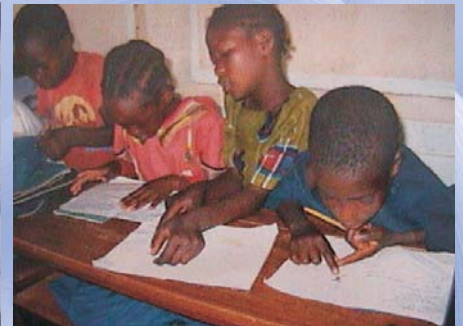
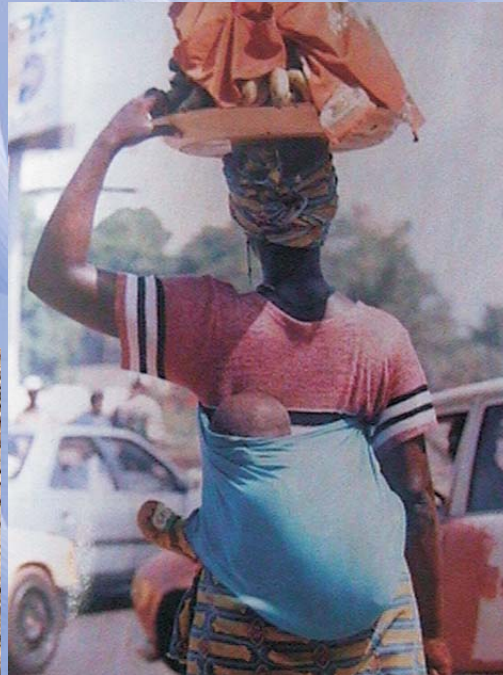




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Foreword

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 (62 percent); 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:

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 ith 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 ith 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:

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

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 CPro 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

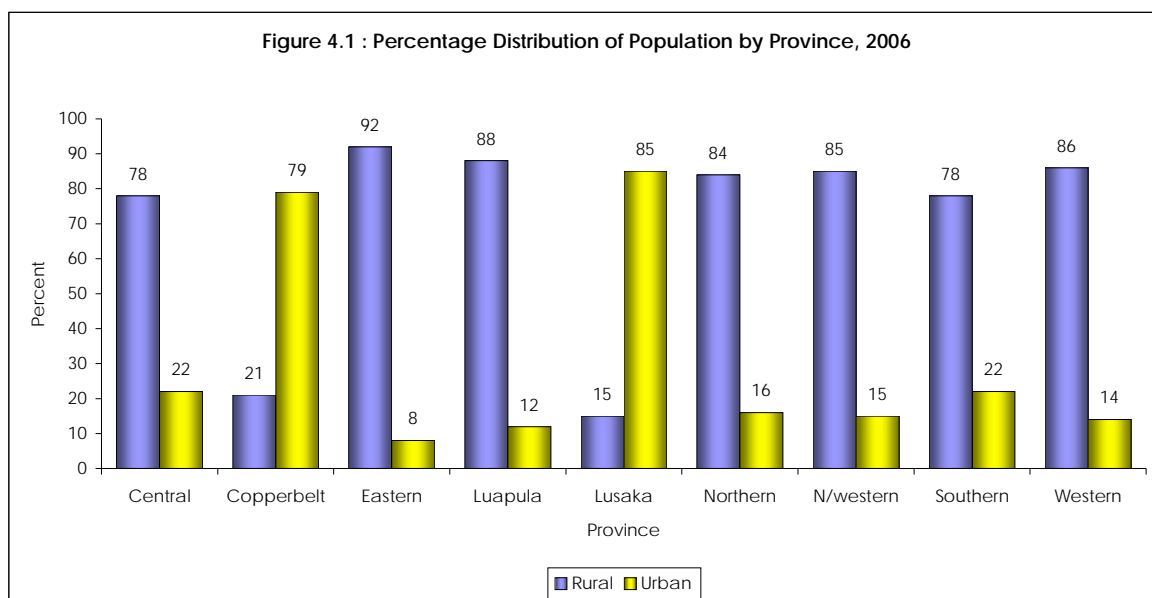
4.2. Population Size and Distribution

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.

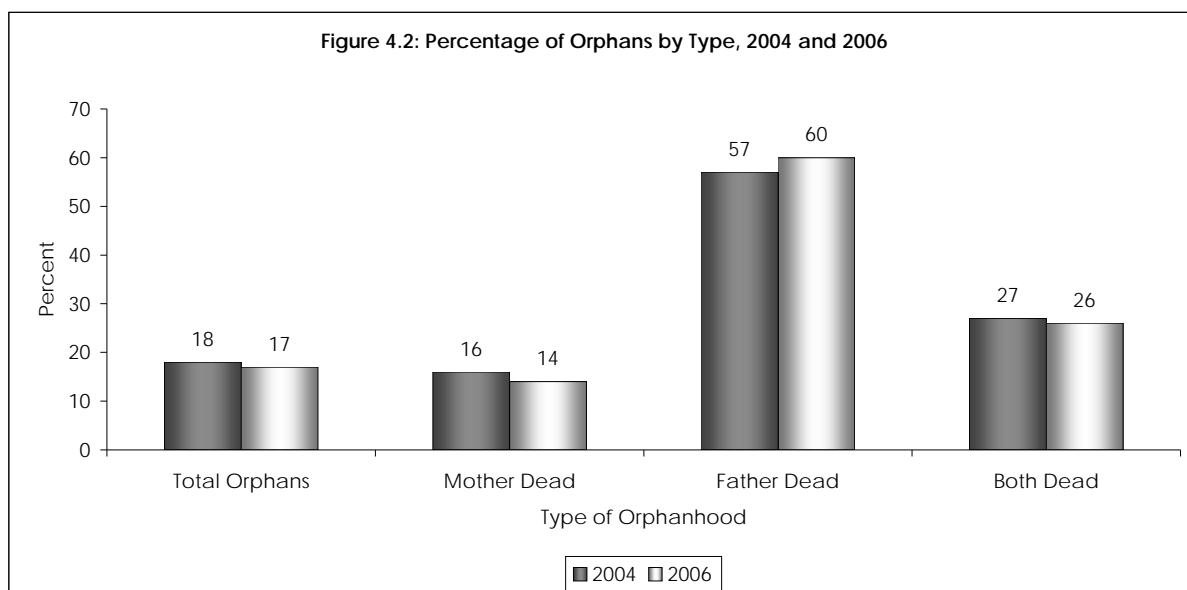
Table 4.12 shows the distribution of orphans by age, residence, strata, province and type of orphan. The table shows that orphanhood is still a major problem in Zambia as 17 percent of young people aged between 0-20 years have lost at least one parent, 26 percent are 'double orphans', 14 percent have 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 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 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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	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.

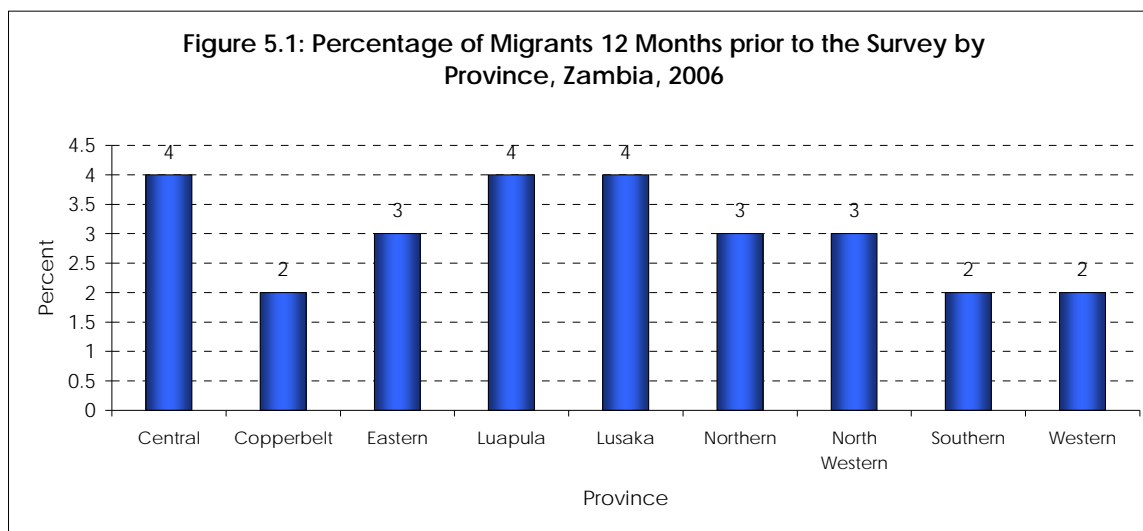
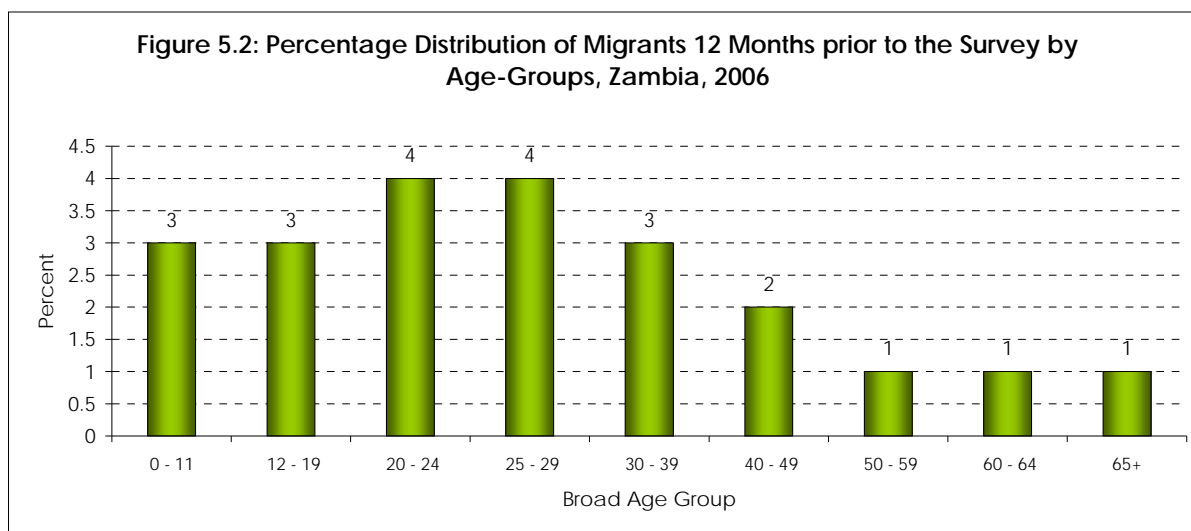


Table 5.2 and Figure 5.2 show the proportion of migrants and non-migrants during the 12 months prior to the survey by sex and age-groups in Zambia. Results from the table show that there was no difference in the proportion of males and females that were involved in migration for those in age groups 0-11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

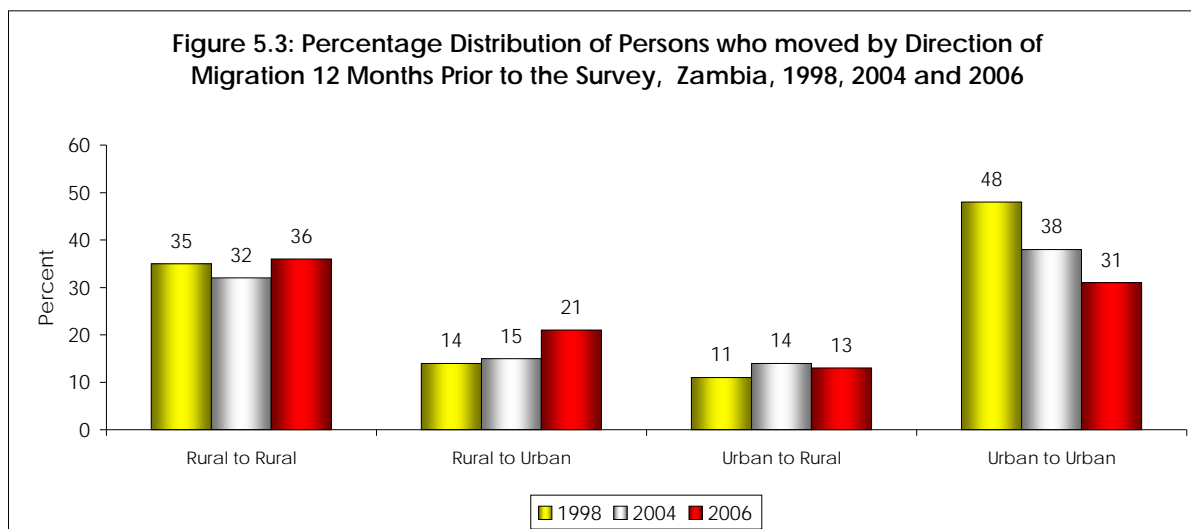


Table 5.4 shows the proportions of migrants by migration status, residence, stratum and province. The table indicates that the majority of people had not changed their place of residence 12 months prior to the survey. This was true for all categories; rural/urban, stratum and province. The second highest 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	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									
	0-11	12-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65+	All Zambia
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 percent) 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								
		5-6 years	7-10 years	11-13 years	7-13 years	14-15 years	16-18 years	14-18 years	19-22 years	Persons aged between 5 and 22 yrs
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											
Central	Total	17	73	93	81	88	68	77	27	4,456	
	Boys	17	75	92	81	85	70	77	33	2,252	
	Girls	18	72	94	81	90	66	77	21	2,204	
Copper belt	Total	42	85	96	89	90	70	79	28	8,490	
	Boy	44	89	95	91	89	77	82	37	4,149	
	Girl	41	81	96	87	91	64	76	20	4,341	
Eastern	Total	16	56	83	67	74	58	65	24	5,169	
	Boy	21	53	82	65	75	71	73	33	2,597	
	Girl	10	59	84	69	73	46	57	17	2,572	
Luapula	Total	16	60	92	73	92	74	82	26	3,936	
	Boy	16	59	92	72	96	79	86	49	1,935	
	Girl	15	60	92	73	89	67	79	7	2,001	
Lusaka	Total	37	84	92	87	87	59	71	25	5,867	
	Boy	37	83	91	86	87	64	74	32	2,830	
	Girl	36	85	92	88	86	55	69	18	3,037	
Northern	Total	7	67	87	75	84	59	72	19	6,966	
	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	
	Girl	28	74	88	80	83	66	74	22	1,851	
Southern	Total	13	75	91	81	87	68	77	24	8,513	
	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	
	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
	Girls	11	66	88	79	56	13	10,968
Moderately Poor	Total	22	77	91	84	65	26	7,165
	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
	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									
Central	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.

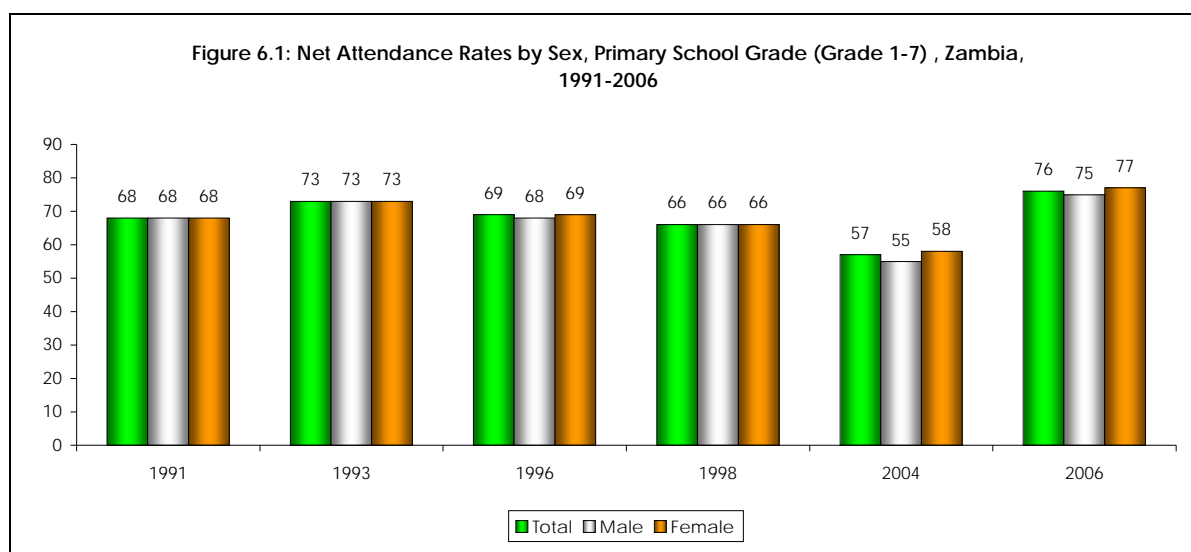
The most common reason in nearly all the age groups for never attending school is that they were never enrolled. A notable proportion of persons (20.6 percent) cited illness or disability as the reason for never attending school.

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

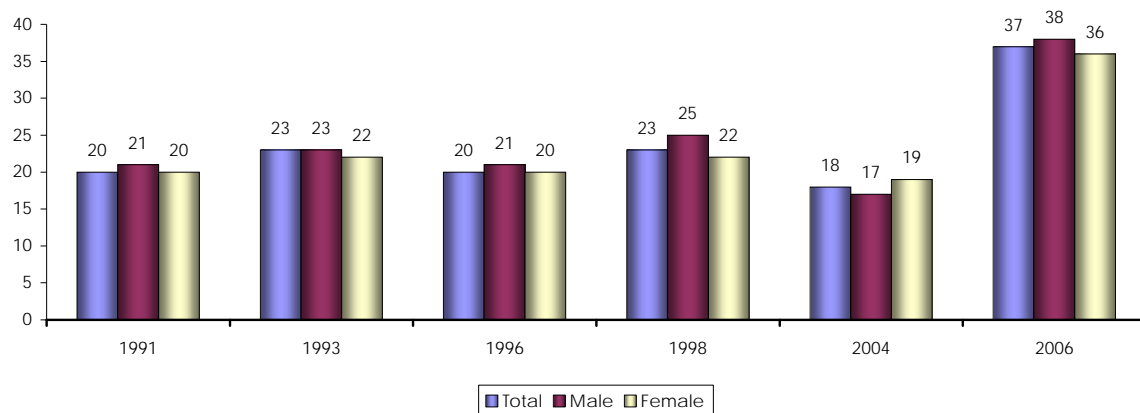
6.7. Changes in Education Indicators

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.

