

# Zambia

2000 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING



## *Housing and Household Characteristics*

### *Analytical Report*



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# Preface

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The Census of Population and Housing was carried out from 16<sup>th</sup> October to 15<sup>th</sup> November 2000. The main objective of the census was to determine the size of the population its composition and distribution, levels and trends of fertility, mortality, information on housing, economic activity and migration. This was the fourth census in the history of census undertaking in Zambia. The other three censuses were carried out in 1969, 1980 and 1990.

This volume of the report is one in the series of volumes presenting the 2000 population census results. It presents an analysis of the housing situation and household characteristics of the population based on data collected from the entire household population.

The census was preceded by a mapping exercise that was launched in 1998 for the purpose of up-dating the maps in readiness for the census. A pilot census was also conducted in order to test the data collection instruments and computer data capturing system. The 2000 census was using scannable questionnaires for the first time. Therefore, the procedures for collecting and entering data into the computer were completely new and inevitably required a pilot.

A census of population is a massive and costly exercise involving nearly everybody in the country. The 2000 census operations were undertaken with the use of Grade 11 pupils as enumerators and primary school teachers as supervisors. Professionals from within Central Statistical Office (CSO) and other Government Departments were recruited as Master Trainers. I wish to thank all these and the people of Zambia for co-operating in providing the valuable information asked of them.

My sincere thanks go to co-operating partners namely the British Government, the Japanese Government, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), The Norwegian Government, the Dutch Government, the Finish Government, the Danish Government, the German Government, University of Michigan, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Canadian Government for providing financial, material and technical support which created an enabling environment for CSO to undertake such an important exercise.

I wish to express my gratitude to the Government of Zambia for partly funding the census and providing the mandate to carry out the census. Special thanks to the CSO Census Secretariat and all other CSO professionals for their commitment in ensuring that census activities run accordingly from start to finish.

Finally many thanks to all others that contributed directly or indirectly to the success of the census.

**Buleti Nsemukila**  
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# Table of Contents

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Preface .....	(i)
Table of Contents.....	(ii)
List of Tables .....	(iv)
List of Figures .....	(vii)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	(viii)
------------------------	--------

## CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND

1.1. Population.....	1
1.2. Economy.....	1
1.3. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Per Capita Income .....	1
1.4. Poverty.....	1
1.4.1. Distribution of Poverty .....	2
1.5. Gender Issues.....	2
1.6. Housing Data.....	3
1.6.1. Overview of Zambia’s Housing Policy.....	3
1.6.1.1 Policy Goals .....	3
1.6.1.2 Implementation Approach.....	4
1.7. Major Concepts and Definitions.....	5

## CHAPTER 2: CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS

2.0. Introduction.....	8
2.1. Classification of Housing Units.....	8
2.2. Construction Materials of Roofs, Walls and Floors.....	9
2.3. Occupancy per Housing Unit .....	13
2.4. Ownership of Housing Units.....	13
2.5. Status of Tenure of Housing Unit.....	15
2.5.1. Housing Units provided free by Employer.....	16
2.5.2. Rent Types.....	17
2.5.2.1. Type of Landlord.....	18

### CHAPTER 3: HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

3.0	Introduction.....	20
3.1.	Households with Access to Safe Water .....	20
3.2.	Households with Access to Proper Toilet Facilities .....	21
3.3.	Households by Method of Garbage Disposal .....	22
3.4.	Households with Access to Electricity .....	23
3.5.	Households by Main Source of Energy used for Cooking .....	25
3.6.	Households by Main Source of Energy used for Lighting. ....	26
3.7.	Households by Main Source of Energy used for Heating.....	29

### CHAPTER 4: HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

4.0.	Introduction.....	27
4.1.	Electrical Appliances.....	27
4.2.	Bicycle, Motor Vehicle and Motorcycle.....	27
4.3.	Plough, Boat/Canoe, Scotch Cart and Donkey.....	28

### CHAPTER 5: SOCIO- ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

5.0.	Introduction.....	29
5.1.	Households by Number of Rooms.....	29
5.2.	Household Size, Number of Rooms, Average Number of Persons Per Household and Average Number of Persons per Room.....	29
5.3.	Number of Living Rooms and Bedrooms .....	31
5.4.	Household distribution by Residence .....	33
5.5.	Average Household Size, 1980, 1990 and 2000.....	34
5.6.	Inter-censal changes in Household Size.....	35
5.7.	Household Headship.....	35
5.8.	Marital Status of Household Heads.....	36
5.9.	Household Head by Level of Education completed.....	37
5.10.	Number of Household Members Economically Active.....	38
5.11.	Household Members below 12 years of age .....	40
	References .....	41
	Appendices.....	43 - 126

# List of Tables

---

## CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND

Table 1.1:	Incidence of Poverty by Residence, Zambia, 1991, 1993, 1996 and 1998.....	2
Table 1.2:	Incidence of Poverty by Residence and Province, Zambia, 1998.....	2
Table 1.3:	Percent Distribution of the Poor Population by Province, Zambia, 1998.....	2

## CHAPTER 2: CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS

Table 2.1:	Percent Distribution of Housing Units by Type, Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000.....	8
Table 2.2:	Distribution and Percent change of Housing Units by Residence and Province, Zambia, 1990 and 2000.....	9
Table 2.3:	Housing Units by Construction Material of Roof, Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000.....	10
Table 2.4:	Housing Units by Construction Material of Walls, Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000.....	11
Table 2.5:	Housing Units by Construction Material of Floors, Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000.....	12
Table 2.6:	Percent Distribution of Housing Units by Occupancy Status, Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000.....	13
Table 2.7:	Percent Distribution of Households by Ownership, Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000.....	14
Table 2.8:	Owner Occupied Housing Units by Method of Acquisition, Residence and Province, Zambia 2000.....	15
Table 2.9:	Housing Units provided free by Employer by Type of Employer, Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000.....	16
Table 2.10:	Housing Units by Rent Status, Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000.....	17
Table 2.11:	Rented Housing Units by Type of Landlord (Employer), Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000.....	18
Table 2.12:	Rented Housing Units by Type of Landlord (Others), Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000 Introduction.....	19

### CHAPTER 3: HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

Table 3.1:	Households with Access to Safe Water by Sex of Household Head, Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000.....	20
Table 3.2:	Households with Access to Proper Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head, Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000 .....	22
Table 3.3:	Households by Main Method of Garbage Disposal, Residence, and Province, Zambia, 2000 .....	23
Table 3.4:	Households with access to Electricity by Sex of Household Head, Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000.....	23
Table 3.5:	Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking, Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000 .....	24
Table 3.6:	Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking and Residence, 1980, 1990 and 2000.....	25
Table 3.7:	Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting and Residence, Zambia, 2000 .....	25
Table 3.8:	Households by Main Source of Energy for Heating and Residence, Zambia, 2000 .....	26

### CHAPTER 4: HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

Table 4.1:	Percent Distribution of Households who owned Various Types of Assets by Sex of Household Head and Residence, Zambia, 2000.....	27
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### CHAPTER 5: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

Table 5.1:	Households by Number of Rooms by Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000 .....	29
Table 5.2:	Household Size, Number of Rooms, Average Number of Rooms per Household and Average Number of Persons per Room, Zambia 2000 .....	30
Table 5.3:	Percent Distribution of Households by Number of Living Rooms, Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000.....	31
Table 5.4:	Percent Distribution of Households by Number of Bedrooms, Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000.....	32
Table 5.5:	Distribution of Households by Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000.....	33
Table 5.6:	Households by Sex of Household Head, Size, Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000.....	34
Table 5.7:	Average Household Size by Sex of Household, Residence and Province, Zambia, 1980, 1990 and 2000 .....	35

Table 5.8:	Household Size by Number of member of Household, Residence, Zambia, 1980, 1990 and 2000 .....	35
Table 5.9:	Female Headed Household by Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000.....	36
Table 5.10:	Household Heads by Marital Status, Sex and Residence, Zambia, 2000.....	36
Table 5.11:	Household Heads by Marital Status, Sex and Age, Zambia, 2000.....	36
Table 5.12:	Percent Distribution of Household Heads by Level of Education completed, Sex, Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000 .....	37
Table 5.13:	Number of Household members who are Economically Active by Size, Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000.....	39
Table 5.14:	Percent Distribution of Household Size by Number of members below 12 years, Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000.....	41

## List of Figures

---

Figure 1:	Occupied Housing Units by Construction Material of Roofs, Zambia, 1990 and 2000 .....	12
Figure 2:	Occupied Housing Units by Construction Material of Floors, Zambia 1990 and 2000.....	14
Figure 3:	Percent Distribution of Occupied Housing Units by Ownership Status, Rural/Urban, Zambia, 2000.....	16
Figure 4:	Rented Housing Units by Rent Status, Rural/Urban, Zambia, 2000.....	19
Figure 5:	Households with access to Safe Water (percent), Zambia, 2000.....	23
Figure 6:	Households with access to Electricity (percent), Zambia, 2000.....	26
Figure 7:	Household Size by Mean Number of Rooms, 1990 and 2000.....	33
Figure 8:	Percent Distribution of Households by Number of bedrooms in the Occupied Housing Units and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2000.....	36
Figure 9:	Percent Distribution of Households by Province, Zambia, 2000 Preface.....	37

# Executive Summary

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The results of the analysis of the Zambia 2000 Census of Population and housing presented in this report focus on housing and household characteristics. The census provided rich demographic and socio-economic data including housing data for development planning.

The data collected during the 2000 Census of Population and housing, pertaining to housing and household characteristics included; types of housing units, building materials used for roofing, walls and floors, occupancy, tenancy and ownership of housing units, access to facilities, household assets and socio-economic characteristics of households.

## Major Findings

### Types of Housing Units

The 2000 Census gave a total of 1,768, 287, housing units. The housing units are classified according to type. The types include Traditional, Mixed, Conventional Flat, Conventional house, mobile house, Part of commercial building, Improvised/make shift, Collective/institutional, unintended and others. The most common type of housing unit in Zambia is traditional housing constituting 62.4 percent of the total housing units. Above 86 percent of the housing units in rural areas are traditional compared with only 14.7 percent in urban areas. The conventional type of housing is most common in urban areas (60.2 percent). The majority of housing units in Lusaka Province (82 percent) and Copperbelt Province (64 percent) are conventional.

### Building Materials used for Roofing, Walls and Floors

Over one third of housing units in Zambia are constructed with mud-brick walls. About two in three housing units have grass/thatch/straw roofing and the same proportion have floors constructed with mud.

### Occupancy, Tenancy and Ownership of Housing Units

Above 78 percent of housing units in Zambia are occupied by a single household and 1.9 percent are shared. About 6 percent of households lived as one household in many housing units and 5.5 percent of households lived in non-residential structures.

The majority of households (77 percent) lived in housing units with one living room only while 18.3 percent lived in housing units with no living room at all. More than half (54.8 percent) live in housing units with only one bedroom.

Of the housing units provided free by employer, Private Organizations contribute the largest percentage (47.7 percent). Of those rented from employers, the largest percent (39.9 percent) are rented from individual employers while the smallest percentage are rented from District Councils. Similarly, for housing units rented from other landlords, the largest percent (91.8 percent) are rented from individuals and the smallest (0.7 percent) from District Councils.

Nearly 78 percent of households occupy housing units owned by a member or members of the household.

About 80 percent of housing units in Zambia are self built, 12 percent are purchased, 4 percent are acquired freely and about 3 percent are inherited. Mortgaging is very rare in Zambia.

### Access to facilities

The 2000 census results show that slightly above 49 percent of households in Zambia had access to safe water. Further analysis shows that only about 15 percent of households have access to proper toilet facilities. In addition, 16.7 percent of households had access to electricity. The most commonly used method of garbage disposal was burying/pit method, which accounts for 62 percent of households in the country.

The most striking aspect of results on households' access to facilities is that the proportion of households with access to facilities is higher in the urban than rural areas. The following points would therefore be worth noting:

- 86.1 percent of urban households had access to safe water compared with 29.5 percent of rural households.
- The proportion of households with access to proper toilet facilities was higher in urban than rural areas (39.2 Vs 2.1).
- 44.1 percent of urban households had access to electricity compared with only 2.2 percent of rural households.

In terms of energy used for cooking, majority of households were using wood (60.9 percent). Western Province had the largest proportion of households that were using wood for cooking (91.6 percent), followed by Eastern at 91.1 percent.

Regarding lighting,, energy, over 50 percent of households were using paraffin for lighting.

### **Household Distribution, Size, Headship and Marital Status**

Out of 1,884,741 households in Zambia, 65 percent were in rural areas and 35 percent in urban areas. Only Copperbelt and Lusaka Provinces had high proportions of urban households. The remaining provinces had high proportions of rural households. The results further show that about 19 percent of household heads were female. Majority of male household heads were married (88.4 percent). Most of female household heads were widowed (45.5 percent).

The average household size for Zambia was 5.0 members. The male-headed households had a higher average household size of 5.1 members than the female-headed households with 4.4 members.

### **Household Assets**

The results show that 42.7 percent of households in the country owned a radio while 17.6 percent owned a television set. Urban households were more likely to own a radio or television than the rural households.

# CHAPTER 1

## BACKGROUND

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### 1.1 Population

The population of Zambia has continued to grow. The 1980, 1990 and 2000 censuses recorded the population of Zambia to be at 5.7, 7.8 and 9.9 million, respectively. However, the annual population growth rate has shown a decline from, 3.1 between 1969-80, 2.7 between 1980-90 and 2.9 between 1990-2000.

At the provincial level, results from 2000 Census showed that Copperbelt Province had the largest population with 1,527,294 persons. This represented 16% of the whole population of the country. The smallest population in 2000 was recorded in North-Western province with 539,822 people, represented 6 percent of Zambia's population. High Inter-censal population growth rates of above 3 percent were recorded in Luapula, North-Western and Northern provinces. Copperbelt had the smallest population growth rate of 0.7 percent.

Zambia is one of the most urbanized countries in Sub-Saharan Africa with about 36 percent of the population living in urban areas. However, the proportion of the urban population has declined from 39 percent reported in 1990. Lusaka and Copperbelt Provinces had the largest percentage of urban population with 82 and 81 percent, respectively. Eastern Province had the smallest proportion with 9 percent of urban population.

The average population density for Zambia increased from 7.5 persons, 7.5 in 1980, 9.8 in 1990 to 12.4 persons per square kilometre in 2000. Lusaka Province had the heaviest population density with 61.3 persons per square kilometre. North-Western Province had the lightest population density with 4.3 persons per square kilometre in 2000.

### 1.2 Economy

In 1991, Zambia adopted an open, private sector-led economy with minimal Government interference. Zambia's economy is based largely on Copper and Cobalt mining. Copper accounts for approximately 80 percent of Zambia's export earnings. However, due to unfavourable Copper prices at London Metal Exchange (LME) since 1975, the export earnings have been declining. The decline has partly been responsible for the poor performance of the real sectors of the economy that mainly rely on imported raw materials and equipment.

The country's balance of payment status has mainly depended on the performance of the mining industry. Despite the additional foreign exchange earnings from non-traditional exports, the country still continues to pay more to the outside world than it earns from its exports. Hence the poor balance of payments performance. During the recent drought years, food imports have continued to be high mainly due to the drop in domestic agricultural output.

In an attempt to address this problem, Government adopted the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) in 1991, with the intention of creating macro-economic stability in the economy. Measures taken included liberalization of trade, prices, interest and foreign exchange rates, removal of subsidies, privatisation, reduction in public expenditure, public sector reforms and liberalization of the marketing and pricing of agricultural inputs and produce.

### 1.3 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Per Capita Income

Structurally, Zambia's economy has changed little in spite of the introduced changes. Generally, consistent high economic growth has been elusive. Over the 1980 to 1990 period, the country's economic growth was the second lowest in Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) after Mozambique. Over the 1990 to 1999 period, the economy had experienced the smallest average annual growth rate of 1 percent in the SADC region. This was also below the Sub-Saharan Africa rate of 1.4 percent. Consequently, per capita Gross National Product (GNP) has shown a downward trend over the years since attaining independence in 1964.

### 1.4 Poverty

Poverty is a serious problem in Zambia. A series of national surveys conducted by the CSO – the Social Dimensions of Adjustment Priority Surveys of 1991 and 1993 and the Living Conditions Monitoring Surveys of 1996 and 1998 in particular provide trends in the various dimensions of poverty in Zambia in the 1990s. Data from these surveys show that, in general, poverty in most of the critical dimensions increased during the 1990. Table 1.1 shows the changes in selected indicators of money-metric poverty. The statistics are based on Poverty Datum Lines determined by the CSO. The Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS) had fixed at K32, 861 and K47, 188 for extreme poverty and

moderate poverty per adult equivalent per month, respectively. In order to ensure comparability of results over time, these poverty lines were the same as those adopted in previous surveys in 1991, 1993 and 1996. The same food basket has been used throughout, but the poverty lines were adjusted to 1998 prices from the 1991 prices. Similar adjustments were made for the poverty lines in 1993 and 1996, also from the 1991 prices. Table 1.1 shows that overall and extreme poverty are very high in Zambia. Such poverty levels have a bearing on creation of housing units.

**Table 1.1: Incidence of Poverty by Rural/Urban, Zambia 1991, 1993, 1996 and 1998**

Year	Zambia		Rural		Urban	
	Overall Poverty	Extreme Poverty	Overall Poverty	Extreme Poverty	Overall Poverty	Extreme Poverty
1991	69.7	58.2	88.0	80.6	48.6	32.3
1993	73.8	60.6	92.2	83.5	44.9	24.4
1996	69.2	53.2	82.8	68.4	46.0	27.3
1998	72.9	57.9	83.1	70.9	56.0	36.2

Source: Living Conditions Monitoring Survey in Zambia, 1998  
The Evolution of Poverty in Zambia 1990-1996

#### 1.4.1 Distribution of Poverty

Just as all socio-economic groups do not uniformly experience poverty, it is also not uniformly spread across the country. There is greater concentration of poverty in various forms in the rural areas than in the urban areas, and in the provinces outside the country's main line of rail than in the provinces along the line of rail. There are also intra-provincial disparities. Table 1.2 indicates where the poor are located.

