



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF ADJUSTMENT

PRIORITY SURVEY II 1993

TABULATION REPORT

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Preface

This report contains results of the second Social Dimensions of Adjustment (SDA) Priority Survey that took place from April to June, 1993. The survey covered the whole country on a sample basis covering 651 Standard Enumeration Areas. About 10,000 households were interviewed in total. The first survey took place from October to November, 1991 and covered 500 Standard Enumeration Areas and about 10,000 households.

This survey was conducted by the Central Statistical Office and was fully funded by the Norwegian government through the World Bank. The Central Statistical Office is organised into three subject-matter branches, namely Economic and financial statistics, Social and cultural statistics and Agriculture and environment statistics. Each of these branches is headed by an Assistant Director. The Priority survey was conducted and managed by the Social and cultural statistics branch.

The Social Dimensions of Adjustment (SDA) project was launched in 1987 by the World Bank with the United Nations Development Programme and the African Development Bank as partners. Many other multilateral and bilateral agencies have supported the project financially and technically in several countries of sub-saharan Africa.

The survey was multi-dimensional covering a wide spectrum of topics. Thus the data collected is vast and rich allowing for indepth analysis at both national and provincial levels. The results contained in this report are mainly cross tabulations of some major background variables in most of the topics investigated. Nonetheless, the results presented in this report are by no means exhaustive. A lot more of primary data stored in the computer still remains to be fully investigated and analysed. The Central Statistical Office is committed to making available the stored data to interested users for further analysis.

The success of this survey was dependent on many people and institutions who made various contributions. The Central Statistical Office would therefore like to express its gratitude to the following:-

- The Norwegian Government for having funded the survey and the World Bank for managing the funds.
- The Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics in Oslo for providing technical assistance.
- The members of the Priority Survey Secretariat within the Central Statistical Office for planning and executing the survey as well as for compiling this report.
- The National Food and Nutrition Commission.
- All the field staff, the Data processing personnel and those who edited and typed the report.
- All the respondents in the selected areas for their cooperation.
- Lastly but not the least, all those who made contributions in one form or another to the content of the survey through several user-producer meetings.

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**DAVID S. DIANGAMO
DIRECTOR OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS**

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Chapter 1 Survey Background

1.1 Introduction

The Zambian Social Dimensions of Adjustment (SDA) Priority Survey (PS)II was a nationwide survey carried out by the Central Statistical Office with funding provided by the Norwegian government through the World Bank.

Data collection for the Priority Survey II was carried out in April to June of 1993 and was conducted alongside the SDA - Community survey. In the first Priority Survey, data collection took place in October-November of 1991 but did not have a Community survey component. The Priority Survey II alongside the Community survey were carried out throughout the country in all the nine provinces of Zambia on a sample basis.

1.2 Purpose of the Survey

The overriding aim of the SDA Priority surveys is to provide relevant statistical information on the socio-economic effects of structural adjustment policies being implemented by the government and in particular how such policies affect living standards at the household level.

The Priority survey is a household based survey but data was also collected at the individual level. The survey has two primary objectives. The first is to provide a quick identification of policy target groups. The second is to provide a mechanism, whereby key socio-economic variables can be easily and regularly produced to describe and monitor the well-being of different groups of households. The Priority Survey places emphasis on five basic needs indicators. These are education, health, nutrition, food expenditure and housing.

Structural adjustment programs involve the implementation of a series of policy measures designed to correct imbalances in the national economy and to promote a desirable or targeted economic growth. The type of structural adjustment programs that have been carried out in Zambia include:

- Introducing market foreign exchange rates
- Liberalizing interest rates
- Privatizing state owned companies
- Liberalizing foreign trade so that domestic and international producers compete
- Liberalizing domestic trade by removal of price controls on commodities
- Removal of subsidies on consumption and production
- Reforming and restructuring the civil service

These measures and other adjustments to the national economy have impacts on the Zambian society and the Priority survey is intended to highlight and monitor these impacts.

Structural adjustments involve both fiscal and monetary reforms which seek to redress imbalances in the economy. Fiscal policy includes such issues as reduction in Government expenditure and tax reform while monetary reforms involve such issues as reducing money supply and liberalizing the interest and foreign exchange rates.

In highlighting the social dimensions of adjustment attention is generally focused on the identification of the poor and most vulnerable groups in the population.

