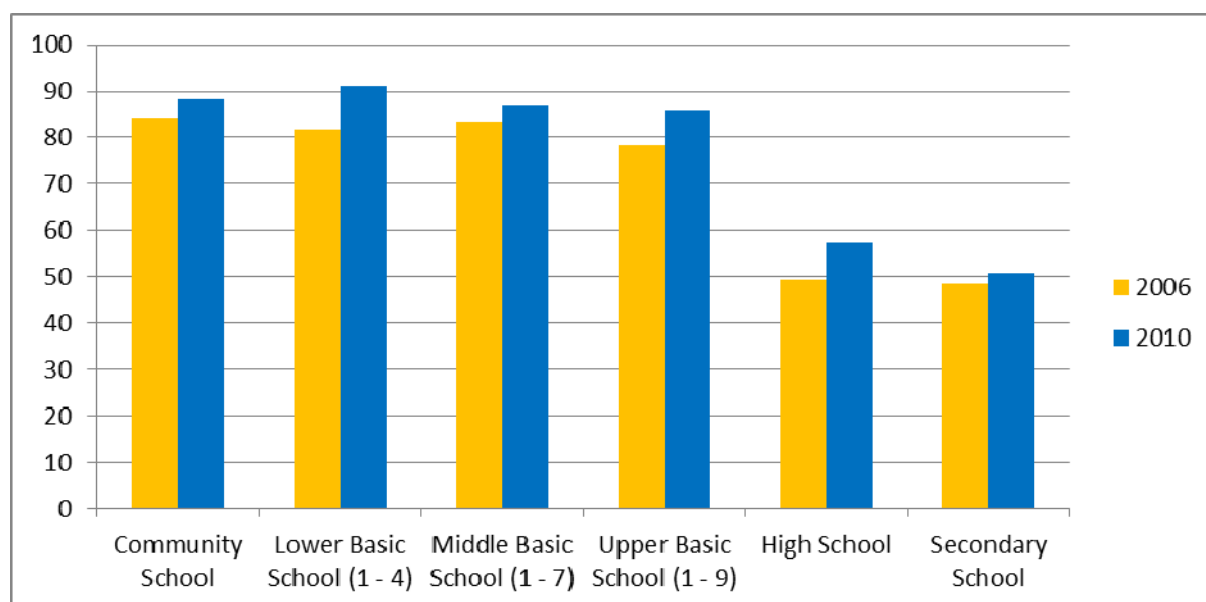


Table 14.16a: Percentage distribution of households by proximity to facilities, 2010, Zambia

2010	Residence	Less than 1km	2-5km	6-15km	16+km	Total	Total number of households who know location (000s)
Food market	Zambia	50.2	21.6	14.0	14.2	100	2,158
	Rural	26.1	26.9	23.1	23.9	100	1,276
	Urban	84.7	14.0	0.9	0.4	100	883
Post office/postal agency	Zambia	23.1	26.5	17.5	32.9	100	1,419
	Rural	5.5	14.5	21.6	58.3	100	779
	Urban	44.7	41.1	12.5	1.8	100	640
Community school	Zambia	58.7	29.5	9.7	2.0	100	1,016
	Rural	39.9	40.2	16.6	3.2	100	565
	Urban	82.5	16.0	1.0	0.4	100	451
Lower basic school (Grades 1- 4)	Zambia	62.8	28.3	6.9	2.0	100	694
	Rural	46.5	37.4	12.9	3.2	100	358
	Urban	79.9	18.8	0.5	0.8	100	336
Middle basic school (Grades 1-7)	Zambia	57.0	30.0	10.8	2.2	100	1,239
	Rural	42.7	36.9	17.3	3.1	100	753
	Urban	79.6	19.1	0.7	0.7	100	486
Upper basic school (Grades 1-9)	Zambia	53.8	32.0	11.2	3.0	100	2,074
	Rural	39.8	38.6	17.1	4.5	100	1,326
	Urban	78.9	20.2	0.6	0.3	100	748
High school	Zambia	29.1	28.2	15.8	26.8	100	1,363
	Rural	8.3	16.4	24.3	51.0	100	705
	Urban	50.7	40.5	7.1	1.8	100	658
Secondary school	Zambia	24.8	26.0	19.3	29.9	100	1,175
	Rural	6.5	15.7	27.4	50.4	100	675
	Urban	49.0	39.6	8.7	2.7	100	499
Health facility	Zambia	44.9	30.5	18.2	6.5	100	2,338
	Rural	27.9	34.7	27.9	9.5	100	1,479
	Urban	74.3	23.1	1.3	1.3	100	859
Hammer mill	Zambia	63.8	25.7	8.4	2.2	100	2,164
	Rural	54.4	30.9	11.7	3.0	100	1,505
	Urban	85.4	13.7	0.6	0.3	100	659
Input market	Zambia	27.2	23.2	20.2	29.3	100	1,183
	Rural	14.5	16.3	21.4	47.8	100	732
	Urban	46.8	33.7	18.5	1.0	100	451
Police station/post	Zambia	41.5	21.0	14.2	23.3	100	1,789
	Rural	13.3	18.7	24.7	43.3	100	961
	Urban	73.3	23.6	2.4	0.7	100	828
Bank	Zambia	23.8	26.8	12.3	37.0	100	1,338
	Rural	2.8	10.6	14.6	72.0	100	669
	Urban	44.4	42.6	10.1	2.9	100	669
Public transport	Zambia	66.2	18.8	8.6	6.4	100	1,973
	Rural	48.1	26.2	14.6	11.0	100	1,125
	Urban	90.1	8.9	0.6	0.3	100	848
Public phone	Zambia	62.1	16.7	6.5	14.8	100	691
	Rural	11.0	16.3	19.4	53.3	100	186
	Urban	80.0	16.8	1.9	1.3	100	506
Internet café	Zambia	47.0	27.4	10.2	15.5	100	363
	Rural	3.3	11.5	19.8	65.5	100	79
	Urban	58.2	31.5	7.7	2.6	100	284

Table 14.16b: Percentage distribution of households by proximity to facilities, 2006, Zambia

2006	Residence	0-5km	6-15km	16+km	Total	Total number of households who know location (000s)
Food markets	Zambia	67.2	15.4	17.4	100	2,024
	Rural	48.7	24.8	26.5	100	1,237
	Urban	96.3	0.6	3.1	100	787
Post office/post agency	Zambia	44.7	19.1	36.2	100	1,463
	Rural	20.3	24.9	54.8	100	884
	Urban	81.9	10.3	7.8	100	579
Community school	Zambia	84.2	9.1	6.7	100	954
	Rural	76.5	15.2	8.4	100	519
	Urban	93.5	1.9	4.7	100	435
Lower basic school (1- 4)	Zambia	81.7	8.8	9.5	100	513
	Rural	71.5	16.2	12.3	100	250
	Urban	91.4	1.8	6.8	100	263
Middle basic school (1-7)	Zambia	83.5	11.4	5.1	100	1,301
	Rural	79.6	15.4	5.0	100	877
	Urban	91.4	3.3	5.3	100	424
Upper basic school (1-9)	Zambia	78.2	14.2	7.6	100	1,898
	Rural	69.5	21.3	9.2	100	1,215
	Urban	93.7	1.7	4.6	100	682
High school	Zambia	49.4	14.0	36.6	100	1,122
	Rural	21.4	19.4	59.2	100	631
	Urban	85.3	7.0	7.6	100	491
Secondary school	Zambia	48.6	18.0	33.4	100	1,383
	Rural	22.8	26.1	51.1	100	815
	Urban	85.8	6.4	7.8	100	567
Health facility	Zambia	68.1	20.9	11.0	100	2,171
	Rural	54.7	30.9	14.4	100	1,403
	Urban	92.6	2.6	4.8	100	768
Hammer mill	Zambia	83.5	10.8	5.7	100	1,982
	Rural	77.8	15.2	7.0	100	1,398
	Urban	97.0	0.4	2.6	100	585
Input market	Zambia	47.0	18.6	34.4	100	1,149
	Rural	30.4	22.1	47.6	100	779
	Urban	82.0	11.3	6.7	100	370
Police station/post	Zambia	55.8	17.0	27.2	100	1,701
	Rural	27.2	28.6	44.2	100	978
	Urban	94.5	1.3	4.1	100	723
Bank	Zambia	38.6	16.3	45.1	100	1,244
	Rural	13.2	16.6	70.2	100	724
	Urban	74.0	15.9	10.1	100	520
Public transport	Zambia	78.6	12.4	9.0	100	1,870
	Rural	65.8	20.5	13.7	100	1,117
	Urban	97.6	0.3	2.1	100	753
Public phone	Zambia	72.5	9.4	18.2	100	914
	Rural	33.0	23.5	43.6	100	347
	Urban	96.7	0.7	2.6	100	567
Internet café	Zambia	69.2	12.5	18.3	100	316
	Rural	16.5	13.5	70.0	100	51
	Urban	79.4	12.3	8.3	100	265

CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

15.1. Introduction

This chapter presents an analysis on the nutrition and health status of children under the age of five. The nutrition and health status of a child can be a direct indicator of the wellbeing and poverty status of the household. It further reflects on the community's nutritional status and is also widely regarded as an important basic indicator of welfare in an economy. There are two reasons that are given to support this importance:

- *There is likely to be significant economy wide benefits from improved nutrition and health status. In particular, there are likely to be important benefits in terms of improved mental and physical productivity, and in reduced health care requirements.*
- *Societies in general have a particular aversion to malnutrition and to its correlate, hunger.*

Against this background it is important to note that description and analysis of the levels and determinants of malnutrition, and in particular child malnutrition, not only provide information on the overall welfare of the economy, but furthermore can assist in advocacy, policy-making, planning, targeting and growth monitoring activities by various stakeholders interested in the welfare of children in Zambia.

Under this section, the 2006 and 2010 surveys collected information on the following:

- *Child Feeding Practices: breastfeeding and feeding on solids*
- *Immunisation: BCG, DPT, polio and measles*
- *Anthropometric Data: child's age, height and weight.*

The anthropometry information was collected for all children aged 0-59 months (i.e. under five years) who were in the survey households whether they were children of the head of household or not.

15.2 Child Feeding Practices

The pattern of infant feeding has important influences on both the child and the mother. Feeding practices are the principal determinants of the child's nutritional status. Poor nutritional status in young children exposes them to great risks of morbidity.

15.2.1. Breastfeeding and supplements

Breastfeeding is an unequalled way of providing ideal food for the healthy growth and development of infants. It is also an integral part of the reproductive process with important implications for the health of mothers. The WHO and UNICEF recommend that exclusive breastfeeding for six months is the optimal way of feeding infants. Thereafter infants should receive complementary foods with continued breastfeeding up to two years of age or beyond.

Table 15.1 shows the proportion of children under five years of age who were being breastfed at the time of the surveys in 2010 and 2006, by sex and age group. The table shows that in 2010, more than 95 per cent of children were breastfed directly after birth. Breastfeeding rates remain high until a child is approximately 12 months, then gradually decline until children have reached the age of 27 months. Only a small percentage of children were breastfed after the age of 27 months.

Breastfeeding rates after birth were equal in rural and urban areas. However, after the age of 12 months, breastfeeding rates decline significantly faster in urban than in rural areas. For children aged 13-15 months, there is already a notable difference between rural and urban rates, and this discrepancy increases as children grow older. It is only at the age of 25-27 months that urban and rural rates align. The earlier decline in urban breastfeeding rates can also be seen in Figure 15.1.

Breastfeeding rates have increased in comparison to 2006, especially for the youngest age groups. Breastfeeding for babies aged 0-3 months has increased from 87 per cent in 2006 to 96 per cent in 2010 in urban areas, whereas in rural areas it has increased from 93 per cent to 96 per cent. Likewise, for babies aged 4-6 months, breastfeeding rates increased from 85 per cent to 94 per cent in urban areas and from 93 per cent to 96 per cent in rural areas.

Table 15.1a: Proportion of children (under five-years) who were currently being breastfed by sex of child, age group and rural/urban, 2010, Zambia

2010					
		Breastfeeding			Total number of children under 5 years (000s)
		All children	Rural	Urban	
Sex	Male	39.1	40.3	36.5	848
	Female	42.2	44.2	37.4	870
Age in months	0-3	95.7	95.6	95.8	145
	4-6	95.5	95.9	94.1	114
	7-9	95.8	96.2	94.7	107
	10-12	92.0	92.8	90.3	124
	13-15	86.1	89.3	78.5	100
	16-18	65.4	69.2	56.5	99
	19-21	41.9	47.9	28.0	66
	22-24	20.4	24.4	10.2	124
	25-27	10.0	10.1	9.9	87
	28-30	4.5	4.7	3.9	87
	31-33	3.5	4.0	2.0	69
	34-36	4.7	5.1	3.8	145
	37 and above	2.2	2.5	1.7	452
All Zambia	All Zambia	40.7	42.3	37.0	1,719

Table 15.1b: Proportion of children (under five-years) who were currently being breastfed by sex of child, age group and rural/urban, 2006, Zambia

2006					
		Breastfeeding			Total number of children under 5 years (000s)
		All children	Rural	Urban	
Sex	Male	38.8	40.6	34.9	739
	Female	39.5	41.2	34.1	776
Age in months	0-3	91	93	87	131
	4-6	91	93	85	94
	7-9	92	94	89	76
	10-12	90	90	87	94
	13-15	79	83	67	83
	16-18	68	74	50	85
	19-21	49	57	28	77
	22-24	21	23	15	109
	25-27	12	13	8	80
	28-30	9	11	7	63
	31-33	3	3	3	65
	34-36	5	5	5	114
	37 and above	3	3	3	445
All Zambia	All Zambia	39.2	41.0	34.5	1,515

Figure 15.1: Proportion of children currently being breastfed by age group in months and urban/rural areas, 2010, Zambia

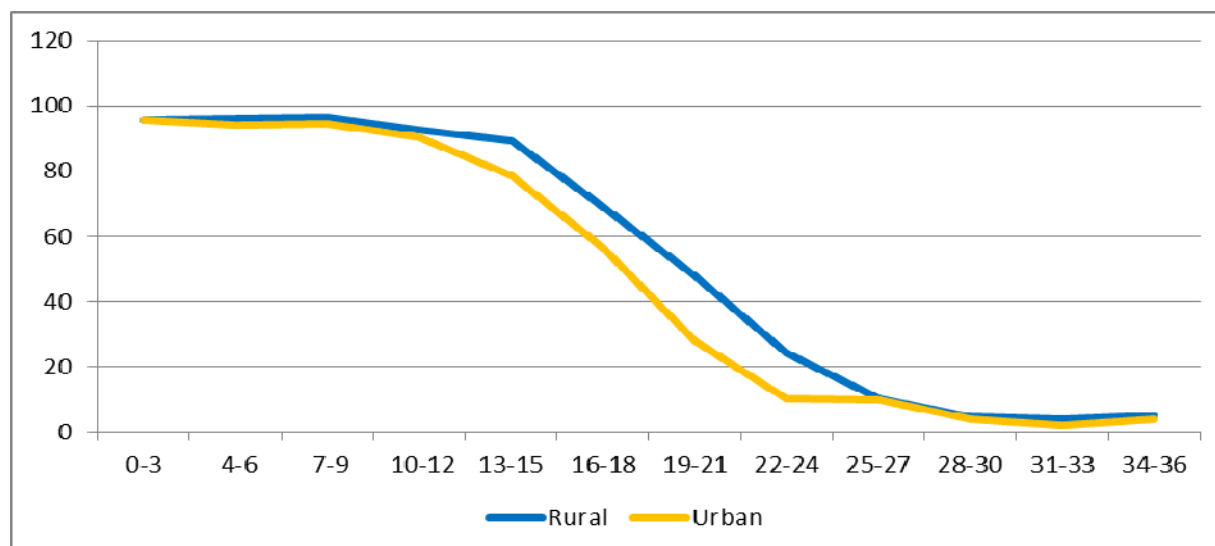


Table 15.2 shows the distribution of children aged 0-6 months by breastfeeding status, age group, rural/urban and province. For children who were breastfed, the table gives details of whether they were exclusively breastfed, or received water in addition to breast milk, or any supplements.

Supplements in this table are defined as at least one of the following:

- Any milk other than breast milk (e.g. S26, lactogen, promil or baby formula, fresh milk, soya milk, goat's milk, etc.)
- Other fluids
- Solids (e.g. custard, cerelac or other cereal, vitaso, porridge, nshima, etc.).

The table shows that 47 per cent of children aged 0-6 months were being breastfed.

The proportion of exclusively breastfed children was more in urban areas (49 per cent) than in rural areas (46 per cent). The results further show that 67 per cent of children aged 0-3 months were being breastfed exclusively, with another 20 per cent of that age group receiving supplements. Above the age of three months, this relationship is inverted, with only 20 per cent of children aged 4-6 months being exclusively breastfed. For this older age group, supplements played an increasingly important role, with 67 per cent receiving supplements.

Plain water as a supplement to breast milk plays only a minor role, in both age groups.

At provincial level Lusaka Province had the highest proportion of exclusively breastfed children aged 0-6 months with 57 per cent, followed by Central Province with 51 per cent. Luapula Province had the lowest proportion of exclusively breastfed children with 37 per cent. The feeding patterns for supplements show minor variations across provinces. Eastern Province displayed the highest proportion of children aged 0-6 months receiving supplements with 47 per cent, whereas Western Province had the lowest proportion with 28 per cent.

Compared to 2006, the proportion of exclusively breastfed children has increased. Exclusive breastfeeding has increased from 37 per cent to 47 per cent, whereas in 2010, the proportion of exclusively breastfed children in urban areas and rural areas was the same at 37 per cent.

In 2006, Southern Province had the highest proportion of exclusively breastfed children aged 0-6 months (56 per cent), followed by Luapula and Lusaka Provinces with 43 per cent each. North-Western Province had the lowest proportion of exclusively breastfed children with 27 per cent.

Table 15.2a: Percentage distribution of children (0-6 months) by breastfeeding status, sex of child, age group, rural/urban, poverty status and province, 2010, Zambia

2010							
		Breastfeeding status				Total	Total number of children aged 0-6 months (000s)
		Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfeeding	Breastfeeding with plain water only	Breastfeeding with supplements		
Rural/Urban	Rural	4.5	46.0	9.2	40.4	100	180
	Urban	5.1	48.7	6.7	39.5	100	67
Province	Central	2.7	51.3	2.3	43.7	100	21
	Copperbelt	7.0	40.7	7.9	44.4	100	30
	Eastern	1.0	43.3	8.4	47.3	100	47
	Luapula	11.8	37.4	8.1	42.7	100	24
	Lusaka	2.5	57.1	7.5	33.0	100	27
	Northern	4.3	36.5	14.9	44.3	100	34
	North-Western	10.1	48.1	4.8	37.0	100	16
	Southern	3.7	60.1	6.5	29.7	100	32
	Western	3.8	52.3	16.0	27.9	100	14
Sex	Male	5.9	48.1	7.9	38.1	100	120
	Female	3.5	45.4	9.1	42.0	100	126
Age in months	0-3	4.5	67.1	8.9	19.5	100	138
	4-6	4.8	20.6	8.1	66.5	100	108
Poverty status	Extremely poor	4.9	48.8	10.0	36.3	100	105
	Moderately poor	5.4	41.4	8.1	45.1	100	50
	Non-poor	4.0	47.3	7.0	41.7	100	92
All Zambia	All Zambia	4.6	46.7	8.5	40.1	100	246

Table 15.2b: Percentage distribution of children (0-6 months) by breastfeeding status, sex of child, age group, rural/urban, poverty status and province, 2006, Zambia

2006		Breastfeeding status				Total	Total number of children aged 0-6 months (000s)
		Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfeeding	Breastfeeding with plain water only	Breastfeeding with supplements		
Rural/Urban	Rural	4	37	10	48	100	67
	Urban	8	37	7	47	100	29
Province	Central	0	42	14	43	100	12
	Copperbelt	7	33	7	53	100	12
	Eastern	5	29	10	56	100	16
	Luapula	4	43	9	44	100	11
	Lusaka	8	43	6	44	100	9
	Northern	4	29	16	50	100	13
	North-Western	9	27	9	54	100	6
	Southern	4	56	3	37	100	10
	Western	11	33	11	46	100	7
All Zambia	All Zambia	6	37	9	48	100	96

15.2.2. Frequency of feeding on solids

The survey assessed the frequency of consumption of solid foods by children aged below five years. Solid foods can be nshima, rice, potatoes, porridge, cerelac, other cereals, vitaso, custard, etc.

Table 15.3 shows the percentage distribution of how many times children (0-59 months) are given solid foods, by sex of child, age group, rural/urban and province.

Results show that half of the children in this age group received solid foods three times a day.

The distribution of this indicator varies, as one would expect, by age. For children under the age of three months, 67 per cent were not yet started on solids. As children grew older, their diets were diversified to include solids in addition to breast milk; hence, those in the 4-9 month age group still received relatively few solids. As children reached the age of 13 months, half of them received solids three times a day, with another 25 per cent receiving solids twice a day. For older children aged 37 months and above, 58 per cent received solids three times a day, 22 per cent received solids only twice a day and 14 per cent received solids four times a day.

At provincial level Lusaka Province (80 per cent) recorded the highest proportion of children who were fed solids at least three times a day, followed by Central Province, with 74 per cent. Among the provinces with low proportions of children under five years who were being fed at least three times a day were Luapula Province (45 per cent), Northern Province (53 per cent) and North-Western Province (57 per cent).

Table 15.3a: Percentage distribution of how many times children (0-59 months) are given solid foods by sex of child, age group, rural/urban and province, 2010, Zambia

2010		Number of times given solid foods							Total	Total number of children under 5 years (000s)
		Once	Twice	3 times	4 times	5 times	More than 5 times	Not yet started on solids		
Rural/Urban	Rural	3.9	27.2	52.9	7.5	1.9	0.9	5.7	100	1,135
	Urban	3.2	16.8	44.7	22.8	5.9	2.5	4.0	100	469
Province	Central	5.4	17.3	59.2	10.1	3.8	0.8	3.5	100	166
	Copperbelt	4.0	21.4	47.6	16.8	3.3	1.6	5.2	100	205
	Eastern	2.4	18.9	60.3	6.9	2.4	0.4	8.7	100	274
	Luapula	3.8	46.3	37.8	4.4	1.0	1.8	5.0	100	153
	Lusaka	1.9	14.6	42.5	27.6	6.6	3.7	2.9	100	172
	Northern	5.1	36.7	44.6	6.8	1.3	0.2	5.3	100	231
	North-Western	2.7	32.2	48.4	6.2	1.9	0.4	8.1	100	90
	Southern	3.2	12.3	57.7	16.5	4.9	1.9	3.6	100	205
	Western	5.0	26.3	48.8	11.6	2.3	2.9	3.2	100	108
Sex	Male	3.7	22.8	51.4	12.3	3.2	1.6	5.0	100	794
	Female	3.7	25.6	49.6	11.6	3.0	1.2	5.3	100	810
Age in months	0-3	8.3	11.8	11.6	1.3	0.3	0.1	66.6	100	91
	4-6	20.1	33.7	24.6	3.9	0.5	0.8	16.3	100	92
	7-9	5.1	38.2	41.1	10.4	2.3	0.9	1.9	100	102
	10-12	6.2	32.0	46.3	10.8	2.2	0.7	1.8	100	117
	13-15	4.1	24.7	51.8	14.5	2.4	1.3	1.3	100	96
	16-18	2.4	23.5	55.2	13.1	3.5	2.2	0.0	100	96
	19-21	3.8	19.9	55.0	11.5	6.5	3.2	0.0	100	65
	22-24	2.0	23.5	55.1	11.3	4.5	2.8	0.8	100	120
	25-27	0.5	17.8	59.5	15.2	4.5	2.3	0.1	100	85
	28-30	0.1	21.6	60.1	14.2	3.3	0.7	0.0	100	86
	31-33	1.9	20.3	57.1	16.0	2.7	2.0	0.0	100	68
	34-36	1.3	25.0	53.9	13.7	4.5	1.4	0.2	100	143
	37 and above	1.3	22.4	58.3	13.7	3.1	1.2	0.1	100	443
	All Zambia	3.7	24.2	50.5	12.0	3.1	1.4	5.2	100	1,604

Table 15.3b: Percentage distribution of how many times children (0-59 months) are given solid foods by sex of child, age group, rural/urban and province, 2006, Zambia

2006		Number of times given solid foods							Total	Total number of children under 5 years (000s)
		Once	Twice	3 times	4 times	5 times	More than 5 times	Not yet started on solids		
Rural/Urban	Rural	3	28	51	9	2	1	7	100	1,060
	Urban	4	17	42	22	5	3	7	100	414
Province	Central	2	22	54	12	2	1	7	100	143
	Copperbelt	4	22	42	20	4	4	5	100	167
	Eastern	4	20	61	7	2	1	6	100	225
	Luapula	3	46	35	8	1	0	8	100	150
	Lusaka	4	12	42	26	6	2	8	100	173
	Northern	3	41	41	7	1	0	6	100	205
	North-Western	5	34	49	5	1	0	6	100	93
	Southern	1	11	57	16	5	1	9	100	197
	Western	4	19	50	15	2	2	8	100	120
Age in months	3-4	15	20	21	3	2	0	38	100	65
	5-6	12	38	33	6	1	2	8	100	59
	7-9	5	30	47	12	4	2	1	100	74
	10+	2	25	53	15	3	2	0	100	1,189
All Zambia	All Zambia	3	25	48	13	3	1	7	100	1,474

15.3. Immunisation

The induction of an immune response through vaccination is a widely accepted public health strategy for the prevention of vaccine-preventable infectious diseases. To be considered fully vaccinated, a child should have received one dose of BCG, three doses of DPT, three doses of polio and one dose of measles vaccine. The WHO recommends that a child should complete the schedule of vaccinations before the age of 12 months.