**Table 1.2: Incidence of Poverty by Residence, and Province, Zambia, 1998**

Location	Overall Poverty	Extreme Poverty
Rural	83	70
Urban	56	36
Central	77	63
Copperbelt	65	47
Eastern	80	66
Luapula	81	69
Lusaka	52	34
Northern	81	67
North-Western	76	63
Southern	76	60
Western	89	78

Source: Living Conditions in Zambia, 1998

The distribution of Zambia's poor by province in Table 1.2 shows that the poorest provinces are Western, Luapula, Northern, Eastern and North-Western. However on account of their relatively smaller population sizes, they do have the greatest share of the country's poor. Table 1.3 shows this distribution.

**Table 1.3: Percentage Distribution of the Poor Population by Province, Zambia, 1998**

Province	Total Poor	Extremely Poor
Central	10	11
Copperbelt	18	15
Eastern	13	15
Luapula	7	8
Lusaka	15	9
Northern	12	14
North-Western	5	6
Southern	13	13
Western	7	10

Source: 1998 Living Conditions in Zambia

The largest proportion of the poor is found in Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces and the smallest in North western.

#### 1.5 Gender Issues

Gender issues are important in achieving sustainable economic growth, job creation, ensuring food security and reducing poverty. The 1998 Living Conditions Survey showed that persons in female-headed households were more likely to be extremely poor than those in male-headed households. Furthermore, food poverty was more prevalent among female-headed households (61%) compared to male-headed households (52%). The proportion of female-headed households in Zambia has slightly increased from 16.9 in 1990 to 18.9 in 2000.

## 1.6 Housing Data

According to the 1996 National Housing Policy, the performance of housing sector has been adversely affected by unfavourable macro-economic situation, characterized by high inflation and interest rates. Housing finance and building materials are very expensive and unaffordable. Such a situation has a negative impact on the quality of housing and the rate of housing output and in turn adversely affecting the construction industry and employment generation. However, the census shows that the total number of housing units has increased over the 10 years from 1,321,062 in 1990 to 1,768,287 in 2000.

During the 2000 Census of Population and Housing, data on housing and household characteristics were collected. The data collected pertained to the following:

- Types of housing units
- Building materials used for roofing, walls and floors.
- Occupancy, tenancy and ownership of housing units
- Main source of water supply for housing unit
- Sanitation -Type of toilet facility
  - Method of garbage disposal
  
- Energy
  - Main source of energy used for cooking
  - Main source of energy used for heating
  - Main Source of energy used for lighting
  
- Households' access to Electricity
- Household Assets.

### 1.6.1 Overview of Zambia's Housing Policy

As a way of providing a vision for the development of adequate and affordable housing for all income groups in the country, the housing policy was drawn up in 1996 after a comprehensive assessment of the housing situation in the country through a consultative process with many people and many stakeholders, throughout the country. The actions recommended in the policy document when implemented would lead to a systematic provision of shelter to all people.

#### 1.6.1.1 Policy Goals

The main goal of the housing policy is to provide adequate and affordable housing for all income groups in Zambia. To achieve this goal the following objectives must be attained:

- an allocation of a minimum of 15 percent of the national annual budget to housing to support a sustainable housing development programme;
- making serviced land available for housing development and streamlining the land allocation system;
- streamlining of building standards, regulations and other controls so that they accord with the capabilities, needs and aspirations of various sections of the population;
- encouraging the production and use of local and affordable building materials;
- assisting to acquire descent shelter through alleviation of their affordability problems;
- fostering housing areas that are functional, healthy, aesthetically pleasant and environmentally friendly; and
- the preparation of a national housing implementation strategy.

### **1.6.1.2 Implementation Approach**

The National Housing Policy provides a framework for sustainable housing development and a mechanism for ensuring that limited resources are put to their optimum use and thus address poverty alleviation. It emphasizes the process of housing delivery by a clear understanding of dimensions of housing problems and the priority that should be given to shelter in overall socio-economic development. It helps define the technical, financial and administrative framework needed to carry out housing programs. It also identifies agents both public and Private, responsible for implementation.

The implementation approach takes into account the following aspects of housing development and growth of housing sector:

#### **Housing Finance**

*The National housing policy outlines the main principles to be followed in order to enhance economic growth, job creation and greater affordability for rental housing and house purchase. It also lists measures for removing financial constraints.*

#### **Land Delivery**

*The main areas addressed are land tenure, distribution and infrastructure development.*

#### **Home Ownership**

*This aims to provide security, stability and economic power to the family unit and as a basis for development of economically strong and motivated communities. The removal of rent control gives support to the principle of assembling and allocating land for making available site and service schemes. The schemes will include provision of minimum level of basic services such as potable water, sanitation, drainage, street lighting, refuse disposal and other community services both in rural and urban areas. Upgrading squatters and other settlements using self-help and community participation approaches in providing and maintaining infrastructure will be enhanced.*

#### **Building Standards and Bye-Laws**

*The policy proposes revision of building standards and bye-laws in order to make them functional. This aims at ensuring that developers comply with minimum approved building standards by encouraging building inspectorates in all local authorities.*

#### **Local Building Materials**

*The development and use of local building materials for the manufacture of building components will be actively promoted.*

#### **Employment**

*It is hoped that housing investment will make a significant contribution to the domestic economy particularly in the low-income sector.*

#### **Legislative Base**

*Some pieces of legislation will need to be reviewed and appropriate amendments made to facilitate the realization of the National Housing Policy.*

## **Institutional Framework**

*The policy aims at rationalizing existing institutional arrangements and capacities in order to improve efficiency and ensure enhanced and sustainable housing delivery to cope with population needs and demands.*

## **Infrastructure Development**

*This aims to achieve the simultaneous development of infrastructure services such as water supply, sanitation, roads, storm water drainage and electricity. It also aims at providing infrastructural services operated on a sustainable basis with regard to both fixed investment, operation and maintenance.*

## **Rural Housing**

*This aims at improving living conditions in villages, agricultural schemes, commercial farming areas and rural centres.*

## **Impact on building Industry**

*This plays a vital role in the country's economy because of the large construction component in past development projects. It provides the Public and Private housing development programmes to ensure a steady stream of work to the Private and Public sector.*

### **1.7 Major Concepts and Definitions used in the 2000 Census**

The concepts used in this report are all defined with reference to the enumerator's manual used during the 2000 census data collection exercise.

**Household:** This is a group of persons who normally live and eat together. These people may or may not be related by blood, but make common provision for food or essentials for living and they have only one person whom they all regard as head of the household.

**Usual Household Member (de jure population):** This is a person who has been living with the household for at smallest six (6) months. He/she may not be related to the other household members by blood or marriage, he may be a house helper or farm labourer. This includes members who were temporary absent during the time of the census e.g. children in boarding school, patients in hospital and people working outside their homes.

**De facto Population:** This takes into account usual household members and visitors who spent their previous night in the house on the census night.

**Head of Household:** This is a person all members of the household regard as the head. He/She is the one who normally makes day-to-day decisions governing the running of the household.

**Building:** A building is any independent structure comprising one or more rooms or other spaces, covered by a roof and usually enclosed within external walls or dividing walls, which extend from the foundation to the roof.

**Household Composition:** Description of the household according to some aspect of its membership, such as age, sex, and size.

**Housing Unit:** This is an independent place of abode intended for habitation by one household. This should have a direct access to the outside such that the occupants can come in or go out without passing through anybody else's premises, that is, a housing unit should have at smallest one door which directly leads outside in the open or into a public corridor or hallway. This excludes structures such as garages, barns and classrooms.

## Types of Housing Units

**Traditional Housing Unit:** A traditional housing unit is indigenous to a particular village irrespective of building materials.

**Mixed Housing Unit:** Mixed housing units are of a mixed type i.e. with a unique combination of building materials. An example could be that of a conventional housing unit with concrete block walls with an extension of rooms of pole and dagga walls or a “cabin”.

**A conventional House/Flat:** A conventional housing unit is a room or set of rooms and its accessories in a permanent building. It can also be structurally separated part of the permanent building by the way it has been built, rebuilt or converted. A conventional house is intended for habitation by one household and is not, at the time of enumeration, used wholly for other purposes. Examples are bungalows and flats/apartments. A conventional Housing unit may be just one structure, several structures or part of a big structure. If it is part of a structure, then other parts may also be housing units, like in a block of flats, or be other than housing units, like shop, an office, etc, or mixture of such units. In some cases, a place may be originally designed as a barn, warehouse, etc., and thus not intended for human habitation. Later on it may be converted into a housing unit by structural alterations, re-design, etc., and thus may now be fit and intended for habitation. In such cases, these will now be classified as conventional housing units.

**Mobile Housing Unit:** This is any type of living quarter that has been produced to be transported e.g. a tent. A mobile unit may also refer to a moving unit such as a ship, a boat or a caravan occupied as living quarters at the time of the census.

**Part of Commercial building:** This is a living quarter which is part of a commercial building, e.g. shop owners living on top of the shop.

**An Improvised/Make-shift Housing Unit:** An improvised housing unit is an independent, make-shift-shelter or structure built of mostly waste or salvaged materials and without a predetermined design or plan for the purpose of habitation by one household, which is being used as living quarters though it may not comply with generally accepted standards for habitation. Such a unit will be generally found in suburban shanty areas. Not all structures in shanty areas may be considered as improvised as many of these may have been built in a planned manner from regular building materials.

**Collective Living Quarters:** Collective living quarters include structurally separate and independent places of abode intended for habitation by large groups of individuals or several households with no common bond, public objective or interest. Such quarters usually contain common facilities such as kitchen, bathrooms, lounge or dormitories, which are shared by occupants. Examples are Hotels, Motels, Inns, Lodges and Rooming Houses, which provide lodging on a fee basis.

**Institutions:** Institutions are sets of premises in a permanent structure or structures designed to house groups of persons (usually large) who are bound by either a common public objective or a common personal interest. In this type of living quarters persons of the same sex frequently share dormitories. Examples are Hospitals, military barracks, boarding schools, convents, seminaries and prison.

**Unintended Living Quarters:** Unintended living quarters are structurally separate and independent places of abode. They may have been built, constructed, converted or arranged for human habitation provided they were not at the time of the census used wholly for other purposes. They may also be in use for habitation at the time of the census although not intended for habitation.

**Other:** Other is a residual category of living quarters not defined in the above categories.

A building may have one or more housing units but not vice versa. Some buildings may not have any housing units because they are used exclusively for non-residential purposes. Although a housing unit is intended for habitation by one household it may be occupied by more than one or may even be vacant.

## Building Materials

**Concrete:** This is a mixture of crushed stones, river sand and cement, with the right amount of water. It can be moulded into any shape. It is weak under tensile stress and strong under compression.

**Iron Sheets:** These are usually galvanized iron sheets or can be corrugated. These are the lightest roofing materials and can be obtained in length from 1.2 metres to 3.6 metres. They can also be used for walls when flat.

**Grass Thatch:** These are traditional roofing material, which work well at angles of 35° and more with thatch thickness of 12 centimetre to 15 centimetre.

**Slates:** Slates are thin heavy flat stones formed from layers of mud under extreme heat and pressure after a length of time.

**Burnt Brick:** Burnt bricks are bricks moulded from seasoned clay and burnt to a temperature of 1,300°C.

**Mud Brick:** Mud bricks are those made of mud and are sun dried.

**Wood:** This is processed plank – material from tree trunks used in construction as timber.

**Hardboard:** These are heavy thin boards usually 4 millimetres to 8 millimetres in width.

**Mud Floor:** This is usually from treated or seasoned clay mixed with cow dung. It makes a hard shiny floor. It is mostly found in traditional houses.

**Marble:** This is used in high cost building. It can be in the form of tiles or slabs. It makes a high durable shine. Marble are cut from stone (marble stone) in flat sheet and polished to give a shiny finish.

**Terrazzo:** These are floors made out of concrete with a selected coarse aggregate of 13 millimetre or slightly less. The top is ground flat with a machine and then polished. The floor finish is usually black or white.

## Water Sources

**Protected Well:** The wall of this well is usually lined with a brick wall or concrete block wall up to the ground level. The finish on top is of a reinforced concrete slab with an opening large enough to let a bucket go through. The opening is always covered.

**Unprotected Well:** The well is not lined with a brick wall or concrete wall. The top has no concrete slab though it has a sizeable opening to let a bucket go through. The opening is usually uncovered.

**Protected Boreholes:** These are boreholes drilled to a depth not less than 30 metres. The sides are cased by iron casing pipes while the last bottom pipe is perforated. The top is concreted together with the suction pipe.

**Unprotected Boreholes:** They are similar in design to protected boreholes except that the top as well as the suction pipe are left uncovered and large enough to let a jar or small bucket go through.

**Rain Water Tank:** Usually used by individual tenants, to collect rainwater from the roofs. These vary in sizes as there is no standard size. It is always advisable to have it covered after the collection.

**Piped Water:** Is usually supplied to households through pipes. The pipes are connected from the source to the individual's housing unit or a public place for a group of people.

## CHAPTER 2

# CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS

## 2.0 Introduction

The 2000 Census of Population and Housing collected information on all buildings that were considered housing units at the time of canvassing or enumeration. For instance, if a building was still under construction and one part was occupied at the time of census, particulars of the occupied part of the building considered as a building were collected. This chapter analyses housing characteristics in terms of the different types of housing units and materials used for constructing roofs, walls and floors. It also analyses occupancy status i.e. the number of households living in one housing unit and the number of rooms for shared households. Ownership of housing unit and tenancy are also discussed.

## 2.1 Classification of Housing Units

Table 2.1 presents information on housing unit by type in each of the nine provinces by rural and urban areas. The most common type of housing in Zambia is traditional housing, accounting for 62.4 percent of the total housing units. The next common type is the conventional house. One in four housing units are conventional houses in Zambia. Apart from the mixed type and the conventional flat constituting 10 percent of the housing units, other types of housing are rarely found.

**Table 2.1: Percent Distribution of Housing Units by Type, Residence and Province, Zambia 2000**

Residence/ Province	Total number of housing units	Type of housing unit										
		Traditional	Mixed	Conventional Flat	Conventional House	Mobile	Part of Commercial Building	Improvised/ Makeshift	Collective/ Institutional	Unintended	Other	Total
<b>Zambia</b>	1,768,287	62.4	4.6	5.6	25.0	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	100
Rural	1,170,781	86.8	3.2	0.8	7.0	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	100
Urban	597,506	14.7	7.3	14.9	60.2	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.8	100
<b>Province</b>												
Central	168,781	69.6	7.3	3.3	17.7	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.4	100
Copperbelt	263,677	22.6	10.3	8.8	55.3	0.1	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.2	1.1	100
Eastern	242,684	87.0	1.9	0.7	9.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100
Luapula	157,533	86.5	1.9	0.5	6.3	0.0	0.1	3.9	0.1	0.1	0.5	100
Lusaka	249,935	10.7	4.4	21.9	61.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	100
Northern	246,328	87.6	1.9	1.0	8.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	100
N/western	104,705	83.5	5.9	0.5	7.3	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	1.4	100
Southern	192,658	65.8	4.0	4.2	23.3	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	100
Western	141,986	86.7	3.3	1.3	5.8	0.1	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.8	100

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

The vast majority of rural dwellers live in traditional type of housing units. Above 87 percent of housing units in rural areas are traditional compared with 14.7 percent in urban areas. About 10 percent of housing units in rural areas are of mixed and conventional types. The conventional house is the most common type of housing in urban areas constituting 60.2 percent of the urban housing units. The next common type in urban areas is the conventional flat (14.9 percent) followed by the traditional house, accounting for 14.7 percent of housing units. A sizeable proportion (7.3 percent) is of mixed type. Only one percent of housing units are improvised/makeshift housing.

The traditional housing type is very common in all provinces except Lusaka and Copperbelt. Proportions of traditional housing units in all provinces other than Lusaka and Copperbelt are above the national average of 62.4 percent. Northern Province has the largest proportion of traditional housing units (87.6 percent) followed by Eastern Province with 87 percent. Western Province, Luapula and North-Western Provinces have housing units well over 80 percent that are of traditional type. Nearly 70 percent in Central Province and 65.8 percent in Southern Province are traditional housing types. Only 22.6 percent in Copperbelt Province and 10.7 percent, in Lusaka Province (smallest proportion) are traditional houses.

As seen in the national, regional and provincial analysis, good quality housing basically the conventional type, is typically associated with urban areas or predominantly urban provinces. Analysis of type of housing by district from Table A.1.1 in the annex similarly indicates that traditional housing is rarely found in the highly urbanized district of Lusaka (0.6 percent). Kitwe and Ndola, which are relatively urbanised districts, only contribute 4.5 and 7 percent respectively of housing units to the traditional housing type in Copperbelt Province. Clearly, conventional housing (including conventional flats) is most common for districts in Lusaka Province (89.8 percent) followed by 77.5 percent in Kitwe District of Copperbelt Province. Other districts with percentages of conventional housing units above 70 percent include Livingstone (74.1 percent), Mufulira (71.2 percent) and Luanshya (70.9 percent). (Tables A1.1 – A1.9)

**Table 2.2: Distribution and Percent change of Housing Units by Residence and Province, Zambia, 1990 and 2000**

Residence/Province	1990		2000		% Change
	Number of Housing Units	% Total	Number of Housing Units	% Total	
<b>Zambia</b>	1,321,062	100	1,768,287	100	33.9
Rural	834,426	63.2	1,170,781	66.2	40.3
Urban	486,636	36.8	597,506	33.8	22.8
<b>Province</b>					
Central	119,214	9.0	168,781	9.5	41.6
Copperbelt	233,468	17.7	263,677	14.9	12.9
Eastern	184,432	14.0	242,684	13.7	31.6
Luapula	115,584	8.7	157,533	8.9	36.3
Lusaka	172,969	13.1	249,935	14.1	44.5
Northern	172,336	13.0	246,328	13.9	42.9
North-Western	73,117	5.5	104,705	5.9	43.2
Southern	137,198	10.4	192,658	10.9	40.4
Western	112,744	8.5	141,986	8.0	25.9

Sources: 1990 and 2000 Censuses of Population and Housing

Table 2.1.1 shows an overall increase in the number of housing units from 1,321,062 in 1990 to 1,768,287 in 2000. The increase is attributed to the high number of self-built traditional housing units in the predominantly rural provinces.

