

Zambia - 2006 LIVING CONDITIONS AND MONITORING SURVEY

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

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Identification

SURVEY ID NUMBER
ZMB-ZSA-LCMS-2006-V1.0

TITLE
2006 LIVING CONDITIONS AND MONITORING SURVEY

SUBTITLE
5TH EDITION

COUNTRY

Name	Country code
ZAMBIA	ZM

STUDY TYPE
Living Standards Measurement Study [hh/lsmis]

SERIES INFORMATION
THE 2006 LCMS IS THE 4TH EDITION OF THE SERIES OF LIVING STANDARDS MEASUREMENT STUDIES.

The 2006 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, CSO conducted the LCMS.

ABSTRACT

The main objective of the 2006 LCMS is to measure the wellbeing of the population in Zambia, and to provide trends in the different measures of societal wellbeing over time.

The following were the key objectives of the 2006 LCMS:

1. Monitor the level of poverty and its distribution in Zambia;
2. Monitor the impact of government policies and programmes on the well-being of the population in Zambia;
3. Provide various users with a set of reliable indicators to monitor progress and development and
4. Identify vulnerable groups in society and enhance targeting of pro-poor policies and programmes.

The 2006 surveys were designed to produce reliable estimates at district, rural/urban, province and national levels

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

UNIT OF ANALYSIS
HOUSEHOLD
INDIVIDUALS

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION
V1.0 EDITED ANONYMIZED DATASET FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

VERSION DATE
2012-03-26

Scope

NOTES

The scope of the 2006 LCMS included the following;

Household :Education, Household Welfare, Economic Activities, Agricultural production, Household Assets, Access to facilities, Mortality

Price Questionnaire: This contained questions on essential food and non food items that were sold in the community business entities

TOPICS

Topic
DEMOGRAPHY AND MIGRATION
EDUCATION
HEALTH
INCOME
EXPENDITURE
ORPHANHOOD
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
AGRICULTURE
ANTHROPOLOGY
ASSETS
HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES
ACCESS TO FACILITIES
MORTALITY

KEYWORDS

Keyword
POVERTY
HOUSEHOLD INCOME
HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION
CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION
EXPENDITURE
MIGRATION
ORPHANHOOD
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES
EDUCATION
HEALTH
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARECTERISTICS

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE
NATIONAL,

PROVINCE
RURAL/ URBAN

UNIVERSE

The survey covered all de jure household members (usual) while data on education and income was collected from all household members above the age of five.

Producers and sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATORS

Name	Affiliation
CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE	MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND NATIONAL PLANNING

PRODUCERS

Name	Affiliation	Role
UNITED KINGDOM AID	UNITED KINGDOM	TECHNICAL SUPPORT
BRITISH DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	BRITAIN	TECHNICAL SUPPORT
GERMANY GOVERNMENT	GERMANY	TECHNICAL SUPPORT

FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

Name	Abbreviation	Role
GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA	GRZ	FUNDING
BRITISH DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	DFID	FUNDING
GERMANY TECHNICAL CORPERATION	GIZ	FUNDING

OTHER IDENTIFICATIONS/ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Sampling

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The 2006 surveys was 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. It is important to note that the CSO had 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 household

The sampling frame used for the 2006 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 were initially the same but changed after the latter was adjusted to take into account the precision parameter.

During the 2006 survey, 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:

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 $k=N/n$.

RESPONSE RATE

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.

WEIGHTING

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.

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.

Data Collection

DATES OF DATA COLLECTION

Start	End	Cycle
2006-12	2007-01	1

DATA COLLECTION MODE

Face-to-face [f2f]

SUPERVISION

DATA COLLECTION WAS DONE IN TEAMS OF 7 WITH ONE DRIVER, ONE SUPERVISOR AND FIVE ENUMERATORS. THE ROLE OF THE SUPERVISOR WAS TO;

PAY COURTESY CALL TO LOCAL AUTHORITY,
 COORDINATE FIELD WORK BY IDENTIFYING THE WORK AREAS,
 SUPERVISING LISTING OF HOUSEHOLDS BY ENUMERATORS
 SAMPLING OF THE SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS.

FURTHER THE SUPERVISOR WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR EDITING AND CHECKING QUESTIONNAIRES FOR;
 COMPLETENESS, CONSISTENCE AND LOGIC.

SURVEY COORDINATORS FROM THE PROVINCIAL CENTRES AND HEADQUARTERS VISITED THE TEAMS TO MONITOR DATA COLLECTION AND TO OFFERED LOGISTICAL SUPPORT.

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

The 2006 field work involved 15 master trainers, 125 supervisors and 500 enumerators.

Data collection was conducted through face-to-face interviews with the main respondent. Data collection was done in teams of 7 with one driver, one supervisor and five enumerators. The enumerators were responsible for listing of households in the selected work area. After the listing process, the supervisors sample the required number of households according to region and stratum and allocates the households to the enumerators.

DATA COLLECTORS

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE	CSO	MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND NATIONAL PLANNING

Questionnaires

QUESTIONNAIRES

Data was collected using a structured household questionnaire. The questionnaire was in English and translations were only done during the actual interviews. In addition, the questionnaire contained sections that were administered to certain household members above the age of five. These included economic activity, income and education.