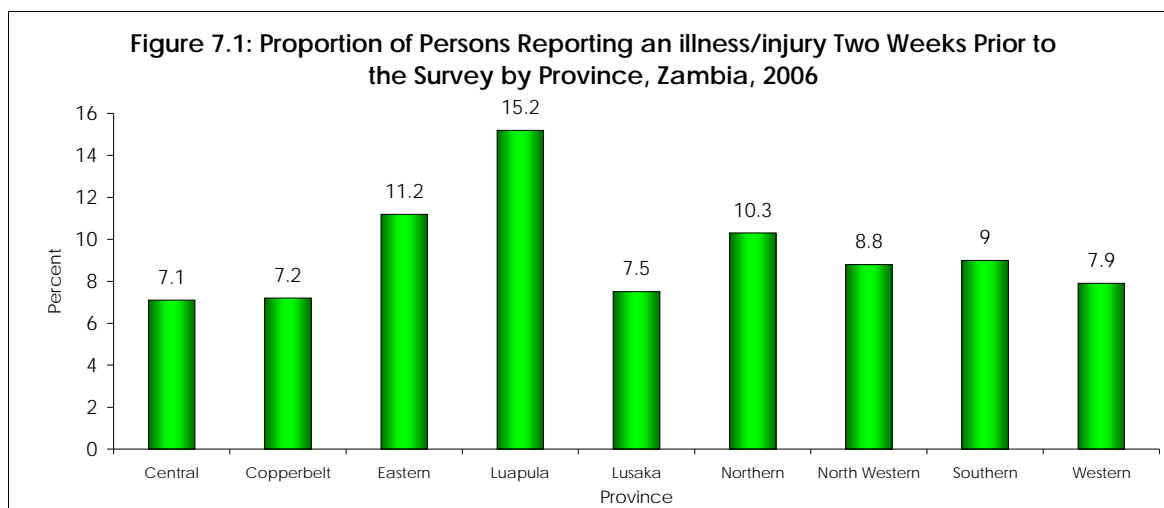
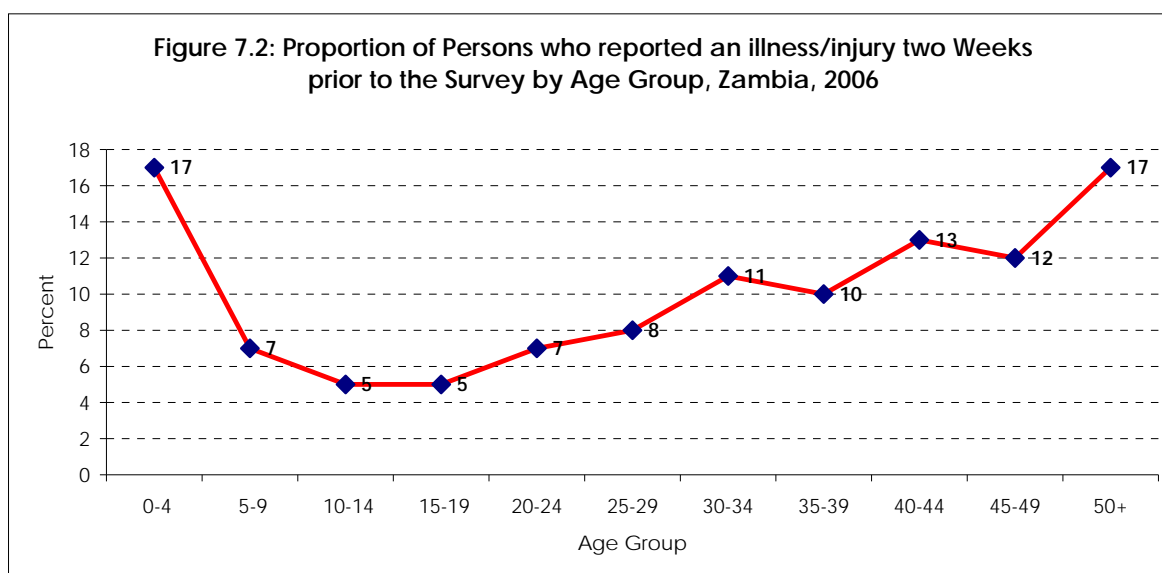


Table 7.2 shows the proportion of persons who reported an illness/injury two-week prior to the survey by age group. The highest proportion of persons who reported an illness/injury were in age groups 0-4 years and 50 years and above (50+) with 17 percent each. This was followed by those in age-group 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	1,168,484
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	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	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

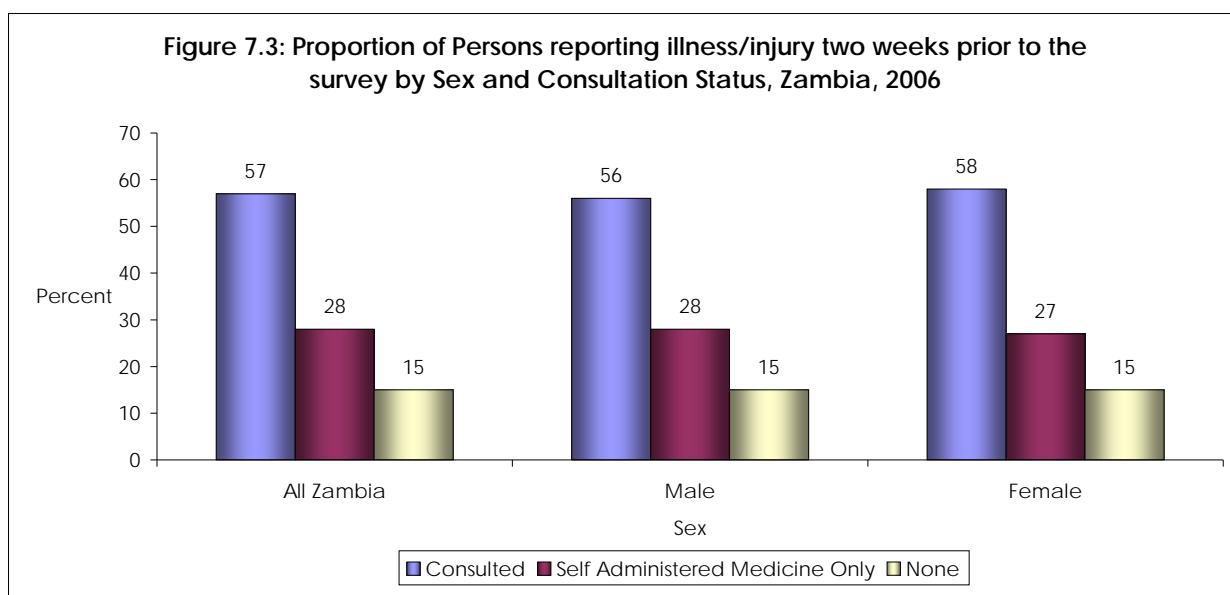


Table 7.7 shows the proportion of persons who reported illness/injury by province, residence and consultation status. At national level, results show that 57 percent of persons who reported to have an illness/injury consulted a health or other institution/personnel. However, urban areas had a higher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

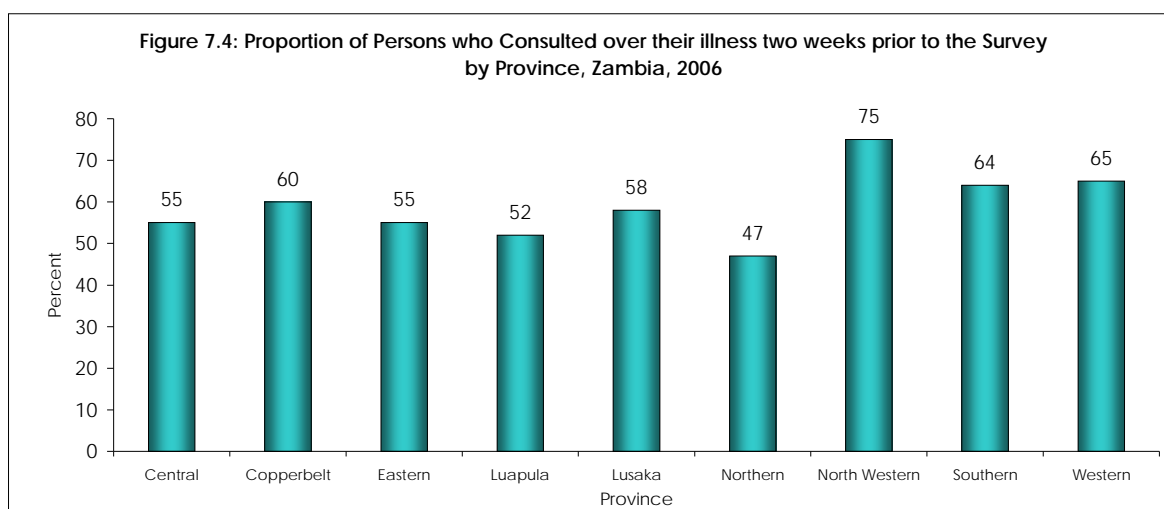
At provincial level, North-western Province had the highest proportion of persons who reported to have consulted over their illness with 75 percent. Northern Province had the lowest proportion reporting to have consulted with 47 percent.

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									
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

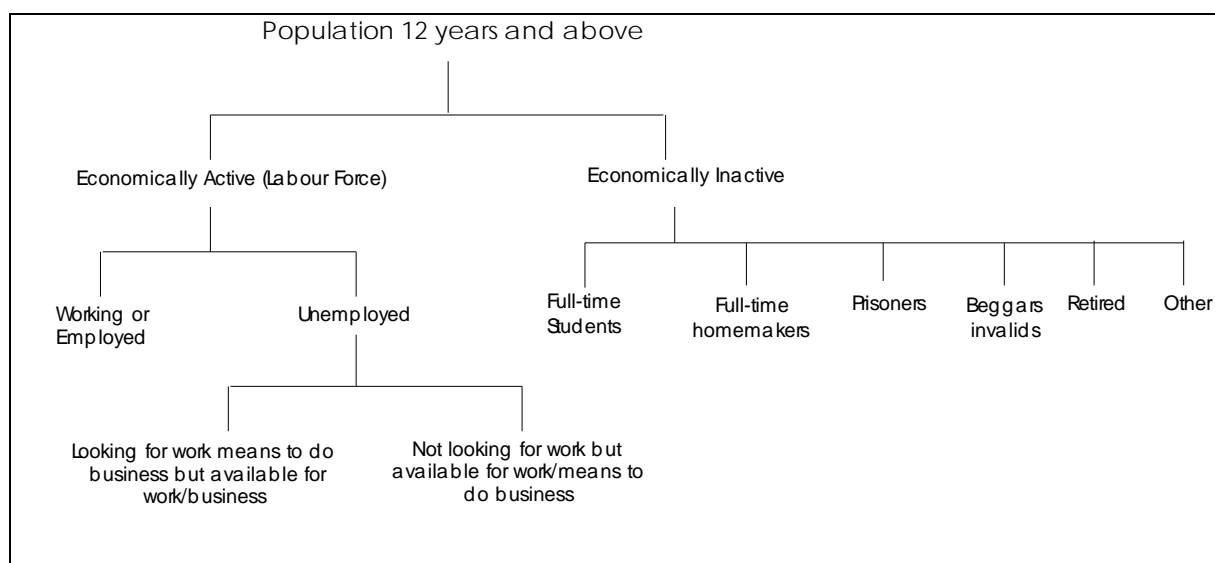
This refers to the number of the unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force or economically active population.

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.

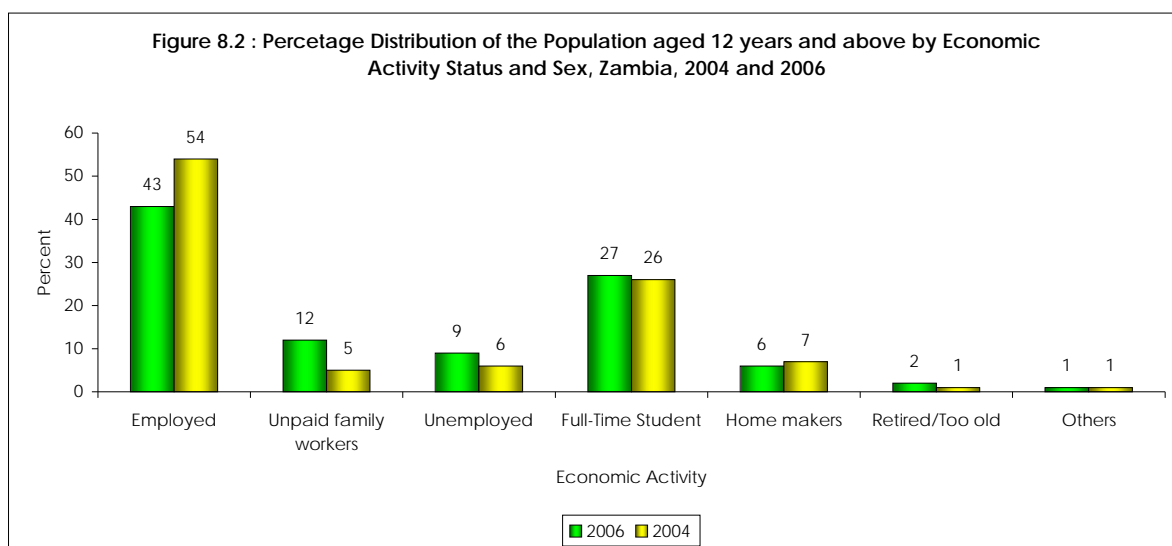
Figure 8.1: Diagrammatic Presentation of Economic Activity



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.

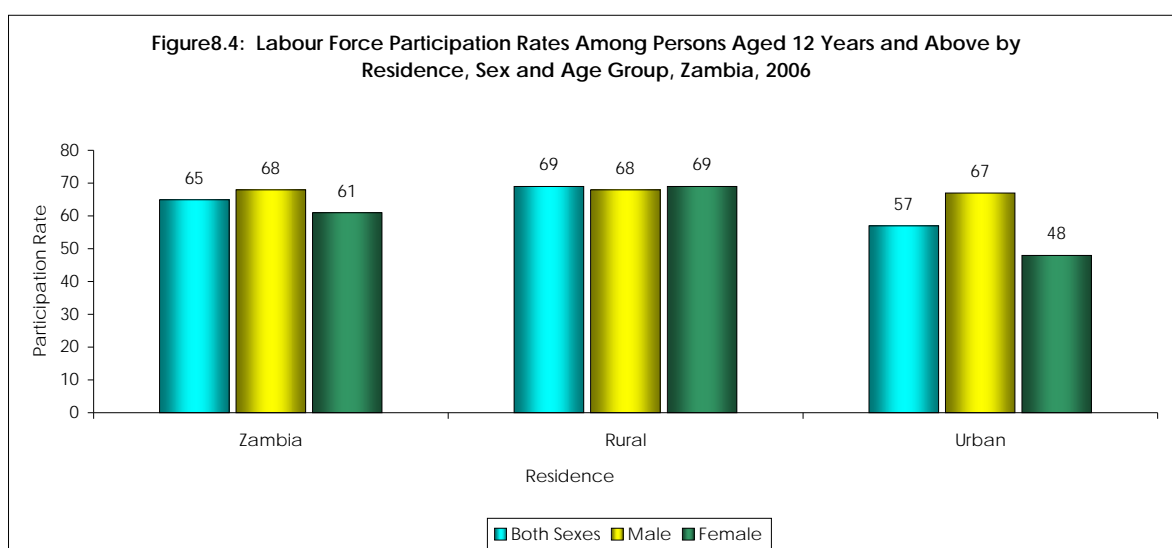
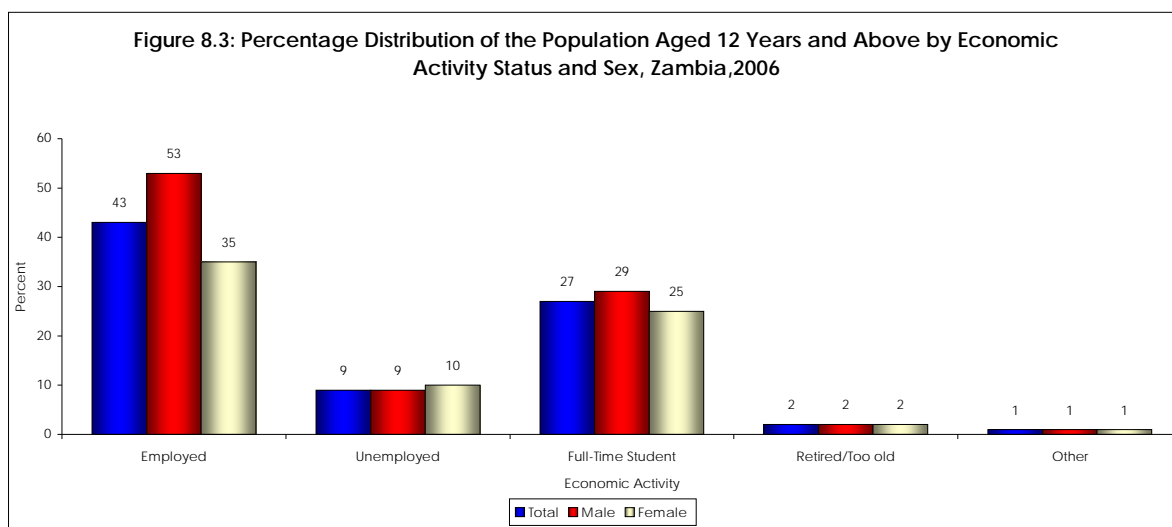
Table 8.1: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 12 years and Above by Main Economic Activity Status, Sex, Residence, Stratum and Province, Zambia, 2006

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.