The tables below present immunisation status for children aged 12-23 months. Ideally, the information on doses received was recorded from the child's clinic card, and where this was not available, the information was collected by asking the respondent.

Tables 15.4 and 15.5 report on child immunisation; the former refers to initiated immunisations, i.e. at least one dose, and the latter refers to completed immunisations, i.e. the appropriate amount of doses for the respective immunisation.

Table 15.4 shows that most children aged 12-23 had received at least one dose of each of the four vaccinations against BCG (92 per cent), DPT (93 per cent), polio (95 per cent) and measles (81 per cent). Rates are slightly higher in urban than in rural areas, except for the case of DPT vaccinations. The provinces with the highest proportions of children who had initiated all vaccinations were Western and Central Provinces, with above 80 per cent. In Southern Province; however, only 68 per cent of children had initiated all four immunisations.

Table 15.4: Percentage distribution of children (12-23 months) who initiated various vaccinations (at least one dose), by rural/urban, age group and province, 2010, Zambia

2010		Source of information			Initiated immunisation					
		Clinic card	Respondent		BCG	DPT	Polio	Measles	All	Total number of children aged 12-23 months (000s)
Rural/Urban	Rural	76.6	23.4		90.7	93.1	94.9	80.6	75.6	251
	Urban	77.7	22.3		94.0	92.6	95.8	82.2	78.7	102
Age in months	12-15	78.0	22.0		90.1	90.8	94.2	75.8	71.0	147
	16-18	79.4	20.6		92.5	94.4	95.5	85.2	80.1	94
	19-21	75.1	24.9		93.5	95.0	96.5	87.4	82.0	64
	22-23	71.5	28.5		92.4	94.2	95.5	80.7	78.8	47
Province	Central	73.5	26.5		95.6	93.7	96.2	85.1	83.6	41
	Copperbelt	82.1	17.9		90.3	93.0	95.1	82.7	78.2	44
	Eastern	80.1	19.9		93.9	95.2	94.8	81.2	79.4	62
	Luapula	67.3	32.7		87.6	93.6	96.1	79.3	73.7	35
	Lusaka	74.7	25.3		94.8	91.3	95.4	78.3	72.9	38
	Northern	75.1	24.9		92.3	91.7	96.2	82.5	75.1	46
	North-Western	68.2	31.8		90.6	92.1	92.3	79.0	76.3	19
	Southern	82.4	17.6		84.5	92.1	93.2	76.5	67.9	43
	Western	83.9	16.1		95.1	92.1	96.0	85.2	81.5	24
All Zambia	All Zambia	77.0	23.0		91.7	93.0	95.1	81.1	76.5	353

Table 15.3 and Figure 15.2 present information on the proportion of children aged 12-23 months who completed the immunisation process for the four diseases. Where the immunisation only requires one dose, the proportion does not differ from the table above; however, in the cases of polio and DPT, there are some considerable differences.

In the case of DPT, 93 per cent of children had initiated the immunisation process by receiving at least one dose of the vaccination. However, only 70 per cent completed the entire cycle, leaving some 23 per cent of this age group not fully immunised although they started the process. The same is true for polio where 95 per cent had started the process by receiving at least the first dose; however, only 77 per cent completed the cycle and thus were regarded as fully immunised. As a result the proportion of children aged 12-23 months who have fully completed the immunisation for all four vaccinations is only 55 per cent.

Full immunisation for all four types of disease was achieved by more than 60 per cent of children in this age group in Eastern and Western Provinces. This is countered by low rates below 50 per cent pertaining in Luapula, Northern and Southern Provinces. Figure 15.2 presents full immunisation rates across provinces.

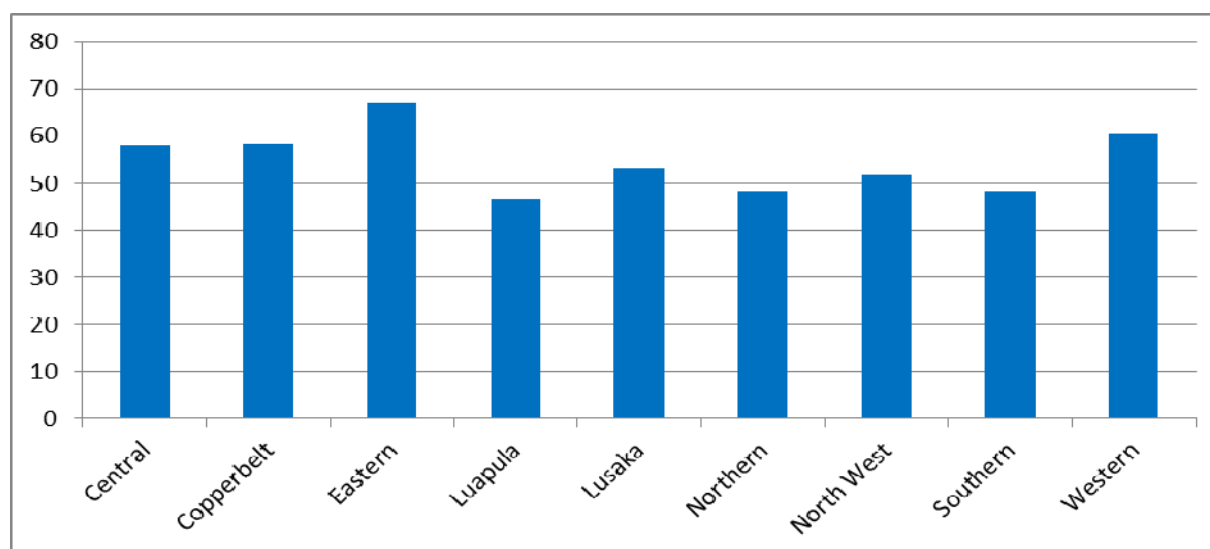
Urban immunisation rates were higher than those in rural areas.

Immunisation rates are also presented by poverty status. Immunisation is lowest for the extremely poor for all types of disease. Full immunisation for all four types of disease was achieved by 62 per cent of children living in households categorised as non-poor and 61 per cent of children from poor households. However, only 48 per cent of children from extremely poor households were fully immunised against all four types of disease.

Table 15.5: Percentage distribution of children (12-23 months) who completed various vaccinations (1 measles, 1 BCG, 3 polio, 3 DPT) by rural/urban, age group, poverty status and province, 2010, Zambia

2010		Source of information		Completed immunisation					Total number of children aged 12-23 months (000s)
		Clinic card	Respondent	BCG	DPT	Polio	Measles	All	
Rural/Urban	Rural	76.6	23.4	90.7	68.4	75.8	80.6	54.1	251
	Urban	77.7	22.3	94.0	74.5	81.0	82.2	58.6	102
Age in months	12-15	78.0	22.0	90.1	67.0	73.3	75.8	49.2	147
	16-18	79.4	20.6	92.5	74.5	81.4	85.2	62.7	94
	19-21	75.1	24.9	93.5	73.0	79.6	87.4	60.1	64
	22-23	71.5	28.5	92.4	67.4	78.4	80.7	53.8	47
Province	Central	73.5	26.5	95.6	70.4	76.6	85.1	58.1	41
	Copperbelt	82.1	17.9	90.3	75.2	82.0	82.7	58.3	44
	Eastern	80.1	19.9	93.9	80.5	83.0	81.2	67.0	62
	Luapula	67.3	32.7	87.6	63.9	69.3	79.3	46.6	35
	Lusaka	74.7	25.3	94.8	70.9	77.0	78.3	53.2	38
	Northern	75.1	24.9	92.3	60.6	73.1	82.5	48.4	46
	North-Western	68.2	31.8	90.6	67.8	76.0	79.0	52.0	19
	Southern	82.4	17.6	84.5	65.4	73.6	76.5	48.2	43
	Western	83.9	16.1	95.1	70.7	82.7	85.2	60.6	24
	Extremely poor	74.8	25.2	89.2	64.1	72.8	78.0	48.0	159
Poverty status	Moderately poor	79.9	20.1	92.4	73.8	79.5	82.6	60.7	65
	Non-poor	78.0	22.0	94.3	75.7	81.7	84.1	61.8	129
All Zambia	All Zambia	77.0	23.0	91.7	70.1	77.3	81.1	55.4	353

Figure 15.2: Children aged 12-23 months who were fully vaccinated by province, 2010, Zambia



15.4. Child nutritional status

The assessment of the nutritional status of children in the 2010 and 2006 surveys included anthropometric measurements for children under the age of five years. These measurements allow for measurement and evaluation of the overall nutritional and health status of young children. The evaluation also allows for identification of subgroups of the child population that are at increased risk of faltered growth, disease, impaired mental development and death. The factors that influence nutritional status of children are many. Among them are poverty status of mothers, poor diet and poor environmental conditions of households. These can impair growth in children and result in reduced weight or height.

The three standard indices of physical growth that describe the nutritional status of children are defined as follows:

- *Height-for-Age (Chronic malnutrition) – Stunting*
- *Weight-for-Height (Current malnutrition) – Wasting*
- *Weight-for-Age (Chronic and current malnutrition) – Underweight*

Stunting (height-for-age) is a condition reflecting the cumulative effect of chronic malnutrition.

Wasting (weight-for-height) is a failure to gain weight in relation to height. It is a short-term effect and reflects a recent and severe process that has led to substantial weight loss, usually associated with starvation and/or disease.

Underweight (weight-for-age) is a condition of low weight in relation to age. It is a composite index of weight-for-height and height-for-age and thus does not distinguish between acute malnutrition (wasting) and chronic malnutrition (stunting). A child can be underweight for his/her age because he/she is stunted or wasted, alternatively because he/she is wasted and stunted. Weight for age is a good overall indicator of a population's nutritional health.

The indicators were generated using the WHO “igrowup” software package. As recommended by the WHO, the nutritional status of children in the sample was compared with an international reference population defined by the US National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) and accepted by the US Center for Disease Control (CDC). The three nutritional status indicators reported below apply where a child is two standard deviation units (z-scores) below the reference population mean.

Figure 15.3 shows prevalence ranges currently used by the WHO to interpret levels of stunting, underweight and wasting.

Figure 15.3: Classification for assessing severity of malnutrition

Indicator	Severity of malnutrition by prevalence ranges (%)			
	Low	Medium	High	Very high
Stunting	<20	20-29	30-39	>=40
Underweight	<10	10-19	20-29	>=30
Wasting	< 5	5-9	10-14	>=15

Table 15.6 shows prevalence rates of stunting, underweight and wasting for children aged 3-59 months. The table shows that stunting is very high at 47 per cent. Underweight is medium at 13 per cent. Wasting is also medium at 6 per cent. The rates for stunting, underweight and wasting are roughly in line with the ones reported in the 2007 Zambia Demographic Health Survey report.¹ The results indicate that children residing in urban areas had better nutritional status compared to rural children. The table also shows that malnutrition levels decrease with the mother's level of education.

¹ Prevalence rates reported in the ZDHS 2007 are: stunting 45.4 per cent, underweight 14.6 per cent, wasting 5.2 per cent.

Stunting rates were particularly high in Northern (53 per cent), Eastern (52 per cent) and Copperbelt (51 per cent) Provinces. Low stunting rates can be found in Southern and Lusaka Provinces, both at 40 per cent each. Underweight is highest in Luapula (18 per cent) and Northern Provinces (16 per cent) and lowest in Lusaka Province (8 per cent). Wasting is high in Central Province (11 per cent) and low in Copperbelt (2 per cent) and Eastern Provinces (3 per cent).

All three indices were higher for children living in households classified as poor. The incidence of stunting was 40 per cent for children from non-poor households, but 47 per cent in poor households and 52 per cent in extremely poor households. The incidence of underweight increased with poverty status, with 11 per cent among non-poor children, 12 per cent among poor children and 16 per cent among extremely poor children. The same pattern can be observed for wasting, where percentages for children from extremely poor households are highest.

Compared to 2006, the incidence of stunting and underweight decreased considerably. Stunting decreased from 54 per cent in 2006 to 47 per cent in 2010, while underweight reduced from 20 per cent to 13 per cent during the same period. Wasting (6 per cent) remained unchanged at national level.

Provincial analysis shows that Northern and Eastern Provinces remained the most affected by stunting since 2006. The same is true for underweight, with Luapula having the highest rates in both years. In 2010, wasting, which is a more short-term indicator compared to the other two, was highest in Central Province (10.6 per cent) and lowest in Copperbelt Province (2.2 per cent). In 2006, North-Western Province was the most affected by wasting with 13.2 per cent, while Eastern Province was the least affected with 3.5 per cent.

Table 15.6a: Incidence of stunting, underweight and wasting of children (3-59 months) by rural/urban, province, poverty status and mother's level of education, 2010, Zambia

2010		Incidence of physical development indices			Total number of children aged 3-59 months (000s)
		Stunting	Underweight	Wasting	
Rural/Urban	Rural	48.3	14.2	6.4	809
	Urban	42.3	10.8	4.9	300
Province	Central	41.3	12.6	10.6	135
	Copperbelt	51.0	14.9	2.2	119
	Eastern	51.7	12.3	2.6	191
	Luapula	49.2	18.0	5.8	123
	Lusaka	39.9	7.9	6.9	104
	Northern	52.5	15.9	7.6	158
	North-Western	47.1	13.2	8.8	46
	Southern	39.5	13.0	6.2	161
Mother's education	Western	45.0	9.4	5.9	72
	No education	49.8	14.0	6.1	118
	Not completed primary	52.2	14.9	5.5	354
	Completed primary (grade 7)	44.8	12.9	6.6	467
	Completed secondary (grade 12)	40.3	10.2	4.3	57
Poverty status	Higher	28.1	5.0	4.1	39
	Extremely poor	51.9	15.7	6.6	493
	Moderately poor	47.3	12.1	5.7	215
	Non-poor	39.9	11.0	5.4	401
All Zambia	All Zambia	46.7	13.3	6.0	1,109

Table 15.6b: Incidence of stunting, underweight and wasting of children (3-59 months) by residence, province, poverty status and mother's level of education, 2006, Zambia

2006		Incidence of physical development indices			Total number of children aged 3-59 months (000s)
		Stunting	Underweight	Wasting	
Rural/Urban	Rural	56.6	21.4	6.2	860
	Urban	47.8	15.1	5.2	319
Province	Central	56.3	16.6	6.4	119
	Copperbelt	53.2	15.2	5.4	134
	Eastern	64.1	18.4	3.5	180
	Luapula	56.1	29.1	6.6	127
	Lusaka	47.6	17.9	4.8	127
	Northern	64.5	23.1	5.3	163
	North-Western	49.1	23.1	13.2	79
	Southern	46.2	17.9	6.8	158
	Western	39.6	17.0	4.5	91
All Zambia	All Zambia	54.2	19.7	5.9	1,180

Figure 15.4: Proportion of stunting by province, 2010, Zambia

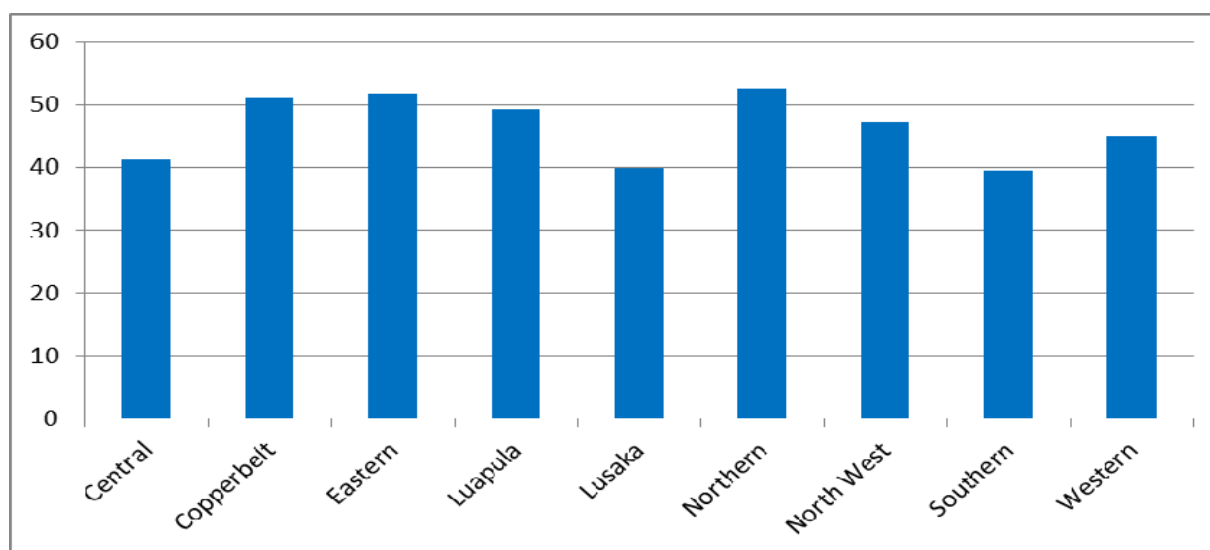


Table 15.7 shows the incidence of stunting, underweight and wasting by age, sex and household size. The table shows that stunting and underweight occur at all ages except at the infant age group, where lower prevalences were observed. Underweight is observed more frequently in the age group above 22 months.

Male children are more likely to be stunted with 50 per cent as compared to 44 per cent for female children. They are also more likely to be underweight than female children, with 15 per cent as compared to 12 per cent respectively. Wasting occurs equally among boys (6.1 per cent) and girls (5.9 per cent).

Wasting is also spread out evenly over the different age groups. This is a major change compared to the 2006 LCMS. In 2006, wasting increased drastically with age, up to 19 months, and then remained constant for older age groups.

Table 15.7a: Proportion of children (3-59 months) classified as stunted, underweight and wasted, by age, sex of child and household size, 2010, Zambia

2010		Incidence of physical development indices			
		Stunting	Underweight	Wasting	Total number of children aged 3-59 months (000s)
Rural/Urban	Rural	48.3	14.2	6.4	809
	Urban	42.3	10.8	4.9	300
Age in months	3-6	26.1	6.3	7.1	81
	7-9	32.2	8.3	5.1	67
	10-12	43.2	11.4	6.3	82
	13-15	49.0	11.9	5.8	67
	16-18	50.1	10.9	5.3	66
	19-21	53.9	11.5	6.3	49
	22-24	47.8	14.3	7.9	83
	25-27	51.6	14.6	3.9	64
	28-30	54.7	14.8	4.2	63
	31-33	48.6	15.8	5.9	49
	34-36	49.5	12.8	7.4	103
	37+	49.4	16.5	5.9	336
Sex of child	Male	49.7	14.7	6.1	544
	Female	43.8	12.0	5.9	565
Household size	1-2	41.1	8.8	6.3	3
	3-4	46.4	14.7	6.6	243
	5-6	47.5	12.5	5.6	375
	7-9	47.7	13.3	5.0	360
	10+	42.3	13.0	8.7	128
All Zambia	All Zambia	46.7	13.3	6.0	1,109

Table 15.7b: Proportion of children (3-59 months) classified as stunted, underweight and wasted, by age, sex of child and household size, 2006, Zambia

2006		Incidence of physical development indices			
		Stunting	Underweight	Wasting	Total number of children (000s)
Rural/Urban	Rural	56.6	6.2	21.4	860
	Urban	47.8	5.2	15.1	319
Age in months	3-6	36.0	7.3	3.8	99
	7-12	49.6	4.5	13.7	62
	13-18	52.5	7.9	14.8	40
	19-24	60.9	6.6	23.7	275
	25-36	54.3	5.6	22.2	261
	37-59	56.1	5.1	19.7	269
Sex	Male	57.4	6.6	21.7	579
	Female	51.1	5.3	17.8	600
All Zambia	All Zambia	54.2	5.9	19.7	1,180

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

16.1. Introduction

This chapter analyses data collected by the 2006 LCMS and 2010 LCMS addressing community needs and the impact of measures undertaken to promote social and economic facilities in the community. The surveys collected data on the following:

- *The type of social and economic facilities that households would like to see provided or improved in the community*
- *The projects or changes that have occurred in the community in the last 12 months prior to the survey being undertaken*
- *The extent to which projects have improved the way households live.*

16.2. Social and Economic projects desired by households

In 2006 and 2010, households were asked to state four social/economic facilities which they would like to see provided in their communities, facilities which can be broadly classified into 14 categories. Table 16.1 shows the percentage of households choosing facilities from each category (project type) for both years, taking into account all choices specified.¹

Table 16.1a: Percentage of households choosing facilities to be provided by project type and rural/urban, 2010, Zambia

Type of project to be provided	2010		
	Rural/Urban		All Zambia
	Rural	Urban	
Health	47.0	27.1	39.9
Food and other consumer goods	42.0	34.4	39.3
Water supply	41.8	24.0	35.4
Education	34.1	24.5	30.7
Agricultural	33.5	7.3	24.1
Roads	22.6	24.3	23.2
Employment	5.2	18.9	10.1
Police/security	9.2	8.3	8.9
Sanitation	4.2	17.3	8.9
Hammer mills	12.4	2.3	8.8
Credit	6.6	8.5	7.3
Housing	3.6	6.5	4.6
Transport	4.3	2.5	3.6
Not stated	2.7	9.8	5.3
Number of households (000s)	1,600	891	2,491

¹ Even though the respondent could list up to four choices, some households will have listed fewer than four or in some cases none. The category “not stated” refers to such instances where no facility from the manual was specified across all four choices.

Table 16.1b: Percentage of households choosing facilities to be provided by project type and rural/urban, 2006, Zambia

Type of project to be provided	2006		
	Rural/Urban		All Zambia
	Rural	Urban	
Food and other consumer goods	48.7	46.0	47.8
Health	49.7	33.1	44.3
Water supply	49.1	31.6	43.4
Education	33.3	27.9	31.5
Agricultural	39.3	9.1	29.4
Roads	18.0	16.9	17.6
Employment	7.9	33.2	16.2
Hammer mills	18.1	4.5	13.7
Police/security	13.9	12.5	13.5
Credit	9.9	12.5	10.8
Sanitation	4.8	16.0	8.5
Transport	8.3	4.3	7.0
Housing	2.6	8.3	4.5
Number of households (000s)	1,484	799	2,283

In 2010, 40 per cent of households overall stated that they would like health facilities provided in their community; this was the most stated facility in rural areas, but not in urban areas, where the most wanted facility was food and other consumer goods.

The proportion of households wanting water supply, education, agricultural and hammer mill facilities in 2010 was notably higher in rural than in urban areas, while the proportion of households wanting employment and sanitation facilities was higher in urban than rural areas. This was also the case in 2006, although there was a large drop over time in the proportion of urban households stating that they wanted employment (33 per cent in 2006 compared to 19 per cent in 2010).

Although health facilities, food and consumer goods and water supply were the top three most desired projects for both years, the proportions of households stating these facilities dropped over time. The overall proportion of households in Zambia stating that they would like food and other consumer goods fell from 48 per cent in 2006 to 39 per cent in 2010. The proportion stating that they would like water supply fell from 43 per cent in 2006 to 35 per cent in 2010, with the rural and urban proportions falling by similar levels.

The proportion of urban households stating that they would like roads to be provided increased from 17 per cent in 2006 to 24 per cent in 2010.

Households were also asked to specify facilities that they would like to see improved in their communities; the results are shown in Table 16.2.

