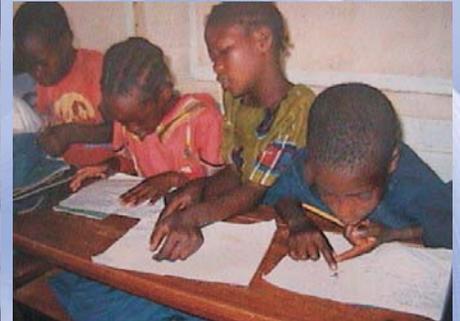
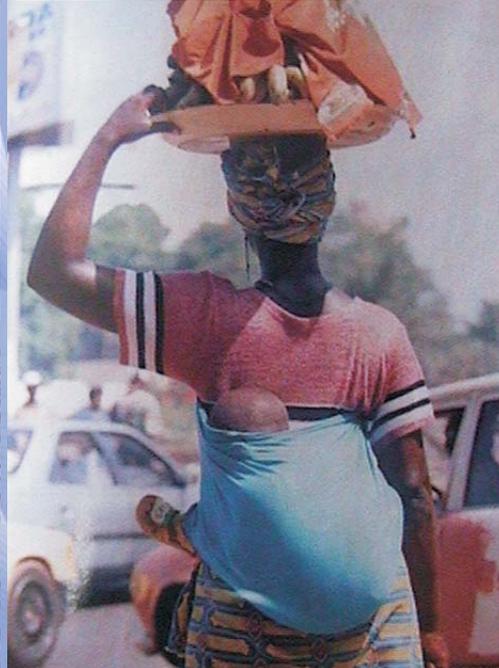




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E-mail: info@zamstats.gov.zm

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Foreword

In recent years a number of Developing countries have undergone major changes in both their political and economic systems. In order to monitor the effects of these changes on the living conditions of the population, Living Conditions Monitoring Surveys 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 realized 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 donor community to reassess various development and assistance strategies from the point of view of poverty alleviation. The reassessment culminated into the development of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) in 2001. However, the successful implementation of such policy-oriented strategies requires institutionalisation of monitoring framework both at household and community levels.

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

These are: -

- The Living Conditions Monitoring Survey I of 1996
- The Living Conditions Monitoring Survey II of 1998
- The Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III of 2002/2003
- The Living Conditions Monitoring Survey IV of 2004
- The Living Conditions Monitoring Survey V of 2006

The Living Conditions Monitoring Survey V (or Indicator Monitoring Survey) was conducted in December 2006 covering the whole country. The major objective was to provide poverty estimates, and provides a platform for comparing with previous poverty estimates derived from cross-sectional survey data. Using similar survey design to that earlier conducted in 1998, the poverty estimates from the 2006 survey are comparable to the survey of 1998. 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.

Specifically the main objectives of the LCMIV Survey are to:

- Monitor the impact of Government policies, programmes and donor support on the well being of the Zambian population
- Monitor and evaluate the implementation of some of the programmes envisaged in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)
- Monitor 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 formulation and implementation

The Living Conditions Monitoring Survey 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 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 level. A separate report on poverty is been 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 LCMSV data sets for those who wish to do further analysis.



Ms. Efreda Chulu
Director of Census and Statistics

22 February 2011

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List of Abbreviations

| | | |
|--------|---|--|
| AES | - | Adult Equivalent scale |
| BCG | - | Bacillus Calmete Guerin (Vaccination against Tuberculosis) |
| CSA | - | Census Supervisory Area |
| CSO | - | Central Statistical Office |
| CSPRO | - | Census and Survey Processing |
| DPT | - | Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus |
| FHANIS | - | Food Security, Health, Agricultural and Nutrition Information System |
| FGT | - | Foster, Greer and Thorbecke |
| GDP | - | Gross Domestic Product |
| ILO | - | International Labour Office |
| LCMS | - | Living Conditions Monitoring Survey |
| LCMB | - | Living Conditions Monitoring Branch |
| NAC | - | National AIDS Council |
| NAR | - | Net Attendance Ratio |
| PRSP | - | Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper |
| NFNC | - | National Food and Nutrition Commission |
| PIC | - | Price and Income Commission |
| PS | - | Priority Survey |
| PPS | - | Probability Proportional to Size |
| SAP | - | Structural Adjustment Programme |
| SAS | - | Statistical Analysis System |
| SEA | - | Standard Enumeration Area |
| TB | - | Tuberculosis |
| ZAMSIF | - | Zambia Social Investment Fund |

Executive Summary

Demographic Characteristics of the Population

The results from the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey V estimated that the population of Zambia was 11.7 million. The population was mainly concentrated in rural areas, 65 percent compared to 35 percent in urban areas. Copperbelt province had the largest share of population, 15 percent, and was closely followed by Eastern and Lusaka provinces with 14 percent each. The most urbanised province was Lusaka province with 85 percent of the population living in urban areas. The results showed no significant difference between the percentage of males and females with 51 and 49 percent, respectively.

The survey also showed that the national average household size was 5.1. The distribution by province showed that the household size ranged from 4.9 in Lusaka province to 5.5 in Central province.

The results showed that the age group with the highest percentage of household heads was 30-34 with 17 percent. The majority of the household heads were in the age range 25-49 with about 67 percent.

The percentage of female-headed households at national level was 22 percent. Western province had the highest percentage of female-headed households with 34 percent. The province with the lowest percentage of female-headed households was Lusaka with 19 percent.

The population distribution for the population aged 12 years and above by marital status showed that 46 percent had never been married, 45 percent were married, 2 percent separated, 3 percent divorced and 5 percent widowed.

The percentage of orphan was 17 percent. The distribution by type shows that the majority of the orphans were paternal orphans, 60 percent, 26 percent were full orphans and 14 percent were maternal orphans.

The most common cause of death reported by the households for the person who had died 12 months prior to the survey was Malaria/fever, 22.4 percent, and was followed by Diarrhoea, 12.5 percent then Tuberculosis at 8 percent.

Migration

During the 2006 LCMS V, a total of 11,711,223 persons were recorded. Of these, a total of 349,660 persons or 3 percent of the population were involved in migration.

The percentage of migrants in urban areas was slightly higher (4 percent) than that of rural areas (3 percent). Results further show that there were more migrants that were not involved in any agricultural activities (8 percent).

There has been a reduction of 1 percent in the proportion of persons who migrate, from 4 percent in 2004 to 3 percent in 2006.

The proportion of migrants was higher in Central Province (4 percent) while it was lowest in three provinces; Copperbelt, Southern and Western with 2 percent in each case.

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

Western Province had the highest proportion of persons that moved from one rural area to another (64 percent) while Lusaka Province had the least (6 percent). Urban to urban Migration was mostly recorded on the Copperbelt Province (73 percent) while Western Province had the least (7 percent).

Most people had not changed their residency 12 months prior to the survey in all cases. Whereas most of those that migrated did so because their household head had migrated (34 percent).

Education

In general, attendance levels for primary and secondary age attendance rates have improved between 2004 and 2006. 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.

There has been more involvement by private institutions in providing education; this might be the probable reason for the increase in the number of persons reporting attending school.

There was a notable increase in the net attendance rate between 2004 and 2006. The net attendance rate is a more refined measure of school attendance. It gives a percentage of persons attending the corresponding right level of school for their age. The results imply that fewer persons are attending the right level of education. The net attendance increased by 19 percentage points between 2004 and 2006 for both primary and secondary level education. The primary rate increased from 57 percent to 76 percent and the secondary rate increased from 18 percent to 37 percent.

In terms of ownership of institutions, Central government remains the main provider of education at all levels. However, as the level of education gets higher, the participation of private institutions increases. There has been a notable increase in private sector participation in the provision higher education between 2004 and 2006, from 10 and 28 percent to 34.3 and 30.6 percent for college and university level, respectively.

Health

The findings from the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS) 2006 indicated that about 9.2 percent of persons in Zambia reported an illness in the two weeks preceding the survey. In rural areas, 10.3 percent of the people reported illness while in urban areas the proportion was 7.1 percent.

There was not much difference in the proportion of persons reporting illness or injury between the males and females. 8 percent of the males and 10 percent of the females reported illness or injury in the two-week period prior to the survey.

The age group that was more prone to illness and injury was 0-4 years and 50 years and above, each recording a proportion of 17 percent.

The most common illness reported in Zambia was malaria/fever. Forty-two percent of all the persons that reported illness in the two-week period prior to the survey reported to have suffered from malaria/fever. This pattern was seen for all age groups, rural/urban and all Provinces as the majority of people suffered from malaria/fever.

The proportion of persons that reported to have consulted over the illness was 57 percent of all the persons that reported to have had an illness. Twenty-eight percent of the persons reporting illness used self-administered medicine and 15 percent did nothing about their illness.

Ill persons who visited a medical institution mostly visited government-owned institutions. The highest proportion of ill persons visited government clinics at 47 percent. This was followed by 36 percent of the ill persons visiting government hospitals.

Clinical officers attended to 49.5 percent of the persons reporting to have consulted over illness.

34.4 percent of the persons consulting over their illness or injury paid directly while 54.7 percent did not pay for consultation.

Results by personnel consulted show that the highest amount spent was paid to spiritual healers followed by medical doctors.

Economic Activity of the Population

Out of the total population 12 years and above in the country, 64 percent constitute the labour force. There is a one-percentage point decrease from the 2006 survey result of 65 percent. Of these, 43 percent were employed, 12 percent were Unemployed and 9 percent were the unpaid family workers. The remaining 36 percent who were in the Inactive population, 27 percent of them were full-time students, 6 percent were homemakers and two percent was retired or too old to work.

Of all persons aged 12 years and above residing in rural areas, 47 percent were employed, 3 percent were unemployed and 26 percent were full-time students. In urban areas, on the other hand, 37 percent were employed, 19 percent were unemployed and 28 percent were students, suggesting that high unemployment is a phenomenon more prevalent in urban than rural areas.

The labour force participation rate in Zambia was estimated at 65 percent. Among the males aged 12 years and above the labour force participation rate was higher (68 percent) by 7 percentage points than that of females. This rate is slightly higher for females in rural areas than for males, standing at 69 percent, compared to 68 percent. The high participation rate in rural areas particularly for females is attributed to subsistence farming, which is considered as the main economic activity in line with the ILO definition of economic activities.

The Labour force participation rate was exceptionally high in Eastern province at 75 percent. This was high among females at 77 as compared to males at 73. The other provinces, which had females with a higher participation rate, were Northern and Luapula provinces at 71 and 69 percent, respectively. Copperbelt province had the lowest participation rate among females with 46 percent.

Out of the 4,901,934 labour force, 14 percent were unemployed. A difference of two percentage points was observed between males and females as unemployed males constituted 13 percent while unemployed females comprised 15 percent at national level. The total number of persons in the labour force in 2004 stood at 4,345,728 suggesting that the current number of persons in the labour force (4,901,934) in 2006 has increased by about 13 percent from the 2004 total. Meanwhile, out of the 4,345,728 in 2004, 9 percent were unemployed.

Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces recorded higher unemployment rates than the other provinces both with 31 percent. Eastern and Luapula provinces recorded the lowest unemployment rates at 2 percent and 3 percent respectively.

Very high unemployment rates were observed among young persons and reduced with an increase in age. Thirty three percent of all persons in Zambia in the labour force in the age group 12 to 19 years were registered to be unemployed while 79 percent in the age group in urban areas registered to be unemployed as well. And only 15 percent in rural areas were unemployed in that age group.

The majority of persons were engaged in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries accounting for 71 percent of all employed persons. The second most popular industrial sectors of employment were the Trade wholesale and Retail distribution, and the Community, Social and Personal Services, accounting for 9 and 8 percent of all employed persons, respectively.

In rural areas 90 percent of all employed were employed persons were working in agricultural occupations, with higher female employees participation of 93 percent as against that of male employees at 87 percent. The most common occupations by males in urban areas are Trade wholesale and Retail distribution and Community, social and personal Services at 37 and 25 percent, respectively.

At national level 51 percent were self, while 30 percent were the unpaid family workers. Sex differentials indicate that 59 percent and 43 percent of male and female respectively were predominantly working as self-employed persons. And among males, 14 percent were employed in the private sector while 4 percent of females were employed in the private sector.

Among those employed in the informal sector, 69 percent were in informal agricultural sector, while 14 percent were in informal non-agricultural sector.

Generally, persons living in rural areas were more often in informal agricultural sector employment than those residing in urban areas, 87 percent as compared to 14 percent.

Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces recorded relatively higher employment rates of 24 percent and 38 percent respectively of informal non-agricultural nature while on the other hand Eastern had 5 percent, North Western and Northern provinces recorded 8 percent.

About 12 percent of the employed persons held at least one secondary job that has increased from the 1998 survey result of 9 percent. Luapula province had the largest proportion of secondary jobholders, 22 percent, followed by Western provinces with 19 percent. The commonest reason for changing jobs was that there was no profit in the job they changed from, registering 34 percent of all who changed jobs. The other common reason for changing jobs was that the job they were changing from was temporal accounting for 27 percent. Males accounted for 48 percent while females percent was so negligible.

About 6.3 percent of the inactive and unemployed persons were engaged in some income generating activities, and that this was slightly more common among females than among males.

Household Food Production

An estimated 1,551,952 households were reported to be engaged in agricultural production activities during the 2005/2006 agricultural season representing an increase of 13 percent over the 2003/2004 agricultural season. Rural-urban comparisons show that 94 percent of rural households and 21 percent of urban. Households were involved in agricultural production activities. Eastern Province had the highest number of agricultural households with 299,428, while Lusaka Province had the lowest with 58,351.

In terms of maize production at a household level, an estimated 1.1 million metric tonnes of maize were produced national wide with Eastern Province producing 249,916 metric tonnes as the highest followed by Southern Province with 180,934 metric tonnes.

About 421,553 households owned livestock. Of these, 62 percent owned cattle, 59 percent owned goats, 43 percent owned pigs and only 3 percent owned sheep. The total number of cattle reported during the LCMS V was 2,995,067 animals. Of these, rural households owned 2,794,791. An estimated number of 880,598 households reported to have owned poultry during the 2005/2006 agricultural season representing a 0.5 percent increase over to the 2003/2004 level. Of these 99 percent reported to have owned chickens. The total of chickens owned during the 2005/2006 agricultural season was 15,929,022 birds. Of these, rural households owned 11,965,024.

Household Income and Assets

The mean monthly income for a Zambian household in 2006 was K511,377. The modal income group for the country ranged from K150,001-K300,000, representing 27 percent of the population. The majority of Zambian households, or approximately 65 percent, had incomes below K450,000.

Male-headed households had higher mean monthly incomes compared to female-headed households. The mean monthly income for a male-headed household was K535,790, while the mean monthly income for female-headed households was K382,314. The modal income was also lower for the female-headed households. However, no difference was observed in terms of modal income range, which was between K150,000 and K300,000 for both male and female.

Degree holders earned six times higher than those who had not attended school at all. They were reported to have a mean monthly income of K1,818,500, compared to a mean monthly income of K288,665 for those who had not attended school. While only 15 percent of those with no education earned more than K450,000 per month, on average, 81 percent of degree holders earned more than K450,000. The modal income for those with educational levels up to Grade 9 ranged between K150,000 and K300,000. The modal income for those with educational levels exceeding Grade 9 was reported to exceed K800,000. The results shows 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. It can thus be deduced that one's educational level has a bearing on the level of income.

Analysis of households by poverty status revealed that the non-poor households had the highest mean monthly income of K779,226; the moderately poor households had a mean monthly income of K504,956 while the extremely poor households had a mean monthly income of K323,087. The modal income for the non-poor households exceeded K800,000; the modal income for the moderately poor ranged between K150,000 and K300,000; while the extremely poor households' modal income was between K50,000 and K150,000.

The average per capita household income, defined as the total household income divided by the number of persons in the household was K100,742 in 2006. The male-headed households had higher per capita income than the female-headed households.

The bottom 50 percent accounted for over a third of the income (37 percent), while the top 10 percent accounted for 16 percent of the income.

In terms of the Gini coefficient, Zambia had a coefficient of 0.60. This indicates that income is very unevenly distributed in Zambia. Income inequalities were more pronounced in urban areas than in rural areas. Urban areas reported a coefficient of 0.66, while rural areas had a coefficient of 0.54.

The major sources of household income were regular salaries (38 percent) and non-farming business (23 percent). Consumption of own produce accounted for 13 percent, while the sale of agricultural produce only accounted for 4 percent of total household income.

The majority of Zambian households (81 percent) owned a hoe. The other most commonly owned assets were residential building (70 percent); brazier or mbaula (65 percent); bed (64 percent); mattress (62percent); axe (61 percent); and radio (56 percent).

Generally, male-headed households owned a lot more of any one of the assets than female-headed households, except for ownership of residential buildings.

Household Expenditure

- **Percentage Share of Household Expenditure to Food and Non-Food**

Households in Zambia apportioned a larger percentage of their expenditure to Non food (52 percent) than to food (48 percent). Household expenditure share to food were higher among rural households (65 percent) than urban households (38 percent). For urban households the expenditure share to non-food was lower (33 percent) than among rural households (35 percent).

The 3 most important food items in Zambia in order of percentage shares are fish (11 percent), meat (10 percent) bread and cereals (8 percent). Other food items claiming a significant share of expenditure are cooking oil and sugar, with 3 percent and 4 percent respectively.

Western province based households committed the largest share of total expenditure (67 percent) to food while committing the lowest share to non-food (33 percent). Lusaka province recorded the least share of expenditure to food (35 percent) and the largest share to Non Food (65 percent).

Households in rural areas tend to spend proportionately more on food (65 percent) than do their urban counterparts (38 percent). Fish takes up the largest share of expenditures for both rural households (16 percent) and urban households (9 percent).

- **Own Produced Food**

Thirty five percent of total household expenditure in Zambia was on account of consumption of own produced food. Consumption of own produce among households in rural areas was 59 percent of total expenditure compared with 11 percent of total expenditure among urban households.

Households in Western province derived the largest percentage of their consumption expenditures (57 percent) from own produced food followed by households in Luapula and Northwestern

provinces with 54 percent each. Other households with significant percentages of value of own produced to total expenditure include households in Eastern and Southern provinces with 52 percent each. Lusaka based households recorded the lowest expenditure percent share to own produced food (8 percent).

- **Percentage Share of Household Expenditure to Non-Food**

Non-food items took up 52 percent of total household expenditure, with rural households recording a (62 percent) while rural households (35 percent).

Clothing assumed the highest portion of expenditures among households in Northwestern province (13 percent), followed by Northern province (12 percent). For most of the other households, including those in Lusaka province, clothing assumed significant shares of between 9 and 11 percent of total expenditures. The share of expenditures to clothing was lowest in Western province (3 percent).

Poverty Analysis

As at December 2006 constant prices the Cost of Basic Needs Basket (CBNB) food and non- food inclusive was K93, 872 per adult person per month. Overall, 64 percent approximately 7,480,000 of the Zambian population lived below K93, 872 for their daily needs. Additionally, 53 percent of 7,480,000 Zambians could not afford to meet the cost of basic food basket of K78, 223 per adult person per month.

In general poverty levels reduced marginally from 68 percent in 2004 to 64 person in 2006 Rural poverty increased sizeably from 78 percent in 2004 to 80 percent in 2006. On contrast, however urban poverty decreased slightly from 49 percent in 1991 to 53 percent in 2006.

Incidence of extreme poverty in rural areas declined massively from 81 percent in 1991 to 53 percent in 2006 while in urban areas there was a slight increase from 32 percent in 1991 to 34 percent in 2006.

Reduction of extreme poverty in Eastern province was considerably pronounced from 76 percent in 1991 to 57 percent in 2006.

Self-Assessed Poverty and Coping Strategies

The largest proportion of households at 50 percent perceived themselves as living in moderate poverty according to LCMS 2006. The proportion identifying themselves as living in moderate poverty has declined from 51 percent in 1996 to 43 percent in 1998. It rose to 48 percent in 2004 and again rose to 50 percent in 2006. The percentage of households defining themselves as very poor was 40 percent according to the 2006 survey and this has slightly declined from 41 percent in 1996. Most households at 47 percent that identify themselves as being very poor resided in rural areas compared with 26 percent in urban areas. In urban areas the majority of households in urban (58 percent) assessed themselves as living in moderate poverty. The most commonly cited reason for households' perceived poverty status by about one in five households was inability to afford agricultural inputs. It was the major reason especially in rural areas. The majority of households (60 percent) thought they had been in the same situation as the previous year. About one in five households thought they were better off compared with the previous year. Seventeen percent of households thought they were worse off. Only 42 percent of households could afford at least 3 meals per day. Rural households are the most disadvantaged in terms of number of meals taken per day. Asking from friends was the most commonly cited coping strategy regardless of sex of head of household and rural urban residence. Sixty four percent cited asking from friends as a main coping strategy.

Housing Characteristics

The most common type of dwelling unit in Zambia was traditional housing unit, occupied by about 66 percent of households. The rest lived in modern/conventional dwellings. Ninety percent of households in rural areas occupied traditional housing units compared with only 22 percent in urban areas. Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces were the only ones with the majority of households

occupying modern/conventional types of dwelling units with 87 percent and 64 percent of households, respectively.

The majority of households, about 79 percent occupied their own dwellings. Home ownership was higher in rural areas with 95 percent of households compared to urban areas with 48 percent. Renting of houses was most common in urban areas especially in Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces.

About half of the households nationwide had access to sources of water considered clean and safe both in wet and dry season. Treatment of water in both wet and dry seasons was only practiced by less than fifty percent with 32.2 Percent of households nationally.

The majority of households about 46 percent used Kerosene/paraffin as the major source of energy for Lighting. This was followed 20 percent of households overall that used electricity. By residence, the majority of households in rural areas, 62 percent used kerosene/paraffin for lighting compared with only 20 percent of urban households. The highest proportion of households in urban areas used electricity with 49.3 percent. Utilization of electricity for lighting by households was highest in Lusaka and Copperbelt Provinces with 51 and 44 percent, respectively.

The majority of households in Zambia reported firewood with 56 percent as the major source of cooking energy. Charcoal was used by 27 percent of the households as a source of energy for cooking.

Overall, electricity was only used by 16 percent of the households as a source of energy for cooking. Among 84 percent rural households, utilization of firewood was a very common source of cooking compared with 6 percent of the urban households. Charcoal was used by the largest percentage of urban households at 52 percent of households followed by electricity with 42 percent households.

In Zambia, about 57 percent of households used a "dug pit" to dispose of garbage, while 34 percent used "dumping" as an alternative garbage disposal method. Burning was only practiced by only 1 percent of households as a means of garbage disposal. Collection of garbage was only reported by about 7 percent of the households in Zambia. Digging pits was most common among the urban households while dumping was most common among the rural households.

More than 50 percent of the households in Zambia used the pit-latrines. The proportion of Households in rural was higher than that of urban areas with 77 and 60 percent respectively. Western Province recorded the highest percentage of households without toilet facilities at 53.4. Southern and Eastern Provinces recorded 33 and 22 percent of households without toilet facilities respectively.

More than half of the households were within a 5kilometer radius of a food market, middle basic school and upper basic school, health facility, a hammer mill and public transport. Over 50 percent of households in rural areas were at a distance of over 16 kilo meters from the post office, high school, secondary school, in-put market, police station/post and a bank. All households in urban areas were within 5 kilometers to a food market and public transport.

Child Health and Nutrition

A significant rise was recorded at national level during the LCMS V for those children who were being exclusively breastfed, 14 percent, as compared to 6 percent recorded during the LCMS – 1998.

Children in rural areas were more likely to be breastfed, 40 percent, than children in urban areas, 34 percent.

The number of children that were fed 3 or more meals in a day had increased from 62 percent in 1998 to 68 percent in 2004.

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

Luapula and Northern Province reported the highest number of Children that were fed only once or twice with 48 percent and 46 percent respectively.

For those children who were aged 12-23 months, 99.8 percent had received vaccination for tuberculosis (BCG), 97.4 percent had received the DPT vaccine, about 96 percent had received the Polio vaccine and 86.2 percent had received the measles vaccine.

Southern province reported the highest number of children that had received full vaccination, 60 percent,

Fifty (50 percent) of children aged 3-59 months were stunted (too short for their age), 20 percent were underweight (low weight for their age) and 6 percent 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.

Stunting constituted 51 percent of children who lived in households with members less than 5 as compared to 47 percent of those in households with 10 members or more.

Community Developmental Issues

Rehabilitation, tarring or resurfacing of roads was the most wanted project in the communities. It was desired by 27 percent of the households in Zambia.

Provision of mobile phone network (49 percent), improvement of radio reception (48 percent), Radio facility provided (38 percent), Television reception provided (37 percent), Television reception improved (37 percent), Rehabilitation of schools (26 percent), provision of hammer mills (23 percent) and provision or improvement of transport service (28 percent) were the most widespread developmental projects taking place in the communities.

Chapter One: OVERVIEW ON ZAMBIA

1.1. Introduction

Zambia is a landlocked sub-Saharan country sharing boundaries with Malawi, Mozambique to the east, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia to the South, Angola to the west, Democratic Republic of Congo and Tanzania to the North. The Country covers a land area of 752,612 square kilometers. It lies between 8° and 18° degrees South latitudes and longitudes 22° and 34° degrees East. About 58 percent 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

Zambia's population was first comprehensively recorded at 5.7 million in 1980. It increased to 7.8 million and 9.9 million in 1990 and 2000, respectively. The population has over the years remained young, with about 45 percent of the population below 15 years (CSO, 2000). The country's average population density is 13 persons per square kilometer, while Lusaka Province (hosting the capital city of Lusaka) has the highest average of 64 persons per sq km.

Although Zambia is endowed with many languages, derived from 73 ethnic groups, there are seven major languages that are used besides English for official purposes (such as broadcasting and dissemination of information). These are Bemba, Kaonde, Lozi, Lunda, Luvale, Nyanja and Tonga.

1.3. Politics and Administration

Politically, Zambia has undergone phases of both multi-partism 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 namely Central, Copperbelt, Eastern, Luapula, Lusaka, Northern, Northwestern, Southern and Western. These provinces are further sub-divided into 72 districts.

1.4. Developments in the Zambian Economy

Zambia's economic policy regimes can be divided into four main periods.

Free market policies (1964-1972): During this period, the Government pursued liberal economic and political policies, with little or no state controls, while placing focus on provision of infrastructure and services. High and rising copper export earnings boosted the economy's capital stock.

State Control defined the second period (1973-1984): By the mid - 1970s Zambia was largely a public sector- led economy with state controls, parastatal monopolies, and a pro-urban developmental bias. A large number of parastatals were established in mining, telecommunications, energy, finance, and agro-business. The Government actively supported industrialization by maintaining an overvalued exchange rate to promote imports of capital equipment and intermediate goods and by protecting local producers with high tariffs on finished goods. Between 1974 and 1975 the Government began subsidizing maize, a practice that continued until the early 1990's, with increasingly negative effects on the fiscal balance. The Government increased its foreign borrowing to compensate for the steep decline in the international purchasing power of copper in 1975.

Economic transition (1985-1990): This period was characterized by the introduction of unsustainable stabilization and structural adjustment policies. Significant socio-economic changes were undertaken during the period 1985-1988. As a result of political discontent in 1987, the Government abandoned earlier agreements with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank and re-imposed price controls. However, in June 1989 the Government decontrolled all consumer goods prices except the price of Maize.

Stabilization and structural adjustment (1991-2002): During this period, the Government actively pursued policies that facilitate private sector growth including price, trade, exchange rate and interest rate liberalization and more responsible fiscal and monetary policies. Agricultural output and input markets were liberalized and significant privatization and other institutional reforms were undertaken.

Despite substantial aid flows, Zambia's economic performance continued to decline, as indicated by various economic indicators. The average annual growth rate of GDP in the period 1970 to 1975 was 2.6 percent. It reduced to negative 0.9 percent in the period 1975 to 1990 and reduced further to negative 0.3 percent between 1990 and 1999. (Economic Report 2000).

1.5. Recent economic developments 2002-2006

The performance of the Zambian economy considerably improved during the period of the implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and the Transitional National Development Plan (TNDP) from 2002 to 2006. Real GDP averaged 4.8 percent per annum from an annual average of 2.2 percent in the preceding four years. The rapid expansions in mining and construction sectors were the key drivers of growth during the period. Manufacturing and Tourism also recorded strong growth, averaging 5.2 and 7.4 percent, respectively.

Table 1.1: Selected Macro-economic indicators

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006* |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|
| GDP at current prices (K' Billion) | 10,071.9 | 13,132.7 | 16,260.4 | 20,479.2 | 25,997.4 | 32,456.3 | 45,482,230 |
| GDP at constant 1994 prices (K' Billion) | 2,499.0 | 2,621.3 | 2,707.9 | 2,846.5 | 2,999.2 | 3,155.9 | 3,524.5 |
| GDP growth rate (1994=100) | 3.6 | 4.9 | 3.3 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.2 | - |
| Percentage contribution to GDP | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture, | 17.2 | 16.0 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 15.0 | 14.2 | |
| Mining | 6.4 | 7.0 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 8.4 | 8.6 | |
| Manufacturing | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 10.6 | |
| Electricity | 2.9 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | |
| Construction | 4.9 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 7.9 | 9.1 | |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade | 18.3 | 18.4 | 18.7 | 18.8 | 18.8 | 18.3 | |
| Hotels and Restaurants | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | |
| Transport and Communications | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.5 | |
| Financial Institutions and Insurance | 8.2 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.5 | |
| Real Estate and Business Services | 9.5 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 9.1 | |
| Community and personal services | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 7.5 | |
| Gross Value Added | 89.1 | 88.9 | 90.0 | 90.7 | 91.5 | 92.0 | |
| Taxes on products | 10.9 | 11.1 | 10.0 | 9.3 | 8.5 | 8.0 | |
| GDP at market prices | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Exchange rate | 3,112 | 3,611 | 4,307 | 4,734 | 4,775 | 4,463 | |
| Inflation | 30.1 | 18.7 | 26.7 | 17.2 | 17.5 | 15.9 | |
| Current account balance (% of GDP) | | | (9.1) | (9.4) | (5.5) | (3.8) | |

Overall, inflation and interest rates during the period 2002 to 2006 assumed a declining trend. As measured by the Consumer price Index (CPI), inflation declined from 26.7 percent at the end of 2002 to 8.2 percent at the end of 2006.

During the period 2004 to 2006, Zambia's external position strengthened. The current account deficit narrowed to 4.6 percent of GDP in 2005 from 6.5 percent in 2002.

In 2005, Zambia reached the completion point under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative resulting in debt forgiveness/cancellation. Additionally, Zambia also became eligible for debt relief under the G8 initiative, which proposed to cancel 100 percent of all concessional debts

owed to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the African Development Bank (ADB) and the World Bank. Following the debt relief provided as a result of the enhanced HIPC initiative, Zambia's foreign debt came down to US \$ 4 billion in 2005 from US \$ 7.1 billion at the end of 2004.

1.6. Developments in the Social Sectors

Education indicators have improved over the recent years, with increases in primary school enrolment and decline in drop-out rates. For instance, gross enrolment ratios (GER) for grades 1-9 rose from 75.1 percent in 2000 to 104.6 percent in 2005, while net enrolment ratios (NER) rose to 92.3 percent in 2005 from 68.1 percent in 2000. The completion rate increased to 72 percent in 2005 from 63.6 percent in 2000. These improvements partly reflect the introduction of free primary schooling in 2002.

Health indicators have also shown some improvement since the early 1990's. Both rural and urban infant mortality rate fell considerably between 1990 and 2000. **The 1998 sentinel surveillance revealed that the HIV and AIDS prevalence was 20 percent among pregnant women.** The Zambia Demographic and Health Survey of 2002 found the HIV and AIDS prevalence to be 16 percent. Adult HIV prevalence was high in urban areas compared to rural areas, and women are 40 percent more likely to be infected than men.

Maternal mortality worsened during the period 1996 to 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). Although still high, child mortality has shown signs of decline. Infant mortality was 123 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 and it declined to 110 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000. 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 (ZDHS 2002).

Chapter 2: 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. It had its own successes and shortcomings. Some components of the programme such as privatisation were implemented at record pace. Others such as liberalization 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 through conducting the *Social Dimensions of Adjustment Surveys* (SDAs). These surveys were called Priority Surveys I and II (PSI and PSII). PSI was conducted in 1991 while PSII was conducted in 1993. These surveys evolved into the Living Conditions Monitoring Surveys (LCMS). The Central Statistical Office 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 to 2005. This was also the period of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PSRP) 2002 to 2004. As part of the monitoring and evaluation process of these policies, the Central Statistical Office undertook the following surveys;

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

The Fifth National Development Plan (FNDP) is Zambia's main economic developmental programme for the period 2006 to 2010. FNDP is part of the longer term programme, Vision 2030, whose theme is to make Zambia into "A prosperous and middle-income nation by 2030". The theme of the FNDP is "Broad based wealth and job creation through citizenry participation and technological advancement". In December 2006, the Central Statistical Office conducted the fifth LCMS survey. The results of the LCMS V will be used to monitor the impact of the FNDP, focusing on poverty levels, welfare and the general living conditions of the Zambian population.

2.2. Objectives of the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey V (LCMS V)

Since 1991, the Central Statistical Office has been utilizing cross-sectional sample data to monitor the well-being of the Zambian population. However, in 2002/2003 a longitudinal methodology was employed to collect data. This survey was designed to collect data for a period of 12 months.

The LCMS V was intended to highlight and monitor the living conditions of the Zambian society. The survey included a set of priority indicators on poverty, welfare and living conditions which have been repeated from previous surveys.

The main objective of the 2006 LCMS V was to provide the basis for comparison of poverty estimates derived from cross-sectional survey data.

In addition, the survey provides a basis on which to: -

- Monitor the impact of government policies on the well being 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 computing indicators to meet the stated objectives, the LCMS V questionnaire included the following topics:-

- Demography and migration
- Orphan hood
- Health
- Education
- Economic Activities
- Income
- Household Expenditure
- Household Assets
- Household Amenities and Housing Conditions
- Household Access to facilities
- Self-assessed poverty and household coping strategies, and
- Household Agricultural production

2.3. Sample Design and Coverage

The LCMS V covered the entire nation on a sample basis. It covered both rural and urban areas in all the nine provinces. The survey was designed to provide data for each and every district in Zambia. A sample of 1,000 Standard Enumeration Areas (SEAs) was drawn to cover approximately 20,000 households.

2.3.1. Sample Stratification and Allocation

The sampling frame used for the LCMS V was developed from the 2000 Census of Population and Housing. The country is administratively demarcated into 9 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 CSO surveys, Wards are further divided into Census Supervisory Areas (CSA), which are further subdivided into Standard Enumeration areas (SEAs). For the purposes of this survey, 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 Square Root sample allocation method, (Leslie Kish, 1987). This approach offers a compromise between equal and proportional allocation i.e. small sized strata (Districts) are at least allocated larger samples. The allocation of the sample points to rural and urban strata was done in such a way that it was proportional to their sizes in each district.

2.3.2. Coverage

Out of the 1000 sampled SEAs, 988 were enumerated representing 98.8 percent coverage at national level. Central, Luapula, Lusaka, Northern and Western provinces all recorded 100 percent

coverage of the selected SEAs. North Western Province had the lowest coverage with only 89.3 percent of the selected number of areas covered, (see Table 2.1 below).

The household response rate was also very high with a national average of 97.8 percent of the originally selected households. At provincial level, all the provinces recorded a household response rate of above 97 percent. The highest proportion of responding households was recorded in Southern Province at 99.2 percent and the lowest was on the Copperbelt and Northern provinces with 97.1 percent.

Table 2.1: Total number of selected and covered SEAs and Household Response Rate by Province, Zambia, 2006

| Province | Selected SEAs | Covered SEAs | Percent covered SEAs (%) | Household response rate (%) |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Central | 86 | 86 | 100.0 | 97.4 |
| Copperbelt | 143 | 144 | 99.3 | 97.1 |
| Eastern | 121 | 122 | 99.2 | 98.4 |
| Luapula | 86 | 86 | 100.0 | 97.2 |
| Lusaka | 106 | 106 | 100.0 | 97.5 |
| Northern | 144 | 144 | 100.0 | 97.1 |
| North Western | 75 | 84 | 89.3 | 98.9 |
| Southern | 143 | 144 | 99.3 | 99.2 |
| Western | 84 | 84 | 100.0 | 97.6 |
| Zambia | 988 | 1000 | 98.8 | 97.8 |

Analysis by Residence shows that almost all the urban SEAs were covered with a response rate of 98.5 percent. North Western Province recorded the lowest coverage rate of SEAs with only 91.7 percent of the SEAs covered. In rural areas almost all the selected SEAs were covered. However, in North Western Province, out of the 60 rural SEAs selected, only 53 SEAs were enumerated representing 88.3 percent coverage.

In general, households in rural areas had slightly higher response rates than households in urban areas. At national level, the household response rate in rural areas was 98.5 percent compared to 97.1 percent.

The non coverage 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 to the weights was done in order to compensate for non coverage of SEAs. The household selection technique allows for systematic method of replacing non responding households.

Table 2.2: Total number of selected and covered SEAs and Household Response Rate by Residence and Province, Zambia, 2006

| Province | Rural | | | | Urban | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Selected SEAs | Covered SEAs | Percent covered SEAs (%) | Household response rate (%) | Selected SEAs | Covered SEAs | Percent covered SEAs (%) | Household response rate (%) |
| Central | 56 | 56 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 30 | 30 | 100.0 | 95.3 |
| Copperbelt | 44 | 43 | 97.7 | 97.6 | 100 | 100 | 100.0 | 97.0 |
| Eastern | 98 | 97 | 99.0 | 98.7 | 24 | 24 | 100.0 | 97.5 |
| Luapula | 64 | 64 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 22 | 22 | 100.0 | 96.4 |
| Lusaka | 28 | 28 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 78 | 78 | 100.0 | 97.2 |
| Northern | 106 | 106 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 38 | 38 | 100.0 | 96.3 |
| North Western | 60 | 53 | 88.3 | 99.6 | 24 | 22 | 91.7 | 97.8 |
| Southern | 100 | 99 | 99.0 | 99.6 | 44 | 44 | 100.0 | 98.6 |
| Western | 62 | 62 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 22 | 22 | 100.0 | 97.0 |
| Zambia | 618 | 608 | 98.4 | 98.5 | 382 | 380 | 98.5 | 97.1 |

2.3.3. Sample Selection

The LCMS V employed a two-stage stratified cluster sample design whereby during the first stage, 1000 SEAs were selected with Probability Proportional to Estimated Size (PPES). The size measure

was 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 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.

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

Where:

$\sum_i M_i$ = is the total stratum size

a = is the number of SEAs allocated to the stratum

- (ii) Calculate the cumulated size of the cluster (SEA)
- (i) Calculate the sampling numbers $R, R+I, R+2I, \dots, R+(A-1)I$, 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.

2.3.5. Selection of Households

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 stratified and listed according to their agricultural activity status. Therefore, there were four explicit strata created in each rural SEA namely, the Small Scale Stratum (SSS), the Medium Scale Stratum (MSS), the Large Scale Stratum (LSS) and the Non-agricultural Stratum (NAS). For the purposes of the LCMS V, Seven, five and three households were selected from the SSS, MSS and NAS, respectively. The large scale households were selected on a 100 percent basis. The urban SEAs were implicitly stratified into low cost, medium cost and high cost areas according to CSO's and local authority 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 fully responding households 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 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.

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 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.

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

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 households

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

N_{hi} = Total number of households listed in a SEA

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

$$W_i = \frac{1}{P_{hi}^1 \times P_{hi}^2}$$

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

2.5.2. Estimation Process

In order to correct for differential representation, all estimates generated from the LCMS V data are weighted expressions. Therefore, if y_{hij} is an observation on variable 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:

$$Y_{hT} = \sum_{i=1}^{a_h} w_{hi} \sum_{j=1}^{n_h} y_{hij}$$

Where:

Y_{hT} = the estimated total for the h^{th} stratum
 $i = 1$ to a_h : the number of selected clusters in the stratum
 $j = 1$ to n_h : the number of sample households in the stratum

The national estimate is obtained using the following estimator:

$$Y_T = \sum_{k=1}^{72} Y_{kT}$$

Where:

Y_T = the national total estimate
 $k = 1$ to 72 : the total number of strata (i.e. 72 districts).

2.6. Data Processing and Analysis

The Living Conditions Monitoring Survey V data was entered using CSPro version 3.2 software. The data was then exported to SAS Version 9 format for data cleaning, tabulation and analysis. Data entry was done from the provincial offices, whilst data cleaning and analysis was undertaken at CSO's headquarters.

Chapter 3: GENERAL CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

3.1. Introduction

The concepts and definitions used in this report conform to the standard used in household surveys.

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. Also, 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 the LCMS V, 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 (6) 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. Newly born 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 the head of the separate households were. 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 (7) main background variables, namely:

- 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 which are:

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

An urban area is one with minimum population size of 5, 000 people. The main economic activity of the population must be non-agricultural such as wage employment. In addition, 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 strata, based on type of the residential area in urban areas and based on agricultural activities in the rural areas. The urban areas were pre-classified while the rural strata were established during the listing stage. These same strata were used as explicit stratifies during the sampling process.

The presentation of results in this report uses 7 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 7 groups are mutually exclusive, and hence any given household belongs to one and only one stratum.

Socio-economic Group: All persons 12 years and above were assigned a socio-economic status. The socio-economic grouping was based on 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
- 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 5 people were employed at their work place.
- 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 less than 5 people were employed at their work place.
- 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 whose main current activity was not working or running a business, but were looking for work or means to do business or not working or running a business and not looking for work or means to do business, but available or wishing to do so.
- Inactive persons were those whose main current activity was full time student, full time home maker, retired or too old to work

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. In the case of 'socio economic group' the person was classified according to the main current economic activity and occupational code, based on information from each individual.

Even though most subsistence farming households were classified as belonging to the small-scale farming stratum, individuals from the small-scale farming stratum do not necessarily engage in subsistence farming only. They can even do some 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 the household expenditure and/or consumption. Each member of a household had the same poverty status as assigned to the household poverty status.

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

Conventions: The following conventions are adopted for this publication.

- Most percentages and proportions are expressed as whole numbers. The general rounding rules have been applied, that is, everything below 0.5 is rounded down and everything

above 0.4 is rounded up. Thus, when summing up percentages, the total will not always be 100 percent.

- Also, when obtaining total population and household figures, the numbers are rounded to the nearest 1000, again following the general rounding rules.
- Not stated and missing values are as a general rule not included in the tables, thus the total number of persons and households may vary in different tables, depending on the total number of not stated and missing cases.
- 0 (zero) means less than 0.5 percent
- - Means no observation

Chapter Four: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

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 socio-economic situation.

Furthermore, data on the demographic characteristics of the population provides background information necessary for the understanding of other aspects of the population, including economic activity. For instance, the information on all aspects of the living conditions of the population is made useful when disaggregated by demographic characteristics such as age, sex and geographical areas.

The LCMS 2006 collected data on the following demographic characteristics of the population:

- Population size, age, sex and geographical distribution
- Household size and headship
- Marital status and polygamy
- Disability
- Orphan hood
- Deaths in Households

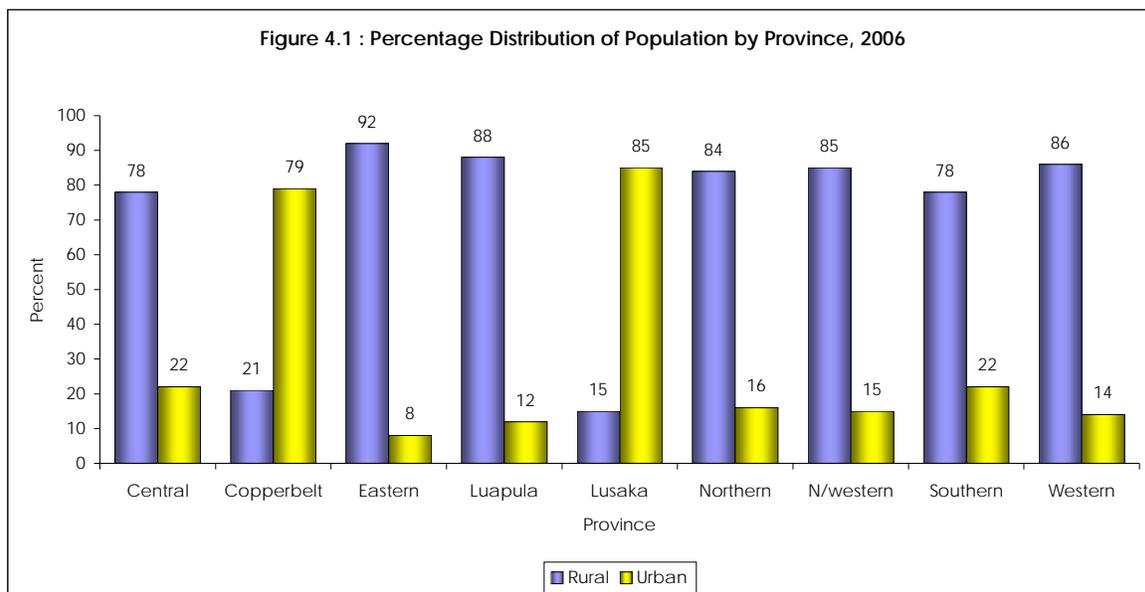
4.2. Population Size and Distribution

Table 4.1 shows the population by province and residence. The population of Zambia was estimated at 11.7 million. The highest proportion of the population was reported on the Copperbelt Province (15 percent) while the lowest proportion was in North-Western Province (6 percent).

At national level, 65 percent of the population lived in rural areas, while 35 percent lived in urban areas. Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces were the most urbanized provinces with 85 percent and 79 percent of their population living in urban areas respectively.

Table 4.1: Population Distribution by Province and Residence, Zambia, 2006

| Province | Number of Persons | Percentage Share | Rural | Percentage Share | Urban | Percentage Share |
|---------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Central | 1,221,667 | 10 | 950,056 | 78 | 271,610 | 22 |
| Copperbelt | 1,782,799 | 15 | 370,736 | 21 | 1,412,064 | 79 |
| Eastern | 1,604,257 | 14 | 1,473,253 | 92 | 131,004 | 8 |
| Luapula | 929,310 | 8 | 814,599 | 88 | 114,711 | 12 |
| Lusaka | 1,640,853 | 14 | 254,224 | 15 | 1,386,629 | 85 |
| Northern | 1,482,946 | 13 | 1,242,473 | 84 | 240,474 | 16 |
| North Western | 709,095 | 6 | 602,116 | 85 | 106,979 | 15 |
| Southern | 1,453,112 | 12 | 1,139,136 | 78 | 313,976 | 22 |
| Western | 887,183 | 8 | 765,879 | 86 | 121,304 | 14 |
| Total | 11,711,223 | 100.0 | 7,612,472 | 65 | 4,098,751 | 35 |



4.2.1. Age and Sex Distribution of the Population

Table 4.2 shows the age-sex distribution of the population in 2006. The Table shows that Zambia had a young population, with 66 percent of its population aged 0-24 years. Forty-two percent of the population was aged 0-14 years, while 24 percent was aged 15-24 years.

Table 4.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by 5 Year Age-Groups and Sex, Zambia, 2006

| Age Group | Both | Percent | Male Percent | Female Percent |
|--------------|-------------------|------------|--------------|----------------|
| 0-4 | 1,513,705 | 12 | 13 | 13 |
| 5-9 | 1,858,117 | 15 | 16 | 15 |
| 10-14 | 1,723,434 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 15-19 | 1,417,420 | 13 | 12 | 12 |
| 20-24 | 1,200,282 | 11 | 9 | 11 |
| 25-29 | 981,610 | 8 | 8 | 9 |
| 30-34 | 780,349 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 35-39 | 600,410 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 40-44 | 434,495 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 45-49 | 343,084 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 50-54 | 239,484 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 55-59 | 183,830 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 60-64 | 147,218 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 65+ | 287,773 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Total | 11,711,223 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 4.3 shows the population distribution by socio-economic strata and residence. The table shows that the small scale farming category accounted for 60 percent of the population, while the medium and large scale farming categories accounted for 2 percent and less than one percent of the population, respectively.

Twenty-eight percent of the population was in the urban low socio-economic cost category, while 4 and 3 percent were in the medium and high cost socio-economic categories, respectively.

Table 4.3: Population Distribution by Strata, Zambia, 2006

| Stratum/Residence | Number | Percent |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Rural | 7,612,472 | 65.0 |
| Small Scale | 6,980,935 | 59.6 |
| Medium Scale | 267,991 | 2.3 |
| Large Scale | 9,057 | 0.1 |
| Non-Agric | 354,489 | 3.0 |
| Urban | 4,098,751 | 35.0 |
| Low Cost | 3,294,748 | 28.1 |
| Medium Cost | 488,898 | 4.2 |
| High Cost | 315,104 | 2.7 |
| Total | 11,711,223 | 100.0 |

Table 4.4 below shows the population distribution by relationship to household head. Household heads made up 20 percent of the population, while spouses constituted 14 percent and own children 49 percent of the total population. Grand children made up 7 percent of the population, while nieces/nephews made up 4 percent.

Table 4.4: Population Distribution by Relationship to the Household Head, Zambia, 2006

| Relationship to Household Head | Number of Persons | Percent share |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Head | 2,283,211 | 19.5 |
| Spouse | 1,630,882 | 13.9 |
| Own Child | 5,743,183 | 49.0 |
| Step Child | 114,837 | 1.0 |
| Adopted Child | 11,036 | 0.1 |
| Grand Child | 806,523 | 6.9 |
| Brother/Sister | 311,505 | 2.7 |
| Cousin | 59,885 | 0.5 |
| Niece/Nephew | 429,241 | 3.7 |
| Brother/Sister-in-law | 147,367 | 1.3 |
| Parent | 42,956 | 0.4 |
| Parent-in-law | 25,606 | 0.2 |
| Other Relative | 71,388 | 0.6 |
| Maid/Nanny/House Servant | 8,861 | 0.1 |
| Non-Relative | 24,743 | 0.2 |
| Total | 11,711,223 | 100.0 |

Table 4.5 shows the population distribution by province, residence and sex. At national level, the proportion of males and females was 49 and 51 percent, respectively. A similar pattern was observed in both rural and urban areas. Within provinces, Western province recorded a higher proportion of females (53 percent) compared to other provinces.

Table 4.5: Population Distribution by Province, Residence and Sex, Zambia, 2006

| Province/Residence | | Male | Female | Total | Number of Persons |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------------|
| All Zambia | | 49 | 51 | 100 | 11,711,223 |
| Rural | | 49 | 51 | 100 | 7,612,472 |
| Urban | | 49 | 51 | 100 | 4,098,751 |
| Central | Total | 50 | 50 | 100 | 1,221,667 |
| | Rural | 50 | 50 | 100 | 950,056 |
| | Urban | 50 | 50 | 100 | 271,610 |
| Copperbelt | Total | 50 | 50 | 100 | 1,782,799 |
| | Rural | 51 | 49 | 100 | 370,736 |
| | Urban | 49 | 51 | 100 | 1,412,064 |
| Eastern | Total | 49 | 51 | 100 | 1,604,257 |
| | Rural | 50 | 50 | 100 | 1,473,253 |
| | Urban | 49 | 51 | 100 | 131,004 |
| Luapula | Total | 50 | 50 | 100 | 929,310 |
| | Rural | 50 | 50 | 100 | 814,599 |
| | Urban | 47 | 53 | 100 | 114,711 |
| Lusaka | Total | 49 | 51 | 100 | 1,640,853 |
| | Rural | 50 | 50 | 100 | 254,224 |
| | Urban | 49 | 51 | 100 | 1,386,629 |
| Northern | Total | 49 | 51 | 100 | 1,482,946 |
| | Rural | 49 | 51 | 100 | 1,242,473 |
| | Urban | 49 | 51 | 100 | 240,474 |
| North Western | Total | 48 | 52 | 100 | 709,095 |
| | Rural | 48 | 52 | 100 | 602,116 |
| | Urban | 51 | 49 | 100 | 106,979 |
| Southern | Total | 49 | 51 | 100 | 1,453,112 |
| | Rural | 49 | 51 | 100 | 1,139,136 |
| | Urban | 49 | 51 | 100 | 313,976 |
| Western | Total | 47 | 53 | 100 | 887,183 |
| | Rural | 47 | 53 | 100 | 765,879 |
| | Urban | 47 | 53 | 100 | 121,304 |

4.2.2. Household Distribution, Size and Headship

Table 4.6 below shows the distribution of household by province and residence. At the time of the survey, there were an estimated total of 2.3 million households in Zambia, of which 65 percent were in rural areas and 35 percent in urban areas.

The table also shows that Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces accounted for the highest proportion of households with 15 percent each. North-western province had the least proportion of households with only 6 percent.

Table 4.6: Distribution of Households by Province and Residence, Zambia, 2006

| Province | Number of Households | Percentage Share | Household distribution | | Total |
|---------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------|------------|
| | | | Rural | Urban | |
| Central | 225,915 | 10 | 76 | 24 | 100 |
| Copperbelt | 337,943 | 15 | 22 | 78 | 100 |
| Eastern | 320,393 | 14 | 92 | 8 | 100 |
| Luapula | 177,793 | 8 | 88 | 12 | 100 |
| Lusaka | 333,430 | 15 | 15 | 85 | 100 |
| Northern | 296,021 | 13 | 85 | 15 | 100 |
| North-western | 131,217 | 6 | 84 | 16 | 100 |
| Southern | 284,250 | 12 | 77 | 23 | 100 |
| Western | 176,250 | 8 | 88 | 12 | 100 |
| Total | 2,283,211 | 100 | 65 | 35 | 100 |

Table 4.7 shows the distribution of households by residence and strata. The table shows that 59 percent of households were in the small-scale farming rural stratum, while less than 1 percent was in the large scale farming stratum.

Within the urban socio-economic strata, 28 percent of the households were in the low cost stratum, while 2.8 percent were in the high cost stratum.

Table 4.7: Distribution of Households by Strata, Zambia, 2006

| | Stratum | Number of Households | Percentage Share |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Rural | Total | 1,483,527 | 100 |
| | Small Scale | 1,350,809 | 59.2 |
| | Medium Scale | 36,119 | 1.6 |
| | Large Scale | 1,022 | 0.0 |
| | Non-Agriculture | 95,575 | 4.2 |
| Urban | Total | 799,684 | 100.0 |
| | Low Cost | 648,994 | 28.4 |
| | Medium cost | 86,092 | 3.8 |
| | High cost | 64,598 | 2.8 |
| Total Zambia | | 2,283,211 | 100.0 |

Table 4.8 shows the distribution of households by age of household head. Less than one percent of households were headed by persons aged 19 years and below. The majority of households (69 percent) were headed by persons aged between 25-49 years. Households headed by the elderly i.e. those aged 65 years and older comprised 9 percent.

Table 4.8: Distribution of Household Heads by Age Group, Zambia, 2006

| Age Group of Household Heads | Number of Household Heads | Percentage Share |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| Below 15 | 355 | 0.0 |
| 15-19 | 8,060 | 0.4 |
| 20-24 | 141,785 | 6.2 |
| 25-29 | 331,740 | 14.5 |
| 30-34 | 383,881 | 16.8 |
| 35-39 | 339,639 | 14.9 |
| 40-44 | 263,247 | 11.5 |
| 45-49 | 216,972 | 9.5 |
| 50-54 | 167,488 | 7.3 |
| 55-59 | 127,046 | 5.6 |
| 60-64 | 98,839 | 4.3 |
| 65+ | 204,160 | 8.9 |
| All Zambia | 2,283,211 | 100.0 |

Table 4.9 shows average household size by province, residence and sex of household head. The table shows that the average household size in both rural and urban areas was 5.

Male-headed households had an average household size of 5 compared to an average household size of 4 among female-headed households.

Table 4.9: Average Household size by Province, Residence and Sex of Household Head, Zambia, 2006.

| Province | Average household | Residence | | Sex of Household Head | | Number of Households |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|----------------------|
| | | Rural | Urban | Male | Female | |
| Central | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 225,915 |
| Copperbelt | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 337,943 |
| Eastern | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 320,393 |
| Luapula | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 4.4 | 177,793 |
| Lusaka | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 333,430 |
| Northern | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 3.8 | 296,021 |
| North-western | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 4.3 | 131,217 |
| Southern | 5.1 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 4.3 | 284,250 |
| Western | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 4.2 | 176,250 |
| All Zambia | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 4.4 | 2,283,211 |

Table 4.10 shows the distribution of household heads by province, residence and sex. The results showed that only 23 percent of the households in Zambia were headed by females. Western province had the highest percentage of households headed by females (34 percent). Copperbelt and Northern provinces had the lowest proportions households headed by females with 19 percent each.

Table 4.10: Distribution of Household Heads by Province, Residence and Sex, Zambia, 2006

| Province | Percent of Household Heads | | Rural | | Urban | | Number of households |
|---------------|----------------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|----------------------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | |
| Central | 77 | 23 | 77 | 23 | 76 | 24 | 225,915 |
| Copperbelt | 81 | 19 | 80 | 20 | 81 | 19 | 337,943 |
| Eastern | 76 | 24 | 75 | 25 | 77 | 23 | 320,393 |
| Luapula | 80 | 20 | 79 | 21 | 80 | 20 | 177,793 |
| Lusaka | 76 | 24 | 77 | 23 | 76 | 24 | 333,430 |
| Northern | 81 | 19 | 82 | 18 | 79 | 21 | 296,021 |
| North-western | 77 | 23 | 75 | 25 | 81 | 19 | 131,217 |
| Southern | 78 | 22 | 78 | 22 | 77 | 23 | 284,250 |
| Western | 66 | 34 | 65 | 35 | 68 | 32 | 176,250 |
| All Zambia | 77 | 23 | 77 | 23 | 78 | 22 | 2,283,211 |

4.3. Marital Status

Information on marital status is important in the analysis of fertility levels and trends in the population. Marital dissolution through separation, divorce or widowhood has an impact on fertility, population growth and household well-fare in general.

Table 4.11 shows the percentage distribution of population aged 12 years and above by sex, age and marital status. The results show that 46 percent of the population aged 12 years and above had never been married, while 45 percent were married. Five percent were widowed while 3 percent were divorced. More women were either widowed or separated or divorced than men.

Table 4.11: Distribution of Population aged 12 years and above by Sex, Age and Marital Status, Zambia, 2006

| Sex/AGE Group | Never married | Married | Marital status | | | Total | Persons aged 12 years and above |
|-------------------|---------------|---------|----------------|----------|---------|-------|---------------------------------|
| | | | Separated | Divorced | Widowed | | |
| All Zambia | 46 | 45 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 100 | 7,606,522 |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | 51 | 45 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100 | 3,710,795 |
| Female | 40 | 44 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 100 | 3,895,727 |
| Age- group | | | | | | | |
| 12-14 | 99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 1,023,512 |
| 15-19 | 92 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 1,409,248 |
| 20-24 | 57 | 38 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 100 | 1,194,289 |
| 25-29 | 30 | 61 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 100 | 976,464 |
| 30-49 | 7 | 77 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 100 | 2,148,996 |
| 50+ | 1 | 67 | 1 | 5 | 26 | 100 | 854,013 |
| Male | | | | | | | |
| 12-14 | 100 | 0 | | | 0 | 100 | 501,823 |
| 15-19 | 98 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 697,817 |
| 20-24 | 76 | 22 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 543,893 |
| 25-29 | 41 | 55 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 100 | 467,249 |
| 30-49 | 9 | 84 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 100 | 1,072,880 |
| 50+ | 1 | 88 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 100 | 427,133 |
| Female | | | | | | | |
| 12-14 | 99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 521,689 |
| 15-19 | 85 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 711,431 |
| 20-24 | 42 | 51 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 100 | 650,396 |
| 25-29 | 20 | 67 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 100 | 509,215 |
| 30-49 | 6 | 70 | 3 | 8 | 13 | 100 | 1,076,116 |
| 50+ | 2 | 45 | 2 | 6 | 45 | 100 | 426,880 |

4.4. Orphanhood

The prevalence and levels of orphanhood is a direct impact of prevailing mortality pattern among adults in a population.

Orphans are usually classified into three categories, namely '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 usually affects the child's growth and development by increasing the risk of missing out on education opportunities, living in a home which is food insecure, suffering from anxiety and depression as well as exposure to HIV infection among other factors.

The 2006 LCMS 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, people are usually considered old enough to fend for themselves.

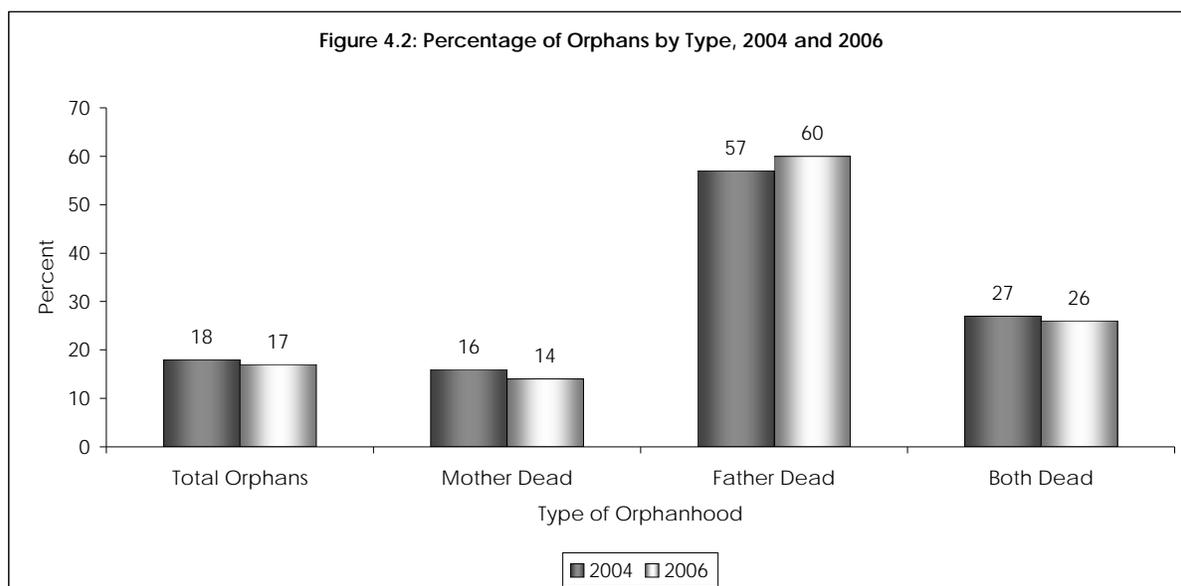
Table 4.12 shows the distribution of orphans by age, residence, strata, province and type of orphan. The table shows that orphanhood is still a major problem in Zambia as 17 percent of young people aged between 0-20 years have lost at least one parent, 26 percent are 'double orphans', 14 percent have lost a mother and 60 percent have lost a father. These results show that across all strata, the majority were paternal orphans.

The survey results show higher levels of orphanhood among children in urban areas compared to rural areas. In urban areas, 21 percent of young people aged 0-20 years have lost at least one parent compared to 16 percent of young people in rural areas.

Lusaka province had the highest prevalence of orphan-hood with 23 percent. Western province had the second highest prevalence of orphan-hood. North Western province had the lowest prevalence of orphans with 9 percent.

Table 4.12: Orphans by Type, Residence, Age Group, Stratum and Province, Zambia, 2006

| Residence/Age group/Stratum/Province | Number of Orphans | Percent of Orphans | Type of Orphans | | | Total | Persons aged 0-20 years |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------|-------------------------|
| | | | Mother Only Dead | Father Only dead | Both parents Dead | | |
| All Zambia | 1,145,052 | 17 | 14 | 60 | 26 | 100 | 6,729,364 |
| Rural | 674,523 | 15 | 15 | 60 | 24 | 100 | 4,514,869 |
| Urban | 470,529 | 21 | 13 | 59 | 28 | 100 | 2,214,495 |
| Age group | | | | | | 100 | |
| 0-5 | 96,432 | 5 | 14 | 68 | 18 | 100 | 1,831,284 |
| 6-9 | 208,622 | 14 | 16 | 62 | 22 | 100 | 1,505,715 |
| 10-14 | 357,404 | 21 | 15 | 60 | 25 | 100 | 1,706,348 |
| 15-18 | 326,621 | 28 | 14 | 57 | 29 | 100 | 1,163,601 |
| 19-20 | 155,973 | 30 | 13 | 57 | 30 | 100 | 522,416 |
| Rural | | | | | | 100 | |
| Small scale | 618,892 | 15 | 15 | 61 | 24 | 100 | 4,161,599 |
| Medium scale | 21,829 | 14 | 20 | 50 | 30 | 100 | 161,564 |
| Large scale | 729 | 14 | 16 | 71 | 12 | 100 | 5,287 |
| Non Agric | 33,073 | 18 | 10 | 57 | 33 | 100 | 186,419 |
| Urban | | | | | | 100 | |
| Low Cost | 378,464 | 21 | 12 | 60 | 27 | 100 | 1,815,403 |
| Medium Cost | 55,434 | 23 | 21 | 54 | 25 | 100 | 246,165 |
| High Cost | 36,631 | 24 | 13 | 51 | 36 | 100 | 152,927 |
| Central | 135,350 | 19 | 14 | 62 | 24 | 100 | 710,372 |
| Copperbelt | 182,730 | 19 | 16 | 56 | 27 | 100 | 971,226 |
| Eastern | 144,671 | 15 | 15 | 62 | 23 | 100 | 940,189 |
| Luapula | 78,078 | 14 | 18 | 57 | 25 | 100 | 569,217 |
| Lusaka | 196,313 | 23 | 11 | 62 | 27 | 100 | 869,733 |
| Northern | 118,550 | 14 | 10 | 60 | 30 | 100 | 877,557 |
| North-Western | 37,299 | 9 | 14 | 62 | 24 | 100 | 427,183 |
| Southern | 143,174 | 17 | 18 | 56 | 26 | 100 | 848,199 |
| Western | 108,887 | 21 | 15 | 61 | 24 | 100 | 515,688 |



4.5. Deaths in the Household

The 2006 LCMS collected information on the occurrence of deaths in the household 12 months prior to the survey. Table 4.13 shows that 11 percent of the households experienced at least one death in the reference period. Thirteen percent of the households in rural areas experienced deaths compared to 8 percent for the urban areas.

The lowest percentage of households that experienced deaths was recorded in Lusaka and Southern provinces at 7 percent each while, the highest was recorded in Luapula Province at 23 percent.

Table 4.13 also shows the percentage distribution of deceased persons by age group.

The occurrence of reported deaths was highest among individuals in the age group 30-44 years with 18 percent.

In urban areas, the highest occurrence of deaths was reported in the age group 30-44 with 28 percent, while in rural areas the highest was reported in age-group 1-4.

Table 4.13: Percent Distribution of Death within the Households in the last 12 months preceding the Survey by Age Group, Rural/Urban and Province, Zambia, 2006 LCMS

| | Age of Deceased (year) | | | | | | | | Total | Persons Who Died |
|-----------------|------------------------|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|------------------|
| | Below 1 | 1-4 | 5-14 | 15-24 | 25-29 | 30-44 | 45-64 | 65+ | | |
| All Zambia | 11 | 16 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 18 | 14 | 12 | 100 | 221,143 |
| Rural | 13 | 19 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 100 | 158,474 |
| Urban | 8 | 10 | 8 | 13 | 11 | 28 | 14 | 8 | 100 | 62,669 |
| Central | 10 | 25 | 5 | 12 | 8 | 17 | 18 | 6 | 100 | 20,611 |
| Copperbelt | 14 | 10 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 27 | 16 | 12 | 100 | 30,243 |
| Eastern | 9 | 18 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 100 | 25,473 |
| Luapula | 23 | 24 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 100 | 27,294 |
| Lusaka | 7 | 7 | 8 | 17 | 15 | 24 | 11 | 11 | 100 | 24,813 |
| Northern | 10 | 18 | 11 | 13 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 100 | 38,237 |
| North - Western | 8 | 9 | 16 | 13 | 6 | 22 | 9 | 16 | 100 | 11,123 |
| Southern | 7 | 15 | 13 | 9 | 10 | 19 | 20 | 7 | 100 | 24,704 |
| Western | 8 | 16 | 4 | 12 | 11 | 20 | 14 | 14 | 100 | 18,545 |

4.6 Cause of Deaths

The LCMS collected information on causes of deaths. Table 4.14 shows the causes of deaths by residence and sex.