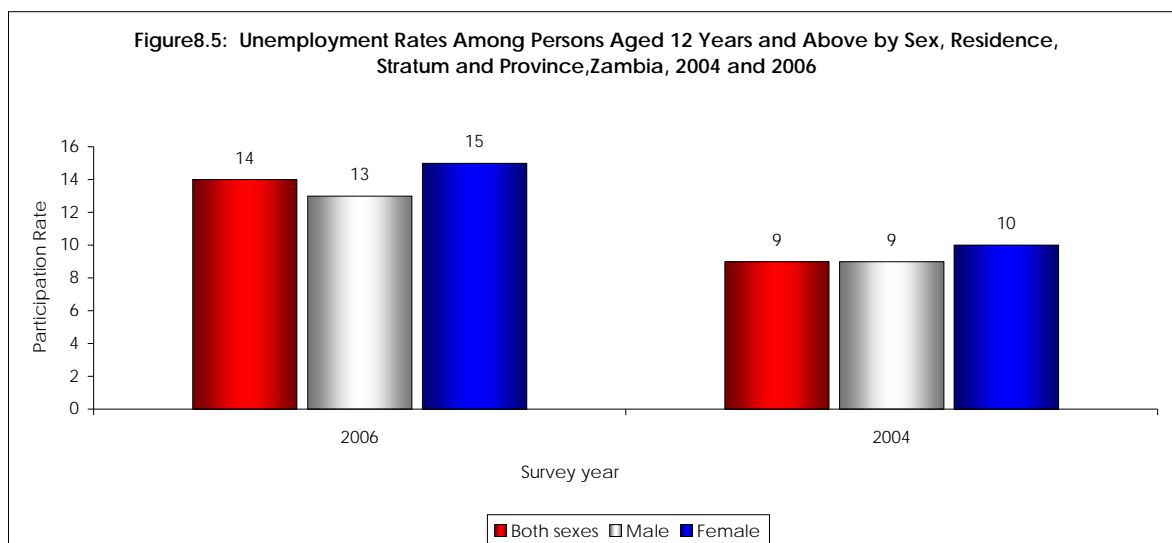


Table 8.4 shows the unemployment rates by sex and residence. The overall unemployment rate in rural areas, at 5 percent, was much lower than that of urban areas, which was recorded at 32 percent. While there was no difference in unemployment rates among males and females in rural areas, there was a large 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.

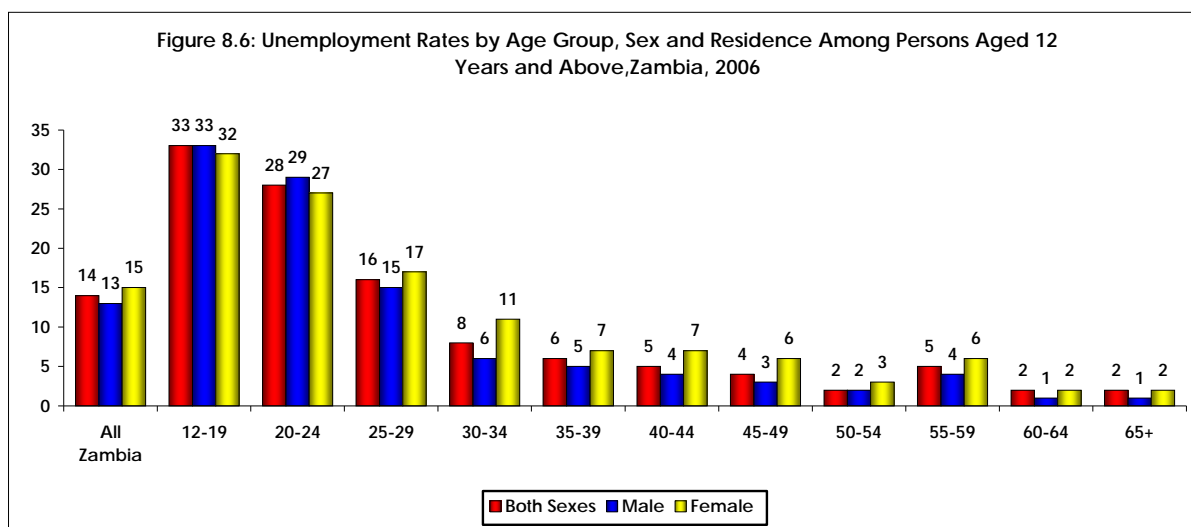
Table 8.4: Unemployment Rates among Persons Aged 12 Years and Above by Sex, Residence, Stratum and Province, Zambia, 2006

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

Figure 8.7: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons Aged 12 Years and Above by Industry, Residence and Sex, Zambia, 2006

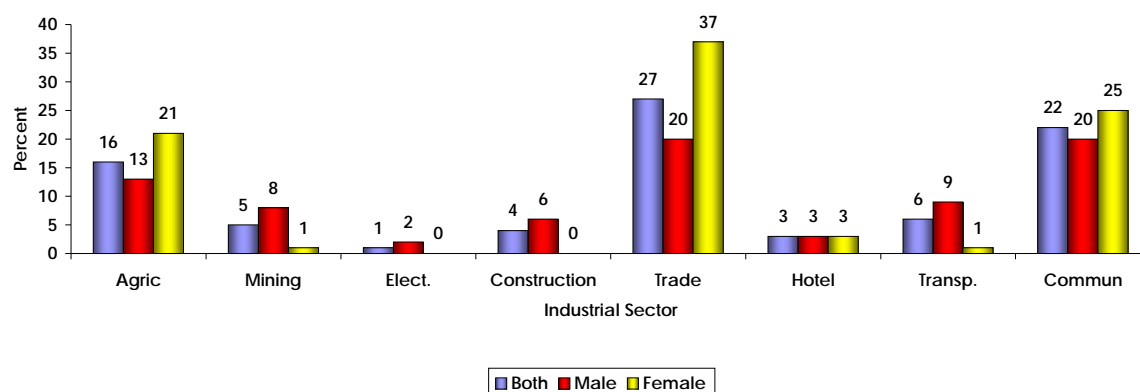
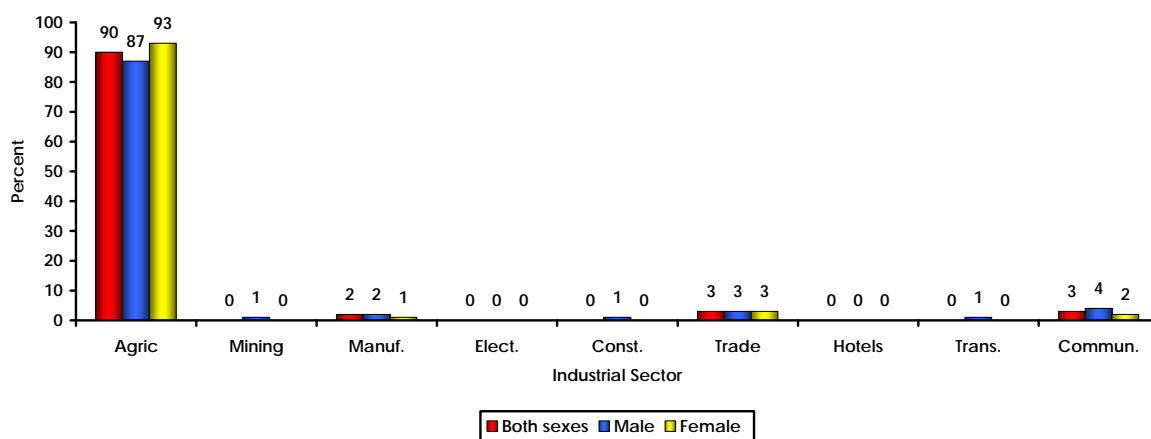


Figure 8.8: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Industrial Sector in Rural areas Among Persons Aged 12 Years and Above, Zambia, 2006



8.4.2. Distribution of the Employed Persons by Occupation

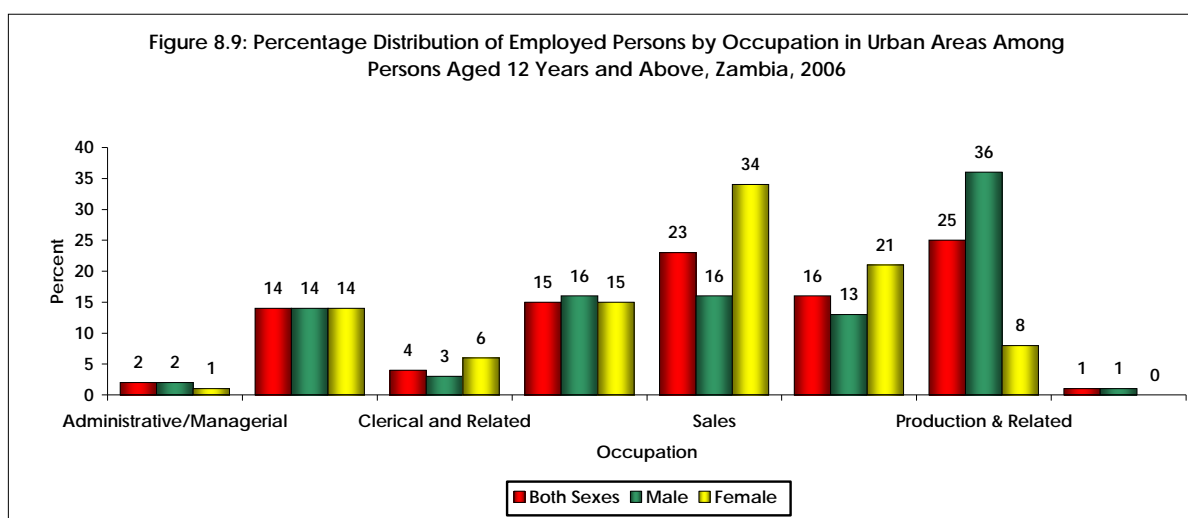
The distribution of occupations of employed persons provides a useful indicator of the type of production and the level of technology and automation on which the economy is based. The occupational structure also provides a gauge about the potential for future economic growth.

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.

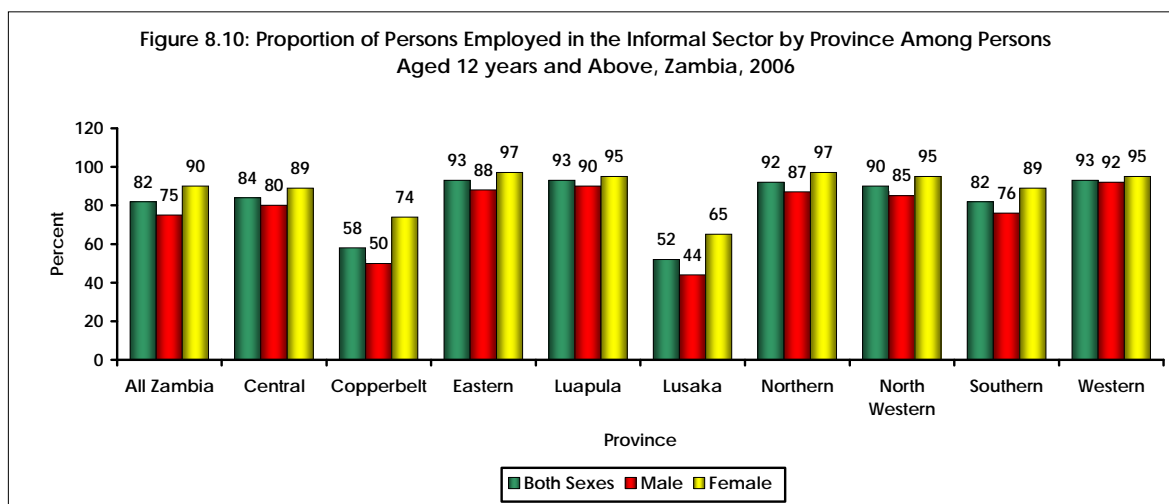


Table 8.10 shows the percentage distribution of employed persons by whether they are in the formal or informal sector by sex, rural/ urban, stratum and province. The results shows that there were more persons in informal sector, 82 percent while 18 percent were in the formal sector. There were more persons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

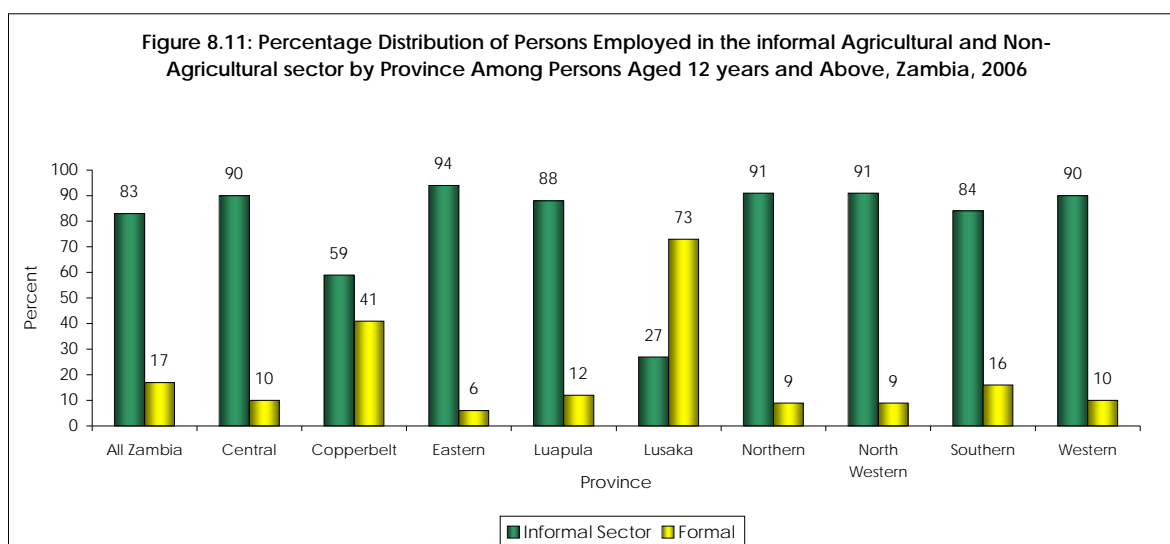
Residence	Sector of Employment				Number of persons employed 12 years and above
	Formal Sector		Informal Sector		
	Number of Persons	Percent	Number of Persons	Percent	
All Zambia	771780	18	3562599	82	4334379
Residence					
Rural	241,773	7	2,992,589	93	3,234,362
Urban	530,007	48	570,010	52	1,100,017
Stratum					
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

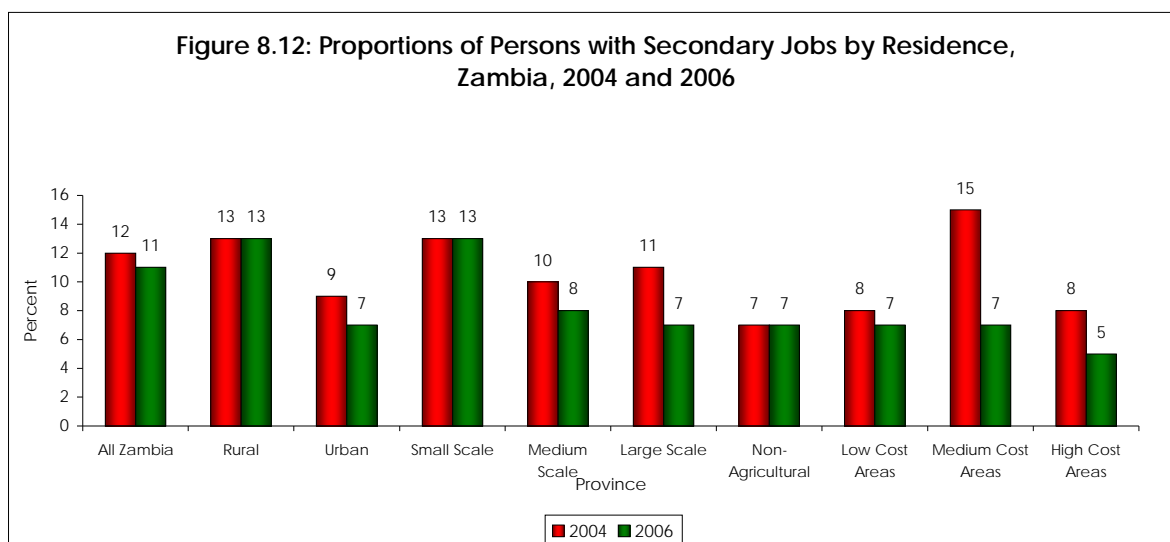
Residence	Sector of Employment				Number of persons employed 12 years and above
	Informal Agriculture		Informal Non Agriculture		
	Number of Persons	Percent	Number of Persons	Percent	
All Zambia	2,974,167	83	588,432	17	3,562,599
Sex					
Male	1,373,879	81	324,710	19	1,698,589
Female	1,600,288	86	263,722	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 88 percent, while Lusaka province had the lowest, with 14 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.