## 2.2 Construction materials of roofs, walls and floors

The durability of housing units may be enhanced by using good quality building materials. These would include marble, terrazzo, concrete, tiles and stone for floors, iron sheets, asbestos and tiles for roof and cement bricks and burnt bricks for walls. Low quality materials would include, pole and dagga and grass. Dagga is mixture of mud and grass which is used to fill the space between the poles when making the walls. During the 2000 Census, data on type of material used for construction of roof, wall and floor of a housing unit were collected.

Table 2.2 presents the distribution of housing units by material used for constructing roofs, by rural and urban residence and province.

Grass/Thatch/Straw material for roofing is the most common type. Sixty-two percent of housing units in Zambia have this type of roofing. Asbestos sheet and iron/corrugated sheets constituted 18.9 percent and 17.1 percent, respectively. The commonly used material for roofing in rural areas is grass/thatch/straw, accounting for 87 percent compared with 13.6 percent in urban areas.

**Table 2.3: Housing Units by Construction Material of Roof, Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000**

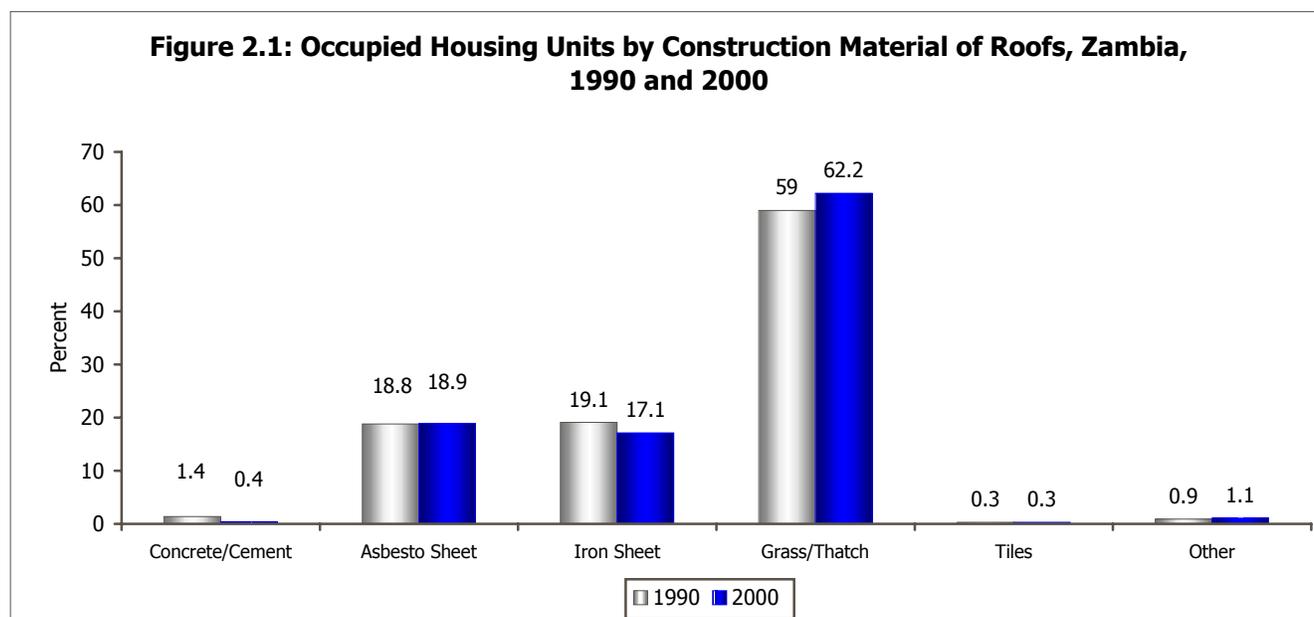
Residence/ Province	Total Housing Units	Construction material of roof							Total
		Concrete/ Cement	Asbestos Sheet	Iron/corrugate d sheet	Grass/ Thatch/ Straw	Tiles	Slate	Other	
<b>Zambia</b>	1,768,287	0.4	18.9	17.1	62.2	0.3	0.0	1.1	100
Rural	1,170,781	0.1	3.4	8.9	87.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	100
Urban	597,506	1.1	49.3	33.1	13.6	0.7	0.1	2.2	100
<b>Province</b>									
Central	168,781	0.2	14.2	19.0	66.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	100
Copperbelt	263,677	1.0	40.2	32.9	20.7	1.0	0.1	4.1	100
Eastern	242,684	0.1	3.7	10.1	86.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100
Luapula	157,533	0.0	2.7	6.4	90.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	100
Lusaka	249,935	1.5	58.7	28.3	10.2	0.6	0.0	0.7	100
Northern	246,328	0.0	3.5	8.2	88.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100
North-Western	104,705	0.1	3.5	9.5	84.9	0.1	0.0	1.9	100
Southern	192,658	0.2	14.6	18.8	65.6	0.1	0.0	0.7	100
Western	141,986	0.1	2.7	7.7	88.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	100

**Source:** 2000 Census of Population and Housing

The commonly used types of roofing materials for housing units in urban areas are asbestos (49.3 percent) and iron/corrugated sheet with 33.1 percent.

Among provinces, use of grass/thatch/straw for roofing is most common in Luapula Province with (90.4 percent), followed by Northern and Western provinces with 88 percent each. Provinces with the percentage of housing units below the national average of 62.2 having grass/thatch/straw material for roofing are Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces with 10.2 and 29.7 percent respectively.

Over the period of ten years between 1990 and 2000 censuses, use of traditional material for roofing (grass/thatch/straw) has slightly increased from 59 to 62 percent as shown in Figure 2.1. However use of iron sheets has declined by 2 percent. The use of asbestos has remained almost the same at 18.8 percent in 1990 and 18.9 percent in 2000.



**Sources:** 1990 and 2000 Censuses of Population and Housing

Analysis by district shows that the percentages of housing units with traditional roofing in Lusaka District is less than one percent. In Kitwe and Ndola the percentages of housing units with traditional roofing are 3.5 and 7.1 percent respectively. Other districts having proportions of housing units below 21 percent are Kabwe, Chililabombwe, Chingola, Kalulushi, Luanshya, Mufulira and Livingstone (refer to table A 2.1 – A2.9).

Table 2.3 presents data on housing units by construction material of walls, by province, rural and urban residence. The table shows that mud brick is the most commonly used material in constructing walls for housing units in Zambia. Over one third of housing units are constructed with mud brick walls. Pole and dagga/mud are next commonly used material. One in every five housing units have walls constructed with this type of material. Fifteen percent of housing units have walls made of cement blocks and another 15 percent have walls made of burnt bricks. The percentage of housing units with walls made of concrete blocks/slab is 7.5 percent. Stone, iron sheets asbestos/hardboard/wood, are rarely used for constructing walls for housing units. Less than 4 percent of housing units have walls made of grass and other materials.

There are differences among provinces in terms of type of material used for construction of walls. More than 50 percent of housing units in Central, Luapula, Northern and North-Western provinces have housing units with walls made of mud bricks. Western Province recorded a percentage of 10.3 for housing units with walls made of mud bricks. Pole and dagga/mud is the most commonly used material for walls in Eastern and Western Provinces with 63.7 percent..

**Table 2.4: Housing Units by Construction Material of Walls, Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000**

Residence/ Province	Total Housing Units	Construction material of walls										Total
		Burnt Bricks	Mud bricks Concrete	Concrete blocks/ Slab	Cement Blocks	Stone	Iron sheets	Asbestos/ Hard board	Pole and Dagga/ Mud	Grass	Other	
<b>Zambia</b>	1,768,287	14.8	38.4	7.5	15.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	19.9	2.2	1.6	100
Rural	1,170,781	16.0	45.7	1.3	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	29.1	3.1	1.8	100
Urban	597,506	12.4	24.1	19.7	39.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.9	0.3	1.2	100
<b>Province</b>												
Central	168,781	10.9	66.9	4.5	9.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	5.3	1.2	1.1	100
Copperbelt	263,677	12.2	39.4	17.9	24.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.7	0.4	1.4	100
Eastern	242,684	14.5	15.4	0.7	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	65.7	0.3	1.2	100
Luapula	157,533	28.9	58	0.9	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.3	1.7	4.0	100
Lusaka	249,935	5.9	13.4	23.1	54.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.5	0.3	0.7	100
Northern	246,328	24.5	55.6	1.0	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.5	13.9	0.6	1.0	100
N/Western	104,705	6.1	68.3	1.3	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	14.2	4.8	2.3	100
Southern	192,658	24.1	39.6	6.6	11.9	0.1	0.3	0.8	13.2	2.3	1.3	100
Western	141,986	1.1	10.3	0.8	5.8	0.1	0.3	0.5	63.7	14.4	3.1	100

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Table A3.1 – A3.9 show various materials used in constructing of walls by district. Mud is commonly used material for constructing walls in all rural districts of Central, Copperbelt (Mpongwe, Lufwanyama and Masaiti), Luapula, Lusaka (Chongwe, and Luangwa), Northern, North-Western and Southern (Gwembe, Mazabuka, Monze, and Siavonga) provinces. The use of pole and dagga for constructing walls is common in all districts of Eastern and Western provinces.

Information pertaining to material used for constructing floors is presented in Table 2.4. Close two-thirds of housing units in Zambia (63 percent) have floors constructed out of mud. About 29 percent of housing units in Zambia have floors constructed out of cement and about 5 percent with concrete floors. Two percent of housing units have floors made out of materials other than concrete, cement, brick, tiles, mud, marble and terrazzo. About one percent have tiles. Terrazzo, and brick are rarely used for constructing floors. There was no housing unit that was found in 2000 to have used Marble for constructing floors.

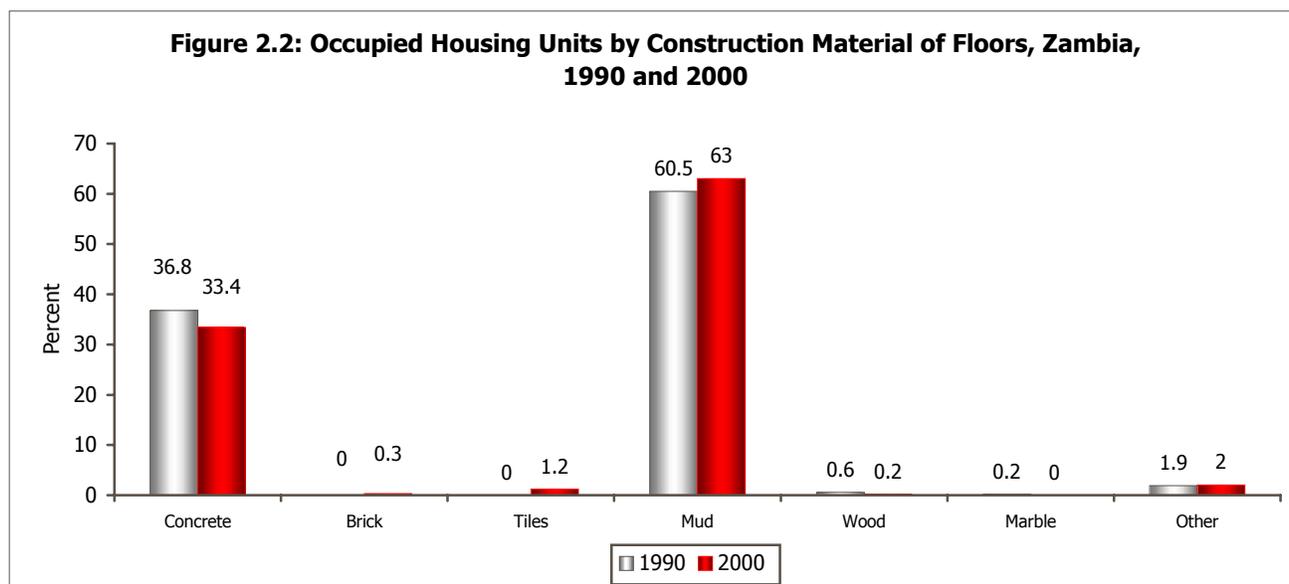
**Table 2.5: Housing Units by Construction Material of Floor, Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000**

Residence/Province	Total Housing Units	Construction material of floor								
		Concrete	Cement	Brick	Tiles	Mud	Wood	Marble	Terrazzo	Other
<b>Zambia</b>	1,768,287	4.6	28.8	0.3	1.2	63.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.0
Rural	1,170,781	1.4	10.2	0.3	0.2	85.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.2
Urban	597,506	10.8	65.1	0.3	3.1	18.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.5
<b>Province</b>										
Central	168,781	3.4	23.1	0.4	0.7	71.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.0
Copperbelt	263,677	7.5	56.3	0.3	2.6	31.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2
Eastern	242,684	0.9	12.8	0.2	0.2	85.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.5
Luapula	157,533	0.6	12.7	0.3	0.3	81.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Lusaka	249,935	12.8	68.0	0.3	4.0	13.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	4.1
Northern	246,328	0.9	13.2	0.3	0.3	84.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
North-Western	104,705	1.1	10.0	0.4	0.2	85.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1
Southern	192,658	8.1	23.8	0.3	0.5	64.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.6
Western	141,986	1.1	8.2	0.2	0.2	83.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.1

**Source:** 2000 Census of Population and Housing

In rural areas about 86 percent of the housing stocks have floors made of mud and 10.2 percent have cement floors. Slightly above 1 percent of housing units have floors made of concrete. All other materials are rarely used for floor. As for urban areas, the most common type is cement floor used in 65.1 percent of housing units. Housing units that have mud floor in urban areas constitute 18.8 percent. Concrete floors are found in 10.8 percent of housing units in urban areas. Tiles are used in 3 percent of housing units in urban areas. Terrazzo, wood, brick and marble are rarely used in constructing floors of housing units in urban areas.

At provincial level, mud is used in over 60 percent of housing units found in Central, Eastern, Luapula, Northern, North-Western, Southern and Western provinces. Less than 32 percent of housing units in Copperbelt Province have floors constructed of mud material. Similarly, 13.4 percent of housing units in Lusaka Province have floors of mud material. Of the housing units with cement floors, the largest proportion is found in Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces 68 and with 56.3 percent respectively. Less one out of five houses in Central and Southern Provinces has floor made of cement. At smallest 10 percent of housing units in North-Western, Luapula, Eastern and Northern Province have floors made of cement. The smallest proportion of housing units with cement floor is found in Western Province 8.2 percent. Housing units with concrete floor constitute 12.8, 8.1, and 7.5 percent in Lusaka, Southern and Copperbelt provinces, respectively.



**Sources:** 1990 and 2000 Censuses of Population and Housing

The use of cement for constructing floor is common in Kabwe District with 54.3 percent of total housing units. In Copperbelt Province, only Lufwanyama, Masaiti and Mpongwe districts recorded less than 20 percent of housing units with cement floors. Similarly Lusaka and Kafue districts recorded 74.8 and 48.8 percent of housing units with floors constructed out of cement. The remaining districts in Eastern, Luapula, Northern, North-Western, Southern and Western recorded percentages of less than 42 percent. (Tables A4.1 – A4.9).

### 2.3 Occupancy per housing unit

Table 2.6 provides data on occupancy status by province and rural/urban residence. There are several instances where housing units are occupied by one household, several housing units occupied by one household, and housing units being shared by two or more households.

**Table 2.6: Percent Distribution of Housing Units by Occupancy Status, Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000**

Residence/Province	Total Housing Units	% Total	Occupancy Status					
			Single Household	One h/hold in many housing units	Shared	Vacant	Non-contact	Non-residential
<b>Zambia</b>	1,768,287	100	78.2	6.1	1.9	6.1	2.4	5.5
Rural	1,170,781	100	77.9	7.5	0.4	7.0	2.5	4.7
Urban	597,506	100	78.0	3.3	4.8	4.6	2.4	6.9
<b>Province</b>								
Central	168,781	100	78.2	6.7	1.2	4.5	2.9	6.6
Copperbelt	263,677	100	78.8	2.7	5.5	4.3	1.9	6.7
Eastern	242,684	100	71.7	16.2	0.8	5.2	1.8	4.3
Luapula	157,533	100	79.8	1.1	0.2	12.7	2.5	3.8
Lusaka	249,935	100	78.2	5.3	3.5	4.5	2.9	5.6
Northern	246,328	100	81.6	1.4	0.4	9.3	2.7	4.6
North-Western	104,705	100	77.9	6.4	0.6	6.0	3.1	6.0
Southern	192,658	100	78.4	6.8	2.1	3.4	2.5	6.8
Western	141,986	100	76.8	9.2	0.5	6.6	2.1	4.8

Sources: CSO, 2000 Censuses of Population and Housing

Overall 78.2 percent of housing units are occupied by single households. About 6 percent of housing units were occupied by many single households. A further 6.1 percent of housing units were vacant at the time of the census undertaken in 2000. Housing units that were classified as non-residential but occupied at the time of the census constituted 5.5 percent. Similar results were found for both urban and rural areas (refer to Table 2.6). The pattern is the same for all provinces and districts (refer to table A 5.1 – A5.9).

### 2.4 Ownership of housing unit

Respondents were asked to state whether or not the occupied housing unit was owned by any member of the household and how the housing unit was acquired. Table 2.7 shows that overall about 78 percent of the households are owned by a member or members of the household. In rural areas about 91 percent of the housing units are owned by a member or members of the household, while in urban areas ownership is just slightly above 50 percent.