Malaria/fever was the most common cause of death reported by households. At national level, 22.4 percent of households reported malaria/fever as the most common cause of death. The second most common cause of death was diarrhoea (12.5 percent), this was followed by Tuberculosis at 8 percent.

In rural areas, Malaria/fever was reported as the most common cause of death at 21.5 percent, followed by Diarrhoea with 13 percent and Coughs or chest infections with 6 percent. In urban areas, 25 percent of households reported Malaria/fever as the most common cause of death. This was followed by tuberculosis with 14 percent.

The table also shows that Malaria/fever was the most common cause of death among males and females with 23 and 21 percent, respectively. Tuberculosis and Diarrhoea were also common causes of death for both males and females.

Table 4.14: Causes of Death by Residence and Sex, Zambia, 2006

| Causes Of Death | All Zambia | Rural | Urban | Sex | |
|---|------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| | | | | Male | Female |
| Fever/Malaria | 22.4 | 21.5 | 24.5 | 23.1 | 21.5 |
| Cough/Cold /Chest Infection | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.1 |
| Tuberculosis | 8.0 | 5.8 | 13.6 | 8.3 | 7.7 |
| Asthma | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.9 |
| Bronchitis/Pneumonia/Chest Pain | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 4.3 |
| Diarrhea | 12.5 | 13.2 | 10.6 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| Vomiting | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.9 |
| Abdominal Pains/ Constipation/Stomach Upset | 6.1 | 7.1 | 3.7 | 6.3 | 6.0 |
| Liver Infection/ Side Pains | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Lack of Blood/ Anemia | 5.2 | 5.7 | 4 | 4.7 | 5.8 |
| Boils | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Skin Rash /Skin Infection | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.4 |
| Piles /Hemorrhoids | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Shingles/ Herpes zoster | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Paralysis of any kind | 0.5 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| Stroke | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Hypertension | 2.4 | 2 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 1.0 |
| Diabetes/Sugar disease | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Eye infection | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 0.8 |
| Ear infection | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 1 | 1.1 |
| Toothache/Mouth infection | 1.3 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Headache | 4.2 | 5.1 | 2 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| Measles | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| Jaundice/Yellowness | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Murdered | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| Other | 7.8 | 7.6 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 9.3 |
| Do not know | 8.3 | 9.8 | 4.7 | 7.5 | 9.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table 4.15 shows the percentage distribution of cause of death by province. The table shows that Malaria/fever was the most common cause of death reported in all the provinces. The highest percentage of deaths caused by malaria was reported in North-western Province with 33 percent. The other provinces with high percentages, above the national average of deaths caused by Malaria were Luapula, 28 percent, Central, 27 percent, Northern 24 percent and Lusaka 23 percent.

Table 4.15: Causes of Death by Province, Zambia, 2006

| Causes of Death | All Zambia | Province | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Central | Copperbelt | Eastern | Luapula | Lusaka | Northern | North western | Southern | Western |
| Fever/Malaria | 22.4 | 26.5 | 19.8 | 16.4 | 27.7 | 22.5 | 23.6 | 32.9 | 21.8 | 14.4 |
| Cough/Cold /Chest Infection | 6.2 | 7.0 | 6.1 | 5.4 | 7.5 | 6.1 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 6.7 | 9.7 |
| Tuberculosis | 8.0 | 11.7 | 10.8 | 6.9 | 4.5 | 14.7 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 6.6 | 11.5 |
| Asthma | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.7 | . | 1.0 | 5.5 |
| Bronchitis/Pneumonia/Chest Pain | 5.1 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 7.7 | 4.4 | 2.6 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 4.8 | 5.2 |
| Diarrhea | 12.5 | 15.2 | 8.5 | 6.6 | 17.8 | 11.6 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 14.7 | 15.8 |
| Vomiting | 1.0 | . | 0.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 3.2 | 1.3 | . | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| Abdominal Pains/Constipation/Stomach upset | 6.1 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 11.7 | 4.3 | 6.9 | 7.9 | 6.6 | 3.9 |
| Liver Infection/ Side Pains | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 1.2 |
| Lack of Blood/Anemia | 5.2 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 1.3 | 12.3 | . | 3.7 | 2.1 |
| Boils | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.8 | . | . | 1.0 | . | . | 1.0 |
| Skin Rash /Skin infection | 0.9 | . | 0.2 | 1.6 | 1.0 | . | 2.7 | . | 1.1 | 0.1 |
| Piles /Hemorrhoids | 0.1 | . | . | . | . | . | 0.1 | . | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Shingles/ Herpes zoster | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.9 | . | . | . | . | 1.8 | 0.0 | . |
| Paralysis of any kind | 0.5 | . | 0.3 | . | 0.1 | 2.9 | 0.3 | . | 0.2 | . |
| Stroke | 0.3 | . | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.0 | . | . | . |
| Hypertension | 2.4 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 7.4 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 0.6 |
| Diabetes/Sugar disease | 1.0 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| Eye infection | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 1.9 | . |
| Ear infection | 1.0 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 2.8 | 0.1 |
| Toothache/Mouth infection | 1.3 | . | 2.0 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 0.9 | . | 0.6 | 2.9 |
| Headache | 4.2 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 5.4 | 0.5 | 5.0 | 3.9 |
| Measles | 0.7 | 1.2 | . | 3.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 0.6 | . |
| Jaundice/Yellowness | 0.2 | . | 0.3 | . | . | . | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | . |
| Murdered | 0.7 | 0.2 | 1.1 | . | . | 0.6 | 0.3 | 5.5 | 0.2 | 1.6 |
| Other | 7.3 | 6.1 | 10.4 | 11.5 | 3.3 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 8.4 |
| Do not know | 8.3 | 11.2 | 10.2 | 8.4 | 7.6 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 13.4 | 7.3 | 10.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Chapter Five: MIGRATION

5.1. Introduction

Migration is one of the three components of population change in an area, the others being fertility and mortality. Migration can be a major component of population change at every administrative level such as districts and provinces and may affect specific age, gender and social economic groups. By definition migration is “a form of geographic or spatial movement involving a change of residence between clearly defined geographic units” (Shryock, H.S., et al 1976). Migration may thus be defined as the movement of people from place to place and across some administrative boundaries for the purpose of changing their previous place of residence.

There are two types of migration: Internal and International migration. *Internal Migration* refers to change of residence within a nation and is defined in terms of residential movements across boundaries that are often taken as the boundary or minor divisions of the province or district of a country (Kpedekpo, 1982). Movements that do not result in crossing boundaries are termed mobility. *International Migration* refers to change of residence involving crossing a national boundary. Migration arises primarily for economic reasons although other factors such as social unrest in a particular country may lead to people moving out of that country. A *migrant* is a person who changes his/her usual place of residence by crossing an administrative boundary and residing in a new area for a period of not less than six months or intends to stay in the new area for a period not less than six months.

The Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS) V data on migration is obtained from the following information: Place of residence 12 months prior to the survey, Place of residence at the time of the survey, and the duration of residence in the current place of residence.

This chapter gives the findings from the survey regarding the migration of people. The analysis of migration in this report includes proportions of persons who moved by age and reason for moving. The analysis also takes into account the direction of flow of movement, i.e. rural-rural, rural-urban, urban-rural or urban-urban migration. During the LCMS V, other than the individual persons who migrated, households which moved from one clearly defined geographical area to another were considered to have migrated. The geographical units used in this report are rural, urban, district, and province.

In this report, only internal migration has been discussed. The terms *migrants or persons who moved* and *non-migrants or persons who did not move* have been used interchangeably.

For easy presentation of survey results, the findings have been divided into two major sections: Individual Migration and Household Migration. Each of these two sections has got three parts. The first part looks at levels of migration, the second part looks at the direction or flows of migration and the third part looks at the reasons for migrating. It is worth noting that this report paid more attention on individual migration rather than household migration due to its prominence.

5.2. Individual Migration

5.2.1. Levels of Migration

The levels of migration have been discussed in relation to the residence, Province, level of involvement in agriculture (rural strata), socio-economic strata (urban), sex and age of migrants. In this regard individual migration is defined as the movement of an individual member of a household from one clearly defined geographical area to another regardless of whether the head of the household moved with that individual or not.

Table 5.1 shows the migrants and non-migrants in Zambia by residence, level of involvement in agriculture (Rural Strata), socio-economic strata (Urban) and province. During the 2006 LCMS V, the total population of Zambia was estimated at 11,711,223. Of this population, 11,697,426 stated their migration status. Of those who indicated their migration status, 349,660 persons or 3 percent migrated. Results from the same table show that the percentage of migrants in rural areas was

slightly higher than that of urban areas (3 percent and 4 percent, respectively). In rural strata, non-agriculture households had the highest percentage of migrants with 8 percent while, small scale and medium scale households had the lowest with 2 percent each. In urban strata, the high cost stratum had the highest percentage of migrants at 5 percent while medium cost had the lowest with 3 percent.

Table 5.1: Migrants and Non-Migrants 12 Months Prior to the Survey by Residence, Strata and Province, Zambia, 2006

| Characteristics | Migration Status | | | | Total | |
|----------------------|------------------|----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|------------|
| | Migrants | | Non-Migrants | | Number | Percent |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | | |
| All Zambia | 349,660 | 3 | 11,347,766 | 97 | 11,697,426 | 100 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Rural | 197,936 | 3 | 7,427,161 | 97 | 7,625,097 | 100 |
| Urban | 151,723 | 4 | 3,920,604 | 96 | 4,072,327 | 100 |
| Rural Stratum | | | | | | |
| Small Scale | 162,883 | 2 | 6,830,943 | 98 | 6,993,826 | 100 |
| Medium Scale | 5,239 | 2 | 262,731 | 98 | 267,970 | 100 |
| Large Scale | 331 | 4 | 8,726 | 96 | 9,057 | 100 |
| Non-Agriculture | 29,483 | 8 | 324,762 | 92 | 354,245 | 100 |
| Urban Stratum | | | | | | |
| Low Cost | 121,109 | 4 | 3,120,753 | 96 | 3,241,862 | 100 |
| Medium Cost | 14,510 | 3 | 474,314 | 97 | 488,824 | 100 |
| High Cost | 16,105 | 5 | 325,537 | 95 | 341,642 | 100 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Central | 50,457 | 4 | 1,171,210 | 96 | 1,221,667 | 100 |
| Copperbelt | 41,168 | 2 | 1,741,396 | 98 | 1,782,564 | 100 |
| Eastern | 48,779 | 3 | 1,555,396 | 97 | 1,604,175 | 100 |
| Luapula | 35,792 | 4 | 891,757 | 96 | 927,549 | 100 |
| Lusaka | 60,678 | 4 | 1,570,389 | 96 | 1,631,067 | 100 |
| Northern | 37,572 | 3 | 1,445,375 | 97 | 1,482,947 | 100 |
| North Western | 22,369 | 3 | 686,726 | 97 | 709,095 | 100 |
| Southern | 34,349 | 2 | 1,418,764 | 98 | 1,453,113 | 100 |
| Western | 18,496 | 2 | 866,754 | 98 | 885,250 | 100 |

Figure 5.1 shows the percentage of persons who were involved in migration by province. Central, Luapula and Lusaka Provinces recorded the highest percent of migrants at 4 percent. Copper belt, Southern and Western provinces had the lowest at 2 percent.

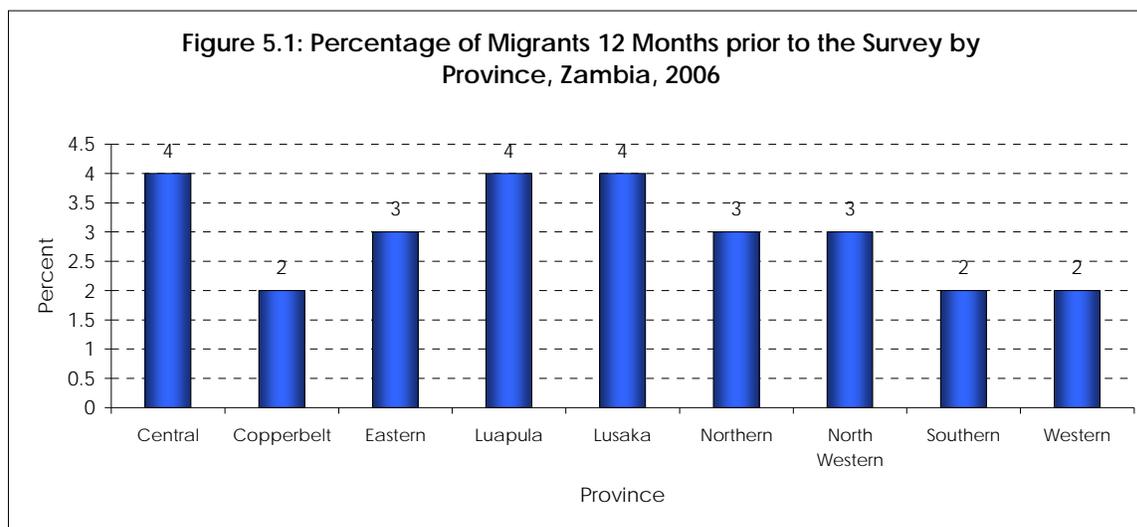
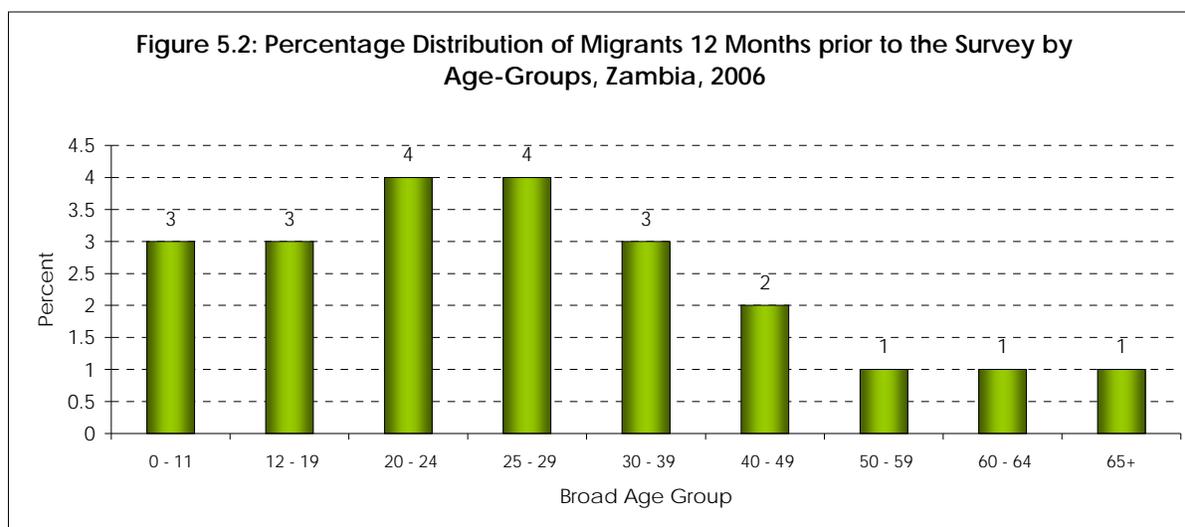


Table 5.2 and Figure 5.2 show the proportion of migrants and non-migrants during the 12 months prior to the survey by sex and age-groups in Zambia. Results from the table show that there was no difference in the proportion of males and females that were involved in migration for those in age groups 0-11 , 25-29 and 65+ for both males and females.

Table 5.2: Migrants and Non-Migrants 12 Months Prior to the Survey by Sex and Age-Group, Zambia, 2006

| Age and Sex | | Migration Status | | | | Total | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|------------|
| | | Migrants | | Non-Migrants | | | |
| | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| All Zambia | Both Sexes | 349,660 | 3 | 11,347,766 | 97 | 11,697,426 | 100 |
| 0 - 11 | Both Sexes | 119,064 | 3 | 3,944,429 | 97 | 4,063,493 | 100 |
| | Male | 60,899 | 3 | 1,968,705 | 97 | 2,029,604 | 100 |
| | Female | 58,166 | 3 | 1,975,724 | 97 | 2,033,890 | 100 |
| 12 - 19 | Both Sexes | 72,314 | 3 | 2,368,070 | 97 | 2,440,384 | 100 |
| | Male | 29,210 | 2 | 1,174,192 | 98 | 1,203,402 | 100 |
| | Female | 43,104 | 3 | 1,193,878 | 97 | 1,236,982 | 100 |
| 20 - 24 | Both Sexes | 42,493 | 4 | 1,156,203 | 96 | 1,198,696 | 100 |
| | Male | 16,470 | 3 | 529,070 | 97 | 545,540 | 100 |
| | Female | 26,023 | 4 | 627,133 | 96 | 653,156 | 100 |
| 25 - 29 | Both Sexes | 40,350 | 4 | 940,481 | 96 | 980,831 | 100 |
| | Male | 20,946 | 4 | 448,226 | 96 | 469,172 | 100 |
| | Female | 19,404 | 4 | 492,255 | 96 | 511,659 | 100 |
| 30 - 39 | Both Sexes | 47,045 | 3 | 1,332,988 | 97 | 1,380,033 | 100 |
| | Male | 24,693 | 4 | 667,230 | 96 | 691,923 | 100 |
| | Female | 22,352 | 3 | 665,759 | 97 | 688,111 | 100 |
| 40 - 49 | Both Sexes | 18,695 | 2 | 757,579 | 98 | 776,274 | 100 |
| | Male | 10,059 | 3 | 374,429 | 97 | 384,488 | 100 |
| | Female | 8,637 | 2 | 383,150 | 98 | 391,787 | 100 |
| 50 - 59 | Both Sexes | 5,050 | 1 | 417,674 | 99 | 422,724 | 100 |
| | Male | 3,772 | 2 | 213,343 | 98 | 217,115 | 100 |
| | Female | 1,278 | 1 | 204,331 | 99 | 205,609 | 100 |
| 60 - 64 | Both Sexes | 1,791 | 1 | 145,427 | 99 | 147,218 | 100 |
| | Male | 1237 | 2 | 60,157 | 98 | 61,394 | 100 |
| | Female | 553 | 1 | 85,270 | 99 | 85,823 | 100 |
| 65 + | Both Sexes | 2,857 | 1 | 284,914 | 99 | 287,771 | 100 |
| | Male | 852 | 1 | 149,675 | 99 | 150,527 | 100 |
| | Female | 2,005 | 1 | 135,239 | 99 | 137,244 | 100 |

The results further show that there more migrants in the age-group 20-29 compared to the other age groups.



5.2.2. Direction of Individual Migration

The direction or flow of migration helps planners and policy makers to come up with good planning strategies and policies. The migration flow helps to understand the pull and push factors affecting migrants. This helps in assessing the availability of resources in receiving areas and how sufficient they are to support the in-migrants.

Table 5.3 shows the percentage distribution of persons who moved by province and the direction of migration. The results indicate that there were more people who migrated from one rural area to another at 36 percent. The urban to rural migrants were the least with 13 percent.

At provincial level, Western Province had the highest percentage of rural to rural migrants (64 percent) followed by Eastern and Southern provinces both with 60 percent, while Lusaka Province had the least with 6 percent.

Rural to urban migration was common in Luapula Province with 41 percent of the migrants. This was followed by Northern Province at 31 percent and the least was Copperbelt Province with 5 percent. Urban to rural migration was common in Lusaka Province at 25 percent followed by North-western province (24 percent), while Northern Province was the least at 5 percent. Urban to urban migration was common on the Copperbelt Province with 73 percent followed by Lusaka province with 60 percent, while the least was Western province with 7 percent.

Table 5.3: Percent Distribution of Individual Migrants by Province and Direction of Migration Flow, Zambia, 2006

| Direction of Migration | Province | | | | | | | | | Total Migration | |
|------------------------|----------|------------|---------|---------|--------|----------|---------------|----------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| | Central | Copperbelt | Eastern | Luapula | Lusaka | Northern | North Western | Southern | Western | Total Migration | Number |
| Rural to rural | 44 | 7 | 60 | 38 | 6 | 43 | 24 | 60 | 64 | 36 | 124,562 |
| Rural to urban | 27 | 5 | 19 | 41 | 9 | 31 | 27 | 18 | 14 | 21 | 71,183 |
| Urban to Rural | 9 | 14 | 8 | 7 | 25 | 5 | 24 | 8 | 15 | 13 | 44,644 |
| Urban to urban | 20 | 73 | 13 | 13 | 60 | 21 | 26 | 14 | 7 | 31 | 105,728 |
| All Zambia | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 346,117 |

A comparison of the direction of migration among the three surveys 1998, 2004 and 2006 is shown in Figure 5.3. In 1998 there were more urban to urban migrants than in both 2004 and 2006 (48 percent in 1998 against 38 percent and 31 percent in 2004 and 2006, respectively). In terms of rural to rural migrants, the proportion was higher in 2006 (36 percent) compared to the other survey years (35 and 32 percent in 1998 and 2004, respectively). The urban to rural migration was the least in all the three surveys with 11 percent in 1998, 14 percent in 2004 and 13 percent in 2006.

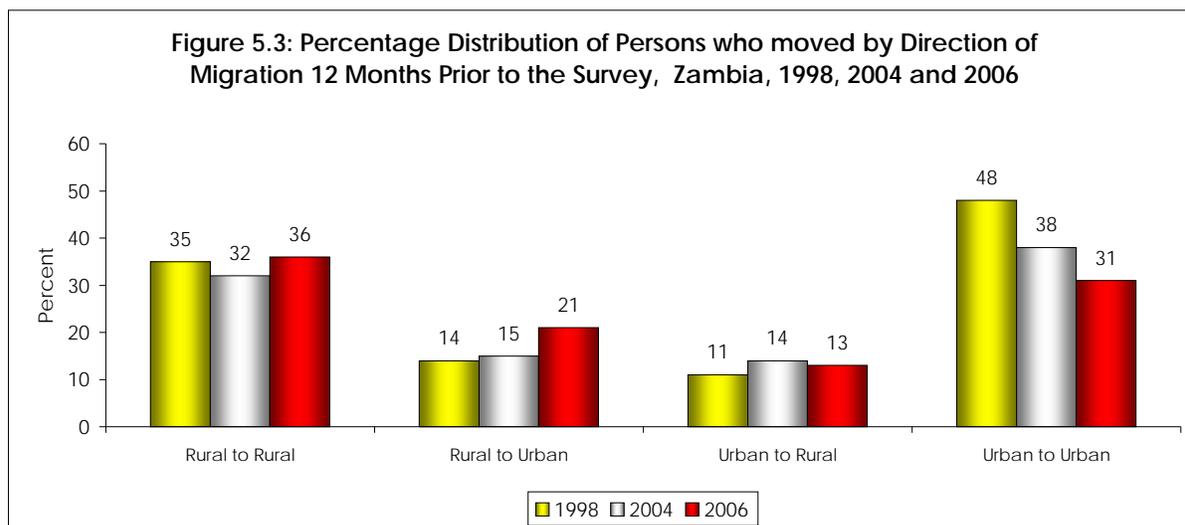


Table 5.4 shows the proportions of migrants by migration status, residence, stratum and province. The table indicates that the majority of people had not changed their place of residence 12 months prior to the survey. This was true for all categories; rural/urban, stratum and province. The second highest proportions of migrants in all cases were those that moved to a different dwelling but still remained in the same locality. Very low percentages were recorded for those that had moved to different locality but in same district, different district but same province and different province. There were less than 1 percent international migrants that were recorded in the 2006 survey.

Table 5.4: Percentages of Individual Migrants by Migration Status, Residence, Stratum and Province, Zambia, 2006

| Residence Stratum and Province | Residence in the Last 12 Months Prior to the Survey | | | | | | | Total |
|--------------------------------|---|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------|
| | Same dwelling | Different dwelling, same locality same district | Different locality/same district | Different district, same province | Different province | Different Country | Not Applicable | |
| Zambia | 86 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 100 |
| Rural | 87 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 100 |
| Urban | 83 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 100 |
| Rural Strata | | | | | | | | |
| Small Scale | 87 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 100 |
| Medium scale | 91 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100 |
| Large Scale | 88 | 7 | | | 4 | | 1 | 100 |
| Non-Agric | 78 | 13 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 100 |
| Urban Strata | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| Central | 88 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 100 |
| Copperbelt | 92 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100 |
| Eastern | 84 | 11 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 100 |
| Central | 84 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 100 |
| Luapula | 88 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| Lusaka | 80 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 100 |
| Northern | 85 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 100 |
| Northwestern | 78 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 100 |
| Southern | 88 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 100 |
| Western | 90 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100 |

5.2.3. Reasons for Migrating

People migrate for different reasons and these may vary from place to place. During the survey, members of the household who had migrated 12 months prior to the survey were asked to state the reason why they had migrated. Findings of the survey are presented in Table 5.5.

The table shows that the main reason why people had migrated was that the head of the household was transferred (25 percent). This was followed by those that had decided to resettle (18 percent) while retirement and retrenchment were the least reasons with less than 1 percent in either case. Comparing the 2006 results with the 2004 results it is observed that there has not been any change in the number of people who reported migrating owing to the transfer of the head of household (25 percent in either case). In the case of those who reported that they decided to resettle, the percentage increased from 16 percent in 2004 to 18 percent in 2006.

An analysis of reasons for migrating according to age group indicates that those in the age group 0-11 were more affected by the fact that their head of household had shifted (34 percent), while more of those aged 65 years and above migrated due to the fact that the household could not keep them (40 percent).

Table 5.5: Reasons for Individual Migration 12 Months prior to the Survey by Age Group, Zambia, 2006

| Reason For Migrating | Age Group | | | | | | | | | All Zambia |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|------------|
| | 0-11 | 12-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-39 | 40-49 | 50-59 | 60-64 | 65+ | |
| For School | 2 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 4 | 3 |
| Back From School/Studies | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| To Seek Work/Business | 1 | 2 | 7 | 17 | 5 | 10 | 18 | 3 | 0 | 5 |
| To Start Work/Business | 2 | 2 | 6 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 9 | 19 | | 6 |
| Transfer Of Head Of Household | 34 | 24 | 16 | 18 | 21 | 25 | 22 | 7 | 15 | 25 |
| The Household Could Not Keep Him | 5 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 40 | 5 |
| Death of Guardian | 5 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 4 |
| Got Married | 0 | 4 | 10 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| New Household | 3 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 3 |
| Retirement | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Retrenchment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Decided To Resettle | 17 | 17 | 18 | 15 | 22 | 21 | 16 | 24 | 4 | 18 |
| Acquired Own /Different Accommodation | 4 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Found New Agric Land | 5 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 0 | 5 |
| Other | 20 | 19 | 13 | 8 | 15 | 15 | 20 | 6 | 30 | 17 |
| All Zambia | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 5.6 shows the reasons for migrating by direction of migration. Transfer of the head of the household was the main reason cited for all the directions of migration apart from the rural to rural migration where as deciding to resettle was the most prominent reason for migrating (25 percent). Acquired own/different accommodation was reported as the main reason for migrating from one urban area to another (12 percent). Finding new agricultural land was cited more by those that moved from one rural area to another (9 percent).

Table 5.6: Persons that moved from their Usual Place of Residence 12 Months prior to the survey by Area of Origin and Reasons for Moving, Zambia, 2006

| Reasons for Migrating | Direction of Movement | | | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Rural to Rural | Rural to Urban | Urban to Rural | Urban to Urban |
| For school | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Back from school/studies | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| To seek work/business | 3 | 3 | 12 | 6 |
| To start work/business | 3 | 7 | 9 | 6 |
| Transfer of head of household | 21 | 25 | 23 | 31 |
| Previous household could not afford to keep him/her | 6 | 6 | 5 | 2 |
| Death of Parent/Guardian | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Got married | 5 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| New household | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Retirement | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Retrenchment | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Decide to resettle | 25 | 18 | 11 | 12 |
| Acquired own/different accommodation | 2 | 2 | 5 | 12 |
| Found new agricultural land | 9 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| Other | 15 | 22 | 19 | 14 |
| All Zambia | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

5.3. Household Migration

Household migration is highly influenced by the movement of the head of the household to a different residence. In order to establish the migration status of a household in this survey it was assumed that the migration of the head of the household meant that the whole household migrated.

5.3.1. Household Migration Levels

Information about the households that were involved in migration is presented in Table 5.7. Results show that a total of 2,283,211 households were recorded during the 2006 LCMS V survey. Out of these, 68,941 or 3 percent had migrated in the 12 months prior to the survey. There were slightly more households that migrated in urban areas (4 percent) as opposed to rural areas (3 percent).

In urban areas, the low cost areas had the highest percentage of households that migrated with 22 percent households that migrated. In rural areas the highest percentage of households that migrated was among the non-agricultural households with 89 percent.

At provincial level Central, Luapula and Lusaka provinces had the highest percentage of households that migrated all with 4 percent while Copperbelt and Western provinces had the least with 2 percent each.

Table 5.7: Household Movement 12 months prior to the survey by Residence, Stratum and Province, Zambia, 2006

| Residence/Stratum/ Province | Household Migration Status | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|-------------------------|-----------|------------------|------------|
| | Migrant households | | Non- Migrant households | | Total | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| All Zambia | 68,941 | 3 | 2,209,657 | 97 | 2,278,598 | 100 |
| Rural | 38,014 | 3 | 1,446,461 | 97 | 1,484,475 | 100 |
| Urban | 30,927 | 4 | 763,195 | 96 | 794,122 | 100 |
| Rural Stratum | | | | | | |
| Small Scale | 29,175 | 2 | 1,322,583 | 98 | 1,351,758 | 100 |
| Medium scale | 948 | 3 | 35,171 | 97 | 36,119 | 100 |
| Large Scale Missing | | | | | | |
| Non-Agric | 7,891 | 89 | 1,022 | 11 | 8,913 | 100 |
| Urban Stratum | | | | | | |
| Low Cost | 25,177 | 22 | 87,685 | 78 | 112,862 | 100 |
| Medium Cost | 2,359 | 0 | 611,553 | 100 | 613,912 | 100 |
| High Cost | 3,390 | 4 | 83,654 | 96 | 87,044 | 100 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Central | 9,218 | 4 | 214,883 | 96 | 224,101 | 100 |
| Copperbelt | 7,801 | 2 | 330,092 | 98 | 337,893 | 100 |
| Eastern | 9,528 | 3 | 310,808 | 97 | 320,336 | 100 |
| Luapula | 6,756 | 4 | 171,037 | 96 | 177,793 | 100 |
| Lusaka | 12,521 | 4 | 318,766 | 96 | 331,287 | 100 |
| Northern | 7,713 | 3 | 288,308 | 97 | 296,021 | 100 |
| Northwestern | 4,209 | 3 | 126,858 | 97 | 131,067 | 100 |
| Southern | 7,680 | 3 | 276,522 | 97 | 284,202 | 100 |
| Western | 3,516 | 2 | 172,382 | 98 | 175,898 | 100 |

5.3.2. Direction of Household Migration

Table 5.8 shows the percentage distribution of households that moved by province and the direction of migration.

At provincial level, Eastern Province had the highest percentage of rural to rural migrants (57 percent) followed by Western (51 percent) and Southern provinces (50 percent), while Copperbelt Province had the least with 5 percent.

Rural to urban migration was common in Luapula Province with 44 percent of the migrants. This was followed by Northern Province with 34 percent and the least was Copperbelt Province with 7 percent. Urban to rural migration was common in Northwestern with 25 percent followed by Lusaka province (18 percent), while Northern Province was the least with 6 percent. Urban to urban migration was common on the Copperbelt Province with 77 percent followed by Lusaka province with 68 percent, while the least was Western province with 10 percent.

Table 5.8: Percent Distribution of Household Migrants by Province and Direction of Migration Flow, Zambia, 2006

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

Table 5.9 shows a trend (1998-2006) in household migration by age group of the household head. The table shows that there were no major differences in terms of household migration according to the age group of the households head. However, over the years there has been a decline in household migration from 1998 to 2006. Noticeable decline were observed in the age group 20-24 with a reduction of 4 percent between the years 1998 and 2006.

Table 5.9: Household migration by sex and age of the Head of the Household, Zambia, 2006

| Age Group of Head of Household | 1998 | | 2004 | | 2006 | |
|--------------------------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|------------|
| | Number of Households that have Migrated | Proportion | Number of Households that have Migrated | Proportion | Number of Households that have Migrated | Proportion |
| All Zambia | 73,000 | 5 | 88,288 | 4 | 68,941 | 3 |
| 0 - 11 | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 12 - 19 | 800 | 8 | 677 | 8 | 1,003 | - |
| 20 - 24 | 12,000 | 10 | 9,141 | 7 | 7,886 | 6 |
| 25 - 29 | 20,000 | 7 | 23,437 | 8 | 15,901 | 5 |
| 30 - 39 | 28,000 | 5 | 31,748 | 5 | 26,989 | 4 |
| 40 - 49 | 16,000 | 4 | 12,339 | 3 | 10,798 | 2 |
| 50 - 59 | 5,000 | 2 | 7,713 | 3 | 4,144 | 1 |
| 60 - 64 | 3,000 | 3 | 1,351 | 2 | 1,326 | 1 |
| 65+ | 2,000 | 1 | 1,882 | 1 | 895 | 0 |

Chapter Six: EDUCATION CHARACTERISTICS

6.1. Introduction

Education is a key determinant of the lifestyle and general status of the population. 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.

This section presents data on education characteristics collected in the survey. Emphasis was placed on collecting data on formal education. Formal education in Zambia is based on a three-tier system: primary education consisting of 7 years, junior secondary school consisting of 2 years, and senior secondary school consisting of 3 years. Upon completion of secondary school someone 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 member of the household aged 5 years and above on the following:

- Whether one has ever attended school
- Whether one is currently attending school or not
- Grade attended last year
- Highest grade attended
- If not attending school, main reason for leaving or never attending school

6.2. School Attendance

The school attendance rate was based on the number of persons who reported attending school at the time of the survey. The attendance rate is computed as a proportion of individuals in the specified age groups as defined below.

The legal age for a child to start school in Zambia is seven years. The age groups for which the attendance rate was computed were selected to correspond with the three-tier system. However primary education is divided into lower and upper primary levels.

- Lower primary grades 1,2,3 and 4 correspond to pupils of ages 7 to 10 years
- Upper primary grades 5,6 and 7 correspond to pupils of ages 11 to 13 years
- Junior secondary grades 8 and 9 correspond to pupils of ages 14 to 15 years
- Senior secondary grades 10,11 and 12 correspond to pupils of ages 16 to 18 years
- Higher institutions of learning correspond to persons of ages 19 to 22 years

It should be noted that though the age groups used may correspond with respective education levels (Lower primary, upper primary, junior secondary, senior secondary and higher), because of age mismatches the attendance rates might not necessarily have represented that of appropriate grades.

Table 6.1 shows attendance rates by age group and stratum. Results show that 19 percent of children aged 5 and 6 years were attending school. Seventy percent of children of lower primary school age (7 to 10 years) and 90 percent of upper primary school age (11 to 13 years) were attending school.

For individuals whose ages correspond to lower and upper primary school, the attendance rates for females were higher (71 and 91 percent) than those of males (69 and 88 percent). On the other hand, there were more males than females aged 14 years and above attending higher levels of education. School attendance was consistently lower in rural than urban areas for all age groups. Sixty seven percent and 83 percent of individuals of lower and upper primary schools age were attending school in rural areas respectively, as compared to 84 percent and 93 percent in urban areas.

School attendance rates among individuals of primary school age were marginally higher for female individuals (71 and 91 percent) compared to male individuals (69 and 88 percent) for lower and upper primary school age individuals, respectively.

Analysis by sex shows that the attendance rate was high for males of secondary school age attending secondary school than females.

Table 6.1: School Attendance Rate by Sex, Age Group and Place of Residence, Zambia, 2006

| | | Age-Group | | | | | | | | Persons aged between 5 and 22 yrs |
|------------------|--------------|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | 5-6 years | 7-10 years | 11-13 years | 7-13 years | 14-15 years | 16-18 years | 14-18 years | 19-22 years | |
| All Children | Total | 19 | 70 | 90 | 78 | 85 | 65 | 74 | 25 | 50,938 |
| Sex | Male | 19 | 69 | 88 | 77 | 86 | 73 | 79 | 36 | 24,953 |
| | Female | 19 | 71 | 91 | 79 | 84 | 57 | 69 | 15 | 25,985 |
| Residence | Total | 14 | 67 | 89 | 75 | 84 | 64 | 73 | 24 | 24,940 |
| | Male | 14 | 66 | 87 | 74 | 85 | 73 | 78 | 36 | 12,424 |
| | Female | 14 | 67 | 90 | 76 | 83 | 55 | 68 | 14 | 12,516 |
| Urban | Total | 42 | 84 | 93 | 88 | 89 | 68 | 77 | 26 | 25,998 |
| | Male | 43 | 83 | 92 | 87 | 89 | 74 | 81 | 36 | 12,529 |
| | Female | 42 | 86 | 94 | 89 | 89 | 63 | 75 | 19 | 13,469 |
| Stratum | Total | 14 | 66 | 89 | 75 | 84 | 65 | 73 | 25 | 18,499 |
| | Male | 14 | 66 | 88 | 74 | 84 | 73 | 78 | 37 | 9,212 |
| | Female | 13 | 67 | 90 | 76 | 83 | 56 | 68 | 14 | 9,287 |
| Medium Scale | Total | 15 | 78 | 91 | 84 | 92 | 58 | 74 | 28 | 4,163 |
| | Male | 13 | 77 | 93 | 83 | 98 | 79 | 90 | 45 | 2,201 |
| | Female | 18 | 79 | 90 | 84 | 84 | 44 | 59 | 13 | 1,962 |
| Large Scale | Total | 47 | 80 | 90 | 84 | 78 | 55 | 66 | 10 | 185 |
| | Male | 22 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 71 | 81 | 16 | 93 |
| | Female | 68 | 63 | 84 | 73 | 69 | 38 | 55 | 6 | 92 |
| Non Agric | Total | 20 | 72 | 84 | 76 | 85 | 53 | 68 | 10 | 2,093 |
| | Male | 15 | 72 | 78 | 74 | 95 | 68 | 81 | 16 | 918 |
| | Female | 23 | 73 | 92 | 79 | 75 | 40 | 56 | 6 | 1,175 |
| Low Cost | Total | 38 | 83 | 92 | 87 | 88 | 66 | 76 | 25 | 16,982 |
| | Male | 39 | 81 | 92 | 86 | 87 | 71 | 78 | 34 | 8,179 |
| | Female | 38 | 84 | 93 | 88 | 88 | 62 | 74 | 18 | 8,803 |
| Medium Cost | Total | 78 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 97 | 79 | 87 | 28 | 5,288 |
| | Male | 79 | 95 | 92 | 94 | 99 | 90 | 94 | 40 | 2,563 |
| | Female | 78 | 97 | 99 | 98 | 96 | 70 | 80 | 17 | 2,725 |
| High Cost | Total | 72 | 96 | 97 | 96 | 95 | 75 | 82 | 40 | 3,728 |
| | Male | 70 | 96 | 94 | 96 | 93 | 78 | 84 | 41 | 1,787 |
| | Female | 75 | 96 | 99 | 97 | 97 | 72 | 81 | 39 | 1,941 |

Table 6.2 shows the school attendance rates in the provinces. School attendance rates were highest in Copperbelt province with 89 percent for the 7-13 years age group, followed by Lusaka (87 percent), Southern (81 percent) and North-Western Province 78 percent children of primary school age attending school. Eastern province had the lowest attendance rate of 67 percent for both Primary and Secondary school age group.

Table 6.2: School Attendance Rate by Sex, Age Group and Province, Zambia 2006

| | | Age-group | | | | | | | Persons aged between 5 and 22 years | |
|---------------|---------|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| | | 5-6 years | 7-10 years | 11-13 years | 7-13 years | 14-15 years | 16-18 years | 14-18 years | | 19-22 years |
| All Children | | 19 | 70 | 90 | 78 | 85 | 65 | 74 | 25 | 50,938 |
| Sex | Boys | 19 | 69 | 88 | 77 | 86 | 73 | 79 | 36 | 24,953 |
| | Girls | 19 | 71 | 91 | 79 | 84 | 57 | 69 | 15 | 25,985 |
| Province | Total | 17 | 73 | 93 | 81 | 88 | 68 | 77 | 27 | 4,456 |
| | Central | 17 | 75 | 92 | 81 | 85 | 70 | 77 | 33 | 2,252 |
| Copper belt | Boys | 18 | 72 | 94 | 81 | 90 | 66 | 77 | 21 | 2,204 |
| | Girls | 42 | 85 | 96 | 89 | 90 | 70 | 79 | 28 | 8,490 |
| Eastern | Boy | 44 | 89 | 95 | 91 | 89 | 77 | 82 | 37 | 4,149 |
| | Girl | 41 | 81 | 96 | 87 | 91 | 64 | 76 | 20 | 4,341 |
| Luapula | Total | 16 | 60 | 83 | 67 | 74 | 58 | 65 | 24 | 5,169 |
| | Boy | 21 | 53 | 82 | 65 | 75 | 71 | 73 | 33 | 2,597 |
| Lusaka | Girl | 10 | 59 | 84 | 69 | 73 | 46 | 57 | 17 | 2,572 |
| | Total | 16 | 60 | 92 | 73 | 92 | 74 | 82 | 26 | 3,936 |
| Northern | Boy | 16 | 59 | 92 | 72 | 96 | 79 | 86 | 49 | 1,935 |
| | Girl | 15 | 60 | 92 | 73 | 89 | 67 | 79 | 7 | 2,001 |
| North-Western | Total | 37 | 84 | 92 | 87 | 87 | 59 | 71 | 25 | 5,867 |
| | Boy | 37 | 83 | 91 | 86 | 87 | 64 | 74 | 32 | 2,830 |
| Southern | Girl | 36 | 85 | 92 | 88 | 86 | 55 | 69 | 18 | 3,037 |
| | Total | 7 | 67 | 87 | 75 | 84 | 59 | 72 | 19 | 6,966 |
| Western | Boy | 8 | 64 | 86 | 72 | 88 | 75 | 81 | 32 | 3,381 |
| | Girl | 6 | 71 | 88 | 77 | 81 | 44 | 64 | 7 | 3,585 |
| North-Western | Total | 22 | 71 | 90 | 78 | 85 | 72 | 79 | 33 | 3,663 |
| | Boy | 16 | 68 | 91 | 76 | 90 | 80 | 85 | 44 | 1,812 |
| Southern | Girl | 28 | 74 | 88 | 80 | 83 | 66 | 74 | 22 | 1,851 |
| | Total | 13 | 75 | 91 | 81 | 87 | 68 | 77 | 24 | 8,513 |
| Western | Boy | 12 | 73 | 88 | 79 | 90 | 78 | 84 | 40 | 4,095 |
| | Girl | 15 | 76 | 95 | 82 | 84 | 59 | 70 | 11 | 4,418 |
| Western | Total | 11 | 67 | 85 | 74 | 79 | 62 | 69 | 19 | 3,878 |
| | Boy | 10 | 67 | 80 | 72 | 79 | 73 | 75 | 28 | 1,902 |
| Western | Girl | 12 | 67 | 89 | 76 | 78 | 48 | 61 | 13 | 1,976 |

School attendance by poverty status is shown in table 6.3. Results show that attendance rates were more likely to be higher for children from moderately poor or not poor families. Attendance rates increased with improving poverty status for all the school age groups. Persons who are extremely poor had the lowest rates followed by the moderately poor and the non poor. The highest rates were among the non poor.

Table 6.3: School Attendance Rate by Sex, Age Group and Poverty Status, Zambia, 2006

| | | Age-group | | | | | | Persons aged between 5-22 yrs |
|-----------------|-------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| | | 5-6 yrs | 7-10 yrs | 11-13 yrs | 14-15 yrs | 16-18 yrs | 18-22 yrs | |
| All Children | | 19 | 70 | 90 | 85 | 65 | 25 | 50,938 |
| Sex | Boys | 19 | 69 | 88 | 86 | 73 | 36 | 24,953 |
| | Girls | 19 | 71 | 91 | 84 | 57 | 15 | 25,985 |
| Extremely Poor | Total | 11 | 63 | 87 | 82 | 64 | 23 | 22,219 |
| | Boys | 11 | 61 | 85 | 85 | 70 | 34 | 11,251 |
| Moderately Poor | Girls | 11 | 66 | 88 | 79 | 56 | 13 | 10,968 |
| | Total | 22 | 77 | 91 | 84 | 65 | 26 | 7,165 |
| Not Poor | Boys | 20 | 75 | 89 | 83 | 74 | 37 | 3,526 |
| | Girls | 23 | 79 | 93 | 86 | 57 | 17 | 3,639 |
| Not Poor | Total | 35 | 83 | 96 | 90 | 68 | 26 | 21,498 |
| | Boys | 36 | 86 | 95 | 88 | 80 | 38 | 10,152 |
| Not Poor | Girls | 34 | 80 | 96 | 92 | 58 | 17 | 11,346 |

6.3. Gross Attendance Rates

The gross attendance rate is calculated as attendance at a given education level or grade as a percentage of the population whose ages corresponds to that level.

The enumerator includes pupils, regardless of age, implying that it is possible to have gross level attendance rates which are greater than 100. The gross attendance rates of more than 100 percent show the existence of under and over age school attendance.

Table 6.4 shows the gross attendance rates by sex and residence. At national level the gross attendance rates were 100 percent and 54 percent for primary and secondary level, respectively.

Comparison by sex shows that the gross attendance rates are consistently higher for males than females at all levels.

There were rural-urban differences in gross attendance rates. Gross attendance rates at primary level were higher in rural than urban areas, 101 percent compared to 99 percent. This may be an indication of over age school attendance in rural areas. At secondary level gross attendance rates are higher in urban than rural areas.

Within the rural areas the gross attendance rate at primary level was higher among children in the medium scale agricultural households at 117 percent. At secondary level the gross attendance rate was higher among children in the large-scale households at 58 percent. In urban areas there was little variation between low cost and medium cost households in terms of the primary gross attendance rate. Similarly at secondary level there was little variation between medium cost and high cost households in terms of the gross attendance rate.

Table 6.4: Gross Attendance Rate by sex, Grade and residence, Zambia, 2006

| | | Grade 1-4 | Grade 5-7 | Grade 1-7 | Grade 8-9 | Grade 1-9 | Grade 10-12 | Grade 8-12 | Persons age 5-22yrs |
|--------------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|---------------------|
| All Children | Total | 96 | 106 | 100 | 77 | 95 | 37 | 54 | 5,114,668 |
| | Male | 97 | 109 | 101 | 84 | 98 | 41 | 60 | 2,501,482 |
| | Female | 94 | 104 | 98 | 71 | 92 | 32 | 50 | 2,613,186 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | Total | 100 | 104 | 101 | 64 | 94 | 21 | 41 | 3,323,286 |
| | Male | 102 | 106 | 103 | 73 | 97 | 25 | 46 | 1,649,706 |
| | Female | 98 | 101 | 99 | 56 | 90 | 18 | 35 | 1,673,580 |
| Urban | Total | 97 | 111 | 97 | 101 | 98 | 62 | 79 | 1,791,382 |
| | Male | 86 | 113 | 97 | 106 | 99 | 69 | 85 | 851,776 |
| | Female | 88 | 109 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 56 | 74 | 939,606 |
| Stratum | | | | | | | | | |
| Small Scale | Total | 100 | 104 | 101 | 63 | 93 | 101 | 40 | 3,046,191 |
| | Boys | 101 | 106 | 103 | 72 | 97 | 103 | 45 | 1,516,824 |
| | Girls | 98 | 101 | 99 | 54 | 90 | 99 | 34 | 1,529,367 |
| Medium Scale | Total | 110 | 127 | 117 | 80 | 108 | 117 | 53 | 130,823 |
| | Boys | 114 | 131 | 121 | 87 | 113 | 121 | 58 | 67,612 |
| | Girls | 105 | 123 | 112 | 73 | 102 | 112 | 48 | 63,211 |
| Large Scale | Total | 117 | 102 | 111 | 73 | 102 | 111 | 58 | 4,692 |
| | Boys | 120 | 149 | 130 | 57 | 115 | 130 | 53 | 2,178 |
| | Girls | 114 | 69 | 93 | 84 | 90 | 93 | 63 | 2,514 |
| Non Agric | Total | 92 | 86 | 90 | 75 | 86 | 90 | 45 | 141,580 |
| | Boys | 93 | 87 | 91 | 83 | 89 | 91 | 57 | 63,092 |
| | Girls | 91 | 86 | 89 | 67 | 84 | 89 | 36 | 78,488 |
| Low Cost | Total | 88 | 111 | 97 | 96 | 97 | 97 | 73 | 1,431,309 |
| | Boys | 87 | 113 | 98 | 101 | 98 | 98 | 78 | 678,384 |
| | Girls | 89 | 109 | 97 | 91 | 96 | 97 | 68 | 752,925 |
| Medium Cost | Total | 89 | 105 | 97 | 126 | 104 | 97 | 101 | 221,076 |
| | Boys | 89 | 104 | 96 | 131 | 105 | 96 | 110 | 106,184 |
| | Girls | 90 | 105 | 97 | 121 | 103 | 97 | 93 | 114,892 |
| High Cost | Total | 72 | 116 | 91 | 121 | 98 | 91 | 102 | 138,997 |
| | Boys | 72 | 123 | 93 | 110 | 97 | 93 | 103 | 67,208 |
| | Girls | 72 | 110 | 89 | 131 | 100 | 89 | 101 | 71,789 |

Table 6.6 shows the gross attendance rates by province. Gross primary attendance was high in North Western province, with a rate of 107 percent, followed by southern province with 104 percent. Gross secondary attendance was highest for Copperbelt province at 78 percent, followed by Lusaka with 71 percent. Eastern province had the lowest gross attendance rates for both primary and secondary level at 87 and 37 percent, respectively.

Table 6.5: Gross Attendance Rate by Sex, Grade and Province, Zambia, 2006

| | | Grade 1-4 | Grade 5-7 | Grade 1-7 | Grade 8-9 | Grade 1-9 | Grade 10-12 | Grade 8-12 | Persons age 5-22yrs |
|---------------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|---------------------|
| All Children | | 96 | 106 | 100 | 77 | 95 | 37 | 54 | 5,114,668 |
| Sex | Male | 97 | 109 | 101 | 84 | 98 | 41 | 60 | 2,501,482 |
| | Female | 94 | 104 | 98 | 71 | 92 | 32 | 50 | 2,613,186 |
| Province | Total | 98 | 113 | 98 | 81 | 99 | 32 | 50 | 542,040 |
| | Boys | 98 | 116 | 105 | 84 | 101 | 30 | 54 | 274,646 |
| | Girls | 98 | 111 | 103 | 77 | 97 | 33 | 52 | 267,394 |
| Copper belt | Total | 89 | 115 | 100 | 103 | 101 | 58 | 78 | 787,835 |
| | Boy | 92 | 118 | 103 | 105 | 104 | 62 | 80 | 385,585 |
| | Girl | 85 | 112 | 97 | 100 | 98 | 55 | 75 | 402,250 |
| Eastern | Total | 89 | 82 | 87 | 57 | 81 | 21 | 37 | 659,137 |
| | Boy | 90 | 81 | 86 | 62 | 82 | 25 | 42 | 335,171 |
| | Girl | 88 | 84 | 87 | 51 | 80 | 17 | 32 | 323,966 |
| Luapula | Total | 108 | 93 | 102 | 71 | 96 | 20 | 44 | 386,773 |
| | Boy | 109 | 104 | 107 | 85 | 103 | 23 | 49 | 191,180 |
| | Girl | 107 | 83 | 97 | 58 | 89 | 18 | 38 | 195,593 |
| Lusaka | Total | 87 | 108 | 96 | 93 | 95 | 55 | 71 | 697,493 |
| | Boy | 84 | 108 | 94 | 101 | 95 | 62 | 78 | 327,941 |
| | Girl | 90 | 108 | 98 | 86 | 95 | 48 | 65 | 369,552 |
| Northern | Total | 102 | 105 | 103 | 56 | 93 | 29 | 41 | 643,561 |
| | Boy | 104 | 104 | 104 | 66 | 96 | 41 | 52 | 308,163 |
| | Girl | 100 | 105 | 102 | 47 | 89 | 17 | 31 | 335,398 |
| North-Western | Total | 98 | 122 | 107 | 76 | 100 | 33 | 53 | 299,715 |
| | Boy | 95 | 128 | 107 | 89 | 103 | 38 | 60 | 144,450 |
| | Girl | 102 | 116 | 107 | 67 | 98 | 29 | 47 | 155,265 |
| Southern | Total | 97 | 117 | 104 | 81 | 100 | 32 | 53 | 717,428 |
| | Boy | 100 | 121 | 108 | 88 | 104 | 38 | 60 | 346,992 |
| | Girl | 95 | 112 | 101 | 74 | 96 | 27 | 47 | 370,436 |
| Western | Total | 101 | 104 | 102 | 66 | 95 | 26 | 42 | 380,686 |
| | Boy | 106 | 108 | 106 | 75 | 100 | 26 | 45 | 187,354 |
| | Girl | 97 | 101 | 98 | 57 | 90 | 26 | 39 | 193,332 |

Gross attendance rates by grade and poverty status is shown in table 6.7. Results show that gross primary attendance is higher among the moderately poor with 103 percent, than with the extremely poor and non poor. At secondary level the gross attendance rate were highest among the non poor at 80 percent, followed by the moderately poor with 58 percent.

Table 6.6: Gross Attendance Rate by Grade, Sex and Poverty Status, Zambia, 2006

| | | Grade 1-4 | Grade 5-7 | Grade 1-7 | Grade 8-9 | Grade 1-9 | Grade 10-12 | Grade 8-12 | Persons aged 5-22 yrs |
|-----------------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|-----------------------|
| All children | | 96 | 106 | 100 | 77 | 95 | 37 | 55 | 5,108,854 |
| Sex | Male | 97 | 109 | 101 | 85 | 98 | 41 | 60 | 2,499,090 |
| | Female | 94 | 104 | 98 | 71 | 92 | 32 | 37 | 2,609,764 |
| Extremely poor | Total | 99 | 100 | 99 | 58 | 91 | 19 | 50 | 2,690,535 |
| | Male | 100 | 104 | 102 | 65 | 94 | 22 | 41 | 1,359,529 |
| | Female | 97 | 97 | 97 | 52 | 88 | 16 | 33 | 1,331,006 |
| Moderately poor | Total | 97 | 113 | 103 | 86 | 99 | 36 | 58 | 707,550 |
| | Male | 95 | 115 | 102 | 104 | 103 | 38 | 66 | 348,370 |
| | Female | 100 | 111 | 104 | 71 | 96 | 33 | 50 | 359,180 |
| Not Poor | Total | 89 | 114 | 99 | 106 | 101 | 61 | 80 | 1,710,769 |
| | Male | 90 | 115 | 100 | 114 | 103 | 72 | 89 | 791,191 |
| | Female | 87 | 113 | 98 | 100 | 98 | 52 | 72 | 919,578 |

6.4. Net Attendance

Net attendance rate is computed as a percentage of persons who attend grades corresponding to their ages. The difference between the gross and net attendance rates indicate the extent to which over and under-age pupils are in the school system at different levels. The net attendance indicates the percentage of children attending the appropriate primary school grades in relation to their age.

Table 6.8 shows net attendance rates by grade, sex and place of residence. At national level, the net attendance rates have significantly improved from 57 percent in 2004 to 76 percent in 2006 at primary school level, and from 18 percent in 2004 to 37 percent in 2006 at secondary school level. The increase may be attributed to the free education policy introduced by the government, especially at primary school level.

Net primary attendance rates indicate slight differences by sex. The attendance rate for females was slightly higher at 77 percent than that of males at 75 percent. Although there were more girls attending appropriate primary school grades, the rates for girls dropped to 36 percent as they progressed in their secondary school grades.

At secondary level the net attendance rate is 37 percent. In contrast to primary level, slightly more males attended the appropriate secondary school grades at 38 percent compared to 36 percent for females.

Net attendance rates are lower in rural areas than in urban areas both at primary level and secondary level, indicating that children in rural areas are less likely to attend the appropriate school grades. Within rural areas, persons from large scale farming households had the highest net attendance rates at both primary and secondary, followed by medium scale farming households. In urban areas the net attendance rates for both primary and secondary do not indicate any major differences by stratum.

Table 6.7: Net Attendance Rate by Grade, Sex, Residence and Stratum, Zambia, 2006

| | | Grade 1-4 | Grade 5-7 | Grade 1-7 | Grade 8-9 | Grade 10-12 | Grade 8-12 | Persons aged 7-18 yrs |
|--------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|-----------------------|
| Zambia | Total | 64 | 47 | 76 | 25 | 18 | 37 | 4,069,729 |
| | Male | 63 | 44 | 75 | 24 | 19 | 38 | 2,019,988 |
| | Female | 65 | 49 | 77 | 25 | 17 | 36 | 2,049,741 |
| Rural | Total | 62 | 39 | 73 | 17 | 9 | 27 | 2,672,556 |
| | Male | 61 | 36 | 73 | 16 | 10 | 28 | 1,346,917 |
| | Female | 63 | 42 | 74 | 17 | 8 | 25 | 1,325,639 |
| Urban | Total | 69 | 60 | 82 | 40 | 33 | 55 | 1,397,173 |
| | Male | 68 | 60 | 81 | 39 | 34 | 56 | 673,071 |
| | Female | 70 | 61 | 82 | 40 | 32 | 54 | 724,102 |
| Rural Small Scale | Total | 62 | 39 | 73 | 16 | 9 | 26 | 2,460,768 |
| | Male | 61 | 36 | 72 | 15 | 10 | 28 | 1,244,463 |
| | Female | 63 | 42 | 74 | 17 | 8 | 24 | 1,216,305 |
| Rural Medium Scale | Total | 72 | 45 | 81 | 20 | 12 | 33 | 105,154 |
| | Male | 72 | 42 | 81 | 17 | 11 | 33 | 53,279 |
| | Female | 72 | 48 | 81 | 23 | 14 | 34 | 51,875 |
| Rural Large Scale | Total | 80 | 43 | 88 | 22 | 24 | 42 | 3,645 |
| | Male | 89 | 49 | 97 | 5 | 34 | 39 | 1,765 |
| | Female | 69 | 38 | 79 | 34 | 11 | 33 | 1,880 |
| Rural Non Agric | Total | 62 | 32 | 70 | 28 | 12 | 32 | 102,989 |
| | Male | 61 | 30 | 70 | 35 | 20 | 44 | 47,410 |
| | Female | 62 | 34 | 70 | 21 | 7 | 23 | 55,579 |
| Urban Low Cost | Total | 69 | 61 | 81 | 37 | 29 | 51 | 1,129,927 |
| | Male | 68 | 61 | 81 | 36 | 30 | 52 | 543,887 |
| | Female | 70 | 60 | 81 | 37 | 28 | 50 | 586,040 |
| Urban Medium Cost | Total | 74 | 60 | 84 | 51 | 47 | 69 | 166,319 |
| | Male | 73 | 56 | 82 | 50 | 47 | 71 | 80,691 |
| | Female | 75 | 65 | 86 | 52 | 48 | 68 | 85,628 |
| Urban High Cost | Total | 64 | 58 | 82 | 48 | 50 | 70 | 100,927 |
| | Male | 63 | 60 | 83 | 47 | 55 | 71 | 48,493 |
| | Female | 65 | 55 | 81 | 49 | 46 | 69 | 52,434 |

Table 6.9 shows net attendance rates by grade, sex and province. At primary school level, the most urbanized provinces of Copperbelt and Lusaka had the highest net attendance rates of 83 percent and 80 percent respectively. This means that there are more primary school children in these two provinces attending appropriate grades than other provinces. The two provinces were closely followed by Southern province at 79 percent. Eastern and Luapula provinces had the lowest net attendance rates at 64 and 72 percent respectively.

At secondary school level, Copperbelt still had the highest net attendance rate of 54 percent, followed by Lusaka province with 48 percent. Eastern had the lowest net attendance rates at 25 percent.

Table 6.8: Net Attendance Rate by Grade, Sex and Province, Zambia, 2006

| | | Grade 1-4 | Grade 5-7 | Grade 1-7 | Grade 8-9 | Grade 10-12 | Grade 8-12 | Person aged 7-18 years |
|---------------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------------------|
| Zambia | Total | 64 | 47 | 76 | 25 | 18 | 37 | 4,069,729 |
| | Male | 63 | 44 | 75 | 24 | 19 | 38 | 2,019,988 |
| | Female | 65 | 49 | 77 | 25 | 17 | 36 | 2,049,741 |
| Central | Total | 65 | 48 | 77 | 22 | 18 | 35 | 432,368 |
| | Male | 65 | 43 | 76 | 22 | 16 | 33 | 219,726 |
| | Female | 65 | 53 | 78 | 23 | 19 | 37 | 212,642 |
| Copperbelt | Total | 71 | 62 | 83 | 39 | 31 | 54 | 631,971 |
| | Male | 73 | 62 | 85 | 38 | 30 | 54 | 312,399 |
| | Female | 69 | 61 | 82 | 40 | 32 | 54 | 319,572 |
| Eastern | Total | 52 | 34 | 64 | 15 | 8 | 25 | 533,414 |
| | Male | 48 | 31 | 62 | 14 | 10 | 28 | 276,254 |
| | Female | 55 | 39 | 67 | 16 | 6 | 22 | 257,160 |
| Luapula | Total | 57 | 33 | 72 | 17 | 7 | 27 | 315,024 |
| | Male | 56 | 31 | 71 | 18 | 6 | 25 | 157,127 |
| | Female | 59 | 34 | 72 | 17 | 9 | 29 | 157,897 |
| Lusaka | Total | 68 | 58 | 80 | 36 | 25 | 48 | 531,311 |
| | Male | 67 | 59 | 79 | 36 | 27 | 51 | 256,000 |
| | Female | 70 | 56 | 80 | 36 | 23 | 45 | 275,311 |
| Northern | Total | 64 | 39 | 75 | 17 | 16 | 28 | 518,263 |
| | Male | 64 | 36 | 74 | 17 | 21 | 34 | 251,840 |
| | Female | 65 | 43 | 75 | 17 | 11 | 22 | 266,423 |
| North-western | Total | 64 | 44 | 77 | 24 | 14 | 34 | 245,349 |
| | Male | 61 | 43 | 75 | 19 | 14 | 34 | 117,547 |
| | Female | 68 | 45 | 79 | 27 | 14 | 34 | 127,802 |
| Southern | Total | 70 | 49 | 79 | 24 | 15 | 37 | 561,230 |
| | Male | 69 | 46 | 79 | 23 | 17 | 39 | 276,862 |
| | Female | 71 | 52 | 80 | 24 | 14 | 35 | 284,368 |
| Western | Total | 65 | 39 | 74 | 15 | 14 | 30 | 300,799 |
| | Male | 67 | 35 | 75 | 15 | 14 | 32 | 152,233 |
| | Female | 63 | 43 | 73 | 16 | 14 | 27 | 148,566 |

Table 6.10 presents the net attendance rates by grade, sex and poverty status. Notable from the table is that the net attendance rates were highest for the non poor with 83 and 55 percent for primary and secondary school level respectively. The moderately poor had net attendance rates of 78 percent for primary and 38 percent for secondary school level. The extremely poor, however, had the lowest attendance rates of 72 and 25 percent for primary and secondary school levels.

The net attendance rates for girls were lowest among the extremely poor at 73 percent in primary school grades compared to 80 percent for the moderately poor and 82 percent for the non poor.

Table 6.9: Net Attendance Rate by Grade, Sex and Poverty Status, Zambia, 2006

| | | Grade 1-4 | Grade 5-7 | Grade 1-7 | Grade 8-9 | Grade 10-12 | Grade 8-12 | Person aged 7-18 years |
|-----------------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------------------|
| Zambia | Total | 64 | 47 | 76 | 25 | 18 | 37 | 4,065,241 |
| | Male | 63 | 44 | 75 | 24 | 19 | 38 | 2,018,067 |
| | Female | 65 | 49 | 77 | 26 | 17 | 36 | 2,047,174 |
| Extremely Poor | Total | 60 | 38 | 72 | 15 | 8 | 25 | 2,209,923 |
| | Male | 59 | 35 | 70 | 16 | 9 | 26 | 1,125,639 |
| | Female | 62 | 41 | 73 | 15 | 7 | 24 | 1,084,284 |
| Moderately Poor | Total | 68 | 48 | 78 | 24 | 16 | 38 | 552,987 |
| | Male | 66 | 47 | 77 | 27 | 15 | 41 | 275,737 |
| | Female | 70 | 48 | 80 | 22 | 18 | 36 | 277,250 |
| Not Poor | Total | 71 | 61 | 83 | 41 | 32 | 55 | 1,302,331 |
| | Male | 71 | 60 | 84 | 38 | 37 | 59 | 616,691 |
| | Female | 70 | 62 | 82 | 43 | 29 | 51 | 685,640 |

6.5. Type of School Attended

Table 6.11 shows the percentage distribution of persons attending school by the type of school they were attending. The type of school refers to who owns and runs the school. The type of schools includes Central Government, Local Government, Mission/Religious, Industrial, Private and Other types.

The table shows that Central Government is still the major provider of education services in Zambia accounting 85.3 percent of all persons attending school in Zambia. Private schools account for a total of 6.2 percent followed by Local Government with 3.2 percent. As the level of education gets

higher, the participation of private institutions increases. There has been a notable increase in private sector participation in the provision higher education between 2004 and 2006, from 10 and 28 percent to 34.3 and 30.6 percent for college and university level, respectively.

Table 6.10: School Attendance Rate by Type of School, Zambia, 2006

| Type of School/Level | Type of school | | | | | | Total |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------|---------|-------|-------|
| | Central Government | Local Government | Mission/Religious | Industrial | Private | Other | |
| Zambia | 85.3 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 6.2 | 2.2 | 100 |
| 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 |

6.6. Level of Education in the Population

Table 6.12 shows that only 2.5 percent of Zambians have had a Bachelors Degree or above as the highest level of education attained.

The percentage is even lower for females at only 1.8 percent. For the rural areas, only 0.9 percent have had a Bachelors degree or above as the highest level of education attained which is lower than the urban rate of 5.4 percent.

Table 6.11: Percentage Distribution of Population of 5 years and above by Highest Level of Education attained, Sex, Age Group and Residence, Zambia, 2006

| | | Highest level of education attained | Zambia | Total number of persons |
|-----------|--------|-------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|
| | | Bachelors Degree and above | | |
| Zambia | Total | 2.5 | 100 | 11130328.0 |
| | Male | 3.1 | 100 | 5444431.0 |
| | Female | 1.8 | 100 | 5685897.0 |
| Rural | Total | 0.9 | 100 | 7212960.0 |
| | Male | 1.2 | 100 | 3533845.0 |
| | Female | 0.5 | 100 | 3679115.0 |
| Urban | Total | 5.4 | 100 | 3917368.0 |
| | Male | 6.6 | 100 | 1910586.0 |
| | Female | 4.2 | 100 | 2006782.0 |
| Age Group | 5-9 | 0.0 | 100 | 1722611.0 |
| | 10-14 | 0.0 | 100 | 1867966.0 |
| | 15-19 | 0.1 | 100 | 1553638.0 |
| | 20-24 | 1.8 | 100 | 1358727.0 |
| | 25-29 | 5.3 | 100 | 1093481.0 |
| | 30-39 | 5.8 | 100 | 1600883.0 |
| | 40-49 | 6.0 | 100 | 972807.0 |
| | 50-59 | 6.1 | 100 | 524045.0 |
| 60+ | 1.6 | 100 | 436170.0 | |

Table 6.13 shows that 28.1 percent of Zambians had never attended school with considerably higher rates of 33 percent for rural areas and the 60+ age group being the most illiterate at 37.3 percent. Only 8.6 percent of females had attained senior secondary level. The rates for those who never went to school are higher for females (29.5 percent) than for males (26.6 percent).