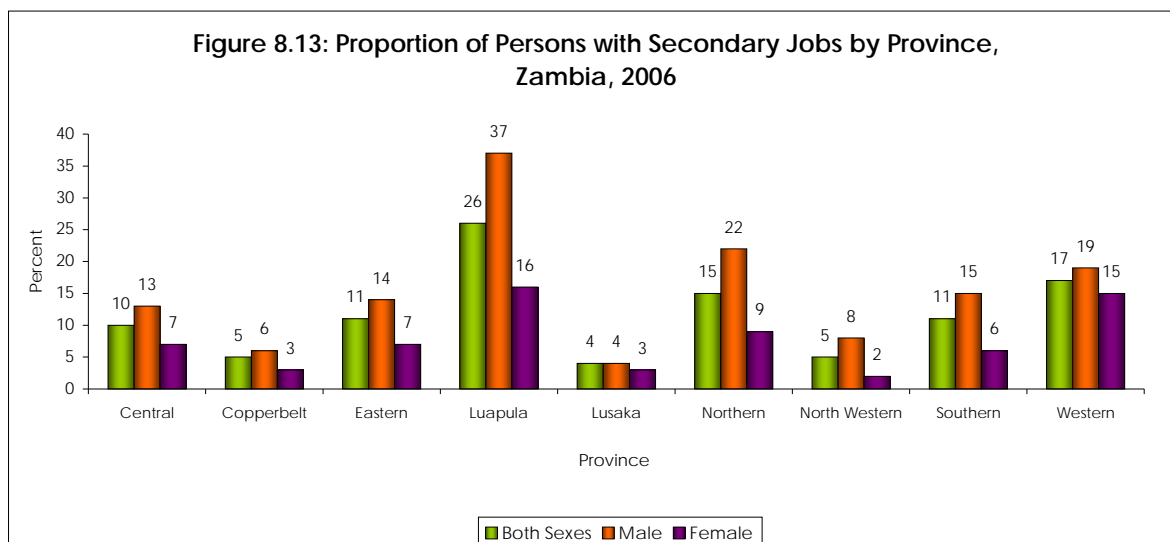
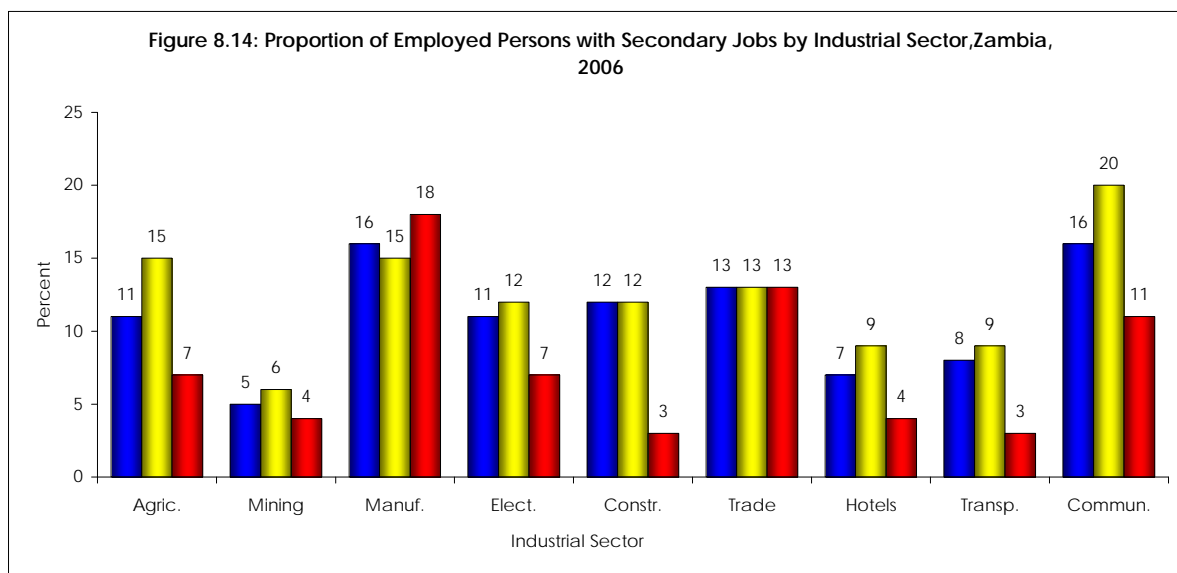
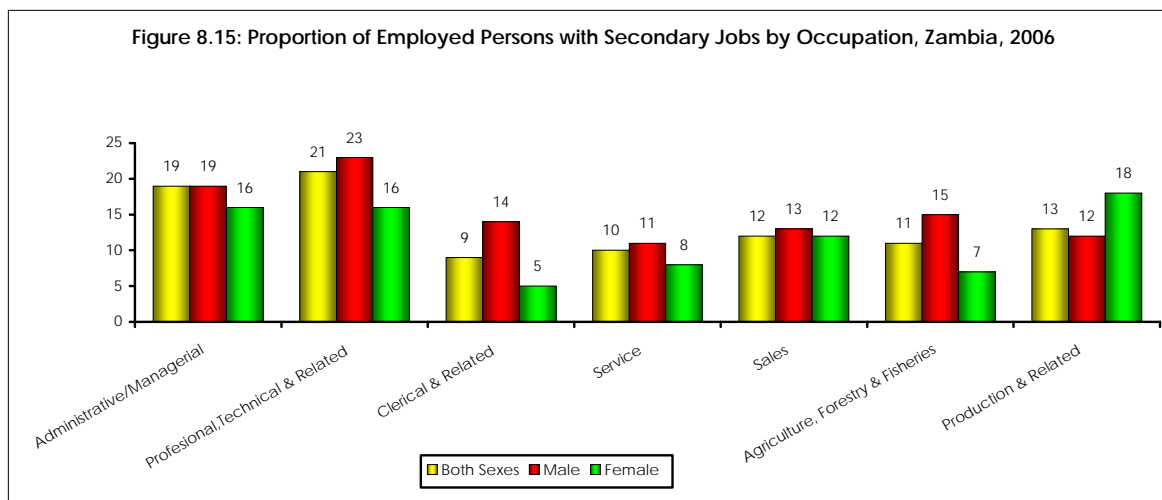


Figure 8.14 illustrates the proportions of secondary jobholders by industry and occupation. The results show that persons employed in the Communication, Agricultural and Manufacturing were more likely to have secondary jobs. Of all persons employed in the Manufacturing industry, 16 percent had secondary 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.

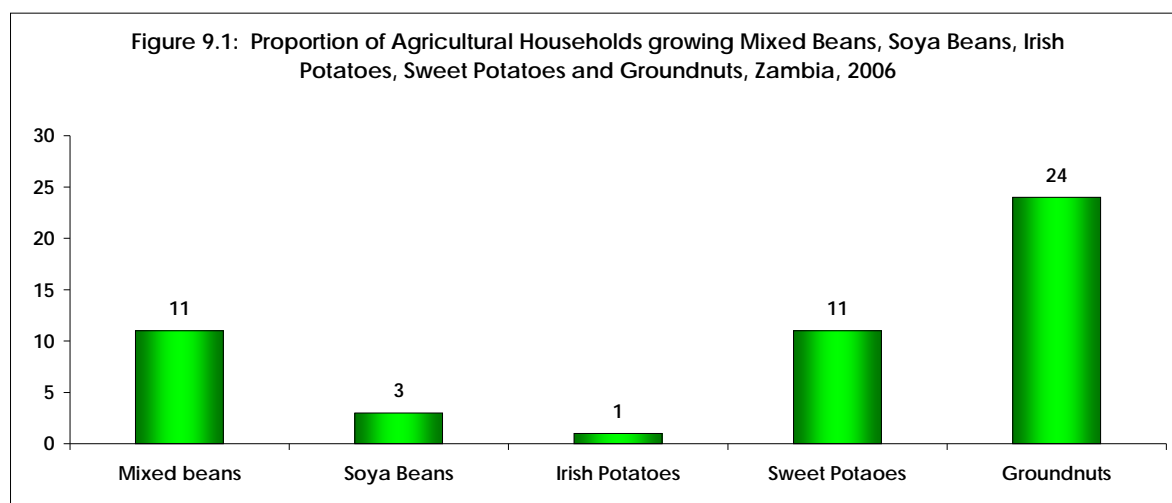
Table 9.3: Proportion of Agricultural Households Engaged in Growing Other Staple Crops and Production by Residence and Province, Zambia, 2006

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).

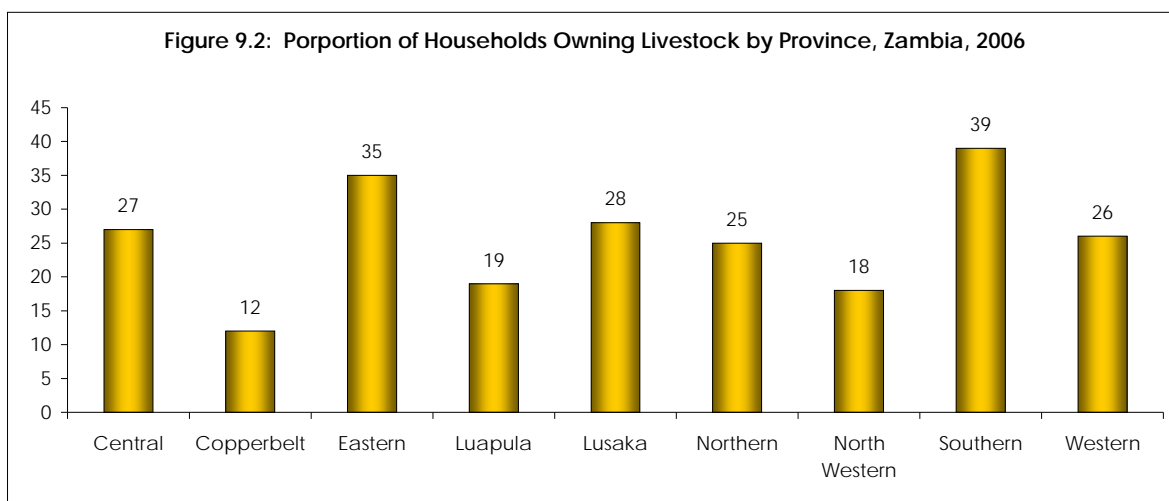


Table 9.6 shows the distribution of livestock by type of livestock, residence and province.

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

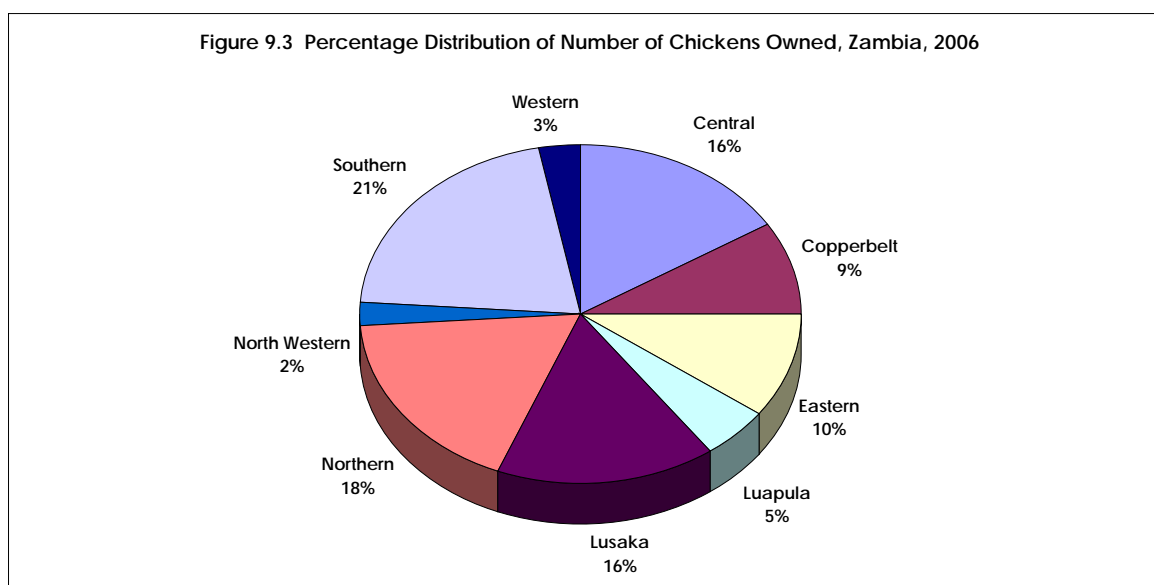
Province/Region	Agricultural Households	Households owning Poultry	Percent owning Chicken	Percent owning Ducks/Geese	Percent owning Guinea Fowls	Percent owning Other Poultry
Total Zambia	1,551,952	880,598	99	6	10	9
Rural	1,060,090	748,761	99	6	8	9
Urban	496,024	131,837	99	15	5	10
Central	175,525	130,587	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

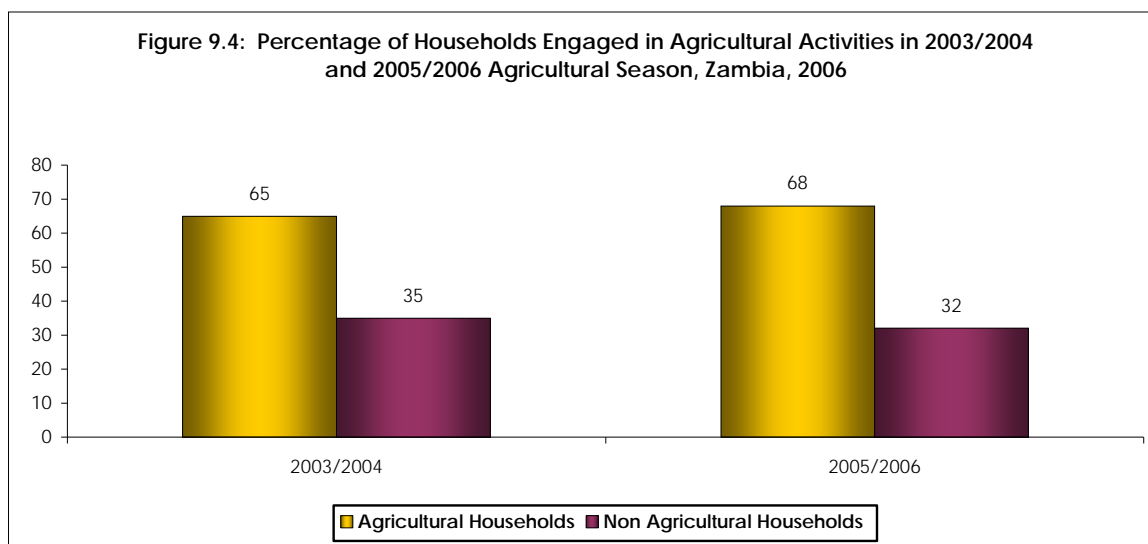
Figure 9.3 shows percentage distribution of chickens owned by province. The highest proportion of chickens owned were recorded in Southern Province (21 percent) followed by Northern Province with 18 percent. The least was North-western Province with only 2 percent.



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.

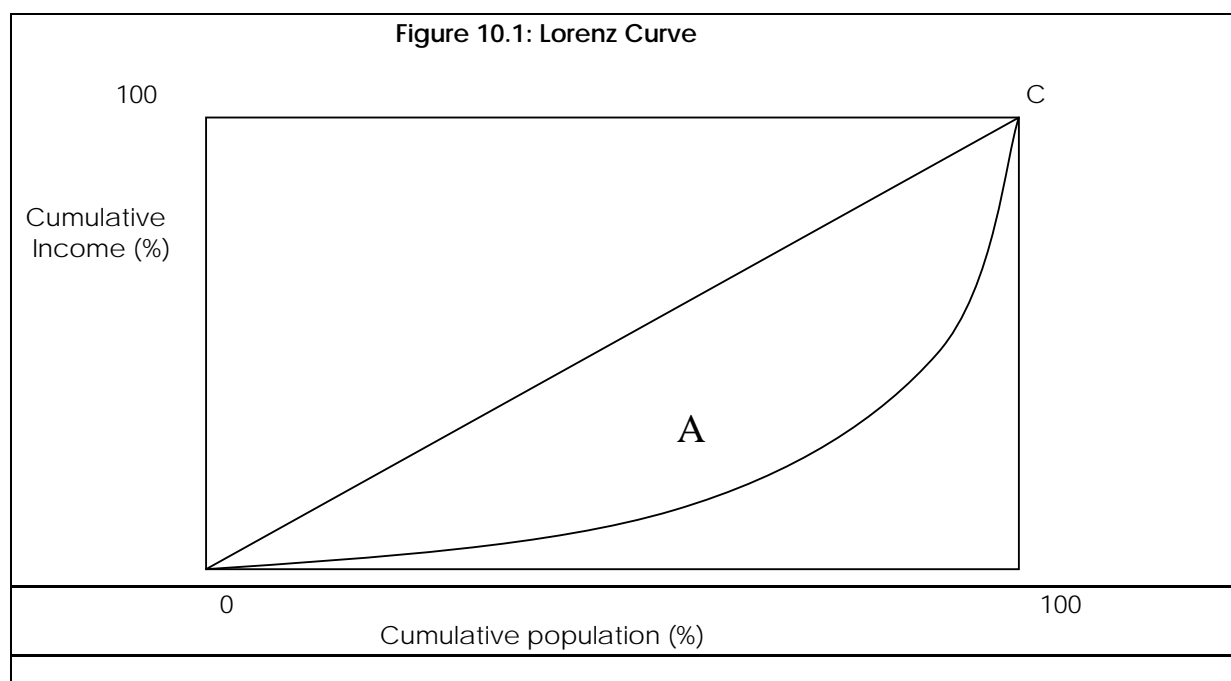
Per capita income deciles. These are a tabular representation of income distribution of a population. Per capita income deciles divide an income distribution arranged in ascending or descending order into 10 equal parts or deciles. For each decile, the percentage of the total income is calculated as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

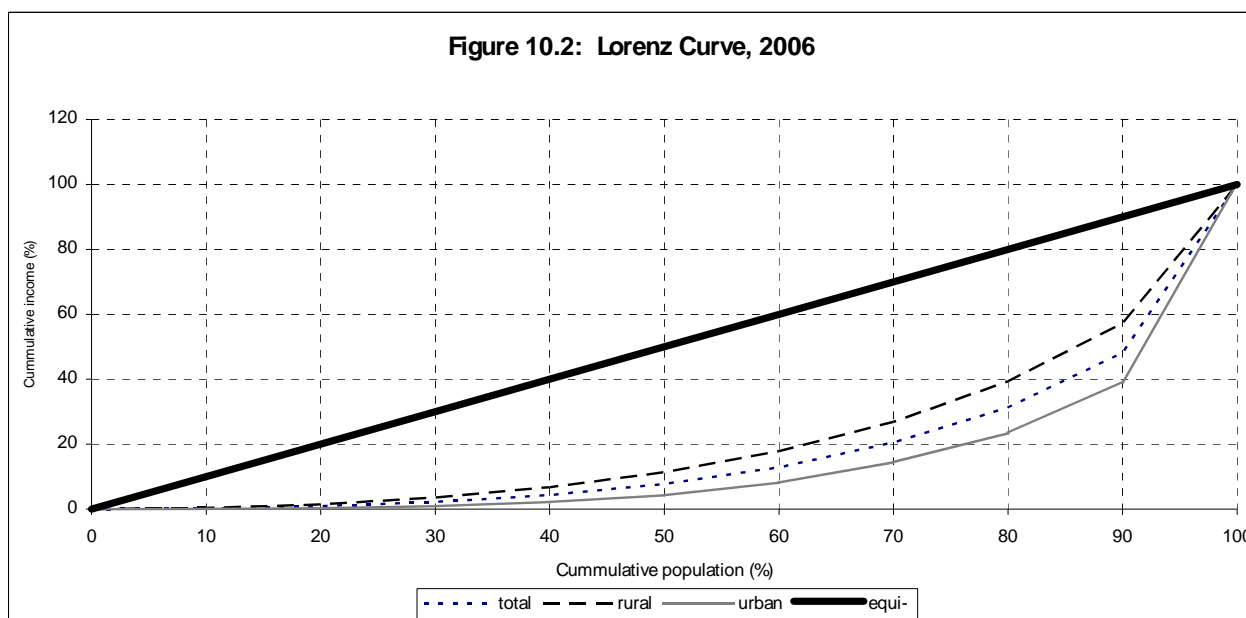
Deciles	Total Zambia			Rural		Urban	
	Cumulative % of households	Percent share of per capita income	Cumulative share of per capita income	Percent share of per capita income	Cumulative share of per capita income	Percent share of per capita income	Cumulative share of per capita income
First decile	10	0.2	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).