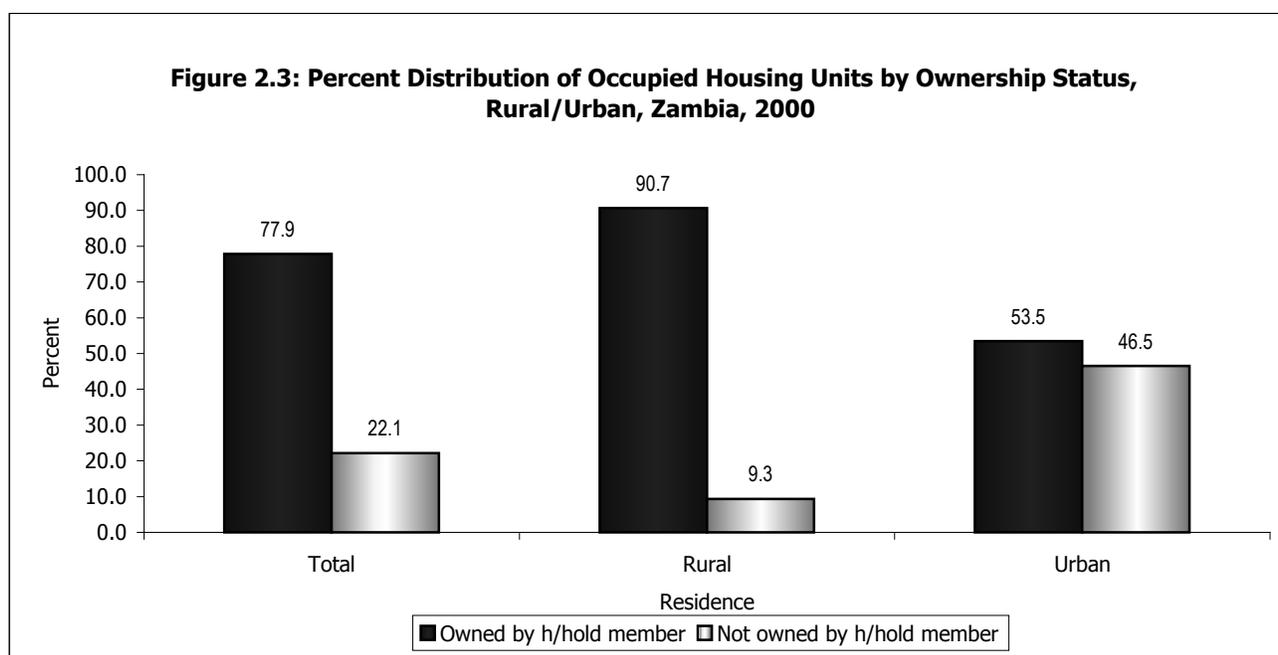
Among the housing units owned by household members, a large proportion is recorded in Western Province. Lusaka Province has the smallest proportion of its housing units owned by household members at 41.7 percent followed by Copperbelt Province, 68.8 percent.

**Table 2.7: Percent Distribution of Households by Ownership, Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000**

Residence/Province	Housing ownership		
	Total households	Owned by household member	Not owned by household member
<b>Zambia</b>	1,884,741	77.9	22.1
Rural	1,232,301	90.7	9.3
Urban	652,440	53.5	46.5
<b>Province</b>			
Central	178,820	80.9	19.1
Copperbelt	289,647	68.8	31.2
Eastern	254,603	90.7	9.3
Luapula	164,739	89.7	10.3
Lusaka	272,094	41.7	58.3
Northern	258,887	89.6	10.4
North-Western	111,133	89.9	10.1
Southern	204,398	79.3	20.7
Western	150,420	91.3	8.7

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Of the rural households over 90 percent live in housing units owned by a household member compared with 53.5 percent in urban areas. Housing units in rural areas are mostly built with cheap/free material, hence the majority of households afford to build them.



Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Regarding ownership of housing units by district, the 2000 Census revealed that Lusaka District has the largest percent (63.8 percent) of housing units not owned by a member of household. All other districts have below 50 percent of the housing units not owned by any member of the household. The district with the lowest percent of housing units not owned by any member of household is Shangombo in Western Province with 4.4 percent (Tables A8.1 – A8.9).

## 2.5 Status of Tenure of Housing Unit

This section describes tenure of housing units with regard to ownership, acquisition and rent status. The analysis is based on data pertaining to owner occupied housing units, housing provided free by employer and rent types.

Considering method of acquisition of the housing unit for households occupying own units, the most commonly cited method was self-building. About 80 percent of housing units in Zambia are self built, 12 percent are purchased, 4 percent are acquired freely and 2.7 are inherited. Mortgaging is very rare in Zambia.

**Table 2.8: Owner Occupied Housing Units by Method of Acquisition, Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000**

Residence/Province	Total Housing Units	Method of acquisition of housing Unit						%Total
		Purchased	Mortgaged	Freely Acquired	Inherited	Self Built	Other	
<b>Zambia</b>	1,467,446	12.0	0.5	4.0	2.7	79.9	0.8	100
Rural	1,118,313	2.4	0.3	4.2	2.0	90.6	0.6	100
Urban	349,133	42.9	1.3	3.4	4.9	45.9	1.5	100
<b>Province</b>								
Central	144,653	7.8	0.3	2.9	2.3	86.1	0.6	100
Copperbelt	199,214	47.4	1.0	3.1	4.3	43.1	1.3	100
Eastern	231,008	2.1	0.2	3.5	2.2	91.5	0.5	100
Luapula	147,830	7.9	0.4	4.9	2.3	84.0	0.5	100
Lusaka	113,416	22.1	1.7	4.0	6.0	64.4	1.7	100
Northern	232,019	5.3	0.3	4.5	1.7	87.7	0.5	100
North-Western	99,882	2.6	0.3	6.2	1.9	88.2	0.9	100
Southern	162,156	7.2	0.3	2.8	2.0	87.2	0.7	100
Western	137,268	1.8	0.6	5.7	2.6	88.2	1.1	100

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Table 2.8 shows that there are marked differences in the way housing units are acquired in rural and urban areas. Nearly 91 percent of housing units in rural areas are self-built compared to 45.9 percent in urban areas. There is no major difference in percentages of housing units purchased and self built in urban areas. In rural areas purchasing of housing units is very minimal. Only 2.4 percent of housing units in rural areas are purchased. Mortgaging though rare is higher in urban than rural areas.

More than 60 percent of housing units in each province are self-built except for Copperbelt Province, which recorded 43.1 percent. A substantial proportion of housing units in Copperbelt Province are purchased. Lusaka Province has 22.1 percent of housing units purchased.

At district level, more districts in Copperbelt Province than districts in other provinces contribute greatly to the purchased housing stocks. Mufulira contributes the largest (65.8 percent), Kitwe and Chililabombwe both contribute 64.5 percent each. Others are Luanshya (60.4 percent), Chingola (59.4 percent), Ndola (50.1 percent) and Kalulushi (45.8 percent). Livingstone in Southern Province has the largest percentage of purchased housing units (57 percent). Kabwe in Central Province also contributes notably to the purchased housing stock in the district. Lusaka District only contributes 29.1 percent to the purchased stock in the province. (Tables A9.1 – A9.9)

In all the districts discussed above, self-building is not very common. For instance Mufulira has the lowest proportion of self-built housing units with only 25.3 percent of its housing units built by members or a member of household. Kitwe has 26.1 percent, Chililabombwe 29.0 percent, Chingola 29.8 percent, Luanshya 31.9 percent, Ndola 37.3 percent, and Kalulushi 43.1 percent. In Southern Province, Livingstone District has 34 percent self built houses, Kabwe District in Central Province has 51.3 percent while Lusaka District in Lusaka Province has 55 percent. All other districts have proportions of self -built housing units of above 60 percent with the largest being in Sinazongwe District of Southern Province at 95 percent.

## 2.5.1 Housing Provided Free by Employer

For respondents that indicated that the housing unit they occupy was not owned by any member of the household, a question was asked to find out whether the housing unit was provided free by the employer or anyone else. A housing unit was considered provided free by an employer if the employer did not deduct any amount of money from the salary of any member of the household for rent.

**Table 2.9: Housing Units provided free by Employer, Type of Employer, Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000**

Residence/Province	Total number of Housing Units	%Total	Housing Unit Provider			
			Central Government	District Council	Parastatal	Private Organisation
<b>Zambia</b>	180,462	100	3.6	14.3	34.7	47.7
Rural	94,998	100	2.7	9.3	36.6	51.5
Urban	85,464	100	4.7	19.8	32.6	42.9
<b>Province</b>						
Central	29,259	100	2.0	8.2	28.8	61.1
Copperbelt	38,295	100	3.7	19.0	40.4	36.8
Eastern	8,577	100	9.8	13.8	35.0	41.3
Luapula	3,426	100	8.1	20.8	37.0	34.1
Lusaka	50,928	100	2.2	9.1	31.2	57.6
Northern	7,563	100	7.0	28.6	31.1	33.2
North-Western	2,961	100	10.9	18.9	48.2	21.9
Southern	36,219	100	2.8	17.5	37.6	42.2
Western	3,234	100	14.7	15.6	34.6	34.9

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Table 2.9 shows that a largest percent of housing units (47.4 percent) are provided by Private Organizations followed by Parastatal (34.7 percent). A notable percent (14.3 percent) are provided by the District Council. The Central Government provides only 3.6 percent of the housing units. Results from the 2000 Census show that individual employers never provide free housing, according to the 2000 Census.

The pattern of the results pertaining to providers of housing units for the rural and urban areas is the same as that of the nation as a whole. However, in rural areas over half the housing units (51.5 percent) are provided free by Private Organizations. At smallest one third of the housing units are provided free by Parastatal Organizations in both rural and urban areas.

At provincial level Western Province has the largest proportion of housing units provided freely by the Central Government. District Councils in Central, Lusaka and Eastern Provinces provides free housing below the national average of 14.3 percent. The District Council provides the smallest percentage of free housing in Central Province (8.2 percent) and the largest percent in Northern Province (28.6 percent). Parastatal Organizations provide the largest percentage of free housing units in North-Western Province (48.2 percent) and the smallest in Central Province. The largest percentage of housing units in Central Province is provided by Private Organizations. In North-Western Province the smallest percentage of housing units provided free is came from Private Organizations.

Findings by district indicate that Mkushi District in Central Province has the largest proportion of its housing units provided free by Private Organizations (85.2 percent), which is well above the provincial average of 61.1 percent. The district with the lowest proportion is Sinazongwe in Southern Province with 5.2 percent. Regarding housing provided freely by Parastatal, Lufwanyama District in Copperbelt Province has the largest proportion (82.4 percent) while Chiengi in Luapula Province has the lowest proportion of 3.9 percent. (Tables A10.1 – A 10.9)

## 2.5.2 Rent Types

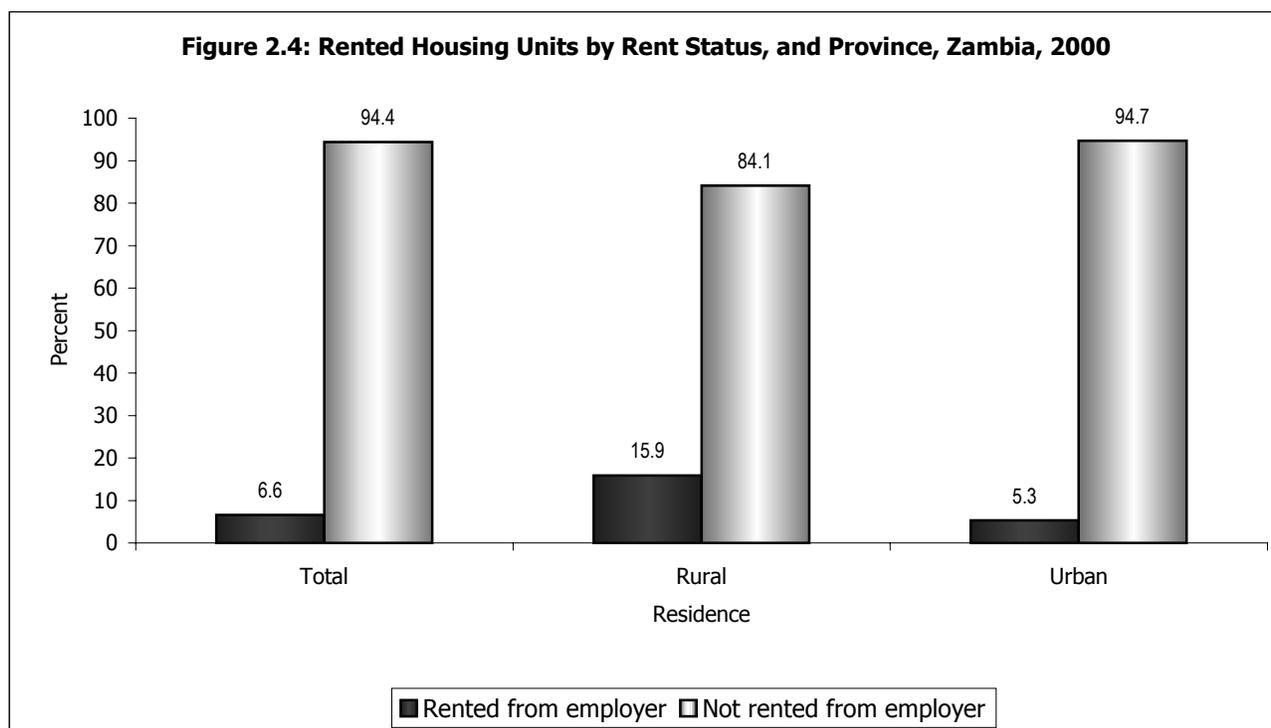
In order to collect data on rent types, a question was asked to find out if the occupied housing unit was rented from employer of any of the household members or not. Table 2.10 presents the distribution of housing units by rent type.

**Table 2.10: Housing Units by Rent Status, Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000**

Residence/Province	Total Housing Units	Rent Type		%Total
		Rented from Employer	Not Rented from Employer	
<b>Zambia</b>	740,762	6.6	94.4	100
Rural	93,616	15.9	84.1	100
Urban	647,146	5.3	94.7	100
<b>Province</b>				
Central	39,725	9.4	90.6	100
Copperbelt	172,056	7.6	92.4	100
Eastern	29,677	8.0	92.0	100
Luapula	20,533	10.2	89.8	100
Lusaka	361,209	3.3	96.7	100
Northern	32,709	12.9	87.1	100
North-Western	13,333	13.0	87.0	100
Southern	58,132	13.7	86.3	100
Western	13,388	13.5	86.5	100

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

The majority of housing units as shown in both Table 2.10 and Figure 2.4 are not rented from employer of one of the members of household. This is true for both rural and urban areas and all provinces and districts. ( see also Tables A11.1 – 11.9)



Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

### 2.5.2.1 Type of Landlord

Households that indicated that the occupied housing unit was rented from the employer of one of the members of household were further asked to state who the employer was. The list of employers (type of landlord) included: Central Government, District Council, Parastatal, Private Organisation and individuals. The category 'Individual' applied to those who worked as domestic servants and rented a housing unit from their employer.

#### Employer

The landlord that was considered as employer was one who employed any member of the household interviewed in the census and that household member rented the house from the same employer.

**Table 2.11: Rented Housing Units by Type of Landlord (Employer), Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000**

Residence/Province	Total Housing Units	Type of Landlord					%Total
		Central Government	District Council	Parastatal	Private Organisation	Individual	
<b>Zambia</b>	49,088	32.7	1.9	8.0	17.6	39.9	100
Rural	14,920	51.0	1.8	7.7	16.7	22.7	100
Urban	34,168	24.7	1.9	8.2	17.9	47.3	100
<b>Province</b>							
Central	3,740	45.8	1.3	8.8	12.3	31.9	100
Copperbelt	13,122	14.1	3.4	9.3	14.6	58.6	100
Eastern	2,368	55.6	2.3	5.2	8.9	28.1	100
Luapula	2,086	59.8	1.3	2.2	7.2	29.4	100
Lusaka	12,006	26.9	1.0	9.3	15.0	47.8	100
Northern	4,224	49.7	1.1	5.1	11.8	32.2	100
N/Western	1,738	69.9	2.5	1.6	6.4	19.6	100
Southern	7,990	28.0	1.2	10.0	42.6	18.2	100
Western	1,814	62.8	2.0	3.7	4.1	27.3	100

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

A high proportion of rented housing units are rented from individual employers, 39.9 percent. Housing units rented from Central Government constituted 32.7 percent. A notable percentage of housing units are rented from Private Organizations, 17.6 percent and 8 percent rented from Parastatal Organizations. More than half (51 percent) of the housing units in rural areas are rented from Central Government, compared to 24.7 percent for urban areas. About twice as many housing units in urban areas as those in rural areas are rented from individuals.

There are very marked provincial variations in the percentages of housing units rented from all employers (landlords). The Central Government rents out more than 59 percent of the housing units in Eastern, Luapula, North-Western and Western provinces. Copperbelt Province has the smallest proportion of housing units rented from the Central Government, 14.1 percent, but has the largest proportion recorded for individual and District Councils. Except Copperbelt, Lusaka and Southern Provinces, the rest of the provinces have the percentage of the housing units rented from Central Government above the national average of 32.7. Southern Province has the largest proportion of housing units rented from private organizations at 42.6 percent.

The observation by district is that Serenje in Central Province has the largest proportion of housing units rented from Central Government (41.7 percent) and the lowest proportion is found in Isoka of Northern Province (0.9 percent). Mpulungu District has the largest proportion (89.5 percent) of housing units rented from individuals while Zambezi in North-Western Province has the lowest proportion rented from individuals (2.9 percent). (Tables A12.1 – A12.9)

## Other Landlords

Other landlords were those other than the employer to whom any member of the household paid rent.

**Table 2.12: Rented Housing Units by Type of Landlord (Others), Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000**

Residence/Province	Total Housing Units	Type of Landlord					%Total
		Central Government	District Council	Parastatal	Private Organisation	Individual	
<b>Zambia</b>	230,558	3.0	0.7	2.7	1.8	91.8	100
Rural	26,232	8.6	0.9	3.4	6.0	81.1	100
Urban	204,326	2.3	0.7	2.6	1.3	93.1	100
<b>Province</b>							
Central	11,995	5.8	0.5	2.1	2.2	89.4	100
Copperbelt	52,978	2.0	1.6	2.3	2.0	92.1	100
Eastern	9,103	6.5	1.0	1.4	2.3	88.7	100
Luapula	6,149	8.3	0.6	0.7	1.1	89.4	100
Lusaka	116,401	1.2	0.3	3.1	1.0	94.4	100
Northern	9,495	10.8	0.4	1.5	1.8	85.5	100
N/Western	3,865	10.6	0.7	0.6	5.9	82.2	100
Southern	16,714	5.5	1.3	3.7	5.7	83.8	100
Western	3,858	8.7	0.8	1.6	3.6	85.3	100

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Respondents who stated that they did not rent the house from the employer of any member of the household were further asked about who they rented the housing from. Response categories were not different from that of employers. Table 2.12 shows that the vast majority (91.8 percent) indicated that they rented from individuals. Urban areas have high proportions of housing units rented from individuals with 93.1 percent compared to 81.1 percent for rural areas. More than 80 percent of housing units are rented from individuals in all provinces. A similar pattern exist in all 72 districts (refer to Table A in Appendix).