Table 16.2a: Percentage of households choosing facilities to be improved by project type and rural/urban, 2010, Zambia

Type of project to be improved 2010	Rural/Urban		All Zambia
	Rural	Urban	
Roads	48.2	52.3	49.7
Health	30.6	26.5	29.1
Education	36.6	15.6	29.1
Food and other consumer goods	16.2	20.2	17.6
Water supply	17.0	17.9	17.3
Sanitation	4.3	19.1	9.6
Agricultural	13.2	2.6	9.4
Police/security	3.7	11.2	6.4
Transport	7.3	3.6	6.0
Housing	4.7	5.7	5.1
Hammer mills	6.9	1.5	4.9
Employment	2.7	8.9	4.9
Credit	1.7	1.2	1.5
Not stated	12.4	11.5	12.1
Number of households (000s)	1,600	891	2,491

Table 16.2b: Percentage of households choosing facilities to be improved by project type and rural/urban, 2006, Zambia

Type of project to be improved 2006	Residence		All Zambia
	Rural	Urban	
Roads	56.5	64.0	59.1
Education	52.1	22.0	41.7
Health	38.6	34.4	37.1
Water supply	24.7	33.1	27.6
Agricultural	29.9	5.7	21.6
Food and other consumer goods	15.7	25.2	18.9
Sanitation	5.4	24.7	12.0
Police/security	5.6	15.2	8.9
Transport	10.0	4.9	8.3
Housing	5.8	12.9	8.2
Hammer mills	9.9	1.9	7.1
Employment	3.9	12.7	6.9
Credit	3.4	3.3	3.4
Number of households (000s)	1,484	799	2,283

Although the order of projects was similar in 2006 and 2010, all percentages either dropped or remained at a similar level over time.

In 2010, around 50 per cent of households overall indicated that they would like to see roads improved in their communities; this proportion dropped from 59 per cent in 2006, although it was still the top project to be improved in 2006. It was also the most stated project in both rural and urban areas in both years.

In 2010, 29 per cent of households indicated that they would like health and education facilities to be improved in their communities. In rural areas, 37 per cent stated education facilities and 31 per cent stated health facilities, while in urban areas the proportion of households stating health facilities was substantially higher than the proportion stating education facilities, 27 per cent and 16 per cent respectively. There was a similar trend in 2006, with the proportion of rural households stating that they would like education to be improved notably higher than the proportion stating that they would like health facilities to be improved.

In 2010, the proportion of households indicating that they would like to see sanitation, police/security and employment improved was much higher in urban areas, while the proportion of households indicating that they would like to see agriculture and hammer mill facilities improved was notably higher in rural areas. This was also the case in 2006.

16.3. Projects or changes that have taken place in the community

Both the 2010 and 2006 surveys considered a period of 12 months prior to the survey when asking whether projects or changes had taken place in the community. Table 16.3 shows the percentage of households stating each project for 2010 and 2006.

Table 16.3a: Percentage of households indicating that projects/changes had taken place in the community by rural/urban, 2010, Zambia

Project/change that has taken place	2010		All Zambia
	Rural	Urban	
Provision of mobile phone network	35.9	42.6	38.2
Radio reception provided	29.8	33.0	31.0
Television reception provided	22.1	33.0	26.0
Radio reception improved	22.1	30.0	24.9
Provision of hammer mills	22.8	19.3	21.5
Transport services provided or improved	14.4	30.8	20.3
Television reception improved	14.2	28.1	19.1
Extension of existing school	21.2	11.5	17.7
Police services available or improved	9.1	28.3	16.0
Rehabilitation of existing school	16.4	13.2	15.3
Buyers of agricultural produce available or improved	18.3	7.7	14.5
Agricultural inputs provided on a subsidised basis	18.7	6.2	14.3
Building of new school	12.7	11.3	12.2
Rehabilitation of existing gravel road	11.7	11.0	11.4
Veterinary services now provided or improved	12.2	4.8	9.6
Agricultural extension service available or improved	12.6	4.0	9.5
Rehabilitation of existing health facility	8.5	10.1	9.1
Building of new health facility	9.3	7.8	8.8
Sinking of borehole	11.1	4.4	8.7
Agricultural inputs now more readily available	8.8	7.3	8.3
Extension of existing health facility	6.4	9.9	7.6
Water supply rehabilitated or improved	3.0	14.9	7.3
Building of shopping mall or shopping centre	2.7	9.5	5.1
Agricultural inputs provided on credit	5.7	3.3	4.9
Piping of water	1.0	11.5	4.8
Digging of well	5.4	3.5	4.7
Sanitation provided or improved	2.7	6.1	3.9
Rehabilitation or resurfacing of existing tarred road	3.3	5.0	3.9
Building of new gravel road	3.7	3.4	3.6
Credit facility now provided	2.4	5.2	3.4
Other construction development	0.8	4.8	2.2
Building of new tarred road	1.6	2.2	1.8
More employment opportunities available	1.3	2.5	1.7
Extension of existing tarred road	1.7	1.7	1.7
Number of households (000s)	1,600	891	2,491

Table 16.3b: Percentage of households indicating that projects/changes had taken place in the community by rural/urban, 2006, Zambia

Project/change that has taken place	2006		
	Rural/Urban		All Zambia
	Rural	Urban	
Provision of mobile phone network	37	71	49
Radio reception provided	44	56	48
Radio reception improved	31	30	38
Television reception provided	27	57	37
Television reception improved	18	51	30
Transport services provided or improved	21	42	28
Rehabilitation of existing school	30	19	26
Provision of hammer mills	25	20	23
Police services available or improved	13	37	21
Grading of gravel road	18	14	17
Rehabilitation of existing health facility	16	17	16
Buyers of agricultural produce available or improved	18	8	15
Building of new school	14	12	13
Agricultural inputs now more readily available	14	10	13
Sinking of borehole	13	6	11
Agricultural extension service available or improved	12	7	10
Building of new health facility	8	10	9
Water supply rehabilitated or improved	4	18	9
Veterinary services now provided or improved	10	6	9
Agricultural inputs provided on credit	10	5	8
Piping of water	2	14	6
Sanitation provided or improved	5	8	6
Building of new road (tarred or gravel)	3	5	4
Tarring of road	3	7	4
Digging of well	5	3	4
Credit facility improved	4	5	4
More employment opportunities available	1	3	2
Number of households (000s)	1,477	794	2,271

In 2010 and 2006, projects/changes related to communications were among the most likely to have taken place in the community. The highest proportion of households in both years stated the provision of a mobile phone network; in 2006, the proportion of urban households stating this project/change was notably higher than the proportion of rural households, whereas in 2010, the difference had diminished somewhat and the overall proportion of households stating that this project/change had taken place dropped over time, from 49 per cent in 2006 to 38 per cent in 2010. This was also generally the case for television reception provision and improvement, and radio reception provision.

Transport services ranked 6th in both years, with the overall proportion of households stating this project dropping from 28 per cent in 2006 to 20 per cent in 2010; the proportion of urban households stating this type of project was roughly double that of rural households in both years.

Police services ranked 9th in both years, dropping only 5 percentage points over time (21 per cent in 2006 compared to 16 per cent in 2010). In both years, the proportion of urban households stating this project was roughly three times larger than the rural proportion.

The overall proportion of households affirming that the rehabilitation of existing schools had taken place in their community fell from 26 per cent in 2006 to 15 per cent of households in 2010. In 2006, the rural proportion was 30 per cent compared to the urban proportion of 19 per cent, while in 2010 the difference between rural and urban proportions is much smaller, 16 and 13 per cent respectively.

16.4. Extent to which projects/changes have improved the way households live

The answers given by households in 2010 and 2006 were scored to enable projects to be ranked according to the extent that the projects had improved the way households live. Answers were scored as follows: extremely 4, moderately 3, little 2, no effect 1.²

Table 16.4a: Percentage of households indicating the extent to which projects/changes that have taken place in their communities have improved their way of life, 2010, Zambia

2010							
Project/change	Extent (per cent)				Total	Number of households (000s) ³	Score
	Extremely	Moderately	Little	No effect			
Provision of mobile phone network	48.6	32.3	15.7	3.4	100	943	326
Radio reception improved	40.1	44.0	12.8	3.1	100	613	321
Extension of existing health facility	41.1	42.0	13.2	3.7	100	188	321
Transport services provided or improved	39.5	39.7	19.1	1.7	100	500	317
Provision of hammer mills	39.7	39.1	19.3	1.9	100	528	317
Building of new school	44.2	35.4	12.7	7.6	100	297	316
Television reception improved	41.5	37.0	16.0	5.5	100	473	314
Radio reception provided	37.0	43.1	16.7	3.2	100	756	314
Extension of existing school	36.5	42.6	14.5	6.5	100	435	309
Extension of existing tarred road	37.1	42.6	11.2	9.1	100	42	308
Rehabilitation of existing health facility	31.9	48.2	15.3	4.7	100	223	307
Building of shopping mall or shopping centre	31.3	47.7	17.1	3.8	100	126	307
Rehabilitation or resurfacing of existing tarred road	38.7	38.7	12.3	10.3	100	95	306
Water supply rehabilitated or improved	36.0	36.7	24.0	3.3	100	178	305
Building of new tarred road	38.3	35.6	18.6	7.5	100	45	305
Television reception provided	36.4	38.9	17.4	7.3	100	639	304
Rehabilitation of existing school	31.4	44.4	17.7	6.5	100	377	301
Building of new health facility	37.1	35.0	19.2	8.7	100	205	301
Sinking of borehole	33.8	37.1	21.9	7.3	100	212	297
Piping of water	34.9	34.1	23.3	7.7	100	117	296
Buyers of agricultural produce available or improved	28.0	43.4	22.2	6.3	100	358	293
Police services available or improved	26.5	39.8	27.8	5.9	100	391	287
Agricultural inputs now more readily available	27.5	38.6	26.5	7.4	100	203	286
Building of new gravel road	20.1	49.0	26.6	4.4	100	88	285
Rehabilitation of existing gravel road	23.2	43.2	25.5	8.1	100	281	282
More employment opportunities available	26.8	31.0	36.3	6.0	100	43	279
Other construction development	24.1	44.5	17.2	14.2	100	54	279
Veterinary services now provided or improved	23.6	40.2	26.0	10.2	100	236	277
Agricultural extension service available or improved	18.6	43.5	32.3	5.7	100	234	275
Digging of well	22.0	41.3	26.1	10.6	100	116	275
Credit facility now provided	23.5	37.0	26.5	13.0	100	83	271
Agricultural inputs provided on credit	22.1	36.3	29.4	12.3	100	118	268
Agricultural inputs provided on a subsidised basis	21.8	36.5	26.0	15.7	100	349	264
Sanitation provided or improved	17.2	38.0	36.6	8.2	100	96	264

² Score = (4 x Extremely%) + (3 x Moderately%) + (2 x Little%) + (1 x No Effect%). The maximum score would be 400 if 100 per cent of households stated that the project had extremely improved their lives, while the minimum score would be 100 if 100 per cent of households stated that the project had no effect on their lives.

³ The number of households refers to those who answered “yes” to whether the project/change had taken place in the community but excludes those who didn’t answer “extremely/moderately/little/no effect” when asked about the project’s impact.

Table 16.4b: Percentage of households indicating the extent to which projects/changes that have taken place in their communities have improved their way of life, 2006, Zambia

Type of project	2006						
	Extent (per cent)				Total	Number of households (000s)	Score
	Extremely	Moderately	Little	No effect			
Radio reception improved	47	37	14	2	100	865	329
Television reception improved	50	32	15	3	100	672	329
Transport services provided or improved	46	37	16	1	100	647	328
Provision of mobile phone network	51	29	15	5	100	1,117	326
Provision of hammer mills	42	39	18	1	100	524	322
Radio reception provided	44	38	15	2	100	1,089	322
Tarring of road	45	31	22	2	100	94	319
Piping of water	41	38	19	2	100	136	318
Water supply rehabilitated or improved	40	39	20	1	100	196	318
Building of new road (tarred or gravel)	41	36	21	2	100	89	316
Television reception provided	44	33	16	6	100	848	313
Building of new health facility	40	35	21	5	100	202	312
Rehabilitation of existing health facility	33	45	20	2	100	371	309
Building of new school	38	37	20	5	100	302	308
Sanitation provided or improved	33	42	23	1	100	131	305
Sinking of borehole	39	34	20	6	100	249	304
Grading of gravel road	28	43	27	3	100	381	298
Police services available or improved	27	44	27	3	100	480	297
Veterinary services now provided or improved	30	40	27	3	100	201	297
Digging of well	31	40	23	6	100	102	296
More employment opportunities available	32	36	28	4	100	47	296
Agricultural inputs now more readily available	27	44	25	4	100	288	294
Rehabilitation of existing school	25	49	21	4	100	589	293
Buyers of agricultural produce available or improved	26	43	28	3	100	336	292
Credit facility improved	23	49	23	6	100	89	291
Agricultural extension service available or improved	23	47	27	3	100	218	290
Agricultural inputs provided on credit	22	40	29	8	100	187	274

As in the previous section, the provision of a mobile phone network was a prominent feature of the 2010 data. Table 16.3 shows that this project had most impact on households' way of life and that its "importance" (as indicated by the score) did not change over time. The next most important projects to households in 2010 were: improved radio reception, extension of existing health facility, transport services provided/improved, provision of hammer mills and the building of a new school.

Where comparisons between 2006 and 2010 were possible there were more cases of importance scores falling over time than rising, and the largest fall in importance was for provision/improvement of sanitation. In 2006, 33 per cent of households which responded indicated that this project had improved their lives "extremely", 42 per cent stated "moderately" and 23 per cent stated "little"; this is in contrast to 2010 when 17 per cent said "extremely", 38 per cent said "moderately" and 37 per cent said "little".

Other projects with large falls in importance scores over time were "piping of water" and "provision/improvements in veterinary services".

The only projects for which importance scores increased notably over time were "building of new school" and "rehabilitation of existing school".

REFERENCE

1. Central Statistical Office: **Demographic Projections 1990-2015**, Lusaka, Zambia.
2. Central Statistical Office: **Revised Projections (unpublished) 1999**, Lusaka, Zambia.
3. Central Statistical Office (1994): **1990 Census of Population, Housing and Agriculture (Volumes I-X)**, Government Printers, Lusaka, Zambia.
4. Central Statistical Office (1995): **Census of Population, Housing and Agriculture 1990, Analytical Reports (Volumes 1-10)**, Government Printers, Lusaka, Zambia.
5. Central Statistical Office (Zambia), Ministry of Health (Zambia), Macro International Inc. (USA): **Zambia Demographic and Health Survey 1996**, Calverton, Maryland, USA, September 1997.
6. Central Statistical Office: **Crop Forecast Survey Report for 1997/98**.
7. Central Statistical Office (1998): **Post Harvest Survey (1997/98) results**.
8. Central Statistical Office (1993): **The Social Dimensions of Adjustment Priority Survey I (1991)**, Lusaka, Zambia.
9. Central Statistical Office (1994): **The Social Dimensions of Adjustment Priority Survey II (1993)**, Lusaka, Zambia. Central Statistical Office (1997): **Living Conditions Monitoring Survey Report (1996)**, Lusaka, Zambia.
10. Cochran, W.G. (1977): **Sampling Techniques**, Third Edition, John Wiley & Sons Inc., New York, USA.
11. Central Statistical Office (1997): **Living Conditions Monitoring Survey Report (1996)**, Lusaka, Zambia.
12. Central Statistical Office (1997): **The Evolution of Poverty in Zambia (1991-1996)**, Lusaka, Zambia.
13. International Labour Organization: **International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO)**, Revised Edition, Geneva (ILO), Switzerland.
14. Kalton, G. (1987): **Introduction to Survey Sampling**, SAGE Publications Inc., Beverley Hills, USA.
15. Kish, L. (1965): **Survey Sampling**, John Wiley & Sons, New York, USA.
16. United Nations (1990): **International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) of All Economic Activities**, Series M. No.4 Revision 3, New York, USA (UN publication).
17. Kpedekpo, G.M.K. (1992): **Essentials of Demographic Analysis**, London, Heinemann.
18. Shryock, H.S., Siegal, J.S. et al (1975): **The Methods and Materials of Demography**, Volume 2, Washington DC, Bureau of the Census.

19. Central Statistical Office (1998): **Living Conditions Monitoring Survey Report 1998**, CSO Printing Press, Lusaka, Zambia.
20. Central Statistical Office (2003): **Living Conditions Monitoring Survey Report 2002-2003**, CSO Printing Press, Lusaka, Zambia.
21. Foster, J. et al (1984): **A Class Decomposable Poverty Measures**, *Econometrica*, Volume 52.
22. Kakwani, N. (2002): **Measurements of Poverty**, ADB.
23. Lanjouw, J.O. (2002): **Demystifying Poverty Lines**, World Bank.
24. Lanjouw, P. et al (1996): **Building Blocks for a Consumption Based Analysis of Poverty in Nepal**, World Bank.
25. Ravallion, M. (1994): **Poverty Comparisons**, *Fundamentals of Pure and Applied Economics*, Volume 56, Harwood Press, Chur, Switzerland.
26. Deaton, A. et al (2002): **Guidelines for Constructing Consumption Aggregates for Welfare Analysis**, World Bank.
27. UNDP (1998): **Poverty Analysis Manual – Benin**, Canada.

ANNEX 1

Table 1: Food Basket for a Family of Six, 2004-2010

Food basket for a family of six (values in Kwacha)							
Consumption items	Quantity	Unit price 2004	Cost 2004	Unit price 2006	Cost 2006	Unit price 2009	Cost 2009
Cooking oil local 2.5lt	1	19,628	19,628	17,653	17,653	28,698	28,698
Dried beans 1kg	2	4,760	9,520	6,041	12,082	8,746	17,492
Dried bream 1kg	1	21,856	21,856	22,317	22,317	30,522	30,522
Dried kapenta 1kg	2	30,062	60,124	30,336	60,672	49,225	98,450
Fresh milk 500ml	4	2,005	8,020	2,186	8,744	3,298	13,192
Onion 1kg	4	3,040	12,160	3,864	15,456	4,765	19,060
Shelled groundnut 1kg	3	5,425	16,275	5,743	17,229	7,705	23,115
Table salt 1kg	1	1,880	1,880	2,424	2,424	4,516	4,516
Tomatoes 1kg	4	1,846	7,384	2,253	9,012	3,073	12,292
White roller 25Kg	3.6	25,220	90,792	26,288	94,637	47,736	171,850
Vegetables 1 Kg	7.5	1,437	10,777	2,070	15,525	2,185	16,388
Total cost			258,416		275,751		435,574
Poverty lines in adult equivalent (AE) terms AE scale = 4.52							
Poverty line			57172		61007		96366

Source: NFNC and PIC 1990 Report

LIMITATIONS IN POVERTY MEASUREMENTS

Use of data from cross-sectional surveys as opposed to longitudinal surveys means that the emerging consumption patterns will depend on the month or period when the data were collected. Therefore, cross-sectional surveys do not capture the effect of seasonality in consumption trends.

The 2006 and 2010 poverty estimates are based on the national basket which does not take into account differences in the cost of living across provinces. Lack of appropriate community prices used in deriving regional poverty lines results in the use of the national basket. The national basket reflects prices at a national level and at times does not reflect prices that communities face in their locality.

Changes in the scope of household expenditure items over time in line with changes in consumption patterns lead to continuous improvements in the questionnaires. This leads to the inclusion of more food items in the questionnaires so as to capture the changing consumption of the communities. As a result the most recent questionnaire differs from the old questionnaires, hence making it difficult to compare with the previous questionnaires.

Recall as opposed to the diary methods means that households experience memory lapses. Households are forced to remember their expenditure during the recall period and in some instances they may not remember everything. This results in the loss of information, unlike the diary method where households record all their daily expenditure in a systematic way on a daily basis.

ANNEX 2

A Poverty Appendix

Table A1: Variables used in the 2006 and 2010 Hedonic Regression model with description

Variable name	Variable description	Variable name	Variable description
Lnrent	Log of rent	Othtap	Other tap
Hhsize	Household size	Lightke	Kerosene for lighting
Dummy Variables			
Tradhut	Traditional house dummy	Lightcan	Candle for lighting
Impttrad	Improved traditional house	Lightoth	Other lighting
Flat	Flat	Ftoiletout	Flush toilet (outside the house)
Servagt	Servant's quarter	Toiletcom	Communal toilet
Othhse	Other housing	Ownpit	Own pit latrine
Asbestos	Asbestos	Ownpit_ws	Own pit latrine with slab
Iron	Iron	Compit_ws	Communal pit latrine with slab
Grass	Grass	Ownpit_wos	Own pit latrine without slab
Othroof	Other roof	Compit_wos	Communal pit latrine without slab
Panbrick	Panbrick	Othtoi	Other toilet
Mudbrick	Mud brick	Location	Rural/urban area of residence
Burnbrick	Burnt brick	Central	Central
Poledaga	Pole and dagga	Copperbelt	Copperbelt
Confloor	Concrete floor	Eastern	Eastern
Mudfloor	Mud floor	Luapula	Luapula
Tilefloor	Tiled floor	Northern	Northern
Othfloor	Other floor	Nwestern	North-Western
Rivawata	River water	Southern	Southern
Protwata	Protected well	Western	Western
Borehole	Borehole		
Pubtap	Public tap		

Table A2: 2006 Hedonic Housing Rent Regression results

Analysis of variance					
Source	DF	Sum of squares	Mean square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	35	3797.9143	108.51184	229.11	<.0001
Error	3872	1833.8321	0.47361		
Corrected total	3907	5631.7464			

	Variable	Parameter estimate	Standard error	Type II SS	F Value	Pr > F
	Intercept	12.79723	0.04405	39978	84410	<.0001
*	location	-0.42927	0.04499	43.11956	91.04	<.0001
*	central	-0.4967	0.05405	39.99542	84.45	<.0001
*	copperbelt	-0.54221	0.03603	107.25952	226.47	<.0001
*	eastern	-0.4461	0.06814	20.29818	42.86	<.0001
*	Luapula	-0.62148	0.08038	28.31384	59.78	<.0001
*	northern	-0.45293	0.05926	27.66714	58.42	<.0001
*	nwestern	0.15406	0.08664	1.49739	3.16	0.0755
*	southern	-0.65822	0.04309	110.51388	233.34	<.0001
*	western	-0.30826	0.09794	4.69224	9.91	0.0017
	hhsz	0.03417	0.0051	21.28856	44.95	<.0001
	tradhut	-0.19234	0.08246	2.57689	5.44	0.0197
	imptrad	-0.14993	0.04613	5.00236	10.56	0.0012
	servaqt	-0.09578	0.06083	1.17428	2.48	0.1154
	iron	-0.05062	0.02593	1.80475	3.81	0.051
	grass	-0.28043	0.07705	6.27405	13.25	0.0003
	panbrick	0.08726	0.04379	1.88074	3.97	0.0464
	mudbrick	-0.28665	0.04579	18.55893	39.19	<.0001
	poledaga	0.17452	0.08493	1.99989	4.22	0.04
	confloor	-0.09783	0.02788	5.8329	12.32	0.0005
	mudfloor	-0.29972	0.04933	17.48433	36.92	<.0001
	tilefloor	0.85935	0.06566	81.1217	171.28	<.0001
	othfloor	0.5727	0.22762	2.99806	6.33	0.0119
	rivawata	-0.30979	0.04828	19.50052	41.17	<.0001
	protwata	-0.401	0.06652	17.21279	36.34	<.0001
	borehole	-0.19551	0.05864	5.26449	11.12	0.0009
	pubtap	-0.45066	0.03772	67.61412	142.76	<.0001
	othtap	-0.19971	0.04269	10.36674	21.89	<.0001
	lightke	-0.61976	0.04644	84.35638	178.11	<.0001
	lightcan	-0.69982	0.02921	271.80483	573.9	<.0001
	lightoth	-0.99171	0.27899	5.98434	12.64	0.0004
	ftoiletout	-0.67147	0.04259	117.70496	248.53	<.0001
	toiletcom	-0.70885	0.07416	43.2693	91.36	<.0001
	ownpit	-0.75541	0.04371	141.42556	298.61	<.0001
	compit	-0.79706	0.04916	124.49428	262.86	<.0001
	othtoi	-0.69549	0.10388	21.22748	44.82	<.0001