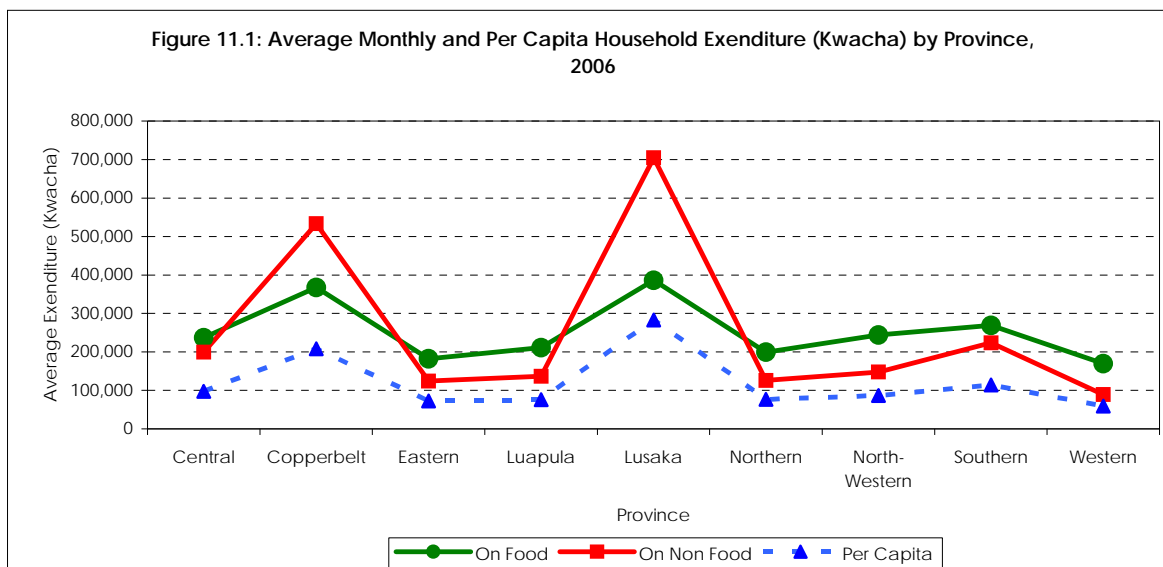
Analysis by rural strata showed that large-scale agricultural households had the highest per capita expenditure (K488,614) followed by non-agricultural households (K135,253) and the medium scale agricultural households at 108,815. The least per capita expenditure (K65,162) was recorded among small scale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

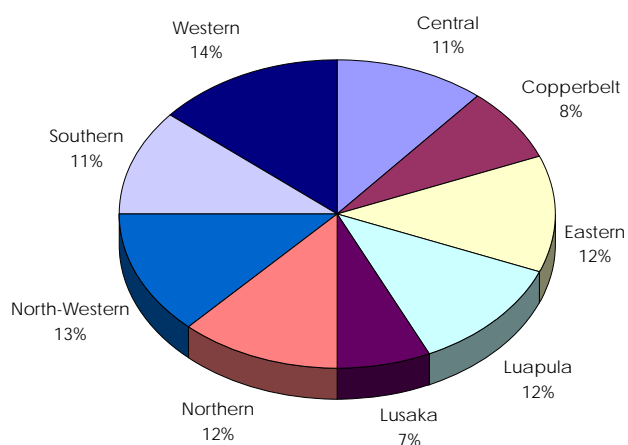
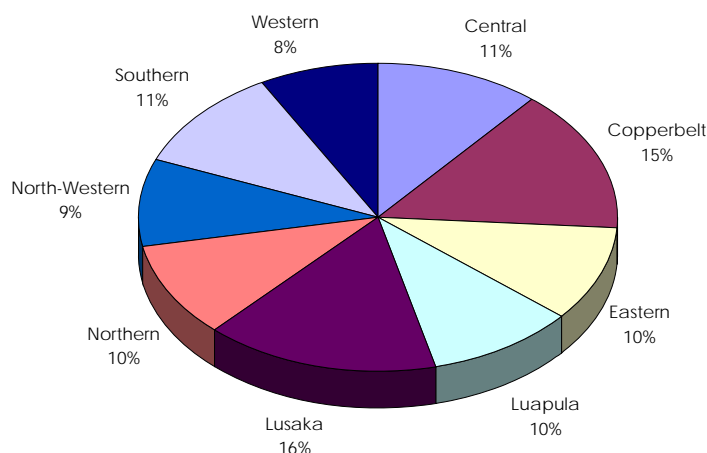


Figure 11.2.2 Percentage Share of Household Expenditure on non-Food by Province, 2006



11.5. Percentage Expenditure Share on Food

Percentage Expenditure Share on Food by Type of Food and Province

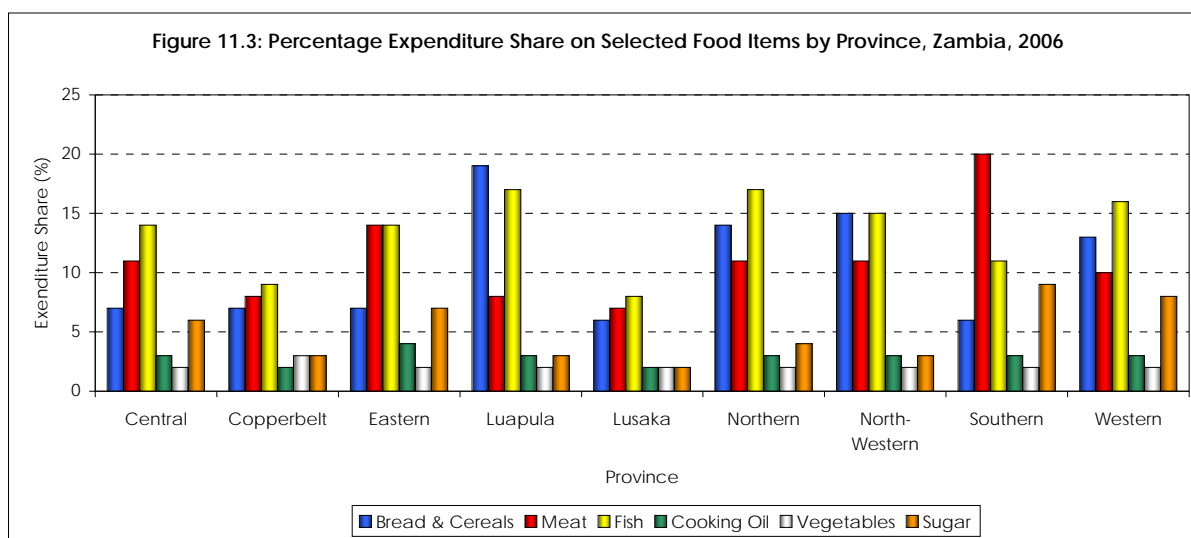
Table 11.3 and figure 11.3 summarize percentage expenditure share on food by the type of food item and Province. At national level, the three most important food items in order of percentage shares are fish (11 percent), meat (10 percent), and bread and cereals (8 percent). Other food items claiming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



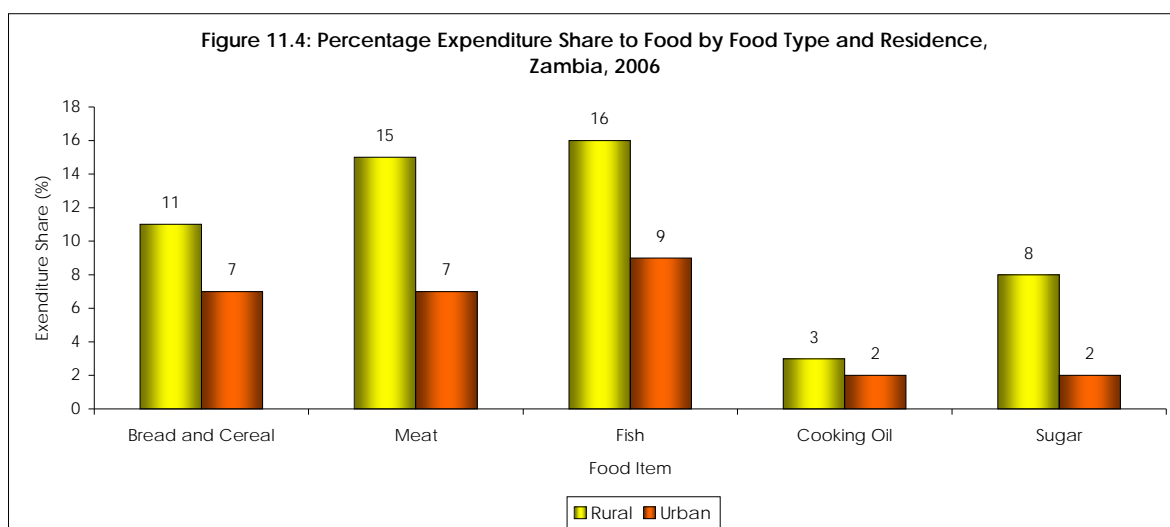
Percentage Expenditure Share on Food-by-Food Type and Residence

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



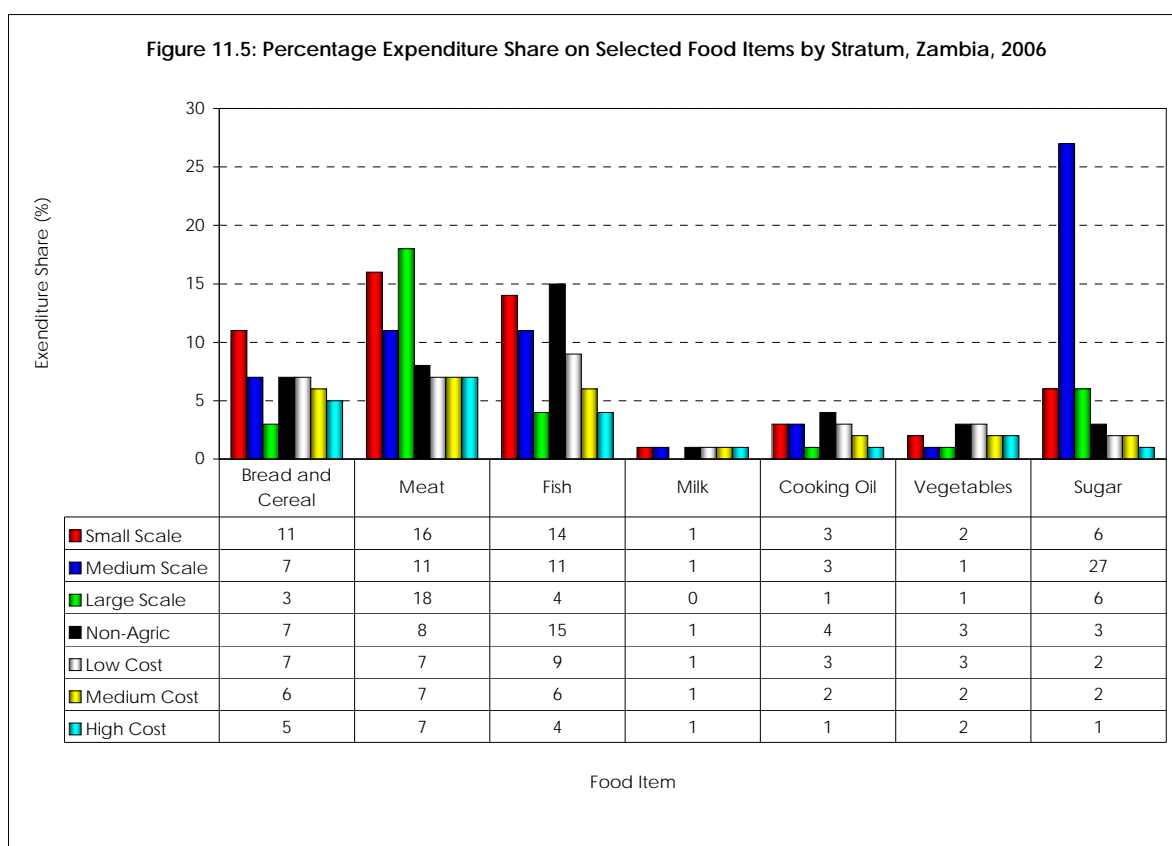
Percentage Expenditure Share on Food by Food Type and Stratum

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.

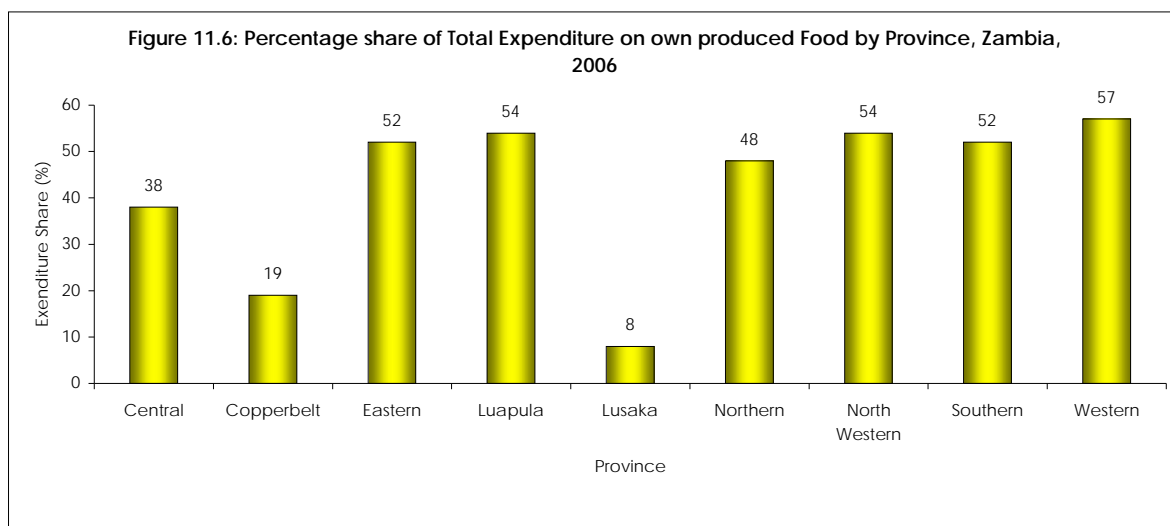
Table 11.6 shows that 35 percent of total household expenditure in Zambia constituted consumption of own produced food. The table shows that households in rural areas spent 59 percent of total expenditure on own produced food compared to 11 percent of households in urban areas.