Data Processing

DATA EDITING

DATA WAS MANUALLY EDITED BY THE SUPERVISOR AND HIS /HER TEAM BEFORE THE TEAM MOVED TO THE NEXT WORK AREA TO CHECK FOR LOGIC, CONSISTENCE AND COMPLETENESS. WHERE INCONSISTENCIES WERE FOUND, THE ENUMERATOR WAS REQUIRED TO EITHER CALL THE RESPONDED FOR CLARIFICATION IF THE CONTACT NUMBER WAS AVAILABLE OR RE-VISIT THE HOUSEHOLD. ONCE THE DATA WAS SUBMITTED AT THE PROVINCIAL OFFICE. BEFORE DATA ENTRY, QUESTIONNAIRES WERE SUBJECTED TO VIGOROUS LOGIC CHECKS FOR SKIP INSTRUCTIONS. THE DATA WAS FURTHER EDITED DURING DATA CLEANING

Access policy

CONTACTS

Name	Affiliation	Email	URL
Head of Dissemination	Zambia Statistics Agency	info@zamstats.gov.zm	Link

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3. No attempt will be made to re-identify respondents, and no use will be made of the identity of any person or establishment discovered inadvertently.

CITATION REQUIREMENTS

Central Statistical Office (2012). Living Conditions Monitoring Survey report 2006 and 2010

ACCESS AUTHORITY

Name	Affiliation	Email
Zambia Statistics Agency	MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND NATIONAL PLANNING	info@zamstats.gov.zm

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Metadata production

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI-ZMB-ZSA-LCMS-2006-V1.0

PRODUCERS

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
ZAMBIA STATISTICS AGENCY	ZAMSTATS	MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND NATIONAL PLANNING	DOCUMENTING THE STUDY

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2026-01-13

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

ZMB-ZSA-LCMS-2006-V1.0(JANUARY 2026)

Data Dictionary

Data file	Cases	Variables
<p>Deaths in a Household. The data set contains variables concerned with the death that occurred in the household during the reference period. The variables include age, sex and cause of death This data was compiled at National, Provincial, Rural/Urban and stratum</p>	18662	31
<p>Developmental issue1 The data set contains variables that relate to the developmental issues that took place in the community during the reference period. It further discusses the developmental issues that the community may need in the near future. This was compiled by province, rural/urban and stratum (small, medium and largescale)</p>	18662	18
<p>Education The data set contains variables that relate to education status of the head of the household and its usual members. Variables included were current level of education one is attending and highest level of education attained. The data also requested for reasons why one has not or never attended school. This data was compiled at national, provincial, rural/urban and stratum</p>	95179	21
<p>Health The data set contains variables with the health conditions prevailing at the household during the reference period. Variables used include; Type of disease Type of health facility visited Type of service received Health practitioner who attended Method of payment Terminal illnesses This data was compiled at national, provincial, rural/urban and stratum</p>	97675	24
<p>Household Access to facilities. The data shows the variables used to determine households access to facilities such as Hospitals, Police, Post Office, Agro Dealers, Banks etc. the data also contains variables such as distance to the facility transport used, duration and cost incurred in accessing the facility. the data was compiled at National, Provincial, rural/urban and stratum</p>	298571	17
<p>Household Expenditure and Poverty The data set contains data on the with expenditure by the household in the reference period. The expenditure is split into food and nonfood expenditure. Food expenditure covers expenditure on cereals, legumes, fish, oils, meat etc. while nonfood expenditure covers capital expenditure, education, household maintenance and clothing. This data was compiled at national, provincial, rural/urban and stratum</p>	18662	213
<p>Household Roster and migration and poverty This data set contains a listed of the usual household members and their demographic characteristics such as; age, sex relationship to the head and marital status. The data further shows the movements the household members made in the reference period within the district, outside the district and outside the province to determine the extent of migration among households. This data was compiled at national, provincial, rural/urban and stratum</p>	97750	35
<p>Marital Status The data contains information of the marital status of all usual household members above the age of 13. Marital status responses include, married, never married, divorced, widowed and cohabiting. This data was compiled at national, provincial, rural/urban and stratum</p>	97738	15
<p>Nutrition5 The data contained variables that provided information to do with the nutrition levels at the household. The variables responsible for this data are collected on expenditure of food items by the household in the reference period.</p>	9229	18
<p>Poverty This data contains variables that are used to establish the poverty status of the household. The variables used are; household size access to facilities, housing conditions, income, expenditure and assets. Poverty levels will vary based on the deprivation levels of the aforementioned variables. This data was compiled at national, provincial, rural/urban and stratum</p>	18662	20

Self Assesd Poverty and Household Strategies

The data set shows the respondent's poverty perception of his household. The variables include; poor, moderately poor, extremely poor and non-poor. Other variables are number of meals per day, begging from neighbors, begging in the street, how much money the household needs. This is purely the perception of the household. This data was compiled at national, provincial, rural/urban and stratum

18662 50