Table A3: 2010 Hedonic Housing Rent Regression results

Analysis of variance					
Source	DF	Sum of squares	Mean square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	41	4831.2237	117.83473	308.59	<.0001
Error	4856	1854.2722	0.38185		
Corrected total	4897	6685.4959			
Root MSE	0.61794	R-Square	0.7226		
Dependent mean	11.87073	Adj R-Sq	0.7203		
Coeff Var	5.20559				
Parameter estimates					
Variable	DF	Parameter estimate	Standard error	t Value	Pr > |t|
Intercept	1	13.72669	0.05198	264.07	<.0001
hhsz	1	0.04401	0.00409	10.75	<.0001
tradhut	1	-0.18057	0.05627	-3.21	0.0013
imprad	1	-0.13085	0.03299	-3.97	<.0001
flat	1	-0.09067	0.02505	-3.62	0.0003
servwin	1	0.08581	0.04271	2.01	0.0446
othhse	1	-0.44194	0.08392	-5.27	<.0001
asbestos	1	-0.09161	0.04052	-2.26	0.0238
iron	1	-0.13349	0.04144	-3.22	0.0013
grass	1	-0.49983	0.06912	-7.23	<.0001
othroof	1	-0.21562	0.08163	-2.64	0.0083
mudbrick	1	-0.25817	0.03623	-7.13	<.0001
burnbrick	1	0.0582	0.03506	1.66	0.097
poledaga	1	-0.14563	0.06323	-2.3	0.0213
confloor	1	-0.07397	0.02068	-3.58	0.0004
mudfloor	1	-0.31822	0.03969	-8.02	<.0001
othfloor	1	0.27319	0.09488	2.88	0.004
rivawata	1	-0.34446	0.03955	-8.71	<.0001
protwata	1	-0.22363	0.04075	-5.49	<.0001
borehole	1	-0.24128	0.04892	-4.93	<.0001
pubtap	1	-0.28743	0.02917	-9.85	<.0001
othtap	1	-0.25457	0.03255	-7.82	<.0001
lightke	1	-0.64539	0.04068	-15.86	<.0001
lightcan	1	-0.70505	0.02341	-30.11	<.0001
lightoth	1	-0.64371	0.06599	-9.75	<.0001
ftoiletout	1	-0.70208	0.03566	-19.69	<.0001
ownpit_ws	1	-0.77416	0.03769	-20.54	<.0001
compit_ws	1	-0.95687	0.03481	-27.48	<.0001
ownpit_wos	1	-0.99086	0.03793	-26.12	<.0001
compit_wos	1	-1.12858	0.04414	-25.57	<.0001
othtoi	1	-0.63277	0.08013	-7.9	<.0001
gabpit	1	-0.21791	0.0288	-7.57	<.0001
gabdump	1	-0.18222	0.03094	-5.89	<.0001
location	1	-0.30439	0.03553	-8.57	<.0001
central	1	-0.57387	0.04129	-13.9	<.0001
copperbelt	1	-0.46079	0.02962	-15.56	<.0001
eastern	1	-0.6656	0.05943	-11.2	<.0001
Luapula	1	-0.58515	0.06388	-9.16	<.0001
northern	1	-0.7897	0.05026	-15.71	<.0001
nwestern	1	0.04815	0.06199	0.78	0.4373
southern	1	-0.45907	0.03532	-13	<.0001
western	1	-0.45238	0.07709	-5.87	<.0001

Table A4: Percentage change in poverty between 2006 and 2010

Location	2006	2010	Percentage change
	Incidence of poverty	Incidence of poverty	
Zambia	62.8	60.5	- 2.3
Rural/Urban			
Rural	80.3	77.9	- 2.4
Urban	29.7	27.5	- 2.2
Province			
Central	70.7	60.9	- 9.8
Copperbelt	37.3	34.3	- 3.0
Eastern	78.5	77.9	- 0.6
Luapula	73.9	80.5	6.6
Lusaka	24.7	24.4	-0.3
Northern	78.5	75	-3.5
North-Western	70.7	67	-3.7
Southern	73.0	67.9	-5.1
Western	83.3	80.4	-2.9

Table A5: Incidence of poverty by stratum, 2010

	Poverty status				All Persons
	Total poor	Extremely poor	Moderately poor	Not poor	
		%	%	%	
Zambia	60.5	42.3	18.2	39.5	13 013 152
Small scale	79.9	59.7	20.2	20.1	7 686 565
Medium scale	70.0	48.2	21.8	30.0	302 285
Large scale	25.1	15.9	9.2	74.9	10 342
Non-agricultural	53.5	34.9	18.6	46.5	513 109
Low cost	34.5	16.7	17.8	65.4	3 334 914
Medium cost	8.5	3.1	5.4	91.5	765 003
High cost	4.9	1.7	3.2	95.1	400 934

Table A6: Incidence of poverty in stratum, 2006

	Poverty status				All persons
	Total poor	Extremely poor	Moderately poor	Not poor	
		%	%	%	
Zambia	62.8	42.7	20.1	37.2	11 639 968
Small scale	81.5	59.7	21.8	18.6	6 970 793
Medium scale	69.8	44.9	24.9	30.2	263 952
Large scale	33.2	14.6	18.6	66.7	8 889
Non-agricultural	68.2	46.9	21.3	31.8	350 380
Low cost	34.7	15.4	19.3	65.3	3 224 566
Medium cost	13.8	5.8	8.0	86.3	483 292
High cost	5.1	1.3	3.8	95.0	338 096

Table A7: Incidence, intensity and severity of poverty by rural, urban and province, 2010

Residence and province	Po	Contribution to incidence of poverty	P1	Contribution to intensity of poverty	P2	Contribution to severity of poverty	Income gap ratio (P ₁ /P ₀)
All Zambia	0.605	100	0.280	100	0.160	100	0.463
Rural	0.779	84	0.379	89	0.222	91	0.487
Urban	0.275	16	0.093	11	0.043	9	0.337
Central	0.609	11	0.251	10	0.133	9	0.413
Copperbelt	0.343	8	0.121	6	0.058	5	0.354
Eastern	0.779	18	0.382	19	0.221	19	0.490
Luapula	0.805	11	0.413	12	0.243	12	0.513
Lusaka	0.244	5	0.082	4	0.039	3	0.335
Northern	0.750	16	0.372	17	0.219	17	0.496
North-Western	0.670	6	0.310	6	0.178	6	0.462
Southern	0.679	15	0.314	14	0.178	14	0.463
Western	0.804	10	0.427	12	0.268	13	0.531

Table A8: Incidence, intensity and severity of poverty by rural, urban and province, 2006

Residence and province	Po	Contribution to incidence of poverty	P1	Contribution to intensity of poverty	P2	Contribution to severity of poverty	Income gap ratio (P ₁ /P ₀)
Zambia	0.628	100	0.315	100	0.194	100	0.503
Rural	0.803	83	0.427	88	0.270	91	0.532
Urban	0.297	17	0.106	12	0.052	9	0.356
Central	0.707	12	0.353	12	0.209	11	0.499
Copperbelt	0.373	9	0.150	7	0.081	6	0.401
Eastern	0.785	17	0.413	18	0.257	18	0.526
Luapula	0.739	9	0.381	10	0.233	10	0.516
Lusaka	0.247	5	0.085	4	0.039	3	0.342
Northern	0.785	16	0.416	17	0.262	17	0.530
North-Western	0.708	7	0.343	7	0.208	6	0.484
Southern	0.731	14	0.375	15	0.235	15	0.513
Western	0.833	10	0.489	12	0.336	13	0.587

Table A9: Confidence interval for the 2010 poverty variable based on the Taylor Series of Linearisation

	Poverty	Poverty estimate	Linearised standard error	Lower 95% confidence limit	Upper 95% confidence limit	Coefficient of variation
All Zambia						
	Non-poor	39.593	0.995	37.640	41.545	2.513
	Poor	60.508	0.995	58.455	62.360	1.647
Region						
Rural	Non-poor	22.119	0.847	20.456	23.782	3.831
	Poor	77.881	0.847	76.218	79.544	1.088
Urban	Non-poor	72.517	1.557	69.462	75.573	2.147
	Poor	27.483	1.557	24.427	30.538	5.665
Stratum						
Small scale	Non-poor	20.101	0.788	18.555	21.647	3.920
	Poor	79.899	0.788	78.353	81.446	0.986
Medium scale	Non-poor	30.077	2.525	25.122	35.031	8.395
	Poor	69.924	2.525	64.969	74.878	3.611
Large scale	Non-poor	74.797	8.133	58.837	90.756	10.873
	Poor	25.204	8.133	9.244	41.163	32.269
Non-agricultural	Non-poor	46.477	3.641	39.332	53.622	7.834
	Poor	53.523	3.641	46.378	60.668	6.802
Low cost	Non-poor	65.422	1.873	61.746	69.098	2.863
	Poor	34.578	1.873	30.902	38.255	5.417
Medium cost	Non-poor	91.490	1.596	88.358	94.621	1.744
	Poor	8.510	1.596	5.379	11.642	18.750
High cost	Non-poor	95.135	0.861	93.445	96.826	0.906
	Poor	4.865	0.861	3.175	6.556	17.707
Province						
Central	Non-poor	39.143	2.507	34.223	44.063	6.405
	Poor	60.857	2.507	55.937	65.777	4.120
Copperbelt	Non-poor	65.749	2.621	60.607	70.892	3.986
	Poor	34.251	2.621	29.108	39.393	7.651
Eastern	Non-poor	22.058	1.973	18.185	25.930	8.946
	Poor	77.942	1.973	74.070	81.815	2.532
Luapula	Non-poor	19.565	2.046	15.550	23.580	10.458
	Poor	80.435	2.046	76.420	84.450	2.544
Lusaka	Non-poor	75.621	2.391	70.929	80.313	3.162
	Poor	24.379	2.391	19.687	29.071	9.808
Northern	Non-poor	25.017	2.194	20.712	29.323	8.770
	Poor	74.983	2.194	70.677	79.289	2.926
North-Western	Non-poor	33.049	3.501	26.179	39.920	10.593
	Poor	66.951	3.501	60.080	73.821	5.229
Southern	Non-poor	32.117	2.471	27.268	36.967	7.695
	Poor	67.883	2.471	63.033	72.732	3.641
Western	Non-poor	19.670	2.392	14.976	24.364	12.162
	Poor	80.330	2.392	75.636	85.024	2.978

Table A10: Confidence interval for the 2006 poverty variable based on the Taylor Series of Linearisation

	Poverty	Poverty estimate	Linearised standard error	Lower 95% confidence limit	Upper 95% confidence limit	Coefficient of variation
All Zambia						
	Non-poor	37.29	0.97	35.39	39.18	2.59
	Poor	62.80	0.97	60.82	64.61	1.54
Region						
Rural	Non-poor	19.65	0.89	17.91	21.40	4.53
	Poor	80.35	0.89	78.60	82.09	1.11
Urban	Non-poor	70.28	1.61	67.12	73.45	2.29
	Poor	29.72	1.61	26.55	32.88	5.42
Stratum						
Small scale	Non-poor	18.57	0.89	16.81	20.32	4.82
	Poor	81.43	0.89	79.68	83.19	1.10
Medium scale	Non-poor	30.28	2.95	24.49	36.07	9.74
	Poor	69.72	2.95	63.93	75.51	4.23
Large scale	Non-poor	66.70	11.52	44.10	89.30	17.27
	Poor	33.30	11.52	10.70	55.90	34.59
Non-agricultural	Non-poor	31.81	3.31	25.31	38.31	10.42
	Poor	68.19	3.31	61.69	74.69	4.86
Low cost	Non-poor	65.28	1.84	61.68	68.89	2.81
	Poor	34.72	1.84	31.11	38.32	5.29
Medium cost	Non-poor	86.24	2.72	80.91	91.57	3.15
	Poor	13.76	2.72	8.43	19.09	19.75
High cost	Non-poor	94.93	1.36	92.25	97.60	1.44
	Poor	5.07	1.36	2.40	7.75	26.87
Province						
Central	Non-poor	29.27	3.00	23.39	35.15	10.24
	Poor	70.73	3.00	64.85	76.61	4.24
Copperbelt	Non-poor	62.70	2.67	57.47	67.93	4.25
	Poor	37.30	2.67	32.07	42.53	7.15
Eastern	Non-poor	21.56	2.15	17.35	25.78	9.96
	Poor	78.44	2.15	74.22	82.65	2.74
Luapula	Non-poor	26.11	3.28	19.68	32.54	12.55
	Poor	73.89	3.28	67.46	80.32	4.43
Lusaka	Non-poor	75.33	2.38	70.65	80.00	3.16
	Poor	24.67	2.38	20.00	29.35	9.66
Northern	Non-poor	21.54	2.10	17.42	25.65	9.74
	Poor	78.46	2.10	74.35	82.58	2.67
North-Western	Non-poor	29.34	2.83	23.78	34.90	9.65
	Poor	70.66	2.83	65.10	76.22	4.01
Southern	Non-poor	27.01	2.14	22.80	31.21	7.93
	Poor	72.99	2.14	68.79	77.20	2.94
Western	Non-poor	16.77	2.07	12.71	20.82	12.33
	Poor	83.23	2.07	79.18	87.29	2.48

ANNEX 3

LIST OF PERSONNEL WHO TOOK PART IN THE SURVEY

The following persons took part in the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey VI 2010:

EDITORS

- | | | |
|----|------------------------|--|
| 1. | Mr John Kalumbi | Director – Census and Statistics |
| 2. | Mr Modesto F C Banda | Deputy Director – Agriculture Statistics |
| 3. | Mr William C Mayaka | Deputy Director – Social Statistics |
| 4. | Mr Peter M Mukuka | Deputy Director – Information Technology |
| 5. | Mr Goodson Sinyenga | Deputy Director – Economic Statistics |
| 6. | Mr Kambaila G. Munkoni | Head – Living Conditions Monitoring Branch |

CORE SURVEY STAFF

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------|--|
| 1. | Mr John Kalumbi | Director – Census and Statistics |
| 2. | Mr Modesto F C Banda | Deputy Director – Agriculture Statistics |
| 3. | Mr William C Mayaka | Deputy Director – Social Statistics |
| 4. | Mr Peter M Mukuka | Deputy Director – Information Technology |
| 5. | Mr Goodson Sinyenga | Deputy Director – Economic Statistics |
| 6. | Mr Kambaila G. Munkoni | Head – Living Conditions Monitoring Branch |
| 7. | Mr Frank Kakungu | Information Technology Manager |
| 8. | Mr Shebo Nalishebo | Head – National Accounts |
| 8. | Mr Lubinda Mukata | Nutritionist (LCMB) |
| 9. | Mr Siyoto Owen | Statistician (LCMB) |
| 10. | Mr Anthony Silungwe | Statistician (NA) |
| 11. | Mr Morgan Siachuka | Intern Statistician (LCMB) |
| 12. | Mr Allan Banda | Intern Statistician (LCMB) |

PAGE LAYOUT AND REPORT FORMATTING

Perry Musenge – Desktop Publishing Officer



QUESTIONNAIRE NO: OF

Website: www.zamstats.gov.zm

FORM:

L	C	M	S	-	B
---	---	---	---	---	---

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS		CODE NUMBER
1. PROVINCE NAME		
2. DISTRICT NAME		
3. CONSTITUENCY NAME		
4. WARD NAME		
5. CSA NUMBER		
6. SEA NUMBER		
7. RURAL.....1 URBAN..... 2		
8. STRATUM RURAL: 1. Small Scale 2. Medium Scale 3. Large Scale 4. Non-Agric URBAN: 5. Low Cost 6. Medium Cost 7. High Cost		
9. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (HHN)		
10. VILLAGE OR LOCALITY NAME		
11. CHIEF'S/CHIEFTAINNESS' AREA (RURAL AREAS ONLY) FOR URBAN AREAS RECORD 888		
12. HOUSEHOLD SELECTION STATUS: 1. Originally selected household 2. Replacement household		
13. IF REPLACEMENT HOUSEHOLD, REASON FOR REPLACING: 1. Refusal 2. Non-contact 3. Dwelling cannot be found 4. Other (Specify).....		
14. ENUMERATED HOUSEHOLD Residential Sampling Serial Name of Head.....Address..... Number		
15. NAME OF MAIN RESPONDENT SERIAL NUMBER FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER		
16. TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD (INCLUDE USUAL MEMBERS ABSENT)		
17. ENUMERATOR'S NAME..... DATE OF INTERVIEW		DD MM YY
18. SUPERVISOR'S NAME..... DATE OF CHECKING		DD MM YY

SECTION 1: HOUSEHOLD ROSTER

INTRODUCTION: I would like to start the interview by asking you questions about yourself and other usual members of the household

1	2	3
SERIAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (PID)	Please give me the names of all persons who usually live with this household. Start with the head of the household and include visitors who have lived with the household for six months or more . Include usual members, who are away visiting, in hospital, at boarding schools or college or university, etc.	How old is.....now? RECORD EXACT AGE IN COMPLETED MONTHS FOR THOSE 0-59 MONTHS OLD. USE UNDER FIVE CLINIC CARD IF AVAILABLE. FOR THOSE AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS. (SPECIFY AGE CODE BELOW) 1 YEARS 2 MONTHS
		AGECODE AGE
		AGECODE AGE
		AGECODE AGE
		AGECODE AGE
		AGECODE AGE
		AGECODE AGE
		AGECODE AGE
		AGECODE AGE
		AGECODE AGE
		AGECODE AGE
		AGECODE AGE
		AGECODE AGE
		AGECODE AGE
		AGECODE AGE
		AGECODE AGE
		AGECODE AGE
		AGECODE AGE
		AGECODE AGE

SECTION 1: HOUSEHOLD ROSTER (Continued)

	4	5	6	7	8
PID	What is the relationship of .....to the head of the household?	Is Male or Female?	Is .....an albino	Does..... have any disability?	Is..... blind, partially sighted, deaf, dumb, crippled, mentally retarded, mentally ill , ex-mental?
	HEAD.....01				
	SPOUSE.....02	MALE.....1	YES.....1	YES.....1	BLIND.....1
	OWN CHILD.....03	FEMALE...2	NO.....2	NO.....2	PARTIALLY SIGHTED.....2
	STEP CHILD.....04			>> Q9	DEAF.....3
	ADOPTED CHILD.....05				DUMB.....4
	GRAND CHILD.....06				PHYSICALLY DISABLED.....5
	BROTHER/SISTER.....07				MENTALLY RETARDED.....6
	COUSIN.....08				MENTALLY ILL.....7
	NIECE/NEPHEW.....09				EX-MENTAL.....8
	BROTHER/SISTER-IN LAW.....10				[RECORD UP TO THREE DISABILITIES]
	PARENT.....11				
	PARENT-IN-LAW.....12				
	OTHER RELATIVE.....13				
	MAID/NANNY/HOUSE-SERVANT.....14				
	NON-RELATIVE.....15				
☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☐	☐		☐ ¹ ☐ ² ☐ ³
☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☐	☐		☐ ¹ ☐ ² ☐ ³
☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☐	☐		☐ ¹ ☐ ² ☐ ³
☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☐	☐		☐ ¹ ☐ ² ☐ ³
☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☐	☐		☐ ¹ ☐ ² ☐ ³
☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☐	☐		☐ ¹ ☐ ² ☐ ³
☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☐	☐		☐ ¹ ☐ ² ☐ ³
☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☐	☐		☐ ¹ ☐ ² ☐ ³
☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☐	☐		☐ ¹ ☐ ² ☐ ³
☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☐	☐		☐ ¹ ☐ ² ☐ ³
☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☐	☐		☐ ¹ ☐ ² ☐ ³
☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☐	☐		☐ ¹ ☐ ² ☐ ³
☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☐	☐		☐ ¹ ☐ ² ☐ ³
☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☐	☐		☐ ¹ ☐ ² ☐ ³

SECTION 1: HOUSEHOLD ROSTER (Continued)				
	9	10	11	12
PID	Where was.....residing 12 months ago?	What district was.... residing in?	Was the part of the District	Why did..... move from his/her previous residence?
	SAME DWELLING.....1 >> SEC 2 DIFFERENT DWELLING, SAME LOCALITY/SAME DISTRICT.....2 >> SEC 2 DIFFERENT LOCALITY/ SAME DISTRICT.....3 >> Q11 DIFFERENT DISTRICT SAME PROVINCE.....4 DIFFERENT PROVINCE.....5 DIFFERENT COUNTRY.....6 >> Q12 NOT APPLICABLE.....7 >> SECT 2 [IF A CHILD IS BELOW 12 MONTHS RECORD 7]	[ENTER DISTRICT NAME & CODE BELOW]	was residing in 12 months ago Rural or Urban? RURAL.....1 URBAN.....2	FOR SCHOOL.....01 BACK FROM SCHOOL/STUDIES.....02 TO SEEK WORK/ BUSINESS.....03 TO START WORK/ BUSINESS.....04 TRANSFER OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.....05 PREVIOUS HOUSEHOLD COULD NOT AFFORD TO KEEP HIM/HER.....06 DEATH OF PARENT/GUARDIAN.....07 GOT MARRIED.....08 NEW HOUSEHOLD.....09 RETIREMENT.....10 RETRENCHMENT.....11 DECIDED TO RESETTLE.....12 ACQUIRED OWN/DIFFERENT ACCOMODATION.....13 FOUND NEW AGRICULTURAL LAND.....14 REFUGEE/ASYLUM SEEKER .....15 OTHER (SPECIFY).....16

SECTION 2: MARITAL STATUS AND ORPHANHOOD

INTRODUCTION: I am now going to ask questions about the marital status and orphan hood of household members

	1	2	3
PID	FOR THOSE AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE ONLY	FOR THOSE AGED 0-20 YEARS	
	What is the marital status of? NEVER MARRIED.....1 MARRIED.....2 SEPARATED.....3 DIVORCED.....4 WIDOWED.....5 CO-HABITING.....6	Is the biological mother of still alive? YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....3	Is the biological father of still alive? YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....3

SECTION 3: HEALTH FOR ALL PERSONS

INTRODUCTION: I am now going to ask you about the health status of the members of the household.....