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

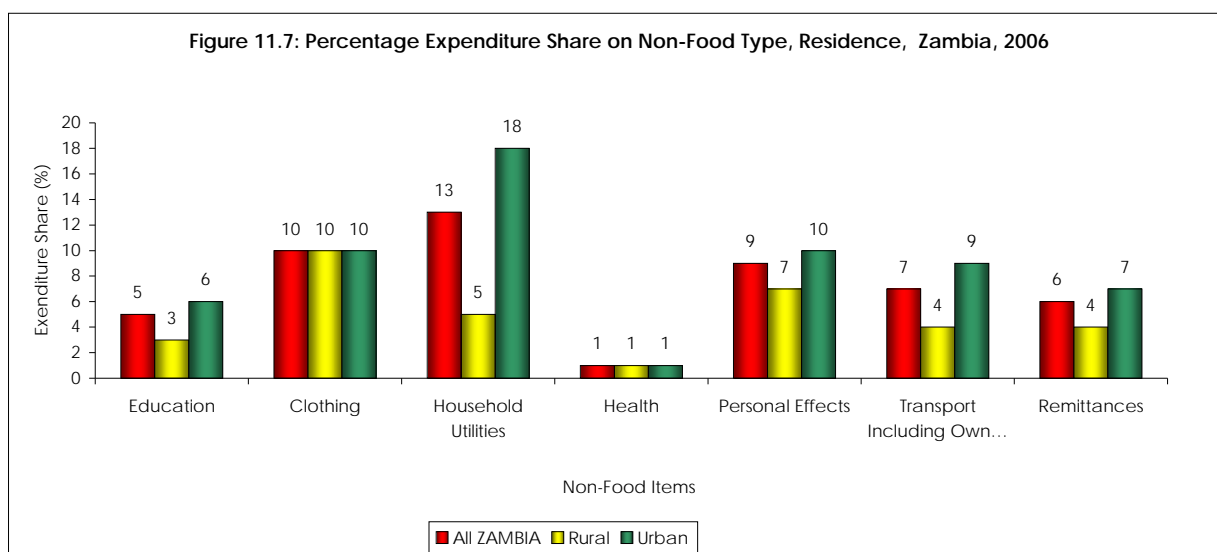


Table 11.8 and figure 11.8 show expenditure share on non-food items by stratum. Among households in rural strata, large scale households spent the largest percentage of total expenditure (54 percent) on non-food, followed by non-agricultural households (51 percent). Non-food expenditure share was least 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				Urban Strata		
		Small Scale	Medium scale Scale	Large scale Scale	Non-agric	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

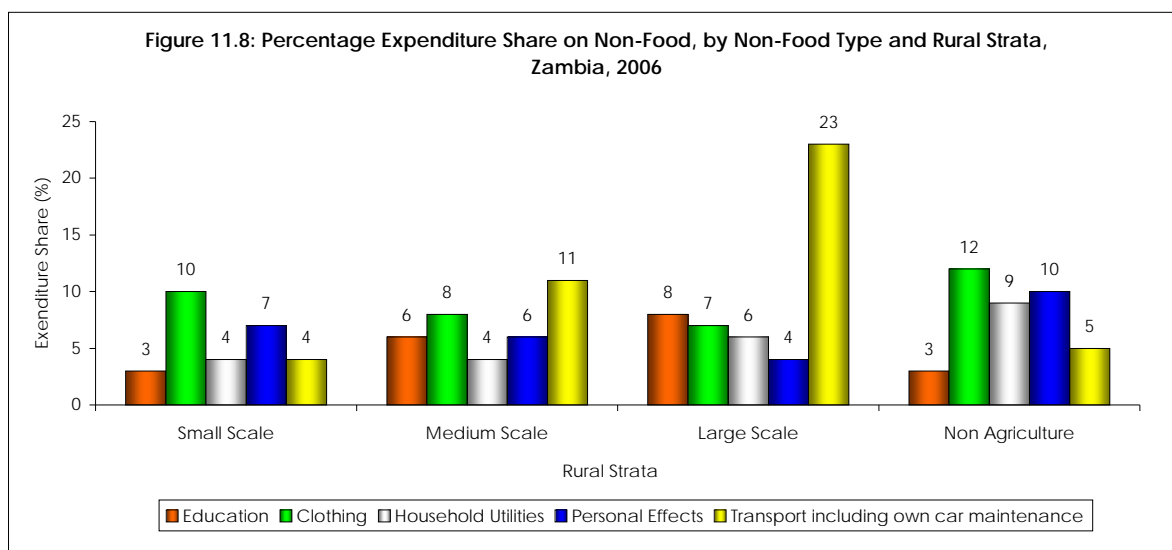


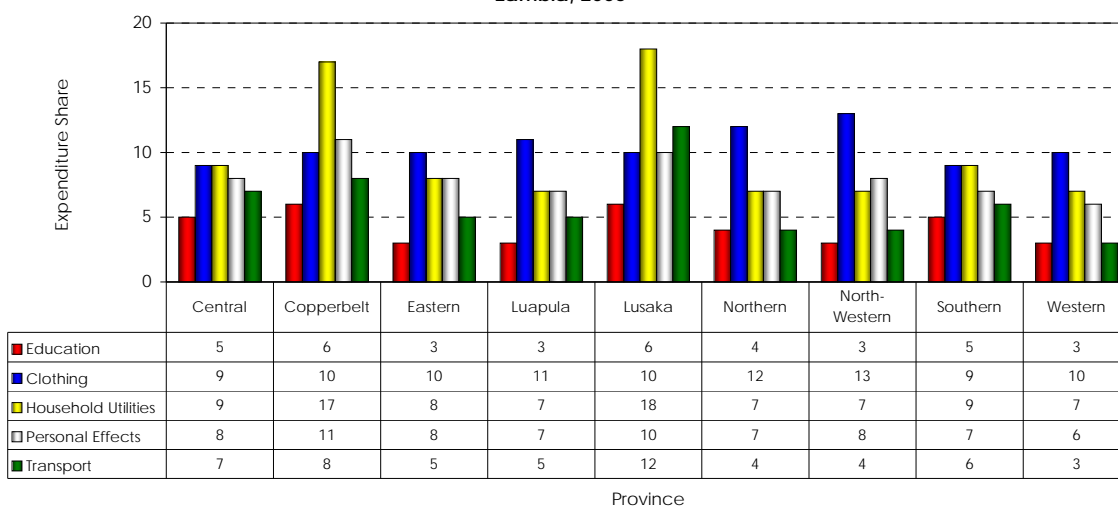
Table 11.9 and figure 11.9 present data on percentage expenditure share on non-food by province. Households in Lusaka province had the largest expenditure share on non-food (65 percent), followed by households on the copper belt province with 59 percent. Households in Western province had the least expenditure 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.

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

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

Table12.4: 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 Incidence of poverty	1993 Incidence of poverty	1996 Incidence of poverty	1998 Incidence of poverty	2004 Incidence of poverty	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 Incidence of Extreme poverty	1993 Incidence of Extreme poverty	1996 Incidence of Extreme poverty	1998 Incidence of Extreme poverty	2004 Incidence of Extreme poverty	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).

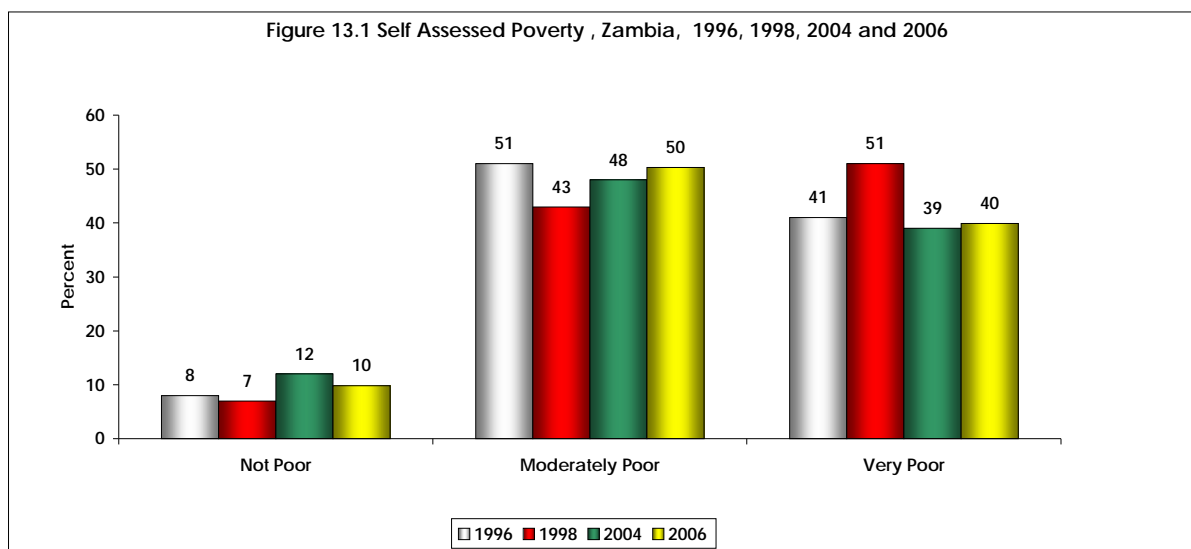
Table: 13.1 Percentage distribution of Households by Self-Assessed Poverty, Residence, Sex of the Head, Stratum and Province, Zambia, 2006

	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

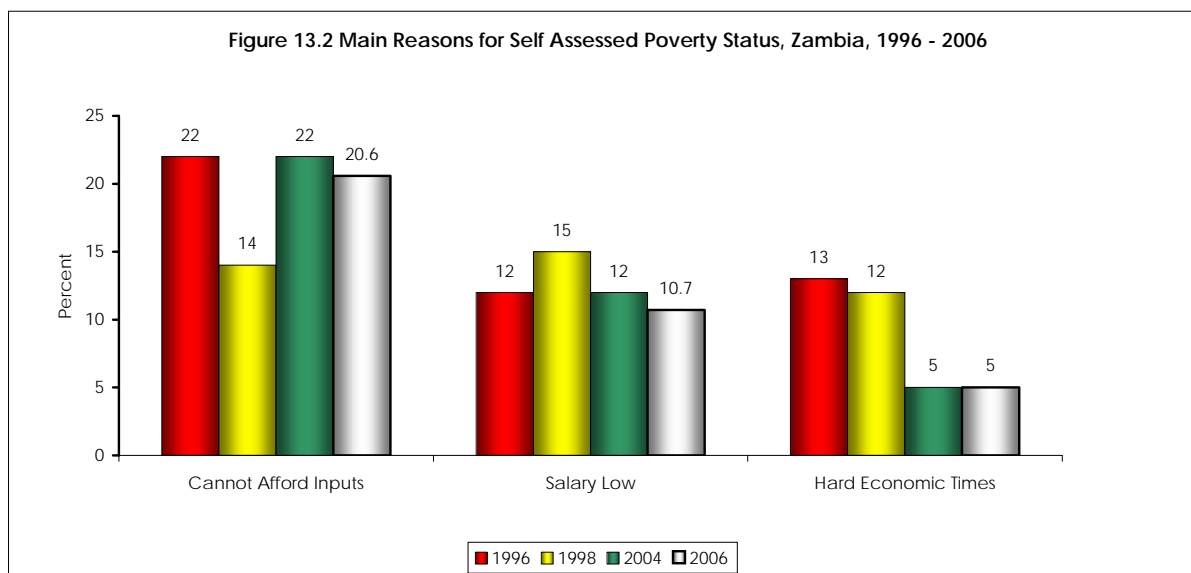
Analysis by residence indicates that rural households considered inability to afford agricultural inputs as the leading factor contributing to their poverty status (28 percent). While households in urban areas considered low salary/ wage (25 percent) as the major reason for their poverty status. Overall, 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					
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

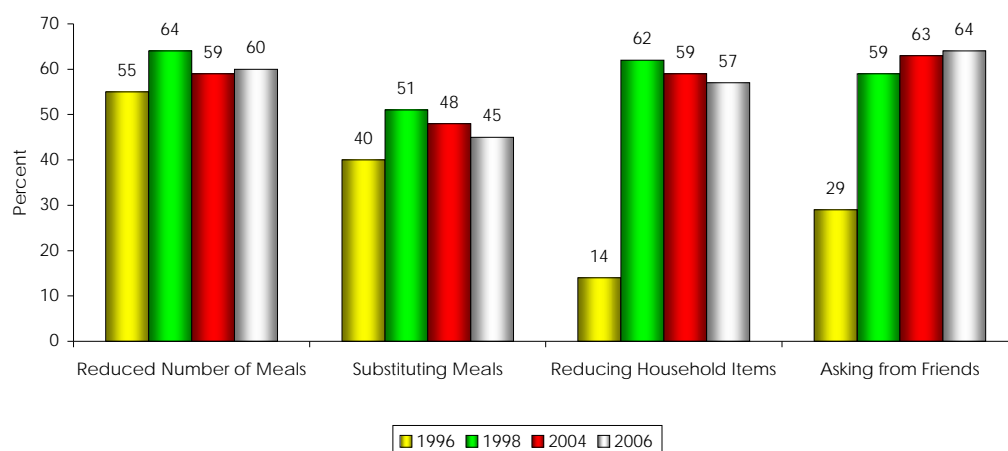
13.9. Trends Analysis

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

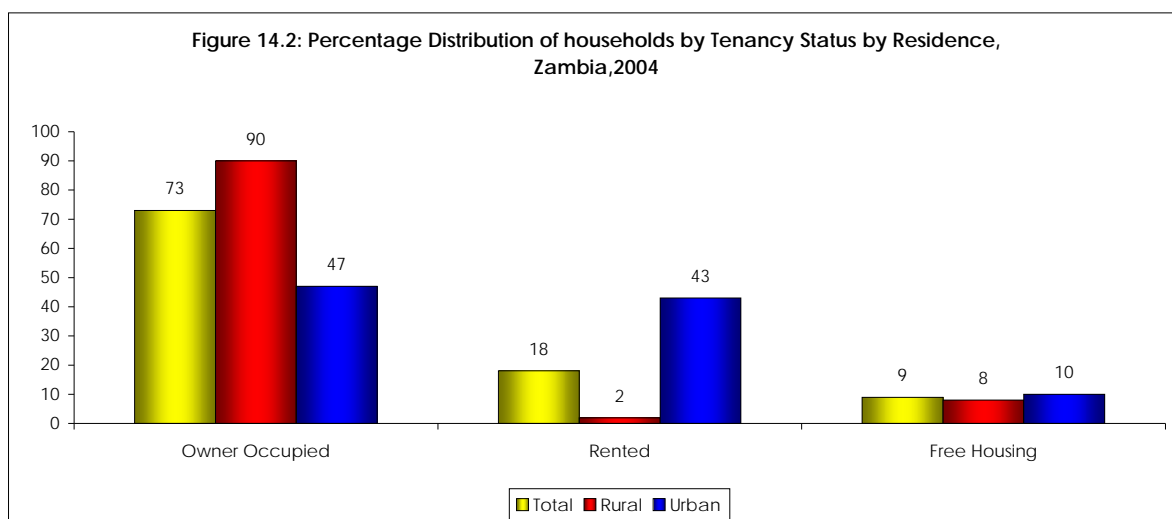
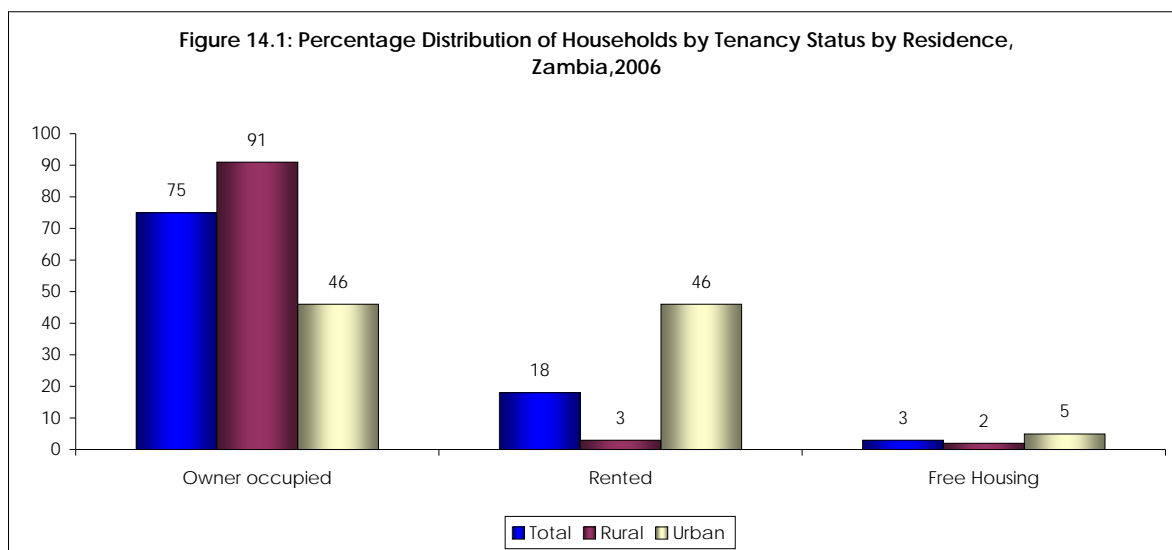
Table 14.2 provides data on tenancy, that is, whether the dwelling is owner occupied, rented or provided free. Information on tenancy was collected, by asking the household head, the basis on which the household occupied the dwelling they lived in. The LCMS (V) revealed that at national level, majority 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										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	Total	
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.

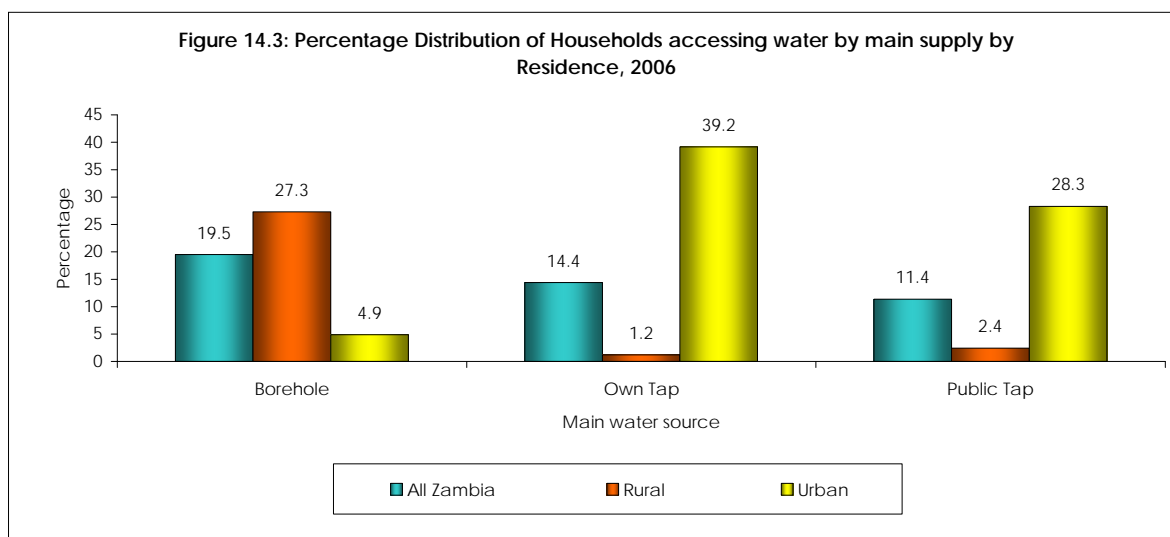
Table 14.3 shows the percentage distribution of households by residence, stratum and province of the main source of water supply. At national level, about 58 percent of households had access to safe water supply. The most predominant main sources of safe water supply for the households were found to 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	Total Number of Households
	Directly from the river	Unprotected well	Pumped (pipel) from the river	Protected well	Borehole	Public tap	Own tap	Other tap	Bought from water vendor	Other		
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).

