

Zambia - 2010 LIVING CONDITIONS AND MONITORING SURVEY VI

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

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Identification

SURVEY ID NUMBER
ZMB-ZSA-LCMS-2010-V1.0

TITLE
2010 LIVING CONDITIONS AND MONITORING SURVEY VI

SUBTITLE
5TH EDITION

TRANSLATED TITLE
-

COUNTRY

Name	Country code
ZAMBIA	ZM

STUDY TYPE
Living Standards Measurement Study [hh/lsms]

SERIES INFORMATION
The 2010 lcms is the 6th edition of the series of living standards measurement studies.

ABSTRACT
The main objective of the 2010 LCMS was 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 2010 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 2010 survey was 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 2010 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, Provincial, Rural/Urban

UNIVERSE

The survey covered all de jure household members 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 2010 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 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 2010 were initially the same but changed after the latter was adjusted to take into account the precision parameter.

During the 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:

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

98%

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
2010-03	2010-04	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 centers and headquarters visited the teams to monitor data collection and to offered logistical support.

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

The 2010 field work involved 18 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

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 respondent 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
ZAMSTATS	MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND NATIONAL PLANNING	info@zamstats.gov.zm

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Metadata production

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI-ZMB-ZSA-LCMS-2010-V1.0

PRODUCERS

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

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2026-01-10

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

ZMB-ZSA-LCMS-2010-V1.0(JANUARY 2026)

Data Dictionary

Data file	Cases	Variables
<p>Access Health - Copy</p> <p>The 2010 LCMS collected data on the health status of all persons in Zambia. The health status of a household member directly affects the welfare of the household. Information on health consultations made and health facilities visited was obtained from all persons who reported being ill two weeks prior to the survey in order to come up with indicators on incidence of illnesses, medication and health consultations costs.</p> <p>The following data were collected on the survey:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the individual had been sick or injured in the two-week period preceding the survey; • The symptoms or illnesses the individual suffered from; • Whether a person consulted health institution(s) or personnel for the illness or injury; • The amount of money spent on medication and/or consultation; • The source of medication and the amount spent; • The type of personnel or institution that attended to the person during the period of illness or injury; • If a person was admitted at an institution and for how long; • The mode of payment used to pay for services, and • Whether a person was unable to carry out normal activities due to illness or injury. 	160157	22
<p>Aggregated Expenditure PovertyHousehold - Copy</p> <p>This data set contains variables that relate to the households expenditure 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>	19398	108
<p>CHILD_HEALTH_REC_clean - Copy</p> <p>The data contains data on the nutrition and health status of children under the age of 5 years. 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. Optimal nutrition is a prerequisite for national development of any given country as well as improvement of individual welfare. Although problems related to poor nutrition affect the entire population, women and children are especially vulnerable because of their unique physiology and socio-economic characteristics. Adequate nutrition is critical to children's growth and development. The period from birth to age 2 is especially important for optimal all round and balanced growth and health development of the child. Unfortunately, this period is often marked by macro and micronutrient deficiencies that interfere with optimal growth.</p> <p>Specific issues discussed in this chapter include child nutrition based on anthropometric measurements, infant and young child feeding practices, and immunisation.</p>	12912	126
<p>COPING_STRATEGIES_REC_clean - Copy</p> <p>During the 2010 LCMS, each household on the survey was asked to indicate if it had experienced an incident that negatively affected its household welfare predisposing the household to the increased risk of poverty. The following were some of the incidents experienced by the households 12 months prior to the survey: Livestock disease, drought, lack of food/inadequate food, crop damage/crop pests, death of a bread winner, illness, family conflict, lack of financial resources/inadequate resources, job loss/no salary, change in price of agriculture products, change in price of agric. Inputs, crop damage in storage, victim of crime, house eviction, marital conflict/divorce, etc. It should be noted that various coping strategies employed by households help reveal its vulnerability to poverty.</p>	562396	23

DEVELOPMENT_ISSUES_REC_clean - Copy

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)

659160 18

HH_ACCESS_REC_clean - Copy

This data contains variables that determine the households ability to have access to facilities and social amenities. Facilities include; hospitals, market, post office, police, storage facilities etc. This chapter also includes access to clean drinking water, garbage disposal energy and sanitation. This data was compiled at national, provincial and rural/urban and stratum

160310 22

HH_AG_PROD1_REC_clean - Copy

The data contains variables that relate with agricultural production. The household reports on the agricultural activities that they are involved in such as crop production, fish farming and pastoral. Also included is the area planted, quantity harvested and quantity sold. This data is compiled at national, provincial and rural/urban and stratum.

218780 29

HH_ASSETS_REC_clean - Copy

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.

1279836 22

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.

HH_CROP_INCOME_REC_clean - Copy

The data contains variables that determine the income households received from agricultural production. However, its only applicable to households that reported being involved in agricultural production. The households are further asked to find out how much income they raised from the sale of their own agricultural products in the reference period. This was compiled at national, provincial, rural /urban and stratum

329651 17

HH_LIVESTOCK_INCOME_REC_clean

The data set contains data only applicable to households that reported being involved in livestock production. The survey further finds out the type of livestock the raised in the reference period and the income they raised from the sale of their livestock and livestock products. This was compiled at national, provincial, rural/urban and stratum

581833 18

HH_IIVESTOCK_REC_clean

The data contains data that is only applicable to households that reported being involved in livestock production. The survey further finds out the type of livestock the raised in the reference period. Variables used include; type of livestock and quantity of livestock

155080 18

POVERTY INDIVIDUALS

The data set contains data on the perception of their poverty status. Variables like poor, extremely poor, moderately poor and non-poor are collected. This was compiled at national, provincial, rural urban and stratum

102882 40