	1	2	3	
PID	Has been sick or injured during the last two weeks?	What was ... mainly suffering from?	Did consult any health or other institution/personnel for this illness/injury or did he/she only use self-administered medicine?	
	YES SICK.....1	FEVER/MALARIA.....01	CONSULTED.....1	
	YES INJURED.....2 >> Q 3	COUGH/COLD/CHEST INFECTION.....02	USED SELF ADMINISTERED	
	YES BOTH.....3	TUBERCULOSIS (TB).....03	MEDICINE ONLY.....2	
	NO.....4	ASTHMA.....04	NONE OF THE ABOVE.....3 >> Q9	
	} >> Q9	PNEUMONIA/CHEST PAIN.....06		
		DIARRHOEA WITHOUT BLOOD.....07		
		DIARRHOEA WITH BLOOD.....08		
		DIARRHOEA AND VOMITTING.....09		
		VOMITING.....10		
		ABDOMINAL PAINS.....11		
		CONSTIPATION/STOMACH UPSET.....12		
		LIVER INFECTION/SIDE PAIN.....13		
		LACK OF BLOOD/ANEAMIA.....14		
		BOILS.....15		
SKIN RASH/SKIN INFECTION.....16				
PILES/HAEMORRHOIDS.....17				
SHINGLES/HERPES ZOSTER.....18				
PARALYSIS OF ANY KIND.....19				
STROKE.....20				
HYPERTENSION.....21				
DIABETES/SUGAR DISEASE.....22				
EYE INFECTION.....23				
EAR INFECTION.....24				
TOOTHACHE/MOUTH INFECTION.....25				
HEADACHE.....26				
MEASLES.....27				
JAUNDICE/YELLOWNESS.....28				
BACKACHE.....29				
CANCER OF ANY KIND.....30				
MANINJITIS.....31				
OTHER (SPECIFY).....32				

SECTION 3: HEALTH (CONT'D)

PID	4	5	6	7
	How much in total was spent on.....'s medication/consultation in the last two weeks? [GIVE AMOUNT IN KWACHA]	Where did .....get the medicine from? GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION.....01 MISSION INSTITUTION.....02 INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION.....03 PRIVATE INSTITUTION.....04 PHARMACY/CHEMIST.....05 RELATIVES.....06 NEIGHBOURS.....07 FRIENDS.....08 TRADITIONAL HEALERS.....09 OTHER (SPECIFY).....10 [FOR THOSE WHO USED SELF ADMINISTERED MEDICINE ONLY SKIP TO QUESTION 9]	Which health or other institution/personnel did visit first for this illness/injury? GOVT HOSPITAL.....01 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE/CLINIC...02 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST.....03 MISSION INSTITUTION.....04 INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION.....05 PRIVATE INSTITUTION.....06 INSTITUTION OUTSIDE ZAMBIA.....07 MEDICAL PERSONNEL.....08 TRADITIONAL HEALER.....09 FAITH/SPIRITUAL/CHURCH HEALER.....10 OTHER (SPECIFY) .....11	Who attended to.....during this visit? MEDICAL DOCTOR.....1 CLINICAL OFFICER.....2 NURSE/MIDWIFE.....3 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER.....4 TRADITIONAL HEALER.....5 FAITH HEALER.....6 SPIRITUAL HEALER.....7 CHURCH HEALER.....8 OTHER (SPECIFY).....9

SECTION 3: HEALTH (CONT'D)

[illegible]

SECTION 4: EDUCATION – FOR ALL PERSONS

INTRODUCTION: I am now going to ask you about the educational status of members of this household

	1	2	3	4	5
PID	Is..... currently attending school? [INCLUDING THOSE IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES] YES, NURSERY/PRE-SCHOOL.....1 >> Q4 YES, OTHER GRADES FULL TIME.....2 YES, OTHER GRADES PART TIME.....3 YES COMM. SCHOOL FULL TIME.....4 YES CORRESPONDENCE.....5 YES ADULT LITERACY CLASS...6 >> Q5 YES TERTIARY SCHOOL.....7 OTHER SPECIFY.....8 NO.....9 >> Q5	What grade/ level of education is.....currently attending? [SEE CODES BELOW]	What grade was attending last year? [SEE CODES BELOW] [IF NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL LAST YEAR E.G. JUST STARTED SCHOOL, RECORD 88]	Is the school..... currently attending, a Central Government, Local Government (council), Mission/Religious, Industrial or private school? CENTRAL GOVT.....1 LOCAL GOVT (council).....2 MISSION/RELIGIOUS....3 INDUSTRIAL.....4 PRIVATE.....5 OTHER (SPECIFY).....6 >> [NEXT SECTION]	Has..... ever attended school? YES....1 NO.....2 >> Q 10

GRADE CODES:-

Grade 1 to 12.....CODES...01 TO 12

Grade 12 GCE (O-level).....CODE...12

Grade 12 GCE (A-level).....CODE...13

College students.....CODE...14

Undergraduate University students.....CODE...15

Post-graduate Certificate/Diploma students.....CODE...16

Masters Degree students.....CODE.....17

Doctoral level and above students.....CODE...18

SECTION 4: EDUCATION (CONT'D)

	6	7	8	9	10
PID	Was..... attending school last year? [INCLUDING THOSE IN COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES] YES, NURSERY/PRE-SCHOOL.....1 >> NEXT SECT YES, OTHER GRADES FULL TIME.....2 YES, OTHER GRADES PART TIME.....3 YES COMM. SCHOOL FULL TIME.....4 YES CORRESPONDENCE.....5 YES ADULT LITERACY CLASS.....6 >> Q8 YES TERTIARY SCHOOL.....7 OTHER SPECIFY.....8 NO.....9 >> Q8	What grade was.... attending last year? [USE CODES ON PAGE 9]	What was the highest grade..... attained? [USE CODES BELOW]	What was the main reason for.... leaving school at the time? STARTED WORKING/BUSINESS.....01 EXPENSIVE.....02 TOO FAR.....03 NOT SELECTED/FAILED.....04 PREGNANCY.....05 MADE GIRL PREGNANT.....06 COMPLETED STUDIES/SCHOOL.....07 GOT MARRIED.....08 NO NEED TO CONTINUE SCHOOL.....09 SCHOOL NOT IMPORTANT.....10 UNSAFE TO TRAVEL TO SCHOOL...11 EXPELLED.....12 LACK OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT.....13 NEEDED TO HELP OUT AT HOME.....14 ILLNESS/INJURY/DISABLED.....15 OTHER (SPECIFY).....16 >> [NEXT SECTION]	Why has..... never attended school? UNDER-AGE.....01 WAS NEVER ENROLLED.....02 COULDN'T GET A PLACE.....03 EXPENSIVE.....04 NO FINANCIAL SUPPORT...05 SCHOOL TOO FAR.....06 ILLNESS/INJURY.....07 SCHOOL NOT IMPORTANT...08 UNSAFE TO TRAVEL TO SCHOOL.....09 OTHER (SPECIFY).....10

GRADE CODES

1-12.....01-12	CERTIFICATE.....14	MASTERS DEGREE.....17
12 GCE (O' LEVEL).....12	DIPLOMA.....15	DOCTORAL DEGREE.....18
12 A' LEVEL .....13	DEGREE.....16	

CERTIFICATE.....	14	MASTERS DEGREE.....	17
DIPLOMA.....	15	DOCTORAL DEGREE.....	18
DEGREE.....	16		

MASTERS DEGREE.....17
DOCTORAL DEGREE.....18

SECTION 5: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY – FOR ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE	
---	--

	1	2	3
--	---	---	---

[illegible]

SECTION 5: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (CONT'D)

[illegible]

SECTION 5: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (CONT'D)				
	9	10	11	12
PID	What was the main reason for leaving that job/business?	Do you have another job/business?	What type of job/business is this?	What sort of business/service is carried out by your employer/establishment/business in this job/business?
	LOW WAGE/SALARY.....01	YES.....1	[GIVE OCCUPATION BELOW IN BOTH WORDS AND CODE NUMBER] [IF MORE THAN ONE SECONDARY JOB/BUSINESS RECORD THE MAIN ONE]	[RECORD INDUSTRY OF SECONDARY JOB/BUSINESS IN BOTH WORDS AND CODE NUMBER]
	FIRED/DISMISSED.....02	NO.....2 >>		
	ENTERPRISE CLOSED.....03	NEXT SECTION		
	ENTERPRISE PRIVATISED.....04			
	ENTERPRISE LIQUIDATED.....05			
	RETRENCHED/DECLARED			
	REDUNDANT.....06			
	GOT ANOTHER JOB.....07			
	BANKRUPTCY.....08			
	LACK OF PROFIT.....09			
	WAS A TEMPORARY JOB.....10			
	RETIRED.....11			
	CONTRACT EXPIRED.....12			
	POOR WORKING CONDITIONS.....13			
OTHER (SPECIFY).....14				

SECTION 5: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (CONT'D)

[illegible]

SECTION 5: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (CONT'D)			
	18	19	20
PID	What was the main reason for leaving that job/business?	Are you currently engaged in any income generating activities or farming?	What is the main income generating activity or type of farming you are engaged in?
	LOW WAGE/SALARY.....01	YES.....1	[CHECK RELEVANT APPENDIX FOR CODES] [RECORD ACTIVITY BOTH IN WORDS AND CODE]
	FIRED.....02	NO.....2 >> NEXT SECTION	
	ENTERPRISE CLOSED.....03		
	ENTERPRISE PRIVATISED.....04		
	ENTERPRISE LIQUIDATED.....05		
	RETRENCHED/DECLARED REDUNDANT...06		
	GOT ANOTHER JOB.....07		
	BANKRUPTCY.....08		
	LACK OF PROFIT.....09		
	WAS A TEMPORARY JOB.....10		
	RETIRED.....11		
	BECAME A STUDENT.....12		
	CONTRACT EXPIRED.....13		
	POOR WORKING CONDITIONS.....14		
OTHER (SPECIFY).....15			

SECTION 6: INCOME FOR ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE INCLUDING AGRICULTURAL INCOME

1. Did any member of this household receive any income from the sale of the following own produced crops

Yes1

No.....2>> next crop

2. How much income did all members of your household (**combined**) receive in the last 12 months from the sale of

	CROPS	AMOUNT IN WORDS (KWACHA)	AMOUNT IN FIGURES (KWACHA)
1.	Hybrid Maize ☐		
2.	Local Maize ☐		
3.	Cassava ☐		
4.	Groundnuts ☐		
5.	Rice ☐		
6.	Millet ☐		
7.	Sorghum ☐		
8.	Beans ☐		
9.	Soya beans ☐		
10.	Sweet Potatoes ☐		
11.	Irish Potatoes ☐		
12.	Vegetables ☐		
13.	Cotton ☐		
14.	Tobacco ☐		
15.	Sunflower ☐		
16.	Paprika ☐		
17.	Other crops ☐		

SECTION 6: INCOME FOR ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE INCLUDING AGRICULTURAL INCOME (Cont'd)

1. Did any member of this household receive any income from the sale of the following livestock Yes .....1 No.....2>> next Livestock		2. How many .....were sold/consumed by all members of your household in the last twelve (12) months?	3. How much income did all members of your household (combined) receive from the sale of .....in the last twelve (12) months
	LIVESTOCK	NUMBER SOLD/CONSUMED	INCOME FROM SALES OR VALUE OF CONSUMPTION [KWACHA]
18.1	Sale of own cattle (live) ☐		.....
18.2	Sale of own cattle (slaughtered) ☐		.....
18.3	Own cattle consumed ☐		.....
19.1	Sale of own goats (live) ☐		.....
19.2	Sale of own goats (slaughtered) ☐		.....
19.3	Own goats consumed ☐		.....
20.1	Sale of own sheep (live) ☐		.....
20.2	Sale of own sheep (slaughtered) ☐		.....
20.3	Own sheep consumed ☐		.....
21.1	Sale of own pigs (live) ☐		.....
21.2	Sale of own pigs (slaughtered) ☐		.....
21.3	Own pigs consumed ☐		.....
22	Sale of own produced livestock products such as milk, yoghurt, fat, cheese and hides, in the last 12 months?		.....

SECTION 6: INCOME FOR ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE INCLUDING AGRICULTURAL INCOME (Cont'd)

	1. Did any member of this household receive any income from the sale of the following poultry Yes .....1 No.....2>> next poultry	3. How many .....were sold/consumed by all members of your household in the last twelve (12) months?	3. How much income did all members of your household (combined) receive from the sale of .....in the last twelve (12) months
	POULTRY	NUMBER SOLD/CONSUMED	INCOME FROM SALES OR VALUE OF CONSUMPTION [KWACHA]
23.1	Sale of own chickens ☐		
23.2	Own chickens consumed ☐		
23.3	Sale of own guinea fowls ☐		
23.4	Own guinea fowls consumed ☐		
23.5	Sale of own ducks and geese ☐		
23.6	Own ducks and geese consumed ☐		
23.7	Sale of own turkeys ☐		
23.8	Own turkeys consumed ☐		
23.9	Sale of own rabbits ☐		
23.10	Own rabbits consumed ☐		
23.11	Sale of own pigeons ☐		
23.12	Own pigeons consumed ☐		
23.13	Sale of own quails ☐		
23.14	Own quails consumed ☐		
23.15	Sale of own eggs ☐		
23.16	Own eggs consumed ☐		
	OTHER FARMING INCOME		
24	Other farming income (lease of tractor, agricultural land, scotch cart, lease of transport for produce, hiring out of draught animals, etc.) in the last 12 months?		

SECTION 6: INCOME FOR ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE (Cont'd)

I am now going to ask each member of the household separately about income earned individually

[illegible]

SECTION 6: INCOME FOR ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE (Cont'd)

PID	28. How much non regular allowances did you receive last month, that is, overtime payments, subsistence allowances, bonuses, etc. from your main job?	29. How much is your regular gross monthly salary/wage including regular allowances such as housing and transport allowances, regular overtime, retention allowance, from your second job?	30. How much non regular allowances did you receive last month that is overtime payments, subsistence allowances, bonuses, etc from your second job?

SECTION 6: INCOME FOR ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE (Cont'd)

PID	31. How much income in-kind do you receive per month e.g. bags of mealie meal, charcoal, etc from your job/s? [CONVERT TO KWACHA EQUIVALENT]	32. How much rent do you receive per month from houses, other buildings, non-agricultural equipment and non-agricultural land you own?	33. How much remittances did you receive last month? [RECORD ONLY FOR THE PERSONS WHO ACTUALLY RECEIVED IT]

SECTION 6: INCOME FOR ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE (Cont'd)

PID	34. How much did you receive as pension payment last month?	35. How much income in form of grants do you receive per month (both cash and in-kind)? [CONVERT IN-KIND TO CASH]	36. How much did you receive from borrowing last month? [BOTH CASH AND IN KIND]

[illegible]

Section 7: Household Assets

		DO NOT COUNT PERMANENTLY BROKEN ITEMS		IF VALUE OR AGE IS UNKNOWN ASK FOR ESTIMATE IF MULTIPLE ITEMS USE MOST RECENT			ONLY FILL IN IF SOME MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD HAS A PRIVATE BUSINESS. IF NOT CROSS OUT THIS COLUMN
READ OUT		Q1 Does this household own [ITEM]?	Q2 How many [ITEM]s does your household own?	Q3 How many years ago was [ITEM] obtained? (MOST RECENT ONE) IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR AGO ENTER "0"	Q4 What was the value of [ITEM] at the time of purchase? (MOST RECENT ONE)	Q5 How much would you get, if you sold [ITEM] today? (MOST RECENT ONE)	Q6 Do you use [ITEM] for private or business activities? Please rank usage:
		YES 1 NO 2 -> NEXT ITEM					Mainly private 1 Private and business 2 Mainly business 3
		CODE	NUMBER	YEARS	VALUE IN KWACHA	VALUE IN KWACHA	CODE
GENERAL ITEMS	1	Bed					
	2	Mattress					
	3	Mosquito net					
	4	Table (dining)					
	5	Lounge suit/ sofa					
	6	Radio/ stereo					
	7	Television					
	8	Satellite dish/ decoder (free to air)					
	9	Satellite dish/ decoder (DSTV)					
	10	Other pay TV					
	11	DVD/VCR					
	12	Home theatre					
	13	Land telephone					
	14	Cellular phone					
	15	Computer					
	16	Watch					
	17	Clock					
KITCHEN/ HOUSEHOLD	18	Residential building					
	19	Non-residential building					
	20	Brazier/ Mbaula					
	21	Gas stove					
	22	Electric stove					
	23	Refrigerator					
	24	Deep freezer					
	25	Washing machine					
	26	Dish washer					
	27	Air conditioner/ ventilator					
	28	Electric iron					
	29	Non-electric iron					
	30	Private water pump					
TOOLS & MACHINES 1	31	Sewing machine					
	32	Hand hammer mill					
	33	Grinding/hammer mill (powered)					
	34	Sheller					
	35	Rump presses/oil expellers					

Section 7: Household Assets

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6
		Does this household own [ITEM]?	How many [ITEM]s does your household own?	How many years ago was [ITEM] obtained? (MOST RECENT ONE) IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR AGO ENTER "0"	What was the value of [ITEM] at the time of purchase? (MOST RECENT ONE)	How much would you get, if you sold [ITEM] today? (MOST RECENT ONE)	Do you use [ITEM] for private or business activities? Please rank usage:
READ OUT		YES 1					Mainly private 1
		NO 2					Private and business 2
		>> NEXT ITEM					Mainly business 3
		CODE	NUMBER	YEARS	VALUE IN KWACHA	VALUE IN KWACHA	CODE
TOOLS & MACHINES 2	36	Hand saw					
	37	Carpentry plane					
	38	Axe					
	39	Pick					
	40	Hoe					
	41	Hammer					
	42	Shovel/spade					
	43	Fishing net					
	44	Hunting gun					
	45	Plough					
	46	Crop sprayer					
	47	Knitting machine					
	48	Lawn mowers					
49	Generator						
TRANSPORT	50	Small/ hand-driven tractor					
	51	4 wheel tractor					
	52	Wheel barrow					
	53	Scotch cart					
	54	Bicycle					
	55	Motor cycle					
	56	Large truck					
	57	Small/ pick-up truck					
	58	Van/ minibus					
	59	Car					
	60	Canoe					
	61	Boat					
ANI- MALS	62	Oxen					
	63	Donkey					
OTHER	FILL IN OTHER ASSETS OF HIGH VALUE. IF MORE THAN TWO FILL IN ASSETS OF HIGHEST VALUE						
	64	Other (specify)					
	65	Other (specify)					
	66	Other (specify)					

SECTION 8: HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES AND HOUSING CONDITIONS

INTRODUCTION: I am now going to ask you about various amenities and housing conditions

No.	QUESTION	CATEGORY AND CODE	CODE
1A	What kind of dwelling does your household live in?	TRADITIONAL HUT .....1 HOSTEL.....10 IMPROVED TRADITIONAL HOUSE .....2 NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING DETACHED HOUSE .....3 (EG SCHOOL CLASSROOM, ETC).....11 FLAT/APARTMENT/MULTI-UNIT .....4 UNCONVENTIONAL (EG KANTEMBA, SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE .....5 STORAGE CONTAINER, ETC) .....12 SERVANTS QUARTERS .....6 OTHER (SPECIFY).....13 GUEST WING .....7 COTTAGE .....8 HOUSE ATTACHED TO/ON TOP OF SHOP ETC .....9	
1B	How many rooms are occupied by this household excluding bathrooms and toilets? (For rural areas count the number of rooms in each hut belonging to the household collectively)	NUMBER	
2	On what basis does your household occupy the dwelling you live in? Is it [...]? READ OUT	Owner-occupied.....1 >> Q4E House owned and provided Rented from local Government (District council) .....2 free by employer.....7 >> Q4E Rented from Central Government.....3 Other free housing .....8 >> Q4E Rented from Private Company .....4 Other (Specify) .....9 >> Q4E Rented from Parastatal (e.g. ZSIC, NAPS, NHA, ZIMCO, etc).....5 Rented from private persons (landlord).....6	
3	How is the rent paid? Is it [...]? READ OUT	Deducted from salary but paid in full .....1 Other (Specify) .....5 >> Q4C Deducted from salary and subsidized by employer .....2 Not applicable.....6 Paid directly by the household.....3 Don't know.....7 Paid by employer .....4 >> Q4C	
4A	In what installments or period do you pay your rent? Is it [...]? READ OUT	Monthly.....1 Other (Specify) .....5 Every two (2) months .....2 Every three (3) months .....3 Not applicable.....6 Every six (6) months.....4	
4B	How much rent do you pay per month?	AMOUNT IN KWACHA	
4C	Does this rent include charges for electricity?	YES .....1 NO .....2	
4D	Does this rent include charges for water?	YES .....1 NO .....2	
4E	If you were to rent out this house, how much would it fetch per month (excl water and electricity)?	AMOUNT IN KWACHA	
QUESTION 5 ONLY FOR HOUSEHOLDS WHO OWN PROPERTY			
5A	How much do you pay for ground rates per year?	AMOUNT IN KWACHA	
5B	How much do you pay for property rates per six months?	AMOUNT IN KWACHA	
5C	Do you pay mortgage for your dwelling?	YES.....1 DON'T KNOW.....3 >> Q6 NO .....2 >> Q6	
5D	How much do you pay for mortgage per month?	AMOUNT IN KWACHA.....	

SECTION 8: HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES AND HOUSING CONDITIONS (Cont'd)

6	What kind of building materials is/are the [...] of this dwelling made of? [IF A MULTI-STOREY/UNIT BUILDING RECORD BUILDING MATERIALS OF THE OUTER ROOF (ROOF TOP) AND OUTER WALL].	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">(A) ROOF</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ASBESTOS SHEETS</td> <td>1 OTHER (SPECIFY).....7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ASBESTOS TILES.....</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER/ NON-ASBESTOS TILES</td> <td>3 NOT APPLICABLE8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IRON SHEETS</td> <td>4 DON'T KNOW.....9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GRASS/STRAW/THATCH</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CONCRETE.....</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">(B) WALLS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PAN BRICK.....</td> <td>1 STEEL.....10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CONCRETE BRICK</td> <td>2 HARDBOARD11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MUD BRICK</td> <td>3 A MIXTURE OF HARDBOARD, TIN</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BURNT BRICK.....</td> <td>4 SHEET, PLASTIC, ETC12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>POLE.....</td> <td>5 OTHER (SPECIFY).....13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>POLE & DAGGA</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MUD</td> <td>7 NOT APPLICABLE14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GRASS/STRAW.....</td> <td>8 DON'T KNOW.....15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IRON SHEETS</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">(C) FLOOR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CONCRETE ONLY</td> <td>1 OTHER (SPECIFY).....5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>COVERED CONCRETE.....</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MUD</td> <td>3 NOT APPLICABLE6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WOOD ONLY</td> <td>4 DON'T KNOW7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	(A) ROOF		ASBESTOS SHEETS	1 OTHER (SPECIFY).....7	ASBESTOS TILES.....	2	OTHER/ NON-ASBESTOS TILES	3 NOT APPLICABLE8	IRON SHEETS	4 DON'T KNOW.....9	GRASS/STRAW/THATCH	5	CONCRETE.....	6	(B) WALLS		PAN BRICK.....	1 STEEL.....10	CONCRETE BRICK	2 HARDBOARD11	MUD BRICK	3 A MIXTURE OF HARDBOARD, TIN	BURNT BRICK.....	4 SHEET, PLASTIC, ETC12	POLE.....	5 OTHER (SPECIFY).....13	POLE & DAGGA	6	MUD	7 NOT APPLICABLE14	GRASS/STRAW.....	8 DON'T KNOW.....15	IRON SHEETS	9	(C) FLOOR		CONCRETE ONLY	1 OTHER (SPECIFY).....5	COVERED CONCRETE.....	2	MUD	3 NOT APPLICABLE6	WOOD ONLY	4 DON'T KNOW7	
(A) ROOF																																															
ASBESTOS SHEETS	1 OTHER (SPECIFY).....7																																														
ASBESTOS TILES.....	2																																														
OTHER/ NON-ASBESTOS TILES	3 NOT APPLICABLE8																																														
IRON SHEETS	4 DON'T KNOW.....9																																														
GRASS/STRAW/THATCH	5																																														
CONCRETE.....	6																																														
(B) WALLS																																															
PAN BRICK.....	1 STEEL.....10																																														
CONCRETE BRICK	2 HARDBOARD11																																														
MUD BRICK	3 A MIXTURE OF HARDBOARD, TIN																																														
BURNT BRICK.....	4 SHEET, PLASTIC, ETC12																																														
POLE.....	5 OTHER (SPECIFY).....13																																														
POLE & DAGGA	6																																														
MUD	7 NOT APPLICABLE14																																														
GRASS/STRAW.....	8 DON'T KNOW.....15																																														
IRON SHEETS	9																																														
(C) FLOOR																																															
CONCRETE ONLY	1 OTHER (SPECIFY).....5																																														
COVERED CONCRETE.....	2																																														
MUD	3 NOT APPLICABLE6																																														
WOOD ONLY	4 DON'T KNOW7																																														
7	What is the main source of water supply for this household?	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>DIRECTLY FROM RIVER/ LAKE/ STREAM/DAM</td> <td>1</td> <td>OTHER TAP (EG FROM NEARBY BUILDING)</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RAINWATER.....</td> <td>2</td> <td>WATER KIOSK.....</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNPROTECTED WELL.....</td> <td>3</td> <td>BOUGHT FROM OTHER VENDOR</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PROTECTED WELL</td> <td>4</td> <td>OTHER (SPECIFY)</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BOREHOLE</td> <td>5</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNPROTECTED SPRING.....</td> <td>6</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PROTECTED SPRING</td> <td>7</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PUBLIC TAP</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OWN TAP.....</td> <td>9</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	DIRECTLY FROM RIVER/ LAKE/ STREAM/DAM	1	OTHER TAP (EG FROM NEARBY BUILDING)	10	RAINWATER.....	2	WATER KIOSK.....	11	UNPROTECTED WELL.....	3	BOUGHT FROM OTHER VENDOR	12	PROTECTED WELL	4	OTHER (SPECIFY)	13	BOREHOLE	5			UNPROTECTED SPRING.....	6			PROTECTED SPRING	7			PUBLIC TAP	8			OWN TAP.....	9											
DIRECTLY FROM RIVER/ LAKE/ STREAM/DAM	1	OTHER TAP (EG FROM NEARBY BUILDING)	10																																												
RAINWATER.....	2	WATER KIOSK.....	11																																												
UNPROTECTED WELL.....	3	BOUGHT FROM OTHER VENDOR	12																																												
PROTECTED WELL	4	OTHER (SPECIFY)	13																																												
BOREHOLE	5																																														
UNPROTECTED SPRING.....	6																																														
PROTECTED SPRING	7																																														
PUBLIC TAP	8																																														
OWN TAP.....	9																																														
8	How far is this source of water from this house? [IF LESS THAN ONE KILOMETRE ENTER "0"]	DISTANCE IN KILOMETRES																																													
9	What is the main source of drinking water for this household?	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>DIRECTLY FROM RIVER/ LAKE/ STREAM/DAM</td> <td>1</td> <td>OTHER TAP (EG FROM NEARBY BUILDING)</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RAINWATER.....</td> <td>2</td> <td>WATER KIOSK.....</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNPROTECTED WELL.....</td> <td>3</td> <td>BOUGHT FROM OTHER VENDOR</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PROTECTED WELL</td> <td>4</td> <td>BOTTLED WATER.....</td> <td>13 >> Q12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BOREHOLE</td> <td>5</td> <td>OTHER (SPECIFY)</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNPROTECTED SPRING.....</td> <td>6</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PROTECTED SPRING</td> <td>7</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PUBLIC TAP</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OWN TAP.....</td> <td>9</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	DIRECTLY FROM RIVER/ LAKE/ STREAM/DAM	1	OTHER TAP (EG FROM NEARBY BUILDING)	10	RAINWATER.....	2	WATER KIOSK.....	11	UNPROTECTED WELL.....	3	BOUGHT FROM OTHER VENDOR	12	PROTECTED WELL	4	BOTTLED WATER.....	13 >> Q12	BOREHOLE	5	OTHER (SPECIFY)	14	UNPROTECTED SPRING.....	6			PROTECTED SPRING	7			PUBLIC TAP	8			OWN TAP.....	9											
DIRECTLY FROM RIVER/ LAKE/ STREAM/DAM	1	OTHER TAP (EG FROM NEARBY BUILDING)	10																																												
RAINWATER.....	2	WATER KIOSK.....	11																																												
UNPROTECTED WELL.....	3	BOUGHT FROM OTHER VENDOR	12																																												
PROTECTED WELL	4	BOTTLED WATER.....	13 >> Q12																																												
BOREHOLE	5	OTHER (SPECIFY)	14																																												
UNPROTECTED SPRING.....	6																																														
PROTECTED SPRING	7																																														
PUBLIC TAP	8																																														
OWN TAP.....	9																																														
10	Do you treat your drinking water?	YES 1 NO 2 >> Q12																																													
11	How do you treat your drinking water?	BOIL 1 ADD CHLORINE..... 2 OTHER (SPECIFY) 3																																													
12	How much on average are you charged for water per month ? [ENTER "0" IF HOUSEHOLD IS PROVIDED WITH WATER FOR FREE]	AMOUNT IN KWACHA																																													