At district level, other landlords most preferred are individuals. Above 50 percent of all housing units in each district are rented from an individual. The district with the largest proportion is Kaputa with 98.3 percent and the lowest proportion of housing units is found in Serenje. (Tables A13.1 –A13.9)

## CHAPTER 3

# HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

### 3.0 Introduction

This chapter analyses data on household amenities. The extent of access of households to various amenities such as good housing, safe sources of water supply, good sanitation, health, education and other social and economic infrastructure is an important measure of the living conditions of the population. Access to clean and safe sources of water supply for households is a priority on the Zambia's development agenda as it is highly related to health (LCMS, 1998). The Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS) of 1998 also noted that unsafe sources of water supply are a well-known cause of water related diseases such as cholera, dysentery, bilharzias and diarrhea (LCMS, 1998).

### 3.1 Households with Access to Safe Water

Provision of clean and accessible water supply should be the top priority of Government. Inadequate supply of clean water may lead to the outbreak of water borne diseases such as dysentery, cholera and diarrhoea.

Access to safe water is obtained from the following sources; protected wells, protected boreholes and taps. Conversely, access to unsafe water is water obtained from unprotected wells, unprotected boreholes, rivers/lakes/dams/streams. This classification has been adopted to allow for international comparisons.

Table 3.1 shows that the proportion of households with access to safe sources of water was 49.1 percent. Access to safe water was more pronounced in urban households (86.1 percent) than in rural households (29.5 percent). More male-headed households had access to safe water (49.5 percent) than female-headed ones (47.3 percent).

**Table 3.1: Households with Access to Safe Water by Sex of Household Head, Residence and Province, Zambia 2000**

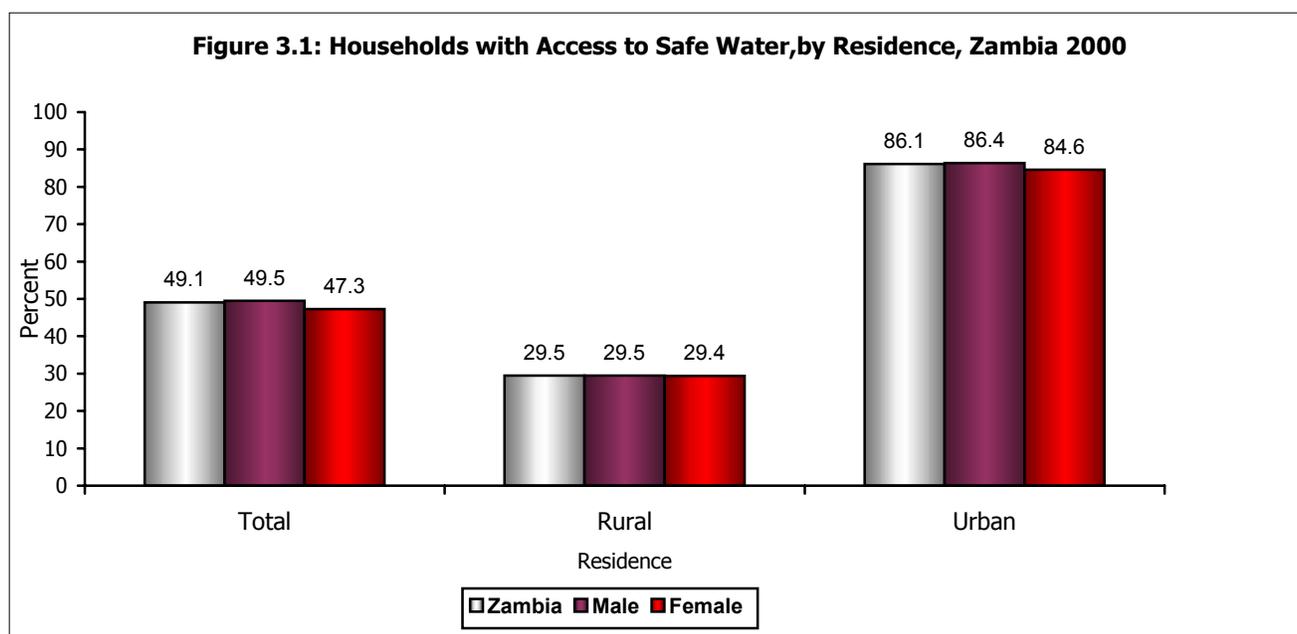
Residence/Province	Households with access to safe water by sex of Household Head percent			Total Households by Sex of Household Head		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Zambia</b>	49.1	49.5	47.3	1,884,741	1,528,935	355,806
Rural	29.5	29.5	29.4	1,232,301	991,491	240,810
Urban	86.1	86.4	84.6	652,440	537,444	114,996
<b>Provinces</b>						
Central	43.8	43.8	43.9	178,820	148,582	30,238
Copperbelt	70.9	71.3	68.9	289,647	240,063	49,584
Eastern	43.6	42.9	46.3	254,603	203,781	50,822
Luapula	18.8	18.9	18.4	164,739	131,699	33,040
Lusaka	91.0	90.9	91.0	272,094	227,633	44,461
Northern	21.0	21.1	20.7	258,887	207,920	50,967
North-Western	31.6	31.6	31.6	111,133	89,887	21,246
Southern	58.6	58.1	61.2	204,398	169,017	35,381
Western	28.4	28.1	29.3	150,420	110,353	40,067

**Source:** 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Among the provinces, Lusaka had the largest proportion of households with access to safe (clean) water at 91.0 percent, followed by households on the Copperbelt 70.9 percent and Southern Province had 58.6 percent. Luapula Province recorded the smallest proportion of households with access to safe water at 21.0 percent.

Among the districts, Livingstone, Lusaka and Ndola had more than 90 percent of households with access to safe water. Most of the districts on the Copperbelt were well serviced with safe water supplies apart from Kalulushi, Lufwanyama and Masaiti, which recorded less than 65 percent. Katete District in Eastern Province recorded the largest proportion of households with access to safe water at 60.9 percent and was followed by Chipata at 55.9 percent. Chilubi in

Northern Province and Milenge in Luapula Province were among the districts that recorded the lowest proportions of households with access to safe water at less than 5 percent. (Tables B1.1 – B1.9)



Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

### 3.2 Households with Access to Proper Toilet Facilities

Access to proper toilet facility refers to access to flush toilet (whether private or communal), and ventilated pit latrine. The other toilet facilities, that is, pit latrine and bucket are regarded as improper toilet facilities. This category includes those with no toilet facility and any 'other' facilities not classified.

The results in Table 3.2 indicate that the proportion of households with access to proper toilet facilities was 14.9 percent for total Zambia. In the rural households only 2.1 percent had access to proper toilet facilities, while the urban households recorded 39.2 percent.

Among the provinces, Copperbelt recorded the largest proportion of households with access to proper toilet facilities accounting for 47.0 percent, followed by Lusaka at 25.8 percent, Southern 13.4 percent and Central Province recorded 10.9 percent. The other provinces recorded very few households with access to proper toilet facilities and had minor differences.

Among the districts, Livingstone, Chingola, Chililabombwe and Mufulira had at smallest 60 percent while Ndola recorded slightly above 50 percent of households access to proper toilet facilities, with the rest of the districts having less than a third of households accessing proper toilet facilities (Tables B2.1 – B2.9).

**Table 3.2: Households with Access to Proper Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head, Residence and Province, Zambia 2000**

Residence/Province	Households with access to Proper Toilet Facilities by sex of Household Head percent.			Total Households by Sex of Household Head		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Zambia</b>	14.9	15.4	12.8	1,884,741	1,528,935	355,806
Rural	2.1	2.3	1.4	1,232,301	991,491	240,810
Urban	39.2	39.8	36.6	652,440	537,444	114,996
<b>Province</b>						
Central	10.9	11.0	10.4	178,820	148,582	30,238
Copperbelt	47.0	47.9	42.6	289,647	240,063	49,584
Eastern	2.6	2.8	1.7	254,603	203,781	50,822
Luapula	2.3	2.5	1.6	164,739	131,699	33,040
Lusaka	25.8	25.4	28.2	272,094	227,633	44,461
Northern	3.7	3.9	2.9	258,887	207,920	50,967
North-Western	2.9	3.2	1.7	111,133	89,887	21,246
Southern	13.4	13.6	12.9	204,398	169,017	35,381
Western	3.3	3.7	2.1	150,420	110,353	40,067

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

### 3.3 Households by Method of Garbage Disposal

Table 3.3 shows different types of method of garbage disposal. The most commonly used method of garbage disposal was burying/pit. This method was used by 62.0 percent of the total households in Zambia, followed by roadside dumping which accounted for 15.4 percent of households. Of the total households in Zambia, only 1 percent had their garbage regularly collected.

In urban households, majority (63.8 percent) used a pit or buried the garbage, while 19.1 percent of total households in the urban areas dumped the garbage by the roadside. The burning method was also used by 6.2 percent of households and about 6 percent had their garbage regularly collected. The same trend was observed in the rural households where majority used the pit/burying method (61.1 percent). Of the total rural households only about 2 percent had their garbage regularly collected.

All the provinces recorded a similar trend observed at national level. The burying/pit method was mostly used. Luapula Province had the largest proportions of households that used the burying/pit method (80.5 percent), Northern, had 74.6 percent and Central had 70.5 percent. Very few households had their garbage regularly collected.

At district level it was only in Mufulira and Chililabombwe where more than 15 percent of households had their garbage regularly collected. Serenje District had majority (89.3 percent) of households using the pit/burying method to dispose of their garbage at 89.3 percent, followed by Chiengi at 89.2 percent and Kawambwa at 87.6 percent. Shang'ombo District had the smallest proportion of households that was using the pit/burying method at 16.5 percent. (Tables B3.1 – B3.9)

**Table 3.3: Households by Main Method of Garbage Disposal, Residence and Province, Zambia 2000**

Residence/Province	Method of garbage Disposal percent							Total Households
	Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/Pit	Other	Total	
<b>Zambia</b>	3.6	2.5	7.7	15.4	62.0	8.8	100.0	1,884,741
Rural	2.2	2.9	8.4	13.4	61.1	12.0	100.0	1,232,301
Urban	6.1	1.9	6.2	19.1	63.8	2.9	100.0	652,440
<b>Province</b>								
Central	1.8	1.9	7.6	11.5	70.5	6.7	100.0	178,820
Copperbelt	7.4	2.2	9.5	14.3	62.3	4.3	100.0	289,647
Eastern	2.0	2.6	8.4	13.2	63.5	10.3	100.0	254,603
Luapula	1.1	1.5	3.9	6.6	80.5	6.4	100.0	164,739
Lusaka	5.9	2.1	4.0	25.0	58.6	4.4	100.0	272,094
Northern	2.1	2.1	5.8	8.5	74.6	6.9	100.0	258,887
North-Western	2.4	4.0	7.2	10.4	62.5	13.5	100.0	111,133
Southern	4.3	4.2	9.0	19.6	47.4	15.5	100.0	204,398
Western	2.0	3.4	15.5	27.5	32.2	19.4	100.0	150,420

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

### 3.4 Households with Access to Electricity

The 2000 Census collected data on access to electricity by asking the household whether or not the households had electricity. If household stated that they had electricity then they were said to have access to electricity.

**Table 3.4: Households with Access to Electricity by Sex of Households Head, Residence and Province, Zambia 2000**

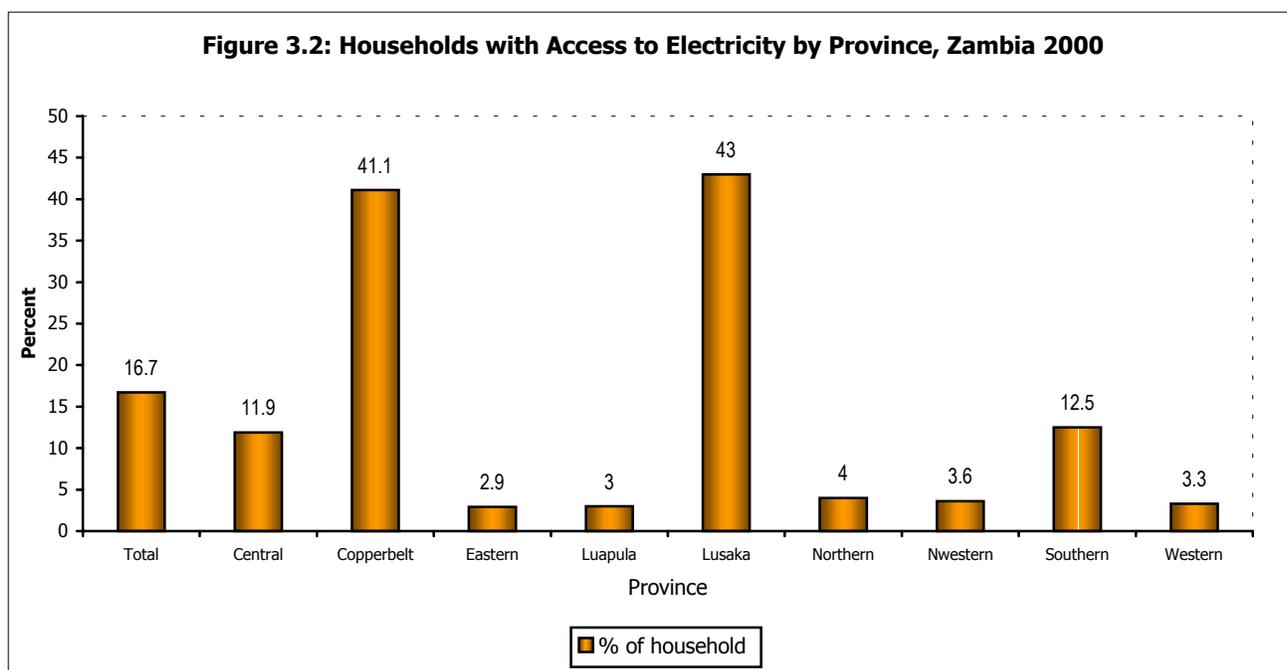
Residence/Province	Households with access to electricity by sex of Household Head percent.			Total Households by Sex of Household Head		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Zambia</b>	16.7	17.6	13.1	1,884,741	1,528,935	355,806
Rural	2.2	2.4	1.3	1,232,301	991,491	240,810
Urban	44.1	45.5	37.7	652,440	537,444	114,996
<b>Province</b>						
Central	11.9	12.1	11.0	178,820	148,582	30,238
Copperbelt	41.1	42.8	33.2	289,647	240,063	49,584
Eastern	2.9	3.2	2.1	254,603	203,781	50,822
Luapula	3.0	3.2	2.0	164,739	131,699	33,040
Lusaka	43.0	43.4	41.1	272,094	227,633	44,461
Northern	4.0	4.2	3.0	258,887	207,920	50,967
North-Western	3.6	3.9	2.0	111,133	89,887	21,246
Southern	12.5	12.8	11.2	204,398	169,017	35,381
Western	3.3	3.8	2.1	150,420	110,353	40,067

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Table 3.4 shows that only about 17 percent of the total households in the country had access to electricity. Access to electricity in the rural households was 2.2 percent. In urban areas the proportion of households with access to electricity was 44.1 percent. There were more male-headed households that had access to electricity (17.6 percent) than the female-headed households (13.1 percent).

Among the provinces, Lusaka recorded the largest proportion of households with access to electricity (43.0 percent), followed by the Copperbelt 41.1 percent, Southern 12.5 percent, and Central 11.9 percent. The Province with the smallest proportion of households with access to electricity was Eastern (2.9 percent).

Majority of districts in Zambia had less than 10 percent of households with access to electricity. Kafue had more than a third of households with access to electricity while Kabwe, Kalulushi, Ndola, Chingola, Lusaka Kitwe and Luanshya had more than 40 percent. Livingstone, Mufulira and Chililabombwe recorded at smallest 50 percent of households with access to electricity. ( Tables B4.1 –B4.9)



Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

### 3.5. Households by main source of energy used for Cooking

The main source of energy for cooking for households was investigated during the 2000 Census. Data is given in Table 3.5.

**Table 3.5: Households by Main Source of Energy used for Cooking, Residence and Province, Zambia 2000**

Residence/Province	Main Source of Energy Used for Cooking percent									Total Households	
	Electricity	Gas	Wood	Paraffin	Cow dung	Charcoal	Coal	Solar	Other		
<b>Zambia</b>	13.8	0.1	60.9	0.6	0.2	24.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,884,741
Rural	1.5	0.1	87.7	0.7	0.4	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,232,301
Urban	37.1	0.1	10.1	0.3	0.1	52.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	652,440
<b>Province</b>											
Central	9.6	0.1	70.6	0.6	0.2	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	178,820
Copperbelt	33.3	0.1	20.8	0.4	0.1	45.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	289,647
Eastern	2.1	0.1	91.1	0.8	0.1	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	254,603
Luapula	1.6	0.0	50.4	0.5	0.1	46.9	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	164,739
Lusaka	39.4	0.1	13.9	0.3	0.1	46.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	272,094
Northern	2.2	0.1	82.8	0.6	0.2	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	258,887
N-western	1.9	0.1	88.2	0.7	0.1	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	111,133
Southern	9.7	0.1	77.1	0.6	0.4	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	204,398
Western	2.4	0.1	91.6	0.5	1.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	150,420

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

The results in Table 3.5 show that the majority of Zambian households (60.9 percent) were using wood for cooking, followed by charcoal (24.3 percent) and then electricity (13.8 percent). The use of wood for cooking was most common in rural areas and accounted for 87.7 percent of the total households. In urban areas most households (52.1 percent) were using charcoal for cooking, while 37.1 percent was recorded for those that were using electricity.