Table 6.12: Percentage Distribution of Population of 5 years and above by Level of Education attained, Sex and Age Group, Zambia, 2006

| | | Highest Level of Education Attained | | | | | | | Number of persons | Total |
|-----------|--------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|--|----------------------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | None | Grade 1-4 | Grade 5-7 | Grade 8-9 | Grade 10-12 | Grade 12 GCE (A)/College/Undergraduate | Bachelors Degree and above | | |
| Zambia | Total | 28.1 | 21.6 | 24.5 | 12.2 | 10.9 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 11130328.0 | 100 |
| | Male | 26.6 | 20.7 | 23.1 | 12.9 | 13.3 | 0.3 | 3.1 | 5444431.0 | 100 |
| | Female | 29.5 | 22.5 | 25.8 | 11.5 | 8.6 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 5685897.0 | 100 |
| Rural | Total | 33.0 | 24.7 | 26.2 | 9.8 | 5.4 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 7212960.0 | 100 |
| | Male | 31.0 | 23.7 | 25.7 | 11.1 | 7.0 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 3533845.0 | 100 |
| | Female | 34.9 | 25.6 | 26.7 | 8.4 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 3679115.0 | 100 |
| Urban | Total | 19.0 | 16.0 | 21.4 | 16.7 | 21.0 | 0.6 | 5.4 | 3917368.0 | 100 |
| | Male | 18.3 | 15.1 | 18.3 | 16.1 | 24.8 | 0.6 | 6.6 | 1910586.0 | 100 |
| | Female | 19.7 | 16.7 | 24.3 | 17.2 | 17.4 | 0.5 | 4.2 | 2006782.0 | 100 |
| Age Group | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5-9 | 67.3 | 32.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | . | 0.0 | 1722611.0 | 100 |
| | 10-14 | 16.6 | 52.4 | 27.5 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1867966.0 | 100 |
| | 15-19 | 13.8 | 11.8 | 36.7 | 24.0 | 13.5 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 11130328.0 | 100 |
| | 20-24 | 17.7 | 10.3 | 27.4 | 19.2 | 22.9 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 1358727.0 | 100 |
| | 25-29 | 18.2 | 9.2 | 29.8 | 18.5 | 18.4 | 0.6 | 5.3 | 1093481 | 100 |
| | 30-39 | 22.7 | 9.5 | 28.8 | 17.7 | 15.0 | 0.4 | 5.8 | 1600883.0 | 100 |
| | 40-49 | 31.3 | 9.5 | 26.8 | 10.8 | 15.4 | 0.3 | 6.0 | 972807.0 | 100 |
| | 50-59 | 32.8 | 14.5 | 23.8 | 9.5 | 13.1 | 0.2 | 6.1 | 524045.0 | 100 |
| | 60+ | 37.3 | 30.7 | 19.8 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 436170.0 | 100 |

Table 6.14 shows the reasons for leaving school by education level at which one left. Notable from the table is that the most common reason for those who never went to school was lack of financial support at 30.4 percent followed by pregnancy at 20.2 percent. Its also interesting to not that for those who attained grade twelve (67.9 percent) stopped because they felt they had completed school.

Table 6.13: Percentage Distribution of Population by Highest level of Education obtained and Reasons for leaving, Zambia, 2006

| | Highest level of Education Attained | | | | | | | Zambia |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|--|----------------------------|--------|
| | None | Grade 1 to 4 | Grade 5-7 | Grade 8-9 | Grade 10-12 | Grade 12 GCE (A)/College/Undergraduate | Bachelors Degree and above | |
| Zambia | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Working | . | 1.2 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 8.0 | 8.8 | 2.3 |
| Too Expensive | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 1.2 |
| School too far | 5.7 | 8.5 | 2.8 | 0.9 | 0.1 | . | 0.1 | 2.7 |
| Not Selected/Failed/ Couldn't get a place. | 9.0 | 0.9 | 20.7 | 24.3 | 2.4 | . | 0.1 | 13.1 |
| Pregnancy | 20.2 | 2.1 | 6.4 | 10.7 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 0.2 | 5.8 |
| Made Girl Pregnant | 2.0 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 0.5 | . | . | 0.7 |
| Completed Studies | 6.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 67.9 | 67.8 | 88.3 | 19.1 |
| Got Married | 11.0 | 4.4 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 4.5 |
| No Need to continue School | 2.6 | 11.6 | 6.4 | 3.5 | 1.2 | . | 0.1 | 5.3 |
| School not important | 2.8 | 13.0 | 5.4 | 2.4 | 0.6 | . | . | 4.8 |
| Unsafe to travel to school | . | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | . | . | 0.5 |
| Expelled | . | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | . | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Lack of financial Support | 30.4 | 42.7 | 42.5 | 42.9 | 15.3 | 15.2 | 0.9 | 34.7 |
| Need to Help out at home | . | 5.2 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 0.4 | . | 0.3 | 2.0 |
| Illness/Injury/ Disability | 6.5 | 4.2 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 0.6 | . | 0.2 | 1.9 |
| Other (Specified) | 1.8 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.2 | . | 0.1 | 1.0 |

Table 6.15 presents reasons for having never attended school by various age groups. For the age group 5- 9, the most common reason (56.3 percent) for not having attended school is that they couldn't get a place. The other notable reasons were under age with 35.9 percent and those who were never enrolled at 34.5 percent. This age group includes persons below the legal age of 7, the enrollment age for grade 1 in Zambia.

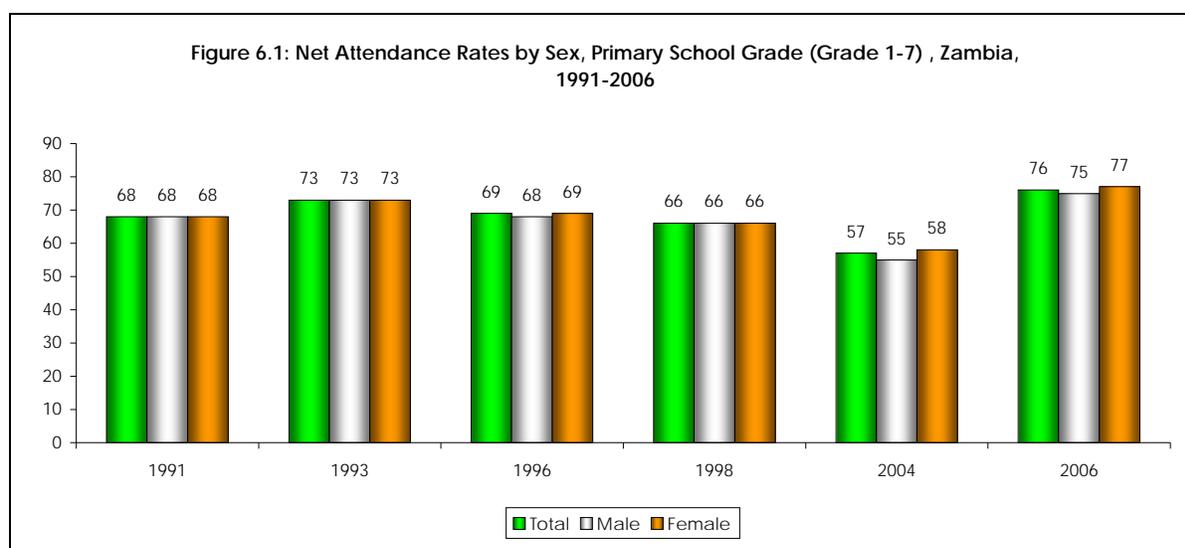
The most common reason in nearly all the age groups for never attending school is that they were never enrolled. A notable proportion of persons (20.6 percent) cited illness or disability as the reason for never attending school.

Table 6.14: Percentage Distribution by Highest level Of education obtained and reason for never been to School, Zambia, 2006

| Reasons for never been to School | Age Group | | | | | | | | | | Total Number of Persons |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|-------------------------|
| | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-39 | 40-49 | 50-59 | 60+ | Zambia | |
| Zambia | 30.8 | 9.3 | 7.6 | 8.3 | 7.0 | 13.4 | 11.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 100 | 2620381 |
| Under Age | 35.9 | 8.6 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 6.6 | 14.2 | 12.6 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 100 | 1485084 |
| Was Never Enrolled | 34.5 | 11.0 | 5.8 | 6.9 | 6.0 | 9.0 | 8.3 | 5.3 | 13.1 | 100 | 606168 |
| Couldn't get a place | 56.3 | 16.8 | 5.4 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 6.6 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 9.2 | 100 | 27008.0 |
| Expensive | 12.3 | 12.3 | 4.8 | 11.1 | 12.5 | 19.9 | 11.6 | 4.3 | 11.2 | 100 | 15489.0 |
| No Support | 9.0 | 9.6 | 11.3 | 11.7 | 11.4 | 19.8 | 11.7 | 6.3 | 9.2 | 100 | 241841 |
| School too far | 15.1 | 7.0 | 5.6 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 12.7 | 12.2 | 8.7 | 24.7 | 100 | 73180.0 |
| Illness or injury/Disability | 20.6 | 14.6 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 9.6 | 19.5 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 100 | 26663.0 |
| Other | 2.5 | 7.8 | 8.5 | 12.5 | 9.2 | 13.7 | 11.9 | 8.1 | 25.8 | 100 | 128782 |
| N/A | 29.7 | 12.3 | 5.4 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 13.2 | 19.0 | 100 | 16166.0 |

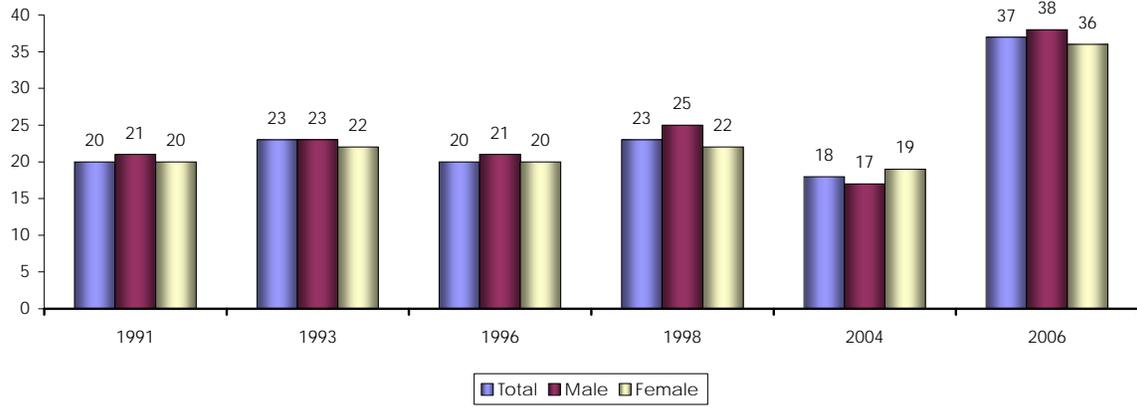
6.7. Changes in Education Indicators

Figure 6.1 shows the changes in primary net attendance rates (grades 1-7) nationally. The net attendance rate shows changes over the years. In general over the past years the net attendance rates have been declining since 1991, from 68 percent to 57 percent in 2004. There is however a notable increase in 2006, with the net attendance at 76 percent.



At secondary level, the attendance rate has been fluctuating over the years. Figure 6.2 shows an increase in the attendance rate between 1991 and 1993, 1996 and 1998 and the most notable increase is between 2004 and 2006 from 18 percent to 37 percent. Declines in the attendance rate were observed between 1993 and 1996 as well as 1998 and 2004.

Figure 6.2: Net Attendance Rates by Sex, Secondary School Level (Grade 8-12) ,Zambia, 1991-2006



Chapter Seven: HEALTH

7.1. Introduction

The Living Conditions Monitoring Survey V 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 illness. The reference period was the two week period prior to the survey. In order to come up with indicators on prevalence of illnesses, health consultations and cost of consultations, the following items were included in the survey:-

- The prevalence of illness
- The most common illness
- Health consultation
- Cost on consultation, medication, etc
- Type of health care provider consulted/accessible to
- Type of services received at institution visited
- Admission
- Method used to pay health care
- Whether or not consulted further on illness

7.2. Prevalence of illness/Injury

Table 7.1 shows the proportion of the population reporting illness/injury two weeks prior to the survey. The table shows that 9.2 percent of the total population had an illness/injury two weeks prior to the survey. The prevalence was higher in the rural areas with 10.3 percent compared to 7.1 percent for urban areas.

Table 7.1 also shows the proportion of persons reporting illness/injury by sex. The results show that more females (9.9 percent) reported having had an illness/injury compared to males (8.5 percent).

Comparison by strata shows that large scale farming households had the highest proportion of persons reporting an illness/injury with 11.3 percent. Non-agricultural households had the second highest proportion of persons reporting an illness with 10.9 percent followed by small scale farming households with 10.4 percent.

Table 7.1: Proportion of Persons reporting illness/injury Two Weeks Prior to the Survey by Sex, Residence, Stratum and Province, Zambia, 2006

| Residence/Stratum/ Province | Proportion Sick/Injured | Total Population |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| All Zambia | 9.2 | 11,711,223 |
| Rural | 10.3 | 7,612,472 |
| Urban | 7.1 | 4,098,751 |
| Sex | | |
| Male | 8.5 | 5,749,521 |
| Female | 9.9 | 5,937,963 |
| Stratum | | |
| Small Scale Farmer | 10.4 | 6,980,935 |
| Medium Scale Farmer | 7.0 | 267,991 |
| Large Scale Farmer | 11.3 | 9,057 |
| Non Agricultural Households | 10.9 | 354,489 |
| Low Cost Areas | 7.7 | 3,294,748 |
| Medium Cost Areas | 4.7 | 488,2898 |
| High Cost Areas | 4.3 | 315,104 |
| Province | | |
| Central | 7.1 | 1,221,667 |
| Copperbelt | 7.2 | 1,782,799 |
| Eastern | 11.2 | 1,604,257 |
| Luapula | 15.2 | 929,310 |
| Lusaka | 7.5 | 1,640,853 |
| Northern | 10.3 | 1,482,946 |
| North-Western | 8.8 | 709,095 |
| Southern | 9.0 | 1,453,112 |
| Western | 7.9 | 887,183 |

At provincial level, Luapula Province had the highest proportion of persons reporting an illness/injury with 15.2 percent. This was followed by Eastern province with 11.2 percent. Central province had the lowest proportion of persons reporting an illness/injury with 7.1 percent.

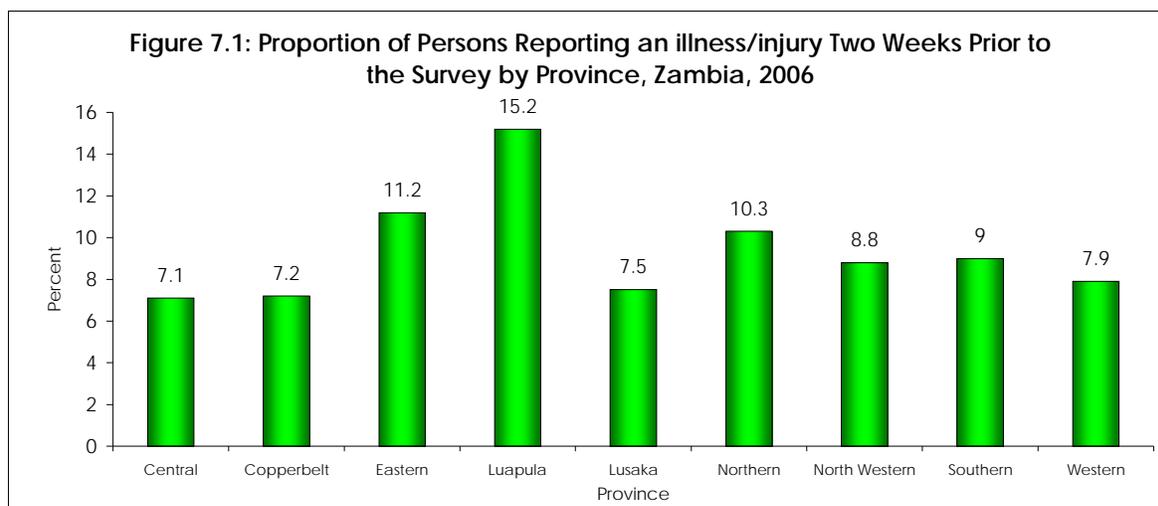
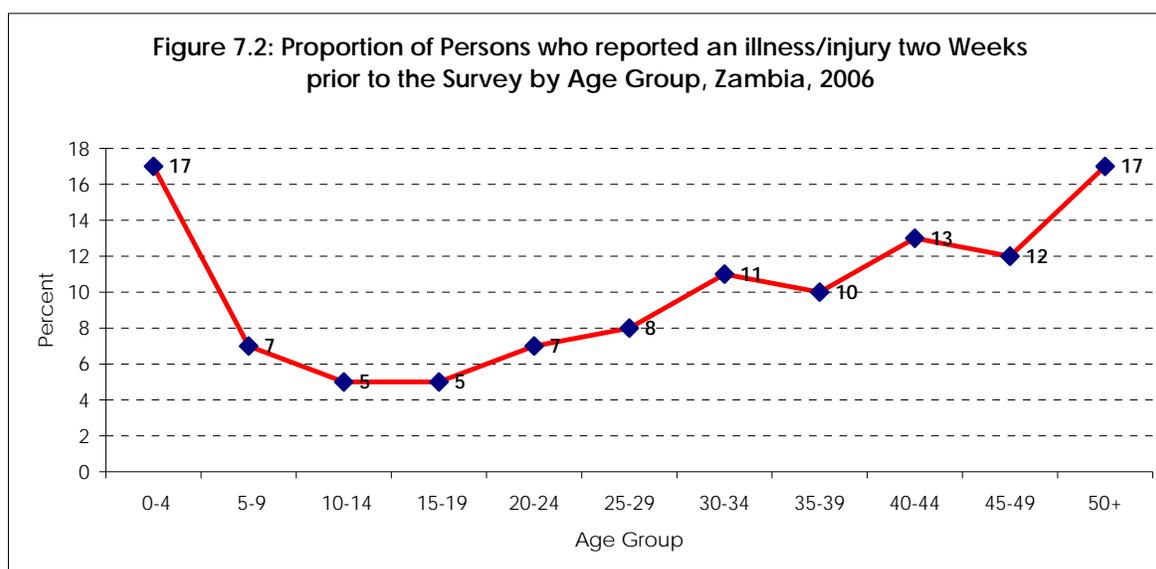


Table 7.2 shows the proportion of persons who reported an illness/injury two-week prior to the survey by age group. The highest proportion of persons who reported an illness/injury were in age groups 0-4 years and 50 years and above (50+) with 17 percent each. This was followed by those in age-group 40-44 with 13 percent. The lowest proportion of persons who reported an illness/injury were in the age groups 10-14 years and 15-19 years with 5 percent each.

Table 7.2: Percentage Distribution of Persons reporting illness/injury two week prior to the survey by Age Group, Zambia, 2006

| Sex and age group | Proportion Reporting illness/injury | number of persons reported sick/injury | Total Population |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--|------------------|
| Total | 9 | 1,076,365 | 1,1687,484 |
| Age group | | | |
| 0-4 | 17 | 249,858 | 1,509,897 |
| 5-9 | 7 | 135,178 | 1,851,984 |
| 10-14 | 5 | 77,974 | 1,719,244 |
| 15-19 | 5 | 67,011 | 1,413,880 |
| 20-24 | 7 | 87,128 | 1,197,995 |
| 25-29 | 8 | 75,682 | 980,459 |
| 30-34 | 11 | 82,249 | 780,193 |
| 35-39 | 10 | 58,751 | 599,832 |
| 40-44 | 13 | 55,790 | 433,966 |
| 45-49 | 12 | 40,274 | 342,320 |
| 50+ | 17 | 146,469 | 857,713 |



7.3. Common Symptom/illness

Persons who reported an illness/injury were further asked to give the symptoms or illnesses that they had suffered two weeks prior to the survey. Table 7.3 shows the percentage of persons who reported various symptoms/illnesses by residence. The table shows that malaria/fever was the most common illness/symptom experienced by persons who reported having had an illness two weeks prior to the survey. The proportion of persons that reported to have suffered from malaria/fever was forty-two percent. This was followed by 15 percent of persons who reported having had cold/cough/chest infection. The proportion of persons that reported having had a headache was 7 percent. Other common symptoms/illnesses reported were Diarrhoea without blood, abdominal pains, back ache and toothache/mouth infection.

Analysis by residence shows that the prevalence of malaria was higher in urban (46 percent) than in rural areas (40 percent). The proportion of persons who reported having had a cold/cough/chest pains was 15 percent in both rural and urban areas.

Table 7.3: Proportion of Persons who reported illness/Symptom by Residence and type of illness, Zambia, 2006

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

Table 7.4 shows the proportion of persons who reported various symptoms by age group. Fever/malaria was the most prevalent illness reported in all the age groups. The table also shows that 49.5 percent of persons who reported illness in the age group 5-9 years had malaria/fever. This was followed by persons in the age group 0-4 years with 48.8 percent. The results further show that, the highest proportion of persons with symptoms of cough/cold/chest infection was in the age group 5-9 years with 18.6 percent.

Table 7.4: Proportion of Persons Reporting Illness by Age Group and Type of Illness Reported, Zambia 2006

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

Table 7.5 shows the proportions of persons who reported various symptoms/illnesses by province. The table shows that fever/malaria was the most common symptom/illness reported in all the provinces. The highest proportion of persons reporting having had fever/malaria during the two weeks prior was on the Copperbelt Province with 53.3 percent. Luapula, Northern and North-western provinces had above the national average proportion of persons reporting having had fever/malaria two weeks prior to the survey.

The second most commonly reported symptom/illness was cold/cough/chest infections. Central, Luapula and Southern provinces had the highest proportion of persons reported to have had cold/cough/chest pains at 17 percent.

Table 7.5: Proportion of Persons who Reported symptoms/illness by Province and type of symptom/illness, Zambia 2006

| Type of symptom/illness | All Zambia | Province | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------|----------|------------|---------|---------|--------|----------|---------------|----------|---------|
| | | Central | Copperbelt | Eastern | Luapula | Lusaka | Northern | North-Western | Southern | Western |
| Fever/malaria | 41.7 | 37.4 | 53.3 | 39.7 | 47.4 | 41.7 | 45.6 | 43.4 | 28.6 | 34.9 |
| Cough/cold/chest infection | 15.2 | 16.9 | 14.9 | 15.8 | 17.0 | 15.1 | 14.5 | 7.9 | 16.5 | 14.5 |
| Tuberculosis (TB) | 1.5 | 2.7 | 1.8 | .8 | .5 | 1.7 | .5 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 3.7 |
| Asthma | 1.3 | .6 | .9 | .3 | .8 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 1.0 |
| Bronchitis | 0.3 | .3 | .4 | .5 | .3 | .3 | .5 | .0 | .4 | |
| Pneumonia/chest pain | 1.4 | .3 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 1.4 | .9 | 1.7 | 1.6 | .8 |
| Diarrhea without blood | 4.1 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 5.9 | 4.3 |
| Diarrhea with blood | 1.0 | 1.1 | .2 | 1.1 | .9 | 1.8 | .7 | .3 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Diarrhea and vomiting | 1.7 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 1.3 | .8 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 5.7 |
| Vomiting | 0.4 | .4 | .4 | .1 | .7 | .3 | .6 | .7 | .1 | .9 |
| Abdominal pains | 3.9 | 4.3 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 3.8 | 2.6 |
| Constipation/stomach upset | 1.1 | 1.3 | .7 | 1.5 | .6 | .4 | 1.2 | .8 | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| Liver infection/side pain | 0.3 | .5 | .1 | .7 | .6 | .0 | .4 | .3 | .2 | |
| Lack of blood/anemia | 0.5 | .2 | .3 | .3 | .8 | .5 | 1.1 | .2 | .3 | .1 |
| Boils | 0.8 | 1.2 | .4 | 1.1 | .6 | .8 | .7 | 1.9 | .7 | .8 |
| Skin rash/skin infection | 2.7 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 4.9 | 3.1 |
| Piles/hemorrhoids | 0.1 | | | .1 | | | .1 | .3 | .3 | |
| Shingles/herpes zoster | 0.2 | .2 | .2 | .5 | | .4 | .1 | | .2 | .6 |
| Paralysis of any kind | 0.7 | .4 | .7 | .5 | .3 | .7 | .8 | .6 | .9 | 1.3 |
| Stroke | 0.3 | | .7 | .3 | .3 | .1 | .1 | .7 | .4 | |
| Hypertension | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.1 | .3 | .0 | 1.5 | .4 | .5 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Diabetes/sugar disease | 0.4 | 1.3 | 1.0 | .2 | .1 | .3 | .1 | .0 | .5 | .0 |
| Eye infection | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Ear infection | 0.6 | .1 | .2 | .7 | .4 | .9 | .9 | .1 | 1.2 | .6 |
| Toothache/mouth infection | 2.8 | 4.9 | 1.6 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 3.9 |
| Headache | 6.4 | 6.1 | 3.6 | 6.6 | 7.8 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 10.0 | 6.6 |
| Measles | 0.2 | .2 | .1 | | .0 | 1.0 | .2 | 1.1 | | .2 |
| Jaundice/yellowness | 0.1 | | .0 | .2 | .0 | | .0 | .8 | .2 | .5 |
| Backache | 2.9 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 4.7 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 2.5 |
| Other illnesses | 2.5 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 1.7 | 7.3 | 1.6 | 6.8 | 4.6 | 6.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

7.4. Health Consultations

Health consultations in this survey meant seeking medical advice from any health institution or personnel. Institutions consulted included medical, traditional, religious and spiritual institutions. If a person initially consulted and later used self-administered medicine, this person was regarded as having consulted.

Table 7.6 shows the proportion of persons who reported illness two weeks prior to the survey by sex, age group and consultation status. The table shows that at national level, 57 percent of the persons who reported illness had consulted over their illness/injury. Persons that used self-administered medicine were about 28 percent. The table shows a proportion of 15 percent of the persons who reported illness had neither consulted nor used self-administered medicine.

The distribution by sex shows some differences in pattern of distribution at national level. Female consultation status was slightly more than the national average at 58 percent with that of males being lower with 56 percent.

The distribution by age group shows that consultation for illness was highest among young persons aged 0-4 years at 68 percent. They were followed by those in the age groups 35-39 and 40-44 with 58 percent each.

The proportions of the persons consulting were higher for all age groups than the proportions of those that used self-administered medicines and those that did nothing about the illness. The table shows that the highest proportions of persons who reported illness but did nothing about the illness were mostly persons who were in the age group 25-29.

Table 7.6: Proportion of Person Reporting illness Two Week Prior to the Survey by Sex, Age Group and Consultation Status, Zambia, 2006

| Sex and age group | Consultation Status | | | Percent Total | Number of persons reported sick/injury |
|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|------|---------------|--|
| | Consulted | Used self administered medicine only | None | | |
| All Zambia | 57 | 28 | 15 | 100 | 1076365 |
| Male | 56 | 28 | 15 | 100 | 487183 |
| Female | 58 | 27 | 15 | 100 | 589182 |
| Age-group (years) | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 68 | 19 | 13 | 100 | 249858 |
| 5-9 | 52 | 32 | 16 | 100 | 135178 |
| 10-14 | 54 | 31 | 15 | 100 | 77974 |
| 15-19 | 50 | 34 | 16 | 100 | 67011 |
| 20-24 | 51 | 32 | 17 | 100 | 87128 |
| 25-29 | 52 | 28 | 20 | 100 | 75682 |
| 30-34 | 57 | 30 | 13 | 100 | 82249 |
| 35-39 | 58 | 32 | 11 | 100 | 58751 |
| 40-44 | 58 | 31 | 12 | 100 | 55790 |
| 45-49 | 56 | 33 | 12 | 100 | 40274 |
| 50+ | 57 | 26 | 18 | 100 | 146469 |

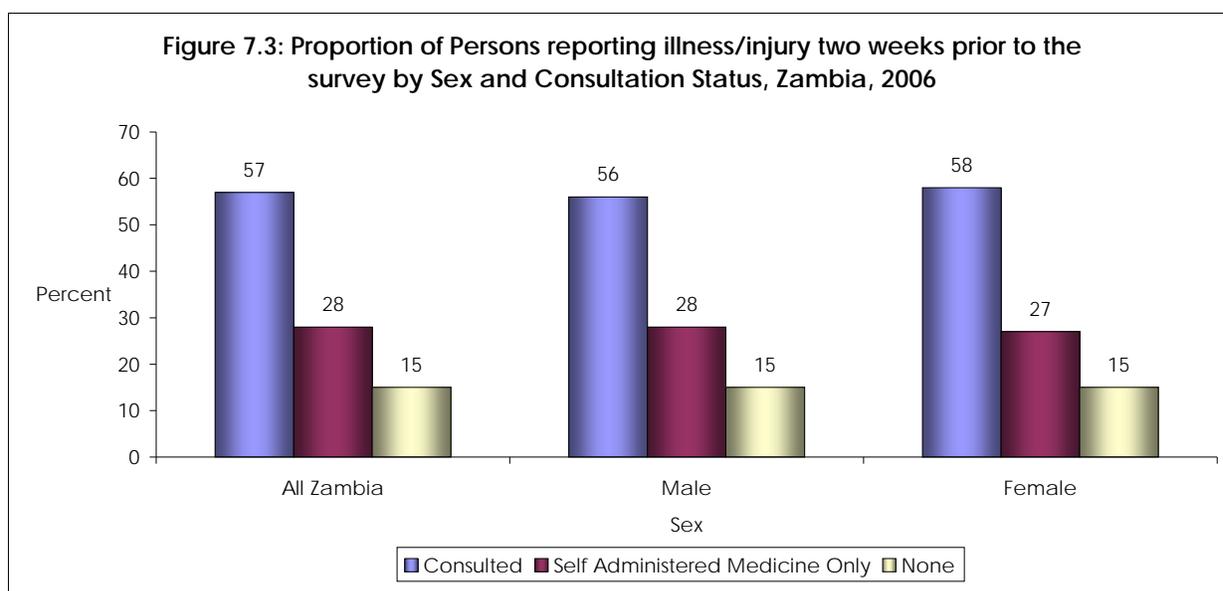


Table 7.7 shows the proportion of persons who reported illness/injury by province, residence and consultation status. At national level, results show that 57 percent of persons who reported to have an illness/injury consulted a health or other institution/personnel. However, urban areas had a higher proportion (60 percent) of persons who reported to have consulted compared to rural areas (56 percent).

The table shows that 58 percent of females had consulted over their illness or injury compared to 56 percent of their male counterparts. Twenty-eight percent of males had used self administered medicine compared to 27 percent of females.

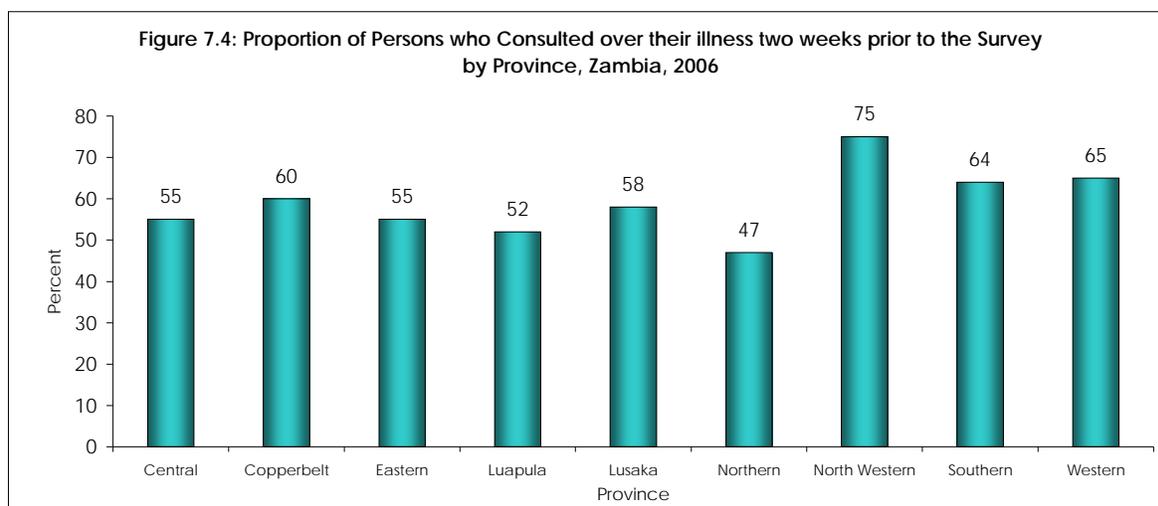
At provincial level, North-western Province had the highest proportion of persons who reported to have consulted over their illness with 75 percent. Northern Province had the lowest proportion reporting to have consulted with 47 percent.

The results further show that 28 percent of persons who reported illness/injury used self administered medicine. Central Province had the highest proportion of persons who used self administered medicine, while North-western Province had the least with 14 percent.

Northern Province had the highest proportion of persons that reported not to have done anything over the illness/injury.

Table 7.7: Proportion of persons reporting illness two weeks prior to the Survey by Province, Residence and Consultation Status, Zambia, 2006

| Residence/ Province | Consultation Status | | | Percent Total | Total Number of Ill/ injured Persons |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|------|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Consulted | Used self administered medicine only | None | | |
| All Zambia | 57 | 28 | 15 | 100 | 1,076,365 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Rural | 56 | 28 | 16 | 100 | 790,261 |
| Urban | 60 | 28 | 12 | 100 | 286,743 |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 56 | 28 | 15 | 100 | 487,183 |
| Female | 58 | 27 | 15 | 100 | 589,182 |
| Province | | | | | |
| Central | 55 | 35 | 10 | 100 | 87,563 |
| Copperbelt | 60 | 29 | 11 | 100 | 128,568 |
| Eastern | 55 | 32 | 14 | 100 | 180,870 |
| Luapula | 52 | 29 | 19 | 100 | 141,394 |
| Lusaka | 58 | 29 | 14 | 100 | 123,163 |
| Northern | 47 | 33 | 20 | 100 | 151,796 |
| North-western | 75 | 14 | 11 | 100 | 61,854 |
| Southern | 64 | 21 | 15 | 100 | 131,840 |
| Western | 65 | 18 | 16 | 100 | 69,955 |



7.4.1. Medical Institution 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 visited. Table 7.8 shows the percentage distribution of persons who visited a health institution by type of institution visited, residence, stratum and province. The table shows that 47 percent reported to have visited a government clinic and 36 percent visited a government hospital. Persons that reported to have visited mission and private institutions accounted for 7 percent and 5 percent, respectively.

In rural areas, 51 percent of persons who were ill/injured visited government clinics while 33 percent visited government hospital. In contrast to the scenario in rural areas, in urban area the majority of persons who reported illness/injury visited government hospital (44 percent) while 36 percent visited government clinics. Mission hospitals played a major role in health provision in rural areas with 9 percent reporting to have visited them.

Analysis within provinces shows that of ill/injured persons who visited government clinics, Luapula Province had the highest proportion (66 percent), followed by Central Province (64 percent). North-western province had the least proportion with 36 percent.

Table 7.8: Proportion of persons who visited a Health Institution by Type of Institution visited, Residence, Stratum and Province, Zambia, 2006

| Residence/Stratum/ Provinces | Medical Institution | | | | | | | | | | | Total | Total No. |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------------|---------|----------|---------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|--------------|
| | Govt Hospital | Govt Clinic | Govt Health post | Mission | Industry | Private | Outside Zambia | Med Personnel | Trad Personnel | Spiritual personnel | Other | | |
| All Zambia | 36 | 47 | 2 | 7 | . | 5 | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | 100 | 616539 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 33 | 51 | 2 | 9 | . | 2 | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | 100 | 443,621 |
| Urban | 44 | 36 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 13 | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 100 | 172,920 |
| Stratum | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small scale farmers | 33 | 51 | 2 | 9 | . | 2 | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | 100 | 410,326 |
| Medium scale farmers | 43 | 45 | 1 | 4 | . | 2 | . | . | 3 | . | 1 | 100 | 10,687 |
| Large scale farmers | 22 | 31 | 1 | 28 | . | 2 | . | . | 16 | . | . | 100 | 484 |
| Non-agricultural | 37 | 49 | 2 | 8 | . | 1 | . | 1 | 2 | . | 1 | 100 | 22,123 |
| Low-cost areas | 43 | 38 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 12 | . | 1 | 1 | 0 | . | 100 | 147,037 |
| Medium cost areas | 50 | 33 | . | 3 | 2 | 11 | . | . | 1 | 0 | . | 100 | 16,217 |
| High cost areas | 42 | 14 | . | 1 | 4 | 38 | . | 1 | . | 0 | 1 | 100 | 9,667 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central | 25 | 64 | 2 | 4 | . | 4 | . | . | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 48208 |
| Copperbelt | 41 | 41 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | . | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 100 | 77425 |
| Eastern | 37 | 42 | . | 12 | . | 3 | . | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 98823 |
| Luapula | 18 | 66 | 4 | 4 | . | 4 | . | . | 3 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 72934 |
| Lusaka | 35 | 45 | . | . | 1 | 17 | . | 1 | 1 | 0 | . | 100 | 70917 |
| Northern | 47 | 40 | 5 | 2 | . | 2 | . | . | 3 | 0 | . | 100 | 71104 |
| North western | 44 | 36 | 3 | 16 | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 46802 |
| Southern | 39 | 42 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 3 | . | . | 3 | 0 | . | 100 | 84750 |
| Western | 41 | 49 | 2 | 7 | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | 100 | 45576 |

7.4.2. Personnel Consulted

Respondents who reported to have been ill two weeks prior to the survey and sought medical advice were also asked what type of medical personnel attended to them at the time of their illness. Table 7.9 shows that at national level, 50 percent of the respondents reported to have been attended to by a clinical officer, 19 percent by a doctor and 24 percent by a nurse/midwife. Traditional healers attended to only 2 percent of the persons who were reported to be sick in the reference period.

The majority of persons in both rural and urban areas were attended to by a clinical officer, 53 and 41 percent, respectively. The results also show that doctors attended to 36 percent of respondents in urban areas compared to 12 percent in rural areas. Nurses/midwives also attended to a significant proportion of persons who consulted, 26 percent in rural areas and 20 percent in urban areas.

At provincial level, Lusaka Province had the highest proportion of persons (42 percent) being attended to by the doctor, followed by Copperbelt Province (31 percent) while Luapula province had the least with 4 percent. Clinical Officers attended to more persons in Luapula Province at 64 percent followed by Western Province (62 percent) and the least being Copperbelt Province with 30 percent. Copperbelt Province had the highest proportion of persons reporting illness being attended to by Nurse/wife at 35 percent. Community Health workers attended to more persons in Northern Province than any other province.

Table 7.9: Proportion of persons showing symptoms two weeks prior to the Survey by Residence, Strata, Province and Type of Personnel consulted, Zambia, 2006

| Residence/Stratum/ Provinces | Medical Personnel | | | | | | | | Total | Number |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------|-------|---------|
| | Doctor | Clinical Officer | Nurse / Midwife | Community Health Worker | Traditional Healer | Spiritual Healer | Church Healer | Other | | |
| All Zambia | 19 | 50 | 24 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | .4 | 100 | 616,898 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 12 | 53 | 26 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 100 | 443,979 |
| Urban | 36 | 41 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 172,919 |
| Rural Strata | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small scale farmers | 12 | 53 | 26 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 100 | 410,711 |
| Medium scale farmers | 14 | 51 | 29 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 10,687 |
| Large scale farmers | 6 | 34 | 14 | 26 | 16 | 5 | 0 | .0 | 100 | 485 |
| Non-agricultural | 14 | 54 | 26 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 22,099 |
| Urban Strata | | | | | | | | | | |
| Low-cost areas | 35 | 41 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 100 | 147,037 |
| Medium cost areas | 32 | 46 | 21 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 16,217 |
| High cost areas | 58 | 28 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 9,666 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central | 14 | 60 | 20 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 48,209 |
| Copperbelt | 31 | 30 | 35 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 77,426 |
| Eastern | 19 | 55 | 21 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 100 | 98,823 |
| Luapula | 4 | 64 | 20 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 100 | 72,911 |
| Lusaka | 42 | 42 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 100 | 70,919 |
| Northern | 10 | 50 | 25 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 71,486 |
| North western | 22 | 42.1 | 25.9 | 5.9 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.4 | .2 | 100 | 46,800 |
| Southern | 18 | 45.0 | 32.0 | 1.8 | 2.8 | .3 | 0 | .0 | 100 | 84,747 |
| Western | 7.0 | 62.3 | 24.5 | 4.1 | .6 | .0 | .5 | 1.0 | 100 | 45,577 |

7.4.3. Mode of Payment for Consultation

The survey collected information on the mode of payment for medical consultation. Table 7.10 shows that at national level, 34 percent of the persons reporting illness and consulted paid directly. Fifty five percent indicated that they did not pay for their consultation. The results further show that the proportion of persons whose consultation was paid by employers or insurance was one percent in each case.

Comparison by residence indicated that a larger proportion in rural areas (64 percent) did not pay for consultation compared to 31 percent in urban areas. Forty seven percent of persons in urban areas who reported ill and consulted paid directly compared to 29 percent in rural areas.

Distribution by province shows that Western Province had the highest proportion (75 percent) of persons that did not pay for consultation while, Copperbelt Province had the least with 4 percent. Southern province had the highest proportion of persons (47 percent) who paid directly for their medical consultation while Western province had the lowest with 20 percent. Lusaka Province had the highest proportion of persons on pre paid low cost scheme at 27 percent.

Table 7.10: Proportion of persons who consulted over the illness by Residence, Strata, Province and Mode of Payment for Consultation, Zambia, 2006

| Residence/ Provinces | Mode of Payment | | | | | | | | Total |
|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------|
| | Pre Pay low cost | Pre pay high cost | Paid by employer | Paid by insurance | Paid part and others | Paid directly | Did not pay | Paid by others | |
| All Zambia | 6 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 55 | 1 | 100 |
| 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 | .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 | | | | | | | | | 100 |
| 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 |

7.4.4. Average amount paid for Consultation and Medication

During the survey, information on the average amount paid for either consultation or medication was collected. Table 7.11 shows that at national level, the average amount spent on medication and/or consultation was K7,926. In rural areas, the average amount paid was K3,245 compared to K20,167 in urban areas. For those who consulted a doctor, the average amount paid was K34,117, while the average for those who visited a spiritual healer was K81,324. The least average amount was paid to Community Health Worker at K856.

Table 7.11: Average Amount (in Kwacha) spent on Medication and/or Consultation by residence and persons Consulted, Zambia, 2006

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

Chapter Eight: ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF THE POPULATION

8.1. Introduction

The well being 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 has led individuals to engage in various economic activities. Engagement in these activities not only ensures a person's livelihood but also equips an individual with means of acquiring and sustaining the basic needs of life such as food, clothing and shelter.

Most studies have revealed that the employment levels to a large extent determine the economy's production and consumption levels. In a developing country like Zambia, it becomes imperative to constantly measure and monitor changes in levels of economic activities overtime as fluctuations in employment levels have serious poverty implications.

The LCMS V collected data for measuring the state of economic activities in the country. It adopted a similar methodology employed in the LCMS IV of 2004, hence reference will be made to the 2004 report in order to facilitate the process of monitoring.

The following topics have been covered to determine the LCMS V: -

- Main economic activity
- Labour force participation
- Employment and unemployment
- Employment status
- Occupation and Industry of employment
- Sector of employment, formal versus informal
- The prevalence of secondary jobs
- Previous jobs held and
- 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 analyzing 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 (or Labour Force)

In the LCMS V, 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 the employed and unemployed persons.

8.2.2. Labour Force Participation Rate

This refers to the proportion of the population aged 12 years and above who were in the labour force or were economically active at the time of the survey.

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.
- Employee: A person who worked for a public or private employer and received remuneration in wages, 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.

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

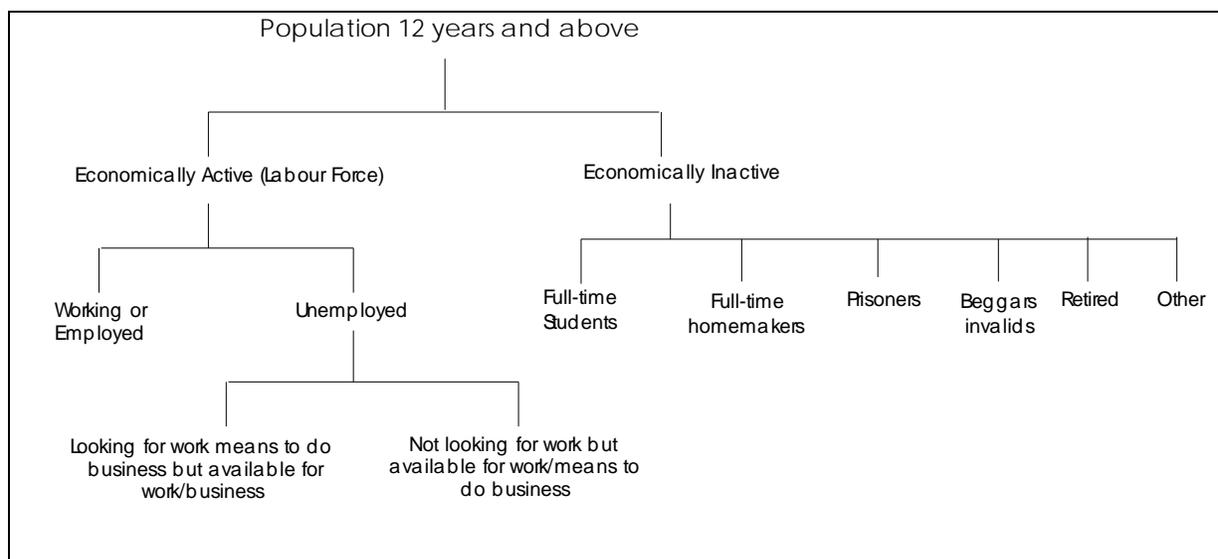
This refers to the number of the unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force or economically active population.

8.2.7. Inactive Population

This refers to persons aged 12 years and above who were not economically active. This includes full-time students, full-time home-makers, retired persons not doing any gainful work or business, vagabonds, the invalids, tramps, etc.

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

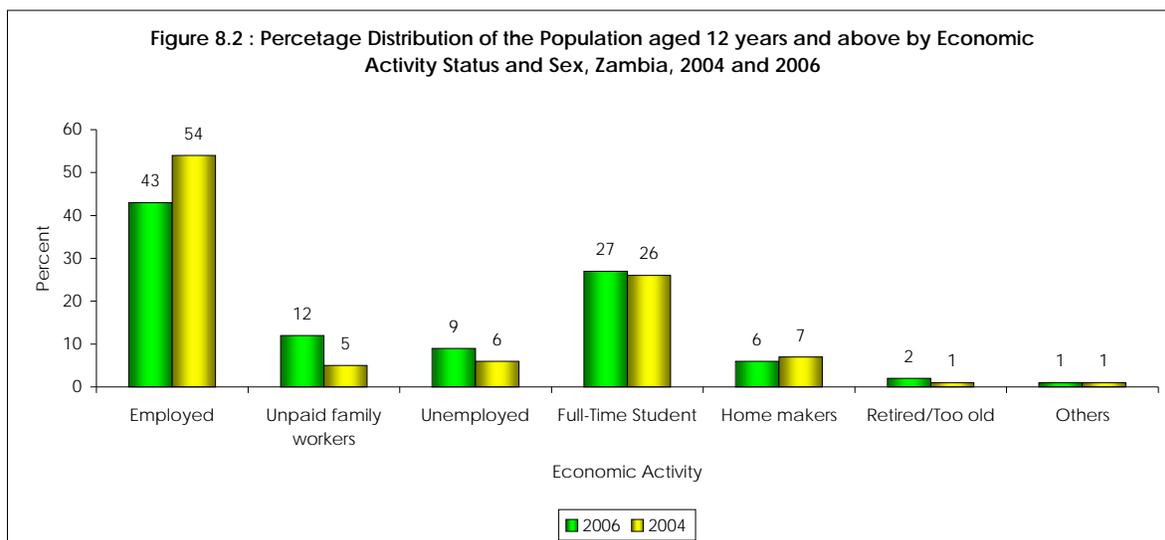
Figure 8.1: Diagrammatic Presentation of Economic Activity



8.3. Economic Activity Status

The economic activity status of the population was broken down in two categories: the labour force and the inactive population. The labour force included the employed, unpaid family workers and the unemployed, while the inactive population included full time students, home makers and those who were retired or too old. About 64 percent of the total population was in the labour force, and of these, 43 percent were employed, 12 percent unpaid family workers and 9 percent unemployed. The inactive population accounted for about 36 percent of the respondents, of which 27 percent were full time students, 6 percent home makers and about 2 percent retired or were too old to work.

Figure 8.2 makes a comparison of the 2004 and 2006 survey data. More people were employed in 2004 than in 2006, 54 percent and 43 percent respectively. However more people were classified as unpaid family workers in 2006 (12 percent) compared to 2004 (5 percent). The rest of the classifications remained relatively similar.



The distribution in table 8.1 showed disparities in the economic activity status of men and women. While 53 percent of men were employed, only about 35 percent of the women were employed. More women (17 percent) than men (7 percent) were described as unpaid family workers. Similarly, more women (11 percent) than men (1 percent) were classified as homemakers. This could be a reflection of the gender roles assigned to men and women, which place them in predefined economic activities according to their sex. Women mostly tend to do work that is oriented towards 'household activities', while men will most of the times be placed in 'income generating activities' on the labour market.

When analysed by residence, the results showed that there were more people employed in the rural than urban areas, 47 percent and 37 percent respectively. More people in rural (18 percent) than urban areas (2 percent) were employed as family workers; while more people in urban (19 percent) than rural areas (3 percent) were unemployed.

The distribution of economic activity by strata showed in all strata except the rural non-agricultural households, most of the respondents were either employed students or unpaid family workers. About 47 percent of persons in rural small scale households were employed, 26 percent were students and 18 percent were unpaid family workers. In the rural non-agricultural households, the majority of the people were employed (47 percent), followed by students (18 percent) and unemployed (14 percent). Rural large scale households had the largest proportion of unpaid family workers at 32 percent, while rural medium scale households had the highest proportion of students at 35 percent. The largest proportion of unemployed persons was observed in urban medium cost households (21 percent).

Analysis by province showed that Luapula province (62 percent) had the highest proportion of employed persons, followed by North-western and Western, each with 50 percent, and Southern province (49 percent). The largest proportions of unpaid family workers were observed in Eastern province (34 percent), followed by Northern (24 percent) and Central province (21 percent). The proportion of full time students was similar in all the provinces, ranging from about 22 percent to 29 percent.

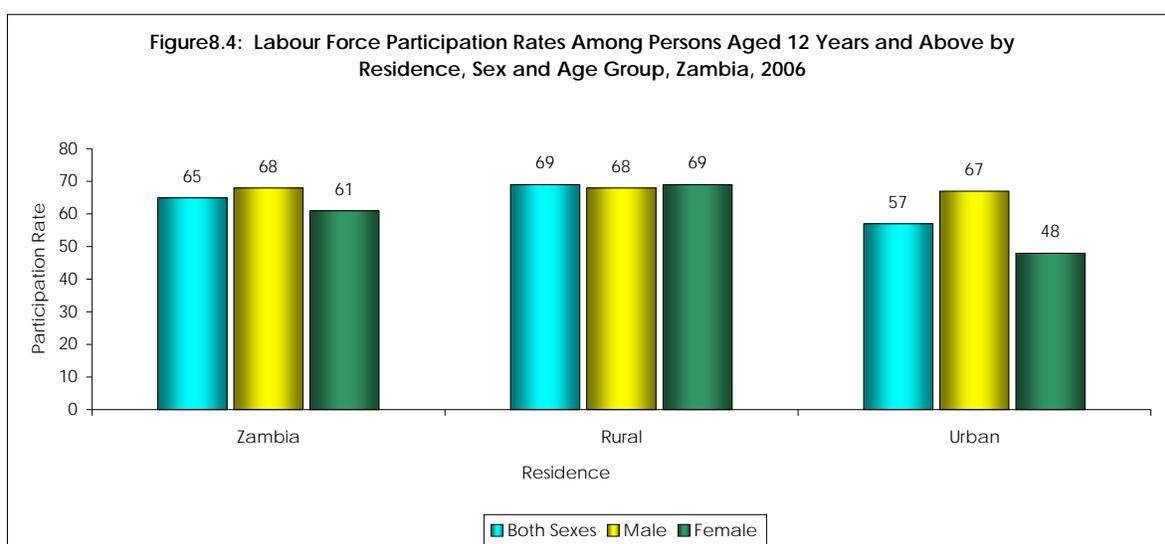
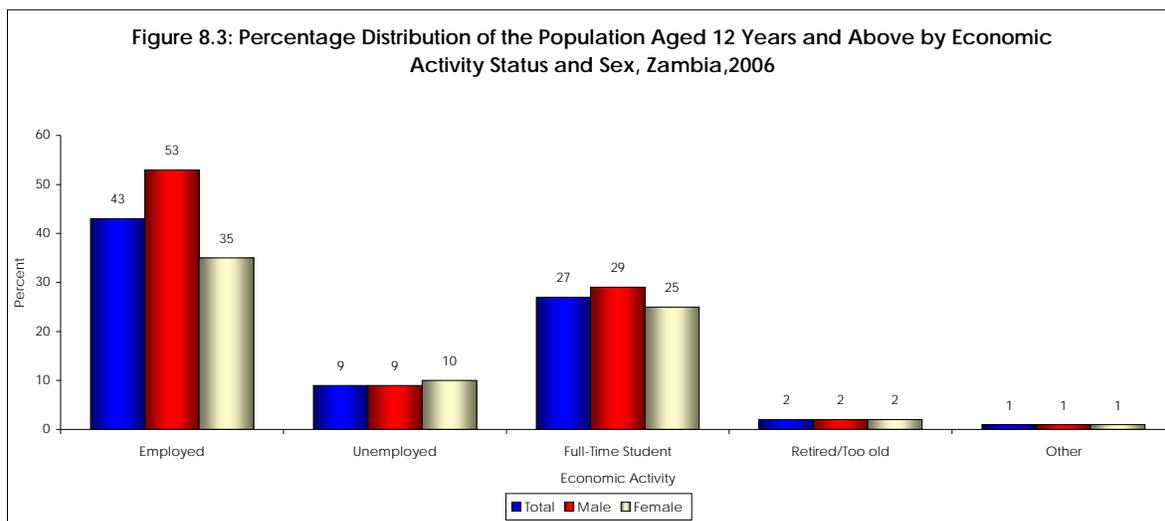
Table 8.1: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 12 years and Above by Main Economic Activity Status, Sex, Residence, Stratum and Province, Zambia, 2006

| Residence/Stratum/ Province | Economic Status | | | | | | | Total number of persons 12 yrs and above |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------------|-------|--|
| | Labour force | | | Inactive Population | | | | |
| | Employed | Unpaid family worker | Unemployed | Full time Student | Home maker | Retired/ too Old | Other | |
| All Zambia | 43 | 12 | 9 | 27 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 7,584,269 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 53 | 7 | 9 | 29 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3,702,275 |
| Female | 35 | 17 | 10 | 25 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 3,881,994 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 47 | 18 | 3 | 26 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4,758,956 |
| Urban | 37 | 2 | 19 | 28 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 2,825,313 |
| Stratum | | | | | | | | |
| Small Scale | 48 | 19 | 3 | 26 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4,342,085 |
| Medium scale | 37 | 21 | 4 | 35 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 175,119 |
| Large Scale | 24 | 32 | 9 | 31 | 4 | 1 | . | 6,007 |
| Non Agric | 47 | 3 | 14 | 18 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 235,745 |
| Low cost | 38 | 2 | 18 | 27 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 2,220,752 |
| Medium cost | 35 | 1 | 21 | 32 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 363,949 |
| High cost | 38 | 1 | 18 | 32 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 240,612 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| Central | 37 | 21 | 6 | 29 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 795,739 |
| Copperbelt | 37 | 1 | 17 | 29 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 1,230,907 |
| Eastern | 39 | 34 | 2 | 22 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 997,761 |
| Luapula | 62 | 3 | 2 | 29 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 559,190 |
| Lusaka | 39 | 2 | 19 | 26 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 1,141,999 |
| Northern | 42 | 24 | 4 | 26 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 935,837 |
| North-Western | 50 | 6 | 8 | 29 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 435,830 |
| Southern | 49 | 6 | 8 | 28 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 915,842 |
| Western | 50 | 11 | 6 | 26 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 571,164 |

8.3.1. Labour Force Participation Rates

The labour force participation rate is a labour market indicator that shows the proportion of persons in the population who are economically active. It distinguishes between those that are economically active (the employed and the unemployed) and those that are economically inactive (students, homemakers, pensioners and retired). Low participation rates imply that a large proportion of individuals are not participating in the labour force, the reverse being true for high participation rates.

The overall labour force participation rate in Zambia was 65 percent, as shown in figure 8.4. Men had a participation rate of 68 percent, while that for women was 65 percent. In rural areas, the female participation rate was slightly higher than that for males, 69 percent and 68 percent respectively; while there was a huge disparity in participation rates by sex in urban areas, with men (67 percent) having a higher rate than women (48 percent).



Eastern province had the highest labour force participation rate at 75 percent, followed by Northern province with 70 percent and Western province with 67 percent. In all provinces except Eastern, Luapula and Northern, males had a higher participation rate than females. The province with the highest female participation rate was Eastern with 77 percent, and the one with the lowest was Copperbelt with 46 percent.

Table 8.2: Labour Force Participation Rates among Persons Aged 12 Years and Above by Sex, Residence, Stratum and Province, Zambia, 2006

| Residence/Province | Participation Rate | | | Number of persons 12 yrs and above |
|--------------------|--------------------|------|--------|------------------------------------|
| | Both sexes | Male | Female | |
| All Zambia | 65 | 68 | 61 | 7,584,269 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Rural | 69 | 68 | 69 | 4,758,956 |
| Urban | 57 | 67 | 48 | 2,825,313 |
| Province | | | | |
| Central | 64 | 66 | 61 | 795,739 |
| Copperbelt | 56 | 66 | 46 | 1,230,907 |
| Eastern | 75 | 73 | 77 | 997,761 |
| Luapula | 68 | 66 | 69 | 559,190 |
| Lusaka | 60 | 70 | 50 | 1,141,999 |
| Northern | 70 | 70 | 71 | 935,837 |
| North-Western | 64 | 65 | 63 | 435,830 |
| Southern | 63 | 67 | 60 | 915,842 |
| Western | 67 | 67 | 67 | 571,164 |

Table 8.3 shows the labour force participation rates by sex, rural/urban strata and age. The highest participation rate was observed among the 40-44 and 45-49 years age groups, each with 92 percent, while the lowest was observed among the 12-19 years age-group, at 21 percent. The distribution portrays a similar trend when analysed by sex, with the youngest age-group (12-19 years) having the lowest participation rate, 18 percent among males and 23 percent among Females. The general trend in labour force participation rates is such that it increases with age, peaking around the 30-54 age group, and declining in the higher age-groups (55 and above).

Table 8.3: Labour Force Participation Rates among Persons Aged 12 Years and Above by Residence, Sex and Age Group, Zambia, 2006

| Age group | Participation Rate | | | | | | | | | Number of persons 12 yrs and above |
|------------|--------------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|------------------------------------|
| | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | | |
| | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | |
| All Zambia | 65 | 68 | 61 | 69 | 68 | 69 | 57 | 67 | 48 | 7,584,269 |
| 12-19 | 21 | 18 | 23 | 23 | 20 | 27 | 16 | 15 | 17 | 2,420,430 |
| 20-24 | 75 | 76 | 73 | 80 | 77 | 83 | 66 | 74 | 59 | 1,190,179 |
| 25-29 | 86 | 95 | 78 | 92 | 96 | 88 | 78 | 94 | 64 | 974,495 |
| 30-34 | 91 | 98 | 83 | 96 | 99 | 93 | 84 | 98 | 69 | 776,338 |
| 35-39 | 91 | 99 | 83 | 96 | 98 | 94 | 84 | 99 | 67 | 597,623 |
| 40-44 | 92 | 99 | 85 | 96 | 99 | 94 | 86 | 98 | 71 | 432,239 |
| 45-49 | 92 | 99 | 86 | 97 | 99 | 95 | 83 | 98 | 69 | 340,310 |
| 50-54 | 90 | 96 | 84 | 96 | 99 | 94 | 79 | 92 | 63 | 238,045 |
| 55-59 | 87 | 93 | 82 | 95 | 97 | 93 | 73 | 85 | 59 | 182,627 |
| 60-64 | 85 | 91 | 82 | 93 | 98 | 90 | 61 | 75 | 45 | 146,310 |
| 65+ | 74 | 82 | 65 | 82 | 89 | 74 | 45 | 59 | 31 | 285,681 |

8.3.2. Unemployment Rates

The unemployment rate is a measure that shows the proportion of the economically active population of working age that is unemployed. This indicator is used to assess the performance of the labour market, as it shows the market's capacity to utilise available labour resource. In most developing countries, low unemployment rates are usually a result of the nature of work done, particularly in rural areas, where a significant proportion of the population are classified as unpaid family workers. The distortion created by this classification if checked, could push unemployment rates upwards.

The findings of this survey were that the overall unemployment rate for the whole Zambia was 14 percent. As shown in figure 8.5, this rate is much higher than that observed in 2004 (9 percent). In both 2006 and 2004, females had higher unemployment rates than males. In 2006, the unemployment rate for females was 15 percent, while that for males was 13 percent.

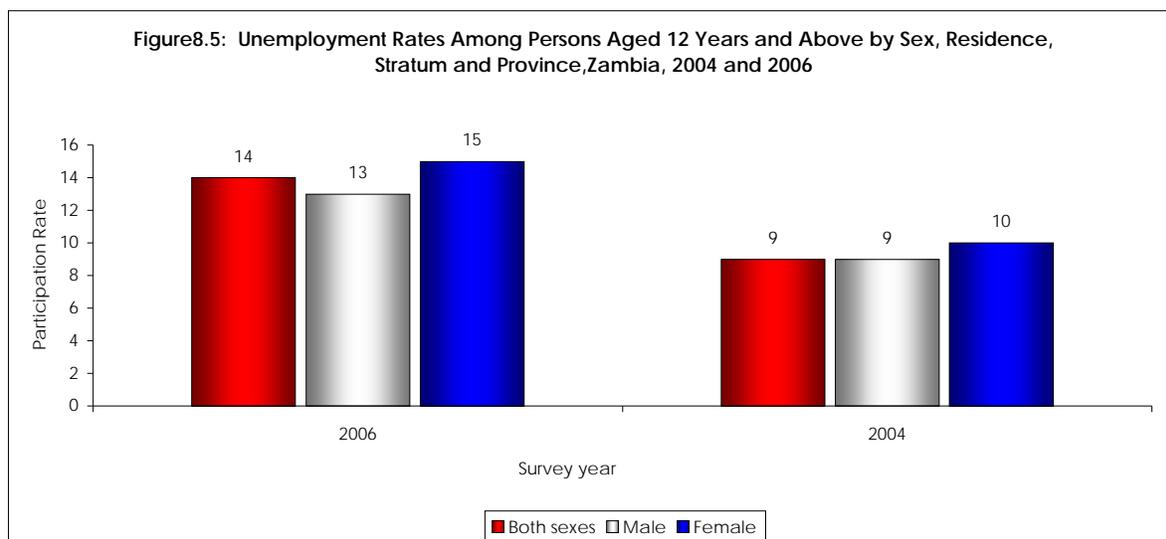


Table 8.4 shows the unemployment rates by sex and residence. The overall unemployment rate in rural areas, at 5 percent, was much lower than that of urban areas, which was recorded at 32 percent. While there was no difference in unemployment rates among males and females in rural areas, there was a large difference in proportions in urban areas, with females (41 percent) having a higher unemployment rate than males (26 percent). Urban medium cost households had the highest unemployment rate at 37 percent, while rural small scale households had the lowest at 4 percent.

Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces recorded the highest unemployment rates, each with 31 percent, followed by Southern (13 percent) and North-western (12 percent) provinces. Eastern province had the lowest unemployment rate, with 2 percent, followed by Luapula with 3 percent. Among males, the highest unemployment rate was observed in Copperbelt province (25 percent), while Lusaka province (41 percent) had the highest female unemployment rate.

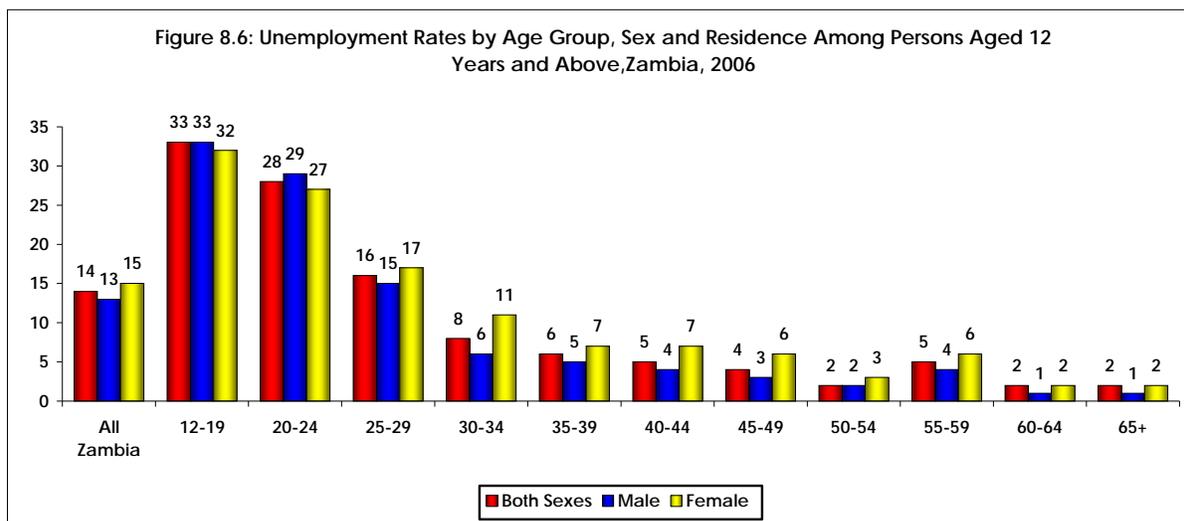
Table 8.4: Unemployment Rates among Persons Aged 12 Years and Above by Sex, Residence, Stratum and Province, Zambia, 2006

| Residence/Stratum/Province | Unemployment Rates | | | Persons aged 12 yrs and above in the Labour Force |
|----------------------------|--------------------|------|--------|---|
| | Both | Male | Female | |
| All Zambia | 14 | 13 | 15 | 4,901,934 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Rural | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3,279,840 |
| Urban | 32 | 26 | 41 | 1,622,094 |
| Stratum | | | | |
| Small Scale | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3,014,073 |
| Medium scale | 6 | 7 | 6 | 108,664 |
| Large Scale | 14 | 13 | 16 | 3,880 |
| Non Agric | 22 | 19 | 26 | 153,223 |
| Low cost | 32 | 25 | 41 | 1,279,216 |
| Medium cost | 37 | 31 | 44 | 205,098 |
| High cost | 31 | 27 | 36 | 137,780 |
| Province | | | | |
| Central | 10 | 9 | 11 | 506,484 |
| Copperbelt | 31 | 25 | 40 | 686,990 |
| Eastern | 2 | 2 | 2 | 748,139 |
| Luapula | 3 | 3 | 4 | 378,464 |
| Lusaka | 31 | 24 | 41 | 682,273 |
| Northern | 6 | 5 | 6 | 659,317 |
| North-Western | 12 | 12 | 13 | 278,069 |
| Southern | 13 | 12 | 14 | 580,224 |
| Western | 8 | 9 | 8 | 381,974 |

The unemployment rate was higher in persons of higher age groups, than those in lower age-groups. The age-group 12-19 years had the lowest unemployment rate at 33 percent, followed by the 20-24 and 25-29 years age-groups, 28 percent and 16 percent respectively. A comparison of these age-groups by residence shows huge disparities, with persons in urban areas having much higher unemployment rates. In rural areas, the unemployment rate for persons in the age-group 12-19 years was 15 percent, while that for persons of the same age-group in urban areas was 79 percent. Similarly, in the age-group 20-24 years, the unemployment rate in rural areas was 10 percent, while that in urban areas was 61 percent.