SECTION 8: HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES AND HOUSING CONDITIONS (Cont'd)				
13	What is the main type of energy used for lighting in your household?	KEROSINE/PARAFFIN 1 ELECTRICITY 2 SOLAR PANEL 3 CANDLE 4 DIESEL 5 OPEN FIRE 6 TORCH 7	NONE 8 OTHER (SPECIFY) 9	
14	What is the main type of energy that your household uses for cooking?	COLLECTED FIREWOOD 1 PURCHASED FIREWOOD 2 CHARCOAL OWN PRODUCED 3 CHARCOAL PURCHASED 4 COAL 5 KEROSINE/PARAFFIN 6	GAS 7 ELECTRICITY 8 SOLAR 9 CROP/LIVESTOCK RESIDUES 10 OTHER (SPECIFY) 11	
15	What is the main type of cooking device used by your household?	STOVE/COOKER 1 BRAZIER (MBAULA) 2 CLAY STOVE (MBAULA) 3 BRICK/STONE STAND ON OPEN FIRE 4 METAL STAND ON OPEN FIRE 5 VEHICLE TYRE RIM 6 HOT PLATE WITHOUT STAND 7	HOT PLATE ON WELDED STAND 8 OTHER (SPECIFY) 9	
16A	Is your house connected to electricity?	YES 1 NO 2 >> Q17A		
16B	How much on average are you charged for electricity per month? [ENTER "0" IF HOUSEHOLD IS PROVIDED WITH ELECTRICITY FOR FREE]	AMOUNT IN KWACHA		
17A	What is the main type of toilet facility for this household? [READ OUT]	OWN FLUSH TOILET INSIDE THE HOUSEHOLD 1 OWN FLUSH TOILET OUTSIDE THE HOUSEHOLD 2 OWN PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB 3 COMMUNAL PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB 4 NEIGHBOUR'S/ ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD'S PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB 5 OWN PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB 6	COMMUNAL PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB 7 NEIGHBOUR'S/ ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD'S PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB 8 BUCKET/ OTHER CONTAINER 9 AQUA PRIVY 10 NONE 11 OTHER (SPECIFY) 12	
17B	If flush/ pour flush: Where is the sewerage piped into?	Piped sewer system 1 Septic tank 2 Pit latrine 3	Other (specify) 4 Don't know 5	
18	What is the main method of garbage disposal that this household uses?	REFUSE COLLECTED 1 PIT 2 DUMPING 3 BURNING 4	OTHER (SPECIFY) 5	

SECTION 9: HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO FACILITIES

INTRODUCTION: I am now going to ask you questions about distances to various facilities

		1	2	3	4	5	6
		Do you know where the nearest is located? YES....1 NO....2 >> NEXT FACILITY	How far is it to the nearest.....? [READ OUT FACILITIES] [GIVE DISTANCE IN KM. IF LESS THAN A KILOMETRE ENTER 00 IF MORE THAN 90KM ENTER 90. IF DON'T KNOW ENTER 99]	Do you use this facility? YES...1 NO....2 >> Q 6	Normally, by what means do you get there? ON FOOT.....1 BICYCLE.....2 MOTORBIKE.....3 SCOTCH CART..4 PUBLIC TRANSPORT.....5 PERSONAL VEHICLE.....6 OTHER (SPECIFY).....7	Normally how long does it take you to get there? LESS THAN 10 MIN.....1 BETWEEN10-19 MIN.....2 BETWEEN20-29 MIN.....3 BETWEEN30-59MIN.....4 1 HOUR AND ABOVE .....5 [NEXT SECTION]	What is the reason for not using the facility? TOO EXPENSIVE/ CANT AFFORD.....1 TOO FAR.....2 POOR ADMINISTRATION...3 POOR QUALITY/ POOR SERVICE.....4 CORRUPTION .....5 DONT NEED TO USE FACILITY.....6 NOT AWARE OF SUCH FACILITY.....7 OTHER SPECIFY.....8
1.01	Food Market	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐
1.02	Post Office/postal agency	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐
1.03	Community School	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐
1.04	Lower Basic School (1 – 4)	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐
1.05	Middle Basic School (1 – 7)	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐
1.06	Upper Basic School (1 – 9)	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐
1.07	High School	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐
1.08	Secondary School	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐
1.09	Health Facility (Health post/center/clinic/hospital)	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐
1.10	Hammer mill	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐
1.11	Input market (for seeds, fertilizer, agricultural implements)	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐
1.12	Police station/post	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐
1.13	Bank	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐
1.14	Public transport (road, or rail, or water transport)	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐
1.15	Public Phone	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐
1.16	Internet Café	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐

SECTION 10: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION: I am now going to ask you questions about Agricultural Production

NO.	QUESTION	CATEGORY AND CODE	CODE
1.	Did any member of this household grow or anybody grow on their behalf any food crops in the last agricultural season, that is, between the period October 2008 and Sept 2009?	YES.....1 NO.....2 >> QUESTION 7	☐

PRODUCTION

2	3	4	5	6
CROPS Did any member of this household or anybody grow on their behalf any... during the last agricultural season? YES ..1 NO...2 >> NEXT CROP	What was the area planted under this crop? LIMA.....1 ACRE.....2 HECTARE.....3 AREA UNIT	From what you planted, what quantity of ... did all the members of the household harvest? [CODES FOR THE UNIT] KG.....1 20 Ltr Tin.....2 25KG Bag.....3 50KG Bag.....4 90KG Bag.....5 QUANTITY UNIT	What quantity of ... did the household sell? [CODES FOR THE UNIT] KG.....1 20 Ltr Tin.....2 25KG Bag.....3 50KG Bag.....4 90KG Bag.....5 QUANTITY UNIT	How much was realised from the sell of...? [TOTAL VALUE IN KWACHA]
1.1 Local Maize	☐			
1.2 Hybrid Maize	☐			
1.3 Cassava (FLOUR)	☐			
1.4 Millet (THRESHED)	☐			
1.5 Sorghum	☐			
1.6 Rice (PADDY)	☐			
1.7 Mixed beans	☐			
1.8 Soya beans	☐			
1.9 Sweet Potatoes	☐			
1.10 Irish Potatoes	☐			
1.11 Groundnuts (SHELLED)	☐			

SECTION 10: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (Cont'd)

I am now going to ask you questions about production of agricultural non-food crops, ownership of livestock and poultry, and fish farming activities by the household

7		8		9	
Did any member of this household grow or anybody grow on their behalf the following non-food crops in the last agricultural season, that is, between the period October 2008 and Sept 2009?		What was the Area under this crop?		What quantity of did all the members of the household harvest?	
CROPS	YES.....1 NO.....2>>NEXT CROP	LIMA.....1 ACRE.....2 HECTARE.....3		[CODES FOR THE UNIT] KG.....1 20 Ltr TIN.....2 25KG Bag.....3 50KG Bag.....4 90 KG Bag.....5	
		QUANTITY	UNIT	QUANTITY	UNIT
Cotton	☐	.		.	
Tobacco	☐	.		.	
Sunflower	☐	.		.	
Paprika	☐	.		.	
Flowers	☐	.		.	
LIVESTOCK/POULTRY OWNERSHIP		CATEGORY AND CODE			
10.	Does any member of this household own any.....?	YES.....1 NO.....2 >> NEXT TYPE OF LIVESTOCK			
A	Cattle.....	☐	NUMBER OF CATTLE OWNED		
B	Goats.....	☐	NUMBER OF GOATS OWNED		
C	Pigs.....	☐	NUMBER OF PIGS OWNED		
D	Sheep.....	☐	NUMBER OF SHEEP OWNED		
11.	Does any member of this household own any.....?	YES.....1 NO.....2 >> NEXT TYPE OF POULTRY			
A	Chickens.....	☐	NUMBER OF CHICKENS OWNED		
B	Ducks & Geese.....	☐	NUMBER OF DUCKS & GEESE OWNED		
C	Guinea fowls.....	☐	NUMBER OF GUINEA FOWLS OWNED		
D	Any other poultry (e.g. turkey, rabbits, pigeons, quails).....	☐	NUMBER OF OTHER POULTRY OWNED		
12.1	Is any member of this household engaged in fish farming?	YES.....1 NO.....2 >> Q 13		☐	
12.2	Quantity of fish harvested in the last 12 months			Kilograms	
12.3	How much revenue did the household receive from selling fish from fishponds?			AMOUNT IN WORDS KWACHA	

SECTION 10: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (Cont'd)

I am now going to ask you questions about costs and expenses incurred during the last agriculture season, that is, the period between October 2008 and September 2009 for the production of crops

	13	14	15	16	17
CROP PRODUCTION	Did you use /incur during the last agriculture season? YES.....1 NO.....2 >> 16	How much was spent in cash and in kind on..... during the last agriculture season? [CONVERT IN KIND TO CASH EQUIVALENT]	What was the source of the? PRIVATE SECTOR.....1 COOPERATIVES.....2 MIN OF AGRICULTURE.....3 MIN OF COMMUNITY DEVT....4 NGOs.....5 OTHER SPECIFY.....6	Was/were the..... obtainable/available during the last agricultural season when needed? YES SOMETIMES.....1 YES ALL THE TIME.....2 >> NEXT ITEM NO.....3	Why was the Unobtainable? INPUT MARKET TOO FAR.....1 INPUTS WERE NOT ENOUGH.....2 LATE DELIVERY OF INPUTS.....3 TOO EXPENSIVE.....4 OTHER SPECIFY.....5
A. Fertilizer (Inorganic)	☐		☐	☐	☐
B. Organic Fertilizer	☐		☐	☐	☐
C. Insecticides	☐		☐	☐	☐
D. Herbicides	☐		☐	☐	☐
E. Any crop storage facility	☐		☐	☐	☐
F. Purchased seed, seedlings etc	☐		☐	☐	☐
G. Irrigation equipment	☐		☐	☐	☐
H. Bags, containers, strings	☐		☐	☐	☐
I. Petrol/ diesel/ oil	☐		☐	☐	☐
J. Costs on repairs/ maintenance of agricultural equipment including purchase of spare parts	☐		☐	☐	☐
K. Hired labour	☐		☐	☐	☐
L. Any transport costs	☐		☐	☐	☐
M. Hired animals	☐		☐	☐	☐
N. Hired equipment	☐		☐	☐	☐
O. Local hand tools	☐		☐	☐	☐
P. Imported hand tools	☐		☐	☐	☐
Q. Any other crop production related costs	☐		☐	☐	☐

SECTION 10: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (Cont'd)

I am now going to ask you questions about costs and expenses incurred during the last agriculture season, that is, the period between October 2008 and September 2009 for the production of livestock

	18	19	20	21	22
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION	Did you use/pay for during the last agriculture season? YES.....1 NO...2>> 21	How much was spent in cash and in kind on..... during the Last agriculture season? [CONVERT IN KIND TO CASH EQUIVALENT]	What was the main source of ...? PRIVATE SECTOR.....1 COOPERATIVES.....2 MIN OF AGRICULTURE.....3 NGOs.....4 MIN OF COMMUNITY DEVT.....5 OTHER SPECIFY.....6	Was/were the..... obtainable/available during the last agricultural season when needed? YES SOMETIMES.....1 YES ALL THE TIME.....2 >> NEXT ITEM NO.....3	Why was the Unobtainable? INPUT MARKET TOO FAR.....1 INPUTS WERE NOT ENOUGH.....2 LATE DELIVERY OF INPUTS.....3 TOO EXPENSIVE.....4 OTHER SPECIFY.....5
A. Animal Feed including salt	☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐	☐	☐
B. Veterinary services including vaccination and medicine	☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐	☐	☐
C. Any hired Labour	☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐	☐	☐
D. Maintenance of pens, stables	☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐	☐	☐
E. Transport	☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐	☐	☐
F. Commission on sale of animals	☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐			
G. Compensation for damage caused by animals	☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐			
H. Any other livestock production related costs	☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐	☐	☐

FISH FARMING - I am now going to ask you questions about costs and expenses incurred during the last agriculture season, that is, the period between October 2008 and September 2009 for fish farming

A. Purchase of fingerlings	☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐	☐	☐
B. Feed	☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐	☐	☐
C. Hired labour	☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐	☐	☐
D. Repairs and Maintenance of fish ponds	☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐	☐	☐
E. Repairs and Maintenance of fish pond related equipment	☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐	☐	☐
F. Medicines for fish	☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐	☐	☐
G. Transport costs	☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐	☐	☐
H. Hand tools	☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐	☐	☐
I. Other fish farming production related costs	☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐	☐	☐

I am now going to find out how much this household spent on different items as well as how much was consumed in the last four/two weeks

Section 11A: Household Expenditure

GIFTS, FOOD FOR WORK, RELIEF FOOD

			PURCHASES			OWN PRODUCTION						
	LAST 4 WEEKS	Q1	Q2	Q3		Q4		Q5		Q6		Q7
	READ OUT	Did this household purchase/consume/receive..... during the last 4 weeks?	During the last 4 weeks, how much did your household spend on [ITEM]? (IN TOTAL)	How many [UNITS] of [ITEM] did your household purchase for that amount?		During the last 4 weeks, how many [UNITS] of own produced [ITEM] did your household consume?		How much would this [ITEM] cost if you were to buy it?		During the last 4 weeks, how many [UNITS] of [ITEM] did your household receive without payment?		How much would this [ITEM] cost if you were to buy it?
	FILL IN PER ROW	DON'T KNOW >> NEXT ITEM										
		VALUE IN KWACHA	QUANTITY	UNIT CODE	QUANTITY	UNIT CODE	VALUE IN KWACHA	QUANTITY	UNIT CODE	VALUE IN KWACHA		

UNIT CODES	UNITS
B90	90 KG BAG
B50	50 KG BAG
B25	25 KG BAG
B10	10 KG BAG
T20	20 LITRE TIN
T10	10 LITRE TIN
T5	5 LITRE TIN
P	PIECE/ NUMBER
KG	KILOGRAMS
GR	GRAM
LT	LITRE
ML	MILLILITRE
BOT500	BOTTLE 500 ML
BOT750	BOTTLE 750 ML
BOT2.5	BOTTLE 2.5 LT
BP	BP
HP	HEAP
PL	PLATE
CU	CUP
GAL	GALLON
BK	BUCKET
BD	BUNDLE
MD	MEDA
OT	OTHER

Cereals DURING LAST 4 WEEKS														
1	Maize grain unshelled													
	Maize grain shelled													
	Breakfast mealie meal													
	Roller meal													
	Hammer mealie meal													
	Pounded maize meal													
	Cost of milling													
FREQUENT FOODS	LAST 2 WEEKS	Q1	Q2		Q3		Q4		Q5		Q6		Q7	
		Did this household purchase/consume/receive .....during the last 2 weeks?	During the last 2 weeks, how much did your household spend on [ITEM]? (IN TOTAL)	How many [UNITS] of [ITEM] did your household purchase for that amount?	During the last 2 weeks, how many [UNITS] of own produced [ITEM] did your household consume?		How much would this [ITEM] cost if you were to buy it?		During the last 2 weeks, how many [UNITS] of [ITEM] did your household receive without payment?		How much would this [ITEM] cost if you were to buy it?			
		READ OUT											YES	1
		FILL IN PER ROW											NO	2
													>> NEXT ITEM	
	FILL IN PER ROW	DON'T KNOW	3											
		>> NEXT ITEM		VALUE IN KWACHA	QUANTITY	UNIT CODE	QUANTITY	UNIT CODE	VALUE IN KWACHA	QUANTITY	UNIT CODE	VALUE IN KWACHA		
	8	Millet												
	9	Sorghum unshelled												
	10	Sorghum shelled												
	11	Rice shelled												
	12	Rice unshelled												
	13	Wheat/Flour												
	14	Bread/Bread rolls												
	15	Buns/ scones												
	16	Fritters												
	17	Other cereal/ bread items												
Roots and Tubers DURING LAST 2 WEEKS														
18	Sweet potatoes unpeeled													
19	Sweet potatoes peeled													
20	Potatoes unpeeled													
21	Potatoes peeled													
22	Cassava (tubers)													
23	Cassava (flour)													
24	Other roots/ tubers													

Section 11A: Household Expenditure

Section 11A: Household Expenditure			PURCHASES			OWN PRODUCTION			GIFTS, FOOD FOR WORK, RELIEF FOOD						
LAST 2 WEEKS	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Q5		Q6		Q7		
	Did this household purchase/consume/receive. during the last 2 weeks?		During the last 2 weeks, how much did your household spend on [ITEM]? (IN TOTAL)		How many [UNITS] of [ITEM] did your household purchase for that amount?		During the last 2 weeks, how many [UNITS] of own produced [ITEM] did your household consume?		How much would this [ITEM] cost if you were to buy it?		During the last 2 weeks, how many [UNITS] of [ITEM] did your household receive without payment?		How much would this [ITEM] cost if you were to buy it?		
	READ OUT	YES	1												
		NO	2												
		>> NEXT ITEM													
FILL IN PER ROW		DON'T KNOW	3												
		>> NEXT ITEM													
			VALUE IN KWACHA	QUANTITY	UNIT CODE	QUANTITY	UNIT CODE	VALUE IN KWACHA	QUANTITY	UNIT CODE	VALUE IN KWACHA	QUANTITY	UNIT CODE	VALUE IN KWACHA	

FREQUENT FOODS

Pulses and Legumes DURING LAST 2 WEEKS												UNIT CODES	UNITS
25	Fresh beans (excl Green beans) unshelled											B90	90 KG BAG
26	Fresh beans (excl Green beans) shelled											B50	50 KG BAG
27	Sunflower shelled											B25	25 KG BAG
28	Soya beans shelled											B10	10 KG BAG
29	Dried beans											T20	20 LITRE TIN
30	Groundnuts unshelled											T10	10 LITRE TIN
31	Groundnuts shelled											T5	5 LITRE TIN
32	Bambara shelled											P	PIECE/ NUMBER
33	Cowpeas unshelled											KG	KILOGRAMS
34	Peas											GR	GRAM
35	Other pulses, legumes											LT	LITRE
												ML	MILLILITRE
Vegetables DURING LAST 2 WEEKS												BOT500	BOTTLE 500 ML
36	Onions											BOT750	BOTTLE 750 ML
37	Tomatoes											BOT2.5	BOTTLE 2.5 LT
38	Cabbages											BP	BP
39	Rape											HP	HEAP
40	Okra											PL	PLATE
41	Pumpkin leaves (chibwabwa)											CU	CUP
42	Cassava leaves											GAL	GALLON
43	Kalembula											BK	BUCKET
44	Bondwe											BD	BUNDLE
45	Impwa											MD	MEDA
46	Cucumber												
47	Green beans												
48	Carrots												
49	Pumpkin												
50	Green Maize												
51	Other Vegetables												

Section 11A: Household Expenditure

Section 11A: Household Expenditure				PURCHASES			OWN PRODUCTION			GIFTS, FOOD FOR WORK, RELIEF FOOD				
LAST 2 WEEKS	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Q5		Q6		Q7	
	Did this household purchase/consume/receive. during the last 2 weeks?		During the last 2 weeks, how much did your household spend on [ITEM]? (IN TOTAL)		How many [UNITS] of [ITEM] did your household purchase for that amount?		During the last 2 weeks, how many [UNITS] of own produced [ITEM] did your household consume?		How much would this [ITEM] cost if you were to buy it?		During the last 2 weeks, how many [UNITS] of [ITEM] did your household receive without payment?		How much would this [ITEM] cost if you were to buy it?	
	YES													
	NO													
	>> NEXT ITEM													
FILL IN PER ROW	DON'T KNOW													
	>> NEXT ITEM													
			VALUE IN KWACHA	QUANTITY	UNIT CODE	QUANTITY	UNIT CODE	VALUE IN KWACHA	QUANTITY	UNIT CODE	VALUE IN KWACHA	QUANTITY	UNIT CODE	VALUE IN KWACHA
Fruits DURING LAST 2 WEEKS														
52	Oranges													
53	Apples													
54	Mangoes													
55	Bananas													
56	Pawpaws													
57	Water melons													
58	Lemons													
59	Pineapples													
60	Pears													
61	Guavas													
62	Avocados													
63	Other Fruits													
Fish DURING LAST 2 WEEKS														
64	Kapenta (fresh)													
65	Kapenta (frozen)													
66	Kapenta (dried/smoked)													
67	Bream (fresh)													
68	Bream (frozen)													
69	Bream (dried/ smoked)													
70	Buka Buka (fresh)													
71	Buka Buka (frozen)													
72	Buka Buka (dried/ smoked)													
73	Other fish (fresh)													
74	Other fish (frozen)													
75	Other fish (dried/smoked)													
76	Other fish & fish products													
Meat and Poultry I DURING LAST 2 WEEKS														
77	Chicken (fresh)													
78	Chicken (Frozen)													
79	Chicken (dried/smoked)													
80	Other poultry (fresh)													
81	Other Poultry (frozen)													
82	Other poultry (dried/smoked)													
83	Beef (fresh)													
84	Beef (frozen)													
85	Beef (dried/smoked)													

UNIT CODES	UNITS
B90	90 KG BAG
B50	50 KG BAG
B25	25 KG BAG
B10	10 KG BAG
T20	20 LITRE TIN
T10	10 LITRE TIN
T5	5 LITRE TIN
P	PIECE/ NUMBER
KG	KILOGRAMS
GR	GRAM
LT	LITRE
ML	MILLILITRE
BOT500	BOTTLE 500 ML
BOT750	BOTTLE 750 ML
BOT2.5	BOTTLE 2.5 LT
BP	BP
HP	HEAP
PL	PLATE
CU	CUP
GAL	GALLON
BK	BUCKET
BD	BUNDLE
MD	MEDA
OT	OTHER

Section 11A: Household Expenditure

		PURCHASES			OWN PRODUCTION			GIFTS, FOOD FOR WORK, RELIEF FOOD		
LAST 2 WEEKS	Q1	Q2	Q3		Q4	Q5		Q6	Q7	
	Did this household purchase/consume/receive..... during the last 2 weeks?	During the last 2 weeks, how much did your household spend on [ITEM]? (IN TOTAL)	How many [UNITS] of [ITEM] did your household purchase for that amount?		During the last 2 weeks, how many [UNITS] of own produced [ITEM] did your household consume?	How much would this [ITEM] cost if you were to buy it?		During the last 2 weeks, how many [UNITS] of [ITEM] did your household receive without payment?	How much would this [ITEM] cost if you were to buy it?	
	READ OUT	YES	1							
		NO	2							
		>> NEXT ITEM								
FILL IN PER ROW		DON'T KNOW	3							
		>> NEXT ITEM								
		VALUE IN KWACHA	QUANTITY	UNIT CODE	QUANTITY	UNIT CODE	VALUE IN KWACHA	QUANTITY	UNIT CODE	VALUE IN KWACHA