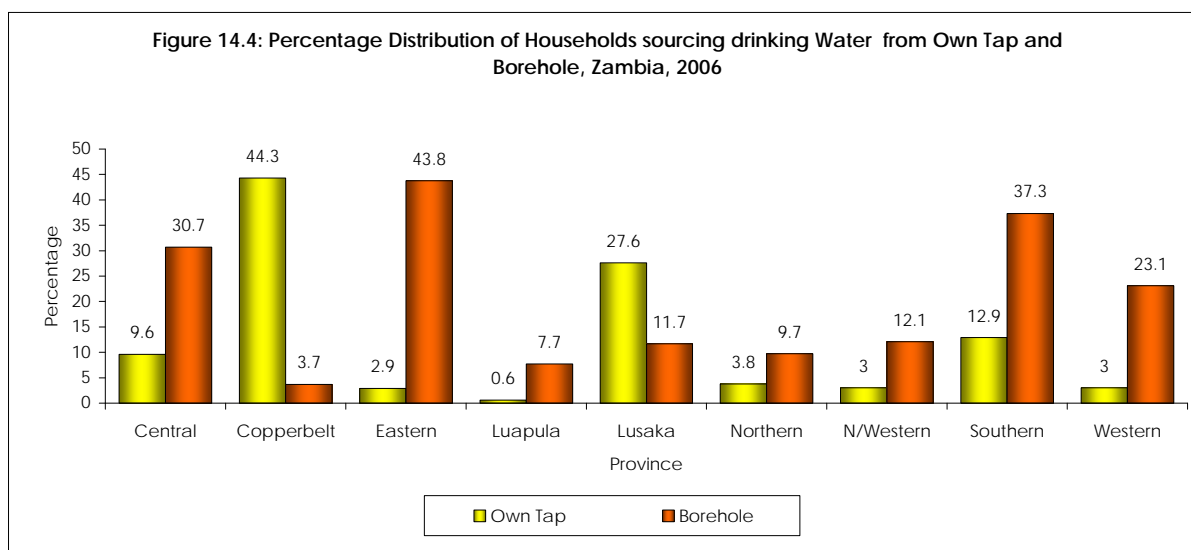
The provinces with the largest proportion of households with own tap as the main source of their drinking water were Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces with 44 and 28 percent respectively; Southern province recorded 13 percent of households with own tap as the main source of their drinking water. The rest 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	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 vendor	Mineral /bottled water	Other		
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	2.90	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.

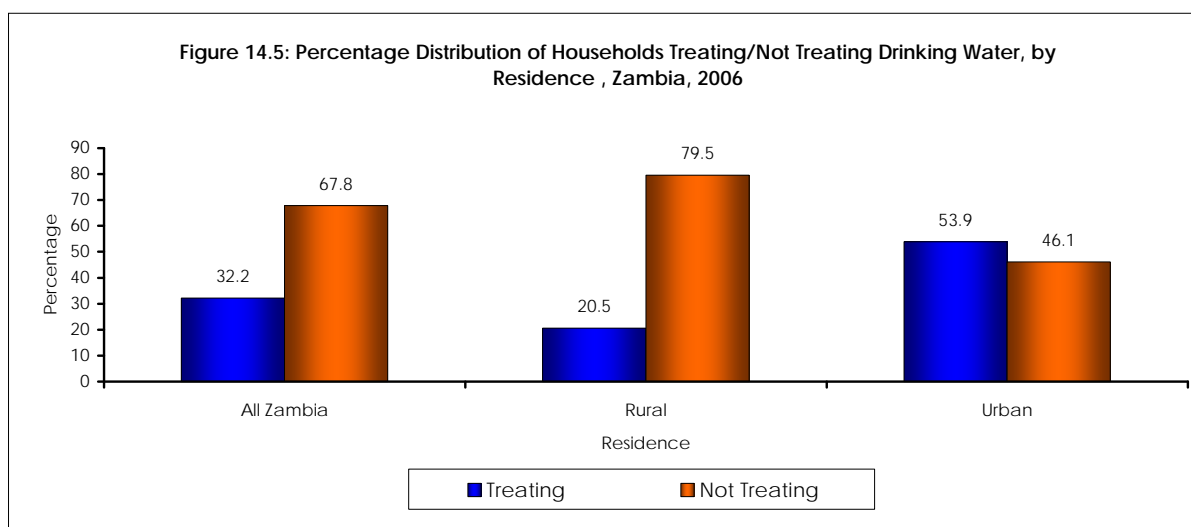
Results further show that in urban areas, 54 percent of households boiled/treated their drinking water compared to 21 percent of households in rural areas.

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.

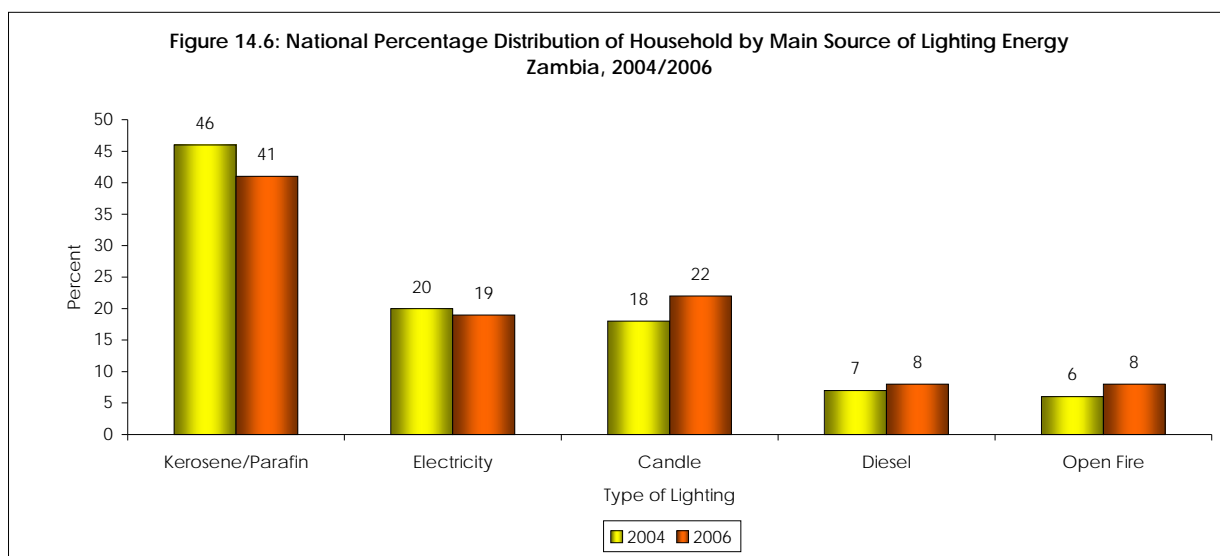
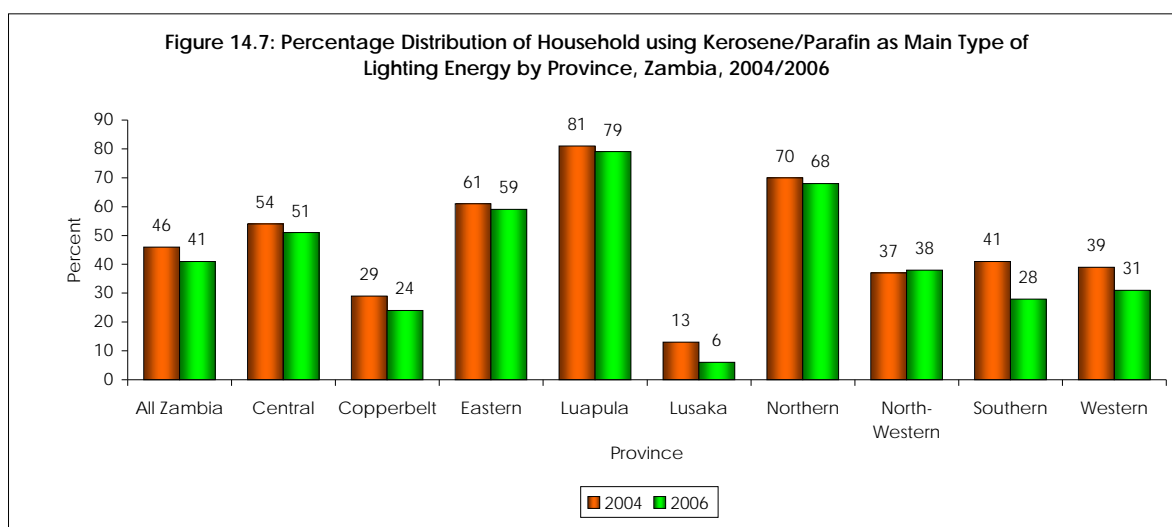


Figure 14.7 shows a comparison of the use of kerosene/paraffin as the main source of lighting energy for households at provincial level between 2004 and 2006. The figure shows that, all the provinces, except for North Western Province, experienced declines in the usage of kerosene/paraffin as the main 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

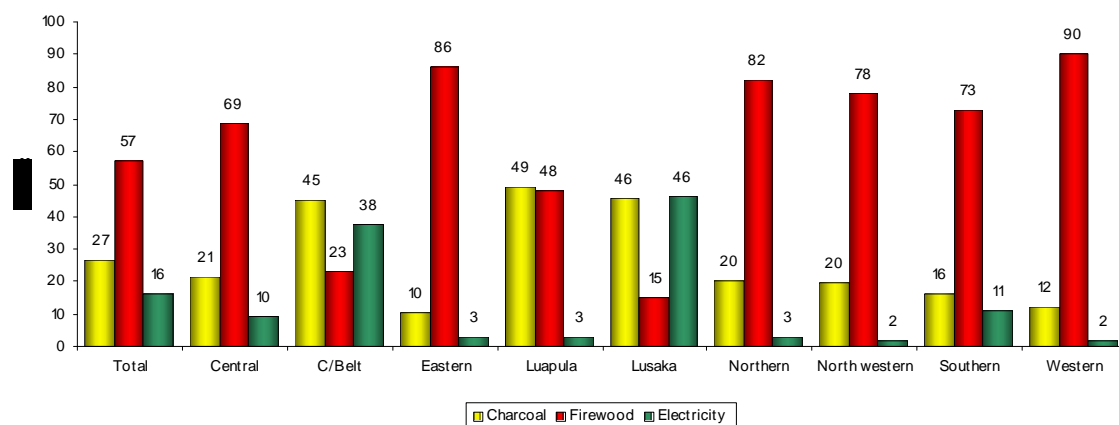


Figure 14.9: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Charcoal, Firewood and Electricity as Main Energy Source for Cooking by Residence, Zambia, 2006

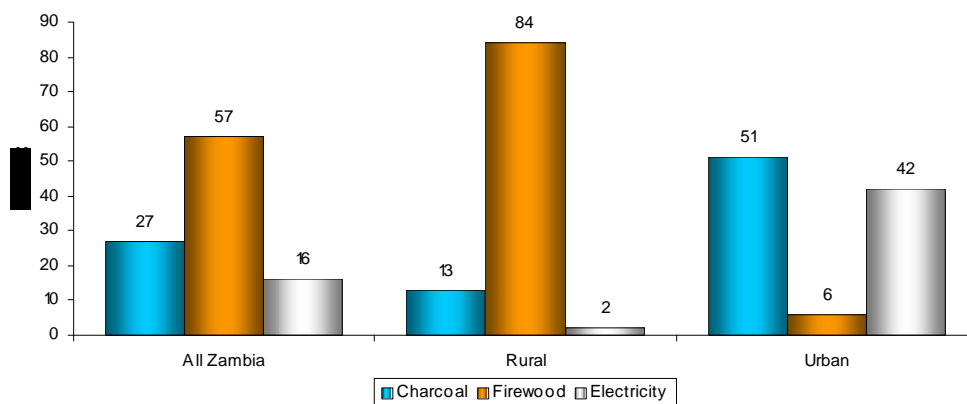
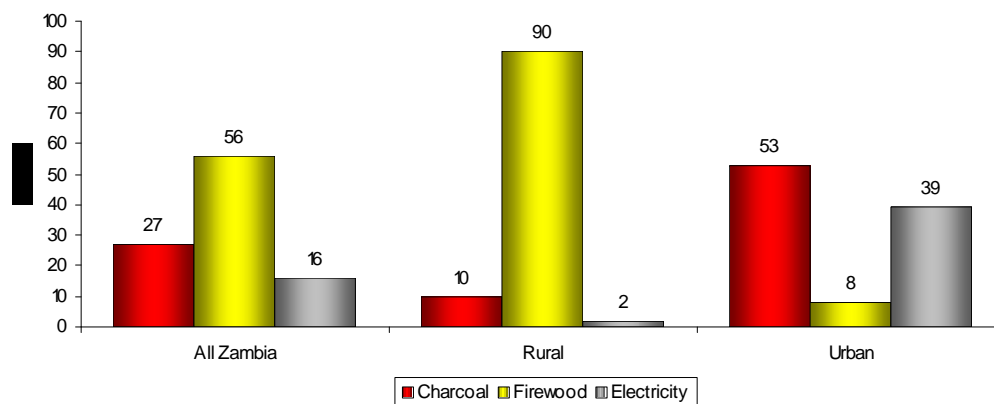


Figure 14.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Residence Using Charcoal, Firewood and Electricity as Main Energy Source for Cooking, 2004



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).

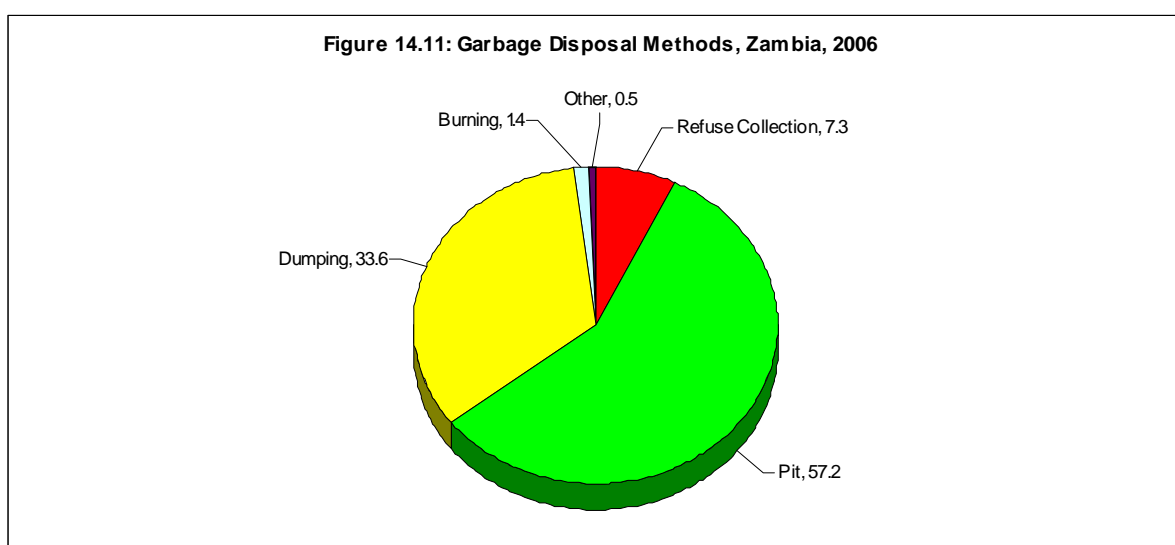
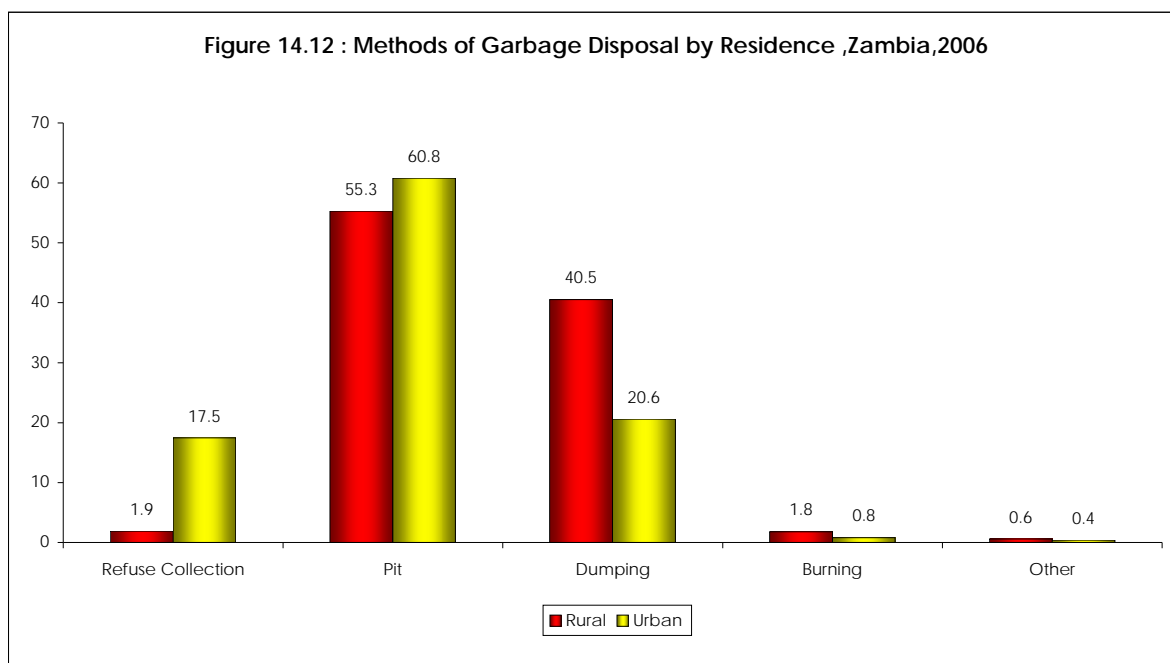


Table 14.8: Percent Distribution of Households by main Type of Garbage Disposal, Residence, Stratum and Province, Zambia, 2006

Location	Type of Garbage Disposal						Total number of households
	Refuse Collection	Pit	Dumping	Burning	Other	Total	
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.