Table 8.5: Unemployment Rates among Persons Aged 12 Years and Above by Residence, Sex and Age Group, Zambia, 2006

| Age group | Unemployment Rate | | | | | | | | | Labour Force |
|------------|-------------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|--------------|
| | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | | |
| | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | |
| All Zambia | 14 | 13 | 15 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 32 | 26 | 41 | 4,901,934 |
| 12-19 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 79 | 78 | 80 | 499,781 |
| 20-24 | 28 | 29 | 27 | 10 | 12 | 9 | 61 | 58 | 65 | 887,303 |
| 25-29 | 16 | 15 | 17 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 34 | 28 | 41 | 842,422 |
| 30-34 | 8 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 19 | 13 | 28 | 705,298 |
| 35-39 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 10 | 20 | 544,746 |
| 40-44 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 7 | 22 | 398,447 |
| 45-49 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 7 | 17 | 312,820 |
| 50-54 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 215,250 |
| 55-59 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 9 | 22 | 159,435 |
| 60-64 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | . | 1 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 125,092 |
| 65+ | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 7 | 15 | 211,340 |



8.4. Employment Status, Industry and Occupation of Employed Persons

8.4.1. Distribution of Employed Persons by Industry

The percentage distribution of employed persons by province, age and residence are very important for planning purposes. Policy makers require information on employed persons and the type of work they are engaged in to enable them answer questions such as what share of the labour force has gainful employment and which productive sectors of the economy employ the most of the persons.

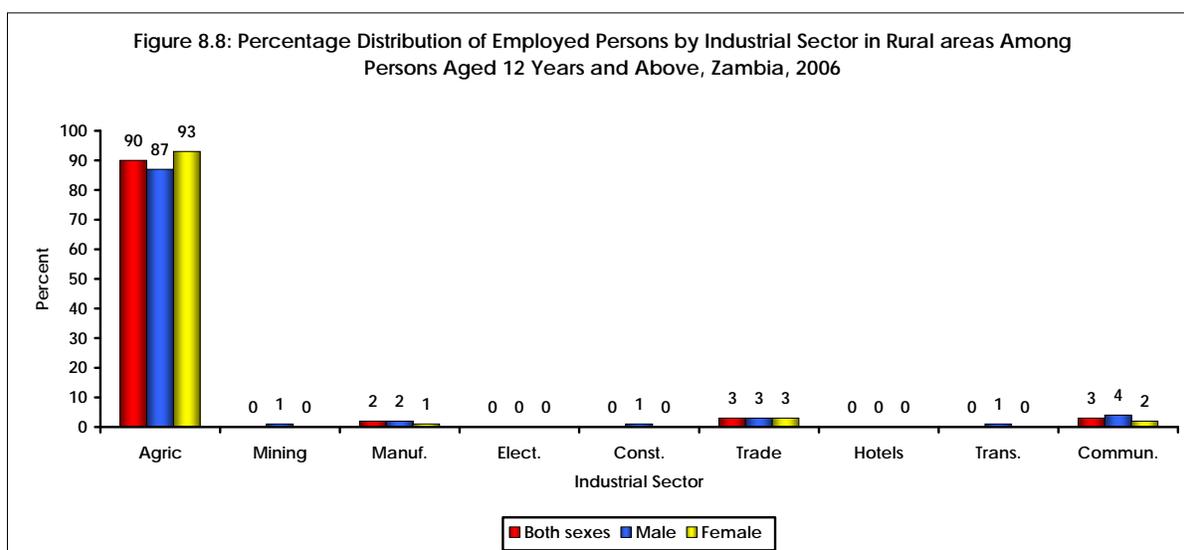
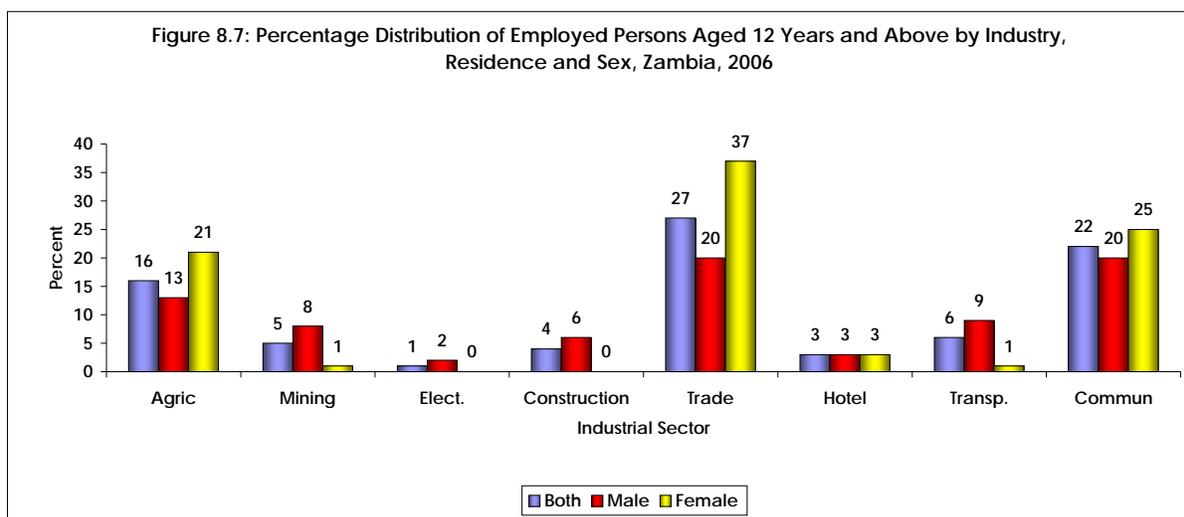
Table 8.6 shows the percentage distribution of the employed persons by industry. Like in 2004, the results show that at national level, the majority of the persons were engaged in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries accounting for 71 percent of all employed persons. The second most popular industrial sectors of employment were the Trade and Community, Social and Personal Services, accounting for 8 and nine percent of all employed persons, respectively. Rural and urban scenario indicates that the agricultural sector accounted for 90 percent of all employed persons in rural areas and 16 percent of all employed persons in urban areas. Sex differentials show that 93 percent of all females were employed in the Agricultural sector, 6 percentage points more than the males in the rural areas. In comparison to the 2004, an identical trend between sexes is observed as there were more females (78 percent) than males (64 percent) in the agricultural sector.

By comparison, the percentage distribution of employed persons was more evenly spread across industrial sectors. The Trade, Wholesale & Retail distribution industrial sector accounted for highest proportion of employed persons accounting for 28 percent in urban areas.

The second most popular sectors of employment was Trade, wholesale and retail distribution which accounted for 10 percent with 9 percent male and 11 percent females. The Community, social and personal services accounted for 23 percent of all employed persons in urban areas while the Agricultural sector accounted for 20 percent in urban areas. Sex differentials in urban areas show that females were predominantly engaged in trading while males were predominantly engaged in Community, Social and Personal Services accounting for 35 and 23 percent, respectively. In 1998, Trading and Community, Social and Personal Services sectors were dominated by females in urban areas standing at 41 percent and 27 percent, respectively.

Table 8.6: Employment Status, Industry and Occupation of Employed Persons Distribution of Employed Persons by Industry, Zambia, 2006

| Type of Industry | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | | Total number of Employed Persons |
|---|------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|----------------------------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | |
| All Zambia | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 4,213,063 |
| Agric, Forest & Fisheries | 71 | 64 | 79 | 90 | 87 | 93 | 16 | 13 | 21 | 2,991,984 |
| Mining and Quarry | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 68,545 |
| Manufacturing | 4 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 12 | 7 | 161,804 |
| Electricity, gas & Water | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 15,624 |
| Construction | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 52,624 |
| Trade wholesale and Retail distribution | 9 | 9 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 27 | 20 | 37 | 386,629 |
| Hotels and restaurants | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 35,571 |
| Transport and communication | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 83,093 |
| Finance, insurance and Real estate | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 83,671 |
| Community, social and personal Services | 8 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 22 | 20 | 25 | 333,351 |



8.4.2. Distribution of the Employed Persons by Occupation

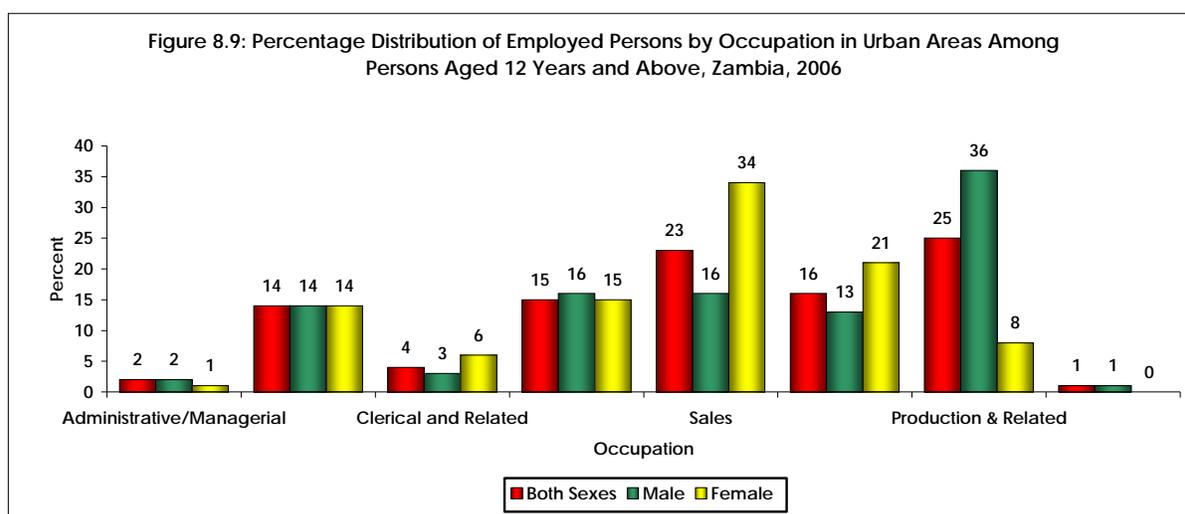
The distribution of occupations of employed persons provides a useful indicator of the type of production and the level of technology and automation on which the economy is based. The occupational structure also provides a gauge about the potential for future economic growth.

Table 8.7 shows the occupational status of the employed population. At national level, the occupations in Agriculture were the most predominant accounting for 71 percent of all employed persons while Administrative and Managerial occupations were the least accounting for 1 percent of the employed population. This is a slight increase from that recorded in 2004 that stood at sixty-nine in Agriculture, while that recorded for an Administrative and Managerial occupation has remained unchanged at one percent.

In rural areas 90 percent of all employed persons were working in agricultural occupations, with female employees being the highest employed persons in this occupation at 93 percent. However, in 2004, most persons were employed in the production related occupations with female (94 percent) dominating over males (89 percent). The most common occupation in urban areas is Production and related services, and Sales. Overall 25 percent of all employed persons in urban areas were in Production and related services. Of all males employed urban areas, 36 percent were working in the production related occupations, as were 8 percent of all females employed in urban areas. Of the total urban female employment, 34 percent were working in sales related occupations, as were 16 percent of all males employed in urban areas.

Table 8.7: Distribution of the Employed Persons Aged 12 Years and Above by Occupation, Residence and Sex Zambia, 2006

| Type of Industry | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | | Total number of Employed Persons |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|----------------------------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | |
| All Zambia | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 4,213,520 |
| Administrative, managerial | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 26,282 |
| Professional, technical & related | 5 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 220,700 |
| Clerical and related | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 51,326 |
| Service | 5 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 216,365 |
| Sales | 8 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 23 | 16 | 34 | 332,654 |
| Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries | 71 | 64 | 79 | 90 | 87 | 93 | 16 | 13 | 21 | 2,991,788 |
| Production & Related | 9 | 14 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 25 | 36 | 8 | 359,567 |
| Workers not else classified | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 14,838 |



8.4.3. Distribution of the Employed Persons by Employment Status

Table 8.8 shows the percentage distribution of employed persons by employment status and residence. At national level, 51 percent of all employed persons were self-employed, while 30 percent were unpaid family workers. Fifty-five percent of all employed persons at national level in 2004 were self-employed whereas unpaid family workers were 26 percent. Private sector employment accounted for 9 percent of all employed persons, while the Central Government

accounted for 5 percent. Sex differentials indicate that about 59 percent and 51 percent of both male and female were predominantly working as self-employed persons. However, among males, 14 percent were employed in the private sector while among the females, 4 percent were employed in the private sector. A relatively large proportion of females (46 percent) were unpaid family workers.

Of all employed persons in rural areas, 55 percent were working as self-employed persons, while 38 percent were unpaid family workers. Among the males working in rural areas, 69 percent were self-employed, none was working for NGOs.

In contrast, 41 percent of the females working in rural areas were self-employed and 55 percent were unpaid family workers.

Looking at the urban areas, 42 percent of all employed persons in urban areas were self-employed, 27 percent were working in the private sector and 11 percent were working for the Central Government. Individuals working in private households accounted for 4 percent of all persons working in the urban areas. Sex differentials show that more females (50 percent) than males (37 percent) were self employed.

Table 8.8: Distribution of the Employed Persons Aged 12 Years and Above by Employment Status, Residence and Sex, Zambia, 2006

| Type of Industry | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | | Total number of Employed Persons |
|----------------------|------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|----------------------------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | |
| All Zambia | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 4,213,988 |
| Self Employed | 51 | 59 | 43 | 55 | 69 | 41 | 42 | 37 | 50 | 2,156,522 |
| Government Employee | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 193,883 |
| Local Govt employee | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 16,823 |
| Parastatal Employee | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 52,943 |
| Private Sector | 9 | 14 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 27 | 34 | 16 | 386,831 |
| NGO employee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12,953 |
| Embassy Employee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,748 |
| Employer/Partner | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6,031 |
| Household Employee | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 48,911 |
| Unpaid Family Worker | 30 | 15 | 46 | 38 | 21 | 55 | 6 | 3 | 12 | 1,263,236 |
| Piece Worker | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 63,945 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,039 |
| Not stated | 0 | 0 | . | . | . | . | 0 | 0 | . | 123 |

Thirty-four percent of all males employed in urban areas were employed in the private sector while four percent of were employed in the Parastatal sector. Similarly, 16 percent of all females employed in urban areas were employed in the private sector; two percent of were employed in the Parastatal sector while 11 percent were working for the Central Government.

8.5. Informal Sector Employment

The lack of specialist skills, non-requirement of large capital investment and the ease with which businesses can be established without being subjected to registration, control and taxation, all lead to increased scope for informal sector employment.

Informal sector employment was defined as employment where the employed persons were not entitled to paid leave, pension, gratuity and social security and worked in an establishment employing 5 persons or less. All the three requirements had to be fulfilled in order to classify a person as working in the informal sector.

Table 8.9 shows the proportion of employed persons in the informal sector by residence and stratum. The results show that 82 percent, of the employed persons were engaged in the informal sector in 2006. It further shows that 81 percent of all employed persons in 2004 were engaged in the informal sector. Informal sector employment was more common among females (90 percent) than males (75 percent) in 2006, as it was in 2004 with 90 percent of females and 74 percent of males. In addition, informal sector employment was more prevalent in rural, 96 percent as compared to 52 percent in urban areas

The survey results also show that informal sector employment in both rural and urban areas was more widespread among females than males. Of all employed females in rural areas, 96 percent were employed in the informal sector compared with 89 percent of all employed males representing a difference of eight percentage points. In urban areas, informal sector employment varied by type of residence both for females and males. It was more prevalent in low cost areas than in high cost areas, but was higher for females than for males regardless of residential areas. However, the differences were highest in low cost areas, 26 percentage points as compared to 13 percentage points in high cost areas.

Table 8.9: Proportion of Persons Aged 12 Years and Above who were Employed in the Informal Sector by Sex, Residence, Stratum and Province, Zambia, 2004 and 2006

| Residence | 2004 | | | | 2006 | | | |
|--------------------|------------|------|--------|----------------------------------|------------|------|--------|----------------------------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Total number of persons employed | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Total number of persons employed |
| All Zambia | 81 | 74 | 90 | 3,954,612 | 82 | 75 | 90 | 4,334,379 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 91 | 88 | 96 | 2,765,477 | 93 | 89 | 96 | 3,234,362 |
| Urban | 57 | 46 | 71 | 1,189,136 | 52 | 44 | 66 | 1,100,017 |
| Stratum | | | | | | | | |
| Rural Small Scale | 94 | 90 | 96 | 2517,074 | 94 | 90 | 97 | 3,006,918 |
| Rural Medium Scale | 86 | 84 | 89 | 130,014 | 92 | 87 | 95 | 103,458 |
| Rural Large Scale | 65 | 56 | 77 | 12,198 | 77 | 63 | 89 | 3,525 |
| Rural Non Agric | 67 | 59 | 80 | 101,228 | 67 | 61 | 75 | 120,661 |
| Urban Low Cost | 62 | 52 | 78 | 841,841 | 57 | 47 | 73 | 875,287 |
| Urban Medium Cost | 47 | 36 | 61 | 221,534 | 36 | 28 | 47 | 129,638 |
| Urban High Cost | 37 | 32 | 45 | 125,492 | 29 | 25 | 36 | 95,092 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| Central | 84 | 79 | 91 | 405,065 | 84 | 80 | 89 | 461,669 |
| Copperbelt | 60 | 50 | 75 | 446,256 | 58 | 50 | 74 | 473,479 |
| Eastern | 90 | 84 | 95 | 636,532 | 93 | 88 | 97 | 790,449 |
| Luapula | 95 | 93 | 98 | 365,119 | 93 | 90 | 95 | 378,440 |
| Lusaka | 54 | 45 | 67 | 443,226 | 52 | 44 | 65 | 468,242 |
| Northern | 90 | 86 | 95 | 590,354 | 92 | 87 | 97 | 637,458 |
| North-Western | 88 | 83 | 93 | 228,997 | 90 | 85 | 95 | 244,527 |
| Southern | 80 | 73 | 89 | 496,805 | 82 | 76 | 89 | 521,059 |
| Western | 92 | 90 | 94 | 342,260 | 93 | 92 | 95 | 359,056 |

Looking at the provincial distribution of persons working in the informal sector illustrated in figure 8.10, Eastern, Luapula and Western provinces had the highest proportions of employed persons in the informal sector, accounting for 93. On the other hand the most urbanized provinces, Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces had the lowest, accounting for 52 percent and 58 percent respectively. In all provinces, females were more often in informal employment than males.

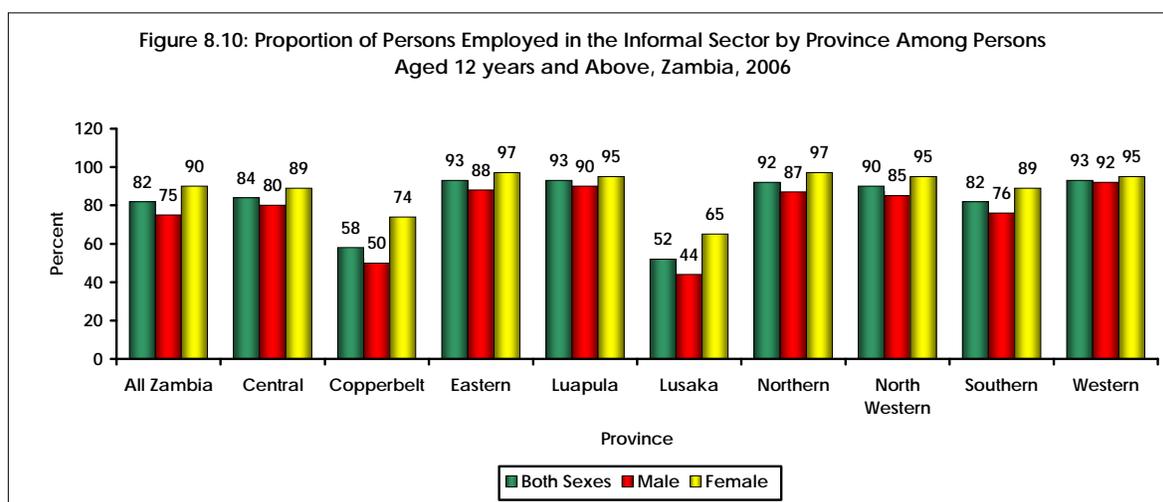


Table 8.10 shows the percentage distribution of employed persons by whether they are in the formal or informal sector by sex, rural/ urban, stratum and province. The results shows that there were more persons in informal sector, 82 percent while 18 percent were in the formal sector. There were more persons in both rural and urban areas that were recorded in informal sector, 93 percent and 52 percent respectively.

Informal sector employment was more predominant among small scale, medium and non-agricultural scale in 2006. In comparison to 2004, small scale, medium scale and non-agricultural strata constituted the highest percentages, accounting for 94, 86, and 65 percent respectively. Among the provinces Luapula, Western, Eastern and Northern had the highest percentages of employed persons in the informal sector, 90 percent or over. The 2004 survey results show that Eastern, North western, Western and Northern had the highest proportions of persons engaged in Informal sector employment with over 90 percent each.

Table 8.10: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by whether they are in Formal or Informal Sector by Sex, Residence, and Stratum and Province, Zambia 2006

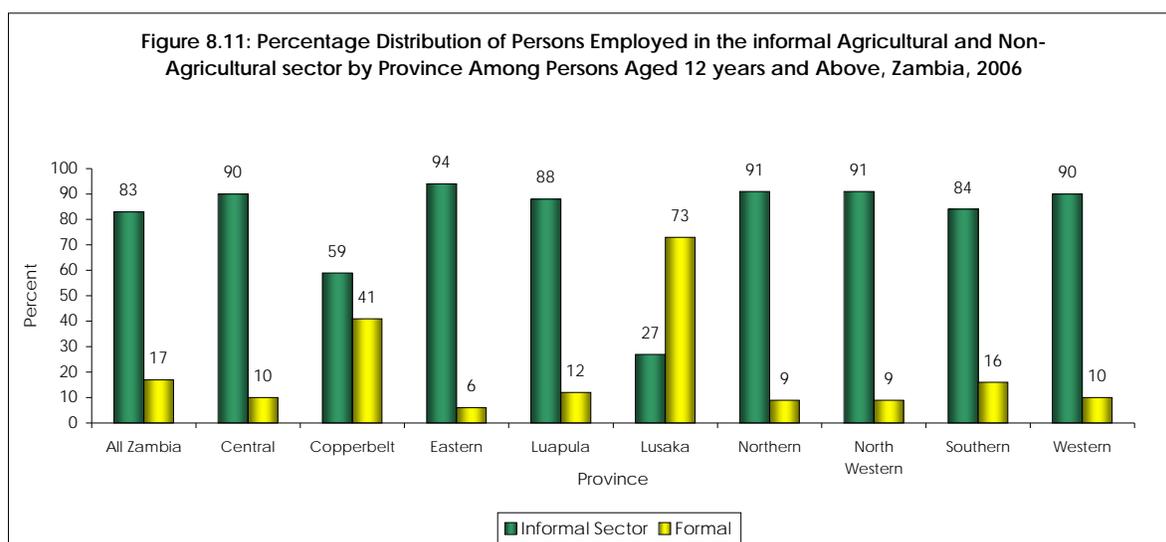
| Residence | Sector of Employment | | | | Number of persons employed 12 years and above |
|--------------------|----------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|---|
| | Formal Sector | | Informal Sector | | |
| | Number of Persons | Percent | Number of Persons | Percent | |
| All Zambia | 771780 | 18 | 3562599 | 82 | 4334379 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Rural | 241,773 | 7 | 2,992,589 | 93 | 3,234,362 |
| Urban | 530,007 | 48 | 570,010 | 52 | 1,100,017 |
| Stratum | | | | | |
| Rural Small Scale | 192,811 | 6 | 2,814,107 | 94 | 3,006,918 |
| Rural Medium Scale | 8,733 | 8 | 94,725 | 92 | 103,458 |
| Rural Large Scale | 749 | 23 | 2,576 | 77 | 3,525 |
| Rural Non Agric | 39,480 | 33 | 81,181 | 67 | 120,661 |
| Urban Low Cost | 379,210 | 43 | 496,077 | 57 | 875,287 |
| Urban Medium Cost | 83,475 | 64 | 46,163 | 36 | 129,638 |
| Urban High Cost | 67,322 | 71 | 27,770 | 29 | 95,092 |
| Province | | | | | |
| Central | 73,887 | 16 | 387,782 | 84 | 461,669 |
| Copperbelt | 196,840 | 42 | 276,639 | 58 | 473,479 |
| Eastern | 56,229 | 7 | 734,220 | 93 | 790,449 |
| Luapula | 27,763 | 7 | 350,677 | 93 | 378,440 |
| Lusaka | 226,184 | 48 | 242,058 | 52 | 468,242 |
| Northern | 52,322 | 8 | 585,136 | 92 | 637,458 |
| North-Western | 23,315 | 10 | 221,212 | 90 | 244,527 |
| Southern | 91,644 | 18 | 429,415 | 82 | 521,059 |
| Western | 23,596 | 7 | 335,460 | 93 | 359,056 |

Table 8.11 shows the agricultural and non-agricultural informal sector employment. The table shows that among those employed in the informal sector, 69 percent were in informal agricultural sector, while 14 percent were in informal non-agricultural sector. Generally, persons living in rural areas were more often in informal agricultural sector employment than those residing in urban areas, 87 percent as compared to 14 percent. The highest proportion of non-agricultural informal sector employment was found in urban low cost areas, 40 percent. The results of 2004 show that there were more persons (69 percent) engaged in informal non agricultural sector in urban areas than there were in rural areas (5 percent) and that there more persons (95 percent) in rural areas engaged in informal agricultural sector than in urban areas (31 percent)

Table 8.11: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by whether they are in Informal or Informal Non-Agricultural Sector by Sex, Residence, and Stratum and Province, Zambia 2006

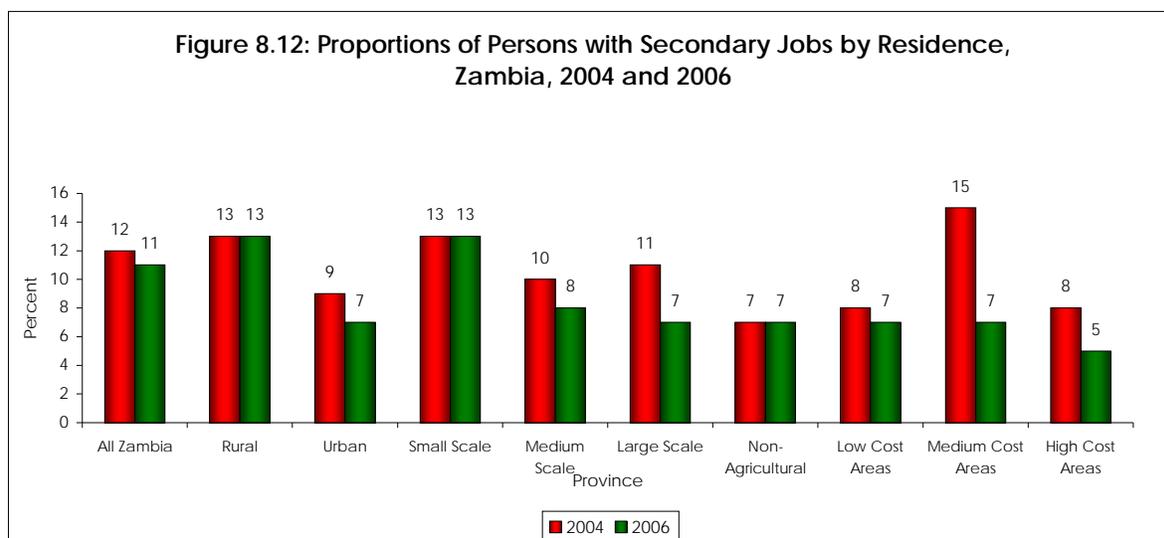
| Residence | Sector of Employment | | | | Number of persons employed 12 years and above |
|------------------|----------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|---|
| | Informal Agriculture | | Informal Non Agriculture | | |
| | Number of Persons | Percent | Number of Persons | Percent | |
| All Zambia | 2,974,167 | 83 | 588,432 | 17 | 3,562,599 |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 1,373,879 | 81 | 324,710 | 19 | 1,698,589 |
| Female | 1,600,288 | 86 | 263,722 | 14 | 1,864,010 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Rural | 2,817,772 | 94 | 174,817 | 6 | 2,992,589 |
| Urban | 156,395 | 27 | 413,615 | 73 | 570,010 |
| Stratum | | | | | |
| Small Scale | 2,682,958 | 95 | 131,149 | 5 | 2,814,107 |
| Medium Scale | 92,980 | 98 | 1,745 | 2 | 94,725 |
| Large Scale | 2,516 | 98 | 60 | 2 | 2,576 |
| Non Agric | 39,318 | 48 | 41,863 | 52 | 81,181 |
| Low Cost | 142,430 | 29 | 353,647 | 71 | 496,077 |
| Medium Cost | 9,163 | 20 | 37,000 | 80 | 46,163 |
| High Cost | 4,802 | 17 | 22,968 | 83 | 27,770 |
| Province | | | | | |
| Central | 347,543 | 90 | 40,239 | 10 | 387,782 |
| Copperbelt | 162,178 | 59 | 114,461 | 41 | 276,639 |
| Eastern | 693,834 | 94 | 40,386 | 6 | 734,220 |
| Luapula | 310,254 | 88 | 40,423 | 12 | 350,677 |
| Lusaka | 64,959 | 27 | 177,099 | 73 | 242,058 |
| Northern | 532,568 | 91 | 52,568 | 9 | 585,136 |
| North-Western | 201,015 | 91 | 20,197 | 9 | 221,212 |
| Southern | 361,507 | 84 | 67,908 | 16 | 429,415 |
| Western | 300,309 | 90 | 35,151 | 10 | 335,460 |

Among the provinces, Eastern province had the highest proportion of persons engaged in agricultural informal sector employment, accounting for 94 percent, while Lusaka province had the lowest, with 27 percent. From among the strata, the highest number of non-agricultural informal sector employment was found in urban low cost areas, accounting for 40 percent. A scenario observed in 2004 survey results also show that Eastern province had the highest proportion of persons in agricultural sector employment, accounting for 92 percent and that Lusaka province had the lowest, with 25 percent.



8.6 Secondary Jobs

Figure 8.12 illustrates the proportion of the currently employed persons with secondary jobs by residence and stratum. About eleven percent of the employed persons held at least one secondary job. It has decreased from the 2004 survey result of twelve percent. The results also show that a higher proportion of persons having a secondary job were found in rural areas than in urban areas, 13 percent as compared to 7 percent.

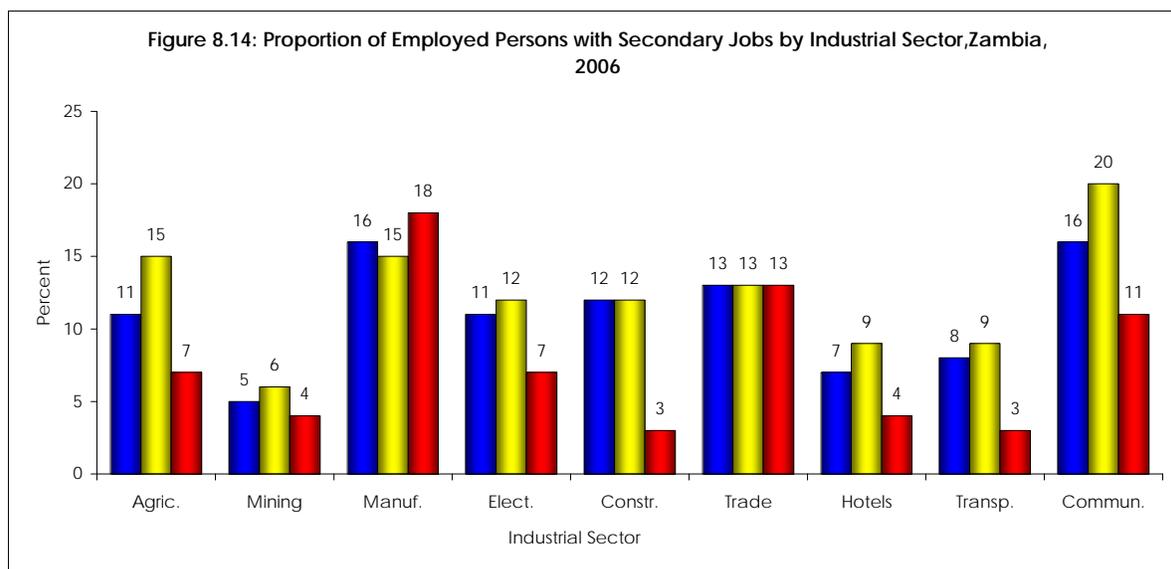


Among the provinces, the largest proportion of secondary jobholders was found in Luapula, 26 percent, and Western provinces, 17 percent as illustrated in figure 8.11. The highest proportions of both male and female secondary jobholders were recorded in Luapula province, where 37 percent of the males and 16 percent of all females had secondary jobs. Lusaka province had the lowest proportion of secondary jobholders for male and female, 4 percent and 2 percent respectively.

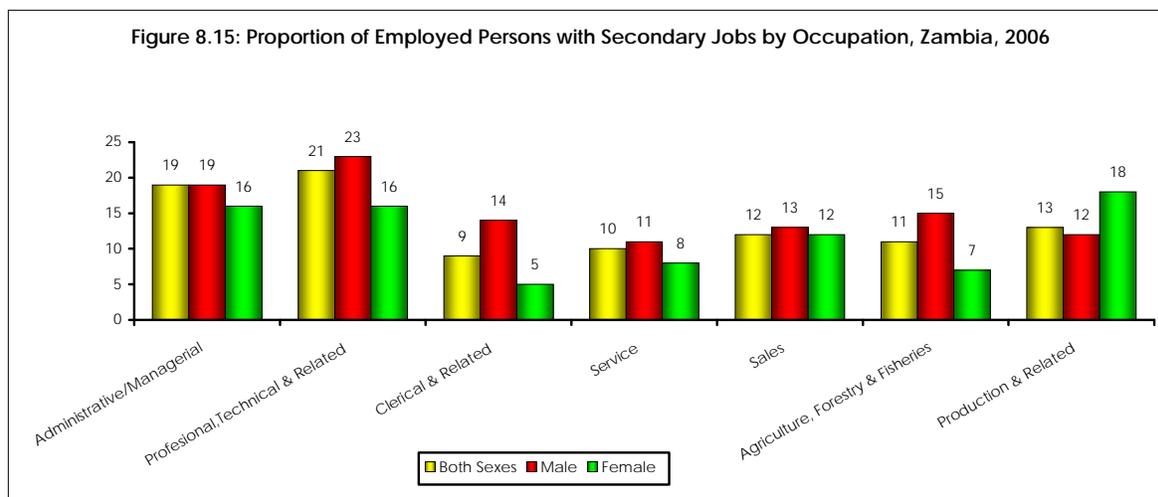


Figure 8.14 illustrates the proportions of secondary jobholders by industry and occupation. The results show that persons employed in the Communication, Agricultural and Manufacturing were more likely to have secondary jobs. Of all persons employed in the Manufacturing industry, 16 percent had secondary jobs, while 11 and 16 percent of all persons working in the Electricity and communication sectors had secondary jobs respectively. There were more females in the manufacturing sector with secondary jobs, 18 percent. In contrast, secondary jobs in Agriculture,

Electricity, Construction, Communication, and transport sectors were more popular among males than any other sectors (15, 12, 12, 20 and 9 percent, respectively).



The proportions of secondary jobholders by sex and occupation are illustrated in figure 8.15. Looking at occupational categories, the figure illustrates that those employed in the Professional, Technical and related occupations were recorded as having the highest proportions of secondary jobs with 21 percent followed by employees in the Administrative, Managerial and related (19 percent) and production related (13 percent) occupations.



Professional, Technical and related occupations were predominantly popular among males engaged in secondary jobs (23 percent) followed by Administrative and Managerial occupations, which accounted for 19 percent of all employed males. The most popular secondary occupations among females were the production occupations which accounted for 18 percent and Professional, Technical and related occupations which accounted for 16 percent as well of all females engaged in secondary jobs.

Table 8.12 shows the proportion of secondary jobholders by employment status. Persons working in Non-governmental Organizations were most likely to have secondary jobs than any other category of employees accounting for 26 percent of all employed persons. Employer/Partner and other

accounting for 24 and 23percent of all employed respectively were recorded as more likely to have secondary jobs after the Non-government organizations employees.

Table 8.12: Proportion of Employed Persons who held Secondary Jobs by Sex and Employment Status, Zambia, 2006

| Employment Status | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Employed Persons |
|-----------------------------|------------|------|--------|------------------|
| Self Employed | 16 | 19 | 11 | 2,157,453 |
| Central Government Employee | 22 | 24 | 17 | 193,863 |
| Local Government Employee | 16 | 20 | 1 | 16,823 |
| Parastatal Employee | 8 | 8 | 4 | 52,845 |
| Private Sector Employee | 8 | 9 | 5 | 386,661 |
| NGO Employee | 26 | 34 | 14 | 12,953 |
| Embassy Employee | 18 | 18 | 19 | 4,748 |
| Employer/Partner | 24 | 28 | 15 | 6,031 |
| Household employee | 7 | 9 | 3 | 50,171 |
| Unpaid Family worker | 5 | 4 | 5 | 1,378,555 |
| Piece worker | 7 | 8 | 5 | 64,496 |
| Worker not else classified | 6 | 6 | 6 | 14,840 |
| Other | 23 | 30 | 2 | 7,039 |

8.7 Reason for changing jobs

Table 8.13 shows the distribution of persons who changed jobs and their reasons for changing jobs. The most common reason for changing jobs was that there was a lack of profit in the previous job held by the respondent (34 percent), followed by low wages (28 percent) and that the job held previously was a temporal one (27 percent). Most males (48 percent) changed jobs because the one they held previously was temporal, while most females (50 percent) changed jobs due to low wages.

Table 8.13: Percentage Distribution of Presently Employed who Change Jobs by Reason for Changing Jobs, Zambia, 2006

| Reason for Changing job | Both sexes | Male | Female | Number of Employees who changed jobs |
|-------------------------|------------|------|--------|--------------------------------------|
| All Zambia | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1273 |
| Low wage/ Salary | 28 | 10 | 50 | 353 |
| Fired | | | | |
| Enterprise privatized | | | | |
| Retrenched/Redundant | 1 | 1 | . | 6 |
| Lack of profit | 34 | 29 | 41 | 437 |
| Temporal | 27 | 48 | . | 345 |
| Retired | 3 | . | 4 | 23 |
| Other | 2 | . | 5 | 28 |

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. This was found necessary because for some reasons, some people might not have considered such activities as their main economic activities.

The results in table 8.14 show that about 4.6 percent of the inactive and unemployed persons were engaged in some income generating activities. The results of the 2004 survey indicate that 3.4 percent of the inactive and unemployed engaged themselves in some income generating activities. Performance of these income-generating activities was higher amongst persons in the age groups 45-49 years. In 2004, performance of these activities was highest among those aged 40-44 years. Within the rural strata, persons in living in households that were classified as Rural Large scale were mostly engaged in some income generating activities, 11.3 percent. In urban areas, there were no major differences as regards the engagement in some income generating activities though those classified as high cost were the least at 2.5 percent.

Table 8.14: Proportion of Unemployed and inactive Persons who were engaged in some Income Generating Activities by Sex, Age-Group, Residence, Stratum and Main Economic Activity, Zambia, 2006

| Domain | Proportion Engaged | Number of unemployed and inactive persons |
|------------------------|--------------------|---|
| All Zambia | 6.3 | 1,334,703 |
| Sex | | |
| Male | 5.6 | 424,777 |
| Female | 6.6 | 909,926 |
| Age Group | | |
| 12-19 | 1.9 | 265,542 |
| 20-24 | 4.3 | 363,728 |
| 25-29 | 6 | 239,075 |
| 30-34 | 9.5 | 127,022 |
| 35-39 | 11.8 | 85,395 |
| 40-44 | 12.4 | 54,853 |
| 45-49 | 14.8 | 40,828 |
| 50-54 | 13 | 27,598 |
| 55-59 | 11.4 | 30,270 |
| 60-64 | 11.6 | 22,996 |
| 65+ | 5.3 | 77,396 |
| Residence | | |
| Rural | 5.4 | 402,052 |
| Urban | 6.6 | 932,651 |
| Stratum | | |
| Rural Small Scale | 5 | 315,333 |
| Rural Medium Scale | 2.5 | 13,017 |
| Rural Large Scale | 11.3 | 839 |
| Rural Non Agric | 7.4 | 72,863 |
| Urban Low Cost | | 743,993 |
| Urban Medium Cost | 7.6 | 119,034 |
| Urban High Cost | 2.5 | 69,624 |
| Main Economic activity | | |
| Inactive | 4.6 | 146,846 |
| Unemployed | 5.8 | 686,107 |

Chapter Nine: 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 poultry contributes to food security of households. Secondly, production of crops and the ownership of livestock and poultry provide means of earning income that enable households to get goods and services vital for their welfare.

This chapter presents the following aspects pertaining to Household Agricultural Production and Food Security among other things: -

- Number of households engaged in agricultural activities
- Types and amounts of major food crops produced
- Ownership of cattle, goats, sheep and pigs
- Ownership of chickens, ducks, guinea fowls and other poultry

The LCMS V survey collected data on agricultural activities from households only and not institutions. It should also be noted that the survey was not a fully-fledged agricultural survey designed to obtain year-round farm management data or crop specific input-output information such as labour usage.

An agricultural household was defined as one where at least one of its members was engaged in growing crops, livestock/poultry owning, or fish farming or a combination of any of these. Agricultural activities that a member of the household managed on behalf of persons who were not members of the households were excluded. Agricultural activities from other households managed on behalf of a member of a selected household were included. An agricultural household was therefore defined based on the condition that the holding belonged to a member of the household and would therefore benefit the household.

The information presented in this chapter refers to the agricultural season that started on 1st October 2005 and ended on the 30th September 2006. The 2003/2004 agricultural season in this chapter is in reference to agricultural activities based on the data collected in the 2004 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS IV).

9.2. The Extent of Agricultural Production

9.2.1. Agricultural Households

Findings from the survey indicate that about 68 percent of households in Zambia or 1,551,952 households were engaged in agricultural production activities during the 2005/2006 agricultural season.

Ninety four percent of all rural households and 21 percent of urban households were involved in agricultural production.

At provincial level, Eastern Province recorded the highest proportion of households involved in agricultural production with 93 percent. Luapula Province had the second highest proportion with 92 percent. Lusaka Province had the lowest proportions of such households with 18 percent (See Table 9.1).

Table 9.1: Proportion of Households Engaged in Agricultural Activities by Place of Residence and Province, Zambia, 2006

| Province/Residence | All households | Non-Agric households | | Agric. Households | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total Zambia | 2,278,787 | 726,835 | 32 | 1,551,952 | 68 |
| Rural | 1,484,665 | 95,575 | 6 | 1,389,089 | 94 |
| Urban | 794,122 | 631,259 | 79 | 162,863 | 21 |
| Central | 224,100 | 48,575 | 22 | 175,525 | 78 |
| Rural | 169,290 | 11,034 | 7 | 158,257 | 93 |
| Urban | 54,810 | 37,541 | 68 | 17,269 | 32 |
| Copperbelt | 337,893 | 212,104 | 63 | 125,790 | 37 |
| Rural | 74,180 | 5,196 | 7 | 68,983 | 93 |
| Urban | 263,714 | 206,907 | 78 | 56,806 | 22 |
| Eastern | 320,337 | 20,909 | 7 | 299,428 | 93 |
| Rural | 295,197 | 10,144 | 3 | 285,052 | 97 |
| Urban | 25,140 | 10,764 | 43 | 14,376 | 57 |
| Luapula | 177,793 | 14,308 | 8 | 163,485 | 92 |
| Rural | 157,120 | 5,468 | 3 | 151,653 | 97 |
| Urban | 20,673 | 8,840 | 43 | 11,833 | 57 |
| Lusaka | 331,287 | 272,936 | 82 | 58,351 | 18 |
| Rural | 53,494 | 11,471 | 21 | 42,024 | 79 |
| Urban | 277,793 | 261,465 | 94 | 16,328 | 6 |
| Northern | 296,021 | 38,626 | 13 | 257,394 | 87 |
| Rural | 252,831 | 15,473 | 6 | 237,358 | 94 |
| Urban | 43,190 | 23,154 | 54 | 20,036 | 46 |
| North Western | 131,068 | 18,466 | 14 | 112,602 | 86 |
| Rural | 110,256 | 4,648 | 4 | 105,608 | 96 |
| Urban | 20,811 | 13,818 | 66 | 6,994 | 34 |
| Southern | 284,202 | 77,960 | 27 | 206,242 | 73 |
| Rural | 217,530 | 22,444 | 10 | 195,087 | 90 |
| Urban | 66,672 | 55,517 | 83 | 11,155 | 17 |
| Western | 176,086 | 22,951 | 13 | 153,135 | 87 |
| Rural | 154,766 | 9,698 | 6 | 145,068 | 94 |
| Urban | 21,321 | 13,253 | 62 | 8,067 | 38 |

9.2.2. Food-Crop-Growing Agricultural Households

Maize

Maize being the most important staple food is widely grown in all provinces of Zambia. Table 9.2 presents the proportions of agricultural households engaged in the growing of maize of all types (hybrid and local maize) by place of residence and province.

In rural areas, 90 percent of agricultural households grew maize compared to 98 percent of those in urban areas.

At national level, a higher proportion of agricultural households (64 percent) grew local maize compared to 27 percent who grew hybrid maize. Lusaka Province had the highest proportion of households growing hybrid maize with 51 percent, while Luapula Province had the lowest proportion of such with 12 percent. With regards to local maize, Eastern Province had the highest proportion of households growing it with 86 percent. Lusaka province had the lowest proportion of households growing local maize with 44 percent.

An estimated 1.9 million metric tonnes of both types of maize were produced during the 2005/2006 agricultural season. The rural areas accounted for 88 percent of the total maize production.

Table 9.2: Proportion of Agricultural Households engaged in growing various types of Maize and Distribution of Maize Production by Residence and Province, Zambia, 2006.

| Residence/Province | Agricultural households | Percent Hholds growing Maize(all types) | Percent Hholds Growing Local Maize | Percent Hholds Growing Hybrid Maize | Maize production in metric tonnes |
|--------------------|-------------------------|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Total Zambia | 1,551,952 | 91 | 64 | 27 | 1,942,090 |
| Rural | 1,389,089 | 90 | 64 | 26 | 1,710,869 |
| Urban | 162,863 | 98 | 57 | 41 | 231,221 |
| Central | 175,525 | 99 | 57 | 46 | 409,381 |
| Copperbelt | 125,790 | 99 | 63 | 39 | 206,200 |
| Eastern | 299,428 | 99 | 86 | 26 | 435,594 |
| Luapula | 163,485 | 59 | 48 | 12 | 61,002 |
| Lusaka | 58,351 | 95 | 44 | 51 | 91,609 |
| Northern | 257,394 | 66 | 46 | 20 | 197,518 |
| North Western | 112,602 | 87 | 67 | 20 | 96,924 |
| Southern | 206,242 | 99 | 65 | 36 | 343,319 |
| Western | 153,135 | 92 | 78 | 14 | 100,543 |

9.2.3. Other Staple Foods

Cassava

Cassava is one of the staple foods and is grown in many parts of Zambia, especially in Luapula, Northern and North Western provinces. Other than maize, cassava is another important staple food crops that is grown in many parts of Zambia. Other staple crops in order of importance are millet, sorghum and rice.

Table 9.3 shows the percentage distribution of households involved in production of staple crops other than maize. The table shows that 28 percent of all the agricultural households grew cassava during the 2005/2006 agricultural season. The proportion of agricultural households growing cassava was higher in rural areas with 29 percent than in urban areas (11 percent).

Of all the agricultural households in Luapula Province, 85 percent grew cassava. Southern Province had the lowest proportion of agricultural households growing cassava with one percent.

Cassava production for the 2005/2006 agricultural season was estimated at 2.9 million by 90kg bags of cassava flour. Of this production, Luapula province contributed the most accounting for 1.3 million by 90kg bags, while Southern Province contributed the least with 4,639 by 90kg bags.

Sorghum

About 3 percent of all agricultural households reported growing sorghum. The total sorghum production for the 2005/2006 agricultural season was estimated at 230,382 by 50kg bags of unleashed sorghum. Southern Province accounted for most of this production with 84,737 by 50kg bags of the total, while Lusaka Province accounted for the least with 336 by 50kg bags.

Millet

The proportion of the agricultural households growing millet was highest in Northern Province at 23 percent. Northern Province accounted for more than half of the 264, 354 by 90kg bags of millet produced at national level.

Rice

Rice is mainly grown in areas that are well watered especially river valleys, swampy areas, plains and marshlands. Only about three percent of agricultural households reported to have grown rice during the 2005/2006 agricultural season. The total rice production at national level was estimated at 310,550 by 90 kg bags of paddy rice (unpolished). Of the total production, Northern Province contributed more than 40 percent.

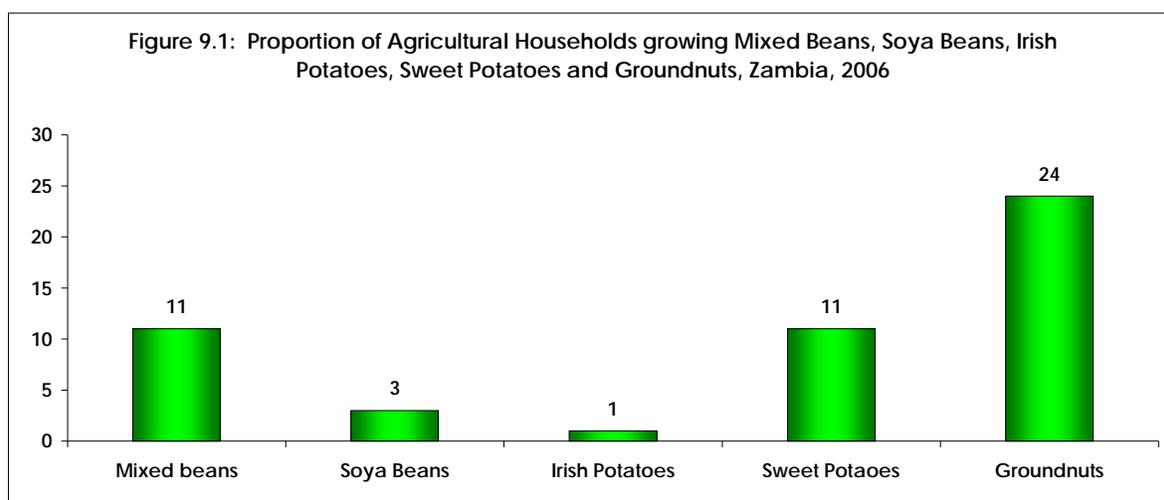
Table 9.3: Proportion of Agricultural Households Engaged in Growing Other Staple Crops and Production by Residence and Province, Zambia, 2006

| Residence/ Province | Agricultural Households | Percent Growing Cassava | Cassava production in 90Kg bags | Percent Growing Millet | Millet production in 90Kg bags | Percent Growing Sorghum | Sorghum production in 50Kg bags (Unthreshed) | Percent Growing Rice | Rice production in 90Kg bags (Unpolished) |
|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|
| Total Zambia | 1,551,952 | 28 | 2,943,233 | 7 | 264,354 | 3 | 230,382 | 3 | 310,550 |
| Rural | 1,389,089 | 29 | 2,855,624 | 7 | 262,999 | 3 | 226,244 | 3 | 285,828 |
| Urban | 162,863 | 11 | 87,608 | 0 | 1,355 | 1 | 4,138 | 2 | 24,722 |
| Central | 175,525 | 12 | 65,445 | 6 | 18,088 | 3 | 15,467 | 0 | 23 |
| Copperbelt | 125,790 | 7 | 63,827 | 1 | 2,552 | 1 | 15,947 | - | . |
| Eastern | 299,428 | 3 | 21,304 | 2 | 8,947 | 1 | 25,784 | 4 | 63,116 |
| Luapula | 163,485 | 85 | 1,324,424 | 4 | 20,501 | 1 | 23,169 | 2 | 18,638 |
| Lusaka | 58,351 | 2 | 8,157 | - | . | 0 | 336 | 0 | 1,070 |
| Northern | 257,394 | 65 | 1,187,524 | 23 | 165,306 | 1 | 12,538 | 6 | 128,451 |
| Northwestern | 112,602 | 41 | 148,603 | 1 | 2,621 | 4 | 22,091 | 0 | 1,178 |
| Southern | 206,242 | 1 | 4,639 | 4 | 24,542 | 7 | 84,737 | 0 | 128 |
| Western | 153,135 | 23 | 119,311 | 7 | 21,797 | 6 | 30,313 | 11 | 97,945 |

9.2.4. Other Food Crops

Other food crops considered in this survey, included groundnuts, sweet potatoes, mixed beans, soyabeans and Irish potatoes.

Figure 9.1 shows the proportion of households that grew groundnuts, mixed beans and sweet potatoes. The figure shows that, at national level, 24 percent of agriculture households grew groundnuts, while only 1 percent grew Irish potatoes.



Groundnuts

Groundnuts are widely grown in Zambia, and are mostly used as an ingredient in relish especially in vegetables. Manufactured foods such as peanut butter are also widely consumed.

Table 9.4 shows that, at provincial level, the highest proportion of households that grew groundnuts was in Luapula province with 44 percent. However, production of groundnuts was highest in Northern province with 171,087 by 80 kg bags.

Sweet potatoes

Sweet potatoes currently constitute a larger proportion of an average Zambian's breakfast as a substitute for bread. This crop is commonly grown in Central province. About 20 percent of agricultural households in Central province reported growing sweet potatoes. Total production was estimated at 484,005 by 25 kg bags.

Mixed beans

Mixed beans have a high nutritional content and are consumed by most Zambians. This crop is also grown in most parts of the country. Production in terms of 90kg bags was estimated at 205,621 in Northern Province contributing 61 percent of the total production during the 2005/2006 agricultural season.

Table 9.4: Proportion of Agricultural Households Engaged in Growing Groundnuts, Sweet potatoes, Irish Potatoes and Mixed Beans by Residence and Province, Zambia, 2006

| Province/ Residence | Agricultural Households | Percent Growing Mixed Beans | Mixed Beans Production in 90Kg bags | Percent Growing Soya Beans | Soya beans Production in 90Kg bags | Percent Growing Sweet Potatoes | Sweet production in 25Kg bags | Percent Growing Irish Potatoes | Irish Potato Production in 10Kg Pockets | Percent Growing Groundnuts | Groundnut production in 80Kg bags (Shelled) |
|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|---|--|---|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Total Zambia | 1,551,952 | 11 | 335,166 | 3 | 253,496 | 11 | 1,329,592 | 1 | 875,081 | 24 | 906,808 |
| Rural | 1,389,089 | 12 | 313,228 | 4 | 247,038 | 12 | 1,250,338 | 1 | 820,041 | 25 | 811,356 |
| Urban | 162,863 | 6 | 21,938 | 1 | 6,458 | 7 | 79,254 | 1 | 55,040 | 18 | 95,452 |
| Central | 175,525 | 10 | 20,513 | 3 | 49,766 | 20 | 484,005 | 1 | 133,889 | 19 | 125,466 |
| Copperbelt | 125,790 | 7 | 17,797 | 2 | 6,491 | 13 | 106,764 | 1 | 36,672 | 20 | 85,814 |
| Eastern | 299,428 | 5 | 16,479 | 10 | 171,427 | 5 | 63,773 | 1 | 102,382 | 27 | 148,178 |
| Luapula | 163,485 | 10 | 18,224 | 0 | 719 | 13 | 115,591 | 0 | 32,259 | 44 | 163,374 |
| Lusaka | 58,351 | 4 | 4,271 | 2 | 2,667 | 4 | 21,046 | 1 | 19,848 | 12 | 23,662 |
| Northern | 257,394 | 36 | 205,621 | 3 | 17,703 | 18 | 257,803 | 3 | 298,783 | 38 | 171,087 |
| Northwestern | 112,602 | 14 | 20,918 | 1 | 1,991 | 7 | 41,261 | 4 | 249,335 | 5 | 12,060 |
| Southern | 206,242 | 4 | 29,593 | 0 | 2,687 | 13 | 207,967 | 0 | 1,914 | 25 | 168,706 |
| Western | 153,135 | 1 | 1,750 | 0 | 45 | 4 | 31,381 | 0 | - | 3 | 8,460 |

9.3. Ownership of Livestock

A household was considered owning livestock if any member of the household owned cattle, sheep, pigs or goats at the time of enumeration.

Table 9.5 shows the number and proportion of agricultural households that owned livestock by type, residence and province during the LCMS V survey.

At national level, 27 percent of all agricultural households or about 421,553 households owned livestock during the 2005/2006 agricultural season. Sixty two percent owned cattle, 59 percent owned goats, 43 percent owned pigs and 3 percent owned sheep.

Analysis by residence shows that 395,612 rural households reported owning livestock compared to 25,941 of those in urban areas.

Table 9.5: Number and Proportion of Households that own Livestock by Type of Livestock, Residence and Province, Zambia, 2006

| Province/ Residence | Agricultural Households | Households Owning Livestock | Percent Owning Cattle | Percent Owning Goats | Percent Owning Pigs | Percent Owning Sheep |
|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Total Zambia | 1,551,952 | 421,553 | 62 | 59 | 43 | 3 |
| Rural | 1,389,089 | 395,612 | 62 | 59 | 43 | 3 |
| Urban | 162,863 | 25,941 | 61 | 34 | 36 | 2 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Central | 175,525 | 47,730 | 78 | 73 | 13 | 3 |
| Copperbelt | 125,790 | 14,590 | 36 | 47 | 32 | . |
| Eastern | 299,428 | 106,000 | 58 | 48 | 59 | 4 |
| Luapula | 163,485 | 30,519 | 4 | 79 | 30 | 4 |
| Lusaka | 58,351 | 16,281 | 50 | 49 | 22 | 6 |
| Northern | 257,394 | 65,498 | 30 | 62 | 47 | 5 |
| North Western | 112,602 | 20,079 | 15 | 69 | 30 | 9 |
| Southern | 206,242 | 80,356 | 65 | 47 | 26 | 1 |
| Western | 153,135 | 40,500 | 80 | 11 | 19 | . |

Figure 9.2 shows the percentage distribution of households owning livestock by Province. The highest proportion was recorded in Southern Province (39 percent), followed by Eastern Province (35 percent). The lowest proportion was recorded on the Copperbelt Province (12 percent).

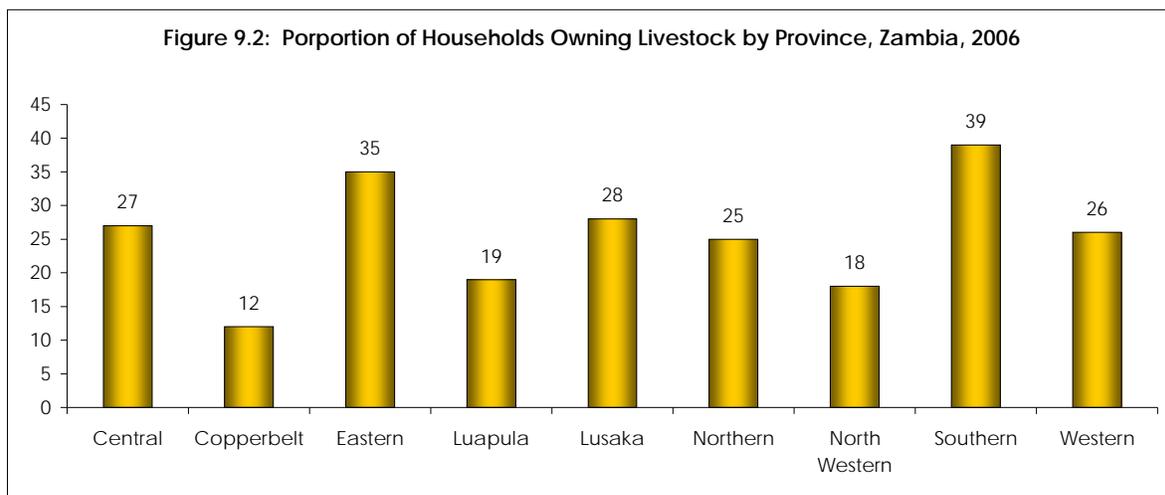


Table 9.6 shows the distribution of livestock by type of livestock, residence and province.

Cattle

During the survey agricultural households at national level reported owning a total of 2,995,067 cattle. Of these 93 percent were owned by households in rural areas. At provincial level, Southern province had the highest proportion of cattle with 55 percent, while Luapula province had the least with only 1 percent.

Goats

Of the total 421,553 households that reported owning livestock, 59 percent reported owning goats. The population of goats was estimated at 1,428,498. Ninety two percent of these goat were owned by households in the rural areas. Southern Province had the highest number of goats owned with a share of 32 percent followed by Northern Province with 17 percent. The least population of goats was recorded in Western Province with only 2 percent.

Pigs

Households that owned livestock reported owning 681,776 pigs during the survey. Households in rural areas reported owning more pigs with 92 percent. Forty three percent of the pigs were owned by households in Eastern Province and 14 percent by households in Southern province.

Sheep

The number of sheep owned was 167,287. Of these, 92 percent were reported to be owned in rural areas. At provincial level, Luapula Province had the highest number of sheep followed by Eastern Province with a share of 37 percent and 15 percent, respectively.

Table 9.6: Number and Percentage Distribution of Livestock by Type of Livestock, Residence and Province, Zambia, 2006

| Province/Residence | Cattle | | Goats | | Pigs | | Sheep | |
|--------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total Zambia | 2,995,067 | 100 | 1,428,498 | 100 | 681,776 | 100 | 167,287 | 100 |
| Rural | 2,794,791 | 93 | 1,307,172 | 92 | 620,166 | 92 | 154,282 | 92 |
| Urban | 200,276 | 7 | 121,326 | 8 | 52,760 | 8 | 13,005 | 8 |
| Central | 241,247 | 8 | 187,140 | 13 | 30,750 | 5 | 20,308 | 12 |
| Copper belt | 100,610 | 3 | 60,059 | 4 | 31,508 | 5 | 13,872 | 8 |
| Eastern | 232,611 | 8 | 194,457 | 14 | 290,103 | 43 | 25,561 | 15 |
| Luapula | 18,650 | 1 | 85,627 | 6 | 40,567 | 6 | 62,700 | 37 |
| Lusaka | 140,295 | 5 | 88,974 | 6 | 50,008 | 7 | 10,568 | 6 |
| Northern | 125,649 | 4 | 245,190 | 17 | 65,292 | 10 | 12,009 | 7 |
| Northwestern | 56,005 | 2 | 74,600 | 5 | 40,567 | 6 | 13,050 | 8 |
| Southern | 1,650,000 | 55 | 459,311 | 32 | 96,869 | 14 | 9,219 | 6 |
| Western | 430,000 | 14 | 33,140 | 2 | 36,112 | 5 | 0 | 0 |

9.4. Ownership of Poultry

A household was considered to own poultry if any of its members owned chickens, ducks/geese, guinea fowls or any other type of poultry at the time of enumeration. Other types of poultry included turkeys, rabbits, pigeons, etc.

Table 9.7 shows households that owned poultry by type of poultry, residence and province. An estimated number of 880,598 households reported to have owned poultry during the survey.

Of the 880,598 households that owned poultry, 99 percent owned chickens, 6 percent owned ducks/geese and 10 percent of the Households owned guinea fowls while 9 percent reported to have owned other poultry.

Table 9.7: Number and Percent Distribution of Poultry Owning Households by Type of Poultry, Residence and Province, Zambia, 2006

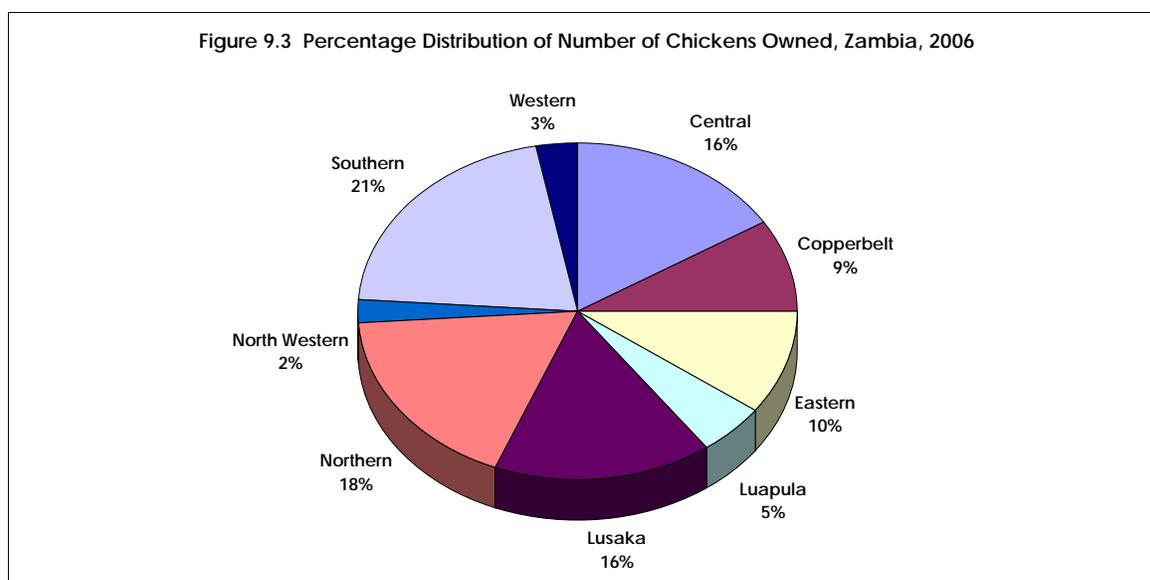
| Province/Region | Agricultural Households | Households owning Poultry | Percent owning Chicken | Percent owning Ducks/Geese | Percent owning Guinea Fowls | Percent owning Other Poultry |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Total Zambia | 1,551,952 | 880,598 | 99 | 6 | 10 | 9 |
| Rural | 1,060,090 | 748,761 | 99 | 6 | 8 | 9 |
| Urban | 496,024 | 131,837 | 99 | 15 | 5 | 10 |
| Central | 175,525 | 130,587 | 99 | 8 | 16 | 16 |
| Rural | 158,257 | 115,645 | 99 | 8 | 16 | 17 |
| Urban | 17,269 | 14,942 | 98 | 13 | 15 | 13 |
| Copperbelt | 125,790 | 50,689 | 98 | 15 | 6 | 6 |
| Rural | 68,983 | 39,986 | 99 | 17 | 7 | 3 |
| Urban | 56,806 | 10,703 | 99 | 18 | 6 | 18 |
| Eastern | 299,428 | 107,157 | 98 | 7 | 5 | 6 |
| Rural | 285,052 | 91,056 | 98 | 7 | 5 | 6 |
| Urban | 14,376 | 16,101 | 97 | 10 | 7 | 6 |
| Luapula | 163,485 | 95,322 | 96 | 12 | 4 | 2 |
| Rural | 151,653 | 69,254 | 98 | 11 | 3 | 3 |
| Urban | 11,833 | 26,068 | 95 | 13 | 5 | 4 |
| Lusaka | 58,351 | 38,245 | 97 | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| Rural | 42,024 | 26,365 | 98 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| Urban | 16,328 | 11,880 | 99 | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Northern | 257,394 | 169,593 | 98 | 6 | 3 | 6 |
| Rural | 237,358 | 149,359 | 93 | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Urban | 20,036 | 20,234 | 96 | 13 | 5 | 5 |
| North Western | 112,602 | 51,149 | 96 | 11 | 2 | 3 |
| Rural | 105,608 | 45,325 | 100 | | | |
| Urban | 6,994 | 5,824 | | | | |
| Southern | 206,242 | 159,260 | 99 | 3 | 20 | 14 |
| Rural | 195,087 | 140,376 | 99 | 4 | 20 | 14 |
| Urban | 11,155 | 18,884 | 90 | 8 | 12 | 17 |
| Western | 153,135 | 78,596 | 99 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| Rural | 145,068 | 71,395 | 89 | 16 | 7 | 16 |
| Urban | 8,067 | 7,201 | 90 | 10 | 8 | 15 |

Table 9.8 shows that the number of poultry owned by type of poultry, residence and province. The table further shows that chickens were the most predominantly owned poultry with 15,929,022. Of these, 11,965,024 chickens were owned by households in rural areas compared to 3,963,998 owned by households in urban areas. Ducks/geese and guinea fowls accounted for 433,110 and 498,499, respectively.