FREQUENT FOODS

Meat and Poultry II DURING LAST 2 WEEKS											UNIT CODES	UNITS
86	Pork (fresh)											
87	Pork (frozen)										B90	90 KG BAG
88	Pork (dried/smoked)										B50	50 KG BAG
89	Goat meat (fresh)										B25	25 KG BAG
90	Goat meat (dried)										B10	10 KG BAG
91	Sheep meat (fresh)										T20	20 LITRE TIN
92	Sheep meat (frozen)										T10	10 LITRE TIN
93	Sheep meat (dried)										T5	5 LITRE TIN
94	Game meat (fresh)										P	PIECE/ NUMBER
95	Game meat (frozen)										KG	KILOGRAMS
96	Game meat (dried/smoked)										GR	GRAM
97	Other meat										LT	LITRE
											ML	MILLILITRE
Dairy Products and Eggs DURING LAST 2 WEEKS												
98	Milk (fresh)										BOT500	BOTTLE 500 ML
99	Milk (powdered, excl baby milk)										BOT750	BOTTLE 750 ML
100	Eggs										BOT2.5	BOTTLE 2.5 LT
101	Cheese										BP	BP
102	Other dairy products										HP	HEAP
											PL	PLATE
Fats DURING LAST 2 WEEKS												
103	Butter										CU	CUP
104	Margarine										GAL	GALLON
105	Peanut butter										BK	BUCKET
106	Other fats (excl cooking oil)										BD	BUNDLE
											MD	MEDA
											OT	OTHER
Sugar and Sweets DURING LAST 2 WEEKS												
107	Sugar											
108	Honey											
109	Jam											
110	Cocoa and chocolate											
112	Cremora											
113	Other sweets											

Section 11A: Household Expenditure

Section 11A: Household Expenditure			PURCHASES			OWN PRODUCTION			GIFTS, FOOD FOR WORK, RELIEF FOOD				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7			UNIT CODES	UNITS	
LAST2 WEEKS	Did this household purchase/consume/receive. during the last 2 weeks?		During the last 2 weeks, how much did your household spend on [ITEM]? (IN TOTAL)	How many [UNITS] of [ITEM] did your household purchase for that amount?	During the last 2 weeks, how many [UNITS] of own produced [ITEM] did your household consume?	How much would this [ITEM] cost if you were to buy it?	During the last 2 weeks, how many [UNITS] of [ITEM] did your household receive without payment?	How much would this [ITEM] cost if you were to buy it?					
	READ OUT	YES							1				
		NO							2				
		>> NEXT ITEM											
		DON'T KNOW							3				
FILL IN PER ROW	>> NEXT ITEM		VALUE IN KWACHA	QUANTITY	UNIT CODE	QUANTITY	UNIT CODE	VALUE IN KWACHA	QUANTITY	UNIT CODE	VALUE IN KWACHA		
Non-alcoholic beverages			DURING LAST 2 WEEKS										
114	Tea leaves/tea bags											B90	90 KG BAG
115	Coffee (fresh, blend or instant)											B50	50 KG BAG
116	Drinking chocolate/Milo/cocoa											B25	25 KG BAG
117	Juice											B10	10 KG BAG
118	Soft drinks											T20	20 LITRE TIN
119	Mineral water											T10	10 LITRE TIN
120	Munkoyo											T5	5 LITRE TIN
121	Maheu											P	PIECE/ NUMBER
122	Other non-alcoholic beverages											KG	KILOGRAMS
												GR	GRAM
												LT	LITRE
												ML	MILLILITRE
Alcoholic beverages			DURING LAST 2 WEEKS										
123	Spirits											BOT500	BOTTLE 500 ML
124	Wines											BOT750	BOTTLE 750 ML
125	Ciders											BOT2.5	BOTTLE 2.5 LT
126	Clear beer											BP	BP
127	Opaque beer											HP	HEAP
128	Traditional brews											PL	PLATE
129	Other alcoholic beverages											CU	CUP
												GAL	GALLON
												BK	BUCKET
130	Baby foods (eg Cerelac, vitaso, baby milk,											BD	BUNDLE
												MD	MEDA
Food from Kiosks, Cafes, Restaurants			DURING LAST 2 WEEKS										
131	Food from kiosks, cafes, restaurants											OT	OTHER
Other food & beverages			DURING LAST 2 WEEKS										
132	Other foods & beverages, (specify)												
Cigarettes and tobacco			DURING LAST 2 WEEKS										
133	Cigarettes												
134	Tobacco												

Section 11A: Household Expenditure												GIFTS, FOOD FOR WORK, RELIEF FOOD						
NOTE: CHANGE OF REFERENCE PERIOD						PURCHASES						OWN PRODUCTION						
			Q8			Q9		Q10		Q11		Q12		Q13		Q14		
		LAST 4 WEEKS	Did this household purchase/consume/receive..... during the last 4 weeks?			During the last 4 weeks, how much did your household spend on [ITEM]? (IN TOTAL)		How many [UNITS] of [ITEM] did your household purchase for that amount?		During the last 4 weeks, how many [UNITS] of own produced [ITEM] did your household consume?		How much would this [ITEM] cost if you were to buy it?		During the last 4 weeks, how many [UNITS] of [ITEM] did your household receive without payment?		How much would this [ITEM] cost if you were to buy it?		
	READ OUT	YES		1														
		NO		2														
		>> NEXT ITEM																
		DON'T KNOW		3														
	FILL IN PER ROW	>> NEXT ITEM																
						VALUE IN KWACHA	QUANTITY	UNIT CODE		QUANTITY	UNIT CODE	VALUE IN KWACHA	QUANTITY	UNIT CODE	VALUE IN KWACHA			
OTHER FOOD		Non Frequent Foods				DURING LAST FOUR WEEKS												
	135	Salt																
	136	Spices																
	137	Cooking Oil																
		Other non frequent				DURING LAST FOUR WEEKS												
HOUSING EXPENDITURES 1	138	Charcoal					#		#									
	139	Firewood					#		#									
	140	Rent of dwelling																
	141	Water & sewerage charges																
	142	Electricity																
	143	Paraffin																
	144	Diesel (for lighting and cooking only)																
	145	Home repairs (plumbing, painting, stove repaires etc)																
	146	Cable/pay TV (DSTV, My TV, SATELITE, ZNBC, etc)																

Section 11A: Household Expenditure				PURCHASES		GIFTS	
		Q8		Q9		Q14	
		Was [ITEM] purchased or received during the last 4 weeks		During the last 4 weeks, how much did your household spend on [ITEM]? (IN TOTAL)		During the last 4 weeks, what was the value of [ITEM] your household received without payment (IN TOTAL)?	
READ OUT		YES	1				
		NO	2				
		>> NEXT ITEM					
		DON'T KNOW	3				
FILL IN PER ROW		>> NEXT ITEM					
				VALUE IN KWACHA		VALUE IN KWACHA	
HOUSING 2	147	Garbage collection (solid waste)					
	148	Gas					
	149	Kerosene/ fuel for cooking / lighting					
	150	Coal, excl charcoal					
	151	Batteries, lightbulbs, lighters, matches, candles					
	152	Other housing expenses					
HYGIENE	153	Bath/ hand-washing soap					
	154	Laundry detergent					
	155	Toothpaste and toothbrushes					
	156	Sanitary towels					
	157	Toilet paper and other tissues					
	158	Cosmetics (eg lotion, creams, glycerine, make-up, petroleum jellies etc)					
	159	Hair care (eg perming, braiding hair, conditioning, shampooing, hair cuts, etc)					
	160	Laundry service (eg dry cleaning, washing at the laundry, etc)					
	161	Baby Diapers					
	162	Cleaning agents, (excl soap and laundry detergents) eg ajax, dish washing liquids or pastes, toilet cleansers, handy andy, air freshners, cobra/polish, brooms, mutton clothes, shoe polish, other cleaning agents, etc					
163	Insecticides						

		PURCHASES		GIFTS	
		Q8		Q9	
		Q14		Q9	
LAST MONTH		Was [ITEM] purchased/ received during the last month?		During the last 4 weeks, how much did your household spend on [ITEM]? (IN TOTAL)	
READ OUT		YES	1		
		NO	2		
		>> NEXT ITEM			
		DON'T KNOW	3		
FILL IN PER ROW		>> NEXT ITEM			
				VALUE IN KWACHA	VALUE IN KWACHA
TRANSPORT	Public transportation				
	165	Public transport to and from work			
	166	Public transport to/ from school incl boarding school and abroad			
	167	Other public transport (eg to/from church, visits)			
	Private transportation				
	168	Petrol/ diesel/ oil			
	169	Vehicle maintenance and repairs			
	170	Motorbike repairs (tyres, tubes, oil, etc)			
	171	Bicycle repairs (tyres, tubes, solution, etc)			
	172	Boat / canoe repairs			
173	Other private transport				
COMMUNICATION	174	Mobile phones (connection fees, air time excluding cost of phone)			
	175	Landline phones (connection fees, pre paid & post paid)			
	176	Internet (connection and subscription fees)			
	177	Postal expenses			
	178	Other communication expenses			

Section 11A: Household Expenditure

		PURCHASES		GIFTS	
		Q8	Q9	Q14	
LAST 4 WEEKS		Did this household purchase or receive the below items during the last 4 weeks?	During the last 4 weeks, how much did your household spend on [ITEM]? (IN TOTAL)	During the last 4 weeks, what was the value of [ITEM] your household received without payment? (IN TOTAL)	
READ OUT	YES	1			
	NO	2			
	>> NEXT ITEM				
	DON'T KNOW	3			
FILL IN PER ROW	>> NEXT ITEM				
			VALUE IN KWACHA	VALUE IN KWACHA	
OTHER	179	Entertainment (eg cinema,disco/watching soccer/boxing, video hire, visits to entertainment centers eg adventure city excl alcohol)			
	180	Domestic servants			
	181	Stationery (eg copies, printing paper, envelopes, excl stationery for education)			
	182	Typing services, filling in official forms			
	183	Other expenses			

Section 11A: Household Expenditure

NOTE: CHANGE OF REFERENCE PERIOD

		Q15		PURCHASES		GIFTS	
		LAST YEAR	Q16	Q16		Q17	
		Did this household purchase/pay for or receive the following items during the last year 2009?	During the last year,(2009) how much did your household spend on [ITEM]? (IN TOTAL)	During the last year,(2009) how much did your household spend on [ITEM]? (IN TOTAL)		During the last year, what was the value of [ITEM] your household received without payment? (IN TOTAL)	
	READ OUT	YES	1				
		NO	2				
		>> NEXT ITEM					
		DON'T KNOW	3				
	FILL IN PER ROW	>> NEXT ITEM					
				VALUE IN KWACHA		VALUE IN KWACHA	
EDUCATION: ANSWER SEPERATELY FOR 1 st , 2 nd and 3 rd SCHOOL TERMS OF 2009							
EDUCATION	184	School fees (including examination fees, & boarding fees)	1 st Term	1 st Term		1 st Term	
			2 nd Term	2 nd Term		2 nd Term	
			3 rd Term	3 rd Term		3 rd Term	
	185	Contributions to school / PTA	1 st Term	1 st Term		1 st Term	
			2 nd Term	2 nd Term		2 nd Term	
			3 rd Term	3 rd Term		3 rd Term	
	186	Private tuition	1 st Term	1 st Term		1 st Term	
			2 nd Term	2 nd Term		2 nd Term	
			3 rd Term	3 rd Term		3 rd Term	
	187	Textbooks	1 st Term	1 st Term		1 st Term	
			2 nd Term	2 nd Term		2 nd Term	
			3 rd Term	3 rd Term		3 rd Term	
	188	School stationery (exercise books, pens, pencils, rulers rubbers, mathematical sets, text books, paper, etc)	1 st Term	1 st Term		1 st Term	
			2 nd Term	2 nd Term		2 nd Term	
			3 rd Term	3 rd Term		3 rd Term	
		Purchase of other school requisites (e.g for boarders-snacks, mazoe, biscuits, tinned foods, etc)					
189	School uniforms (incl shoes, socks, ties, materials, tailoring charges)	1 st Term	1 st Term		1 st Term		
		2 nd Term	2 nd Term		2 nd Term		
		3 rd Term	3 rd Term		3 rd Term		
190	Other education expenses (graduation ceremonies, tuck shop money, pocket money for students, boarding and lodging for students, remittances to	1 st Term	1 st Term		1 st Term		
		2 nd Term	2 nd Term		2 nd Term		
		3 rd Term	3 rd Term		3 rd Term		

Section 11A: Household Expenditure

Section 11A: Household Expenditure				PURCHASES	GIFTS
		Q15		Q16	Q17
LAST YEAR		Did this household purchase/pay for or receive the following items during the last year?		During the last year, (2009) how much did your household spend on [ITEM]? (IN TOTAL)	During the last year, what was the value of [ITEM] your household received without payment? (IN TOTAL)
READ OUT		YES	1		
		NO	2		
		>> NEXT ITEM			
		DON'T KNOW	3		
FILL IN PER ROW		>> NEXT ITEM		VALUE IN KWACHA	VALUE IN KWACHA
HEALTH	191	Purchase of medicines			
	192	Fees for doctors			
	193	Fees for nurses, midwives			
	194	Fees for dentists			
	195	Fees for hospital stays			
	196	Fees for health assistant			
	197	Fees for traditional healers			
	198	Payments to hospital / health centre / surgery			
	199	Pre-payment scheme			
200	Other health expenses				
WATER	201	Treatment tablets, chemicals, etc			
	202	Other water treatment			
CLOTHING	INCL CLOTHING, SHOES, REPAIRS - EXCL LAUNDRY, EXCL SCHOOL UNIFORMS				
	203	Chitenges			
	204	Children's clothing			
	205	Men's clothing			
	206	Women's clothing (excl Chitenges)			
	207	Fabric/material			
	208	Tailoring charges			
	209	Footwear (eg shoes, sandals, patapata, sofias)			

Section 11A: Household Expenditure

Section 11A: Household Expenditure				PURCHASES	GIFTS
		Q15		Q16	Q17
LAST YEAR		Did this household purchase/pay for or receive the following items during the last year 2009?		During the last year, (2009) how much did your household spend on [ITEM]? (IN TOTAL)	During the last year (2009), what was the value of [ITEM] your household received without payment? (IN TOTAL)
READ OUT		YES	1		
		NO	2		
		>> NEXT ITEM			
		DON'T KNOW	3		
FILL IN PER ROW		>> NEXT ITEM		VALUE IN KWACHA	VALUE IN KWACHA
FINANCIAL SERVICES	210	Loan repayments			
	211	Contributions (Church, Mosques, etc)			
	212	Insurance (car, life, health)			
	213	Funerals, gifts, dowries			
Section 11 B: Remittances				CASH REMITTANCES	IN-KIND REMITTANCES
		Q18		Q19	Q20
LAST YEAR		During the last year (2009), did your household send remittances in cash or in-kind?		During the last year (2009), how much did your household spend on cash remittances [...]?	During the last year (2009), what was the value of remittances paid in-kind [...]?
READ OUT		YES	1		
		NO	2		
		>> NEXT SECTION			
		DON'T KNOW	3		
FILL IN PER ROW		>> NEXT SECTION		VALUE IN KWACHA	VALUE IN KWACHA
REMITTANCES	CODE:				
	In total				
	215	To persons in rural areas of Zambia (excl any member of the household)			
	216	To persons in urban areas of Zambia (excl any member of the household)			
217	To persons outside Zambia				

SECTION 12: DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES			
NO.	QUESTION	PROVIDED	ECONOMIC FACILITY CODE
1. Which social and economic facilities would you like provided and which ones would you like improved in this community including what directly affects your household? Please list them in order of importance		CHOICE 1.....	
		CHOICE 2.....	
		CHOICE 3.....	
		CHOICE 4.....	
		IMPROVED	ECONOMIC FACILITY CODE
		CHOICE 1.....	
		CHOICE 2.....	
		CHOICE 3.....	
		CHOICE 4.....	

2. Have the following projects or changes occurred in your community in the Last 12 months? YES.....1 NO.....2>> NEXT PROJECT/CHANGE N/A.....3>> NEXT PROJECT/CHANGE Don't Know.....4>> NEXT PROJECT/CHANGE		3. To what extent has this activity/project <u>improved</u> the way you live? EXTREMELY.....1 MODERATELY.....2 LITTLE.....3 NO EFFECT.....4 NOT APPLICABLE.....5
2.1. Building of new school?	☐	☐
2.2. Extension of existing school?	☐	☐
2.3. Rehabilitation of existing school?	☐	☐
2.4. Building of new health facility (Hospital, Clinic, Health centre or post, etc.)	☐	☐
2.5. Extension of existing health facility?	☐	☐
2.6. Rehabilitation of existing health facility?	☐	☐
2.7. Building of new tarred road?	☐	☐
2.8. Extension of existing tarred road?	☐	☐

SECTION 12: DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES (Cont'd)		
2.9. Rehabilitation or resurfacing of existing tarred road?	☐	☐
2.10. Building of new gravel road?	☐	☐
2.11. Rehabilitation or grading or resurfacing or extention of existing gravel road?	☐	☐
2.12. Building of a shopping mall or shopping centre or shops nearby?	☐	☐
2.13. Some other construction development nearby (e.g. a housing estate, economic zone, new town, new hotel or lodge, etc)?	☐	☐
2.14. Digging of well?	☐	☐
2.15. Sinking of borehole?	☐	☐
2.16. Piping of water?	☐	☐
2.17. Water supply rehabilitated or improved?	☐	☐
2.18. Provision of harmermill/s	☐	☐
2.19. Transport services provided or improved	☐	☐
2.20. Sanitation provided or improved?	☐	☐
2.21. Agricultural inputs provided on credit?	☐	☐
2.22. Agricultural inputs provided on a subsidized basis?	☐	☐
2.23. Buyers of agricultural produce available or improved?	☐	☐
2.24. Credit facility now being provided	☐	☐
2.25. More employment opportunities available	☐	☐
2.26. Police services now available or improved?	☐	☐
2.27. Agricultural extension service available or improved?	☐	☐
2.28. Veterinary services now provided or improved?	☐	☐
2.29. Agricultural inputs now more readily available?	☐	☐
2.30. Radio reception provided?	☐	☐
2.31. Radio Reception improved?	☐	☐
2.32. Provision of mobile phone network?	☐	☐
2.33. Television reception provided?	☐	☐
2.34. Television reception improved?	☐	☐

SECTION 13: CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION (ANTHROPOMETRY)

[TO BE COMPLETED FOR CHILDREN AGED 0 MONTHS TO 59 MONTHS ONLY]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
PID of child [FROM HOUSE - HOLD ROSTER]	PID for child's biological mother [FROM HHOLD ROSTER] IF THE BIOLOGICAL MOTHER IS NOT A MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD ENTER 88]	Name of child [FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER]	Date of birth of child	Is..... being breastfed now? YES...1 NO.....2> >Q8	How long after birth did you put to the breast? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS RECORD HOURS, OTHERWISE RECORD DAYS 1=Hours 2=days	In addition to breast milk is fed on any of the following?			
						7.1 Any other milk other than breast milk [e.g. S26, lactogen, promil or other baby formula, Fresh milk, Soya milk, Goat milk, etc] YES.....1 NO.....2	7.2 Water YES...1 NO.....2	7.3 Other fluids YES...1 NO...2	7.4 Solids [e.g. custard, cerelac or other cereal, vitaso, porridge, nshima, etc] YES..1 >>Q10 NO....2 >>Q10
			DAY MONTH YEAR 						
			DAY MONTH YEAR 						
			DAY MONTH YEAR 						
			DAY MONTH YEAR 						
			DAY MONTH YEAR 						
			DAY MONTH YEAR 						
			DAY MONTH YEAR 						
			DAY MONTH YEAR 						
			DAY MONTH YEAR 						
			DAY MONTH YEAR 						

SECTION 13: CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION (ANTHROPOMETRY)

[TO BE COMPLETED FOR CHILDREN AGED 0 MONTHS TO 59 MONTHS ONLY] [Cont'd]

	8	9	10	11
PID OF CHILD [FROM HOUSE - HOLD ROSTER]	Has ever been breastfed? YES...1 NO...2> Q11	For how many months did you breastfeed? [INDICATE THE NUMBER OF MONTHS e.g. 01, 03, 0 5, 10 etc]	At what age (in months) did you first give.... water or other fluids or food? MONTHS [IF LESS THAN ONE MONTH ENTER 00]	How many times is currently given solids foods in a day (nshima, rice, potatoes, porridge, cerelac, other cereals, vitaso, custard, etc)? ONCE.....1 TWICE..... 2 THRICE.....3 FOUR TIMES.....4 FIVE TIMES.....5 MORE THAN FIVE TIMES.....6 NOT YET STARTED ON SOLIDS.....7

PID OF CHILD [FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER]	SECTION 13: CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION (ANTHROPOMETRY) [TO BE COMPLETED FOR CHILDREN AGED 0 MONTHS TO 59 MONTHS ONLY] [Cont'd]																																																									
	12. Is’s under-five clinic card available? Yes..... 1 No.....2>> Q13 [THIS QUESTION IS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN. IF THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED BELOW 5 YEARS IS MORE THAN 5 USE ANOTHER QUESTIONNAIRE]																																																									
(1) COPY VACCINATION DATE FOR EACH VACCINE FROM THE CARD. (2) WRITE ‘44’ IN DAY COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A VACCINATION WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED. (3) IF MORE THAN TWO VITAMIN ‘A’ DOSES, RECORD DATES FOR MOST RECENT AND SECOND MOST RECENT DOSES (4) FOR CHILDREN WITH CLINIC CARDS RECORD THE INFORMATION AND SKIP TO QUESTION 18																																																										
12.1 FIRST CHILD																																																										
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 45%;"></th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">New Card</th> <th style="width: 40%;"></th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">Old Card</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">DAY</th> <th style="text-align: center;">MONTH</th> <th style="text-align: center;">YEAR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BCG GIVEN AT BIRTH</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>OVP 0</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>OVP 1</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>OVP 2</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>OVP 3</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>OVP 4</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>DPT-HepB+Hib1</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>DPT-HepB+Hib2</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>DPT-HepB+Hib3</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>MEASLES</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>VITAMIN A (2ND MOST RECENT)</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				New Card		Old Card		DAY	MONTH	YEAR	BCG GIVEN AT BIRTH				OVP 0				OVP 1				OVP 2				OVP 3				OVP 4				DPT-HepB+Hib1				DPT-HepB+Hib2				DPT-HepB+Hib3				MEASLES				VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)				VITAMIN A (2ND MOST RECENT)			
	New Card		Old Card																																																							
	DAY	MONTH	YEAR																																																							
BCG GIVEN AT BIRTH																																																										
OVP 0																																																										
OVP 1																																																										
OVP 2																																																										
OVP 3																																																										
OVP 4																																																										
DPT-HepB+Hib1																																																										
DPT-HepB+Hib2																																																										
DPT-HepB+Hib3																																																										
MEASLES																																																										
VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)																																																										
VITAMIN A (2ND MOST RECENT)																																																										

PID OF CHILD	SECTION 13: CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION (ANTHROPOMETRY) [TO BE COMPLETED FOR CHILDREN AGED 0 MONTHS TO 59 MONTHS ONLY] [Cont'd]																																																																																																																																																				
	(1) COPY VACCINATION DATE FOR EACH VACCINE FROM THE CARD. (2) WRITE '44' IN DAY COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A VACCINATION WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED. (3) IF MORE THAN TWO VITAMIN 'A' DOSES, RECORD DATES FOR MOST RECENT AND SECOND MOST RECENT DOSES (4) FOR CHILDREN WITH CLINIC CARDS RECORD THE INFORMATION AND SKIP TO QUESTION 18 12.2 SECOND CHILD <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">DAY</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">MONTH</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">YEAR</th> <th style="width: 10%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">DAY</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">MONTH</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">YEAR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BCG GIVEN AT BIRTH</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td></td> <td>BCG</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>OVP 0</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td></td> <td>P 1</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>OVP 1</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td></td> <td>P 2</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>OVP 2</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td></td> <td>P3</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>OVP 3</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td></td> <td>D1</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>OVP 4</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td></td> <td>D2</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>DPT-HepB+Hib1</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td></td> <td>DPT1</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>DPT-HepB+Hib2</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td></td> <td>DPT 2</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>DPT-HepB+Hib 3</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td></td> <td>DPT3</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>MEASLES</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td></td> <td>MEASLES</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>VITAMIN A</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td></td> <td>VIT A</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>(MOST RECENT)</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td></td> <td>VIT A</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>VITAMIN A</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td></td> <td>VIT A</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>2ND MOST RECENT)</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		DAY	MONTH	YEAR		DAY	MONTH	YEAR	BCG GIVEN AT BIRTH					BCG					OVP 0					P 1					OVP 1					P 2					OVP 2					P3					OVP 3					D1					OVP 4					D2					DPT-HepB+Hib1					DPT1					DPT-HepB+Hib2					DPT 2					DPT-HepB+Hib 3					DPT3					MEASLES					MEASLES					VITAMIN A					VIT A					(MOST RECENT)					VIT A					VITAMIN A					VIT A					2ND MOST RECENT)									
	DAY	MONTH	YEAR		DAY	MONTH	YEAR																																																																																																																																														
BCG GIVEN AT BIRTH					BCG																																																																																																																																																
OVP 0					P 1																																																																																																																																																
OVP 1					P 2																																																																																																																																																
OVP 2					P3																																																																																																																																																
OVP 3					D1																																																																																																																																																
OVP 4					D2																																																																																																																																																
DPT-HepB+Hib1					DPT1																																																																																																																																																
DPT-HepB+Hib2					DPT 2																																																																																																																																																
DPT-HepB+Hib 3					DPT3																																																																																																																																																
MEASLES					MEASLES																																																																																																																																																
VITAMIN A					VIT A																																																																																																																																																
(MOST RECENT)					VIT A																																																																																																																																																
VITAMIN A					VIT A																																																																																																																																																
2ND MOST RECENT)																																																																																																																																																					