Among the provinces, Western recorded the largest proportions of households who were using wood for cooking at 91.6 percent, and Eastern at 91.1 percent. The other provinces that had significant use of wood are North-Western and Northern with more than 80 percent, while Southern and Central Provinces had above 70 percent of households using wood for cooking.

Luapula and Lusaka Provinces recorded the largest proportions of households who were using charcoal for cooking at 46.9 percent and 46 percent respectively and Copperbelt at 45 percent. Lusaka and Copperbelt had more than a third of households using electricity for cooking. Luapula Province had the smallest proportion of households using electricity for cooking at less than 2 percent.

At district level, majority of districts had less than 10 percent of households that were using electricity for cooking. The largest proportion of households that was using electricity for cooking was recorded in Chililabombwe at 47.8 percent, followed by Lusaka at 44.2 percent. Shang'ombo recorded the largest proportion of households that were using wood for cooking at 99.2 percent and the smallest proportion using wood for cooking was recorded in Lusaka District at 1.5 percent. Mwense had the largest proportion of households that were using charcoal for cooking at 77.3 percent while the smallest proportion of households was recorded in Shang'ombo and Kalabo at 0.2 percent. (Tables B5.1 – B5.9)

**Table 3.6: Households by Main Source of Energy used for Cooking and Residence, Zambia, 1980, 1990 and 2000**

Energy Source	Zambia			Rural			Urban		
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
Electricity	8.8	8.9	13.8	4.1	0.8	1.5	18.0	22.7	37.1
Gas & Paraffin	2.8	2.8	0.6	2.4	2.3	0.7	3.4	3.9	0.4
Wood, charcoal, Coal	87.5	87.4	85.1	92.2	95.7	97.2	78.4	72.8	62.3
Other	0.9	0.9	0.5	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Households	1,128,356	1,326,942	1884741	727,125	835,648	1,232,301	401,231	491,294	652,440

Source: CSO, 1980,1990, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

There was a slight increase in the proportion of households that were using electricity for cooking from 8.8 percent in 1980 to 13.8 percent in 2000. The rural areas showed a decrease in the number of households that were using electricity for cooking from 4.1 percent in 1980 to 1.5 percent in the year 2000. The opposite was observed in the urban households who recorded an increase from 18.0 percent in 1980 to 37.1 percent in the year 2000. The use of wood, charcoal and coal for cooking, between 1980 and 2000, decreased in the urban households from 78.4 percent in 1980 to 62.3 percent in 2000.

### 3.6 Households by Main Source of Energy used for Lighting

The main source of energy for lighting for households was also investigated. If a housing unit had the necessary wiring but was not connected to the electric supply system it was not considered to be using electricity for lighting. The analysis of the different sources is given in Table 3.7.

**Table 3.7: Households by Main Source of Energy used for Lighting, Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000**

Residence	Main Source of energy Used for lighting percent							Total	Total Households
	Electricity	Gas	Wood	Candle	Paraffin	Solar	Other		
<b>Zambia</b>	16.6	0.1	10.0	16.6	51.2	0.2	5.3	100.0	1,884,741
Rural	2.2	0.1	14.7	8.9	66.0	0.2	7.9	100.0	1,232,301
Urban	44.0	0.1	1.0	31.2	23.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	652,440
<b>Province</b>									
Central	11.9	0.2	6.8	19.4	58.2	0.4	3.1	100.0	178,820
Copperbelt	41.0	0.2	2.3	18.2	36.7	0.2	1.4	100.0	289,647
Eastern	2.9	0.1	8.4	6.9	74.9	0.2	6.6	100.0	254,603
Luapula	3.0	0.0	17.2	5.3	73.0	0.2	1.3	100.0	164,739
Lusaka	42.9	0.1	1.3	42.7	12.3	0.2	0.5	100.0	272,094
Northern	3.9	0.1	17.8	5.4	69.1	0.1	3.6	100.0	258,887
N-western	3.5	0.1	19.9	9.6	53.3	0.2	13.4	100.0	111,133
Southern	12.5	0.1	7.2	18.6	56.6	0.3	4.7	100.0	204,398
Western	3.3	0.1	21.9	14.0	37.0	0.1	23.6	100.0	150,420

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

The results in Table 3.7 show that majority of households in Zambia were using paraffin (51.2 percent )for lighting. In the rural households, the proportion of households that were using paraffin for lighting was 66.0 percent compared with 23 percent in urban areas. The results further show that fewer households of Zambia used electricity for lighting, just slightly above 2 percent, while the proportion in the urban households using electricity was 44.0 percent.

Households in Lusaka and Copperbelt Provinces were mainly using electricity for lighting, about 43 percent and 41.0 percent respectively. The rest of the provinces were mainly using paraffin for lighting.

More than 50 percent of households in most districts were using paraffin for lighting. The largest proportion was recorded in Chiengi at 89.5 percent, while the smallest proportion was recorded in Lusaka at 4.9 percent. Less than 10 percent of households in most districts were using electricity for lighting (Tables B6.1 – B6.9)

### 3.7 Households by Main Source of Energy Used for Heating

The data used for analysis in this section was collected in the similar way as in the above section. The ‘heating’ in this section refers to heating the room only—not heating/warming food. The data are shown in Table 3.8.

**Table 3.8: Households by Main Source of Energy used for Heating, Residence and Province, Zambia 2000**

Residence	Main Source of Energy Used for Cooking percent										Total Households
	Electricity	Gas	Wood	Paraffin	Cow dung	Charcoal	Coal	Solar	Other	Total	
<b>Zambia</b>	9.1	0.1	44.5	0.7	0.4	39.6	0.1	0.1	5.4	100.0	1,884,741
Rural	1.0	0.1	65.0	0.8	0.4	26.9	0.1	0.1	5.6	100.0	1,232,301
Urban	24.5	0.0	5.8	0.4	0.3	63.7	0.1	0.2	5.0	100.0	652,440
<b>Province</b>											
Central	5.3	0.1	49.0	0.6	0.3	42.3	0.2	0.0	2.2	100.0	178,820
Copperbelt	21.4	0.0	11.4	0.5	0.3	60.5	0.1	0.4	5.4	100.0	289,647
Eastern	1.2	0.0	58.2	0.7	0.2	33.3	0.1	0.0	6.3	100.0	254,603
Luapula	0.9	0.0	40.8	0.8	0.2	56.4	0.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	164,739
Lusaka	28.3	0.0	9.4	0.4	0.2	57.8	0.1	0.1	3.7	100.0	272,094
Northern	1.2	0.1	61.2	0.7	0.5	33.6	0.1	0.0	2.6	100.0	258,887
N/Western	1.2	0.1	73.5	1.3	0.5	17.4	0.1	0.0	5.9	100.0	111,133
Southern	5.8	0.1	61.1	0.6	0.6	23.2	0.1	0.1	8.4	100.0	204,398
Western	1.8	0.0	74.3	0.9	1.0	4.9	0.1	0.1	16.9	100.0	150,420

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

At national level, about 45 percent of households used wood for heating while about 40 percent used charcoal. The Rural-urban distribution shows that majority of rural households (65 percent) depended on wood for heating, while urban households (about 64 percent) used charcoal.

Most of the provinces recorded more than 50 percent of households using wood for heating. Central, Eastern, Northern, North-Western, Southern and Western Provinces, had majority of households using wood for heating, except for Copperbelt, Luapula and Lusaka that had most households using charcoal for heating.

At district level, the largest proportion of households using wood for heating was recorded in Lukulu District at 95.1 percent, followed by Chilubi at 92.0 percent and Shang’ombo at 89.8 percent. Chiengi District recorded the largest proportion of households that were using charcoal for heating at 83.3 percent and the smallest proportion of households was recorded in Shang’ombo at 0.5 percent. (Tables B7.1 – B7.9)

## CHAPTER 4

### HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

#### 4.0 Introduction

In assessing the general socio-economic status of the population the 2000 Census collected data on assets possessed by households. Apart from household income, living conditions of the population could be determined by the property owned. During the 2000 Census information was collected on whether or not a household had electricity, a radio, a television set, a refrigerator, telephone, bicycle, motor vehicle, motor cycle, a plough, a boat/canoe, scotch cart and a donkey. Table 4.1 shows the distribution of households who own the various items listed by rural and urban. Tables C1.1 –C1.9 also show assets by province.

**Table 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Households who owned Various Types of Assets by Sex of Household Head and Residence, Zambia 2000**

Type of Assets	Total Zambia	Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Radio	42.7	32.2	62.5	46.0	28.5
Television	17.6	3.4	44.4	18.7	13.0
Fridge	8.8	1.0	23.5	9.2	7.0
Telephone	3.2	0.3	8.6	3.4	2.4
Bicycle	28.2	33.3	18.5	31.2	15.0
Motor Vehicle	2.8	0.9	6.5	3.1	1.6
Motor Cycle	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.2
Plough	9.7	14.2	1.1	10.5	6.1
Boat/Canoe	5.2	7.6	0.7	5.8	2.6
Scotch Cart	3.6	5.3	0.4	4.0	2.1
Donkey	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3
Total Households	1,884,741	1,232,301	652,440	1,528,935	355,806

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

#### 4.1 Electrical Appliances

Table 4.1 shows that over 40 percent of all households owned a radio. The corresponding proportions for other electrical appliances are television 17.6 percent, refrigerator 8.8 percent and telephone 3.2 percent. The proportion of households who owned electrical appliances was larger in urban than those in rural households. Households headed by males were more likely to own an electrical appliance than those headed by females.

Lusaka Province recorded the largest proportion of households, which owned a radio and television set at 63.8 percent and 45.3 percent respectively. The smallest proportion of households which owned a radio was recorded in Western Province at 25.5 percent, while the smallest proportion for television set was recorded in North-Western and Luapula provinces at 2.9 percent.

#### 4.2 Bicycle, Motor Vehicle and Motorcycle

Table 4.1 shows that 28.2 percent of all households owned a bicycle, 2.8 percent motor vehicle and 0.5 percent motorcycle. The proportion of households who owned a bicycle was higher in rural than those in urban areas, 33.3 percent and 18.5 percent, respectively. The opposite is true for ownership of a motor vehicle and motorcycle. There were more male-headed households that owned a bicycle, motor vehicle or motorcycle than those headed by females.

The largest proportion of households which owned a bicycle was recorded in Eastern Province at 44.3 percent, while the smallest proportion was recorded in Western Province at 11 percent.

### **4.3 Plough, Boat/Canoe, Scotch Cart and Donkey**

Table 4.1 indicates that the proportion of households, which owned a plough, was 9.7 percent, a boat/canoe was 5.2 percent, Scotch cart 3.6 percent and Donkey 0.3 percent. Plough ownership was more common in rural households (14.2 percent) and in male-headed households (10.5 percent) than in the urban and female-headed households.

Southern Province had the largest proportion of households which owned a plough (32.8 percent) and the smallest proportion was recorded in Luapula at 0.4 percent.

## CHAPTER 5

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

#### 5.0 Introduction

Information pertaining to socio-economic characteristics of households is cardinal for interpretation of census findings. This chapter provides the analysis in five sections: households by number of rooms, average number of rooms per household, average number of persons per room, household size, composition and headship, marital status of household head, household heads by level of education, members of household below 12 years and lastly number of members economically active.

#### 5.1 Households by Number of Rooms

Number of rooms per housing unit has an important bearing on the state of health of occupants, and is an indicator of household overcrowding. Overcrowding is indicated by the average number of persons per room (Pressat, 1995).

During the 2000 Census a room was defined as space in a housing unit enclosed by walls reaching from floor to ceiling or roof covering at smallest a height of two metres of a size large enough to fit a bed for an adult. Passageways, verandas, lobbies, kitchens, bathrooms and toilet rooms were excluded. However, a storeroom or garage meeting the requirements of a room and were actually used for living purposes during the time of enumeration were treated as rooms. In rural areas several huts belonging to one household are treated as rooms of one housing unit. Table 5.1 shows households by number of rooms, by residence and province.

**Table 5.1: Households by Number of Rooms, Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000**

Residence	Total Households	Number of Rooms %	Number of rooms									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Zambia</b>	1,884,741	100	15.3	41.2	25.3	12.5	3.7	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Rural	1,232,301	100	17.1	41.4	25.3	11.0	3.4	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Urban	652,440	100	12.0	40.7	25.4	15.5	4.3	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
<b>Province</b>												
Central	178,820	100	14.2	42.2	24.6	12.4	3.7	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2
Copperbelt	289,647	100	10.1	41.1	27.9	14.8	4.1	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Eastern	254,603	100	9.5	39.5	27.0	15.9	5.3	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1
Luapula	164,739	100	6.3	38.5	37.4	13.5	3.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Lusaka	272,094	100	18.8	44.5	17.8	12.9	3.9	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
Northern	258,887	100	9.1	44.8	32.0	10.5	2.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
N/Western	111,133	100	25.8	39.5	21.4	9.5	21.4	9.5	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Southern	204,398	100	24.9	37.3	19.9	11.0	3.7	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.2
Western	150,420	100	30.4	39.9	17.4	8.7	2.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0

Source: 2000 Censure of Population and Housing

Table 5.1 shows that the largest proportion of households (41.2 percent) occupies two- roomed housing units and the next largest occupies three-roomed housing units. Households rarely occupy housing units with more than six rooms. The same pattern applies for both rural and urban areas. Similarly in all provinces, two-roomed housing units are the most commonly occupied. In Central, Copperbelt, Eastern, Luapula and Northern provinces the next commonly occupied are three-roomed housing units while in Lusaka, North-Western, Southern and Western provinces, a one - roomed house is the next commonly occupied.

#### 5.2 Household Size, Number of Rooms, Average Number of Rooms per Household and Average Number of Persons Per Room

Table 5.2 shows the number of rooms by household size in Zambia, by rural and urban. A two-roomed housing unit is the most commonly occupied housing unit by households with up to six members. The largest proportion of

households (48.7 percent) occupying two-roomed housing unit is that with 3-4 members. Households with at smallest seven members most commonly occupy three-roomed housing structures. This same pattern at national level applies for rural and urban areas.

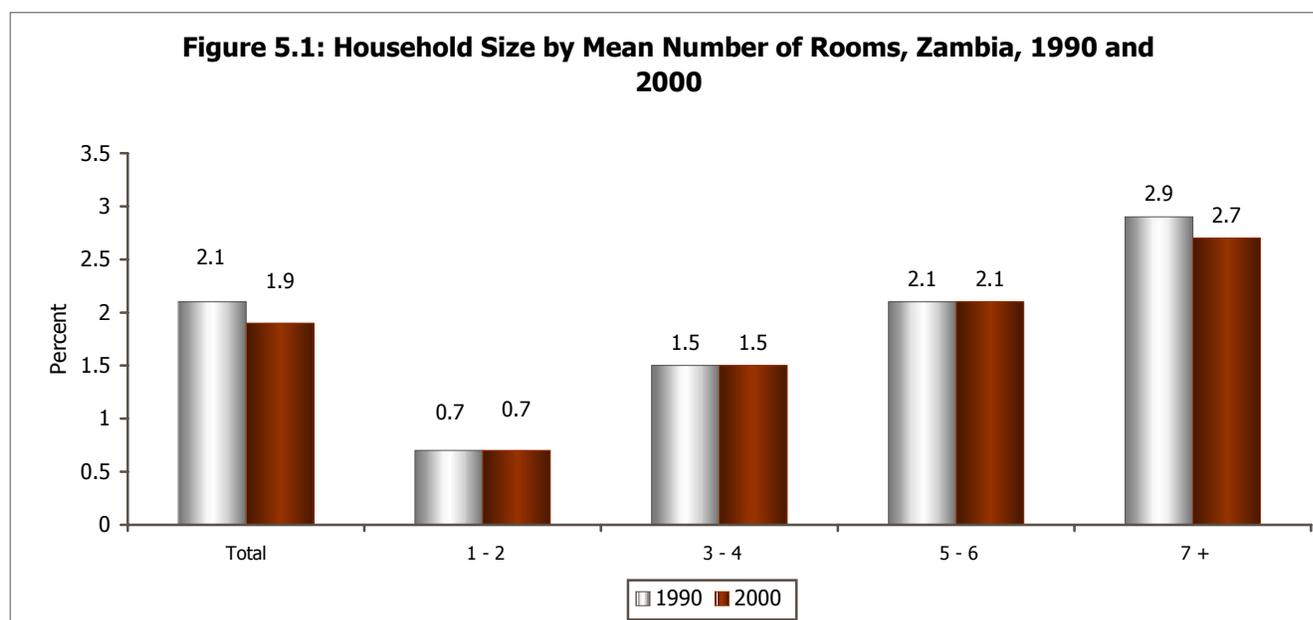
The average number of rooms per household was 2.5, while the average number of persons per room is 1.9. If two persons per room is taken to be an ideal number, then overall overcrowding is not widespread in Zambia. However, overcrowding is apparent in households with at smallest seven members.

**Table 5.2: Household Size, Number of Rooms, Average Number of Rooms per Household and Average Number of Persons per Room, Zambia 2000**

Residence /household size	Total Households	Number of Rooms %	Number of rooms						Average number of rooms	Average number of persons per room
			1	2	3	4	5	6+		
<b>Zambia</b>	1884741	100	15.3	41.2	25.3	12.5	3.7	2.0	2.5	1.9
1-2	386372	100	29.4	46.9	15.9	5.4	1.5	0.9	2.1	0.7
3-4	553046	100	18.9	48.7	22.7	7.2	1.7	0.8	2.3	1.5
5-6	456953	100	11.9	42.2	29.1	12.6	3.0	1.2	2.6	2.1
7+	488370	100	6.7	29.8	30.1	21.7	7.4	4.5	3.1	2.7
<b>Rural</b>	1232301	100	17.1	41.4	25.3	11.0	3.4	2.0	2.5	1.9
1-2	261193	100	29.4	47.8	16.3	4.4	1.2	0.8	2.1	0.5
3-4	372058	100	20.0	48.2	23.6	6.3	1.4	0.6	2.3	1.5
5-6	298110	100	14.2	41.3	29.5	11.4	2.6	1.0	2.5	2.2
7+	300940	100	9.1	30.6	28.7	19.4	7.3	4.9	3.0	2.8
<b>Urban</b>	652440	100	12.0	40.7	25.4	15.5	4.3	2.1	2.7	1.9
1-2	125179	100	29.3	45.1	14.9	7.4	2.1	1.3	2.2	0.7
3-4	180988	100	16.7	49.8	20.7	9.1	2.4	1.2	2.4	1.5
5-6	158843	100	7.3	43.9	28.3	15	3.8	1.7	2.7	2.0
7+	187430	100	2.5	28.3	32.5	25.7	7.4	3.6	3.2	2.6

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 5.1 compares the 1990 and 2000 Census results regarding average household size and average number of persons per room. A marginal reduction in overcrowding is observed overall between 1990 and 2000 censuses from 2.1 to 1.9 persons per room. Overall, change is observed in the mean number of persons per room for all household sizes except those with seven members and above.