Table 9.8: Number of Poultry by Type, Residence and Province, 2003-2004

| Province/Residence | Chickens | | Ducks & Geese | | Guinea Fowls | | Other Poultry | |
|--------------------|------------|---------|---------------|---------|--------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total Zambia | 15,929,022 | 100 | 433,110 | 100 | 498,499 | 100 | 576,380 | 100 |
| Rural | 11,965,024 | 75 | 325,989 | 75 | 451,203 | 91 | 423,092 | 73 |
| Urban | 3,963,998 | 25 | 107,121 | 25 | 47,296 | 9 | 153,288 | 27 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| Central | 2,560,078 | 16 | 75,552 | 17 | 79,565 | 16 | 133,015 | 23 |
| Copperbelt | 1402428 | 9 | 50110 | 12 | 6150 | 1 | 39993 | 7 |
| Eastern | 1,522,802 | 10 | 63,005 | 15 | 51,954 | 10 | 118,675 | 21 |
| Luapula | 729,443 | 5 | 60058 | 14 | 21513 | 4 | 6563 | 1 |
| Lusaka | 2,600,519 | 16 | 29113 | 7 | 11775 | 2 | 30156 | 5 |
| Northern | 2,805,006 | 18 | 54884 | 13 | 21182 | 4 | 61,167 | 11 |
| North Western | 360447 | 2 | 26008 | 6 | 5680 | 1 | 18095 | 3 |
| Southern | 3,412,326 | 21 | 54,255 | 13 | 292,790 | 59 | 147,804 | 26 |
| Western | 535,973 | 3 | 20125 | 5 | 7890 | 2 | 20912 | 4 |

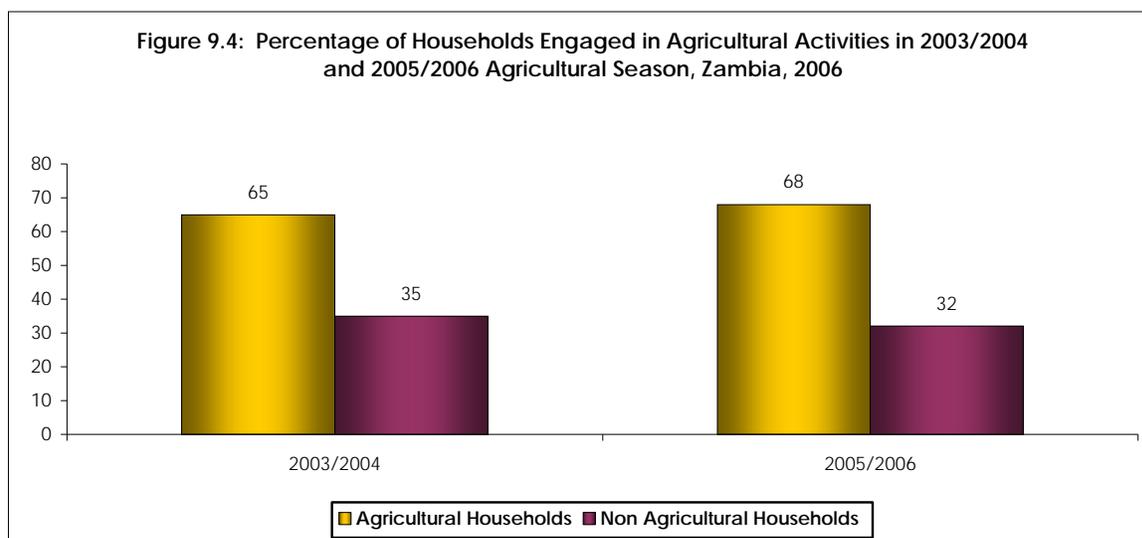
Figure 9.3 shows percentage distribution of chickens owned by province. The highest proportion of chickens owned were recorded in Southern Province (21 percent) followed by Northern Province with 18 percent. The least was North-western Province with only 2 percent.



9.5. Trends

Figure 9.4 shows the percentage distribution of households engaged in agricultural activities in 2003/2004 and 2005/2006 agricultural seasons.

The proportion of agricultural households increased by 3 percent in the 2005/2006 agricultural season compared to the 2003/2004 season. Meanwhile, the non-agricultural households recorded a decline in the proportion of households not engaged in the agricultural activities.



Chapter Ten: HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND ASSETS

10.1. Introduction

Household income and household assets play a vital role in the analysis of living conditions of households. Both contribute to poverty alleviation and the well being of the population. Income is used as a measure of welfare because consumption of goods and services are 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 on food, housing, clothing, shelter, education, health, etc.

The LCMS 2006 survey collected data on income for persons aged 5 years and above. The following income sources were included:

- Income from agriculture production
- Income from non-agricultural business
- Income from regular salaries, wages and allowances
- Income in-kind
- Rental income from properties owned
- Income from remittances
- Income from pension, 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

Household income was calculated by summing up all incomes from all sources of all income-earning members of the household. Data on consumption of own produced food was also collected and imputed to cash. Household income presented in this chapter is based on 2,110,640 households. All the income values in this analysis are expressed relative to December 2006 prices.

Data on 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 on how long ago that particular asset was obtained, the value of the assets at the time of purchase and the perceived present value.

The general experience in household surveys is that it is difficult to capture all elements of income. It is therefore possible that the income figures presented in this chapter may understate the total household income.

10.2. Concepts and Definitions

The following concepts and definitions constituted the guiding principles for collecting, processing and analyzing 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.

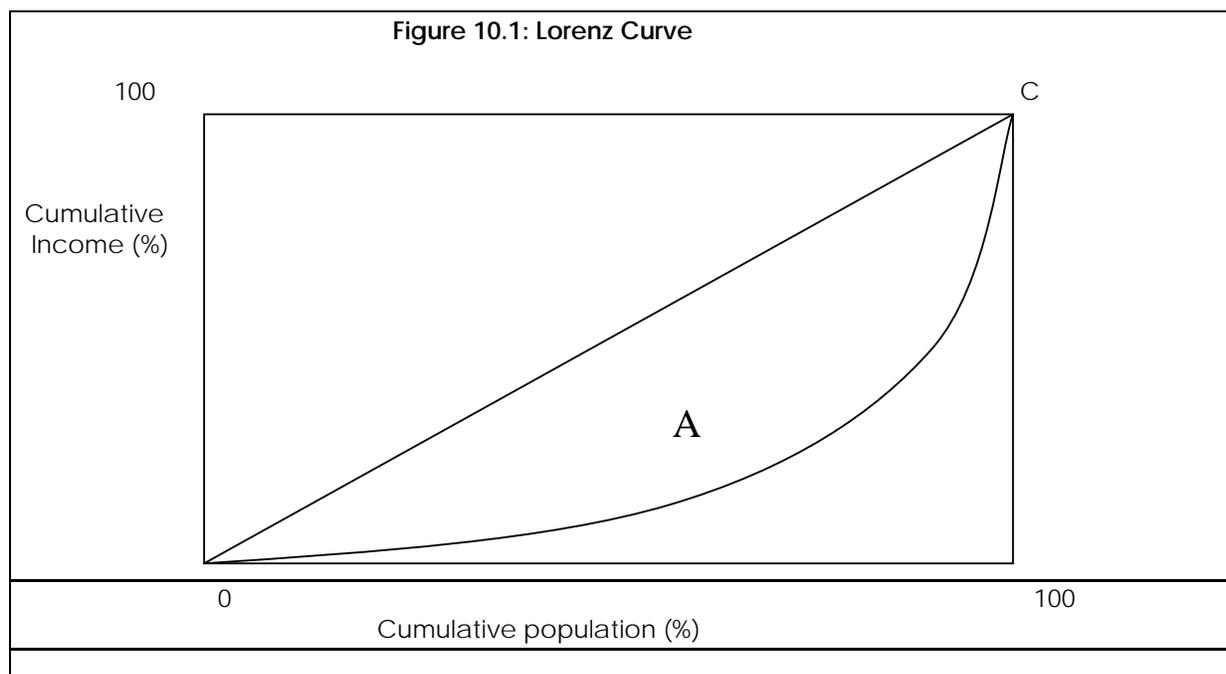
Per capita income deciles. These are a tabular representation of income distribution of a population. Per capita income deciles divide an income distribution arranged in ascending or descending order into 10 equal parts or deciles. For each decile, the percentage of the total income is calculated as 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 percentage share of total income. This implies that 10 percent of the population receives 10 percent of the total income, 90 percent of the population receives 90 percent of the total income, etc.

Gini coefficient. This measures 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:

$$G = A / (A+B)$$

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.



10.3. Distribution of Income

Table 10.1 shows the distribution of household monthly income in kwacha by residence, strata and province. The table further shows an average monthly income for Zambian households of about K 511,377. The modal income group for the country ranged from K150, 001-K300, 000, representing 26 percent of the population.

There was a marked difference between the rural and urban household income. Urban households had an average monthly income that was twice as much as that for rural households. While the urban household mean income was K949, 457, the average income for rural households was K275, 819. Two thirds of the urban households (65.4 percent) had a mean income of over K450, 000, only 21 percent of the rural households, had a mean income exceeding K450, 000.

Within the rural strata, the highest mean monthly income was in the stratum for large-scale agricultural households, at K2, 148,612. Eight-six percent of the large-scale households had an average income exceeding K800, 000. The lowest mean monthly income was in the small-scale stratum at K262, 393. The medium and large scale agricultural households exceeded K800, 000. In general, the scale of agricultural activity had a direct bearing on the level of income.

The highest mean monthly income in the urban strata was in the high cost residential areas, at K2, 396,956, while the lowest mean monthly income was in the low cost residential areas, at K712, 658. This shows that mean incomes were directly related to the type of housing or residential areas.

Table 10.1: Percentage Distribution of Household Income by Geographical location, Zambia, 2006

| Residence/Stratum /Province | Less than 50000 | 50,000- 150,000 | 150,001- 300,000 | 300,001- 450,000 | 450,001- 600,000 | 600,001- 800,000 | 800,001 + | Total | Average income | Number of households |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------|-------|----------------|----------------------|
| All Zambia | 5 | 18 | 27 | 16 | 10 | 9 | 16 | 100 | 511,377 | 2,283,211 |
| Rural | 6 | 24 | 34 | 18 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 100 | 275,819 | 1,483,527 |
| Urban | 1 | 6 | 15 | 13 | 12 | 15 | 39 | 100 | 949,457 | 799,684 |
| Stratum | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural Small Scale | 6 | 25 | 36 | 18 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 100 | 262,393 | 1,350,809 |
| Rural Medium Scale | 2 | 5 | 14 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 28 | 100 | 611,136 | 36,119 |
| Rural Large Scale | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 86 | 100 | 2,148,612 | 1,022 |
| Rural Non Agric | 10 | 27 | 26 | 12 | 8 | 11 | 7 | 100 | 319,218 | 95,575 |
| Urban Low Cost | 1 | 7 | 17 | 14 | 13 | 16 | 32 | 100 | 712,658 | 648,994 |
| Urban Medium Cost | 1 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 67 | 100 | 1,502,841 | 86,092 |
| Urban High Cost | 0 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 70 | 100 | 2,396,956 | 64,598 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central | 1 | 13 | 30 | 25 | 12 | 9 | 10 | 100 | 411,426 | 225,915 |
| Copperbelt | 2 | 10 | 19 | 14 | 11 | 13 | 32 | 100 | 851,915 | 337,943 |
| Eastern | 7 | 25 | 34 | 16 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 100 | 287,468 | 320,393 |
| Luapula | 5 | 24 | 37 | 17 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 100 | 319,360 | 177,793 |
| Lusaka | 1 | 5 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 40 | 100 | 973,098 | 333,430 |
| Northern | 6 | 21 | 35 | 18 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 100 | 312,948 | 296,021 |
| North-Western | 5 | 24 | 31 | 15 | 11 | 6 | 8 | 100 | 346,463 | 131,217 |
| Southern | 5 | 19 | 27 | 16 | 11 | 9 | 13 | 100 | 464,441 | 284,250 |
| Western | 11 | 34 | 32 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 100 | 239,777 | 176,250 |

At provincial level, Lusaka province had the highest mean monthly income (K973, 098) followed by the Copperbelt province (K851, 915). These two provinces also had a higher concentration of households in the upper income brackets than the rest of the provinces. Western provinces had the lowest mean monthly income per household with K239,777.

10.3.2 Income Distribution By Age and Sex

Table 10.2 shows the distribution of household monthly income by sex and age groups.

Male-headed households had higher mean monthly incomes compared to female-headed households. The mean monthly income for a male-headed household was K542, 918, while the mean monthly income for female-headed households was K405, 441.

Table 10.2: Percentage Distribution of Household Income by Age and Sex, 2006

| Sex and Age Group | Less than 50000 | 50,000-150000 | 150001-300000 | 300001-450000 | 450001-600000 | 600001-800000 | 800001 + | Total | Average income | Number of households |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------|-------|----------------|----------------------|
| All Zambia | 4.5 | 18.0 | 27.4 | 16.1 | 9.6 | 8.6 | 15.8 | 100 | 511,377 | 2,282,087 |
| Male | 4 | 16 | 28 | 17 | 10 | 9 | 17 | 100 | 542,918 | 1,758,516 |
| Female | 8 | 26 | 27 | 13 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 100 | 405,441 | 523,571 |
| Age of Head | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12-19 | 10 | 14 | 29 | 21 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 100 | 323,153 | 8,711 |
| 20-29 | 5 | 22 | 30 | 17 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 100 | 408,704 | 473,293 |
| 30-39 | 3 | 16 | 27 | 17 | 10 | 10 | 17 | 100 | 539,716 | 721,825 |
| 40-49 | 3 | 15 | 25 | 17 | 10 | 9 | 21 | 100 | 617,622 | 478,650 |
| 50-59 | 5 | 16 | 26 | 16 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 100 | 615,031 | 293,150 |
| 60+ | 9 | 24 | 29 | 14 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 100 | 344,127 | 302,998 |

The economically active age groups range from 12 to 59 years. Households whose head was aged between 40-49 had the highest mean monthly income with K617, 622. This was followed by those in the age group 50-59 with mean income of K615, 031. The mean monthly income was lowest among household heads headed by those in age group 12-19 years at K323, 153.

10.3.3. Income Distribution by Highest Level of Education Attained By Household Head

The highest level of education is broken down into six sub-groups as illustrated in Table 10.3. The table shows 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 table also shows that Degree holders had the highest mean monthly income of K1, 818,178. Those with low education (Grade 1-7) had the least mean monthly income of K318, 452. It can thus be deduced that one's educational level has a bearing on one's level of income.

Table 10.3: Income Distribution by Level of Education of Household Head, Zambia, 2006

| Highest Level of Education | Less than 50000 | 50,000-150000 | 150001-300000 | 300001-450000 | 450001-600000 | 600001-800000 | 800001 + | Total | Average income | Number of households |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------|-------|----------------|----------------------|
| All Zambia | 5 | 18 | 27 | 16 | 10 | 9 | 16 | 100 | 511,474 | 2,282,087 |
| Not stated | 10 | 30 | 33 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 100 | 288,665 | 298,341 |
| Grades 1-7 | 6 | 23 | 33 | 18 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 100 | 318,452 | 978,913 |
| Grades 8-9 | 2 | 16 | 30 | 18 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 100 | 454,085 | 404,032 |
| Grades 10-12 | 1 | 8 | 17 | 15 | 12 | 15 | 33 | 100 | 784,488 | 423,805 |
| A Level | 0 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 19 | 52 | 100 | 1,331,500 | 113,190 |
| Degree | 0 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 62 | 100 | 1,818,178 | 60,859 |

10.4 Per Capita Income

Table 10.4 shows the average per capita income by sex of head of households, residency, Stratum and Province. The average per capita household income was K100, 742.

Analysis by residence shows that households in urban areas had a higher per capital income of K187, 420 compared to rural households with per capital income of K54, 538.

The table also revealed that male-headed households had higher per capita income (K102, 228) than the female-headed households (K94, 557).

Table 10.4: Per Capita Income by Sex of Head of Household, Residence, Stratum and Province, Zambia, 2006

| Residence/Stratum/Province | Both | Male | Female | Number Of Households |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| All Zambia | 100,742 | 102,228 | 94,557 | 2,283,211 |
| Rural | 54,538 | 55,612 | 49,995 | 1,483,527 |
| Urban | 187,420 | 190,452 | 175,173 | 799,684 |
| Stratum | | | | |
| Small Scale | 51,346 | 52,200 | 47,739 | 1,350,809 |
| Medium scale | 83,073 | 83,869 | 75,147 | 36,119 |
| Large Scale | 244,716 | 245,256 | 226,910 | 1,022 |
| Non-Agric | 92,243 | 98,783 | 74,997 | 95,575 |
| Low Cost | 141,734 | 145,077 | 128,534 | 648,994 |
| Medium Cost | 266,190 | 266,185 | 266,213 | 86,092 |
| High Cost | 509,542 | 503,234 | 538,302 | 64,598 |
| Province | | | | |
| Central | 78,551 | 79,989 | 73,561 | 225,915 |
| Copperbelt | 163,201 | 166,573 | 146,291 | 337,943 |
| Eastern | 57,965 | 59,920 | 50,684 | 320,393 |
| Luapula | 61,465 | 61,880 | 59,475 | 177,793 |
| Lusaka | 200,506 | 197,948 | 210,202 | 333,430 |
| Northern | 62,998 | 63,081 | 62,430 | 296,021 |
| Northwestern | 64,335 | 65,675 | 58,047 | 131,217 |
| Southern | 92,050 | 95,041 | 79,601 | 284,250 |
| Western | 48,205 | 50,273 | 43,282 | 176,250 |

Amongst the provinces, Lusaka-based households had the highest per capita household income of K200, 506, followed by Copperbelt province with K163, 201. Western provinces had the lowest per capita incomes of K48, 205.

10.5 Income Inequality

Inequality in income distribution is one of the factors that determine inequality in the levels of household expenditure and access to goods and services. The argument that while the country continues to record positive growth in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), no tangible improvements in the welfare of the people are seen may be partly explained by the unequal distribution of income, as the previous LCMS surveys have shown. GDP is a measure of production. The level of production is important because it largely determines how much a country can afford to consume and it also affects the level of employment. The consumption of goods and services, both individually and collectively, is one of the most important factors influencing the welfare of a community, but it is only one of several factors. There are also others, such as epidemics, natural disasters or wars, which can have major negative impacts on welfare, while others, such as good weather, may have significant positive impacts. These factors obviously do not enter into the measurement of GDP, which refers only to the flow of goods and services produced within a given period. Thus, movements of GDP on their own cannot be expected to be good indicators of changes in total welfare unless all the other factors influencing welfare happen to remain constant, which history shows is never the case. Since the distribution of income has a more direct impact on the welfare of the population, understanding its distribution may shed light on why the effects of GDP growth are not immediately felt by many persons or households.

This section looks at the extent of inequality in income distribution in Zambia.

Table 10.5 shows how total household monthly income is distributed among households across the country in the form of income deciles. The lowest (first) decile denotes 10 percent of the households falling in the lowest income group while the highest (tenth) decile shows 10 percent of the households with the highest household income.

The bottom 50 percent of the population accounted for 7.8 percent of the total income, while the top 10 percent of the population accounted for 52 percent of the total income.

Within the rural areas, the bottom 50 percent accounted for 11 percent, while the top 10 percent accounted for 43 percent of the total income. The situation is slightly different in the urban areas. The bottom 50 percent accounted for 4 percent's share of the income while the top 10's share of the total income was 61 percent.

Table 10.5: Percentage distribution of households by per capita income deciles and Residence, Zambia, 2006

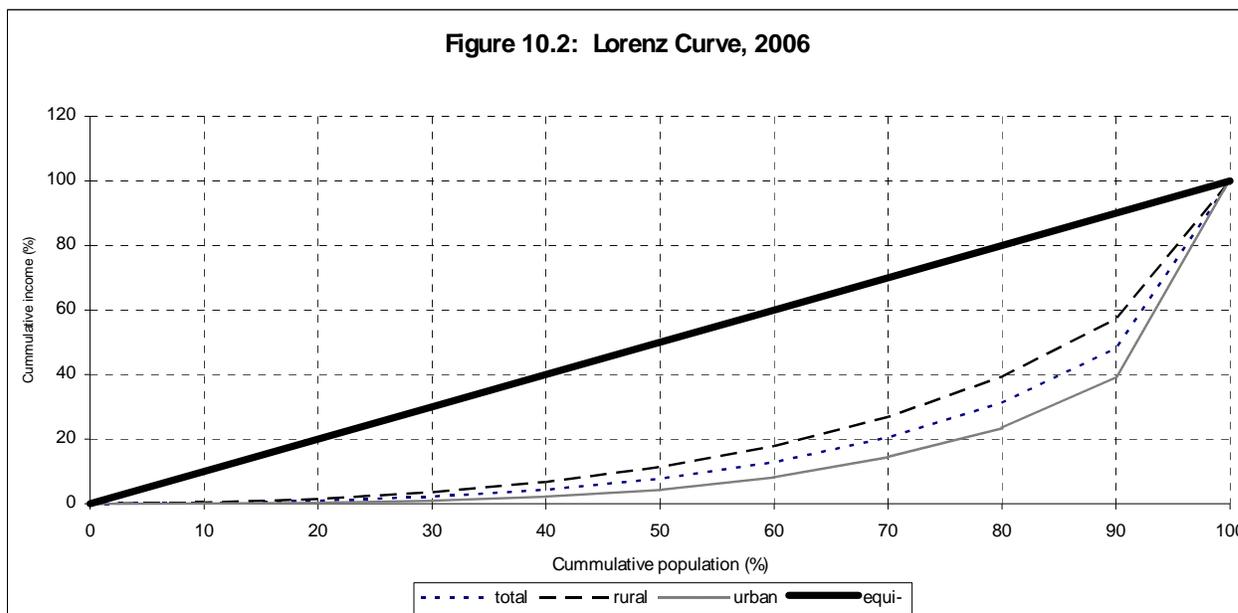
| Deciles | Total Zambia | | | Rural | | Urban | |
|------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Cumulative % of households | Percent share of per capita income | Cumulative share of per capita income | Percent share of per capita income | Cumulative share of per capita income | Percent 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 | |

Table 10.6 shows the household income by residence. According to the table, households in urban areas had a larger share of annual household income compared to those in rural areas. The urban accounted for 65 percent of the annual household income, while the rural households accounted for 35 percent. Majority of the population are found in the rural areas, at 65 percent compared to 35 percent in urban areas.

Table 10.6: Income Shares by Residence, 2006

| Residence | Mean monthly household income (Kwacha) | Number of Households | Mean household size | Population | | Annual household income | |
|-----------|--|----------------------|---------------------|------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|
| | | | | Number | Percent | Amount | Percent |
| Zambia | 511,288 | 2,283,211 | 5.1 | 11,711,223 | 100 | 1,165,116,793,069 | 100 |
| Rural | 276,232 | 1,483,527 | 5.1 | 7,612,472 | 65.0 | 410,111,884,464 | 35.0 |
| Urban | 950,742 | 799,684 | 5.1 | 4,098,751 | 35.0 | 755,004,908,605 | 65.0 |

A better method of presenting the data with special emphasis placed upon the degree of inequality is to compute a Lorenz curve of the distribution and further derive the Gini Coefficient. These two indices offer the most commonly used summary measures of income inequality. This is illustrated in Figure 11.3.



In terms of the Gini coefficient, Zambia had a coefficient of 0.60. This indicates that income is very unevenly distributed in Zambia. Income inequalities were more pronounced in urban areas than in rural areas. Urban areas reported a coefficient of 0.66, while rural areas had a coefficient of 0.54.

10.6. Income Distribution 1996-2006

Trend analysis of the income distribution from 1996 to 2006 shows that there has been a reduction in inequality regarding the distribution of income. In 1996, the bottom 50 percent of the population claimed a mere 11 percent of the total income. This slightly reduced to 8 percent in 2006. The top 10 percent income bracket reduced from 53 percent of the total income in 1996 to 52 percent in 2006.

Table 10.7: Percentage distribution of households by per capita income deciles, Zambia, 2006

| Decile | Cumulative Percent of households | 1996 | Cumulative share of per capita income | 1998 | Cumulative share of per capita income | 2004 | Cumulative share of Per Capital Income | 2006 | Cumulative share of Per Capital Income |
|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|
| | | Percent share of per capita income | | Percent share of per capita income | | Percent share of per capita income | | Percent share of per capita income | |
| First decile | 10 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.21 | 0.2 |
| Second decile | 20 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 0.68 | 0.9 |
| Third decile | 30 | 2.2 | 4.2 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 8.1 | 1.33 | 2.2 |
| Fourth decile | 40 | 2.9 | 7.1 | 2.6 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 14.0 | 2.23 | 4.4 |
| Fifth decile | 50 | 3.9 | 11.0 | 3.5 | 9.1 | 6.9 | 20.9 | 3.31 | 7.8 |
| Sixth decile | 60 | 5.2 | 16.2 | 4.8 | 13.9 | 9.2 | 30.1 | 5.16 | 12.9 |
| Seventh decile | 70 | 6.8 | 23.0 | 6.4 | 20.3 | 10.6 | 40.7 | 7.67 | 20.6 |
| Eighth decile | 80 | 9.2 | 32.2 | 9.0 | 29.3 | 14.4 | 55.1 | 10.75 | 31.3 |
| Ninth decile | 90 | 14.9 | 47.1 | 13.9 | 43.2 | 17.2 | 72.3 | 16.76 | 48.1 |
| Tenth decile | 100 | 52.9 | 100.0 | 56.8 | 100.0 | 27.7 | 100.0 | 51.91 | 100.0 |
| Gini Coefficient | | | 0.61 | | 0.66 | | 0.57 | | 0.60 |

10.7. Ownership of Household Assets

The LCMS V also collected data on household ownership of assets. Households were asked whether they owned any of the assets, which were in working condition at the time of the survey. The proportion of households who reported to have at least one asset is shown in tables 10.10a and 10.8b.

The majority of Zambian households (81.3 percent) owned a hoe. The other most commonly owned assets were residential building (70.3 percent); brazier or mbaula (65 percent); bed (64 percent); mattress (62percent); axe (61 percent); and radio (56 percent).

Seventy percent of the households reported owning a residential building. Ninety six percent of households in rural areas owned residential buildings as compared to 54 percent of their urban counterparts.

Ownership of agricultural machinery and equipment was much more prevalent in the rural areas than in the urban areas. The ownership of a plough, crop sprayer, hammer mill, hoe and axe were much higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

Ownership of electrical equipment was much more prevalent in the urban areas than in the rural areas. Assets such as electric stoves, electric iron, and video player were much more prevalent in the urban areas. For instance ownership of electric stoves was 40 percent in the urban areas while it was 2 percent in the rural areas.

The telecommunication equipment reported in the survey were radios, television, video player, land phone, cellular phone, satellite dish/decoder, computer and Internet connection. Findings from the study revealed that the ownership of telecommunication equipment was much more in the urban households than in the rural households. At national level Fifty six percent of the households owned a radio. Of these, 66 percent were in urban areas, while 50 percent were in rural areas. Twenty four percent of the households owned a television set. Of these 55 percent, were in urban areas while only 8 percent were in rural households areas. The survey also found that 24 percent of the households reported owning a cellular phone. Of these 53 percent of the households were in urban areas while only 9 percent were in the rural areas. Only one percent of the households in Zambia had a telephone landline in their household. The ownership of Internet connection was low with 0.1 percent of the households reported owning Internet connections.

Ownership of draught animals such as oxen and donkeys was much more prevalent in the rural areas than in urban areas. The national average for ownership of oxen, for instance, was 6 percent, and the national average for donkey ownership was less than 1 percent.

Table 10.8a: Percentage Distribution of Assets Owned by Residence, Zambia, 2006

| Assets | All Zambia | Rural Areas | Urban Areas |
|----------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| Plough | 9.4 | 13.6 | 1.5 |
| Crop Sprayer | 4.7 | 6.5 | 1.6 |
| Boat | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.1 |
| Canoe | 3.6 | 4.9 | 1.0 |
| Brazier Mbaula | 65.0 | 51.6 | 90.0 |
| Fishing Net | 6.4 | 8.9 | 1.7 |
| Bicycle | 36.5 | 44.8 | 21.1 |
| Motor Cycle | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Motor Vehicle | 2.9 | 0.7 | 7.1 |
| Tractor | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Television | 24.1 | 7.8 | 54.6 |
| DVD/VCR | 10.5 | 2.0 | 26.5 |
| Home theatre | 2.3 | 0.5 | 5.5 |
| Radio | 55.6 | 50.1 | 65.8 |
| Grinding/Hammermill | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Electric Iron | 15.1 | 2.8 | 38.2 |
| Non electric Iron | 22.4 | 21.5 | 24.0 |
| Refrigerator | 6.9 | 1.0 | 18.1 |
| Deep Freezer | 7.4 | 1.0 | 19.2 |
| Land Telephone line | 1.2 | 0.2 | 3.2 |
| Cellular phone | 24.2 | 8.8 | 53.1 |
| Internet Connection | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Satellite Dish/Decoder | 3.6 | 0.7 | 9.0 |
| Sewing Machine | 3.6 | 2.4 | 6.0 |
| Knitting Machine | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.6 |
| Electric Stove | 15.2 | 2.2 | 39.5 |
| Gas Stove | 0.5 | 0.2 | 1.0 |
| Non residential building | 1.7 | 1.5 | 2.0 |
| Residential Building | 70.3 | 84.8 | 43.2 |
| Scotch Cart | 3.1 | 4.4 | 0.8 |
| Donkeys | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Oxen | 5.9 | 8.5 | 1.0 |
| Computer | 1.8 | 1.1 | 3.2 |
| Hoe | 81.3 | 96.1 | 53.5 |
| Axe | 61.4 | 79.7 | 27.2 |
| Hunting Gun | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.8 |
| Table (Dining) | 19.3 | 12.9 | 31.3 |
| Lounge suit (Sofa) | 25.2 | 9.1 | 55.2 |
| Bed | 63.7 | 50.5 | 88.3 |
| Mattress | 61.7 | 46.5 | 90.1 |
| Pick | 10.6 | 10.3 | 11.2 |
| Hammer | 16.1 | 17.2 | 14.1 |
| Shovel/Spade | 15.9 | 14.2 | 19.0 |
| Wheel Burrow | 6.0 | 3.8 | 10.0 |
| Hand driven tractor | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Water pumps | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| Hand hammermill | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.2 |
| Shellers | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Rump presses/oil expellers | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Hand saw | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.8 |
| Carpentry Plane | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 |

Table 10.8b analyses assets by the sex of household head. Generally, male-headed households owned a lot more of any one of the assets than female-headed households, except for ownership of residential buildings. Seventy six percent of female-headed households owned residential buildings compared to 69 percent of male-headed households.

Ownership of a plough, crop sprayer, hammer mill, hoe, axe and other agricultural machinery and equipment was much more prevalent in male-headed households than in female-headed households. The situation was the same for electrical and telecommunication equipment, as well as draught animals.

Table 10.8b: Percentage Distribution of Household Assets by Sex of Head of Household, Zambia, 2006

| Assets | All Zambia | Male Head | Female Head |
|----------------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| Plough | 9.4 | 10.7 | 5.1 |
| Crop Sprayer | 4.7 | 5.5 | 2.1 |
| Boat | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.1 |
| Canoe | 3.6 | 4.2 | 1.4 |
| Brazier Mbaula | 65.0 | 67.0 | 58.3 |
| Fishing Net | 6.4 | 7.7 | 2.0 |
| Bicycle | 36.5 | 42.4 | 16.7 |
| Motor Cycle | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Motor Vehicle | 2.9 | 3.4 | 1.4 |
| Tractor | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Television | 24.1 | 25.8 | 18.4 |
| DVD/VCR | 10.5 | 11.4 | 7.5 |
| Home theatre | 2.3 | 2.5 | 1.5 |
| Radio | 55.6 | 61.6 | 35.5 |
| Grinding/Hammermill | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.4 |
| Electric Iron | 15.1 | 15.8 | 12.8 |
| Non electric Iron | 22.4 | 23.6 | 18.4 |
| Refrigerator | 6.9 | 7.2 | 6.2 |
| Deep Freezer | 7.4 | 7.8 | 5.9 |
| Land Telephone line | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| Cellular phone | 24.2 | 26.0 | 18.5 |
| Internet Connection | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Satellite Dish/Decoder | 3.6 | 4.0 | 2.3 |
| Sewing Machine | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.0 |
| Knitting Machine | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Electric Stove | 15.2 | 15.8 | 13.3 |
| Gas Stove | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Non residential building | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.0 |
| Residential Building | 70.3 | 68.6 | 75.9 |
| Scotch Cart | 3.1 | 3.5 | 1.9 |
| Donkeys | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Oxen | 5.9 | 6.6 | 3.6 |
| Computer | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.2 |
| Hoe | 81.3 | 81.2 | 81.4 |
| Axe | 61.4 | 64.2 | 51.9 |
| Hunting Gun | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.5 |
| Table (Dining) | 19.3 | 20.8 | 14.4 |
| Lounge suit (Sofa) | 25.2 | 26.8 | 20.0 |
| Bed | 63.7 | 66.1 | 55.5 |
| Mattress | 61.7 | 63.9 | 54.1 |
| Pick | 10.6 | 12.0 | 6.0 |
| Hammer | 16.1 | 18.9 | 6.6 |
| Shovel/Spade | 15.9 | 17.8 | 9.4 |
| Wheel Burrow | 6.0 | 6.7 | 3.6 |
| Hand driven tractor | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Water pumps | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Hand hammermill | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Shellers | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Rump presses/oil expellers | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Hand saw | 2.9 | 3.5 | 0.9 |
| Carpentry Plane | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.2 |

Chapter Eleven: 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, well-being 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 well-being and living standards are judged by the quantity of goods and services that the household is able to access. Secondly, household consumption expenditure constitutes a sizeable proportion of private consumption expenditure, significantly affecting aggregate demand, income and employment in an economy. Thirdly, household consumption expenditure serve 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 organizations and individuals responsible for policy formulation and poverty reduction have a special need for household expenditure data.

The 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMSV) collected data on the following household expenditures:

- **Educational expenditure:** school fees, purchases of school uniforms, contributions to Parent, Teachers' Association, private tuition fees, expenses on school stationery etc,
- **Medical expenses:** expenses on medicines, fees to doctors, expenses under pre-payment schemes etc,
- **Expenditure on consumer goods:** purchase of clothing and footwear, etc,
- **Remittances in cash or in kind,**
- **Expenditure on public and private transport:** transport expenses to and from work or school, fuel and vehicle maintenance expenses, etc,
- **Expenditures on personal services:** laundry, entertainment, hairdressing expenses, etc,
- **Expenditure on housing:** rent, water charges, electricity bills, purchase of candles, paraffin, charcoal and firewood including value of own produce consumed, and house maintenance costs, etc,
- **Expenditure on food:** Expenses on bread, meat, milk, nuts, etc, including own produce consumed,
- **Expenditure on alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, cigarettes and tobacco.**

The data collected on consumption of own produce included both food and non-food items. The amounts of own produced food and non-food stuffs were converted to cash values by multiplying their respective quantities used by the household and food stuffs consumed by their respective unit prices.

The amounts were then added to the corresponding cash expenditure to give total expenditure on the items.

11.2. Definitions

- **Household Monthly Expenditure:** This refers to a household member's 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 survey 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 purchased for use or for consumption by the household during the survey 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.

11.3. Average Monthly Household and Per Capita Expenditure

Table 11.1 and Figure 11.1 show average monthly household expenditure. On average households spent K549, 813 a month on food and non-food items. This translates into a daily household expenditure of K18, 327. Average household expenditure was relatively higher on non-food (K291, 500) than on food items (K262, 613).

Analysis by residence shows that urban households had a higher average monthly expenditure on food and non-food items (K1, 000,616) than their rural counterparts (K307, 402). This is an indication of high expenditure and income inequalities between rural and urban areas. Households in urban areas spent K377, 974 on food and K623, 301 on non-food items while their rural counterparts spent K200, 570 and K109, 263 on food and non-food respectively.

Analysis by rural strata (i.e. by scale of household agricultural activities) shows dominance of average household expenditure on food over non-food. The analysis reveals that large-scale agricultural households incurred the largest average expenditure on food (K1, 130,029), followed by medium scale agricultural households with K389, 787. Non-agricultural households had the least average expenditure of K171, 873.

Expenditure patterns for households in the different urban strata revealed that households spent more on non-food than on food items. Households in the High cost stratum recorded the highest average monthly expenditure on non-food (K1,827,330) compared to households in the low stratum with while K440,046.

Analysis by province shows that households in Lusaka Province had the highest average expenditure on both food (K386,257) and non-food (K704,534) items. This was followed by households on the Copperbelt province with K367,211 spent on food and K533,603 spent on non food items. Western province had the lowest average monthly expenditure on both food and non-food items.

Table 11.1 and figure 11.1 further show per capita household expenditure in Zambia by residence, strata and province. Table 11.1 shows that average per capita expenditure was K131,624 in Zambia. Per capita expenditure was higher urban areas (K244,357) than rural areas (K71,004).

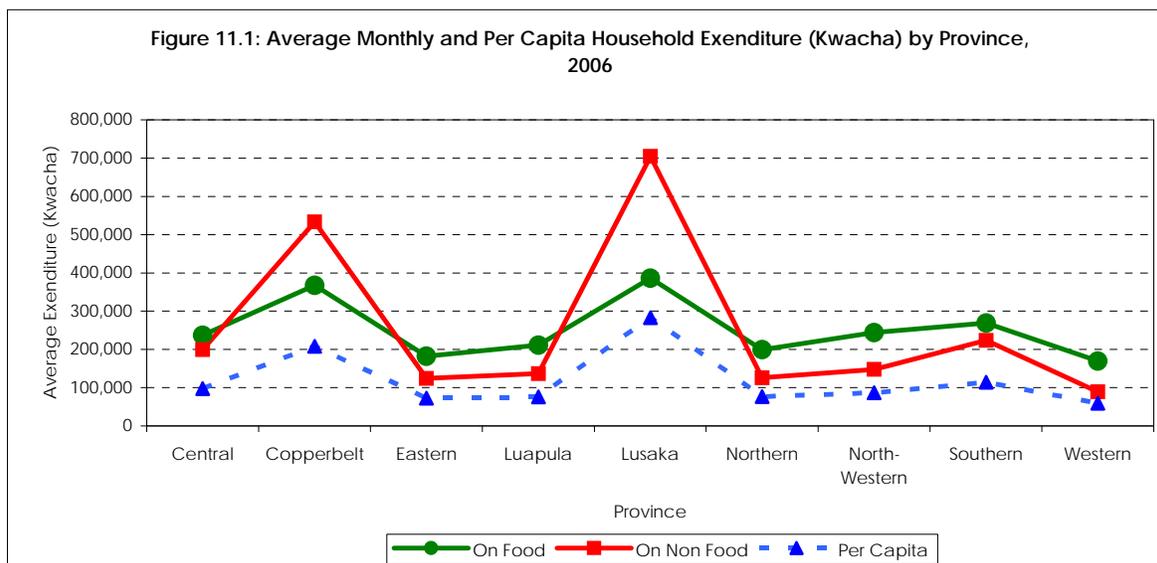
Analysis by rural strata showed that large-scale agricultural households had the highest per capita expenditure (K488,614) followed by non-agricultural households (K135,253) and the medium scale agricultural households at 108,815. The least per capita expenditure (K65,162) was recorded among small scale agricultural households.

Analysis by urban strata revealed that households in the high cost areas had the highest per capita expenditure (K682,789), while households in low cost areas had the least per capita expenditure of K187,191.

At provincial level, households in Lusaka province had the highest per capita expenditure with (283,122, followed by households on the Copperbelt with K208,360. Households in Western province had the lowest per capita expenditure (K59, 278).

Table 11.1: Average Monthly Household Expenditure (Kwacha) by Residence, Stratum and Province, Zambia, 2006

| Residence | Monthly Average Expenditure | | | | Households | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|---------|
| | On Non Food & Food | On Food | On Non Food | Per Capita | Number | Percent |
| All Zambia | 549,813 | 262,613 | 291,500 | 131,624 | 2,268,404 | 100 |
| Rural | 307,402 | 200,570 | 109,263 | 71,004 | 1,475,163 | 65 |
| Urban | 1,000,616 | 377,974 | 623,301 | 244,357 | 793,241 | 35 |
| Rural Strata | | | | | | |
| Small scale | 293,739 | 196,890 | 98,947 | 65,162 | 1,343,869 | 59.2 |
| Medium scale | 652,875 | 389,787 | 265,115 | 108,815 | 35,570 | 1.6 |
| Large scale | 2,446,699 | 1,130,029 | 1,316,669 | 488,614 | 1,004 | 0.0 |
| Non-agric | 348,839 | 171,873 | 184,965 | 135,253 | 94,570 | 4.2 |
| Urban Strata | | | | | | |
| Low cost | 762,018 | 322,521 | 440,046 | 187,191 | 644,565 | 28.4 |
| Medium cost | 1,630,831 | 523,582 | 1,107,628 | 348,536 | 84,778 | 3.74 |
| High cost | 2,571,294 | 744,164 | 1,827,330 | 682,789 | 63,898 | 2.8 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Central | 435,659 | 236,646 | 199,736 | 97,423 | 223,260 | 9.8 |
| Copperbelt | 897,813 | 367,211 | 533,603 | 208,360 | 336,121 | 14.8 |
| Eastern | 304,543 | 181,968 | 124,649 | 72,397 | 319,352 | 14.1 |
| Luapula | 347,474 | 211,482 | 136,673 | 75,856 | 177,025 | 7.8 |
| Lusaka | 1,090,704 | 386,257 | 704,534 | 283,122 | 331,470 | 14.6 |
| Northern | 323,193 | 199,130 | 125,979 | 76,965 | 294,809 | 13 |
| Northwestern | 388,491 | 243,789 | 147,789 | 86,598 | 129,601 | 5.7 |
| Southern | 489,497 | 269,067 | 223,845 | 113,835 | 282,393 | 12.4 |
| Western | 252,301 | 169,645 | 89,425 | 59,278 | 174,373 | 7.7 |



11.4. Percentage Share of Household Expenditure on Food and Non-Food Items

Table 11.2 and figures 11.2.1 and 11.2.2 show how household expenditure shares are distributed between food and non food. The table shows that households allocate a larger percentage of their expenditure to non-food (52 percent) than to food (48 percent). The household expenditure share on food is higher among rural households (65 percent) than urban households (38 percent). However, expenditure share on non-food items was higher for urban households (62 percent) than rural households (38 percent).

Among rural strata, small scale agricultural households had the largest percentage of their expenditure on food (67 percent) and the lowest on non-food (33 percent). This was followed by medium scale agricultural households with expenditure shares of 60 percent on food and 40 percent on non-food. The least expenditure share on food (46 percent) was recorded by large scale agricultural households. These also registered the largest share of expenditure to non-food (54 percent).

Urban strata analysis shows households in low cost areas devoting the largest share of their expenditure (42 percent) on food and the lowest on non-food (58 percent). This was followed by households in medium cost areas with 32 percent on food and 68 percent on non-food.

By province, households in Western province (67 percent) allocated the largest share of total expenditure on food while committing the lowest share to non-food (33 percent). This was followed households in Northwestern province (63 percent on food and 37 percent on non-food). Households on the Copperbelt province (41 percent) and in Lusaka province (35 percent) recorded the lowest expenditure shares on food and the highest shares on non-food (Copperbelt province 59 percent, Lusaka province 65 percent)

Table 11.2: Percentage Share of Household Expenditure on Food and Non-Food by Residence, Stratum and Province, 2006

| Residence/Stratum/ Province | Food | Non Food | Total | Households | |
|-----------------------------|------|----------|-------|------------|---------|
| | | | | Number | Percent |
| All Zambia | 48 | 52 | 100 | 2,268,404 | 100 |
| Rural | 65 | 35 | 100 | 1,475,241 | 65 |
| Urban | 38 | 62 | 100 | 793,241 | 35 |
| Rural Strata | | | | | |
| Small scale | 67 | 33 | 100 | 1,343,869 | 59.2 |
| Medium scale | 60 | 40 | 100 | 35,570 | 1.6 |
| Large scale | 46 | 54 | 100 | 1,004 | 0.0004 |
| Non-agric | 49 | 51 | 100 | 94,720 | 4.2 |
| Urban Strata | | | | | |
| Low cost | 42 | 58 | 100 | 644,565 | 28.4 |
| Medium cost | 32 | 68 | 100 | 84,778 | 3.74 |
| High cost | 29 | 71 | 100 | 63,898 | 2.8 |
| Province | | | | | |
| Central | 54 | 46 | 100 | 223,260 | 9.8 |
| Copperbelt | 41 | 59 | 100 | 336,121 | 14.8 |
| Eastern | 60 | 40 | 100 | 319,352 | 14.1 |
| Luapula | 61 | 39 | 100 | 177,025 | 7.8 |
| Lusaka | 35 | 65 | 100 | 331,470 | 14.6 |
| Northern | 62 | 38 | 100 | 294,809 | 13 |
| Northwestern | 63 | 37 | 100 | 129,601 | 5.7 |
| Southern | 55 | 45 | 100 | 282,393 | 12.4 |
| Western | 67 | 33 | 100 | 174,373 | 7.7 |

Figure 11.2.1: Percentage Share of Household Expenditure on Food by Province, 2006

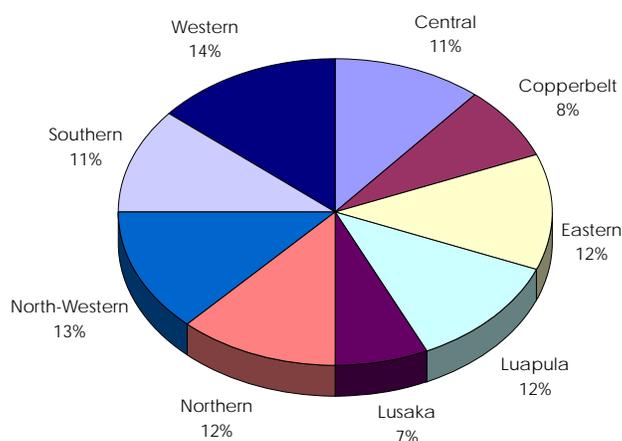
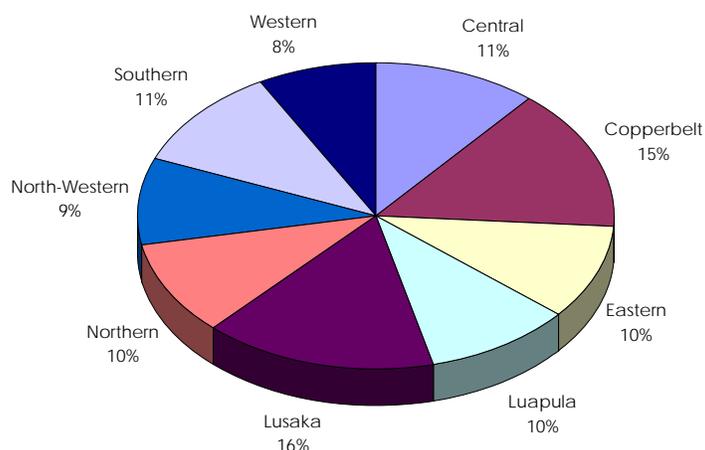


Figure 11.2.2 Percentage Share of Household Expenditure on non-Food by Province, 2006



11.5. Percentage Expenditure Share on Food

Percentage Expenditure Share on Food by Type of Food and Province

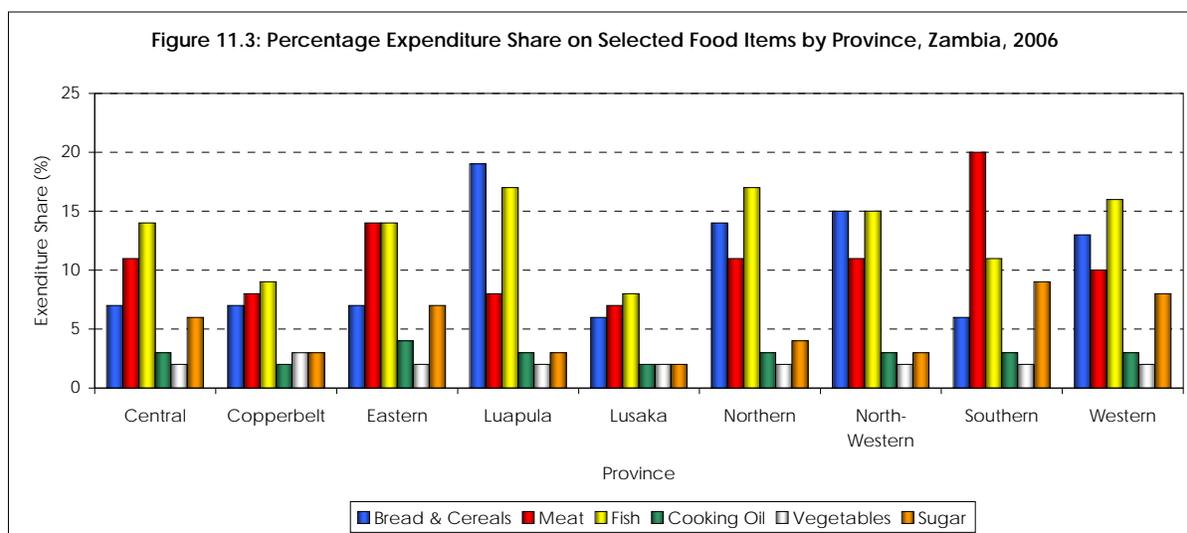
Table 11.3 and figure 11.3 summarize percentage expenditure share on food by the type of food item and Province. At national level, the three most important food items in order of percentage shares are fish (11 percent), meat (10 percent), and bread and cereals (8 percent). Other food items claiming a significant share of expenditure are sugar at 4 percent and cooking oil at 3 percent.

At provincial level, households in Western province allocated the highest percentage (67 percent) of their expenditures on food, predominated by fish (16 percent). This was followed by households in Northwestern province with 63 percent of expenditure devoted to food, mainly fish, bread and cereals with the same percentage share (15 percent). Households in Northern and Luapula provinces had percentage expenditure shares of 62 and 61 on food respectively.

Fish is the most common food item spent on in all the provinces except southern province where meat is commonly food item spent on. Households in Southern province spent the largest percentage on meat (20 percent) while households in Lusaka province (7 percent) and on the Copperbelt (8 percent) were among households with the least expenditure share to meat.

Table 11.3: Percentage Expenditure Share on Food by Type of Food and Province, Zambia, 2006

| Type of Food Item | Province | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| | All Zambia | Central | Copperbelt | Eastern | Luapula | Lusaka | Northern | North western | Southern | Western |
| Total food share | 48 | 54 | 41 | 60 | 61 | 35 | 62 | 63 | 55 | 67 |
| Bread and Cereals | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 19 | 6 | 14 | 15 | 6 | 13 |
| Meat | 10 | 11 | 8 | 14 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 20 | 10 |
| Fish | 11 | 14 | 9 | 14 | 17 | 8 | 17 | 15 | 11 | 16 |
| Milk | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Cooking oil | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Fruit | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Vegetables | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Sugar | 4 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 8 |
| Groundnuts | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Tea/Coffee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Salt | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Non alcoholic Beverages | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Alcoholic Beverages | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Cigarettes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Budget Share on Non food | 52 | 46 | 59 | 40 | 39 | 65 | 38 | 37 | 45 | 33 |
| Number of Households | 2,268,404 | 223,260 | 336,121 | 319,352 | 177,025 | 331,470 | 294,809 | 129,601 | 282,393 | 174,373 |



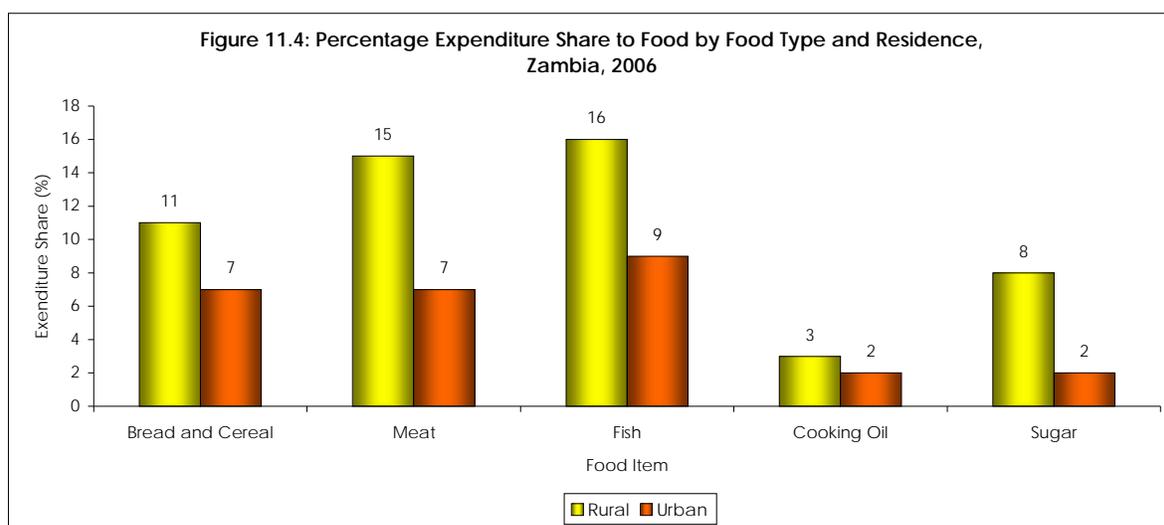
Percentage Expenditure Share on Food-by-Food Type and Residence

Table 11.4 and figure 11.4 shows percentage share on food by type and residence. Figure 11.4 focuses on the five major expenditure items (bread and cereals, meat, fish, cooking oil and sugar).

The table shows that households in rural areas tend to spend proportionately more on food (65 percent) than do their urban counterparts (38 percent). The table also shows that fish had the largest share of expenditures for both rural (16 percent) and urban households (9 percent). Meat was second most spent on food item in both rural (15 percent) and urban areas (7 percent). Bread and cereals was also a significant item of expenditure for both rural households (11 percent) and urban households (7 percent).

Table 11.4: Percentage Expenditure Share on Food by Food Type and Residence, Zambia, 2006

| Food Type | All Zambia | Rural | Urban |
|-------------------------|------------|-----------|---------|
| Total food share | 48 | 65 | 38 |
| Bread and Cereals | 8 | 11 | 7 |
| Meat | 10 | 15 | 7 |
| Fish | 11 | 16 | 9 |
| Milk | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Cooking Oil | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Fruit | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Vegetables | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Sugar | 4 | 8 | 2 |
| Groundnuts | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Tea/Coffee | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Non alcoholic beverages | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Number of households | 2,268,404 | 1,475,163 | 793,241 |



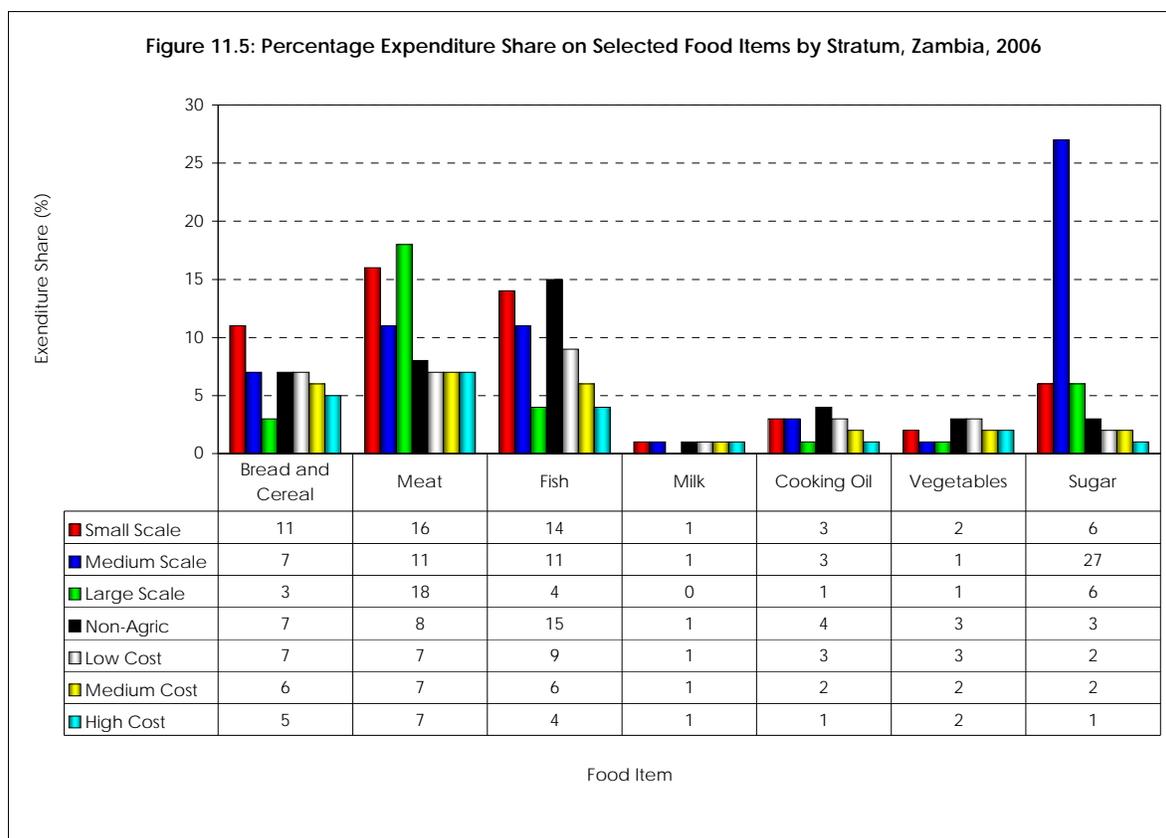
Percentage Expenditure Share on Food by Food Type and Stratum

Table 11.5 and figure 11.5 shows percentage expenditure share by stratum. The table shows that the dominant food items (meat, fish and bread and cereals) recorded high percentage shares of expenditure for households in most of the strata. Among the rural strata, fish recorded the highest expenditure share with 15 percent among non-agricultural households. This was followed by small scale agricultural households (14 percent). The lowest expenditure share to fish was registered by large scale agricultural households (4 percent). Bread and cereals was the most important expenditure item among small scale agricultural households, with 11 percent of expenditure being directed to this food item. This was followed by non-agricultural households and medium scale agricultural households with 7 percent. Meat among households in rural strata had the highest percentage share of expenditure for large scale agricultural households (18 percent), followed by small scale agricultural households (16 percent) and medium scale agricultural households with 11 percent.

Among urban strata, households in low cost housing areas spent the largest percentage of their expenditures (9 percent) on fish while households in the high cost areas had the lowest percentage share of expenditure on fish (4 percent). Bread and cereals had the highest percentage expenditure share among households in low cost housing areas (7 percent) while high cost households had the lowest (5 percent).

Table 11.5: Percentage Expenditure Share on Food by Stratum and Type of Food and Housing Area, Zambia, 2006

| Food by Stratum | All Zambia | Rural Strata | | | Non-agric | Urban Strata | | |
|-------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|-----------|
| | | Small Scale | Medium Scale | Large Scale | | Low Cost | Medium Cost | High Cost |
| Total food share | 48 | 67 | 60 | 46 | 49 | 42 | 32 | 29 |
| Bread and Cereals | 8 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 |
| Meat | 10 | 16 | 11 | 18 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Fish | 10 | 14 | 11 | 4 | 15 | 9 | 6 | 4 |
| Milk | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Cooking Oil | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Fruit | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Vegetables | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Sugar | 4 | 6 | 27 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Groundnuts | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Tea/Coffee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Non alcoholic beverages | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Number of households | 2,268,404 | 1,343,869 | 35,570 | 1,004 | 94,720 | 644,565 | 84,778 | 63,898 |



11.6. 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 well-being 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 2006 LCMS also 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. The information in table 11.6 and figure 11.6 shows expenditure on own produce consumed.

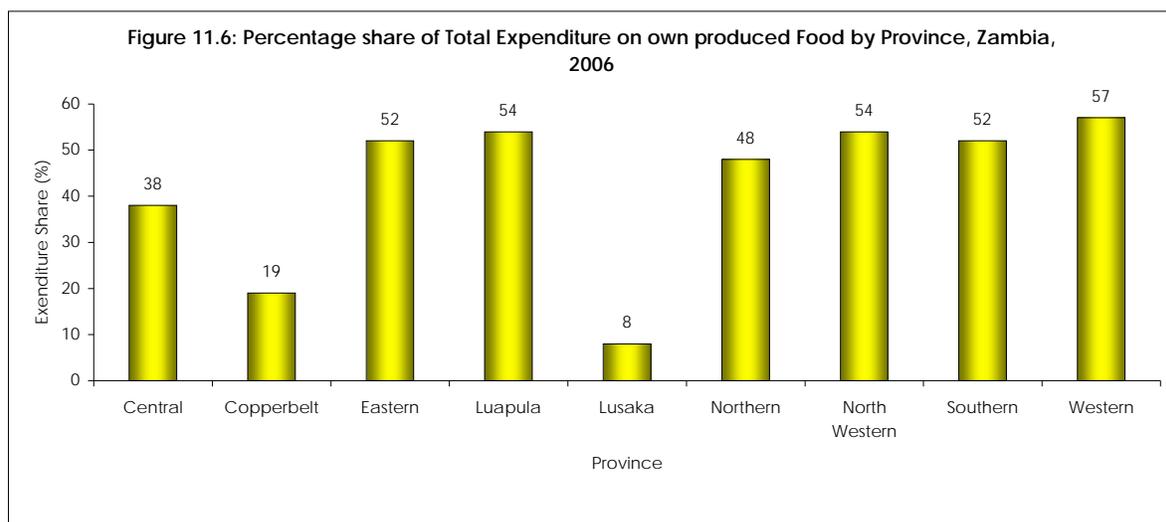
Table 11.6 shows that 35 percent of total household expenditure in Zambia constituted consumption of own produced food. The table shows that households in rural areas spent 59 percent of total expenditure on own produced food compared to 11 percent of households in urban areas.

Comparisons among rural strata shows that large scale agricultural households had the largest percentage share of expenditure on own produce with 75 percent. Non-agricultural households had the least percentage share (23 percent).

At provincial level, households in Western province had the highest percentage share of expenditures (57 percent) on own produced food. This was followed by households in Luapula and North-Western provinces with 54 percent each. Households in Lusaka province had the lowest percentage share (8 percent).

Table 11.6: Percentage Share of Total Expenditure on own Produced Food by Residence, Stratum, and Province, Zambia, 2006

| Residence/Stratum/Province | Share | Number of Households |
|----------------------------|-------|----------------------|
| All Zambia | 35 | 2,268,404 |
| Rural | 59 | 1,475,163 |
| Urban | 11 | 793,241 |
| Rural Strata | | |
| Small Scale | 61 | 1,343,869 |
| Medium Scale | 66 | 35,570 |
| Large Scale | 75 | 1,004 |
| Non Agric | 23 | 94,720 |
| Urban strata | | |
| Low Cost | 11 | 644,565 |
| Medium Cost | 7 | 84,778 |
| High Cost | 15 | 63,898 |
| Province | | |
| Central | 38 | 223,260 |
| Copper belt | 19 | 336,121 |
| Eastern | 52 | 319,352 |
| Luapula | 54 | 177,025 |
| Lusaka | 8 | 331,470 |
| Northern | 48 | 294,809 |
| North-Western | 54 | 129,601 |
| Southern | 52 | 282,393 |
| Western | 57 | 174,373 |



11.7. Percentage Share of Expenditure on Non Food

Table 11.7 and figure 11.7 show percentage expenditure share on non-food by item type and residence. Non-food items took up 52 percent of total household expenditure with urban households recording a much higher share (62 percent) than rural households (35 percent). Clothing accounted for the largest expenditure share of 10 percent for both rural and urban households. Other notable non-food items included household utilities (5 percent rural and 18 percent urban) and personal effects (7 percent rural, 10 percent urban). Expenditure share on Health was the least with 1 percent.

Table 11.7: Percentage Expenditure share on Non-Food by Non-food Type and Residence, Zambia, 2006

| Non-Food Items | All Zambia | Rural | Urban |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Total Nonfood | 52 | 35 | 62 |
| Education | 5 | 3 | 6 |
| Clothing | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Household Utilities | 13 | 5 | 18 |
| Health | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Personal Effects | 9 | 7 | 10 |
| Transport | 7 | 4 | 9 |
| Remittances | 6 | 4 | 7 |
| Number Of Households | 2,268,404 | 1,475,163 | 793,241 |

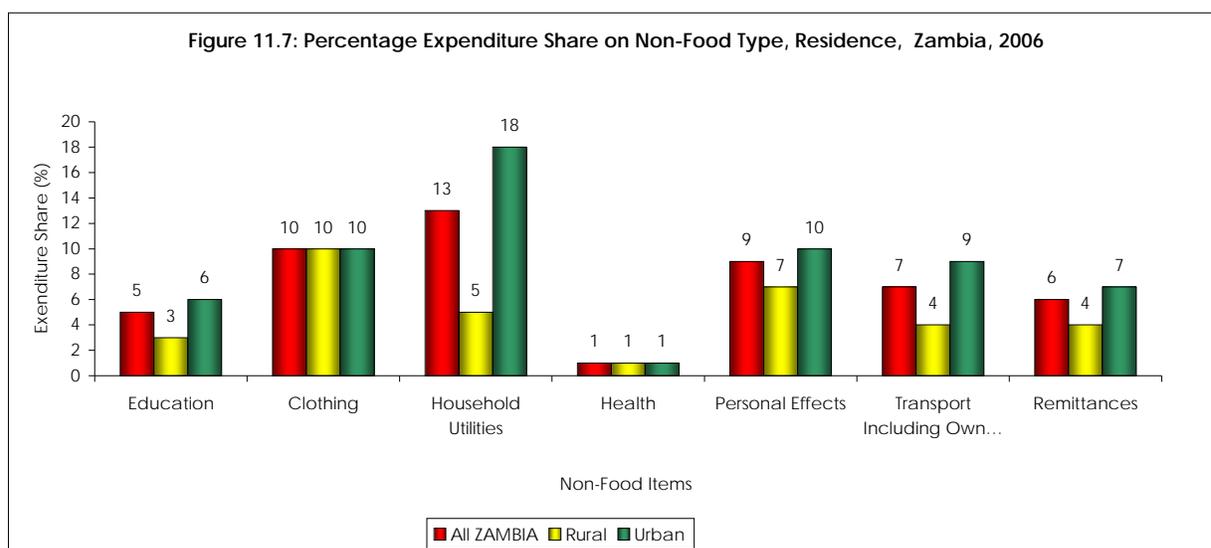


Table 11.8 and figure 11.8 show expenditure share on non-food items by stratum. Among households in rural strata, large scale households spent the largest percentage of total expenditure (54 percent) on non-food, followed by non-agricultural households (51 percent). Non-food expenditure share was least among small scale agricultural households (33 percent). Clothing had the highest Percentage share of expenditure among non-agricultural households (12 percent), followed by small scale agricultural households (10 percent). Large scale agricultural households had the least expenditure share on clothing (7 percent).