PID OF CHILD	SECTION 13: CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION (ANTHROPOMETRY) [TO BE COMPLETED FOR CHILDREN AGED 0 MONTHS TO 59 MONTHS ONLY] [Cont'd]																																
	(1) COPY VACCINATION DATE FOR EACH VACCINE FROM THE CARD. (2) WRITE '44' IN DAY COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A VACCINATION WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED. (3) IF MORE THAN TWO VITAMIN 'A' DOSES, RECORD DATES FOR MOST RECENT AND SECOND MOST RECENT DOSES (4) FOR CHILDREN WITH CLINIC CARDS RECORD THE INFORMATION AND SKIP TO QUESTION 18 12.3 THIRD CHILD <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">New Card</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Old Card</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"> DAY MONTH YEAR </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> DAY MONTH YEAR </td> </tr> <tr> <td>BCG GIVEN AT BIRTH</td> <td>BCG</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OVP 0</td> <td>P1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OVP 1</td> <td>P2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OVP 2</td> <td>P3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OVP 3</td> <td>D1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OVP 4</td> <td>D2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DPT-HepB+Hib1</td> <td>DPT 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DPT-HepB+Hib2</td> <td>DPT 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DPT-HepB+Hib 3</td> <td>DPT3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MEASLES</td> <td>MEASLES</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VITAMIN A</td> <td>VIT A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(MOST RECENT)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>VITAMIN A</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(2ND MOST RECENT)</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	New Card	Old Card	DAY MONTH YEAR	DAY MONTH YEAR	BCG GIVEN AT BIRTH	BCG	OVP 0	P1	OVP 1	P2	OVP 2	P3	OVP 3	D1	OVP 4	D2	DPT-HepB+Hib1	DPT 1	DPT-HepB+Hib2	DPT 2	DPT-HepB+Hib 3	DPT3	MEASLES	MEASLES	VITAMIN A	VIT A	(MOST RECENT)		VITAMIN A		(2ND MOST RECENT)	
New Card	Old Card																																
DAY MONTH YEAR	DAY MONTH YEAR																																
BCG GIVEN AT BIRTH	BCG																																
OVP 0	P1																																
OVP 1	P2																																
OVP 2	P3																																
OVP 3	D1																																
OVP 4	D2																																
DPT-HepB+Hib1	DPT 1																																
DPT-HepB+Hib2	DPT 2																																
DPT-HepB+Hib 3	DPT3																																
MEASLES	MEASLES																																
VITAMIN A	VIT A																																
(MOST RECENT)																																	
VITAMIN A																																	
(2ND MOST RECENT)																																	

PID OF CHILD		SECTION 13: CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION (ANTHROPOMETRY) [TO BE COMPLETED FOR CHILDREN AGED 0 MONTHS TO 59 MONTHS ONLY] [Cont'd]												
		(1) COPY VACCINATION DATE FOR EACH VACCINE FROM THE CARD. (2) WRITE '44' IN DAY COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A VACCINATION WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED. (3) IF MORE THAN TWO VITAMIN 'A' DOSES, RECORD DATES FOR MOST RECENT AND SECOND MOST RECENT DOSES (4) FOR CHILDREN WITH CLINIC CARDS RECORD THE INFORMATION AND SKIP TO QUESTION 18												
		12.4 FOURTH CHILD												
		New Card						Old Card						
				DAY	MONTH	YEAR				DAY	MONTH	YEAR		
		BCG GIVEN AT BIRTH							BCG					
		OVP 0							P1					
		OVP 1							P2					
		OVP 2							P3					
		OVP 3							D1					
		OVP 4							D2					
		DPT-HepB+Hib1							DPT 1					
		DPT-HepB+Hib2							DPT 2					
		DPT-HepB+Hib 3							DPT3					
		MEASLES							MEASLES					
		VITAMIN A							VIT A					
		(MOST RECENT)							VIT A					
		VITAMIN A												
		(2ND MOST RECENT)												

PID OF CHILD

SECTION 13: CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION (ANTHROPOMETRY)

[TO BE COMPLETED FOR CHILDREN AGED 0 MONTHS TO 59 MONTHS ONLY] [Cont'd]

--	--

(1) COPY VACCINATION DATE FOR EACH VACCINE FROM THE CARD.

(2) WRITE '44' IN DAY COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A VACCINATION WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED.

(3) IF MORE THAN TWO VITAMIN 'A' DOSES, RECORD DATES FOR MOST RECENT AND SECOND MOST RECENT DOSES

(4) FOR CHILDREN WITH CLINIC CARDS RECORD THE INFORMATION AND SKIP TO QUESTION 18

12.5 FIFTH CHILD**New Card**

DAY MONTH YEAR

BCG GIVEN AT BIRTH						
OVP 0						
OVP 1						
OVP 2						
OVP 3						
OVP 4						
DPT-HepB+Hib1						
DPT-HepB+Hib2						
DPT-HepB+Hib 3						
MEASLES						
VITAMIN A						
(MOST RECENT)						
VITAMIN A						
(2ND MOST RECENT)						

Old Card

DAY MONTH YEAR

BCG						
P1						
P2						
P3						
D1						
D2						
DPT 1						
DPT 2						
DPT3						
MEASLES						
VIT A						
VIT A						

SECTION 13: CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION (ANTHROPOMETRY)

[TO BE COMPLETED FOR CHILDREN AGED 0 MONTHS TO 59 MONTHS ONLY] [Cont'd]

QUESTIONS 13 – 17 WILL BE ASKED FOR CHILDREN WITHOUT CLINIC CARDS					
13					14
PID OF CHILD [FROM HOUSE - HOLD ROSTER]	Has.....ever received the following vaccinations? [ASK THIS QUESTION FOR EACH VACCINE] YES.....1 NO.....2				How many times has received the vaccinations? NUMBER OF TIMES RECEIVED VACCINATIONS [FOR THOSE WHO HAVE RECEIVED ALL VACCINES SKIP TO QUESTION 16]
	BCG	DPT	POLIO	MEASLES [FROM 9 MONTHS AND ABOVE]	
	☐	☐	☐	☐	BCG DPT POLIO MEASLES
	☐	☐	☐	☐	
	☐	☐	☐	☐	
	☐	☐	☐	☐	
	☐	☐	☐	☐	
	☐	☐	☐	☐	
	☐	☐	☐	☐	
	☐	☐	☐	☐	
	☐	☐	☐	☐	
	☐	☐	☐	☐	
	☐	☐	☐	☐	

SECTION 13: CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION (ANTHROPOMETRY)

[TO BE COMPLETED FOR CHILDREN AGED 0 MONTHS TO 59 MONTHS ONLY]

[Cont'd]

PID OF CHILD	15	16	17
[FROM HOUSE - HOLD ROSTER]	State the reasons why.....did not receive the vaccine. Health Centre too far....1 Too young.....2 Don't know about vaccination.....3 No vaccines at health centre.....4 Other reasons Specify.....5	Has ever received a Vitamin A dose: Yes.....1 No.....2	Did.....receive a Vitamin A dose within the last six months? Yes.....1 No.....2
☐ ☐	BCG ☐ DPT ☐ POL IO ☐ MEASLES ☐	☐	☐
☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐	☐
☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐	☐
☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐	☐
☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐	☐
☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐	☐
☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐	☐
☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐	☐
☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐	☐
☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐	☐

SECTION 13: CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

[TO BE COMPLETED FOR CHILDREN AGED 0 MONTHS TO 59 MONTHS ONLY]

[Cont'd]

	18	19
PID OF CHILD [FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER]	IS THE BCG SCAR PRESENT ON THE CHILD'S ARM? YES.....1 NO.....2	WEIGHT OF THE CHILD [FOR CHILDREN AGED 3 – 59 MONTHS ONLY]
	☐	KG
	☐	KG
	☐	KG
	☐	KG
	☐	KG
	☐	KG
	☐	KG
	☐	KG
	☐	KG
	☐	KG

SECTION 13: CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

[TO BE COMPLETED FOR CHILDREN AGED 0 MONTHS TO 59 MONTHS ONLY]

[Cont'd]

	20	21	22	23
PID OF CHILD [FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER]	LENGTH /HEIGHT OF THE CHILD [FOR CHILDREN AGED 3-59 MONTHS] [IF CHILD IS AGED 3-23 MONTHS, MEASURE WHILE LYING DOWN WITHOUT SHOES] [IF AGED 24-59 MONTHS, MEASURE WHILE STANDING WITHOUT SHOES]	[IF THE CHILD IS NOT MEASURED RECORD THE REASON WHY] [FOR CHILDREN AGED 3 – 59 MONTHS ONLY] CHILD CRIPPLED.....1 CHILD SICK.....2 CHILD ABSENT.....3 CHILD REFUSED.....4 MOTHER REFUSED...5 OTHER (SPECIFY).....6	DATE WHEN THE CHILD IS WEIGHED	PRESENCE OF OEDEMA [YOU NEED NOT TO ASK THIS QUESTION] YES.....1 NO.....2
	 CENTIMETRES		DAY MONTH YEAR 	
	 CENTIMETRES		DAY MONTH YEAR 	
	 CENTIMETRES		DAY MONTH YEAR 	
	 CENTIMETRES		DAY MONTH YEAR 	
	 CENTIMETRES		DAY MONTH YEAR 	
	 CENTIMETRES		DAY MONTH YEAR 	
	 CENTIMETRES		DAY MONTH YEAR 	
	 CENTIMETRES		DAY MONTH YEAR 	
	 CENTIMETRES		DAY MONTH YEAR 	
	 CENTIMETRES		DAY MONTH YEAR 	

SECTION 14: DEATHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

1. Have there been any deaths in the household (of usual members) in the last 12 months?

1 YES

☐

2 NO >> NEXT SECTION

2. How many people died in the last 12 months?

NUMBER OF DEATHS

3. How old was/were the deceased and what was/were their sex?

[RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS]

[RECORD 00 IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR]

[RECORD 888 AND 8 IN BOXES WITHOUT RESPONSES
FOR AGE AND SEX RESPECTIVELY]

SEX

MALE.....1

FEMALE....2

AGE

SEX

DECEASED 1

☐

DECEASED 2

☐

DECEASED 3

☐

DECEASED 4

☐

DECEASED 5

☐

DECEASED 6

☐

4. What was the main cause of death?

DECEASED 1

DECEASED 2

DECEASED 3

DECEASED 4

DECEASED 5

DECEASED 6

LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

FEVER/MALARIA.....01	SUICIDE.....21
CEREBRAL MALARIA.....02	MURDERED.....22
COUGH/COLD/CHEST INFECTION.....03	ACCIDENT.....23
TUBERCULOSIS.....04	
ASTHMA.....05	STROKE.....24
BRONCHITIS.....06	HYPERTENSION.....25
PNEUMONIA/CHEST PAIN.....07	DIABETES/SUGAR DISEASE.....26
DIARRHOEA WITHOUT BLOOD.....08	HEADACHE.....27
DIARRHOEA WITH BLOOD.....09	MEASLES.....28
DIARRHOEA AND VOMITTING.....10	JAUNDICE/YELLOWNESS.....29
VOMITTING.....11	CANCER OF ANY KIND.....30
ABDOMINAL PAINS.....12	MENINGITIS.....31
CONSTIPATION/STOMACH UPSET.....13	OTHER (SPECIFY).....32
LIVER INFECTION/SIDE PAIN.....14	DON'T KNOW.....33
LACK OF BLOOD/ANEAMIA.....15	
BOILS.....16	
SKIN RASH/SKIN INFECTION.....17	
PILES/HAEMORROIDS.....18	
SHINGLES/HERPES ZOSTER.....19	
PARALYSIS OF ANY KIND.....20	

SECTION 15: SELF ASSESSED POVERTY, SHOCKS TO HOUSEHOLD WELFARE, AND HOUSEHOLD COPING STRATEGIES											
INTRODUCTION: I am now going to ask about your household welfare											
No.	QUESTION	CATEGORY AND CODE	CODE								
1	Do you consider your household to be non poor, moderately poor or very poor?	NON POOR.....1 >> QUESTION 3 MODERATELY POOR.....2 VERY POOR.....3	☐								
2	What do you think has led your household to be in poverty? ASK FOR THREE MAIN REASONS STARTING WITH THE MOST IMPORTANT. [IF LESS THAN THREE REASONS ARE GIVEN, RECORD 88 IN THE EMPTY BOXES]	CANNOT AFFORD/LACK OF AGRICULTURAL INPUTS SUCH AS FERTILIZERS, SEED, ETC OR PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL INPUTS TOO HIGH.....01 AGRICULTURAL INPUTS (SUCH AS FERTILIZERS, SEEDS, ETC) ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR BUYING IN THIS AREA.....02 LACK OF AGRICULTURAL INPUTS (SUCH AS FERTILIZERS, SEEDS, ETC) DUE TO OTHER REASONS e.g. SWINDLED/NOT DELIVERED BY SUPPLIER, ETC.....03 LOW AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.....04 DROUGHT.....05 FLOODS.....06 LACK OF ADEQUATE LAND.....07 LOW PRICES FOR THEIR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.....08 LACK OF MARKET/BUYERS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD'S AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.....09 LACK OF CATTLE/OXEN.....10 DEATH OF CATTLE DUE TO DISEASES.....11 LACK OF CAPITAL (MONEY) TO START/EXPAND AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT.....12 LACK OF CAPITAL (MONEY) TO DIVERSIFY INTO CASH CROPS.....13 LACK OF CREDIT FACILITIES TO START AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OR TO EXPAND OR TO BUY AGRICULTURAL INPUTS.....14 LACK OF CAPITAL (MONEY) TO START OWN BUSINESS OR TO EXPAND.....15 LACK OF CREDIT FACILITIES TO START BUSINESS OR TO EXPAND.....16 LACK OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES/CANNOT FIND A JOB.....17 SALARY/ WAGE TOO LOW.....18 PENSION PAYMENT TOO LOW.....19 RETRENCHMENT/REDUNDANCY.....20 PRICES OF COMMODITIES TOO HIGH.....21 HARD ECONOMIC TIMES/ECONOMIC DECLINE OF OUR COUNTRY.....22 BUSINESS NOT DOING WELL.....23 TOO MUCH COMPETITION.....24 DUE TO DISABILITY.....25 DEATH OF BREAD WINNER.....26 DEBTS.....27 OTHER REASONS (SPECIFY).....28	1ST 2ND 3RD 								
3	Compared to 12 months ago, do you consider your household to be better off, the same or worse off now?	Better off.....1 } >>Q 5 The same.....2 } Worse off.....3 Not applicable.....4 >>Q6	☐								
4	Why do you think your household is worse off?	[USE THE CODES IN QUESTION 2] ASK FOR THE THREE MAIN REASONS, STARTING WITH THE MOST IMPORTANT. [IF LESS THAN THREE REASONS ARE GIVEN, RECORD 88 IN THE EMPTY BOXES]	1ST 2ND 3RD 								
5	How much money do you think is needed by your household in a month to have an adequate/ minimum standard of living?	AMOUNT IN KWACHA <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>									

SECTION 15: SELF ASSESSED POVERTY, SHOCKS TO HOUSEHOLD WELFARE, AND HOUSEHOLD COPING STRATEGIES (Cont'd)			
No.	QUESTION	CATEGORY AND CODE	CODE
6.	How many meals excluding snacks do you normally have in a day?	ONE.....1 TWO.....2 THREE.....3 MORE THAN THREE.....4	☐
7.	How many times in the past one month did your household eat fish, poultry or animal products?	ZERO.....1 ONCE.....2 TWICE.....3 THRICE.....4 FOUR TIMES.....5 FIVE TIMES.....6 MORE THAN FIVE TIMES.....7	☐
8.	How many times in the past one week did your household eat vegetables	ZERO.....1 ONCE.....2 TWICE.....3 THRICE.....4 FOUR TIMES.....5 FIVE TIMES.....6 MORE THAN FIVE TIMES.....7	☐

SECTION 15: SELF ASSESSED POVERTY, SHOCKS TO HOUSEHOLD WELFARE, AND HOUSEHOLD COPING

STRATEGIES (Cont'd)

RESPONDENT: HOUSEHOLD HEAD OR MOST INFORMED HOUSEHOLD MEMBER

EVENT ID		Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13					
		During the last twelve months was your household or any member of your	How many times did this [EVENT] occur in the last 12 months?	Over the last 12 months, was the total impact of [EVENT] to your household positive or negative?	During the last 12 months, how severely did [EVENT] affect your household?	Last time [EVENT] occurred, what did you do to deal with the effects of the [EVENT]?					
		YES.....1 NO.....2			No impact 0 Low 1 Medium 2 High 3 Don't know 4	RECORD UP TO 3 COPING STRATEGIES BY ORDER OF IMPORTANCE			COPING STRATEGIES		
		READ OUT ALL [EVENTS] (if No skip to next event)		POSITIVE 1>>Q13 NEGATIVE 2 DON'T KNOW 3		1st	2nd	3rd	10	DID NOTHING	
101	WEATHER & AGRICULTURE	Drought								11	SPENT SAVINGS
102		Flood								12	USED INSURANCE
103		Storm								13	SOLD ANIMALS
104		Crop disease/ crop pests								14	GREW / SOLD ADDITIONAL / OTHER CROPS
105		Damage to crop while storage								15	SOLD ASSETS (TOOLS, FURNITURE, RADIO, TV,
106		Livestock disease								16	SOLD FARM LAND
107	BUSINESS & INCOME	Better Pay/ Work								17	WORKED MORE HOURS
108		Job Loss / No salary								17	STARTED BUSINESS
109		Rise of profit from business								18	SENT CHILDREN TO RELATIVES OR FRIENDS
110		Collapse of Business								19	WENT ELSEWHERE /MIGRATED TO WORK
111		Inability to pay back loan								20	TRAVELLED/ MIGRATED TO SEEK HEALTH CARE
112		Change in money received from family / friends								21	SENT CHILDREN TO WORK/SELL
113	FOOD & PRICES	Change in sale prices of agriculture products (eg crops,								22	RECEIVED/ ASKED FOR GIFTS/ ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES/
114		Change in agricultural input prices (eg seeds)								23	BORROWED MONEY FROM
115		Change in food prices								24	BORROWED FROM MONEY
116	CRIME & CONFLICT	Victim of Crime/ Business Scam/ Cheating								25	BORROWED FROM BANK/ OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTION/EMPLOYER
117		Law suit / Imprisonment								26	GOT HELP FROM RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION
118		Communal/ political crisis/Conflict (Religious,								27	SOUGHT SPIRITUAL HELP
119		Person joined household								28	SOUGHT/GOT HELP FROM
										29	SOUGHT/OBTAINED HELP
										30	GOVT CASH TRANSFER
										32	REMITTANCES FROM
										33	BOUGHT CHEAPER FOOD
										34	BOUGHT LESS FOOD
										35	REDUCED NON-FOOD (eg. Soap, tissue, detegent)

RESPONDENT: HOUSEHOLD HEAD OR MOST INFORMED
HOUSEHOLD MEMBER

COPING STRATEGIES (Cont'd)

EVENT ID		Q9		Q10	Q11		Q12		Q13					
		During the last twelve months was your household or any member of your		How many times did this [EVENT] occur in the last 12 months?	Over the last 12 months, was the total impact of [EVENT] to your household positive or negative?		During the last 12 months, how severely did [EVENT] No impact 0 Low 1 Medium 2 High 3 Don't know 4		Last time [EVENT] occurred, what did you do to deal with the effects of the [EVENT]? RECORD UP TO 3 COPING STRATEGIES BY ORDER OF IMPORTANCE 1st 2nd 3rd					
		YES.....1 NO.....2												
		READ OUT ALL [EVENTS] (If No skip to next event)												
	120		Family conflicts											
	121		Marital differences/divorce											
	122		Illness										36	PIECE WORK ON FARMS
	123		Serious injury / Accident										37	OTHER PIECE WORK
124	HEALTH	Death of bread earner										38	WORKING ON ' FOOD-FOR-WORK OR	
125		Death of other household member										39	EATING WLD FOODS ONLY	
126		Destruction of housing (eg. from Fire/ storm etc.)										40	SUBSTITUTING ORDINARY MEALS WITH MANGOES, PUMPKINS, SWEET POTATOES etc.	
127		Lack of food/adequate food										41	REDUCING NUMBER OF MEALS OR	
128		Lack of financial resources/adequate resources										42	PULLING CHILDREN OUT OF SCHOOL	
129												43	PETTY VENDING	
	OTHER	Evicted from house										44	BEGGING FROM THE STREETS	
												45	SOUGHT REFUGE WITH NEIGHBOURS, FRIENDS OR RELATIVES	
												46	OTHER (SPECIFY)	

END OF INTERVIEW

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

LISTING FORM NO: OF

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
P.O. BOX 31908, LUSAKA, ZAMBIA

TEL Nos. 253609/253468/251377/251380//251385/253908/

FORM:

L	C	M	S	-	A
---	---	---	---	---	---

FAX Nos. 253609/253468/253908

Email: info@zamstats.gov.zm

Website: www.zamstats.gov.zm

LIVING CONDITIONS MONITORING SURVEY VI (LCMS VI) - 2010

LISTING FORM

SEA IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS		CODE
1. PROVINCE NAME		
2. DISTRICT NAME		
3. CONSTITUENCY NAME		
4. WARD NAME		
5. CSA NUMBER		
6. SEA NUMBER		
7. RURAL...1 URBAN...2		
SUMMARY OF SEA		
8. TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS LISTED IN THE SEA	9. NUMBER OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS	
10. NUMBER OF MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS	11. TOTAL NUMBER OF REFUSALS	
12. TOTAL NUMBER OF NON-CONTACTS	13. TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE SEA	
14. TOTAL NUMBER OF MALES IN THE SEA	15. TOTAL NUMBER OF FEMALES IN THE SEA	
16. ENUMERATOR'S NAME:		
17. DATES OF LISTING: FROM DD MM YY TO DD MM YY 		
18. SUPERVISOR'S NAME:		
19. DATE OF FINAL CHECKING BY SUPERVISOR: _____ DD MM YY 		
REMARKS:		

SAMPLING PARTICULARS (TO BE COMPLETED BY SUPERVISOR)		
20. TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS ASSIGNED SAMPLING SERIAL NUMBERS (URBAN)		
21. TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS ASSIGNED SAMPLING SERIAL NUMBERS (SMALL SCALE FARMERS)		
22. TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS ASSIGNED SAMPLING SERIAL NUMBERS (MEDIUM SCALE FARMERS)		
23. TOTAL NUMBER OF LARGE SCALE FARMERS IN THE SEA		
24. TOTAL NUMBER OF FISH FARMERS IN THE SEA		
25. TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS ASSIGNED SAMPLING SERIAL NUMBERS (NON-AGRICULTURAL)		
26. TOTAL NUMBER OF SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS (URBAN)		
27. TOTAL NUMBER OF SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS (SMALL SCALE FARMERS)		
28. TOTAL NUMBER OF SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS (MEDIUM SCALE FARMERS)		
29. TOTAL NUMBER OF SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS (LARGE SCALE FARMERS)		
30. TOTAL NUMBER OF SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS (NON-AGRICULTURAL)		
31. RANDOM START (URBAN)		
32. RANDOM START:	SMALL SCALE MEDIUM SCALE NON AGRICULTURAL	
33. SAMPLING INTERVAL (URBAN)		
34. SAMPLING INTERVAL	SMALL SCALE MEDIUM SCALE NON AGRICULTURAL	
35. DATE OF SELECTING SAMPLE	DD MM YY	
36. SAMPLE SELECTED BY: _____		

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	14	15	16	17
	What is the total number of .....owned now?			
	cattle			goats
	beef	dairy	other	

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	31	32	33	34	35
	SAMPLING SERIAL NUMBER (RURAL)				SAMPLING SERIAL NUMBER (URBAN)
	SS	MS	LS	NG	