Source: 1990 and 2000 Censuses of Population and Housing

### 5.3 Number of Living Rooms and Bedrooms

Table 2.3 shows the distribution of households by number of living rooms by residence. Housing units with one living room accounted for 77 percent. The 2000 Census recorded 18.3 percent of housing units with no living room. A high percentage of housing units with one living room was recorded in urban areas, 82.9 percent as compared to 73.9 percent for rural areas. A similar pattern is found in all provinces where a large proportion of housing units have one living room. More than 65 percent of housing units have one living room in each province (Tables 5.3)

**Table 5.3: Percent Distribution of Households by Number of Living Rooms, Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000**

Residence	Total Households	Number of Living Rooms				
		No Living Room	One	Two	Three and more	Total
<b>Zambia</b>	1,884,741	18.3	77.0	3.9	0.7	100
Rural	1,232,301	21.4	73.9	3.8	0.9	100
Urban	652,440	12.4	82.9	3.9	0.7	100
<b>Province</b>						
Central	178,820	17.4	77.4	4.1	0.10	100
Copperbelt	289,647	11.3	83.0	4.8	0.9	100
Eastern	254,603	14.9	81.9	2.7	0.5	100
Luapula	164,739	6.9	83.6	7.9	1.5	100
Lusaka	272,094	19.3	76.8	3.2	0.7	100
Northern	258,887	9.2	85.6	4.3	0.8	100
North-Western	111,133	29.7	65.2	4.0	0.10	100
Southern	204,398	32.6	64.0	2.6	0.7	100
Western	150,420	37.2	61.3	1.2	0.2	100

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

About one-third of households in North-Western, Southern and Western provinces live in housing units without a living room. The smallest percentage of households residing in dwellings with no living rooms is in Luapula Province and Northern Province with 6.9 and 9.2 percent, respectively.

District analysis of households by number of living rooms shows that Sinazongwe District in Southern Province has the largest percentage of households residing in housing units with out a living room. Other districts with percentages above 50 are Siavonga (58.4 percent), Kazungula (57.6 percent)-both in Southern Province, Sesheke in Western Province (56.5 ) percent) and Luagwa District in Lusaka Province (53.1 percent). The districts with the smallest percentage of households in housing units with no living room is Isoka in Northern Province. As seen at the national level most households occupy housing units with at smallest one living room. Districts having below 50 percent of households occupying housing units with one living room are Sinazongwe (32.1 percent), Siavonga (39.1 percent), Kazungula (40.1 percent), Sesheke (42.5 percent), Luangwa (43.1 percent), Itezhi-tezhi (48.8 percent) and Nyimba (49.9 percent). (Tables A6. – 6.9)

Table 5.4 shows the distribution of households by the number of rooms in the occupied housing unit..

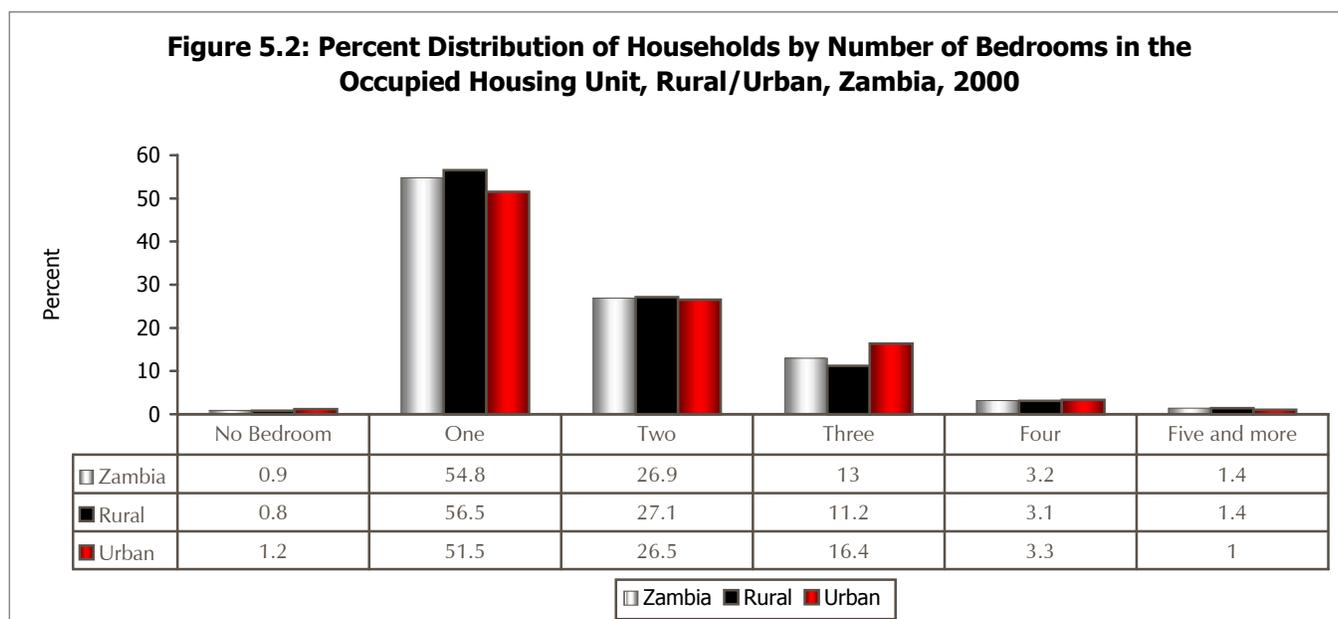
**Table 5.4: Percent Distribution of Households by Number of Bedrooms, Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000**

Residence	Total Households	Number of Bedrooms						Total
		No Bedroom	One	Two	Three	Four	Five and more	
<b>Zambia</b>	1,884,741	0.9	54.8	26.9	13.0	3.2	1.4	100
Rural	1,232,301	0.8	56.5	27.1	11.2	3.1	1.4	100
Urban	652,440	1.2	51.5	26.5	16.4	3.3	1.0	100
<b>Province</b>								
Central	178,820	0.8	54.3	26.6	13.1	3.3	1.9	100
Copperbelt	289,647	0.6	50.7	29.0	16.0	2.9	0.9	100
Eastern	254,603	0.5	45.7	28.8	17.5	5.5	2.0	100
Luapula	164,739	0.5	48.0	38.3	10.7	1.9	0.4	100
Lusaka	272,094	1.9	60.7	19.03	13.8	3.5	1.1	100
Northern	258,887	0.8	55.0	32.2	9.6	1.9	0.4	100
North-Western	111,133	0.5	64.2	23.3	9.3	2.0	0.7	100
Southern	204,398	1.3	56.7	23.1	12.4	3.8	2.7	100
Western	150,420	1.0	65.0	20.3	10.2	2.7	0.8	100

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

More than half of the households in Zambia (54.8 percent) have one bedroom, about 27 percent have 2 bedrooms, and a notable percentage (13 percent) have 3 bedrooms. A small percentage (3 percent) have about 4 bedroom and about 1 percent have 5 bedrooms while another 1 percent have no bedroom at all. Housing units in Zambia rarely have bedrooms exceeding 6.

Rural areas recorded a high number of households with one bedroom compared with urban areas. Probably this could be attributed to the way a household is defined in rural areas to include separate rooms standing on their own. About 56 percent of households in rural areas and 51 percent in urban areas have one bedroom only. Urban areas have however, the largest percent of households with at smallest 2 bedrooms compared with rural areas (Figure 5.2).



Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Analysis by district reveals that households rarely occupy housing units with one bedroom. The district with the largest percentage of households occupying housing units with one bedroom (only 4.3 percent) is Gwembe District in Southern Province and the lowest is Mufumbwe District in North-Western Province with 0.1 percent. (Tables A7.1 – A7.9)

#### 5.4 Household Distribution by Residence

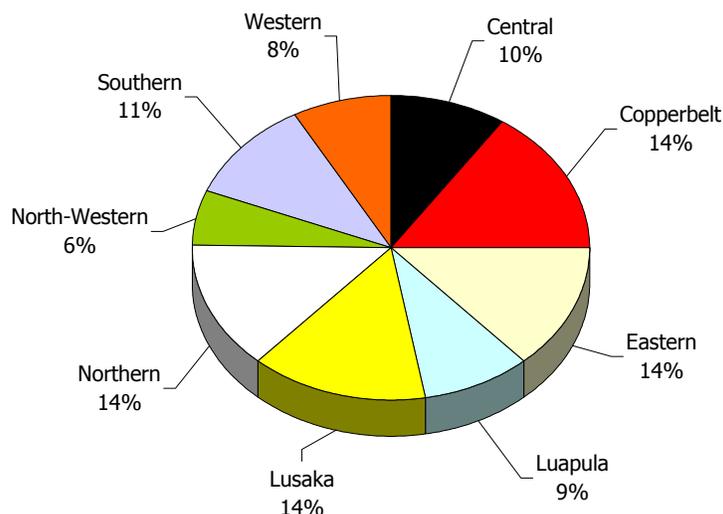
Table 5.5 and Figure 5.3 show the distribution of households across the country. The total number of households in the year 2000 was 1,884,741. Of the total households 15.4 percent were on the Copperbelt, 14.4 percent in Lusaka. The smallest number of Households were found in North-Western Province (5.9 percent). In terms of rural-urban distribution, more than 65 percent of households were in rural areas while about 35 percent were in urban areas. The Copperbelt and Lusaka Provinces had more urban households.

**Table 5.5: Distribution of Households by Residence and Province, Zambia 2000**

Province/Residence	Distribution of Households by Residence (Percent)				
	Province	Total H/Holds	Rural	Urban	Total
Total Zambia	100	1,884,741	65.4	34.6	100
Central	9.5	178,820	73.9	26.1	100
Copperbelt	15.4	289,647	22.1	77.9	100
Eastern	13.5	254,603	91.6	8.4	100
Luapula	8.7	164,739	85.4	14.6	100
Lusaka	14.4	272,094	17.6	82.4	100
Northern	13.7	258,887	87.2	12.8	100
North -Western	5.9	111,133	87.6	12.4	100
Southern	10.8	204,398	76.4	23.6	100
Western	8.0	150,420	89.8	10.2	100

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

**Figure 5.3: Percent Distribution of Households by Province, Zambia 2000**



Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Table 5.6 shows household size by sex of head of household. The results show that with 1-5 members the proportions of female-headed households were higher than the male-headed households. The opposite is however, observed as the household size increases, i.e. from household size 6 -10+, the male headed households were larger than the female headed households. A similar trend was observed in both the rural and urban households.

**Table 5.6: Households by Sex of Household Head, Size, Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000**

Sex of Household Head and Residence	Household Size										Total	Total Households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+		
<b>Zambia Total</b>												
Male	8.4	10.9	14.1	14.6	13.3	11.2	8.8	6.4	4.3	7.8	100	1,528,935
Female	12.1	13.7	16.2	15.7	13.2	10.0	6.9	4.6	2.9	4.7	100	355,806
Rural												
Male	8.4	11.1	14.6	15.0	13.4	11.2	8.6	6.1	4.0	7.6	100	991,491
Female	13.6	14.7	16.8	15.7	12.8	9.5	6.4	4.1	2.5	3.9	100	240,810
Urban												
Male	8.3	10.6	13.3	13.9	13.0	11.2	9.2	7.0	5.0	8.5	100	537,444
Female	9.1	11.7	14.9	15.6	13.9	11.0	8.1	5.7	3.7	6.3	100	114,996
Central												
Male	8.4	9.5	12.3	13.6	13.0	11.3	9.2	7.0	5.0	10.7	100	148,582
Female	9.0	11.3	14.3	14.7	13.9	11.2	8.4	5.9	3.8	7.5	100	30,238
Copperbelt												
Male	8.1	9.8	12.3	13.2	12.9	11.4	9.7	7.6	5.5	9.5	100	240,063
Female	10.0	12.0	14.0	15.2	13.7	10.8	7.9	5.8	3.7	6.9	100	49,584
Eastern												
Male	7.2	11.0	15.3	15.7	13.9	11.7	8.8	6.1	3.9	6.4	100	203,781
Female	14.3	14.5	16.2	15.4	12.7	9.8	6.5	4.2	2.4	4.0	100	50,822
Luapula												
Male	8.8	13.1	16.4	16.1	13.7	10.9	8.0	5.5	3.2	4.3	100	131,699
Female	15.2	16.3	18.5	16.6	12.1	8.5	5.6	3.1	1.8	2.3	100	33,040
Lusaka												
Male	9.0	11.6	14.4	15.0	13.4	10.9	8.4	5.9	4.1	7.3	100	227,633
Female	8.6	11.6	15.0	15.5	13.8	10.9	8.2	5.6	3.9	6.9	100	44,461
Northern												
Male	7.8	12.3	16.3	16.0	13.9	11.4	8.6	5.8	3.4	4.5	100	207,920
Female	15.3	15.6	17.9	16.6	13.1	9.0	5.6	3.2	1.7	2.0	100	50,967
N-Western												
Male	9.5	10.6	13.7	14.5	13.4	11.2	8.8	6.4	4.3	7.6	100	89,887
Female	14.5	14.6	16.4	15.1	12.7	9.4	6.3	4.3	2.7	4.0	100	21,246
Southern												
Male	7.9	8.8	12.2	13.1	12.6	11.1	9.3	7.2	5.1	12.7	100	169,017
Female	9.6	12.0	15.2	15.2	13.8	10.7	8.0	5.5	3.5	6.5	100	35,381
Western												
Male	10.0	11.9	14.4	14.6	12.9	10.8	8.1	5.7	4.0	7.6	100	110,358
Female	12.3	15.5	17.8	16.1	12.7	9.5	6.1	3.8	2.4	3.8	100	40,067

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

### 5.5 Average Household Size, 1980, 1990 and 2000

Table 5.7 shows average household size for the 1980, 1990 and 2000 censuses. In the year 2000, the average household size in Zambia was 5.0. The male-headed households had a higher average household size of 5.1 than the female-headed households (4.4). Between 1990 and 2000, the average household size declined from 5.6 to 5.0. In both the rural and urban households, in all provinces, the average household size declined. The average household size ranged from 4.2 in Luapula Province to 5.8 in Southern Province in 1980; and from 4.4 in Luapula to 5.5 in Southern province in 2000.

**Table 5.7: Average Household Size by Sex of Household Head, Residence and Province 1980, 1990 and 2000**

Sex of Household Head and Residence	1980	1990	2000
<b>Zambia Total</b>	5.0	5.6	5.0
Rural	4.7	5.4	4.9
Urban	5.6	5.9	5.1
<b>Sex of Head</b>			
Male	5.3	5.8	5.1
Female	4.1	4.4	4.4
<b>Provinces</b>			
Central	5.7	6.0	5.4
Copperbelt	5.7	5.7	5.3
Eastern	4.3	5.2	4.8
Luapula	4.2	4.2	4.4
Lusaka	5.1	5.1	4.9
Northern	4.8	4.8	4.5
North-Western	4.6	5.3	4.9
Southern	5.8	6.6	5.5
Western	4.3	5.4	4.7

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

## 5.6. Inter-censal changes in Household Size

Table 5.8 Shows inter-censal changes in household size between 1980-2000. The results show that the proportion of households with one member decreased from 13.5 percent in 1980 to 9.1 percent in the year 2000. The same trend was observed for households with 7 or more members. The households with 2-6 members increased slightly in the same period. (see also Tables D3.1 – D3.9 and D4.1 – D4.9)

**Table 5.8: Household Size by Number of Members of the Household and Residence, Zambia, 1980, 1990 and 2000**

Number of Household Members	Zambia Total			Rural			Urban		
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
1	13.5	7.7	9.1	15.8	8.4	9.4	9.4	6.5	8.4
2-3	24.5	23.6	25.9	26.5	25.7	26.8	20.7	20.2	24.3
4-6	33.3	35.4	39.1	32.9	36.0	39.4	34.0	34.3	38.5
7+	28.7	33.3	25.9	24.8	29.9	24.4	35.9	39.0	28.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Households	-	1,327,098	1,884,741	-	835,824	1,232,301	-	491,274	652,440

Sources: 1980, 1990 and 2000 Censuses of Population and Housing

## 5.7 Household Headship

Table 5.9 show that in the year 2000, about 19 percent of household heads were females. The rural households had more female heads than urban households, 19.5 percent and 17.6 percent respectively.

Western Province had the largest proportion of female/headed households at 26.6 percent. The smallest proportion of female/headed household was found in Lusaka Province, 16.3 percent.

Senanga District had the largest proportion of female-headed households at 29.4 percent, followed by Chilubi at 26.9 percent. The smallest proportion of female-headed households was recorded in Gwembe District at 12.8 percent. (Tables D2.1 – D2.9 and D5.1 – D5.9)

**Table 5.9: Female Headed Household by Residence and Province, Zambia 2000**

Residence	Female Household Heads (Percent)			
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total Households
<b>Total Zambia</b>	18.9	19.5	17.6	1,884,741
Central	16.9	16.3	18.7	178,820
Copperbelt	17.1	17.8	16.9	289,647
Eastern	20.0	20.2	17.0	254,603
Luapula	20.1	19.8	21.7	164,739
Lusaka	16.3	16.1	16.4	272,094
Northern	19.7	19.5	20.9	258,887
N-Western	19.1	19.1	19.2	111,133
Southern	17.3	16.9	18.5	204,398
Western	26.6	26.7	26.1	150,420

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

## 5.8 Marital Status of Household Heads

Information in Table 5.10 indicate that in Zambia, 88.4 percent of male household heads are married, and only 17.1 percent of female household heads are married. A similar trend was observed for both rural and urban households.