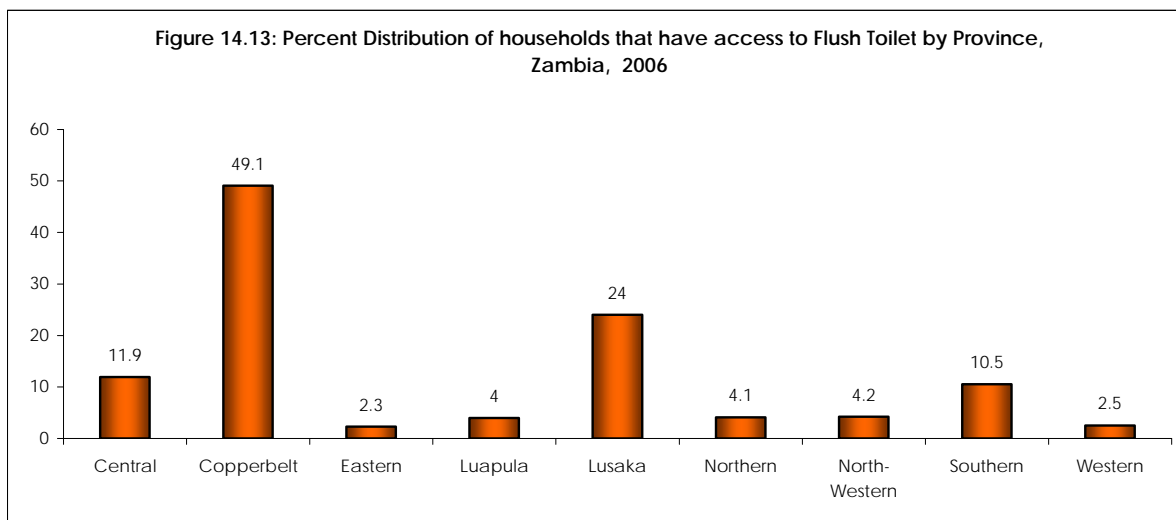
Analysis of by residence shows that pit latrine is commonly used in both rural and urban areas with 76.8 percent and 59.8 percent respectively. Access to flush toilet is higher in urban areas than rural areas. Only 2.1 percent of households in rural areas use flush toilets compared to 38.6 percent in 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.

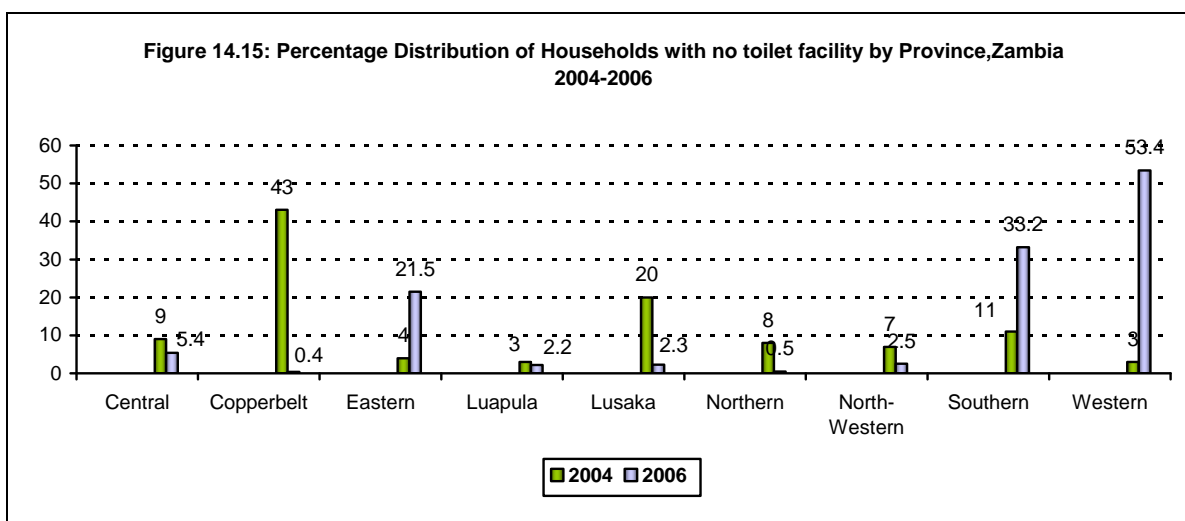
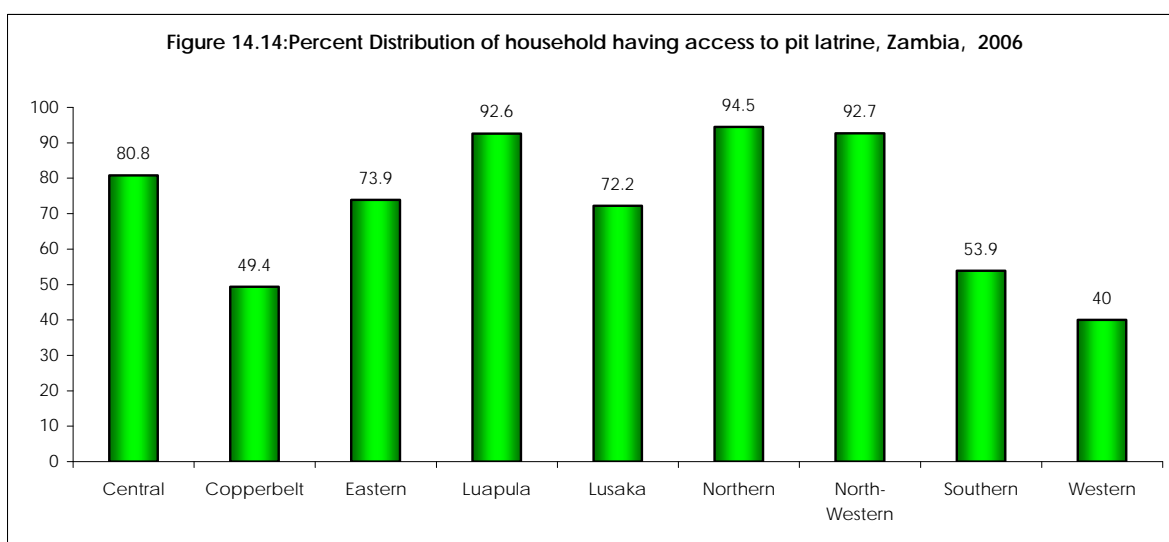
Table 14.9: Percent Distribution of Households by main toilet facility by Residence, Stratum and Province, Zambia, 2006

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).

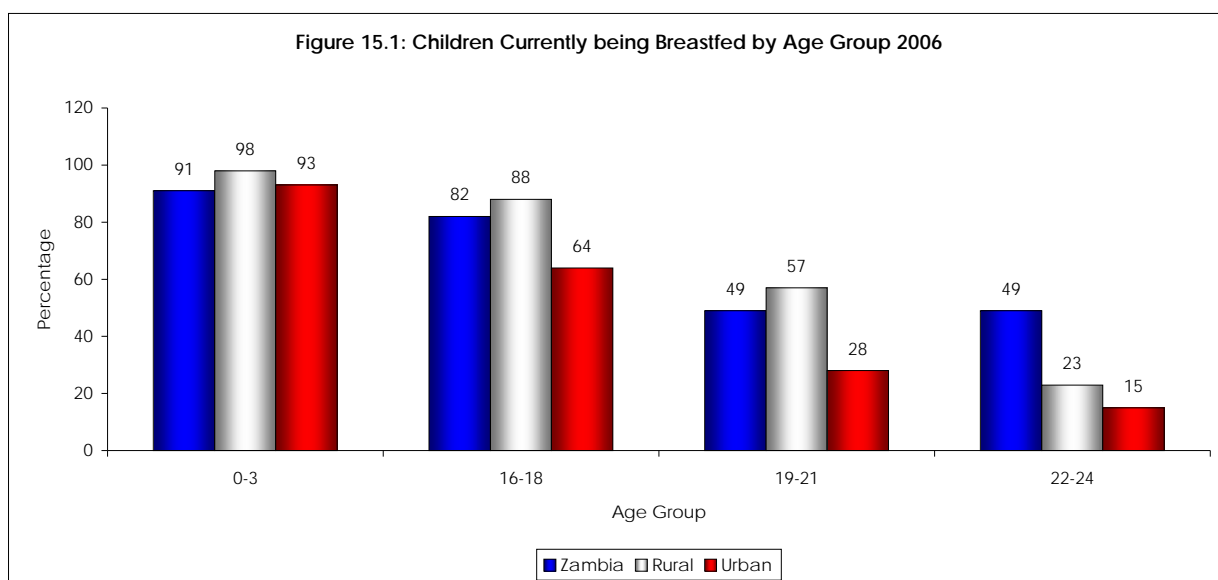
Breastfeeding contributes to the health and well-being of mothers; it helps to space children, reduces the risk of ovarian cancer and breast cancer, increases family and national resources, is a secure way of feeding and is safe for the environment.

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.

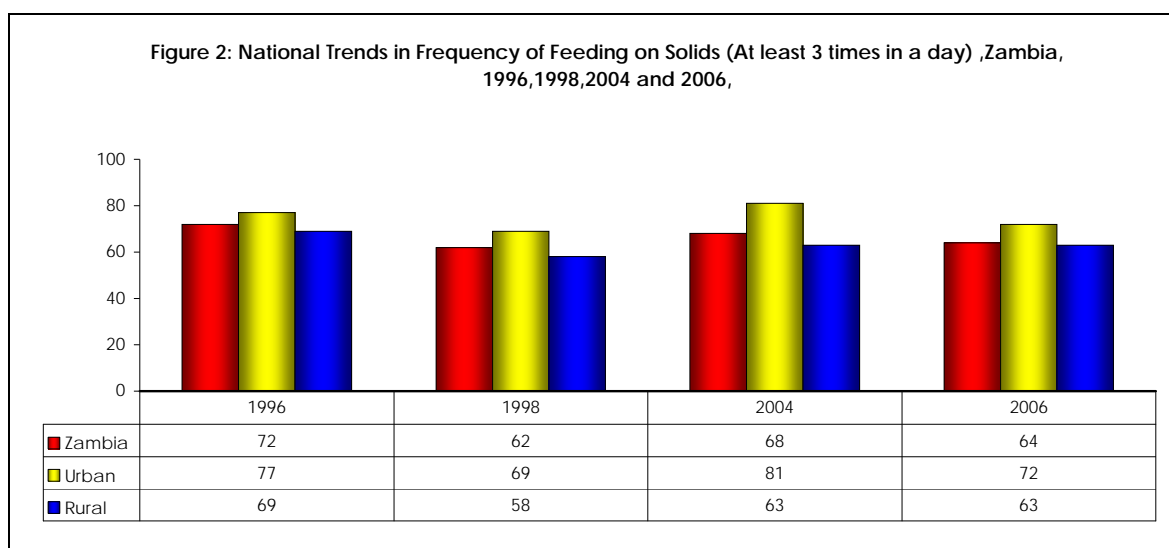
Table 15.3: Percentage Distribution of Children (0-59 months) who were given Food Supplement by Number of Times they were given per Day by Residence and Age of Children, Zambia, 2006

	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).



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.

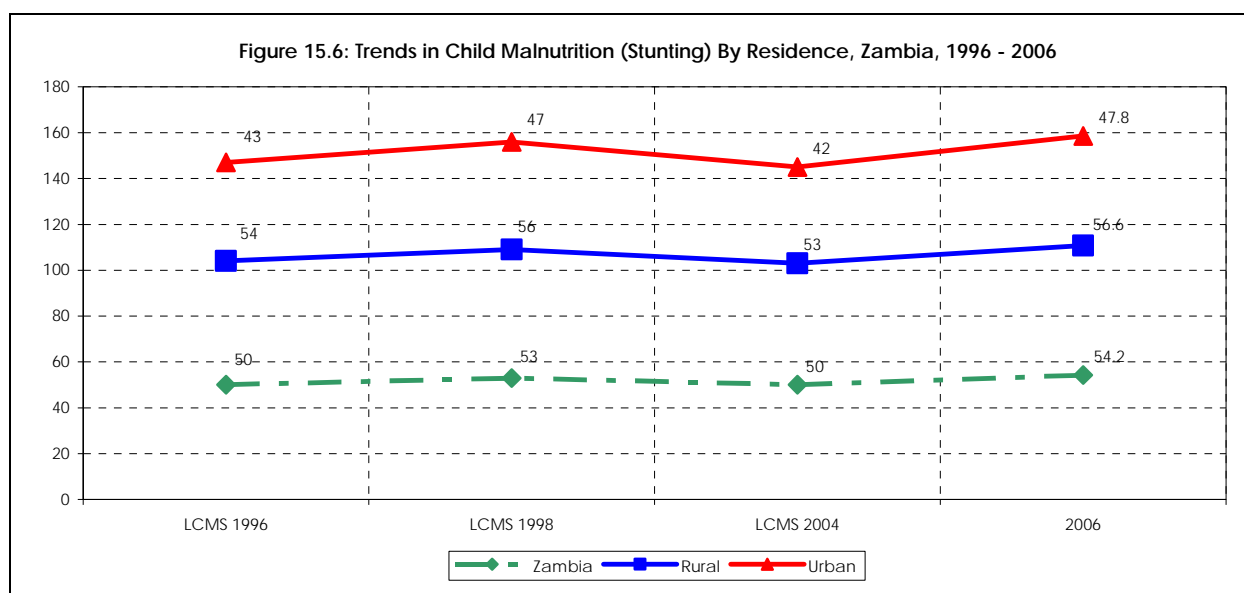


Figure 15.7 shows trends in wasting and underweight. The figure show that the proportion of children who are underweight has declined from 25 percent in 1996 to 19.7 percent in 2006. The proportion of children who were wasted has remained the same at 5 percent.

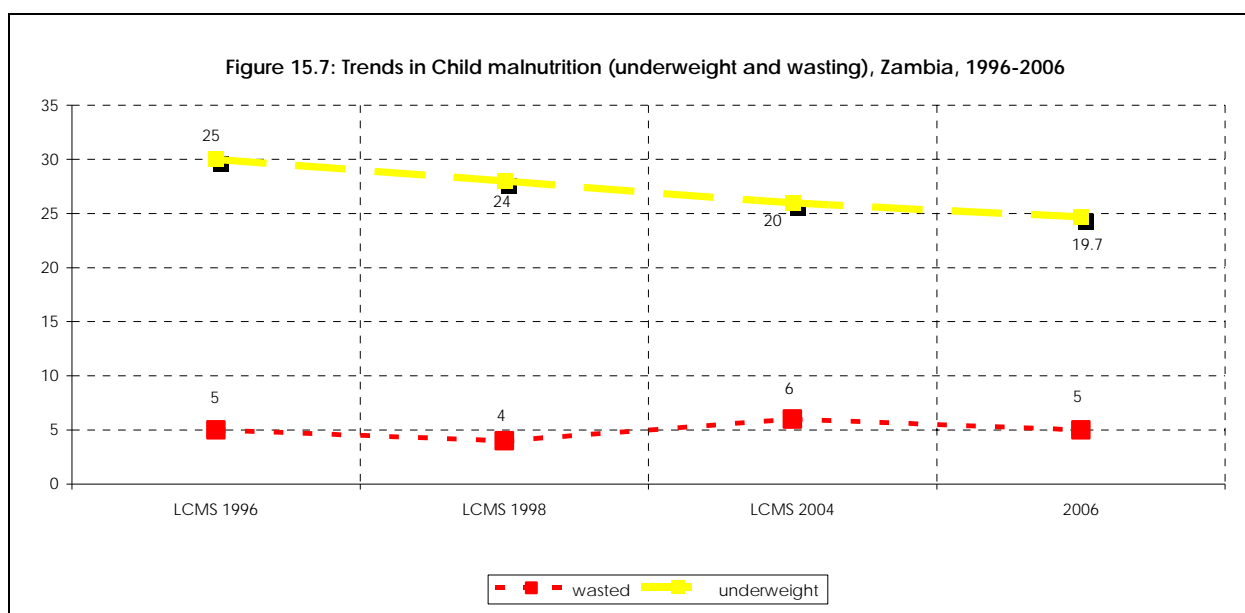


Table 15.6 shows the proportion of children who were stunted, underweight and wasted by age, sex and household size. The table indicates that stunting occurs at all ages except at the infant age group where lower prevalence has been observed.

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 (tarred 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 (Pasterised) 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:

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| 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 |
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| 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) |

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| 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 |

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| 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 |
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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
34. Mercy Banda
35. Shawa Kelvin
36. Dickson Kumwenda
37. Sharon Mbawa
38. Yedwa Ndlovu
39. Teleka Mhlanga
40. Blessings Phiri
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 Eladio
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 Samatemba
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. Tarcious 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

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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

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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
Philip 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
Gershon Banda	Statistician	Community Development
Dorothy Kaemba	Senior Statistician	Community development

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