Table 11.8 Percentage Expenditure share on Non-Food by Non-Food Type and Stratum, Zambia, 2006

| Non Food Item | All Zambia | Rural Strata | | | Non-agric | Urban Strata | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Small Scale | Medium scale Scale | Large scale Scale | | Low Cost | Medium Cost | High Cost |
| Total nonfood | 52 | 33 | 40 | 54 | 51 | 58 | 68 | 71 |
| Education | 5 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 8 |
| Clothing | 10 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 8 |
| Household utilities | 13 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 16 | 21 | 19 |
| Health | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Personal Effects | 9 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 12 |
| Transport | 7 | 4 | 11 | 23 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 12 |
| Remittances | 6 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 10 |
| Number of Households | 2,268,404 | 1,343,869 | 35,570 | 1,004 | 94,720 | 644,565 | 84,778 | 63,898 |

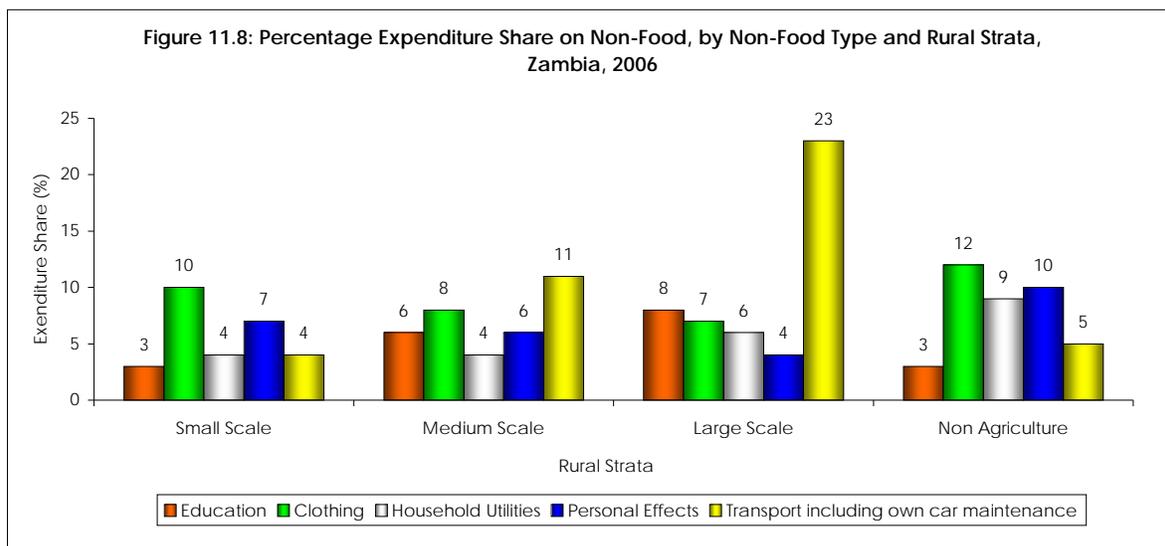


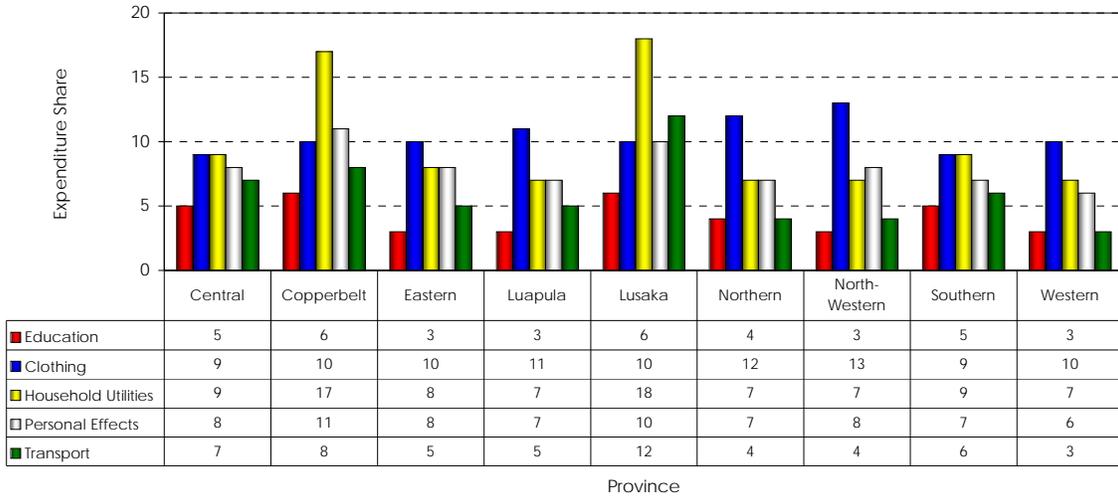
Table 11.9 and figure 11.9 present data on percentage expenditure share on non-food by province. Households in Lusaka province had the largest expenditure share on non-food (65 percent), followed by households on the copper belt province with 59 percent. Households in Western province had the least expenditure share on non-food with 33 percent. Clothing had the highest percentage share of expenditures among households in Northwestern province (13 percent), followed by Northern province (12 percent). Households in Central and Southern provinces had the least expenditure share on clothing with 9 percent each.

Households in the two most urbanized provinces, Lusaka and Copperbelt, had high expenditure shares on household utilities with 18 percent and 17 percent respectively, while households in Luapula, Northern, Northwestern and Western provinces had the least share with 7 percent each. Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces also dominated in terms of expenditure shares on personal effects with 10 percent and 11 percent respectively, transport (12 percent and 8 percent respectively) and education (6 percent each). The percentage shares on education were lowest in Eastern, Luapula, Northwestern and Western provinces (3 percent each).

Table 11.9: Percentage Expenditure Share on Non-Food by Non-Food Type and Province, Zambia, 2006

| Non-Food Items | All Zambia | Province | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------|----------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|--------------|----------|---------|
| | | Central | Copper belt | Eastern | Luapula | Lusaka | Northern | Northwestern | Southern | Western |
| Total nonfood | 52 | 46 | 59 | 40 | 39 | 65 | 38 | 37 | 45 | 33 |
| Education | 5 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| Clothing | 10 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 9 | 10 |
| Household utilities | 13 | 9 | 17 | 8 | 7 | 18 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 7 |
| Health | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Personal Effects | 9 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 6 |
| Transport | 7 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 3 |
| Remittances | 6 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 2 |
| Number of Households | 2,268,404 | 223,260 | 336,121 | 319,352 | 177,025 | 331,470 | 294,809 | 129,601 | 282,393 | 174,373 |

Figure 11.9: Percentage Expenditure Share on Non-Food by Non-Food Type and Province, Zambia, 2006



Chapter Twelve: POVERTY

12.1. Introduction

One of the major challenges facing Zambia today is to reduce poverty and achieve sustained economic growth for national development and attain the millennium development goal number one. Poverty was identified at independence in 1964 as one of the major barriers to human development in Zambia that required to be tackled in the post independence era. Few attempts were made to understand the national and regional causes of poverty in the 1980s (ILO/JASP, 1981), it was not possible before the 1990s to clearly identify and locate the poor in Zambia. In the second half of 1980s Zambia introduced structural adjustment programme (SAP) and vigorously embarked on poverty eradication in 1991. One of the components of SAP was stabilization, whose major objective was to reduce government spending and involvement in the economy. These entailed cutting expenditure on basic social services and introducing cost-sharing for many services.

However, it was realized that the policy changes introduced through SAP were having adverse effects on the poor and vulnerable subgroups in the population and required safety nets. This led to the introduction of social dimensions of adjustment, which were aimed at mitigating the negative effects of SAP. It was against this global policy change that urgent need to monitor welfare began in 1990s. By 1991, the government in collaboration with World Bank launched the first welfare monitoring survey known as Social Dimensions of Adjustment (SDA) Priority Survey I (PSI) to track the impact of adjustment on the welfare of the people.

With regard to welfare assessments, Zambia has conducted at least seven countrywide surveys to measure the living standards of its people since 1991. These are: the 1991 Priority Survey I (PSI) and 1993 Priority Survey II (PSII), the 1996 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey I (LCMSI), the 1998 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey II (LCMSII), the 2002/3 (LCMSIII) also known as Integrated Household Budget Survey, 2004 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey IV (LCMSIV); and the latest 2006 Living conditions Monitoring Survey V (LCMSV) these with priority surveys are commonly called Indicator Monitoring Surveys (IMS).

12.2. Comparability of Living Conditions Monitoring Survey Series

The comparison of the results of the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III (LCMSIII) of 2002/3 with other series (PSI, PSII, LCMSI, LCMSII, LCMSIV and LCMSV) may not be completely appropriate. Discrepancies in the results of LCMS III and other surveys mentioned above may not be strictly attributable to changes in living standards, but may arise from some methodological procedures of the survey design.

The six Indicator Monitoring surveys have been one-round cross-sectional or one-spot (single interview) surveys, which may make welfare measures imprecise both due to sampling and non-sampling errors. One example of a non-sampling error is under- or overestimation of household incomes and expenditures. When reported weekly, expenditures are used to estimate monthly expenditures. Further the longer the recall period the larger the non-sampling error due to memory lapse. In these surveys most of the expenditure data has been collected using a recall period of two weeks, one month and one year depending on the assumed regularity of expenditure on such items.

On the other hand, in the Integrated Household Budget Survey, Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III, of 2002/3 a diary method was used for recording expenditures. Respondents were requested to record and maintain daily transactions or own-consumption in a diary for a period of one month.

Furthermore, the survey was spread over a period of 12 months to contain seasonal effects on the welfare of households. The season in which the survey is conducted has an effect on the results. There is peak and lean months or the availability or non-availability of food. This is an important factor that determines prices and the people's ability to purchase goods and services.

Questionnaire differences may also contribute to the differences in survey results. For instance, the questionnaire for 2002/3 LCMS III gathered detailed information on food and non-food items when compared to 'on spot' surveys. Expenditures on items were split up into various categories, whereas the other Indicator Monitoring Surveys lumped most items together.

Despite these limitations, the surveys still provide benchmark data for poverty analysis in the country that has led to more informed and focused debate on how the poverty challenges may be tackled. In fact, the Integrated Household Budget Survey can be used to explain some of the results of the Indicator Monitoring Surveys.

12.3. Concepts and Definitions used in Poverty Analysis

Poverty is multidimensional and complex in nature and manifests itself in various forms making its definition difficult. No single definition can exhaustively capture all aspects of poverty. Poverty is perceived differently by different people, some limiting the term to mean a lack of material well being and others citing examples of lack of things like freedom, spiritual well-being, civil rights and nutrition must also contribute to the definition of poverty. Poverty can also be defined as "poverty is hunger, lack of shelter; sickness and being unable to see a doctor (afford medical care) not being able to go to school, not knowing how to read, not being able to speak properly. Poverty is not having a job and fear for the future, living one day at a time. Poverty is losing a child to illness brought about by malnutrition and unclean water. Poverty is powerlessness, lack of representation and freedom," according to qualitative poverty assessments conducted by the Participatory Assessment Group (PAG).

LCMS series of poverty analysis has adopted the material well-being perception of poverty in which the poor are defined as those members of society who are unable to afford minimum basic human needs, comprising of food and non-food items. 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 well being in Zambia have therefore concentrated on estimating the aggregate value of all goods and services considered necessary to satisfy an individual's basic needs. The LCMS series has collected information mainly on household consumption expenditures, which are then analysed to assess the welfare of households.

12.3.1. Absolute versus Relative Poverty

Absolute Poverty is defined in terms of the requirements considered adequate to satisfy minimum basic needs; the absolute poor have no means to meet these needs. Specification of these minimum requirements is inspired by the universal valuation of human dignity. Those falling below the poverty lines (food or overall) derived in this manner are leading dehumanizing lives according to universal norms of human dignity: facing starvation, lack of shelter, or the prospect of turning to immoral activities for survival. Another characteristic of absolute poverty is that it has real value over time and space of welfare, meaning that poverty lines defined in this way guarantee that poverty comparisons made are consistent in the sense that two individuals with the same level of welfare are treated the same.

Relative poverty line however is used to refer to a poverty line, which is proportional to the mean or median income or expenditure. For example, many studies have used two-thirds (2/3) and one-third (1/3) of the mean to define relative poverty, with the latter being similar to the extremely poor. Some people have also used percentile cut-offs to define relative poverty line at, say, the bottom 20 percent of individuals in the distribution of income or expenditure.

12.3.2. Construction of the Food Basket

CSO has been using the food basket approach when measuring absolute poverty in the country. The Zambian basket, which was earlier compiled in 1981 by the ILO/JASPA basic needs mission to Zambia, was updated by a joint study by National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC) and the Price and Incomes Commission (PIC) in 1991. This food basket meets the daily caloric and protein requirements of 12,564 and 335 grams (proteins) for a family of six.

However, this basket has received a lot of criticism mainly originating from the fact that the basket is quite old and may not reflect the current existing consumption patterns of the Zambian population. Further, the food composition of this basket is biased to urban areas and leaves out some food items, which are very popular among the majority of the poor households. It is from this backdrop that CSO has attempted to construct a food basket that meets the same recommended minimum calorific requirements of 12,564 for an average family of 6 or 2,094 per person per day.

For the purposes of this analysis, it is sufficient to note that the minimum nutritional requirements have been expressed only in terms of calorie intake; hence excluding protein and micronutrient needs. The exclusion of these extra nutritional requirements is based on the premise that it is now fairly common to assume that their intake is met by virtue of meeting the minimum calorie requirements (P. Lanjouw et al, 1996).

Most of the available literature recommends that the food basket be constructed using food expenditure values of households in the first or second lowest quintile. The idea behind this approach is that the emerging basket should reflect the consumption pattern of the poor. CSO has deliberately deviated from this approach simply because the basket falls short of meeting the required calorific requirements. In addition, given the problem of food insecurity and poverty in the country, getting households in the first or second lowest quintile would run the risk of misclassifying some households as non-poor when in actual fact they are poor.

The current food basket that has been used for poverty analysis in this report was developed from households whose food expenditure in per adult equivalent terms was 20 percent around the national median food expenditure. It is felt that this approach would yield a representative food basket reflecting the consumption patterns of both the poor and the non-poor.

Since the quantity information was missing, the quantities were estimated by dividing household food expenditure by unit market prices that these households were facing in their respective regions. The food quantities were then converted to calories using conversion factors adopted from the Africa Food Composition Table developed and compiled by Food Agricultural Organisation (FAO). This approach treats the 20 percent households around the national reference median as one standard household. The basket accommodates about 90 percent of all food items consumed in the country. The inclusion of various food items in the basket depended on the size of their mean shares. However, the nominal food basket was valued using National median prices so as to facilitate the derivation of real poverty lines for different regions. The food basket yielded about 2094 calories per person per day and was valued at K295, 696 at average national prices. *A list of food items that have been included in the food basket is found in the Appendices.*

12.4. Determination of the Absolute Poverty Lines in Zambia

Absolute poverty lines are constructed with reference to some minimum dietary requirements. The argument for this nutritional anchor is that if households fail to have enough food to meet the minimum nutritional requirements of its members, then the members are considered to be poor.

There is no straightforward approach to the determination of the non-food poverty line. However, the food poverty line sets the basis of determining the non-food poverty line particularly when the famous Engel's law of welfare has been evoked. Engel's law states that the budget share devoted to food tends to decrease with an increase in total real consumption expenditure. This law implies that poor households will devote most of their income to food than to non-food items.

Engel's law further states that households that spend the same proportion of total expenditure on food enjoy the same level of welfare. Accordingly, the non-food component of the poverty line can be determined by observing the share of non-food expenditure among households whose total expenditure is exactly equal to the cost of the food basket. According to Ravillion, if a person's total income is just enough to reach the food threshold, anything that he or she spends on nonfood items can be regarded to be absolutely basic non-food requirements. In this case the non-food poverty line relates to absolutely essential expenditure on items other than food.

In practice it is extremely difficult to find households with total expenditures that are exactly equal to the food poverty line. Available literature suggest that one can select households whose total expenditures are within 10 percent of the poverty line for determining an appropriate Engel's ratio required for adjusting the food poverty line (Kakwani, 2002). This procedure for Zambia generated a non-food share of 30 percent of total expenditure or an Engel's ratio of 70/100. Variation of the total expenditure bands from 5 to 30 percent around the food poverty line still produced the same ratio of 0.70. In order to obtain the upper poverty line that takes into account the non-food requirements of individuals, the food poverty line was then divided by the Engel's ratio.

The above stated procedure eventually leads to the development of 2 poverty lines namely the extreme and moderate poverty lines. In order to take into account the differences in household size and composition, the poverty lines used in this analysis are expressed in Per Adult Equivalent (PAE) terms. The extreme poverty line relates to the monthly cost of the food basket whilst the moderate line relates to the monthly cost of all basic needs including non-food items. The cost of the extreme and moderate poverty line came to about K65, 710 and K93, 872 in per adult equivalent terms, respectively. It follows that if a household or an individual fails to meet the cost of the food basket (extreme line), then he or she is classified as extremely poor. Conversely, if an individual meets the cost of the food basket but falls short of affording the cost implied by the moderate poverty line, that person is classified as being moderately poor. Therefore, the total poor is simply obtained by adding the extremely and the moderately poor. For the purposes of this analysis, the moderate poverty line constitutes the ultimate poverty line that is used for deriving aggregate poverty measures.

12.4.1. Extremely Poor

The analysis of poverty has revealed that there is a 'hardest-hit' category of people consisting of those who cannot afford to meet the basic minimum food requirements even if they allocated all their total spending on food. This group is frequently referred to as the Extremely poor or the ultra poor in the literature of poverty. The Extreme Poverty Line is normally set at the total expenditure equivalent to the Food Poverty Line. For example in LCMS V, these are households whose total monthly expenditures are less than K65,710 equivalent to the total cost of the average National calories intake found in the Data. (Table 12.1). This is updated from the 1998 poverty line of K32, 861 by using CSO's Consume food basket (Appendix) adjusted from the prevailing market Price at the time of the survey. The National food basket was constructed by the National food and Nutritional Commission way back in the early 1980s.

12.4.2. Moderately Poor

In view of the fact that minimum basic needs do not entail food-energy intake alone, some minimum basic non-food items such as health, shelter, and education are also necessary. This category consists of people who can afford to meet the basic minimum food requirements but cannot afford non food basic needs.

12.4.2. Non Poor

The overall poverty line is derived from the summation of the food expenditure level that gives the required food energy intake and the mean non-food expenditure allowance. This category consists of people whose expenditure is equal or more than the overall poverty line.

12.5. Poverty Measures

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 (FGT) in 1984 have been used in LCMS series analysis.

$$P\alpha = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(Z - \frac{Y_i}{Z} \right)^\alpha$$

Where: N= the total population in a group of interest
 Z= the poverty line (Moderate)
 n= the number of individuals below the poverty line
 Yi= the adult equivalent expenditure
 α = the poverty aversion parameter which takes on values of 0,1,2
 Z-Yi= the poverty gap.

The head-count ratio showing poverty incidence and represented by $P_{\alpha=0}$ is the most widely used indicator of poverty. It gives us the proportion of total households classified as poor, or those with expenditures below the poverty line. It is the ratio of persons living in poor households to the total population, and is used chiefly for comparisons between different periods and areas – as in assessing overall progress in poverty reduction. It is often the starting point for social policy programming, sometimes used to obtain rough figures about the target population for some anti-poverty programmes.

The shortcoming of the head-count 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 intensity index represented by $P_{\alpha=1}$, which measures the average difference between the poverty line and the actual income/expenditures of each poor household. This measure is useful in suggesting the amounts of money that would be contributed by every individual/household (under the assumptions of perfect targeting of the poor) to eradicate poverty.

$P_{\alpha=2}$ is a measure of the square of the intensity of poverty. This index is more sensitive to the poorest in society as it gives them a higher weight in calculating the depth of poverty. The wider the squared gap, the greater the severity of poverty. This index has no intuitive interpretation other than just as a measure of comparing how policies affect independent groups.

12.5.1. Concept of Adult Equivalent

To measure poverty, consumption per adult equivalent is used in all LCMS analysis as the index of individual welfare. This index is preferred over other indices such as per capita consumption because it ensures that the differing needs of household members are covered. The argument for the preference of this index is that not all members of the household have similar claims on the available goods and services; hence it is convenient to make all members of the household homogeneous by means of some equivalence scale. This report has used the equivalence scale shown below and no difference has been attached between male and female adults each have a consumption weight of one. For children less than 12 years different consumption weights according to age-group have been given. From this table it shows that a household (family) of six would need an average of 2,050 calories and 202 grams of protein. This corresponds to an average of 2,050 calories and 34 grams of protein per day.

Table 12.2: Calorie Requirements for a Family of Six and the Adult Equivalent Scale

| Age Group | Calorie Requirement | Adult Equivalent scale | Adjusted Adult Equivalent Scale |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Child | | | |
| 0 – 3 years | 1,000 | 0.36 | 0.36 |
| 4 – 6 years | 1,700 | 0.62 | 0.62 |
| 7 – 9 years | 2,150 | 0.78 | 0.78 |
| 10 – 12 years | 2,100 | 0.95 | 0.95 |
| Adult above 12 years | | | |
| Female | 2,600 | 0.95 | 1.00 |
| Male | 2,750 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Total | 12,300 | 4.67 | 4.71 |

Source: The Evolution of Poverty in Zambia, 1991-1996, CSO

12.6. Incidence of Poverty in Provinces, Urban and Rural areas

Table 12.3 shows that overall, 64 percent of Zambia's total population was poor, and amongst these poor, 51 percent were most disadvantaged, could not afford a minimum basic food requirement, hence they were extremely poor. Only 14 percent of the total poor persons could afford the minimum basic food requirements but could not afford the basic non food requirements.

The rural population of Zambia remained predominantly poor with overall poverty level at 80 percent as compared to their urban counterparts at 34 percent. Incidence of extreme poverty was also high in rural areas; two thirds of the poor were extremely poor, whilst one third was extremely poor in urban areas. Both Rural and urban area had 14 percent moderately poor people. Furthermore, the non poor persons in rural areas were 66 percent while urban areas only had 20 percent.

There is substantial provincial variation in the incidence of poverty. Incidence of poverty ranges from 29 percent in Lusaka to 84 percent in Western Province. In terms of aggregate poverty, apart from Lusaka and Copperbelt, the rest of the Provinces house had over half of the poor population. Incidence of poverty in Western province is substantially high in terms of both aggregate poverty and extreme poverty. While Lusaka's extreme poverty was at 16 percent, Western was at 73 percent. Other than Lusaka province, relatively low incidences of extreme poverty were observed on the Copperbelt at 27 percent followed by Southern 58 percent Central at 59 percent, North Western 57 percent, and Luapula at 61 percent and Eastern at 64percent.

Table 12.3: Incidence of Poverty Among Individuals in Provinces, Urban and Rural Areas

| Location | Poverty Status | | | | Total Population |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|----------------------|
| | Total Poor | Extremely Poor | Moderately Poor | Non Poor | |
| All Zambia | 64 | 51 | 14 | 36 | 11,696,462.00 |
| Rural/Urban | | | | | |
| Rural | 80 | 67 | 14 | 20 | 7,601,274.00 |
| Urban | 34 | 20 | 14 | 66 | 4,095,188.00 |
| Province | | | | | |
| Central | 72 | 59 | 13 | 28 | 1,221,188.00 |
| Copperbelt | 42 | 27 | 15 | 58 | 1,782,098.00 |
| Eastern | 79 | 65 | 14 | 21 | 1,604,257.00 |
| Luapula | 73 | 61 | 12 | 27 | 929,310.00 |
| Lusaka | 29 | 16 | 12 | 71 | 1,639,574.00 |
| Northern | 78 | 64 | 14 | 21 | 1,482,916.00 |
| North-Western | 72 | 57 | 15 | 28 | 704,993.00 |
| Southern | 73 | 58 | 16 | 27 | 1,449,674.00 |
| Western | 84 | 73 | 10 | 16 | 881,974.00 |

12.6.1. Incidence of Poverty in Strata

Table 12.4 shows incidence of poverty among individuals in various strata. The rural small scale farmers had highest incidence of poverty at 82 percent and the least incidence of poverty was among the large scale farmers with 33 percent. Marginal variations were observed across the medium and the non agricultural individuals. With reference to extreme poverty, the small scale farmers were most affected. Sixty eight percent and 56 percent of the people living in small scale and Non Agric strata lived below the food poverty line respectively, while only 17 percent lived below the food poverty line in the large scale stratum.

Table 12.4: Incidence of Poverty by Stratum

| Stratum | Poverty Status | | | | Total Population |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------|
| | Total Poor | Extremely Poor | Moderately Poor | Non Poor | |
| All Zambia | 64 | 51 | 14 | 36 | 11,647,951 |
| Rural Small Scale | 82 | 68 | 14 | 18 | 6,954,605 |
| Rural Medium Scale | 70 | 52 | 18 | 30 | 263,952 |
| Rural Large Scale | 33 | 17 | 16 | 67 | 8,889 |
| Rural Non Agric | 68 | 56 | 12 | 32 | 350,380 |
| Urban Low Cost | 39 | 23 | 16 | 61 | 3,275,230 |
| Urban Medium Cost | 19 | 11 | 8 | 81 | 483,292 |
| Urban High Cost | 8 | 4 | 4 | 92 | 311,603 |

In urban areas, the low cost housing dwellers had the highest incidence of aggregate poverty at 39 percent, followed by medium cost housing dwellers at 19 percent, while the high cost housing dwellers had the lowest incidence at 8 percent. Surprisingly, though lowest among the three types of housing, extreme poverty was evident in the high cost housing at 4 percent. This may explain the poverty levels of households by maids and other household workers within these residences. The

low cost housing reported 16 percent moderately poor twice more than medium cost households at 8 percent.

12.7. Poverty and Characteristics of Household Head

The sex and age of the household head, household size, education, can all be associated with poverty. Some of these factors can have long lasting negative impacts on the future of the children. For example the negative correlation between poverty and education is likely to reflect a two causal relationship, with lower education reducing earnings and increasing vulnerability to poverty, which in turn reduces a household's ability to educate its children. This may imply that children living in poor households are less likely to go to school.

12.7.1. Poverty and Sex

Table 12.5 reveals that there were minor differences in poverty levels between the households headed by males and those headed by females. Female-headed households had 63 percent of the people falling below the aggregate poverty line, while male-headed households had 70 percent below the poverty line. Extreme poverty is more prevalent among female-headed households than poor male headed households.

12.7.2. Poverty and Age

Table 12.5 indicates that households with older heads of households were more likely to be below the poverty line, with 80 percent of individuals in households with a head of 60 years or older falling below the poverty line, as compared with 42 percent of individuals in households with a head between 12 and 19 years. The same pattern is observed on the incidence of extreme poverty.

Table 12.5: Poverty, Sex, Age, Education of Head and Household Size

| Background characteristics | Poverty Status | | | | Total Population |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------|
| | Total Poor | Extremely Poor | Moderately Poor | Non Poor | |
| Zambia | 64 | 51 | 14 | 32 | 11,685,031 |
| Sex of Head | | | | | |
| Male | 63 | 49 | 14 | 34 | 9,395,704 |
| Female | 70 | 57 | 13 | 29 | 2,289,327 |
| Age of head | | | | | |
| 12 – 19 | 42 | 31 | 11 | 35 | 21,084 |
| 20 – 29 | 55 | 41 | 14 | 41 | 1,670,078 |
| 30 – 59 | 64 | 50 | 14 | 33 | 8,463,170 |
| 60 + | 80 | 66 | 14 | 22 | 1,530,250 |
| Education of head | | | | | |
| None | 87 | 77 | 10 | 19 | 5,073,684 |
| Primary School | 80 | 66 | 14 | 23 | 4,303,599 |
| Secondary | 50 | 34 | 16 | 40 | 965,123 |
| Tertiary | 31 | 9 | 12 | 70 | 846,570 |
| Household size | | | | | |
| 1 | 31 | 19 | 12 | 68 | 116,967 |
| 2-3 | 50 | 37 | 13 | 50 | 1,385,236 |
| 4-5 | 60 | 47 | 13 | 40 | 3,314,979 |
| 6+ | 70 | 56 | 14 | 30 | 6,867,849 |

12.7.3. Poverty and Education

Education is a strong correlate of poverty. Table 12.5 shows that households headed by individuals with no formal education are more than two times likely to be poor than households headed by those with post secondary school education. The incidence of poverty in households headed by individuals with no education was at 87 percent, of these 77 percent were extremely poor. On the other hand, 31 percent of households headed by individuals with tertiary education lived below poverty line, of these 9 percent were extremely poor.

12.7.4. Poverty and Household Size

Table 12.5 shows that the incidence of poverty increases with increasing household size. For example single headed household had 31 percent chances of living below poverty compared with 70 percent chances of living below poverty line for households with household sizes of six or more. Households with large household sizes had more extremely poor people at 56 percent, than households with small household sizes at 19 percent.

12.8. Intensity and Severity of Poverty

Intensity of poverty reflects how poor on average the poor are, how far below the poverty line most of the poor are. This is often measured by the income-gap ratio, defined as:

$$I = (z - y) / z$$

Where z is the poverty line and y the mean income of the poor.

Severity of poverty reflects the distribution of income among the poor. If income is taken from the poorest person and given to another not so poor, poverty can be said to have increased, and yet both incidence of poverty and intensity of poverty will remain unchanged.

12.9. Contribution to Total Poverty

Table 12.6 shows that 81 percent of the poor were found among the rural population and only 19 percent were in urban areas. Disaggregating across the provinces shows that 7 percent of the total poor in the country were from North Western province, whilst 17 percent were from Eastern and 15 percent from Northern provinces. Southern province had 14 percent; Central province contributed 12 percent while Copperbelt contributed 10 percent each to the total poor. Despite having a huge population Lusaka province had a share of 6 percent. Luapula provinces contributed 9 percent while Luapula contributed only 9 percent .

Table 12.6.1: Incidence, Intensity and Severity of Poverty by Rural, Urban and Province, 2006

| Residence/ Province | P0 | Contribution to incidence of poverty | P1 | Contribution to intensity of poverty | P2 | Contribution to severity of poverty |
|------------------------|-------------|--|-------------|--|-------------|---|
| Rural/Urban | | | | | | |
| Rural | 0.80 | 81 | 0.45 | 86 | 0.30 | 89 |
| Urban | 0.34 | 19 | 0.13 | 13 | 0.07 | 11 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Central | 0.72 | 12 | 0.37 | 11 | 0.22 | 10 |
| Copperbelt | 0.42 | 10 | 0.17 | 8 | 0.10 | 7 |
| Eastern | 0.79 | 17 | 0.44 | 18 | 0.29 | 18 |
| Luapula | 0.73 | 9 | 0.39 | 9 | 0.25 | 9 |
| Lusaka | 0.29 | 6 | 0.10 | 4 | 0.05 | 3 |
| Northern | 0.78 | 15 | 0.43 | 16 | 0.28 | 16 |
| North Western | 0.72 | 7 | 0.38 | 7 | 0.25 | 7 |
| Southern | 0.73 | 14 | 0.39 | 14 | 0.25 | 14 |
| Western | 0.84 | 10 | 0.53 | 12 | 0.39 | 13 |
| All Zambia | 0.64 | 100 | 0.34 | 99 | 0.22 | 100 |

12.9.1. Intensity of Poverty

Per Capita Aggregate Poverty Gap (Pa=1)

Pa=1 sums the gaps between each poor person's income and poverty line and divides by the total population, hence the 'per capita aggregate poverty gap'. It gives a measure of the amount of income in per capita terms that is necessary (under perfect targeting) to eradicate poverty. Table 12.6 shows that overall, if every person in the population contributed 34 percent of the poverty line, there would be just enough to bring all poor people to the poverty line. The rural population would need to contribute on average 45 percent to exactly eradicate poverty among their rural dwellers, whilst the urban population needs to contribute 13 percent, less than half of rural resources, to eradicate poverty among their colleagues in urban areas.

Furthermore, the table reveals that, of the resources needed to eradicate poverty, 86 percent would go to rural areas and 13 percent to urban areas. Across the provinces 18 percent would go to Eastern province and 16 percent to Northern Provinces while southern province would receive 14 percent. Lusaka would receive the least share of resources at 8 percent followed by North Western and Copperbelt provinces.

Severity of poverty (Pa=2)

The index now gives greater weight to the poorest group. The Table 12.6 shows that contribution to poverty of rural population rose from 81 percent to 89 percent as a takes the value of 2, suggesting that a relatively large proportion of rural population are among the poorest of the poor. About 89 percent of measured poverty emanated from rural areas when more weight is given to those in extreme poverty.

Across the provinces severity of poverty is greatest in Eastern Province with 18 percent, followed by Northern Province with 16 percent and Central Province with 10 percent. The least incidence of severity of poverty occurred in Lusaka province with 3 percent.

12.10. Poverty Trends

Based on the six quantitative 'on the spot' surveys, poverty lines and poverty measures have been estimated at the national, rural and urban, and regional (provincial) level. Table 12.7 examines trends in poverty incidence over a period 1991 – 2006. Despite passing through some economic recession triggered by drought spells in some years; 1993 and 1998, the incidence of poverty fell overall from 70 percent in 1991 to 64 percent in 2006. The gains of this reduction can be noticed in rural areas, incidence of poverty in rural areas reduced significantly from 88 percent in 1991 to 80 percent in 2006. In Urban areas incidence poverty has drastically dropped from 49 percent in 1991 to 34 percent in 2006.

Furthermore, the estimates show that Lusaka province has consistently emerged the least poor region in all the five surveys, although it has been experiencing substantial increases in poverty incidence. In 1991 incidence of poverty in Lusaka Province was 31 percent, in 1993 the incidence rose to 39 percent then in 1996 it dropped marginally to 38 percent. Conversely, there was a sharp rise from 38 percent in 1996 to 53 percent in 1998 and then in 2004 the incidence of poverty dropped to 48 percent and continuously dropped to 29 percent in 2006. indicating that poverty in the last decade in Lusaka dropped from 31 percent in 1991 to 29 percent in 2006. Generally, incidence of poverty reduced between 1991 and 2006 in almost all the provinces except in Central and Western Provinces. Table 12.7 shows that Western Province consistently emerged as the poorest Province in all the five surveys. In fact the incidence of poverty in Western province remained the same since 1991 at 84 percent.

Table 12.7: Poverty trends from 1991 to 2006

| Residence/ Province | 1991 | 1993 | 1996 | 1998 | 2004 | 2006 |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Incidence of poverty |
| All Zambia | 70 | 74 | 69 | 73 | 68 | 64 |
| Rural/urban | | | | | | |
| Rural | 88 | 92 | 82 | 83 | 78 | 80 |
| urban | 49 | 45 | 46 | 56 | 53 | 34 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Central | 70 | 81 | 74 | 77 | 76 | 72 |
| Copperbelt | 61 | 49 | 56 | 65 | 56 | 42 |
| Eastern | 85 | 91 | 82 | 79 | 70 | 79 |
| Luapula | 84 | 88 | 78 | 82 | 79 | 73 |
| Lusaka | 31 | 39 | 38 | 53 | 48 | 29 |
| Northern | 84 | 86 | 84 | 81 | 74 | 78 |
| North Western | 75 | 88 | 80 | 77 | 76 | 72 |
| Southern | 79 | 87 | 76 | 75 | 69 | 73 |
| Western | 84 | 91 | 84 | 89 | 83 | 84 |

However, the design and timing of Living Conditions Monitoring Surveys may have contributed to the poverty dynamics apparent in the table 13.7 when compared to the Integrated Household Budget Survey of 2002/3. Same factors as earlier on outlined hold for the differences, some regional poverty rankings have changed when you observe 2002/3 surveys results. With 'snap shots' kind of surveys it is very hard to distinguish those provinces which are transitorily poor due to seasonal effects with those that are chronically poor. This factor could also explain the implied high poverty levels for Western Province between 1991 and 2006.

12.10.1. Trends in Incidence of Extreme Poverty

Table 12.8 refers to poverty rates over the period 1991 to 2006 of the people whose incomes cannot afford a minimum basic food basket, which gives a minimum amount of calories for subsistence living. Overall, there was a considerable decline in the incidence of extreme poverty from 58 percent in 1991 to 51 in 2006. The decline in extreme poverty is so pronounced in rural areas from 81 percent in 1991 to 67 percent in 2006. Urban population has experienced sluggish decline in extreme poverty. In 1991 the rate was 32 percent, and this declined to 24 percent in 1993. However, this pattern was discontinued. From 1996 to 1998 the rate rose from 27 to 36 percent respectively, and in 2004 it fell marginally to 34 percent. In 2006 it has continuously dropped further to 20 percent.

Across the provinces, differentials in rates of decline are noticeable from table 12.8. In Central Province incidence of extreme poverty in 1991 was 56 percent, but in 2006 it rose to 59 percent. Similarly, in Lusaka Province the incidence of extreme poverty dropped markedly from 19 percent in 1991 to 20 percent in 2006. All the other provinces experienced decline in incidences of extreme poverty.

Table 12.8: Extreme Poverty Trends from 1991 to 2006

| Residence/ Province | 1991 | 1993 | 1996 | 1998 | 2004 | 2006 |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Incidence of Extreme poverty |
| All Zambia | 58 | 61 | 53 | 58 | 53 | 51 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Rural | 81 | 84 | 68 | 71 | 53 | 67 |
| urban | 32 | 24 | 27 | 36 | 34 | 20 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Central | 56 | 71 | 59 | 63 | 63 | 59 |
| Copperbelt | 44 | 28 | 33 | 47 | 38 | 27 |
| Eastern | 76 | 81 | 70 | 66 | 57 | 65 |
| Luapula | 73 | 79 | 64 | 69 | 64 | 61 |
| Lusaka | 19 | 24 | 22 | 35 | 29 | 16 |
| Northern | 76 | 72 | 69 | 66 | 60 | 64 |
| North Western | 65 | 76 | 65 | 64 | 61 | 57 |
| Southern | 69 | 76 | 59 | 59 | 54 | 58 |
| Western | 76 | 84 | 74 | 78 | 73 | 73 |

Incidence of extreme poverty in Eastern Province reduced substantially from 76 percent in 1991 to 65 percent in 2006, implying that more and more people in Eastern Province were able to afford the cost of basic food basket. In Northern Province, roughly two out of ten were living in extreme poverty in 1991 whilst four out of ten were living in extreme poverty in 2006. Western Province experienced a marginal decline, 76 percent of population in 1991 lived in extreme poverty, 73 percent of the population in 2006 lived in extreme poverty.

Incidence of poverty in Copperbelt declined by 11 percentage points from 44 percent in 1991 to 27 percent in 2006. In Luapula Province the incidence reduced by 13 percentage points, in North Western it reduced by 7 percentage points and in Southern Province it reduced by a sizeable margin, 11 percentage points.

12.11. Percentage Change in Incidence of Poverty between 2004 and 2006

Table 12.9 shows that overall, incidence of poverty in Zambia reduced by 6.3 percent between 2004 and 2006. Poverty in rural areas increased by 2.5 percent while in urban areas it reduced by 55.9 percent during this period under consideration.

Variations in poverty reduction were evident across the Provinces. Poverty levels in Lusaka Province reduced significantly by 65.5 percent. This was followed by Copperbelt Province where poverty rate reduced by 33.9 percent. Poverty rates also declined in Southern province by 9.5 percent. On the whole poverty levels declined in Northern western and Central Provinces at 5.5 percent however poverty incidences increased considerable in central province at 11.4 percent.

Table 12.9: Percentage Change in Poverty between 2004 and 2006

| Location | 2004 | 2006 | Percentage change |
|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| | Incidence of poverty | Incidence of poverty | |
| Zambia | 68 | 64 | -6.3 |
| Residence | | | |
| Rural | 78 | 80 | 2.5 |
| Urban | 53 | 34 | -55.9 |
| Province | | | |
| Central | 76 | 72 | -5.5 |
| Copperbelt | 56 | 42 | -33.3 |
| Eastern | 70 | 79 | 11.4 |
| Luapula | 79 | 73 | -8.2 |
| Lusaka | 48 | 29 | -65.5 |
| Northern | 74 | 78 | 5.1 |
| North Western | 76 | 72 | -5.5 |
| Southern | 69 | 63 | -9.5 |
| Western | 83 | 84 | 1.2 |

12.12. Summary

As at December 2006 constant prices the Cost of Basic Needs Basket (CBNB) food and non- food inclusive was K93, 872 per adult person per month. Overall, 64 percent approximately 7,480,000 of the Zambian population lived below K93, 872 for their daily needs. Additionally, 53 percent of 7,480,000 Zambians could not afford to meet the cost of basic food basket of K78, 223 per adult person per month.

In general poverty levels reduced marginally from 68 percent in 2004 to 64 person in 2006 Rural poverty increased sizeably from 78 percent in 2004 to 80 percent in 2006. On contrast, however urban poverty decreased slightly from 49 percent in 1991 to 53 percent in 2006.

Incidence of extreme poverty in rural areas declined massively from 81 percent in 1991 to 53 percent in 2006 while in urban areas there was a slight increase from 32 percent in 1991 to 34 percent in 2006.

Reduction of extreme poverty in Eastern province was considerably pronounced from 76 percent in 1991 to 57 percent in 2006.

Chapter Thirteen: SELF ASSESSED POVERTY AND COPING STRATEGIES

13.1. Introduction

Poverty measurement is mainly derived using money metric measures using data on household expenditure. These measurements, however, do not reflect the different dimensions and characteristics of poverty according to people's perceptions. The LCMS (V) collected information on self-assessed poverty. This is a subjective measure of poverty based on the perception of the household. Households were asked to specify their poverty status. This information was meant to supplement information obtained using money metric measures of poverty.

Households were asked to indicate how they cope in times of economic hardships. The most commonly applied coping strategies were listed and respondents were asked whether or not they used them when faced with hardships.

This section discusses results of the survey pertaining to: self –assessed poverty status of households, reasons for households' perceived poverty, household welfare comparisons, average number of meals consumed by a household in a day and household coping strategies.

13.2. Self Assessed Poverty

Table 13.1 Shows results according to households' self-assessment of poverty status. Results are shown by sex of head, residence, stratum and province. The results in the table show that most households in Zambia regarded themselves to be moderately poor, at 50 percent, while 40 percent and 10 percent of the households considered themselves to be very poor and non-poor respectively.

Analysis by residence reveals that 48 percent of households in rural areas perceived themselves to be very poor compared to 26 percent of households in urban areas. The proportion of households that reported living in moderate poverty was higher in urban areas (58 percent) than in rural areas (46 percent). The percentage of households in urban areas that perceived themselves as not poor was more than twice as much as those in rural areas at 17 percent and 6 percent respectively.

Analysis by strata indicates that 51 percent of households in non agriculture stratum perceived themselves to be very poor followed by small scale households with 48 percent. The least proportion of households that perceived themselves to be very poor was in large scale stratum (3 percent). The majority of the Medium scale farmers and the large scale farmers regarded themselves as moderately poor at 57 and 52 percent respectively. The highest percentage of households that perceived themselves as not being poor was in the large scale households with 45 percent while the lowest was small scale households with 6 percent.

In urban strata, Twenty nine percent of the households in the low cost areas, 17 percent in the medium cost areas and 11 percent of the households in the high cost areas perceived themselves to be very poor. Most of the households considered themselves to be moderately poor in the urban strata (63 percent medium cost, 58 percent in low cost and 49 percent in high cost). The highest proportion of the households that consider themselves not poor was in the high cost areas (41 percent) while the least was in the low cost areas (13 percent).

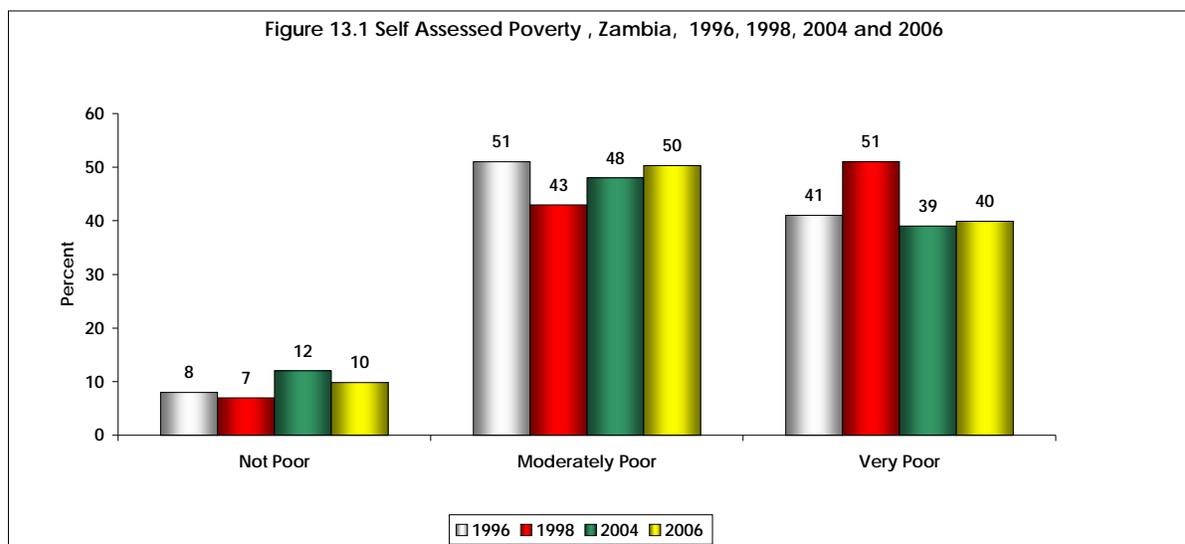
Table: 13.1 Percentage distribution of Households by Self-Assessed Poverty, Residence, Sex of the Head, Stratum and Province, Zambia, 2006

| | Self – Assessed Poverty | | | Total | Total number of Households |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------|-------|----------------------------|
| | Very poor | Moderately poor | Not poor | | |
| | 40 | 50 | 10 | 100 | 2,283,211 |
| Sex of Head | | | | | |
| Male Head | 37 | 51 | 11 | 100 | 1,758,072 |
| Female Head | 51 | 42 | 6 | 100 | 525,139 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Rural | 47 | 46 | 6 | 100 | 1,483,527 |
| Urban | 26 | 58 | 17 | 100 | 799,684 |
| Rural Stratum | | | | | |
| Small-scale | 48 | 47 | 6 | 100 | 1,350,809 |
| Medium-scale | 29 | 57 | 14 | 100 | 36,119 |
| Large-scale | 3 | 52 | 45 | 100 | 1,022 |
| Non-agriculture | 51 | 39 | 10 | 100 | 95,575 |
| Urban Stratum | | | | | |
| Low Cost | 29 | 58 | 13 | 100 | 648,994 |
| Medium Cost | 17 | 63 | 20 | 100 | 86,092 |
| High Cost | 11 | 49 | 41 | 100 | 64,598 |
| Province | | | | | |
| Central | 38 | 53 | 9 | 100 | 225,915 |
| Copperbelt | 31 | 53 | 16 | 100 | 337,943 |
| Eastern | 48 | 45 | 7 | 100 | 320,393 |
| Luapula | 38 | 56 | 6 | 100 | 177,793 |
| Lusaka | 27 | 56 | 17 | 100 | 333,430 |
| Northern | 37 | 55 | 8 | 100 | 296,021 |
| North-western | 36 | 55 | 9 | 100 | 131,217 |
| Southern | 51 | 42 | 8 | 100 | 284,250 |
| Western | 61 | 37 | 3 | 100 | 176,250 |

Provincial analysis indicates that Western Provinces had the highest proportion of households that perceived themselves to be very poor with 61 percent. This was followed by Southern Province with 51 percent. Lusaka Province had the least proportion of households that perceived themselves very poor with 27 percent. All the provinces in Zambia had less than 20 percent households that considered themselves non poor. However, Lusaka and Copperbelt Provinces had the highest percentage of households that regarded themselves as non poor at 17 and 16 percent respectively.

13.3. Trend Analysis

Figure 13.1 shows the trends of self-assessed poverty for four LCMS; 1996, 1998, 2004 and 2006. Overall there has been a two percentage point increase in the percentage of households that perceived themselves as non poor between 1996 and 2006 from 8 percent to 10 percent. The poverty levels among households that categorized themselves as being moderately poor slightly declined from 51 percent in 1996 to 50 percent in 2006. For households reporting to be extremely poor the difference between 1996 and 2006 was 1 percentage point higher than 1996.



13.4. Reasons for Household Poverty

In order to provide meaningful analysis of the households' perception of their poverty status, the survey inquired into the reasons for their perceived poverty status.

Several factors were cited as **being responsible** for the households' perceived poverty. Table 13 shows the percentage distribution of households who perceived themselves as being poor by reason, sex and residence.

At national level, five reasons came out prominently as being responsible for household's perceived poverty. In order of importance, these were; inability to afford agricultural inputs at 21 percent, Low salary/ wage at 11 percent, lack of employment opportunities 8 percent, lack of capital to start own business or to expand credit facilities or to start business at 7 percent and lack of cattle and oxen at 6 percent.

Table 13.2: Percentage distribution of Self-Assessed Poor Households by Main Reason of Poverty, Residence and Sex of the Head, Zambia, 2006

| Reasons for Living in Poverty | Residence and Sex of Head | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-------|-------|-----------|-------------|
| | All Zambia | Rural | Urban | Male Head | Female Head |
| All Zambia | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Cannot afford Agricultural Input | 21 | 28 | 5 | 21 | 19 |
| Agricultural input not Available for purchase | 4 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Lack of inputs due to other reasons | 5 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| Low Agricultural production | 4 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| Drought | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Floods | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Inadequate Land | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Low prices for agricultural produce | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Lack of market for agricultural produce | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Lack of Cattle and Oxen | 6 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 7 |
| Death of Cattle due to diseases | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Lack of capital to start/expand agricultural output | 5 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Lack of capital to diversify | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Lack of credit facilities to start agricultural | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Lack of capital to start own business or to expand credit facilities or to start or expand business | 7 | 5 | 12 | 7 | 8 |
| Lack of Credit to start business | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Lack of employment opportunities | 8 | 4 | 16 | 8 | 6 |
| Salaries/Wages too low | 11 | 4 | 25 | 12 | 7 |
| Pension payment too low | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Retrenchment/Redundancy | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Prices of commodities too high | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| Hard economic times/economic decline | 5 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| Business not doing well | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Too much competition | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Due to Disability | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Death of Breadwinner | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 15 |
| Debt | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

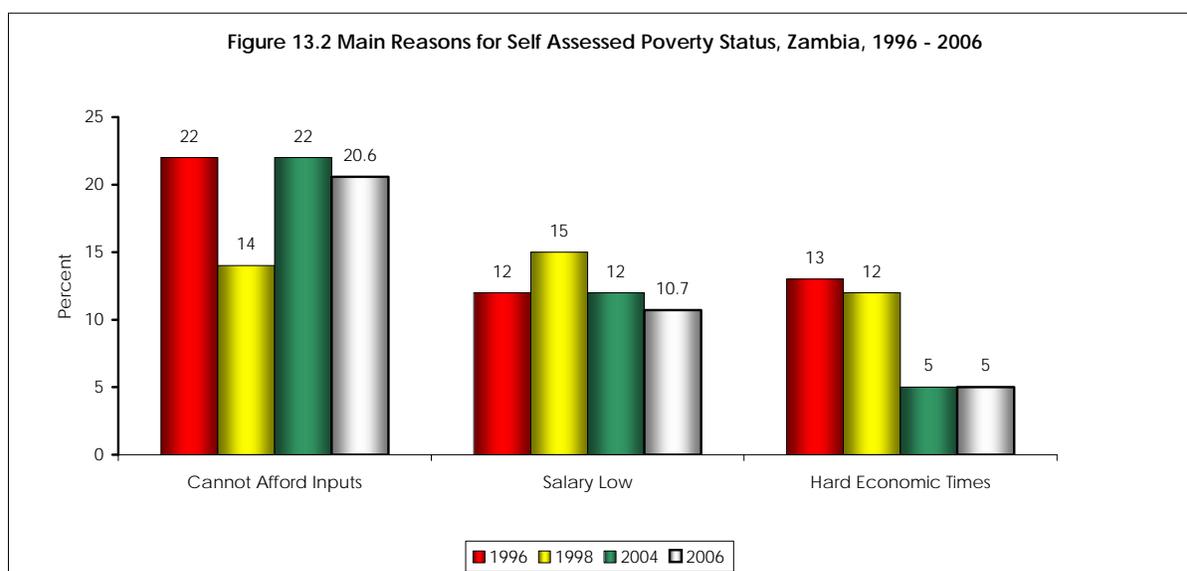
Analysis by residence indicates that rural households considered inability to afford agricultural inputs as the leading factor contributing to their poverty status (28 percent). While households in urban areas considered low salary/ wage (25 percent) as the major reason for their poverty status. Overall, debt was the least cited reason for household's perceived poverty in both urban and rural areas. It is worthy noting that death of the breadwinner at 15 percent ranks second as the leading factor among female headed households' perceived poverty situation.

13.5. Trend Analysis

Table 13.3 and Figure 13.2 show trends in the reasons given by household as the main reason of their poverty. Across all the survey years inability to afford agricultural inputs remains the top most reason perceived to be responsible for a households' poverty situation. The other notable commonly cited reasons at national level were low salary/wage, lack of employment opportunities, lack of capital to start or expand business and hard economic times. Between 1996 and 2006, hard economic times as a factor declined by 8 percentage points from 13 percent to 5 percent.

Table: 13.3: Trend in Percentage distribution of Self-Assessed Poor Households by Main Reason of Poverty, Zambia, 1996 - 2006

| Reasons for Living in Poverty | Survey year | | | |
|--|-------------|------|------|------|
| | 1996 | 1998 | 2004 | 2006 |
| Cannot afford Agricultural Input | 22 | 14 | 22 | 21 |
| Agricultural input not Available for purchase | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Lack of inputs due to other reasons | - | 3 | 3 | 5 |
| Low Agricultural production | - | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Drought | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Floods | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Inadequate Land | - | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Low prices for agricultural produce | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Lack of market for agricultural produce | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Lack of Cattle and Oxen | - | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Death of Cattle due to diseases | 4 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Lack of capital to start/expand agricultural output | - | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Lack of capital to diversify | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Lack of credit facilities to start agricultural | - | 7 | 1 | 2 |
| Lack of capital to start own business or to expand credit facilities | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| Lack of credit to start a business | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Lack of employment opportunities | 7 | 6 | 8 | 8 |
| Salaries/Wages too low | 12 | 15 | 12 | 11 |
| Pension payment too low | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| Retrenchment/Redundancy | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Prices of commodities too high | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Hard economic times/economic decline | 13 | 12 | 5 | 5 |
| Business not doing well | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Too much competition | - | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Due to Disability | - | - | 0 | 1 |
| Death of Breadwinner | - | - | 4 | 5 |
| Other | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 |



13.6. Household Welfare Comparisons

During the survey, households were requested to make an assessment of their current welfare compared to 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.

Table 13.4 presents results on household welfare as perceived by the households themselves.

Overall, 24 percent of the households thought they were better off, 60 percent thought they had been in the same situation while 16 percent thought they were worse off compared to the previous year.

Analysis by sex of head of household shows that 59 percent of the male-headed households thought they had been in the same situation as the previous year compared to 63 percent of the

female-headed households. The proportion of households that indicated that they were better off was higher among male-headed households at 27 percent than the female-headed households at 16 percent. Twenty-one percent of female-headed households indicated that they were worse off compared to 15 percent of the male-headed households.

The results further shows that there were more urban households, 26 percent, than rural households, 23 percent that indicated that they were better off compared to the previous year. There was no major difference on the percentage of the households that indicated that they were worse off between rural households, 17 percent, and urban households, 16 percent. Slightly more urban households 61 percent than rural households 58 percent indicated that their situation had remained the same.

At Provincial Level, Central Province had the highest percentage of the households that thought they were better off, 31 percent, while Western Province had the lowest proportion with 11 percent. Luapula Province had the highest percentage of households that felt that they were worse off at 22 percent, while North-western Province had the lowest at 11 percent.

Table 13.4: Percentage distribution of Households by Perceived Change in Welfare by Residence, Stratum, Sex of the Head and Province, Zambia, 2006

| Sex of Head, Residence, Stratum and Province | Welfare Status | | | | Total number of Households |
|--|----------------|----------|-----------|-------|----------------------------|
| | Better off | The Same | Worse off | Total | |
| All Zambia | 24 | 60 | 16 | 100 | 2,283,211 |
| Sex of head | | | | | |
| Male Head | 27 | 59 | 15 | 100 | 1,758,072 |
| Female Head | 16 | 63 | 21 | 100 | 525,139 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Rural | 23 | 61 | 17 | 100 | 1,483,527 |
| Urban | 26 | 58 | 16 | 100 | 799,684 |
| Rural Stratum | | | | 100 | |
| Small scale | 23 | 61 | 17 | 100 | 1,350,809 |
| Medium scale | 30 | 57 | 13 | 100 | 36,119 |
| Large scale | 61 | 29 | 10 | 100 | 1,022 |
| Non-agriculture | 21 | 62 | 17 | 100 | 95,575 |
| Urban stratum | | | | 100 | |
| Low cost | 25 | 58 | 18 | 100 | 648,994 |
| Medium cost | 29 | 58 | 14 | 100 | 86,092 |
| High cost | 35 | 59 | 6 | 100 | 64,598 |
| Province | | | | | |
| Central | 31 | 55 | 15 | 100 | 225,915 |
| Copperbelt | 23 | 60 | 18 | 100 | 337,943 |
| Eastern | 29 | 57 | 15 | 100 | 320,393 |
| Luapula | 20 | 58 | 22 | 100 | 177,793 |
| Lusaka | 26 | 58 | 16 | 100 | 333,430 |
| Northern | 24 | 62 | 14 | 100 | 296,021 |
| North-western | 22 | 66 | 11 | 100 | 131,217 |
| Southern | 24 | 56 | 19 | 100 | 284,250 |
| Western | 11 | 72 | 17 | 100 | 176,250 |

13.7. Average number of meals in a day

Generally, the minimum number of meals that a person requires is three meals per day. It is assumed that a person would meet the dietary requirements from the three meals. According to nutritionists, reduced numbers of dietary food intakes may lead to deficiencies in life sustaining nutrients such as vitamins, minerals, proteins and carbohydrates. It is important to note that normal growth, particularly among under-five children, occurs if various body organs and tissues receive adequate nutrients. However, not all households can afford to consume three meals a day in Zambia.

Table 13.5 shows the distribution of households by the average number of meals consumed in a day.

Results from the table show that more than half the number of households in Zambia (56 percent) cannot afford to consume 3 meals a day. Fifty one percent of the households could afford two meals a day while 5 percent of the households could only manage one meal a day. Forty two percent of the households reported that they could afford to have 3 meals a day.

Analysis by sex of head of household showed that more male-headed households, 43 percent, compared to 37 percent female-headed households could afford 3 meals a day. There were more female-headed households, 51 percent that could only manage 2 meals a day compared to 50 percent male-headed households. The proportion of households that could manage only 1 meal per day was higher among female head-headed households at 7 percent than among male-headed households at 5 percent

Most rural households could not afford 3 meals a day. Only 34 percent rural households could afford 3 meals or more, while 66 percent could only manage 2 meals or less per day. On the other hand, 63 percent urban households could afford 3 meals or more per day.

Within the rural strata, most households could only afford 2 meals a day with 63 percent, 45 percent, 39 percent and 47 percent for small-scale, medium scale, large-scale and non-agricultural households respectively.

Generally, urban households enjoyed adequate number of meals per day. The urban high cost had the largest percentage of households, 73 percent who could afford at least 3 meals in a day.

This was followed by the medium cost with 70 percent while the low cost had the least with 56 percent.

At Provincial Level, Lusaka Province had the highest percentage of the households that could afford 3 meals a day at 64 percent. Luapula province had the lowest proportion of households that could afford 3 meals at 14 percent and the highest proportion of households that could only manage 2 meals per day at 81 percent.

Table 13.5: Average number of meals per day by Sex of Head, Residence, Stratum and Province, Zambia, 2006

| Sex of Head, Residence, Stratum and Province | Average number of meals per day | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| | 1 Meal | 2 Meals | 3 Meals | More than 3 meals | Total number of Households |
| All Zambia | 5 | 51 | 42 | 2 | 2,283,211 |
| Sex of head | | | | | |
| Male Head | 5 | 50 | 43 | 2 | 1,758,072 |
| Female Head | 7 | 51 | 37 | 2 | 525,139 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Rural | 5 | 61 | 33 | 1 | 1,483,527 |
| Urban | 5 | 32 | 59 | 4 | 799,684 |
| Rural Stratum | | | | | |
| Small scale | 5 | 63 | 32 | 1 | 1,350,809 |
| Medium scale | 2 | 45 | 52 | 2 | 36,119 |
| Large scale | 1 | 39 | 40 | 20 | 1,022 |
| Non-agricultural | 10 | 47 | 41 | 2 | 95,575 |
| Urban stratum | | | | | |
| Low cost | 6 | 35 | 56 | 3 | 648,994 |
| Medium cost | 2 | 20 | 70 | 8 | 86,092 |
| High cost | 2 | 16 | 73 | 10 | 64,598 |
| Province | | | | | |
| Central | 4 | 55 | 40 | 1 | 225,915 |
| Copperbelt | 7 | 41 | 48 | 4 | 337,943 |
| Eastern | 5 | 55 | 40 | 1 | 320,393 |
| Luapula | 4 | 81 | 14 | 1 | 177,793 |
| Lusaka | 4 | 28 | 64 | 4 | 333,430 |
| Northern | 5 | 67 | 26 | 2 | 296,021 |
| North-western | 6 | 63 | 29 | 1 | 131,217 |
| Southern | 3 | 33 | 63 | 2 | 284,250 |
| Western | 13 | 61 | 25 | 1.0 | 176,250 |

13.8. Household Coping Strategies

Conditions of life may change either for the better or the worse to which appropriate adjustments should be made. Adjustments for the latter entails coping with the prevailing conditions in order to normalize one's living style.

The survey collected information on how households adjusted their living styles to cope with economic shocks that might have befallen them.

Table 13.6 shows the proportion of households that used various coping strategies by residence and sex of household head. Regardless of sex of head and residence, results indicate that the most popular coping strategy among households was asking from friends. At national level, the proportion of households that relied on asking from friends was 64 percent. The other coping strategies with marked proportions of households citing them at national level were reducing number of meals (60 percent), reducing other household items (57 percent) and substituting ordinary meals at 45 percent.

In rural areas 66 percent relied on asking from friends compared with 58 percent in urban areas. There is no significant difference when the results on asking from friends are analyzed by sex of head of household. Sixty three percent of the male-headed and 67 percent of female-headed households relied on asking from friends. Fifty-nine percent of the male-headed households and 65 percent of female-headed households relied on reducing the number of meals.

Further analysis by residence shows that more households in rural areas than urban areas relied on reducing number of meals (65 percent), reducing other household items (61 percent) and substituting ordinary meals (53 percent), compared to 52 percent, 51 percent and 31 percent in urban areas, respectively.

Table 13.6: Percentage distribution of Households by Main Type of Coping Strategy used in times of need by Residence and Sex of the Head, Zambia, 2006

| Coping Strategies | Percentage of Households | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | All Zambia | Rural | Urban | Male Head | Female Head |
| Number of Households | 2,278,707 | 1,484,665 | 794,043 | 1,756,655 | 522,052 |
| Piecework on farms | 35 | 47 | 12 | 33 | 40 |
| Other piecework | 41 | 48 | 28 | 41 | 41 |
| Working on Food for work program | 19 | 25 | 7 | 18 | 22 |
| Relief food | 14 | 19 | 4 | 13 | 17 |
| Eating Wild foods only | 15 | 21 | 5 | 14 | 19 |
| Substituting ordinary meals | 45 | 53 | 31 | 44 | 50 |
| Reducing number of meals | 60 | 65 | 52 | 59 | 65 |
| Reducing other Household items | 57 | 61 | 51 | 57 | 60 |
| Informal borrowing | 29 | 28 | 32 | 30 | 27 |
| Formal borrowing | 8 | 6 | 13 | 9 | 7 |
| Church charity | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| NGO Charity | 6 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 7 |
| Pulling children out of school | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 8 |
| Sale of Assets | 17 | 18 | 13 | 17 | 15 |
| Petty Vending | 11 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 12 |
| Asking from friends, relatives, etc | 64 | 66 | 58 | 63 | 67 |
| Begging from streets | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Other Piecework | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

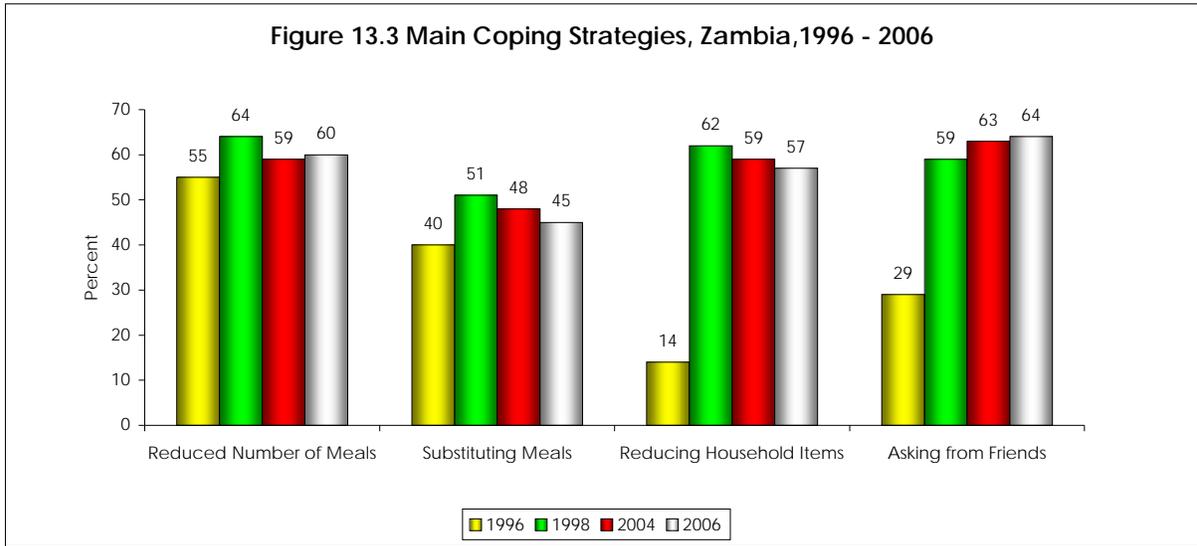
13.9. Trends Analysis

Table 13.7 and figure 13.3 show that all the four surveys identified four common strategies as means of coping with economic hardships. The strategies were: asking from friends, reducing other household items, reducing number of meals and substituting ordinary meals. In 1996 and 1998 the major coping strategy was reducing number of meals per day. Fifty five percent of households in 1996 and 64 percent in 1998 used this strategy for coping. In 2004 and 2006 however, asking from friends became the major strategy for coping with hardships. Sixty three percent and 64 percent of households relied on asking friends as a means to cope with hardship in 2004 and 2006, respectively.