**Table 5.10: Household Heads by Marital Status, Sex and Residence, Zambia 2000**

Marital Status	Zambia Total		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Married	88.4	17.1	90.4	16.8	84.8	17.5
Separated	1.3	10.5	1.3	11.0	1.4	9.4
Divorced	1.9	20.7	1.9	21.9	1.8	18.1
Widowed	2.5	45.5	2.5	45.5	2.5	45.4
Never Married	5.7	5.7	3.8	4.2	9.3	8.9
Cohabiting	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Households	1,528,935	355,806	991,491	240,810	537,444	114,996

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

In rural households, 45.5 percent and in urban households, 45.4 percent of female household heads were widowed. While only 1.3 percent of male household heads were separated, the proportion for separated female/headed households was about 10.5 percent. Table 5.11 shows households heads by marital status and background characteristics.

**Table 5.11: Household Heads by Marital Status, Sex and Age, Zambia 2000**

Age of H/Head	Marital Status and Sex of Household Head															
	Number of H/Head		percent Total		Married		Separated		Divorced		Widowed		Never Married		Cohabiting	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
12-14	2,283	300	100	100	34.3	45.0	0.6	5.0	0.5	11.0	1.1	11.3	63.0	26.7	0.6	1.3
15-19	16,646	3,868	100	100	44.0	43.0	1.2	13.8	0.9	11.0	0.6	6.4	52.9	23.7	0.5	2.2
20-24	128,253	18,552	100	100	78.1	30.0	1.1	17.0	0.9	20.0	0.4	9.8	19.3	21.4	0.3	2.0
25-29	249,123	31,658	100	100	87.0	23.0	1.2	16.6	1.1	25.0	0.5	17.7	10.0	16.9	0.2	1.2
30-34	251,858	44,072	100	100	91.4	30.0	1.2	13.4	1.5	23.0	1.0	25.0	4.9	8.4	0.1	1.1
35-39	206,146	44,215	100	100	92.3	24.0	1.3	12.9	1.7	24.0	1.5	33.2	3.1	5.4	0.1	0.6
40-44	164,597	39,192	100	100	92.9	14.0	1.3	11.8	2.0	26.0	2.1	44.3	1.6	3.7	0.1	0.4
45-49	128,542	35,301	100	100	92.5	16.0	1.4	10.2	2.1	24.0	2.6	47.4	1.5	2.5	0.1	0.3
50-54	103,704	34,759	100	100	91.0	10.0	1.5	8.6	2.5	21.0	3.7	58.1	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.2
55-59	76,638	26,413	100	100	90.0	10.0	1.6	7.3	2.9	19.0	4.4	62.2	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.2
60-64	65,837	28,112	100	100	87.8	7.1	1.7	5.5	3.2	16.0	6.2	70.4	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.1
65+	135,308	49,364	100	100	84.1	5.9	1.7	4.0	3.4	12.0	9.7	76.8	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.1
Total	1,528,935	355,806	100	100	88.4	17.0	1.3	10.5	1.9	21.0	2.5	45.5	5.7	5.7	0.1	0.6

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

In the age group 20-24 years and above, more than three-quarters of male household heads were married. The largest proportions of married female household heads were recorded in the age group 12-24 years and 30-34 years and the proportions decreased as the women became older. As the age progressed, the proportions of male household heads that were either separated divorced or widowed were small as compared to the female household heads.(see also tables D6.1 – D6.9 and D7.1 – D7.9)

### 5.9. Household Heads by Level of Education Completed

Education level of head of household is a cardinal indicator of the household's general living conditions. The quality of housing a household occupies, for instance, is determined obviously by the level of income of the household head, which is generally directly correlated with the level of education attained. The 2000 Census of Population and Housing, collected data on education for all persons aged 5 years and older. This included literacy data (whether one was able to read and write) and present status of schooling. For those who were not attending school at the time of the 2000 Census information was collected on whether they had previously attended school. Information was also collected concerning whether one ever attended an educational institution including correspondence. Table 5.12 presents household heads by level of education attained.

**Table 5.12: Percent Distribution of Household Heads by Level of Education completed, Sex, Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000**

Residence/sex of Head	Total Household Heads	Level of Education Completed				Total percent
		No Schooling	Primary	Secondary	Higher	
ZAMBIA Total	1,884,741	31.5	34.4	28.8	5.3	100
Males	1,528,935	28.4	34.3	31.5	5.7	100
Females	355,806	44.5	35.0	16.8	3.7	100
Zambia Rural	1,232,301	39.2	40.3	18.0	2.5	100
Males	991,491	35.4	41.4	20.4	2.8	100
Females	240,810	54.7	35.8	8.2	1.3	100
Zambia Urban	652,440	16.9	23.4	49.0	10.7	100
Males	537,444	15.5	21.4	52.0	11.1	100
Females	114,996	23.2	33.2	34.8	8.8	100
Central Province	178,820	29.9	37.5	28.5	4.1	100
Males	148,582	27.5	37.5	30.7	4.3	100
Females	30,238	41.8	37.2	17.9	3.1	100
Copperbelt Province	289,647	18.0	27.2	48.0	6.8	100
Males	240,063	16.0	25.3	51.5	7.1	100
Females	49,584	27.3	36.5	31.1	5.1	100
Eastern Province	254,603	45.4	35.6	16.0	3.0	100
Males	203,781	41.0	37.4	18.3	3.3	100
Females	50,822	62.7	28.5	7.0	1.8	100
Luapula Province	164,739	33.8	42.1	21.9	2.1	100
Males	131,699	31.0	42.0	24.7	2.4	100
Females	33,040	45.1	42.7	11	1.1	100
Lusaka Province	272,094	18.7	25.0	41.3	14.9	100
Males	227,633	17.2	23.8	43.9	15.2	100
Females	44,461	26.4	31.6	28.3	13.7	100
Northern Province	258,887	34.9	41.4	20.9	2.8	100
Males	207,920	31.5	41.9	23.5	3.1	100
Females	50,967	48.5	39.4	10.6	1.5	100
North-Western Province	111,133	45.4	31.8	19.2	3.6	100
Males	89,887	41.1	33.2	21.6	4.1	100
Females	21,246	63.5	25.8	9.0	1.6	100
Southern Province	204,398	28.2	39.0	29.3	3.5	100

Residence/sex of Head	Total Household Heads	Level of Education Completed				Total percent
		No Schooling	Primary	Secondary	Higher	
Males	169,017	26.0	39.1	31.2	3.7	100
Females	35,381	38.6	38.8	20.0	2.6	100
Western Province	150,420	44.6	35.2	18	2.2	100
Males	110,353	41.2	36.1	20.2	2.5	100
Females	40,067	54.1	32.8	11.9	1.2	100

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Close to one-third (31.5 percent) of household heads have no schooling of any level while 34.4 percent have attained Primary level. About 34 percent have attained secondary and higher. There are wide disparities by sex in the percentage of household heads having no schooling and those with Secondary Schooling and higher levels. While 44.5 percent of female household heads have no schooling, only 28.4 percent of male household heads have no schooling. At Secondary school and higher level a higher percentage (37.2 percent) of male household heads have attained this level compared with only 20.5 percent of the female household heads. There is no notable difference by sex of household head at primary level.

There is a marked rural-urban gap at all levels of education attained by heads of households. The Table shows that in rural areas 39.2 percent of household heads have no schooling compared with only 16.9 percent in urban areas. About 40 percent of the rural household heads compared with 23 percent in urban areas have attained primary schooling. At secondary and higher level the urban areas have a favourable situation. Eighteen percent in rural areas and 49 percent in urban areas have attained secondary education level, 2.5 percent compared with 10.7 percent have attained higher levels of education.

Analysis by province shows that Eastern and North-Western provinces have the largest percentage of household heads with no schooling at all. Copperbelt Province has the smallest percentage (18 percent) of household heads with no schooling. For Primary level education, Luapula Province has the largest percentage (42.1 percent) of household heads with primary level while Lusaka Province has the smallest (25 percent). Copperbelt Province has the largest percentage of household heads with secondary level of education followed by Lusaka Province with 48 percent and 41.3 percent respectively. For higher education, Lusaka Province recorded the largest percentage of 14.9 followed by Copperbelt Province with 6.8 percent.

#### 5.10. Number of Household Members Economically Active

Table 5.13 shows the distribution of households by size and number of members who are economically active. Overall about 18 percent of households have no members who are economically active, while the rest have one or more members who are economically active. The percentage of households with no members economically active reduces with increasing household size. This is true for rural and urban areas and in all provinces. Urban areas have a higher percentage of households with no members economically active (25.6 percent) than rural areas with (13.6 percent).

**Table 5.13: Number of Household members who are Economically Active by Size, Residence and Province, Zambia 2000**

Household size and Residence	Total Household	Members economically active							Total percent
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
ZAMBIA Total	1,884,741	17.8	39.7	27.7	8.5	3.6	1.5	1.1	100
1-2	386,372	26.7	54.9	18.1	0.2	-	-	-	100
3-4	553,046	18.0	41.6	32.6	6.6	1.1	-	-	100
5-6	456,953	15.2	36.3	32.5	10.7	3.9	1.2	0.2	100
7+	488,370	12.7	28.7	25.3	15.2	9.0	4.8	4.2	100
Zambia Rural	1,232,301	13.6	34.4	32.8	10.6	4.8	2.2	1.7	100
1-2	261,193	22.4	55.1	22.2	0.2	-	-	-	100
3-4	372,058	13.5	35.9	40.6	8.5	1.5	-	-	100
5-6	298,110	10.7	28.9	38.9	13.9	5.5	1.7	0.3	100
7+	300,940	8.9	19.9	26.3	18.9	12.5	7.1	6.5	100
Zambia Urban	652,440	25.6	49.8	18.1	4.5	1.3	0.4	0.2	100
1-2	125,179	35.7	54.5	9.7	0.1	-	-	-	100
3-4	180,988	27.4	53.4	16.1	2.7	0.4	-	-	100
5-6	158,843	23.5	50.1	20.4	4.6	1.0	0.2	0.1	100
7+	187,430	18.9	42.9	23.8	9.3	3.2	1.2	0.6	100
Central Province	178,820	18.1	38.9	25.6	9.0	4.4	2.1	1.9	100
1-2	32,846	28.6	55.0	16.2	0.2	-	-	-	100
3-4	47,323	19.9	42.5	29.4	6.9	1.2	-	-	100
5-6	43,752	16.0	37.6	30.4	10.3	4.1	1.4	0.3	100
7+	54,899	11.8	27.3	24.1	15.2	10.0	5.8	5.8	100
Copperbelt Province	289,647	23.7	48.2	19.9	5.4	1.8	0.7	0.4	100
1-2	53,902	33	54.6	12.3	0.1	-	-	-	100
3-4	75,872	25.7	50.1	19.6	4.0	0.6	-	-	100
5-6	69,918	21.8	48.1	22.2	5.6	1.7	0.5	0.1	100
7+	89,955	17.8	42.9	22.9	9.4	4.0	1.8	1.2	100
Eastern Province	254,603	7.0	28.1	39.6	13.4	6.6	3.0	2.3	100
1-2	51,623	13.9	55.5	30.3	0.3	-	-	-	100
3-4	79,172	6.5	28.5	51.9	11.1	2.1	0.1	-	100
5-6	63,511	4.9	20.7	45.3	18.4	7.9	2.4	0.4	100
7+	60,297	3.8	12.1	25.6	22.4	16.8	10.2	9.2	100
Luapula Province	164,739	13.1	39.3	33.6	8.9	3.2	1.2	0.6	100
1-2	39,208	22.2	56.5	21.0	0.2	-	-	-	100
3-4	54,410	12.4	40.4	39.0	7.0	1.1	-	-	100
5-6	39,282	9.4	33.1	39.7	12.2	4.0	1.3	0.2	100
7+	31,839	7.6	24.0	32.1	18.5	9.9	4.8	3.1	100
Lusaka Province	272,094	26.9	50.2	16.8	4.2	1.3	0.4	0.2	100
1-2	55,858	35.4	55.1	9.4	-	-	-	-	100
3-4	80,514	28.1	54.3	14.7	2.5	0.3	-	-	100
5-6	66,198	24.7	50.6	19.2	4.3	1.0	0.2	-	100
7+	69,524	20.9	41.0	23.0	9.6	3.6	1.2	0.7	100
Northern Province	258,887	15.1	38.5	33.1	8.3	3.2	1.2	0.6	100
1-2	57,419	25.6	54.0	20.2	0.1	-	-	-	100
3-4	84,669	14.6	39.9	38.4	6.1	1.0	-	-	100
5-6	63,636	11.3	33.7	38.9	11	3.8	1.1	0.2	100
7+	53,163	8.9	25.4	31.4	17.4	9.4	4.5	2.9	100

		Members economically active							
North-Western	111,133	19.0	36.0	30.3	8.7	3.5	1.4	1.0	100
1-2	24,230	30.9	51.7	17.2	0.2	-	-	-	100
3-4	32,024	19.2	37.5	35.9	6.5	0.9	-	-	100
5-6	26,793	15.1	32.2	36.9	10.9	3.7	1.0	0.2	100
7+	28,086	12.3	24.4	28.8	16.6	9.4	4.6	3.8	100
Southern Province	204,398	23.5	38.5	22.8	8.2	3.6	1.7	1.7	100
1-2	35,931	35.8	51.7	12.2	0.2	-	-	-	100
3-4	53,475	26.2	43.2	24.9	4.8	0.8	-	-	100
5-6	48,845	21.7	38.0	28.1	8.6	2.7	0.7	0.1	100
7+	66,147	15.9	28.0	23.0	15.0	8.5	4.7	5.0	100
Western Province	150,420	8.6	31.7	34.2	13.5	6.5	3.0	2.4	100
1-2	35,355	15.3	59.5	24.8	0.4	0.1	-	-	100
3-4	45,587	8.3	32.4	44.3	12.5	2.5	0.1	-	100
5-6	35,018	6.2	21.5	40.7	19.6	8.6	2.9	0.5	100
7+	34,460	4.8	12.7	23.9	22.0	16.4	10.2	9.9	100

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Comparison by province shows that Eastern Province has the smallest percentage of households with no member economically active (7 percent), which is far below the national average of 17.8 percent. Lusaka Province, on the other hand, has the largest percent of households with no members economically active.

#### 5.11. Household Members below 12 years of age

Table 5.14 shows that one in four households has no child below the age of 12 years. The percentage of households without children below 12 years is almost similar for both female and male-headed households (28.5 versus 24.2 percent). Over 50 percent of the households have at smallest 2 persons below 12 years old. This is true for both male and female-headed households.

**Table 5.14: Percent Distribution of Household Size by Number of members below 12 years, Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000**

Household size and Residence	Total Household	Number of Members under 12 years							Total percent
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
ZAMBIA Total	1,884,741	25.0	19.5	19.6	16.2	11.0	5.2	3.5	100
Male	1,528,935	24.2	18.9	19.4	16.6	11.6	5.5	3.8	100
Female	355,806	28.5	22.3	20.4	14.4	8.1	3.7	2.6	100
Zambia Rural	1232301	24.5	19.2	19.2	16.2	11.3	5.5	4.0	100
Male	991,491	23.3	18.7	19	16.6	12.1	5.9	4.4	100
Female	240,810	29.5	21.5	19.8	14.4	8.3	3.8	2.7	100
Zambia Urban	652,440	26.0	20.1	20.3	16.3	10.2	4.5	2.6	100
Male	537,444	25.9	19.3	20.1	16.7	10.7	4.7	2.6	100
Female	114,996	26.3	24.1	21.7	14.4	7.7	3.4	2.4	100
Central Province	178,820	23.7	17.5	18.6	16.4	11.9	6.4	5.4	100
Male	148,582	23.4	16.8	18.3	16.6	12.5	6.8	5.7	100
Female	30,238	25.5	20.7	20.5	15.1	9.4	4.6	4.1	100
Copperbelt Province	289,647	25.3	18.8	19.8	16.7	11.2	5.3	3.0	100
Male	240,063	24.8	18.1	19.6	17.2	11.8	5.6	3.0	100
Female	49,584	27.8	22.4	20.8	14.4	8.3	3.9	2.5	100
Eastern Province	254,603	23.7	19.9	19.8	16.7	11.5	5.1	3.3	100
Male	203,781	22.0	19.6	19.9	17.3	12.2	5.5	3.4	100
Female	50,822	30.6	21.1	19.4	14.3	8.4	3.6	2.6	100
Luapula Province	164,739	27.0	20.6	19.5	15.5	10.4	4.7	2.3	100
Male	131,699	25.6	20.1	19.4	16.1	11.2	5.2	2.4	100
Female	33,040	32.6	22.4	19.8	13.1	7.1	3.1	1.8	100
Lusaka Province	272,094	27.5	20.7	20.5	15.6	9.3	4	2.5	100
Male	227,633	27.8	19.9	20.3	15.9	9.6	4.1	2.4	100
Female	44,461	26.2	24.7	21.7	14.1	7.5	3.4	2.5	100
Northern Province	258,887	25.2	20.5	19.8	16.4	11.1	4.7	2.3	100
Male	207,920	23.6	20.2	19.8	16.9	11.9	5.1	2.5	100
Female	50,967	31.9	21.7	19.9	14	7.7	3.2	1.7	100
North-Western Province	111,133	24.8	18.7	18.6	16.3	11.7	5.8	4.1	100
Male	89,887	23.9	18.2	18.4	16.6	12.3	6.3	4.3	100
Female	21,246	28.7	20.9	19.4	14.9	9.1	3.9	3.0	100
Southern Province	204,398	20.9	17.8	18.8	16.6	12.3	6.6	6.9	100
Male	169,017	20.4	16.9	18.4	16.9	12.9	7.0	7.6	100
Female	35,381	23.4	22.1	20.9	15.5	9.5	4.8	3.8	100
Western Province	150,420	27.1	20.8	19.8	15.2	9.4	4.4	3.2	100
Male	110,353	26.8	19.6	19.3	15.6	10.3	4.9	3.6	100
Female	40,067	27.9	24.2	21.2	14.4	7.2	3.0	2.1	100

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

## REFERENCES

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