Table 13.7: Percentage distribution of Households by Main Type of Coping Strategy used in times of need by Residence and Sex of the Head, Zambia, 1996 - 2006

| Coping Strategies | Survey Year | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|------|------|------|
| | 1996 | 1998 | 2004 | 2006 |
| Piecework on farms | 22 | 28 | 34 | 35 |
| Other piecework | 20 | 32 | 37 | 41 |
| Working on Food for work program | 22 | 14 | 16 | 19 |
| Relief food | 6 | 7 | 14 | 14 |
| Eating Wild foods only | 10 | 18 | 15 | 15 |
| Substituting ordinary meals | 40 | 51 | 48 | 45 |
| Reducing number of meals | 55 | 64 | 59 | 60 |
| Reducing other Household items | 14 | 62 | 59 | 57 |
| Informal borrowing | 23 | 29 | 27 | 29 |
| Formal borrowing | 6 | 5 | 10 | 8 |
| Church charity | 4 | 5 | 8 | 7 |
| NGO Charity | 2 | 2 | 7 | 6 |
| Pulling children out of school | 4 | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Sale of Assets | 11 | 15 | 15 | 17 |
| Petty Vending | 14 | 18 | 11 | 11 |
| Asking from friends, relatives, etc | 29 | 59 | 63 | 64 |
| Begging from streets | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Other piecework | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Figure 13.3 Main Coping Strategies, Zambia, 1996 - 2006



Chapter Fourteen: HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS, HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES AND ACCESS TO FACILITIES

14.1. Introduction

Poverty among households 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 social economic infrastructure. Provision of clean and safe water supply should be the top priority for Government because of the link that exists between inadequate supply of safe water and incidence of water borne diseases.

The 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey collected data on housing and household characteristics 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 and lighting and households' access to facilities.

Facilities for which information was collected included the 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 reason for not using a particular facility were also recorded.

14.2. Housing Characteristics

This section on housing characteristics presents results on 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 presents information on the type of dwelling households occupied by province and residence. The most common type of housing occupied by households was traditional housing, occupied by 66 percent of the households. Of these forty Six percent occupied traditional huts while 20 percent occupied improved traditional houses. The next common type of housing was convention, occupied by about one third of the total households in Zambia. Among the households that occupied conventional housing, 21 percent occupied detached housing, 6.5 percent flat/apartment and 4.6 percent semi- detached units and 1 percent occupied servants' quarters.

In rural areas, a significant proportion of households (90 percent) occupied traditional housing units compared with only 22 percent in urban areas. Conventional housing units were the most common type of housing in urban areas occupied by 77 percent of the households.

At provincial level, traditional huts were the most common type of housing, except in Lusaka and Copperbelt Provinces with 7 and 14 percent respectively. Western Province had the highest proportion (85 percent) of households occupying traditional housing.

Table 14.1: Percent Distribution of Households by Type of Dwelling by Residence, Stratum, and Province, Zambia, 2006

| | Type of dwelling | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Number of households |
|--------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------|
| | Traditional hut | Improved traditional house | Detached house | Flat/apartment | Semi-detached | Servants' quarters | Guest house/wing | House attached to a shop | Hostel | Non-residential building | Unconventional (e.g. Katemba) | Other | Total | |
| All Zambia | 46.2 | 20.4 | 20.9 | 6.5 | 4.6 | 0.99 | 0.03 | 0.2 | 0.01 | 0.11 | 0.04 | 0.10 | 100 | 2,283,211 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 66.3 | 23.9 | 8.1 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.09 | 0 | 0.2 | 0.00 | 0.11 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 100 | 1,483,527 |
| Urban | 8.5 | 13.9 | 44.9 | 16.9 | 12.3 | 2.67 | 0.10 | 0.3 | 0.02 | 0.11 | 0.02 | 0.28 | 100 | 799,684 |
| Stratum | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small Scale | 67.3 | 23.9 | 7.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.03 | 0 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 100 | 1,350,809 |
| Medium scale | 53.4 | 26.9 | 17.4 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.15 | 0 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.08 | 0 | 0.02 | 100 | 36,119 |
| Large Scale | 13.2 | 36.9 | 45.6 | 0 | 4.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 1,022 |
| Non-Agric | 57.1 | 21.5 | 13.9 | 5.1 | 0.7 | 0.89 | 0 | 0.6 | 0.02 | 0.28 | 0.03 | 0 | 100 | 95,575 |
| Low Cost | 10.0 | 16.3 | 42.1 | 16.2 | 13.2 | 1.56 | 0.07 | 0.2 | 0.02 | 0.10 | 0.02 | 0.30 | 100 | 648,994 |
| Medium Cost | 3.3 | 7.2 | 63.0 | 14.4 | 9.7 | 1.75 | 0.06 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.11 | 0 | 0.29 | 100 | 86,092 |
| High Cost | 1.1 | 1.5 | 48.5 | 26.2 | 7.8 | 13.66 | 0.33 | 0.5 | 0.04 | 0.23 | 0.04 | 0.08 | 100 | 64,598 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central | 56.3 | 21.3 | 16.3 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 0.42 | 0 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.25 | 0.01 | 0 | 100 | 225,915 |
| Copperbelt | 13.7 | 22.8 | 43.0 | 4.8 | 11.4 | 3.32 | 0.09 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.40 | 100 | 337,943 |
| Eastern | 70.6 | 11.5 | 15.3 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.17 | 0 | 0.4 | 0.01 | 0.20 | 0 | 0.03 | 100 | 320,393 |
| Luapula | 20.8 | 71.7 | 6.9 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.16 | 0.01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 100 | 177,793 |
| Lusaka | 7.2 | 5.6 | 39.1 | 33.2 | 12.9 | 1.93 | 0.06 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.01 | 0 | 0.06 | 100 | 333,430 |
| Northern | 70.3 | 18.2 | 9.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.17 | 0.01 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.04 | 0.10 | 0.02 | 100 | 296,021 |
| Northwestern | 70.4 | 21.3 | 6.9 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.24 | 0.09 | 0 | 0.02 | 0.12 | 0 | 0.04 | 100 | 131,217 |
| Southern | 50.2 | 21.6 | 20.3 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 0.73 | 0.01 | 0.2 | 0.01 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.04 | 100 | 284,250 |
| Western | 84.8 | 8.1 | 4.6 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.14 | 0.02 | 0.3 | 0.06 | 0.23 | 0.02 | 0.21 | 100 | 176,250 |

14.2.2. Tenancy Status of Dwelling

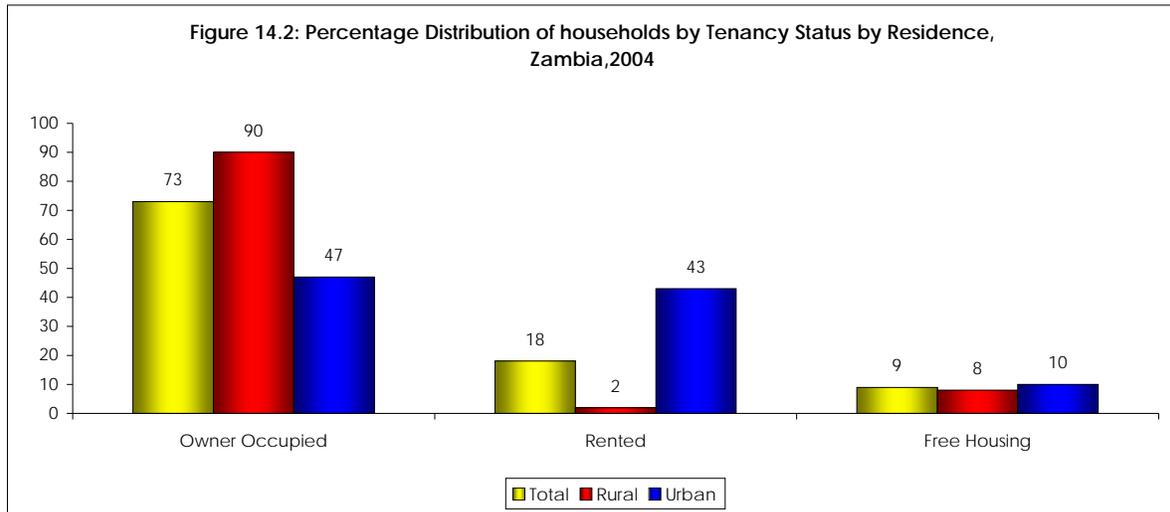
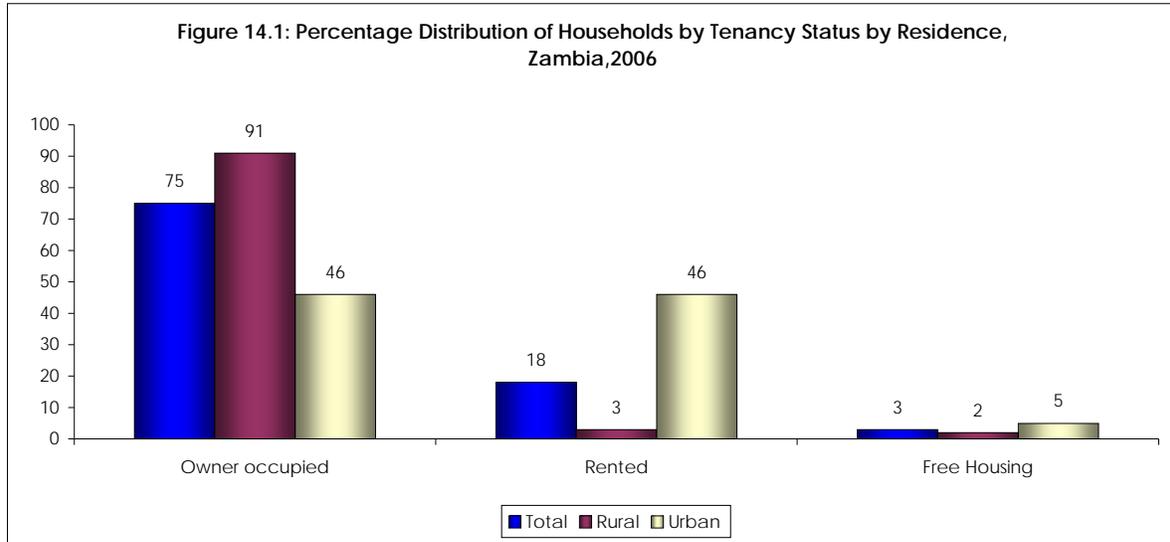
Table 14.2 provides data on tenancy, that is, whether the dwelling is owner occupied, rented or provided free. Information on tenancy was collected, by asking the household head, the basis on which the household occupied the dwelling they lived in. The LCMS (V) revealed that at national level, majority of households (75.4 percent) lived in their own dwelling, 16 percent rented from private landlords and 3.4 percent occupied free housing.

Table 14.2 and figure 14.1 show that, owner occupied was higher in rural areas with about 91 percent of the households compared to urban areas with 46 percent.

Rented housing was prominent in urban areas more especially in the most urbanized provinces of Lusaka and Copperbelt with 30 and 48 percent of households occupying these houses, respectively.

Table 14.2: Percent Distribution of Households by Tenancy Status by Residence, Stratum, and Province, Zambia, 2006

| | Basis of dwelling | | | | | | | | | Total | All |
|--------------|-------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|-----------|
| | Owner occupied | Rented from local government | Rented from central government | Rented from private company | Rented from parastatal | Rented from private persons | House owned by Employer | Other free housing | Other | | |
| All Zambia | 75.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 16.2 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,283,211 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 90.9 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,483,527 |
| Urban | 46.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 42.9 | 2.7 | 5.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 799,684 |
| Stratum | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small Scale | 92.6 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,350,809 |
| Medium scale | 94.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 36,119 |
| Large Scale | 96.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,022 |
| Non-Agric | 65.3 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 11.5 | 16.6 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95,575 |
| Low Cost | 47.5 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 42.9 | 2.0 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 648,994 |
| Medium Cost | 47.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 43.6 | 2.5 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 86,092 |
| High Cost | 34.7 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 2.7 | 5.5 | 42.0 | 8.4 | 5.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 64,598 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central | 81.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 9.3 | 5.6 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 225,915 |
| Copperbelt | 60.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 30.2 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 337,943 |
| Eastern | 90.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 320,393 |
| Luapula | 88.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 6.4 | 1.2 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 177,793 |
| Lusaka | 38.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 48.0 | 4.9 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 333,430 |
| Northern | 89.2 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 296,021 |
| Northwestern | 87.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 131,217 |
| Southern | 76.1 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 12.0 | 6.6 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 284,250 |
| Western | 91.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 176,250 |



14.3. Household Amenities

This section discusses findings on household access to various amenities including sources of water supply, lighting and cooking energy. The section also looks at the type of toilet facility and the garbage disposal methods used by the households.

14.3.1. Sources of Drinking Water during the Wet Season

The sources of water considered were River/lake/stream, unprotected well, pumped water, protected well, borehole and public tap, own tap and bought from vendors. Among these water sources, protected wells, bore holes, pumped water and taps were regarded as safe sources of water supply; whereas, unprotected wells, rivers and lakes/streams were considered unsafe sources of water supply.

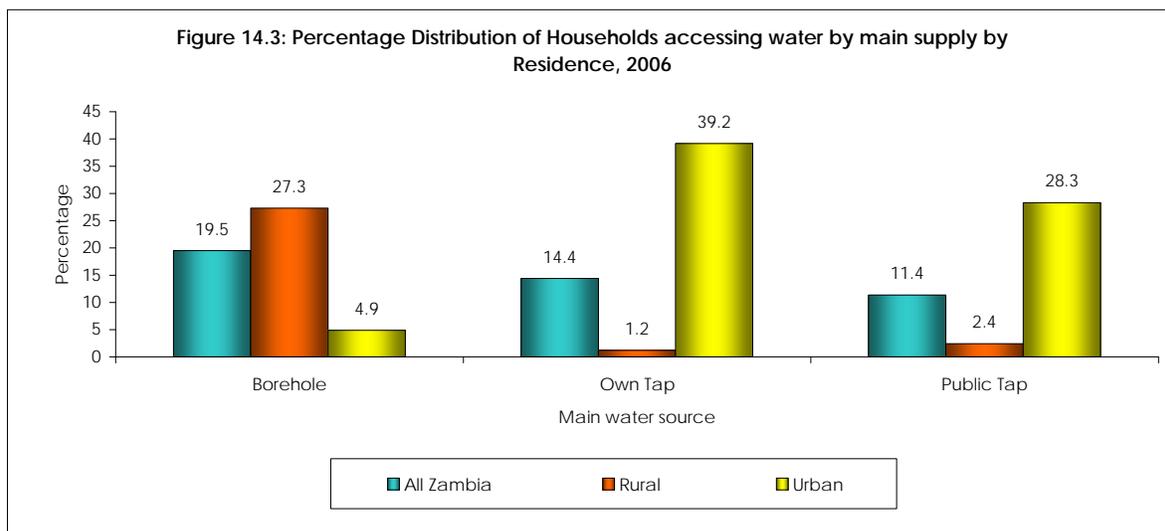
Table 14.3 shows the percentage distribution of households by residence, stratum and province of the main source of water supply. At national level, about 58 percent of households had access to safe water supply. The most predominant main sources of safe water supply for the households were found to be the borehole (19 percent) followed by own tap (14 percent) and public tap (11 percent). The remaining 42 percent of households accessed water from unsafe sources. About 43 percent of households in rural areas had access to safe sources of water supply compared to about 88 percent of their urban counterparts.

At provincial level the largest proportions of households accessing safe water supply were found in Lusaka provinces (95 percent), followed by Copperbelt and Southern provinces with 72 percent each. The least proportions of households that had access to safe water supply were in Luapula (13 percent).

Table 14.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Water (Wet Season) by Residence, Strata and Province, Zambia, 2006

| | Main Source of Water Supply | | | | | | | | | | | Total Number of Households |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------|------------|---------|-----------|--------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------|
| | Directly from the river | Unprotected well | Pumped (piped) from the river | Protected well | Borehole | Public tap | Own tap | Other tap | Bought from water vendor | Other | Total | |
| All Zambia | 17.0 | 24.5 | 1.3 | 7.5 | 19.5 | 11.4 | 14.40 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100 | 2,283,211 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 25.1 | 32.2 | 1.5 | 9.30 | 27.30 | 2.40 | 1.20 | 0.40 | 0.20 | 0.30 | 100 | 1,483,527 |
| Urban | 2.0 | 10.2 | 0.8 | 4.10 | 4.90 | 28.30 | 39.20 | 10.10 | 0.10 | 0.30 | 100 | 799,684 |
| Stratum | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small Scale | 25.8 | 32.8 | 1.6 | 9.20 | 27.30 | 1.70 | 0.90 | 0.30 | 0.10 | 0.30 | 100 | 1,350,809 |
| Medium scale | 16.9 | 29.5 | 1.3 | 11.50 | 36.90 | 1.30 | 1.80 | 0.40 | 0.10 | 0.30 | 100 | 36,119 |
| Large Scale | 19.3 | 23.0 | 5.5 | 21.70 | 14.80 | 4.70 | 10.90 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100 | 1,022 |
| Non-Agric | 17.9 | 24.3 | 0.6 | 10.40 | 24.50 | 12.00 | 5.50 | 2.70 | 1.90 | 0.30 | 100 | 95,575 |
| Low Cost | 2.4 | 12.0 | 0.7 | 5.00 | 5.10 | 33.90 | 30.10 | 10.50 | 0.10 | 0.30 | 100 | 648,994 |
| Medium Cost | 0.3 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 0.50 | 3.50 | 7.10 | 74.10 | 8.00 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 100 | 86,092 |
| High Cost | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.40 | 4.40 | 4.70 | 78.60 | 9.10 | 0.00 | 0.20 | 100 | 64,598 |
| Provinces | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central | 13.1 | 26.8 | 0.9 | 10.90 | 29.60 | 8.00 | 9.40 | 1.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100 | 225,915 |
| Copperbelt | 5.7 | 21.7 | 1.0 | 8.20 | 3.50 | 9.90 | 44.10 | 4.80 | 0.10 | 0.90 | 100 | 337,943 |
| Eastern | 15.7 | 25.3 | 1.5 | 8.40 | 43.10 | 2.50 | 2.80 | 0.70 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100 | 320,393 |
| Luapula | 36.6 | 48.9 | 2.2 | 2.50 | 6.70 | 0.90 | 0.60 | 0.40 | 0.10 | 1.00 | 100 | 177,793 |
| Lusaka | 0.6 | 4.8 | 0.2 | 3.80 | 9.80 | 41.00 | 27.80 | 12.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100 | 333,430 |
| Northern | 42.6 | 29.4 | 1.60 | 6.40 | 8.70 | 6.30 | 3.70 | 1.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100 | 296,021 |
| Northwestern | 20.7 | 34.9 | 3.30 | 16.40 | 12.40 | 8.20 | 3.00 | 0.90 | 0.10 | 0.20 | 100 | 131,067 |
| Southern | 15.2 | 12.4 | 1.40 | 7.20 | 35.40 | 9.40 | 12.90 | 4.80 | 1.30 | 0.00 | 100 | 284,250 |
| Western | 14.9 | 42.0 | 0.30 | 7.90 | 23.20 | 4.30 | 3.10 | 3.50 | 0.00 | 0.70 | 100 | 176,250 |

Figure 14.3 illustrates further the comparisons of proportions of households accessing water through the three main sources by residence.



14.3.2. Sources of Drinking Water during the Dry Season

Table 14.4 shows the percentage distribution of households by main source of drinking water during the dry season. About 59 percent of households had access to safe drinking water. The predominant source of safe drinking water was the borehole accounting for 20 percent of households followed by own tap with 15 percent and public tap with 12 percent of households. The remaining 41 percent of households accessed their drinking water from unsafe sources.

In rural areas about 33 percent of households accessed their drinking water from unprotected wells whereas, the majority of their urban counterparts 39 percent sourced their drinking water from own taps.

The provinces with the largest sources of safe drinking water was Lusaka (96 percent) followed by Copperbelt (73 percent). The province with the least source of safe drinking water was Luapula (14 percent) followed by Northern (28.4 percent).

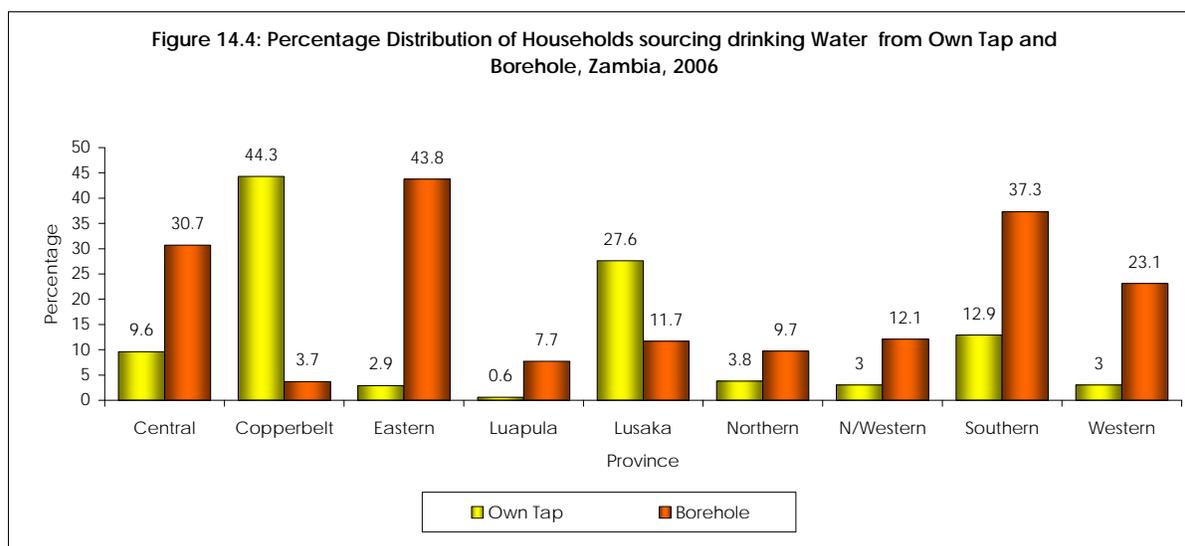
The provinces with the largest proportion of households with own tap as the main source of their drinking water were Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces with 44 and 28 percent respectively; Southern province recorded 13 percent of households with own tap as the main source of their drinking water. The rest of the provinces had negligible proportions of own tap as the main source.

The borehole was recorded as another main source of drinking water for households in most of the provinces in Zambia. The provinces with the largest proportion of households with borehole as the main source of their drinking water were Eastern and Southern provinces with 44 and 37 percent respectively; Central province had recorded 31 percent of households with the borehole as the main source of their drinking water.

Table 14.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water (dry season) by Residence, Stratum and Province, Zambia, 2006

| Residence/ Stratum/ Province | Main Source of Dinking Water Supply | | | | | | | | | | | Total Number of Households | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--|-------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
| | Directly from the river | Unprotected well | Pumped (pipd) from the river | Protected well | Borehole | Public tap | Own tap | Other tap | Bought from water vondr | Mineral /bottled water | Other | | Total |
| All Zambia | 15.9 | 24.30 | 1.10 | 7.40 | 20.40 | 11.80 | 14.50 | 3.90 | 0.20 | 0.10 | 0.30 | 100.00 | 2,283,211 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 23.6 | 32.50 | 1.40 | 9.30 | 28.40 | 2.60 | 1.20 | 0.40 | 0.20 | 0.00 | 0.30 | 100.00 | 1,483,527 |
| Urban | 1.6 | 9.00 | 0.60 | 3.80 | 5.50 | 29.10 | 39.30 | 10.50 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.30 | 100.00 | 799,684 |
| Stratum | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small Scale | 24.4 | 33.20 | 1.50 | 9.20 | 28.20 | 2.00 | 0.90 | 0.30 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.30 | 100.00 | 1,350,809 |
| Medium scale | 16.5 | 28.60 | 1.00 | 12.60 | 37.40 | 1.30 | 1.80 | 0.30 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.30 | 100.00 | 36,119 |
| Large Scale | 16.9 | 23.10 | 0.00 | 16.20 | 31.90 | 0.00 | 11.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 1,022 |
| Non-Agric | 15.5 | 24.50 | 0.80 | 10.20 | 27.00 | 11.60 | 5.60 | 2.70 | 1.90 | 0.00 | 0.30 | 100.00 | 95,575 |
| Low Cost | 1.9 | 10.70 | 0.50 | 4.60 | 6.00 | 34.70 | 30.20 | 10.80 | 0.20 | 0.10 | 0.40 | 100.00 | 648,994 |
| Medium Cost | 0.9 | 3.00 | 1.30 | 0.40 | 3.10 | 7.30 | 74.50 | 9.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 86,092 |
| High Cost | 0.3 | 1.00 | 0.40 | 0.30 | 4.50 | 4.80 | 78.30 | 9.20 | 0.00 | 1.10 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 64,598 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central | 11.8 | 25.30 | 0.80 | 11.00 | 30.70 | 8.90 | 9.60 | 1.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 225,915 |
| Copperbelt | 5.6 | 21.50 | 0.60 | 8.10 | 3.70 | 10.10 | 44.30 | 4.90 | 0.20 | 0.00 | 0.90 | 100.00 | 337,943 |
| Eastern | 14.4 | 25.60 | 1.30 | 8.30 | 43.80 | 2.90 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 320,393 |
| Luapula | 33.7 | 49.00 | 2.60 | 3.60 | 7.70 | 1.20 | 0.60 | 0.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.10 | 100.00 | 177,793 |
| Lusaka | 0.6 | 3.10 | 0.30 | 2.80 | 11.70 | 41.20 | 27.60 | 12.10 | 0.20 | 0.40 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 333,430 |
| Northern | 41.6 | 28.90 | 1.10 | 6.50 | 9.70 | 6.70 | 3.80 | 1.60 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 296,021 |
| Northwestern | 19.5 | 36.00 | 3.20 | 15.10 | 12.10 | 9.60 | 3.00 | 1.00 | 0.10 | 0.40 | 0.20 | 100.00 | 131,067 |
| Southern | 13.6 | 12.00 | 1.50 | 7.60 | 37.30 | 9.20 | 12.90 | 4.70 | 1.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 284,250 |
| Western | 12.9 | 44.60 | 0.30 | 7.50 | 23.10 | 4.60 | 3.00 | 3.40 | 0.00 | 0.20 | 0.40 | 100.00 | 176,250 |

Figure 14.4 illustrates further the percentage distribution of households sourcing their drinking water from own taps and boreholes by province.



14.3.3. Treatment/Boiling of Drinking Water during the Wet and Dry Season

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 14.5 and Figure 14.5 show the proportion of households by residence who treated or boiled their drinking water. Results indicate that treatment of water was not widespread in Zambia. Thirty two percent of households treated their drinking water.

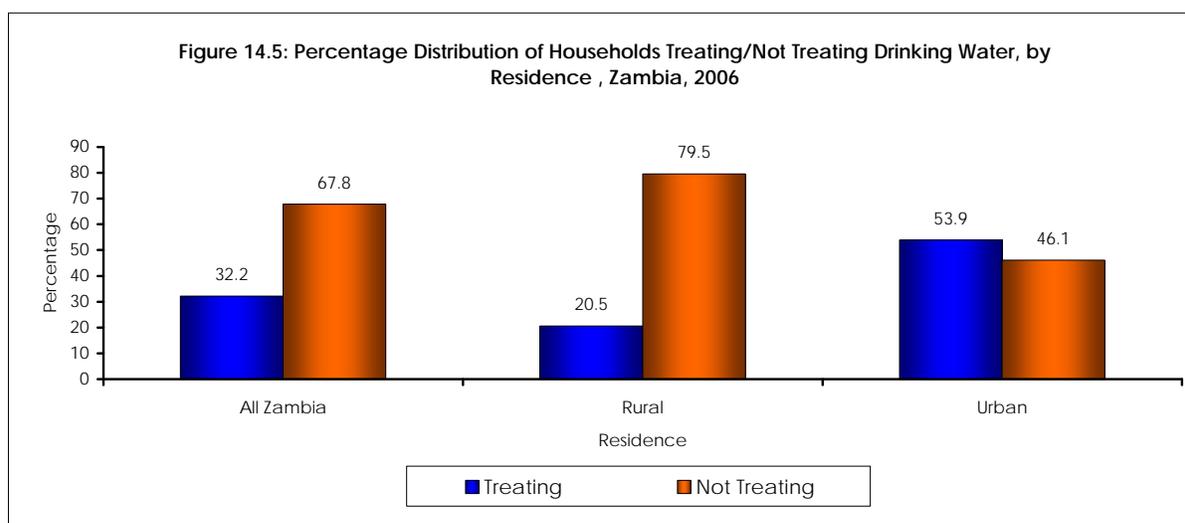
Results further show that in urban areas, 54 percent of households boiled/treated their drinking water compared to 21 percent of households in rural areas.

At stratum level, treatment of drinking water was highest among households in high cost areas with 68 percent, followed by medium cost areas with 66 percent. The least proportion of households that treated their drinking water was in the Small scale stratum with 20 percent.

At provincial level treatment of drinking water was most common on the Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces with 57 and 53 percent of households respectively. The least proportion of households that treated their drinking water was in Western province with only 6 percent.

Table 14.5: Proportion of Households that Treated/Boiled Drinking Water during Wet and Dry Seasons by Residence, Stratum and Province, Zambia, 2006

| | Treatment of Drinking Water | | | Total Number of Households |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| | Yes | No | Total | |
| All Zambia | 32.2 | 67.8 | 100.0 | 2,283,211 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Rural | 20.5 | 79.5 | 100.0 | 1,483,527 |
| Urban | 53.9 | 46.1 | 100.0 | 799,684 |
| Stratum | | | | |
| Small Scale | 19.7 | 80.3 | 100.0 | 1,350,809 |
| Medium scale | 31.8 | 68.2 | 100.0 | 36,119 |
| Large Scale | 36.2 | 63.8 | 100.0 | 1,022 |
| Non-Agric | 28.2 | 71.8 | 100.0 | 95,575 |
| Low Cost | 50.8 | 49.2 | 100.0 | 648,994 |
| Medium Cost | 65.6 | 34.4 | 100.0 | 86,092 |
| High Cost | 68.0 | 32.0 | 100.0 | 64,598 |
| Provinces | | | | |
| Central | 36.0 | 64.0 | 100.0 | 225,915 |
| Copperbelt | 56.6 | 43.4 | 100.0 | 337,943 |
| Eastern | 23.0 | 77.0 | 100.0 | 320,393 |
| Luapula | 28.5 | 71.5 | 100.0 | 177,793 |
| Lusaka | 52.7 | 47.3 | 100.0 | 333,430 |
| Northern | 23.0 | 77.0 | 100.0 | 296,021 |
| Northwestern | 18.6 | 81.4 | 100.0 | 131,067 |
| Southern | 20.9 | 79.1 | 100.0 | 284,250 |
| Western | 5.7 | 94.3 | 100.0 | 176,250 |



14.3.4. Sources of Lighting Energy

The survey also collected data relating to the main type of energy used for lighting by households in 2006. Results are shown in Table 14.6.

The results indicate that the majority of households in Zambia, about 41 percent used kerosene/paraffin as a major source of lighting energy. Candle and electricity were used by 22 percent and 19 percent of the households, respectively. Other sources of lighting energy

mentioned by households were Diesel, open fire; torch and the least reported being solar energy with 1 percent.

In rural areas, 56 percent of households used kerosene/paraffin as the main source of lighting energy. On the contrary, households in urban areas used electricity as the main source of lighting energy (49 percent).

Analysis by stratum shows that the usage of kerosene/paraffin was very high among small and medium scale households with 57 and 53 percent, respectively. Usage of kerosene/paraffin was lowest in high cost households which was reported at 3 percent. However, usage of electricity was highest among households in high cost areas with 88 percent.

At provincial level, usage of kerosene/paraffin was mostly in Luapula Province with 79 percent and least common in Lusaka Province with about 6 percent.

Table 14.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Lighting Energy by Residence, Stratum and Province, Zambia, 2006

| | Type of Lighting Energy | | | | | | | | | | Total number of Households |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------|--------|-----------|-------|-------------|-------|------|-------|----------------------------|
| | Kerosene /Paraffin | Electricity | Candle | Diesel | Open Fire | Torch | Solar panel | Other | None | Total | |
| All Zambia | 40.7 | 19.3 | 21.9 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 2 | 1.1 | 6 | 9 | 100.0 | 2,283,211 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 55.5 | 3.2 | 14.3 | 11.7 | 11.3 | 2 | 1.5 | 9 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 1,483,527 |
| Urban | 13.0 | 49.3 | 36.0 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 100.0 | 799,684 |
| Stratum | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small Scale | 56.8 | 2.5 | 13.5 | 11.8 | 11.4 | 2 | 1.4 | 9 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 1,350,809 |
| Medium Scale | 52.8 | 4.5 | 14.8 | 15.4 | 4.7 | 1 | 5.6 | 7 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 36,119 |
| Large Scale | 34.1 | 12.9 | 31.2 | 21.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100.0 | 1,022 |
| Non Agric | 38.0 | 12.7 | 25.1 | 8.7 | 11.6 | 0 | 9 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 95,575 |
| Low Cost | 15.3 | 41.1 | 41.6 | 1.0 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 100.0 | 648,994 |
| Medium Cost | 5.1 | 77.0 | 17.3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 100.0 | 86,092 |
| High Cost | 2.5 | 88.3 | 8.5 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 100.0 | 64,598 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central | 51.4 | 11.9 | 18.2 | 11.1 | 4.6 | 0 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 4 | 100.0 | 225,915 |
| Copperbelt | 23.7 | 43.9 | 26.6 | 4.4 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 100.0 | 337,943 |
| Eastern | 59.4 | 4.8 | 14.2 | 9.5 | 8.5 | 1 | 2.1 | 7 | 7 | 100.0 | 320,393 |
| Luapula | 79.2 | 4.6 | 6.1 | 1.1 | 7.7 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 100.0 | 177,793 |
| Lusaka | 5.5 | 51.4 | 41.8 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 100.0 | 333,430 |
| Northern | 67.9 | 6.5 | 8.0 | 6.9 | 7.7 | 1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 4 | 100.0 | 296,021 |
| North Western | 38.3 | 4.9 | 23.9 | 17.3 | 13.4 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 100.0 | 131,067 |
| Southern | 27.5 | 13.5 | 27.8 | 19.2 | 7.8 | 2 | 2.1 | 4 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 284,250 |
| Western | 30.5 | 3.5 | 22.3 | 4.6 | 30.9 | 6 | 8 | 1.5 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 176,250 |

Figure 14.6 shows a comparison of the five main sources of lighting energy for households at national level between 2004 and 2006. The figure shows that there was a decrease in the usage of kerosene/paraffin and electricity. The use of kerosene/paraffin decreased from 46 percent in 2004 to 41 percent in 2006, while the use of electricity decreased from 20 percent in 2004 to 19 percent in 2006. On the other hand, the use of candle, diesel and open fire increased between 2004 and 2006.

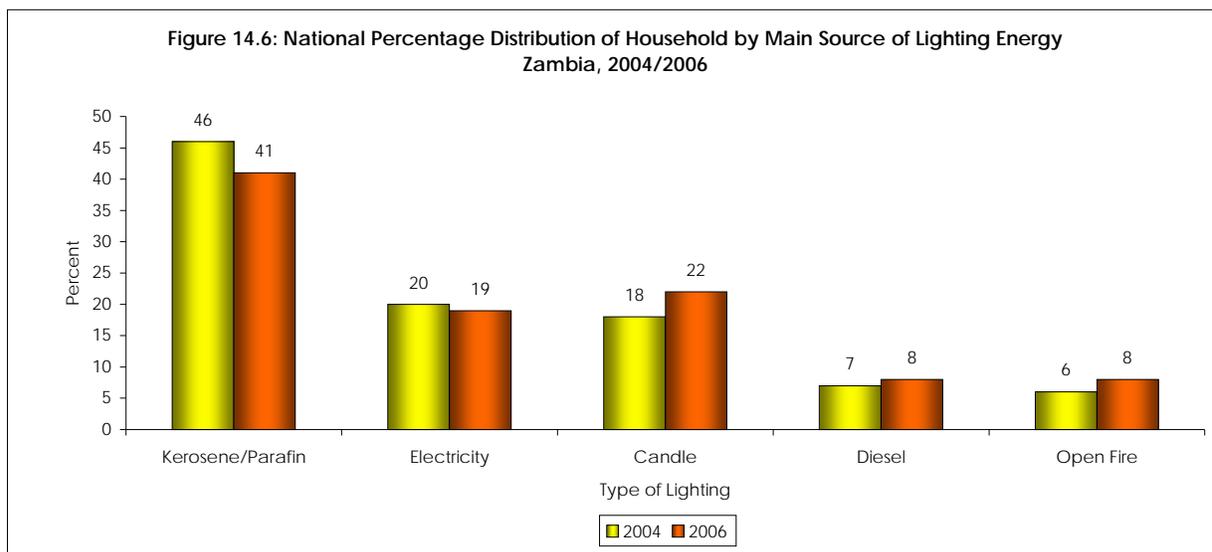
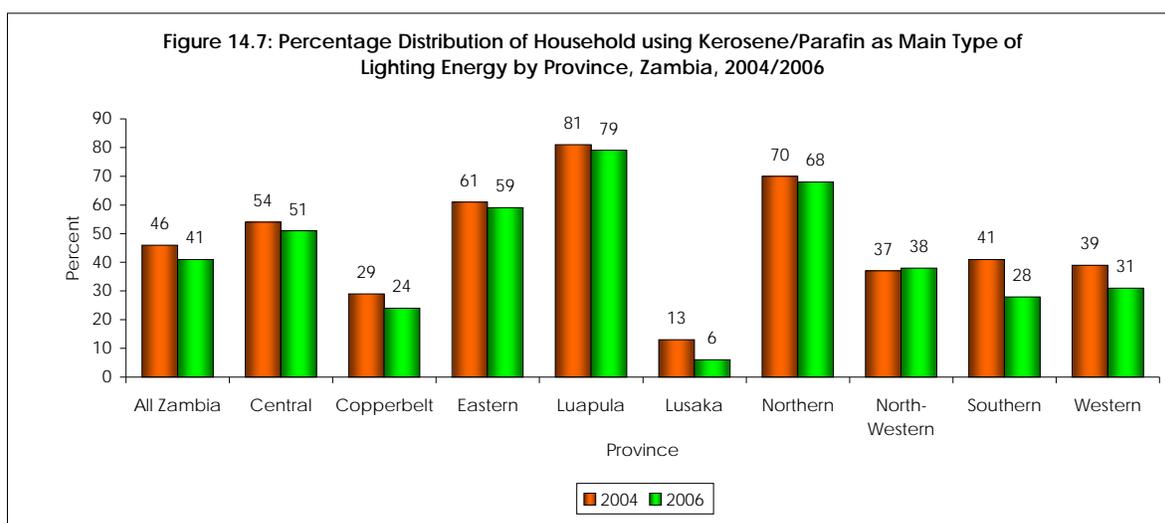


Figure 14.7 shows a comparison of the use of kerosene/paraffin as the main source of lighting energy for households at provincial level between 2004 and 2006. The figure shows that, all the provinces, except for North Western Province, experienced declines in the usage of kerosene/paraffin as the main source of lighting energy. Notable declines in the usage of kerosene/paraffin between 2004 and 2006 were recorded among households in Lusaka and Western provinces.



14.3.5. Sources of Cooking Energy

This section provides results pertaining to households' main source of cooking energy. Table 14.7 shows the percentage distribution of households by main type of cooking energy.

At national level, majority of households, 57 percent, used firewood as the main source of cooking energy. These were followed by households that used charcoal with 27 percent. The households that used electricity as a source of cooking energy accounted for 15.9 percent.

Comparing use of electricity for lighting and cooking; Tables 14.7 and Figure 14.6 indicate some slight differences in the proportion of households that used electricity for cooking (16 percent) and those that used electricity for lighting (19 percent).

In rural areas most households, 84.3 percent used firewood for cooking, followed by charcoal with 13.4 and then electricity with 2 percent. In Urban areas most of the households used charcoal for cooking with 51.4 percent followed by electricity with 41.8 percent. Comparison by residence shows that most of the households that used firewood as the main source of cooking energy were in rural areas with 84.3 percent compared to households in urban areas with only 6.1 percent. However, there were more urban than rural households that used charcoal and electricity as main sources of cooking energy.

Analysis by strata indicates that, the medium scale had the highest percentage of households that used firewood as the main source of cooking energy with 88.7 percent. This was followed by households in small scale with 85.7 percent. The low cost stratum had the least proportion of households that used firewood with 7 percent. The high cost and medium cost areas had very high proportions of households that used electricity for cooking with 85.5 percent and 71 percent, respectively. However, the majority of households in the low cost areas (59.3 percent) used charcoal for cooking.

At provincial level, Western Province had the highest proportion of households that used firewood as the main source of cooking energy with 89.9 percent, followed by Eastern Province with 86.4 percent. Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces had the highest proportions of households that used electricity for cooking, with 45.7 percent and 37.5 percent, respectively. Other provinces with notable proportions of households using electricity for cooking included Southern Province with 11 percent and Central Province with 9.5 percent. Western province had the least proportions of households using electricity as main source of energy for cooking.

In all provinces, usage of charcoal as the main type of cooking energy was very common except for Eastern and Western provinces, with 10.4 and 11.9 percent of households, respectively. The table further show that the use of purchased charcoal was most commonly used by households in all the provinces. Usage of own produced charcoal by households for cooking was very low in all the provinces except Luapula Province which recorded about 20 percent of households using own produced charcoal. Other types of energy for cooking such as kerosene/paraffin, gas and coal were less common among households in Zambia.

Table 14.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Cooking Energy by Residence, Stratum and Province, Zambia, 2006

| Residence/ Stratum/ Province | Type of Energy for Cooking | | | | | | | | | | Total | Total Number of Households |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------|-----------------------|-----|-------------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|
| | Collected Firewood | Purchased Firewood | Own produced Charcoal | Purchased Charcoal | Coal | Kerosene /paraffin | Gas | Electricity | Other | Crop/l Livestock residues | | |
| All Zambia | 55.6 | 1.5 | 3.7 | 23.0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 15.9 | 0 | 0 | 100.0 | 2,283,211 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 82.6 | 1.7 | 4.5 | 8.9 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2.0 | 0 | 1 | 100.0 | 1,483,527 |
| Urban | 5.0 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 49.3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 41.8 | 0 | 0 | 100.0 | 799,684 |
| Stratum | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small Scale | 84.2 | 1.5 | 4.6 | 7.9 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1.5 | 0 | 1 | 100.0 | 1,350,809 |
| Medium Scale | 86.7 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 6.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.4 | 0 | 0 | 100.0 | 36,119 |
| Large Scale | 59.2 | 0 | 6.5 | 19.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.9 | 0 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 1,022 |
| Non Agric | 58.9 | 3.3 | 4.6 | 23.8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 9.0 | 0 | 1 | 100.0 | 95,575 |
| Low Cost | 5.8 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 56.8 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 33.0 | 0 | 0 | 100.0 | 648,994 |
| Medium Cost | 2.8 | 5 | 5 | 24.2 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 71.0 | 0 | 0 | 100.0 | 86,092 |
| High Cost | 9 | 2 | 4 | 12.4 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 85.5 | 0 | 0 | 100.0 | 64,598 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central | 67.8 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 19.1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 9.5 | 0 | 0 | 100.0 | 225,915 |
| Copperbelt | 15.9 | 7 | 5.4 | 39.7 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 37.5 | 0 | 0 | 100.0 | 337,943 |
| Eastern | 84.0 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 8.2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3.1 | 0 | 0 | 100.0 | 320,393 |
| Luapula | 46.3 | 1.4 | 20.1 | 29.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.6 | 0 | 3 | 100.0 | 177,793 |
| Lusaka | 10.5 | 4 | 3 | 42.6 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 45.7 | 0 | 0 | 100.0 | 333,430 |
| Northern | 75.4 | 7 | 3.9 | 16.2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3.4 | 0 | 0 | 100.0 | 296,021 |
| North Western | 76.1 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 18.2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2.4 | 0 | 0 | 100.0 | 131,067 |
| Southern | 69.7 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 15.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11.0 | 0 | 0 | 100.0 | 284,250 |
| Western | 87.3 | 2.6 | 5 | 6.9 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2.2 | 2 | 0 | 100.0 | 176,250 |

Figure 14.8: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Charcoal, Firewood and Electricity as Main Energy Source for Cooking by province, Zambia, 2006

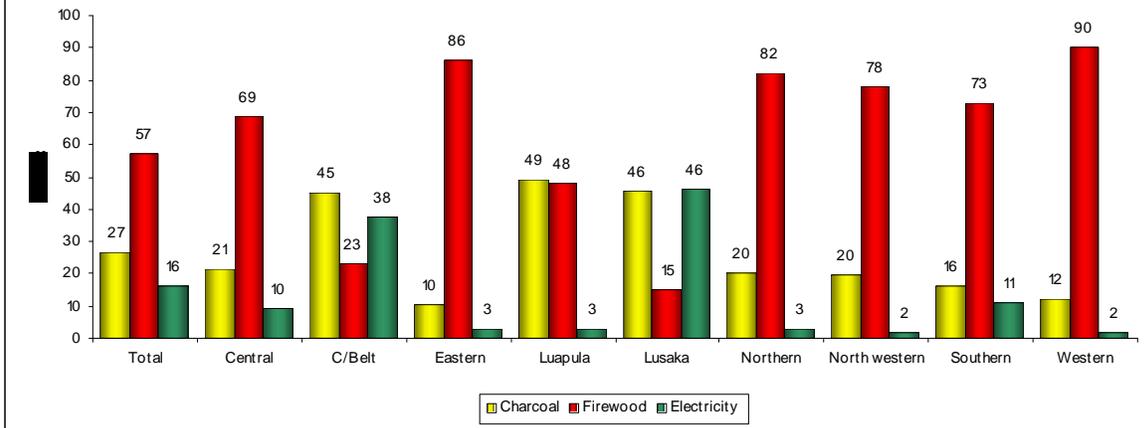


Figure 14.9: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Charcoal, Firewood and Electricity as Main Energy Source for Cooking by Residence, Zambia, 2006

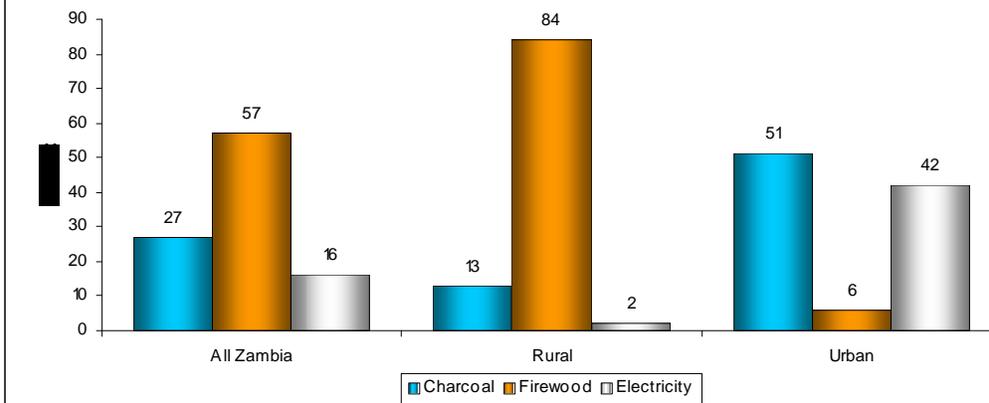
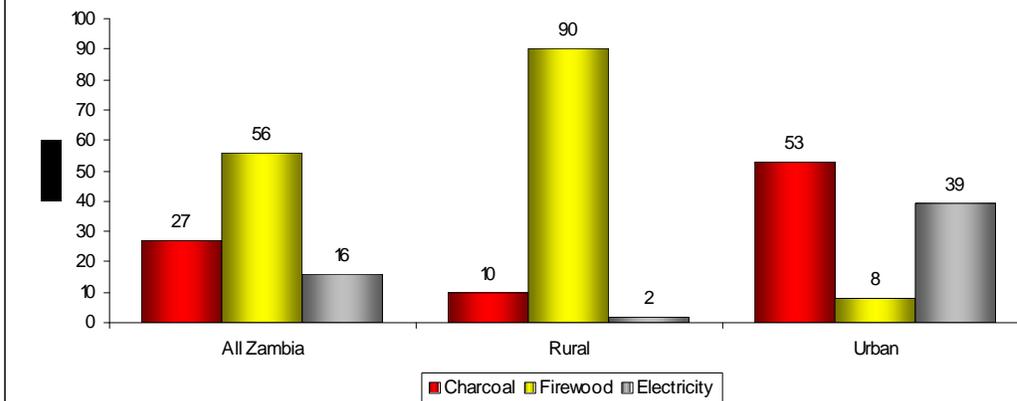


Figure 14.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Residence Using Charcoal, Firewood and Electricity as Main Energy Source for Cooking, 2004



14.3.6. Garbage Disposal

The prevalence of some environmental and health problems in the country might be exacerbated by improper means of garbage disposal. It is therefore important for the government to have regular information on garbage disposal methods in order to come up with appropriate measures for improvement of garbage disposal methods. This helps to evaluate programmes aimed at keeping the nation clean and healthy.

The Living Conditions Monitoring Survey V (LCMS V) collected data on garbage disposal among other household topics. Households were asked what the main method of garbage disposal was. The main methods listed were, refuse collection, throwing in a pit and dumping.

Results pertaining to the household's main method of garbage disposal are presented in Table 14.8. According to the findings; overall more than half the households in Zambia (57.2 percent) dispose off garbage using a dug pit. Dumping is the second popular method of garbage disposal used by one third of the households (33.6 percent). Refuse collection is only used by 7.3 percent of the households while burning has the least percentage of the households using it (1.4 percent).

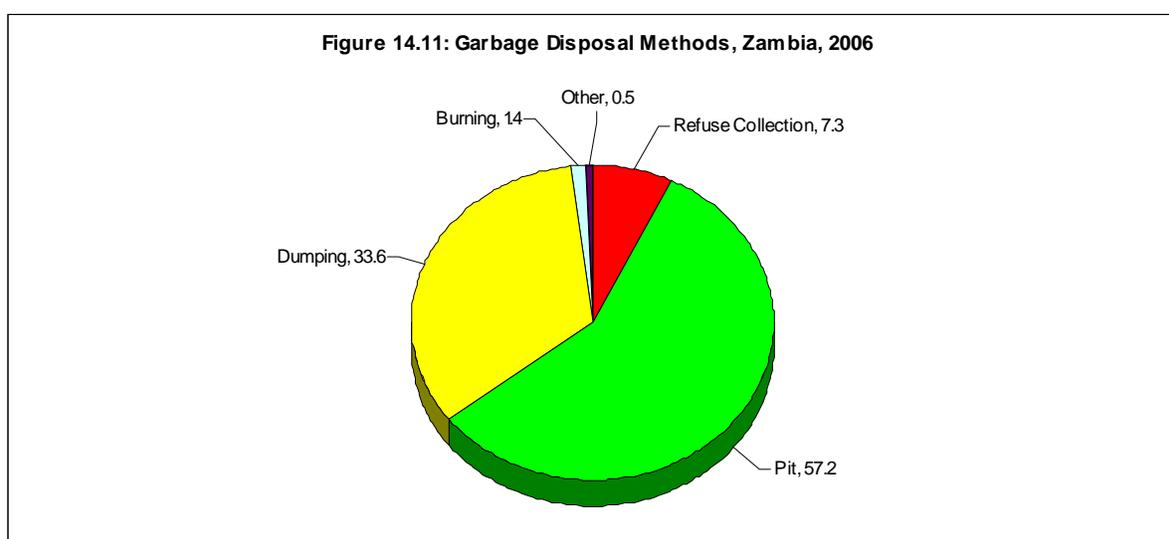
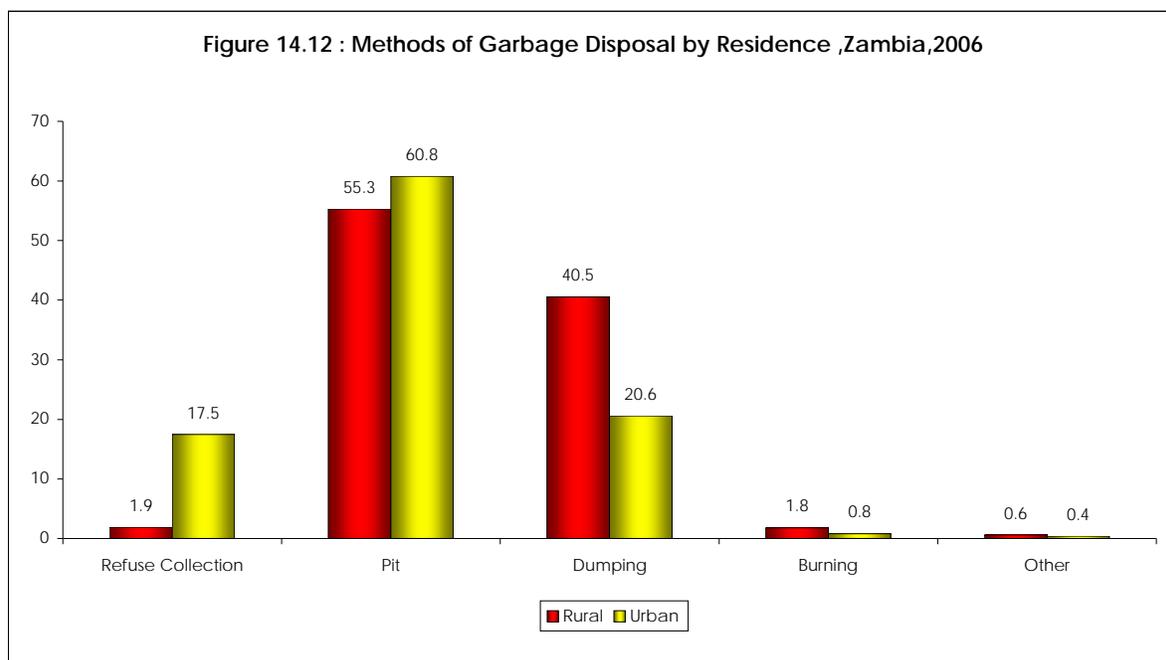


Table 14.8: Percent Distribution of Households by main Type of Garbage Disposal, Residence, Stratum and Province, Zambia, 2006

| Location | Type of Garbage Disposal | | | | | Total | Total number of households |
|----------------------|--------------------------|------|---------|---------|-------|-------|----------------------------|
| | Refuse Collection | Pit | Dumping | Burning | Other | | |
| All Zambia | 7.3 | 57.2 | 33.6 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 100 | 2,283,211 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 1.9 | 55.3 | 40.5 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 100 | 1,483,527 |
| Urban | 17.5 | 60.8 | 20.6 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 100 | 799,684 |
| Stratum | | | | | | | |
| Small Scale farmers | 2.0 | 54.8 | 40.9 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 100 | 1,350,809 |
| Medium Scale Farmers | 1.3 | 61.0 | 35.8 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 100 | 36,119 |
| Large Scale Farmers | 0 | 83.4 | 11.4 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 100 | 1,022 |
| Non-Agri Households | 1.0 | 59.3 | 37.4 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 100 | 95,577 |
| Urban Low Cost | 13.4 | 61.3 | 24.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 100 | 648,994 |
| Urban medium Cost | 29.1 | 62.7 | 7.4 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 100 | 86,092 |
| Urban high Cost | 39.5 | 53.2 | 6.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100 | 64,598 |
| Province | | | | | | | |
| Central | 1.3 | 72.0 | 23.9 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 100 | 225,915 |
| Copperbelt | 18.7 | 63.5 | 17.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 100 | 337,943 |
| Eastern | 0.6 | 45.1 | 52.6 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 100 | 320,393 |
| Luapula | 2.4 | 76.3 | 20.7 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 100 | 177,793 |
| Lusaka | 19.8 | 44.5 | 33.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 100 | 333,430 |
| Northern | 3.6 | 75.3 | 19.9 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 100 | 296,021 |
| North-Western | 3.5 | 70.0 | 23.4 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 100 | 131,217 |
| Southern | 4.1 | 46.6 | 46.4 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 100 | 284,250 |
| Western | 1.0 | 29.7 | 65.9 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 100 | 176,250 |
| All Zambia | 7.3 | 52.7 | 33.6 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 100 | 2,283,211 |

Analysis by residence indicates a similar pattern to that of the nation in terms of the type of methods used, with pitting being the most common method followed by dumping. However, there are marked variations in terms of proportions of households using refuse collection and dumping. While 17.5 percent in urban areas have their refuse collected only 1.9 percent have their refuse collected in rural areas. Results further show that throwing of garbage in a dug pit is more common in urban areas than rural areas, practiced by 60.8 percent and 55.3 percent of households, respectively.



Further analysis by stratum revealed that in rural areas pitting and dumping are the main methods used in garbage disposal. On the contrary, in the urban stratum refuse collection is more popular than dumping among the medium and high cost households. However, at national level, pitting is the most commonly used method in all strata.

At provincial level, the table further shows that refuse collection is highest in Lusaka province with 19.8 percent followed by Copperbelt province with 18.7 percent. Pitting was the highest in Luapula province with 76.3 percent followed by Northern with 75 percent and the least being western with 29.7 percent. Western province had the highest proportion of households that used dumping as a garbage disposal method (65.9 percent) followed by Eastern (52.6 percent) and the least was Copperbelt with 17.2 percent.

14.3.7. Main Toilet Facility

The type of toilet facility is an important health and environmental subject. The LCMS V collected data on the main type of toilet facility that households use. Results are presented in Table 14.9, figures 14.13, 14.14 and 14.15.

Table 14.9 presents results on main toilet facility of households by residence, stratum and province. According to the findings pit latrine is the most common type of toilet facility used in Zambia. Fifty nine percent of the households use own pit latrine, 7.3 percent use communal pit latrine and 4.6 percent access neighbours' pit latrine. This implies that over 70 percent of households use pit latrine. Flush toilets are accessed by 15 percent of households. Of these 9 percent use own flush toilet inside the house, about 5 percent use flush toilet outside the house and 1 percent access communal/shared flush toilet. Households have almost stopped using buckets/tins or other containers and they rarely use aqua privy type of toilet. Other types of toilet facilities are used by 1.4 percent of households while 12.6 percent own no toilet facility at all.

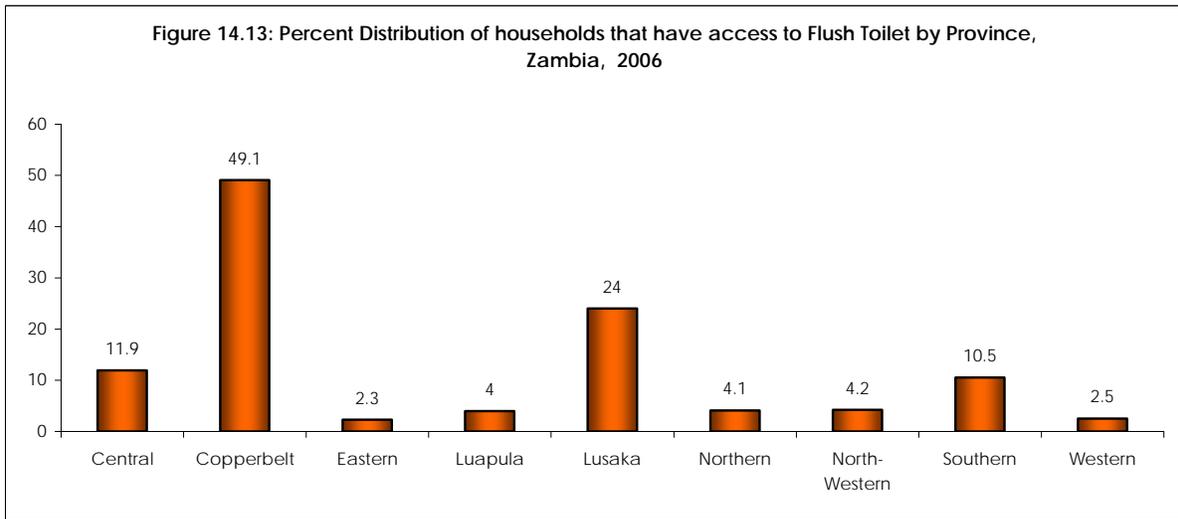
Analysis of by residence shows that pit latrine is commonly used in both rural and urban areas with 76.8 percent and 59.8 percent respectively. Access to flush toilet is higher in urban areas than rural areas. Only 2.1 percent of households in rural areas use flush toilets compared to 38.6 percent in urban areas. One percent of the urban households have no toilets compared to 18.8 percent in rural areas.

At stratum level flush toilet is the most commonly used among the medium and high cost households in the urban strata while in the rural strata the pit latrine is most commonly used facility.

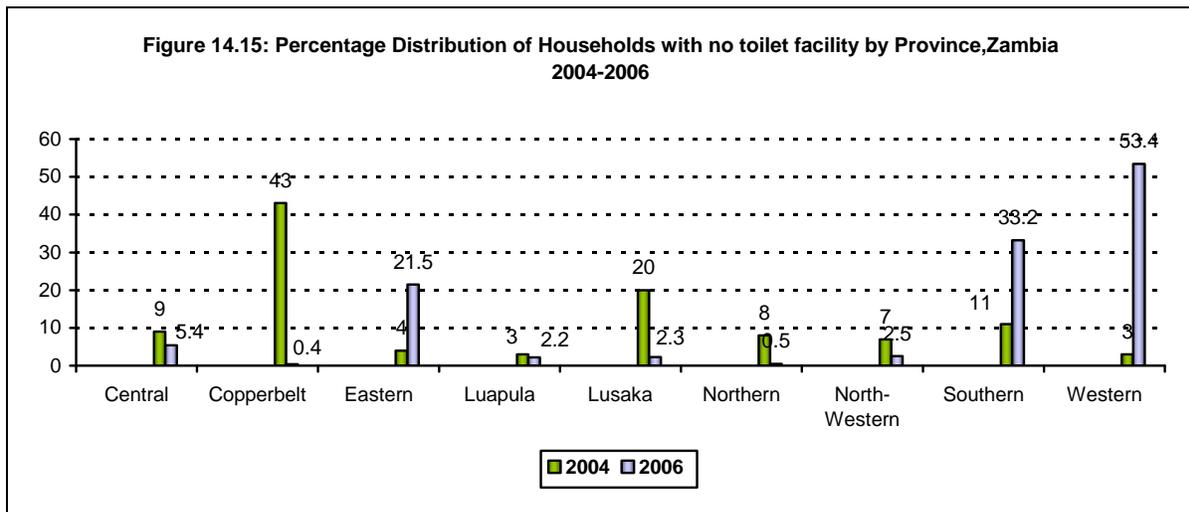
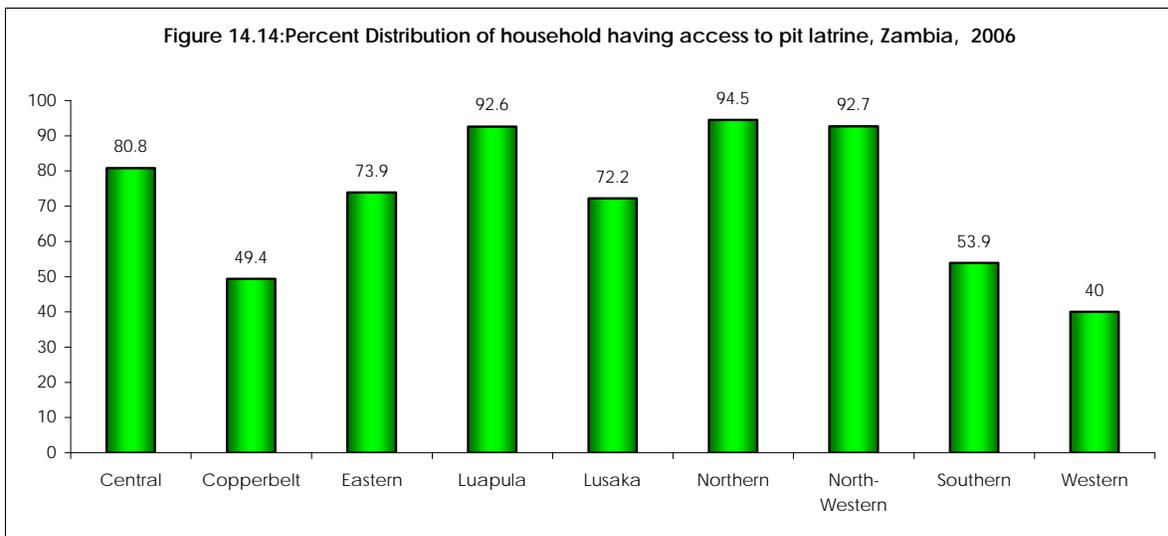
Table 14.9: Percent Distribution of Households by main toilet facility by Residence, Stratum and Province, Zambia, 2006

| Location | Type of Toilet Facility | | | | | | | | | | Total number of households |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------|-------|------|----------------------------|
| | Own Flush inside house | Own Flush outside house | Communal/shared flush toilet | Own Pit latrine | Communal pit latrine | Neighbours pit latrine | Bucket/tin/other container | Aqua privy | Other | None | |
| All Zambia | 9.0 | 4.9 | 1.0 | 59.0 | 7.3 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 12.6 | 2,283,211 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 67.4 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 18.8 | 1,483,527 |
| Urban | 23.4 | 13.3 | 1.9 | 43.2 | 13.4 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 799,684 |
| Stratum | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small Scale farmers | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 67.7 | 3.7 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 19.3 | 1,350,809 |
| Medium Scale Farmers | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 77.2 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 14.7 | 36,119 |
| Large Scale Farmers | 18.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 72.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.6 | 1,022 |
| Non-Agric Households | 2.9 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 59.1 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 13.5 | 95,577 |
| Urban Low Cost | 13.6 | 13.7 | 1.9 | 49.2 | 16.0 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 648,994 |
| Urban medium Cost | 62.3 | 9.5 | 2.3 | 20.4 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 86,092 |
| Urban high Cost | 63.8 | 14.1 | 1.7 | 16.9 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 64,598 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central | 6.7 | 4.4 | 0.8 | 73.5 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 5.4 | 225,915 |
| Copperbelt | 28.4 | 19.4 | 1.3 | 44.3 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 337,943 |
| Eastern | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 61.5 | 5.7 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 21.5 | 320,393 |
| Luapula | 2.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 80.8 | 1.6 | 10.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 177,793 |
| Lusaka | 16.3 | 6.0 | 1.7 | 43.9 | 24.6 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 333,430 |
| Northern | 2.8 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 87.0 | 2.2 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 296,021 |
| North-Western | 2.9 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 83.1 | 3.4 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 131,217 |
| Southern | 5.8 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 40.9 | 7.5 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 33.2 | 284,250 |
| Western | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 34.1 | 4.9 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 53.4 | 176,250 |

At provincial level flush toilets are mostly used in Copperbelt and Lusaka Provinces. On the Copperbelt Province 28.4 percent use own flush toilets inside the house, 19.4 percent use own flush toilets but outside the house and only 1.3 percent use communal or shared flush toilet. In Lusaka 16.3 percent use own flush toilet inside the house, 6 percent use own flush toilet outside the house and only 1.7 percent use communal/shared flush toilet. Copperbelt Province has overall 49.1 percent of households accessing flush toilet followed by Lusaka with 24 percent of households accessing flush toilet. Central and Southern Provinces had at least 10 percent of households accessing flush toilets.



Pit latrine is widely used in all provinces except in Copperbelt and Western Provinces where less than half the households do not access pit latrine.



Western Province has the highest percentage of its households with not toilet facility at 53.4 percent followed by Southern Province at 33.2 percent.

14.3.8. Access to Facilities

This section covers findings related to household access to various socio-economic facilities. The access is discussed in terms of usage and proximity of households to these facilities as outlined in Table 14.10 and Table 14.11.

Use of various Facilities

In Zambia, the most widely used facility is the health facility with 95 percent of the households using it followed by usage of food market with 88.6 percent. The least used facility was the internet café with 13.8 percent.

An analysis of the differentials in the use of facilities between rural and urban households shows that more urban than rural households used the food market, post office, secondary school, police station/post, bank, public transport, public phone and Internet café. The remainder of the facilities, notably the health facility and input markets, were used more by rural than urban households.

Table 14.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Use of Various Facilities by Residence, Zambia, 2006

| Facility | All Zambia | Residence | |
|-------------------------|------------|-----------|-------|
| | | Rural | Urban |
| Food markets | 88.6 | 83.2 | 98.5 |
| Post office/post agency | 64.0 | 59.5 | 72.3 |
| Community school | 41.8 | 35.2 | 54.2 |
| Lower basic 1 to 4 | 22.5 | 16.8 | 33.1 |
| Middle basic 1 to 7 | 57.1 | 59.0 | 53.4 |
| Upper basic | 83.1 | 81.9 | 85.3 |
| High school | 49.1 | 42.7 | 61.2 |
| Secondary school | 60.5 | 54.9 | 70.8 |
| Health facility | 95.0 | 94.4 | 96.2 |
| Hammer mill | 86.7 | 94.1 | 73.0 |
| Input market | 50.2 | 52.5 | 45.9 |
| Police station/post | 74.4 | 65.8 | 90.4 |
| Bank | 54.4 | 48.7 | 64.9 |
| Public transport | 81.8 | 75.2 | 94.3 |
| Public phone | 39.9 | 23.4 | 70.8 |
| Internet café | 13.8 | 3.4 | 33.1 |

Proximity to Facilities

Table 14.11 shows the percentage distribution of household by proximity to facilities. The table shows that 75 percent of households in Zambia were within a 5km radius of key socio-economic facilities, which included middle basic school, a hammer mill or public transport. The distribution of households by proximity to type of facility, by residence showed that urban households had more comparative advantage in terms of access to all the facilities than rural households. Overall, more than 50 percent of rural households were at a distance of over 16km from major amenities such as a Post office (55.1 percent), High School (59.4 percent) and bank (70.7 percent) as shown in table 14.11.

Table 14.11: Percent Distribution of Households by Proximity to Facilities, Zambia, 2006

| Facility | Total Residency | 0-5 Km | 6-15Km | 16km+ | Total | Total Number of Households |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|----------------------------|
| Food Market | All Households | | | | | |
| | Rural | 48.8 | 24.7 | 26.6 | 100.0 | |
| | Urban | 96.3 | .6 | 3.2 | 100.0 | |
| Post Office | All Households | 44.6 | 19.1 | 36.3 | 100.0 | |
| | Rural | 20.0 | 24.8 | 55.1 | 100.0 | |
| | Urban | 82.3 | 10.3 | 7.4 | 100.0 | |
| Community School | All Households | 84.2 | 9.1 | 6.7 | 100.0 | |
| | Rural | 71.5 | 16.2 | 12.3 | 100.0 | |
| | Urban | 91.4 | 1.8 | 6.9 | 100.0 | |
| Lower Basic School (1-4) | All Households | 81.7 | 8.8 | 9.5 | 100.0 | |
| | Rural | 71.5 | 16.2 | 12.3 | 100.0 | |
| | Urban | 91.4 | 1.8 | 6.9 | 100.0 | |
| Middle Basic School (1-7) | All Households | 83.5 | 11.5 | 5.1 | 100.0 | |
| | Rural | 79.6 | 15.4 | 5.0 | 100.0 | |
| | Urban | 91.4 | 3.3 | 5.3 | 100.0 | |
| Upper Basic School (1-9) | All Households | 78.2 | 14.3 | 7.6 | 100.0 | |
| | Rural | 69.5 | 21.3 | 9.2 | 100.0 | |
| | Urban | 93.8 | 1.6 | 4.7 | 100.0 | |
| Secondary School | All Households | 48.6 | 17.9 | 33.5 | 100.0 | |
| | Rural | 22.4 | 26.1 | 51.5 | 100.0 | |
| | Urban | 86.5 | 6.2 | 7.3 | 100.0 | |
| High School | All Households | 49.3 | 14.0 | 36.7 | 100.0 | |
| | Rural | 21.3 | 19.3 | 59.4 | 100.0 | |
| | Urban | 85.8 | 7.1 | 7.1% | 100.0 | |
| Health Facility | All Households | 68.1 | 20.9 | 11.0 | 100.0 | |
| | Rural | 54.5 | 31.1 | 14.4 | 100.0 | |
| | Urban | 93.0 | 2.1 | 4.8 | 100.0 | |
| Hammer Mill | All Households | 83.4 | 10.8 | 5.7 | 100.0 | |
| | Rural | 77.8 | 15.2 | 7.0 | 100.0 | |
| | Urban | 96.9 | .4 | 2.6 | 100.0 | |
| Input Market | All Households | 46.9 | 18.5 | 34.6 | 100.0 | |
| | Rural | 30.0 | 22.0 | 48.0 | 100.0 | |
| | Urban | 83.0 | 11.1 | 5.9 | 100.0 | |
| Police Station Post | All Households | 55.8 | 17.0 | 27.2 | 100.0 | |
| | Rural | 27.0 | 28.5 | 44.5 | 100.0 | |
| | Urban | 95.0 | 1.3 | 3.7 | 100.0 | |
| Bank | All Households | 38.6 | 16.2 | 45.3 | 100.0 | |
| | Rural | 12.9 | 16.4 | 70.7 | 100.0 | |
| | Urban | 74.6 | 15.8 | 9.6 | 100.0 | |
| Public Transport | All Households | 78.5 | 12.4 | 9.1 | 100.0 | |
| | Rural | 65.7 | 20.5 | 13.7 | 100.0 | |
| | Urban | 97.6 | .3 | 2.1 | 100.0 | |
| Public Phone | All Households | 72.4 | 9.4 | 18.2 | 100.0 | |
| | Rural | 32.2 | 23.4 | 44.3 | 100.0 | |
| | Urban | 97.2 | .7 | 2.1 | 100.0 | |
| Internet cafe | All Households | 69.1 | 12.5 | 18.4 | 100.0 | |
| | Rural | 16.5 | 13.5 | 70.0 | 100.0 | |
| | Urban | 79.3 | 12.3 | 8.4 | 100.0 | |

Chapter Fifteen: CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

15.0. Introduction

This chapter presents an analysis on the nutrition and health status of children under the age of five in Zambia. The nutrition and health status of a child can be a direct indicator of the well being 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:

- (i) There is likely to be significant economy wide benefits from improved nutrition and health status. In particular, there is likely to be important benefits in terms of improved mental and physical productivity, and in reduced health care requirements, and
- (ii) 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 provides 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 LCMS V questionnaire collected information on:

- (i) Child Feeding Practices:
 - Breast feeding and feeding on solids
- (ii) Immunization:
 - BCG, DPT, Polio and Measles
- (iii) Anthropometric Data:
 - Child's age, Height and Weight

The anthropometry information was collected for all children aged 0-59 months (under-5) that were in the survey households whether they were children of the head of household or not. However, measurements of stunting, wasting and under nutrition were only done for children aged 3-59 months.

15.1. 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.

15.1.1. Breast Feeding 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. Exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months is the optimal way of feeding infants. Thereafter infants should receive complementary foods with continued breastfeeding up to 2 years of age or beyond.

To enable mothers to establish and sustain exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months, WHO and UNICEF recommend:

- Initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour of life.

- Exclusive breastfeeding – that is the infant only receives breast milk without any additional food or drink, not even water.
- Breastfeeding on demand – that is as often as the child wants, day and night.
- No use of bottles, teats or pacifiers.

Breast milk is the natural first food for babies, it provides all the energy and nutrients that the infant needs for the first months of life, and it continues to provide up to half or more of a child's nutritional needs during the second half of the first year, and up to one-third during the second year of life.

Breast milk promotes sensory and cognitive development, and protects the infant against infectious and chronic diseases. Exclusive breastfeeding reduces infant mortality due to common childhood illnesses such as diarrhoea or pneumonia, and helps for a quicker recovery during illness. These effects can be measured in resource-poor and affluent societies (Kramer M et al Promotion of Breastfeeding Intervention Trial).

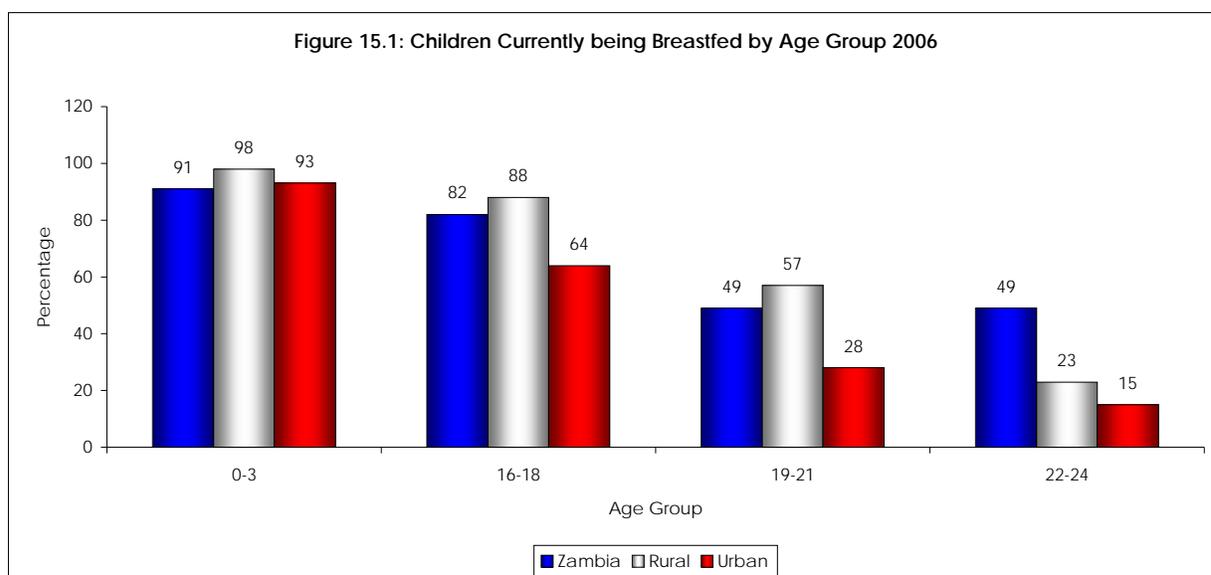
Breastfeeding contributes to the health and well-being of mothers; it helps to space children, reduces the risk of ovarian cancer and breast cancer, increases family and national resources, is a secure way of feeding and is safe for the environment.

Table 1 shows the proportion of children less than five years of age who were being breastfed at the time of the survey, by age group and residence. The results show that only 38 percent of children under the age of five were being breastfed at the time of the survey. Analysis by age group shows that 91 percent of children in the age category 0-3 and 4-6 months were being breastfed at the time of the survey. The highest proportion of children that were being breast fed was in the age group 7-9 months with 92 percent.

Table 15.1: Proportion of Children (Under-five Years) who were currently being Breastfed by Age Group and Residence, Zambia, 2006

| Age Group/Sex | All Children | Rural | Urban | Total number of children |
|---------------------|--------------|-------|-------|--------------------------|
| Total Zambia | 38 | 29 | 9 | 1,515,236 |
| Sex | | | | |
| Boy | | | | 739,497 |
| Girl | | | | 775,738 |
| Age in Months | | | | |
| 0-3 | 91 | 93 | 87 | 130,574 |
| 4-6 | 91 | 93 | 85 | 93,500 |
| 7-9 | 92 | 94 | 89 | 75,592 |
| 10-12 | 90 | 90 | 87 | 94,164 |
| 13-15 | 79 | 83 | 67 | 83,369 |
| 16-18 | 68 | 74 | 50 | 84,922 |
| 19-21 | 49 | 57 | 28 | 77,120 |
| 22-24 | 21 | 23 | 15 | 108,907 |
| 25-27 | 12 | 13 | 8 | 80,037 |
| 28-30 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 63,215 |
| 31-33 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 65,072 |
| 34-36 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 113,764 |
| 37 and above | 3 | 3 | 3 | 445,000 |

Analysis by residence shows that in rural areas more children, 29 percent, were being breastfed compared to 9 percent in urban areas. The difference in breastfeeding status between the children in rural and urban areas, for children aged below 24 months was most pronounced in the age category, 19-21 months. In rural areas, 57 percent of the children in this age group were being breastfed compared to 28 percent in urban areas. This pattern is similar to the one that was pertaining in 2004 where 60 percent of children residing in rural areas were being breastfed compared to 34 percent for those in the urban.



15.2 Breast Feeding Status

Table 2 shows the distribution of children (0-6 months) by breastfeeding status, age group, residence and province. Although breastfeeding is highly practiced, exclusive breast-feeding is not very common. Overall 37 percent of children ages 0-6 months were exclusively breastfed. Analysis by residence shows that both rural and urban areas had the same proportion of children that were exclusively breastfed with 37 percent each.

The results show that 55 percent of the children aged between 4-6 months were exclusively breast feed while only 37 of those aged between 0-3 months were being breast feed. The table also reveals that 48 percent of infants in the age group 0-3 months had already been introduced to other food supplements. Those that received plain water in addition to breast milk account for 13 percent of the children in this age group. In the age group of 4-6 months, 12 percent of children were being exclusively breastfed. The proportion of children that were being given food supplements in addition to breast milk was 76 percent. Children who were given water only in addition to breast milk constituted 9 percent of this age group.

At provincial level, Southern Provinces had the highest proportion of children that were being exclusively breastfed with 56 percent, followed by Luapula and Lusaka province with 43 percent each. North-western province recorded the lowest proportion of children that were exclusively breast fed, with 27 percent.

Table 15.2: Percentage Distribution of Children (0-6 months) by Breastfeeding Status, Age Group, Rural/Urban and Province, Zambia, 2006

| Residence/ Province/ Age Group | Not breast feeding | Exclusively breastfeeding | Plain water only | Breastfeeding with supplements | Total | Number of children 0- 6 months |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|
| All Zambia | 6 | 37 | 9 | 48 | 100 | 95,525 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Rural | 4 | 37 | 10 | 48 | 100 | 66,672 |
| Urban | 8 | 37 | 7 | 47 | 100 | 28,853 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Central | 0 | 42 | 14 | 43 | 100 | 11,852 |
| Copperbelt | 7 | 33 | 7 | 53 | 100 | 11,825 |
| Eastern | 5 | 29 | 10 | 56 | 100 | 16,276 |
| Luapula | 4 | 43 | 9 | 44 | 100 | 10,844 |
| Lusaka | 8 | 43 | 6 | 44 | 100 | 8,528 |
| Northern | 4 | 29 | 16 | 50 | 100 | 13,063 |
| North-Western | 9 | 27 | 9 | 54 | 100 | 5,993 |
| Southern | 4 | 56 | 3 | 37 | 100 | 10,391 |
| Western | 11 | 33 | 11 | 46 | 100 | 6,753 |
| Age group in months | | | | | | |
| 0 - 3 | 6 | 37 | 9 | 48 | 100 | 11,825 |
| 4 - 6 | 5 | 55 | 13 | 27 | 100 | 16,276 |

15.3. Frequency of Feeding on Solid Foods

The survey assessed the frequency of consumption of specific foods by children aged below five years of age. Infants and young children eat small quantities of food at a go therefore, frequent meals are necessary to provide them with required nutrients. It is recommended that children aged 6-8 months eat at least 3 meals and snacks per day in addition to breast milk. For children over 8 months of age, 3-5 meals should be consumed by breastfed children (WHO, 1998). The number of meals required is based on the energy density of foods being fed. Consuming an appropriate variety of foods is essential for the child's nutrition.

Table 15.3 indicates that more than 64 percent of the children were fed at least three times in a day. Analysis by residence shows that children in urban areas were more likely to be fed at least three times, 74 percent, compared to 63 percent for their rural counterparts. The table also reveals that children in the age category 10-59 months were more likely to be fed three or more times in a day, 73 percent, compared to 26 percent of the children in age category 3 – 4 months.

At provincial level Southern province recorded the highest proportion of children that were fed at least three times in a day, with 79 percent followed by Lusaka province with 76 percent. Other provinces that reported high proportions of children that were fed at least three times in a day were Eastern (71 percent), Copperbelt (70 percent), and Central and Western provinces with 69 percent each. Among the provinces that reported low proportions of children fed at least three times were Northwestern (55 percent), Northern (49 percent) with Luapula recording the least proportion at 44 percent.

Table 15.3: Percentage Distribution of Children (0-59 months) who were given Food Supplement by Number of Times they were given per Day by Residence and Age of Children, Zambia, 2006

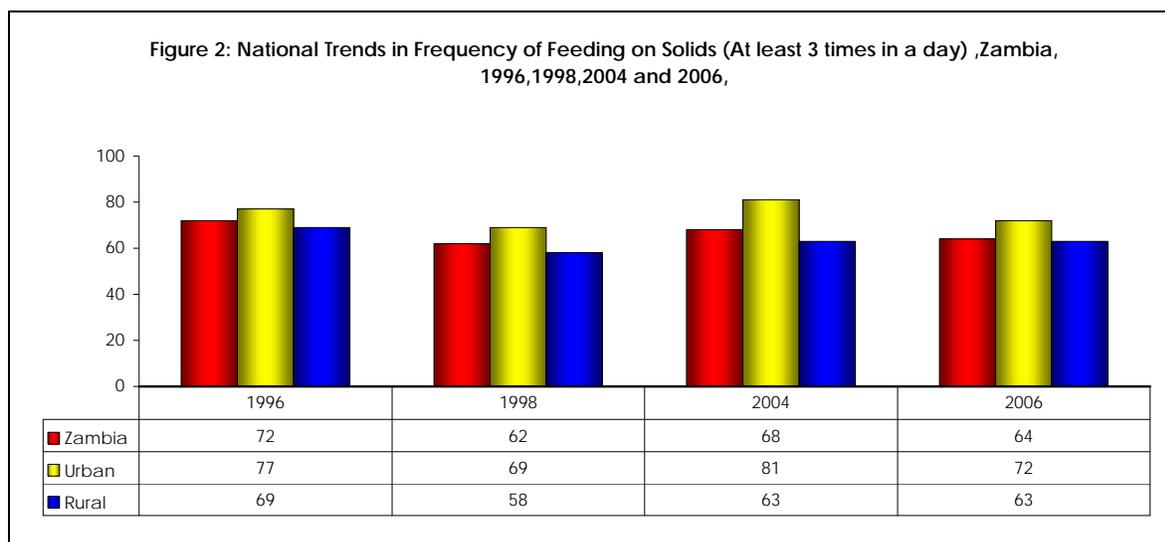
| | Once | Twice | Thrice | Four times | Five times | More than five times | Not yet started | Total | Number of children |
|-------------------------------|------|-------|--------|------------|------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------|--------------------|
| All Children | 3 | 25 | 48 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 100 | 1,473,832 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 3 | 28 | 51 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 100 | 1,059,614 |
| Urban | 4 | 17 | 42 | 22 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 100 | 414,218 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Central | 2 | 22 | 54 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 100 | 142,846 |
| Copperbelt | 4 | 22 | 42 | 20 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 100 | 167,016 |
| Eastern | 4 | 20 | 61 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 100 | 225,115 |
| Luapula | 3 | 46 | 35 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 100 | 150,143 |
| Lusaka | 4 | 12 | 42 | 26 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 100 | 173,240 |
| Northern | 3 | 41 | 41 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 100 | 205,058 |
| Northwestern | 5 | 34 | 49 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 100 | 93,270 |
| Southern | 1 | 11 | 57 | 16 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 100 | 196,957 |
| Western | 4 | 19 | 50 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 100 | 120,183 |
| Age of child in months | | | | | | | | | |
| 3-4 | 15 | 20 | 21 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 38 | 100 | 65,173 |
| 5-6 | 12 | 38 | 33 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 100 | 59,146 |
| 7-9 | 5 | 30 | 47 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 100 | 73,600 |
| 10+ | 2 | 25 | 53 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 100 | 1,188,583 |

15.4. National Trends in the Frequency of Feeding on Solids

Figure 2 shows the trends in the frequency of feeding on solids for children aged 0-59 months between 1996 and 2006. The figure shows that the number children that were fed at least 3 times in a day in Zambia reduced from 72 percent in 1996 to 64 percent in 2006. The results also show a similar trend (decrease) for both rural and urban areas.

Analysis by residence, show that over the years, urban areas have reported higher proportions of children who were fed 3 or more times than rural areas. The difference was more evident in 2004 (81 percent urban compared to 63 percent for rural).

Figure 2: National Trends in Frequency of Feeding on Solids (At least 3 times in a day) ,Zambia, 1996,1998,2004 and 2006,



15.5. Immunization

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 each of DPT and polio vaccines and one dose of measles vaccine. The WHO recommends that a child should complete the schedule of vaccinations before the age of 12 months.

During the survey, information on childhood immunization was obtained for all under-five children found in the household, including those that did not have clinic cards. The results indicate that majority of the children were adequately vaccinated against the major child killer diseases in all the areas.

Table 15.4: Percentage Distribution of Children 12-23 Months who had received Various Vaccination, by Sex and Age Group, 2006

| Residence/Age group | Source of information | | BCG | DPT | POLIO | MEASLES | ALL | Number of children |
|---------------------|-----------------------|------------|-----|-----|-------|---------|-----|--------------------|
| | Clinic card | Respondent | | | | | | |
| ALL Zambia | 64 | 36 | 93 | 89 | 89 | 78 | 76 | 827,481 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 63 | 37 | 92 | 87 | 88 | 77 | 74 | 601,399 |
| Urban | 67 | 33 | 98 | 92 | 92 | 83 | 81 | 226,082 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| Central | 64 | 36 | 95 | 91 | 91 | 82 | 82 | 74,575 |
| Copperbelt | 71 | 29 | 98 | 94 | 93 | 84 | 74 | 134,625 |
| Eastern | 68 | 32 | 92 | 85 | 85 | 77 | 72 | 100,203 |
| Luapula | 59 | 41 | 93 | 88 | 91 | 73 | 81 | 151,441 |
| Lusaka | 64 | 36 | 97 | 92 | 90 | 83 | 65 | 68,556 |
| Northern | 67 | 33 | 86 | 80 | 80 | 69 | 74 | 74,734 |
| North Western | 64 | 36 | 94 | 84 | 83 | 80 | 80 | 63,611 |
| Southern | 63 | 37 | 91 | 89 | 89 | 81 | 79 | 75,188 |
| Western | 53 | 47 | 94 | 92 | 91 | 80 | 82 | 84,547 |

15.6. Child Nutritional Status

The assessment of the nutritional status of children in the LCMS V included anthropometric measurements for children under the age of five. 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 failure to gain weight in relation to height. This can be a result of recent illness or sudden lack of appetite, which can cause muscle and fat loss in a child. It is actually a short-term effect.

Under-weight (Weight-for-age) is low weight in relation to age. It is a composite index for 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, wasted, or because he/she is wasted and stunted. Weight for age is a good overall indicator of a population’s nutritional health.

A number of indicators have been developed to express the various types of malnutrition affecting growth of children. Chosen for this report are the most commonly used indicators. The indicators expressed as Z- scores were generated using the ANTHRO software package. As recommended by the World Health Organisation (WHO), the nutritional status of children in the sample is compared with an international reference population defined by the U.S. National Centre for Health Statistics (NCHS) and accepted by the U.S Centre for Disease Control (CDC). Each of the three nutritional status indicators described below are expressed in standard deviation units (Z-scores). For this report Z-score below 2SD of the reference median have been used for information on height/age, weight/age and weight/height.

During the survey, all children (except for those in the age group, 0-2 months) listed in the household questionnaire as under-fives were eligible for height and weight measurements. In a healthy population only 2.5 percent of the children are expected to be stunted or underweight. Similarly only 0.5 of a percentage point of children are expected to be severely stunted or severely underweight.

Table 15.5 shows the variations in malnutrition indices of children aged 3–59 months by residence and province. At National level, 54 percent of children aged 3–59 months were stunted, 19.7 percent were underweight and 5.9 percent were wasted. Results in show that children in urban areas have better nutritional status than children in rural. Forty eight percent of children in urban areas were stunted, compared to 57 percent of children in rural areas. Twenty one percent of the children in the rural areas were underweight compared to 15 percent in urban areas.

At provincial level, Northern Province had the highest proportion of children who were stunted with 65 percent followed by Eastern with 64 percent. Western provinces had the least proportion of children that were stunted with 40 percent. The highest proportion of children who were underweight was recorded in Luapula province with 29 percent while Copperbelt had the lowest with 15 percent. Northwestern province had the highest proportion of children who were wasted with 13 percent while eastern had the lowest with 5 percent.

Table 15.5: Incidence of Stunting, Underweight and Wasting of Children Aged 3 – 59 Months by Residence and Province, Zambia, 2006

| Residence/Province/ | Stunting | Underweight | Wasting | Number of children |
|---------------------|----------|-------------|---------|--------------------|
| All Zambia | 54.2 | 19.7 | 5.9 | 1,360,130 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Rural | 56.6 | 21.4 | 6.2 | 860062 |
| Urban | 47.8 | 15.1 | 5.2 | 319445 |
| Province | | | | |
| Central | 56.3 | 16.6 | 6.4 | 119181 |
| Copperbelt | 53.2 | 15.2 | 5.4 | 134009 |
| Eastern | 64.1 | 18.4 | 3.5 | 180401 |
| Luapula | 56.1 | 29.1 | 6.6 | 127133 |
| Lusaka | 47.6 | 17.9 | 4.8 | 127495 |
| Northern | 64.5 | 23.1 | 5.3 | 163463 |
| North Western | 49.1 | 23.1 | 13.2 | 78542 |
| Southern | 46.2 | 17.9 | 6.8 | 158357 |
| Western | 39.6 | 17.0 | 4.5 | 90926 |

15.7. National Trends in the Distribution of Malnutrition – stunting, under-nutrition and wasting

Figure 15.6 shows stunting trends by residence. Overall stunting levels increased from 50 percent in 1996 to 54 percent in 2006. In rural areas stunting levels increased from 54 percent in 1996 to 57 percent in 2006. Urban areas also experienced an increase in stunting from 43 percent in 1996 to 48 percent in 2006.

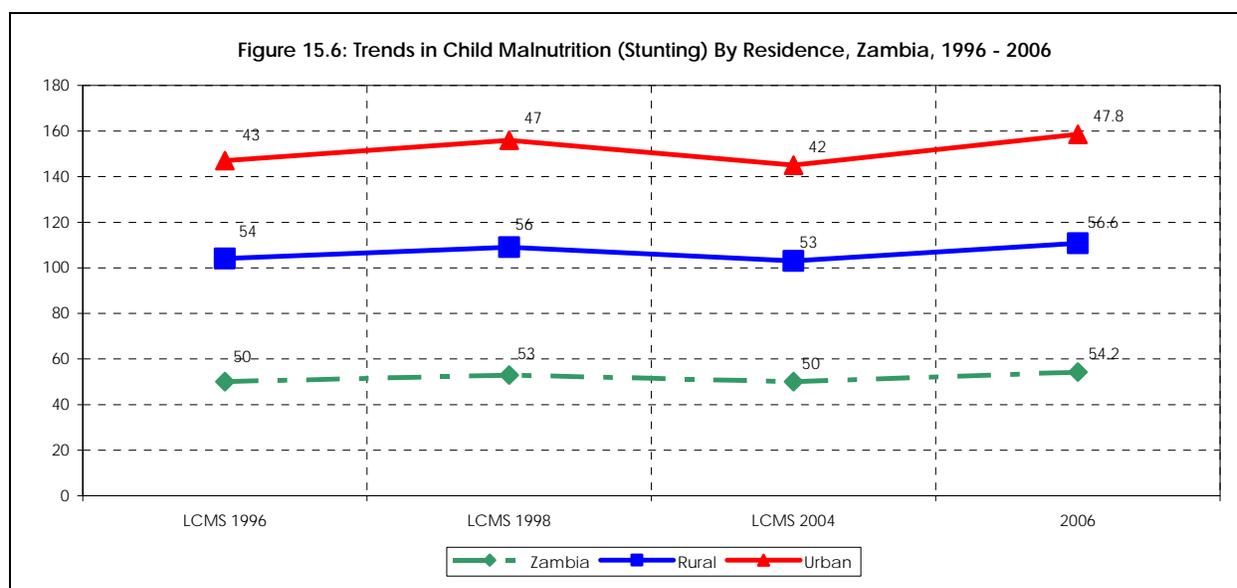


Figure 15.7 shows trends in wasting and underweight. The figure show that the proportion of children who are underweight has declined from 25 percent in 1996 to 19.7 percent in 2006. The proportion of children who were wasted has remained the same at 5 percent.

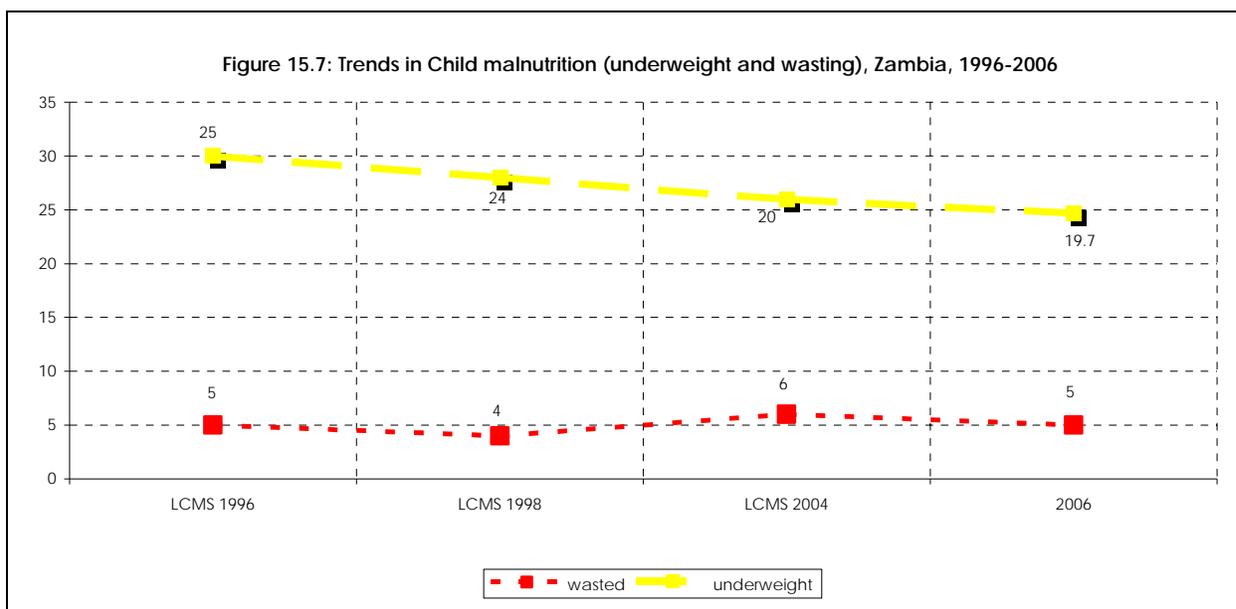


Table 15.6 shows the proportion of children who were stunted, underweight and wasted by age, sex and household size. The table indicates that stunting occurs at all ages except at the infant age group where lower prevalence has been observed.

Table also shows that stunting increases, as children get older. The incidence of stunting increased from 36 percent for children in the age category 3-6 months to 56.6 percent for children aged 37-59 months.

Analysis by sex shows that the incidence of stunting, underweight and wasting were higher in male children (57.4 percent) than in female children. (51.1 percent).

Table 15.6: Proportion of Children Classified as Stunted, Underweight and Wasted by Residence, Age, Sex of Child and Household Size, Zambia, 2006

| | Stunting | Wasting | Underweight | Number of children |
|----------------|----------|---------|-------------|--------------------|
| ALL Zambia | 54.2 | 5.9 | 19.7 | 1,179,507 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Rural | 56.6 | 6.2 | 21.4 | 860,062 |
| Urban | 47.8 | 5.2 | 15.1 | 319,445 |
| Age of child | | | | |
| 3 to 6 | 36.0 | 7.3 | 3.8 | 98,769 |
| 7 to 12 | 49.6 | 4.5 | 13.7 | 62,171 |
| 13 to 18 | 52.5 | 7.9 | 14.8 | 40,426 |
| 19 to 24 | 60.9 | 6.6 | 23.7 | 275,230 |
| 25 to 36 | 54.3 | 5.6 | 22.2 | 260,942 |
| 37 to 59 | 56.1 | 5.1 | 19.7 | 268,538 |
| Sex of Child | | | | |
| Male | 57.4 | 6.6 | 21.7 | 579,223 |
| Female | 51.1 | 5.3 | 17.8 | 600,284 |
| Household Size | | | | |
| 1-2 | | | | |
| 3-4 | | | | |
| 5-6 | | | | |
| 7-9 | | | | |
| 10+ | | | | |

Chapter Sixteen: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES

16.0. Introduction

The Zambian government in collaboration with various cooperating partners has set up institutions with the mandate to help in the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure. The infrastructure includes among other things schools, health facilities, roads, radio and television reception. In some cases, new infrastructure has been built and micro-credits have been provided to the poor.

The LCMS V collected information to assess the impact of the various measures undertaken to alleviate poverty. Information collected included the following:

- The type of social and economic facilities that the community would like provided or improved in their community including what directly affects their households.
- The types of projects or changes that have occurred in the communities in the last 12 months and to what extent the projects have improved their livelihood.

16.1. Extent to which projects or changes have helped the communities

Table 16.1 shows the percentage distribution of households by choice of projects the community would like to have implemented in their communities. The results show that at national level, 30 percent of the households would have liked to have roads built in their areas. This was followed by education facilities with 18 percent. The least desired projects were credit facilities and hammermills with one percent each.

Analysis by residence shows that in rural areas the most desired project was provision roads with 27 percent, followed by education facilities with 25 percent. Similarly, provision of roads was the most desired project in urban areas with 35 percent. This was followed by the provision of water supply facilities with 15 percent.

Table 16.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Choice of Projects they would like Implemented in their Communities, Zambia, 2006.

| Type of Project | Residence | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|-----------|---------|
| | All Zambia | Rural | Urban |
| Agricultural facilities | 7 | 10 | 2 |
| Credit facilities | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Education facilities | 18 | 25 | 6 |
| Employment issues | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Hammer mills | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Health facilities | 12 | 13 | 11 |
| Housing issues | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Police/Security facilities | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Roads | 30 | 27 | 35 |
| Sanitation | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| Transport Facilities | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Water supply facilities | 11 | 9 | 15 |
| Food and other consumer goods | 5 | 4 | 7 |
| Not stated | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Number of households | 2,173,150 | 1,432,915 | 740,235 |

16.2 Projects taking Place in Communities

Table 16.2 shows the percentage distribution of households by the projects that were taking place in communities. At national level, provision of mobile network was the highest developmental

project-taking place in communities with 49 percent. This was closely followed by provision of radio reception with 48 percent. Provision of employment opportunities was the least at 2 percent.

In rural areas, provision of radio reception (44 percent) was the most developmental activity taking place. This was followed by provision of mobile telephone network (37 percent). The least developmental project taking place was the creation of more employment opportunities.

In urban areas the provision of mobile telephone network (71 percent) was the highest recorded developmental activity taking place. This was followed by provision of Television network (57 percent). Creation of employment opportunities and digging of wells were the least reported developmental projects taking place in the communities with 3 percent each.

Table 16.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Projects they indicated were taking Place in their Communities, Zambia , 2006.

| Type of Project | Residence | | |
|--|------------|-----------|---------|
| | All Zambia | Rural | Urban |
| Building of school | 13 | 14 | 12 |
| Rehabilitation of school | 26 | 30 | 19 |
| Building of health facility | 9 | 8 | 10 |
| Rehabilitation of health facility | 16 | 16 | 17 |
| Building of new road (tarred or gravel) | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| Grading of gravel road | 17 | 18 | 14 |
| Tarring of road | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Digging of well | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| Sinking of borehole | 11 | 13 | 6 |
| Piping of water | 6 | 2 | 14 |
| Water supply rehabilitated or improved | 9 | 4 | 18 |
| Provision of hammer mill | 23 | 25 | 20 |
| Transport service provided/improved | 28 | 21 | 42 |
| Sanitation provided/improved | 6 | 5 | 8 |
| Agricultural inputs provided on credit | 8 | 10 | 5 |
| Buyers of agricultural produce available /improved | 15 | 18 | 8 |
| Credit facility improved | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| More employment opportunities | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Police services now available/improved | 21 | 13 | 37 |
| Agriculture extension service available/improved | 10 | 12 | 7 |
| Veterinary services provided/improved | 9 | 10 | 6 |
| Agricultural inputs more readily available | 13 | 14 | 10 |
| Radio reception provided | 48 | 44 | 56 |
| Radio facility improved | 38 | 31 | 30 |
| Provision of mobile phone network | 49 | 37 | 71 |
| Television reception provided | 37 | 27 | 57 |
| Television reception improved | 30 | 18 | 51 |
| Number of households | 2,270,703 | 1,476,853 | 793,850 |

16.3 Extent to which projects that have taken Place in their Communities have improved their Livelihood

Table 16.3 shows the percentage distribution of household by the extent to which projects that have taken place in their communities have improved their livelihood. The results show that 51 Of the respondents thought that the provision of mobile phone improved their livelihood a great deal. Further, Fifty (50) percent of the respondents thought that improvement in television reception improved their livelihood a great deal. Other notable projects that were thought to have improved their livelihood a great deal were improvement of radio facility (47 percent), improvement or provision of transport services (46 percent) and the tarring of roads (45 percent).

Table 16.3: Percentage Distribution of Household by the Extent to which the projects have taken Place in their Communities have Improved their Livelihood, Zambia, 2006

| Type of project | Extent to which projects have improved livelihood | | | | Total | Number of households |
|--|---|----------|--------|------|-------|----------------------|
| | A great deal | somewhat | little | None | | |
| Building of school | 38 | 37 | 20 | 5 | 100 | 302,293 |
| Rehabilitation of school | 25 | 49 | 21 | 4 | 100 | 588,837 |
| Building of health facility | 40 | 35 | 21 | 5 | 100 | 201,862 |
| Rehabilitation of health facility | 33 | 45 | 20 | 2 | 100 | 370,801 |
| Building of new road (tared or gravel) | 41 | 36 | 21 | 2 | 100 | 88,759 |
| Grading of gravel road | 28 | 43 | 27 | 3 | 100 | 380,634 |
| Tarring of road | 45 | 31 | 22 | 2 | 100 | 94,460 |
| Digging of well | 31 | 40 | 23 | 6 | 100 | 102,068 |
| Sinking of borehole | 39 | 34 | 20 | 6 | 100 | 248,925 |
| Piping of water | 41 | 38 | 19 | 2 | 100 | 136,029 |
| Water supply rehabilitated or improved | 40 | 39 | 20 | 1 | 100 | 195,749 |
| Provision of hammer mill | 42 | 39 | 18 | 1 | 100 | 524,494 |
| Transport service provided/improved | 46 | 37 | 16 | 1 | 100 | 647,140 |
| Sanitation provided/improved | 33 | 42 | 23 | 1 | 100 | 130,771 |
| Agricultural inputs provided on credit | 22 | 40 | 29 | 8 | 100 | 186,668 |
| Buyers of agricultural produce available /improved | 26 | 43 | 28 | 3 | 100 | 336,330 |
| Credit facility improved | 23 | 49 | 23 | 6 | 100 | 88,888 |
| More employment opportunities | 32 | 36 | 28 | 4 | 100 | 47,145 |
| Police services now available/improved | 27 | 44 | 27 | 3 | 100 | 479,691 |
| Agriculture extension service available/improved | 23 | 47 | 27 | 3 | 100 | 217,528 |
| Veterinary services provided/improved | 30 | 40 | 27 | 3 | 100 | 200,702 |
| Agricultural inputs more readily available | 27 | 44 | 25 | 4 | 100 | 287,517 |
| Radio reception provided | 44 | 38 | 15 | 2 | 100 | 1,088,906 |
| Radio facility improved | 47 | 37 | 14 | 2 | 100 | 864,549 |
| Provision of mobile phone network | 51 | 29 | 15 | 5 | 100 | 1,117,492 |
| Television reception provided | 44 | 33 | 16 | 6 | 100 | 848,151 |
| Television reception improved | 50 | 32 | 15 | 3 | 100 | 672,347 |

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Annex 1: FOOD BASKET

| FOOD BASKET TO MEET MONTHLY NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENT OF A HOUSEHOLD OF SIX | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|-----|-----------|------------|------------------------|---------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| NO | PRODUCT DESCRIPTION | QTY | FOOD CODE | FOOD SHARE | CALORIES PER 100 GRAMS | PROTEIN | UNIT COST DECEMBER 2006 | AVERAGE PRICE AS AT DECEMBER 2006 |
| 1 | White Roller 25 kg | 3.6 | | | 10,712 | 221 | 26288 | 94636.80 |
| 2 | Dried Kapenta Siavonga 1 Kg | 2 | | | 203 | 41 | 28692 | 57384.00 |
| 3 | Dried Bream 1 kg | 1 | | | 100 | 21 | 22317 | 22317.00 |
| 4 | Fresh Milk (Pasteurised) local 500ml | 4 | | | 43 | 2 | 2186 | 8744.00 |
| 5 | Groundnuts 1 Kg | 3 | | | 570 | 27 | 5743 | 17229.00 |
| 6 | Eggs 1 unit | 2 | | | 125 | | 5660 | 11320.00 |
| 7 | Cooking Oil Imported 750 ml | 6 | | | 619 | - | 5394 | 32364.00 |
| 8 | Onions 1 kg | 4 | | | 14 | - | 3864 | 15456.00 |
| 9 | Tomatoes 1kg | 4 | | | 7 | 1 | 2253 | 9012.00 |
| 10 | Vegetables | 7.5 | | | 74 | 6 | 1697 | 12727.50 |
| 11 | Dried Beans | 2 | | | 222 | 16 | 6041 | 12082.00 |
| 12 | Table Salt 1Kg Any Brand | 1 | | | - | - | 2424 | 2424.00 |
| | TOTAL COST | | | | 12,564 | 335 | | 295696.00 |

ANNEX 2: List of Personnel who took part In the Survey.

The following persons took part in the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey v (LCMS V) 2006:

EDITORS

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Ms Efreda Chulu | 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 - Economic Statistics |
| 5. Mr John Kalumbi | Deputy Director - Information Technology |

CORE SURVEY STAFF

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Ms Efreda Chulu | 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 - Economic Statistics |
| 5. Mr John Kalumbi | Deputy Director - Information Technology |
| 6. Kambaila G. Munkoni | Head - Living Conditions Monitoring Survey |
| 7. Frank Kakungu | Information Technology Manager |
| 8. Lubinda Mukata | Nutritionist (LCMB) |
| 9. Tukiya kalima | Statistical clerk (LCMB) |
| 10. Siyoto Owen | Intern Statistician (LCMB) |
| 11. Soko Smart | Intern Statistician (LCMB) |
| 12. Chewe Hillary | Intern Statistician (LCMB) |
| 13. Mwaba Marvin | Intern Statistician (LCMB) |

MASTER TRAINERS

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Lovemore Zonde | Central Province |
| 2. Alfeyo Chimpunga | Copperbelt Province |
| 3. Patrick Chuni | Eastern province |
| 4. Charles Mugala | Luapula provine |
| 5. Doreen G. Tembo | Lusaka Province |
| 6. J.V Chanda | Lusaka Province |
| 7. Richard kaela | Northern Province |
| 8. Henry Musanje | Northwestern Province |
| 9. Mbomena Vundamina | Northwestern Province |
| 10. Boniface Hachoongo | Southern Province |
| 11. Stephen Ngenda | Western Province |

PROVINCIAL HEADS

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Mr Joseph Mutemwa | Regional Statistician - Central Province |
| 2. Mrs Sheila Mudenda | Regional Statistician - Copperbelt Province |
| 3. Patrick M Chuni | Acting Regional Statistician - Eastern Province |
| 4. Mr Overson Njobvu | Regional Statistician - Luapula Province |
| 5. Mr Besa Muwele | Regional Statistician - Lusaka Province |
| 6. Mr Henry Banda | Regional Statistician - Northern Province |
| 7. Mr Martin Tolosi | Regional Statistician - Northwestern Province |
| 8. Mate Mate | Regional Statistician - Southern Province |
| 9. Alphosius Susiku | Regional Statistician - Western Province |

SUPERVISORS

CENTRAL PROVINCE

- | | |
|----|-----------------------|
| 1. | Gift Mwenya |
| 2. | Borniface Mpandamwike |
| 3. | Edward Phiri |

4. Yoram Banda
5. Mukubesa Mukubesa
6. Petty Lindunda
7. Siloya Malumo
8. Mumba Wonani
9. Justin Hambamba
10. Valentine Moto
12. Eston Kanchule
13. Joseph Musonda

COPPERBELT

1. Paul Nchima
2. Lewis Mutale
3. M Machamanda
4. B Chishimba
5. Chibwe Mambwe
6. Higgins Mwape
7. Muleba Delphin
8. Lawrence Muntanga
9. Bwalya Mpembamoto

EASTERN PROVINCE

1. Dick M Phiri
2. Jackson Phiri
3. Zennus Banda
4. Susan Nambeye
5. Chali Timothy
6. Gilbert Hara
7. Mathias M. Simwanza
8. Oliver Malupande
9. Davison Shumba
10. Charles Zulu
11. Moses Banda
12. Michael Njobvu
13. Stephen G Lwenje
14. Handson G Mphande
15. Michael Njobvu

LUAPULA PROVINCE

1. Aron Mwandama
2. Kalombo Somili
3. Leonard Kasonde
4. Kingfred Mwila
5. Lameck Chitanika
6. Simon Mwelwa
7. Aukray Man'gwato
8. Chibinda Dany D
9. Milambo Prosper
10. Mwansa Kapoka
11. Lwamba Aaron

LUSAKA PROVINCE

1. Joseph Chanda
2. Catherine Mulenga
3. Anderson Ngoma
4. Mercy Chanda
5. Sekundi Mwanalushi
6. Johnson Mulenga
7. Trust Chimbeza
8. Monica Muyabi
9. Rhoda Banda
10. Patrick Chimboyi
11. Dickson Syakanomba
12. Sidney Mwenda
13. Stanley Nyendwa

NORTHERN PROVINCE

1. Peter Kamanga
2. Cletus Sichilima
3. Howard Lupiya
4. Stephen Mukalula
5. Sikalumbi Webster
6. Kabwe Evaristo
7. Chewe Patrick
8. Justin Makaliki
9. Mathews Shingakula
10. Danny Kabwe
11. Sampa Patrick
12. Zulu Lackson
13. Sunday Mulenga

14. Stephen Chanda
15. Mumba Mathews
16. T .K Mufuba
17. Edward Chikoti

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE

1. Fred Chibanda
2. Mussa Mwale
3. Richard Kufanga
4. Cyrus Nkumba
5. Nasilele Kozi
6. Allan Mukwato
7. Sooka Isiyombo

SOUTHERN PROVINCE

1. Joseph Mashilipa
2. Steven Wajimona
3. Gift Habasimbi
4. George Palicha
5. Christopher Siachinganya
6. Leonard Mwale
7. Kandindi Phiri
8. Mutinta Mazuba
9. Elicious Simango
10. Duntu Madyekuku Lumbwe
11. Albert Mkanda
12. Ezekia Mweetwa
13. Edson Nkwile
14. Enest Mpatisha
15. Kelvin Katowa
16. Bornwell Nchimunya
17. Robert Nyambe
18. Rodrick Shimashikwe

WESTERN PROVINCE

1. Jonathan Lutangu
2. Makayi Makayi
3. Haron chikwaya
4. Elijah Malumo
5. Makai Makai
6. Pumulo Matamwandi
7. George Namasiku
8. Akakulubelwa Nalumino
9. Winter Njapau
10. Mwiya Munakayumbwa
11. Chrispin Lupiya

ENUMERATORS

CENTRAL PROVINCE

1. John phiri
2. Kebby Zulu
3. Martin Zulu
4. Isaac Mwanza
5. Abrahm Mwanza
6. Sikopo Mulambwa
7. Chembe Milimo
8. Wanga Phiri
9. Maxina Mwamba
10. Angela Chishimba
11. Isreal Sikazwe
12. Mumbi Kampamba
13. Suzen Tembo
14. Fernard Tembo
15. Babra Ngosa
16. Mutale Kampamba
17. Charity Mwewa
18. Mundia Hachimbu
19. Regina Chomba
20. Laban Sichivula
21. Benson Nkandu
22. Samuel Longwe
23. Moses Phiri
24. Songiso Songiso
25. Kalumiana Simunji
26. Mavuto Lungu
27. Stanyambe Wamunyama
28. Bernadet Mubita
29. Inutu Mwiya
30. Michael Kambwela
31. John Ngondonga
32. Danny Mvula
33. Wisdom Mubiana
34. Priscilla Kutela
35. Nalipapa Mapenzi
36. Mbobe Nyondo
37. eliphet Phiri
38. Chanda Mulenga
39. Adams F. Banda
40. Garth Silwimba
41. Collins Chama
42. Demas Mwambila
43. Joseph Chalwe
44. Beyonce Sipatonyana
45. Nkandu Bowa
46. Faine Muyabi

COPPERBELT PROVINCE

1. Garry Butcher
2. Lisa Manunga
3. Charity Mumba
4. Japhet Kunda
5. Bwalya Joseph
6. Tamara Muyombe
7. Chengo Lukole
8. Emmanuel Chanda
9. Ngoma Chadewa
10. Terence Kabwe
11. Renate Tembo
12. Mawanga Nicholas
13. Tilembenji Tembo
14. Mulotoka Kamwambi
15. Vincent Chilyobwe
16. Vera Toyanga
17. Francis Lupiya
18. Olga Mwanza
19. Amos Mwango
20. Monica Nanyangwe
21. Shitindi Josephine
22. Sichamba Elias
23. Josephine Mulenga
24. Chisala Lombe
25. Evaristo Musonda
26. Katongo Chikwanda
27. Judy Ngosa
28. Francis Miti
29. Mwale Chongo
30. Anthony Lombe
31. Chrispin Chipoya
32. Kaluba Chewe
33. Chisomo Nkhoma
34. Ray Phiri

EASTERN PROVINCE

1. Winnie Dulani
2. Evelyn Daka
3. Abraham Banda
4. Kabwe Fungamwango
5. Erick Soko
6. Chilenga Gilbert
7. Cade Kapayi
8. Stanely Phiri
9. Patrick Tembo k.
10. Benjamin Nkungulu
11. Dingiswayo Thole
12. Zacks Mtonga
13. Msimuko Clara
14. Yotam Banda
15. Dickson Matanda
16. Bernard Mwale
17. Laban Sakala
18. Daniel Kamanga
19. Susan Mphande
20. Charity Lusenga
21. Davison Mwale
22. Suzyo Mvula
23. Mumbi Chirwa
24. Gerald Lungu
25. Dulani Kazipinde
26. Chafela Chando
27. Lameck Phiri
28. Oliver Masumba
29. Samaria Zulu
30. Emma Kamanga
31. Chaka P Zulu
32. Daka Geoffrey
33. Harry Kacheya
33. Serah Mutale
34. Mercy Banda
35. Shawa Kelvin
36. Dickson Kumwenda
37. Sharon Mbawa
38. Yedwa Ndlovu
38. Chisongo Leon
39. Teleka Mhlanga
40. Blessings Phiri
40. Mwansa Chali
41. Lumonga Kosamu
42. Hara Zondiwe
43. Alphonso Katanga
44. Donald Sakala
45. Kizito Ndlovu
46. Mabvuto Soko
47. Muwewa Siyansingu
48. Andrew Tembo
49. Yafika Chirwa
50. Benson Zulu
51. Simon Zulu
52. Isaac Tembo
53. Faggie Nyirenda

LUAPULA PROVINCE

1. Melvin Sikzwe
2. Andrew Musonda
3. Kelly Sinyiza
4. Muselela Evans Mulenga
5. Sikasote Chomba
6. Paul Simfukwe
7. Lottie Mwale
8. Mwansa Ronald
9. Chilufya Mildred
10. Chilufya Chibwe
11. Joseph Mumbi
12. Rodgers Chikumbi
13. Kunda Rodrick
14. Chola B Mumbi
15. Chishimba Kelvin
16. Mwenya Anthony
17. Nanyangwe Martha
18. Trichard Sunga
19. Mwelwa Anna
20. Mwewa Charity
21. Mulenga Alfred
22. Maxwell Sakala
23. Kaoma Barnabas
24. Chola Moses
25. Angela Kabeke
26. Kafwimbi Kolala
27. Mpundu Chipulu
28. Chanda K Divine
29. Bill Chola Mumbi
30. Bwalya Musonda
31. Worries Sinkala
32. Mukuka Michael
34. Emmanuel Mugala
35. Nelson Lundako
36. Moses Musonge
37. Edith Makoloni
39. Moses Chilumba
41. Mwandama Joseph
42. Kalusa Sudden

LUSAKA PROVINCE

1. Getrude Butcher
2. Juliet Malambo
3. Humphrey Mpimpa
4. Lontia Sakala
5. Japhet Phiri
6. Stanley Mwape Santula
7. Yotam Goma
8. Gibson Sakala
9. Terence Chabala
10. Elijah Phiri
11. Maleni Mwanza
12. Thomas Mutoya
13. Amos Chilomo
14. Clement Mukubesa Munene
15. Happy Banda
16. Gift Yapatula
17. Tsana Nndlovu
18. Gift Lwenje
19. Doreen Miti
20. Wendy Chanda
21. Anthony Kambaila
22. Bright Mvula
23. Hakuchile Sakala
24. Ruth Mwansa Kaonga
25. Lameck Mayaka
26. Ackson Mbewe
27. Webster Musonda
28. Thompson Mulongwe
29. Carol Kawimbe
30. Beverly Chanda
31. Lwenje Lwamba
32. Margaret Sithole
33. Joseph Mwape Kabulumu
34. Mumba Malikebo Chewe
35. Nakazo Liso
36. Gwendoline Nakazwe
37. Kafula Chanda
38. Masaku Phiri
39. Emmy Mupashya
40. Martin Mwaba Mushiba
41. Frank Moyo
42. Robin Saunders
43. Rodgers Musonda
44. Mike Akakelwa
45. Dave Mbewe
46. Nyambe Mulozo
47. Bernard Mundia
48. Frank Chipokosa
49. Mutumbi Ng'uni
50. Richard Kasonde
51. Anthony Muyabi

NORTHERN PROVINCE

1. Kabwe John
2. Kings Njovu
3. Fewdays Katongo
4. Chola Thomas
5. Brian B. Chishimba
6. Ireen Phiri
7. Jackson Mainga
8. Brian Mwamba
9. Nanncy Kafita
10. Peggy Nkakolonto
11. John Gondwe
12. Danny Sebele
13. Chit E Chanda
14. Emmanuel Phiri
15. Mulenga Mukupa
16. Musonda Haggai
17. Bwalya Kanyanta
18. Juliana Chanda
19. Edward Mukuka
20. Louis Bwalya
21. Sydney Mwanza
22. Mulenga Vincent
23. Simwinga Wisdom
24. Natasha Kapembwa
25. Mukupa Josephine
26. Mataka Maureen
27. Simon Chiti
28. Sinkonde Robert
29. Sydney Mulenga
30. Chisha Felix
31. Muwowo Pennina
32. Mushika Lucky
33. Prisca Nambao
34. Lombe Mwale
35. Kakungu Catherine
36. Nkandu Agness
37. Petronella K Mumba
38. Chiloba Most
39. Chewe Mwape Patrick
40. Patricia Chikoti
41. Boyd Chomba
42. Paul Sichilima
43. Chikoti Elalio
44. Ireen Mwenya
45. Noreen Mukuka
46. Alfred Bwalya
47. Mulenga Bwalya
48. Alfred Silwimba
49. Mivune Canicius
50. Kateule Rhoda
51. Kapata Mulenga Joackim
52. Chichimba Humphrey
53. Lister Namuzosha
54. Angela Mpandashulu
55. Mwango Charity
56. Chimwa Charles
57. Chikoti Evaristo
58. Chishimba C Felix
59. Walawala Teddy
60. Mulenga Justine
61. Kawimbe Joseph
62. Memory Kabwe
63. Zgambo Keren
64. Jimmy M Sichone
65. Kelvin M Mulowezi
66. Kawimbe C Joseph
67. Ireen Chola
68. Daglas Mtale
69. Sombe Juliet
70. Chomba Anthony
71. Mapasule Wivans
72. Chimwanda Davis
73. Ackim Sikazwe
74. Patience Musonda
75. Musefwe M John
76. Norah Musenge
77. Ackim Chulu
78. Benjamin Ngwenya
79. Phillip Soko
80. Chansa Angela
81. Adam Siyame
82. Siwilanje Nayame Lucy
83. Mwenya Bwalya
84. Getrude Bwalya
85. George 3. Musaba
86. Oswald Sinkala
87. Brenda Chilekwa
88. Meswine Chilufya Muma
89. Nephew Simbeye
90. Lumpa Chipili
91. Chungu Isaac
92. Justin Mwamba
93. Christopher Mwamba
94. Wamwela Sikaonga
95. Nkandu Hakoola
96. Abel M Chileshe
97. Peter Kanyanta
98. Grace Chiti
99. Kabamba Chileshe
100. Peter Lungu
101. Chembe Mulimine
102. E Museba
103. John Chipulu
104. Chileshe Musonda
105. Bertha Malama
106. Malambo
107. James Chomba
108. Jacquilin Bulaya
109. Maggie Nakaumbwe
110. Kaziya Moses
111. Musonda Sikapizwe
112. Chisanga Mukwenda
113. Dennis Chila
114. Agness Chanda
115. Ray Chambaka
116. Webby Kalengo

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE

- 1.Selwa C Chilombo
- 2.Kambila Charity
- 3.Kapandula Samuel
- 4.Kahongo Davy
- 5.Mapuchi Greys
- 6.Lufinga Obby
- 7.Kaluwazhi Docus
- 8.Mwanza Monica
- 9.Llunga Juliet
- 10.Mbiliti Oliver
- 11.Chishinji Benjamin
- 12.Chibanda Charles
- 13.Mapeni Mapeni
- 14.Hazel Susan
- 15.Luvweyi Susan
- 16.Chikwama Patrick
- 17.Kapembwa Lucia
- 18.Wasamanu Muyambango
- 19.Mwape Brenda
- 20.Shampusu Clara
- 21.Muyomba Phingason
- 22.Njongo Chinyama
- 23.Nkonde Rodgers
- 24.Munongo Julius
- 25.Mukwatu Rosety
- 26.Kabunda Dainess
- 27.Hangandu Josephine
- 28.Lukanga Ireen
- 29.Chimwanya Dennis
- 30.Mwaba C. Marvin
- 31.Mbashila Naomi
- 32.Mukwatu Phalles
- 33.Muchindu Clement
- 34.Kalepa Esnart
- 35.Mutale Lazarus
- 36.Chimbira Baron
- 37.Kasamba Martha
- 38.Musamba Eric
- 39.Lumba Danny
- 40.Bwembya Phumile
- 41.Bandishi Rayson
- 42.Sinjela Eric
- 43.Victor Mbawa

SOUTHERN PROVINCE

1. Limbalambala Masiye
2. Mubita Pauline
3. Namakau Muyangana
4. Yvone Mwangala
5. Lorraine Siluyasila
6. Beenzu Fosteria
7. Doreen Chisaka
8. Haminda Harold
9. Shachonga Jerry
10. Derick Sikacheha
11. Martha Muzumara
12. Majory Kalima
13. Muyangana Sitali
14. Ngenda Songiso
15. Gerald Kuyewana
16. Zebron Mukwayi
17. Given Lwisha
18. Martha Kalaluka
19. Chinyama Collins
20. Halwiindi Hamaimbo
21. Temple Luzutu
22. Mason Hikabanze
23. Mudenda Waso
24. Prudence Makosa
25. Nawa Mundia
26. Nabuyanda Jonathan
27. Kasamba Mukonde
28. Mwale Shupukile
29. Singombe Nyama
30. Maila Hamangaba
31. Kapapa Musambo
32. Chileshe Mwamba
33. Sheila Maseka
34. Hamakala Charlot
35. Chinyuka Patrick
36. Kayanda Bornwell
37. Sydney Samatempa
38. Moono Choonga
39. Malambo Hamabele
40. Akakulu Mutinta
41. Mutwena Michael
42. Kelvin Lupiya
43. Hara Kelvin
44. Kapanda Kapanda
45. Liamba Nyambe
46. Makani Kabeta
47. Belinda Mukemu

48. Mwamukona Niza
49. Namatama Mwendabai
50. Malambo Hansongo
51. Corinto Ngoma
52. Mweemba Richard
53. Michelo Chinzila
54. Mukanda Moses
55. Kalaluka Kabai
56. Likando Sililo
57. Bumba Mayanda
58. Mwambi charles
59. Shimapani Eric
60. Maiba Kelvin
61. Mwila Siyandwa
62. Martha Muvombo
63. Richard Bwalya
64. Mudenda Charles
65. Babra Chipanda
66. Tatai Kalima
67. Munachilau Mweemba
68. michelo Milimo
69. David Lungu
70. Brian Mweemba
71. Tarcsious Mwiinga

WESTERN PROVINCE

1. Kembwe Nyambe
2. Charles lutangu
3. Milupi Milupi
4. Muimui Mwanangombe
5. Mukelebai Mutemwa
6. Patricia Kalaluka
7. Nomai Nyambe
8. Mbula Simubali
9. Fredrick Siwanasolo
10. Justin Akakulubelwa
11. Jimmy Mushimbei
12. Mashewani Akatumwa
13. Nawa Lubinda
14. Nakwambwa Sikananu
15. David Mainga
16. Friday Namasiku
17. Mulele Namasiku
18. Gladys Sibeso
19. Malumo Mbangweta
20. Atila Ngenda
21. Florence Sikopo
22. Namwaka Likando
23. Munukayumbwa Malumo
24. Augustine Mwimana
25. Mubuyaeta Macubeni
26. Mainza Siabene
27. Joe Nobutu
28. Mercy Kayombo
29. Patrick Chitengi
30. Samuel Luneta
31. Monde Lindunda
32. Pelekelo Muyangana

33. Liswaniso Tabokamulamu
34. Maureen Situmbeko
35. Bob Solami
36. Mutemwa Mutumba
37. Ing'utu Mushambatwa
38. Richard Simonga
39. Mufaya Lindunda
40. Lishebo Ngenda
41. Musole Likeza
42. Justine Katukula
43. Jimmy Lubinda
44. Mukelabai Mulemwa

DATA ENTRY SUPERVISORS

NAME-SYSTEM ANALYSTS

1. Barbara Muyabi
2. Juliet Malambo
3. Hilda Chileshe
4. Costain Munsaka
5. Joseph Chanda
6. Late Nelson Nkhoma
7. Chonda Simutowe
8. Elijah kashona
9. George Namasiku

PROVINCE

- Central
- Copperbelt
- Eastern
- Luapula
- Lusaka
- Northern
- Northwestern
- Southern
- Western

DATA ENTRY OPERATORS

NAME

1. Rose Mumbi
2. Ireen Nyondo
3. M. kambwela
1. Ireen Moombotwa
2. Titwa
3. Chizyuka Mweene
 1. Henry zulu
 2. Lameck Zulu
 3. Geofry Katchole
1. Mubanga Mulenga
2. Chonganya Mary

1. shine Lubobya
2. Catherine Mumba

PROVINCE

- Central
- Central
- Central
- Copperbelt
- Copperbelt
- Copperbelt
- Eastern
- Eastern
- Eastern
- Luapula
- Luapula

- Lusaka
- Lusaka

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| 3. Annie Chikoti | Lusaka |
| 1. Fredrick Simango | Northern |
| 2. Elias Chanda | Northern |
| 3. Charity Chisimba | Northern |
| 1. Rose Kasokomba | Northwestern |
| 2. Zulu | Northwestern |
| 1. Mully Phiri | Southern |
| 2. Titus Phiri | Southern |
| 3. Bertha Malunga | Southern |
| 1. Zex Siamukompe | Western |
| 2. Mutalala Wamusheke | Western |

DRIVERS

CENTRAL

1. Francis Lesa
2. Joseph Mwenda

COPPERBELT

1. George Tembo

EASTERN

1. Douglas Nkhoma
2. Austin Siwelwa
3. Joseph Malumba
4. Levy Shibuswe
5. Aston Tembo
6. Moses Mbewe

LUAPULA

LUSAKA

1. Anthony Njovu
2. Lyson Mwaanga
3. Denis Mavolo
4. Lyson Banda

NORTHERN

1. Siwale Faiton
2. Sikalumbi Green
3. Chisela derick

NORTH- WESTERN

1. Roberty Ngolofwana
2. Charles Michelo
3. Kombe Kakungu
4. Mweembe Chimunka
5. Ernest Hangili

SOUTHERN

1. James Siakavuba
2. Wasamba Njapau

WESTERN

Simandi Mayuni
Lubinda Muletambo

LIST OF ANALYSTS

| NAME | TITLE | TOPIC |
|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Ms Efreda Chulu | Director | Poverty Analysis |
| Mr Peter Mukuka | Deputy Director | Poverty Analysis |
| Mr William Mayaka | Deputy Director | Economic Activity |
| Mr Modesto Banda | Deputy Director | Demography |
| Mr John Kalumbi | Deputy Director | Poverty Analysis |
| Mr Frank Kakungu | IT Manager | Poverty analysis |
| Mr Kambaila G. Munkoni | Senior Statistician | Poverty Analysis |
| Mr Besa Muwere | Principal Statistician | Overview |
| Henry Munsanje | Statistician | Background and Methodology |
| Tukiya k Muwere | Statistical Clerk | Concepts and definitions |
| Richard Banda | Senior Statistician | Demography |
| Batista C. Mwale | Senior Statistician | Demography |
| Chanda Mulenga | Statistician | Demography |
| Josephine C. Banda | Statistician | Migration |
| Palver Sikanyiti | Statistician | Migration |
| Chola N. Daka | Statistician | Education |
| Arthur Kachemba | Statistician | Education |
| Felix Muchingile | Principal Statistician | Education |
| Margret Mwanamwenge | Senior Statistician | Health |
| Linda Chonya | Statistician | Health |
| Chola Lumbwe | Statistician | Economic Activities |
| Daka Daniel | Senior Statistician | Household Food Production |
| Sinkamba | Senior Statistician | Household Food Production |
| Litia Simbangala | Statistician | Income and assets |
| Phillip Mitti | Principle Statistician | Income and Assets |
| Charles Mugala | Senior Statistician | Expenditure |
| Godwin Sichoni | Statistician | Expenditure |
| Harlod Musonda | Senior Statistical Officer | Expenditure |
| Nchimunya Nkombo | Senior Statistician | Self Assessed Poverty |
| Lovemore Zonde | Senior Statistician | Self Assessed Poverty |
| Janet Zulu | Senior Statistician | Self assessed Poverty |
| Joseph Tembo | Senior Statistician | Housing Characteristics |
| Masiliso Sooka | Senior Statistician | Housing characteristics |
| Lee Chileshe | Statistician | Housing Characteristics |
| Lubinda Mukata | Nutritionists | Child Health and Nutrition |
| Gershom Banda | Statistician | Community Development |
| Dorothy Kaemba | Senior Statistician | Community development |

PAGE LAYOUT AND REPORT FORMATTING

Perry Musenge - Desktop Publishing Officer
 Anthony Nkole - Desktop Publishing Officer