In this report vulnerability refers to the ability of persons or households to cope with change, particularly change as a result of structural adjustment. In this sense the vulnerable groups in society are not necessarily only the poor. For example when the Government decides to privatize its parastatal firms, everyone in those particular firms is at risk of losing a job and is therefore vulnerable. Statistical results pertaining to poverty and its incidence are presented in Chapter 10 of this report.

1.3 Coverage and scope of the survey

The survey was conducted on a nation-wide sample basis and covered both rural and urban areas of the nine provinces of Zambia. The eligible household population consisted of all civilian households. Excluded from the survey were the institutional population in (hospitals, boarding schools, prisons, hotels, refugee camps, orphanages, military camps and bases, etc) and diplomats accredited to Zambia in embassies and high commissions. However, private households living around these institutions were enumerated such as teachers whose houses are on school premises and doctors and other workers living on hospital premises.

1.4 *Map of Zambia*

1.5 Overview of Zambia

Zambia is a sub-saharan African country sharing borders with eight countries, Malawi and Mozambique to the east, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Namibia to the south, Angola to the west, Zaire and Tanzania to the north. Zambia is a landlocked country and covers a land area of 753,000 square kilometres.

Politics and Administration

Zambia was a British colony until 24th October, 1964 when she gained her political independence. Since then the country has undergone three major phases of governance. Firstly the post independence era of multi party politics up to 1971. This was followed by one-party rule before reverting to the multi party system in October, 1991.

Administratively the country is divided into nine provinces and fifty-seven districts. The nine provinces being Central, Copperbelt, Eastern, Luapula, Lusaka, Northern, North-Western, Southern and Western provinces. Lusaka is the capital city of Zambia and seat of government. The government comprises the central and the local government. The local government is administered through fifty-seven district councils.

Land and the people

Zambia's vegetation is made up of savanna woodland and grassland. Although there are small amounts of forest and swampland, savanna woodland form the greater part of the country's vegetation.

Zambia has a tropical climate with three distinct seasons; the cool and dry season which starts in April and ends in mid-August, the hot and dry season between mid-August and about early November, and the hot and wet season for the remaining months in the year. Generally Copperbelt, Luapula, Northern and North-Western Provinces experience the highest rainfall.

The country is one of the most highly urbanised in sub-saharan Africa with about 40 percent of her population living in urban areas. The 1980 and 1990 censuses estimated the population of Zambia to be 5.7 and 7.4 million respectively. Based on the 1990 preliminary results the Priority Survey I of 1991 estimated the population to be 7.9 million. However, in the 1993 Priority Survey using the actual census data returned a population of almost 8 million. Generally Zambia is a sparsely populated country with an overall population density of 10.4 persons per square kilometre in 1993. The highest population concentration is in Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces with 48.4 and 46.3 persons per square kilometre respectively.

English is the official language in Zambia, used in the media, schools and work-places. However, a number of different local languages are spoken. These languages are grouped into five main categories, which are further broken down into 72 dialects. The major languages spoken include Nyanja, Tonga, Lozi, Bemba, Kaonde, Lunda and Luvale.

Economy

Zambia is a mixed economy consisting of government and privately owned organizations. The main export of Zambia is the copper mineral accounting for over 90 percent of the country's export earnings.

Zambia's economy is heavily dependent upon copper mining although the government has been encouraging a shift to agriculture over the years. The bulk of the copper mines are in the Copperbelt province, with a few other mines on the outskirts of the Copperbelt.

As copper mining contribute so much to the national economy, any fluctuations in the copper industry also affect the nation substantially. Particularly imports of goods and services into the country and repayment of debt is highly dependent upon the foreign exchange earnings from copper.

Copper prices on the World market and therefore earnings have been high from 1964 to 1975 but fell drastically from 1975 to 1978, rose again up to 1981 but fell sharply again from 1981 onwards. The general decline of World copper prices over the years meant an acute shortage of foreign earnings. This remains a major constraint in the development of the economy inspite some periods of increased copper prices.

The declining of copper export earnings resulted in essential commodities and services such as health, education and production inputs being in short supply as inflation also increased.

In an effort to halt the economic recession and make the economy self sustaining, the government has embarked on the structural adjustment program with assistance from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). This includes transforming the agricultural sector to boost production by liberalizing the marketing and pricing of agricultural produce, liberalizing trade, prices, interest rates and foreign exchange, privatizing state owned companies, reducing government expenditure and the money supply, and reforming the civil service.

A series of structural reforms of various magnitudes have been instituted since 1976 but the first really vigorous structural reforms have taken place in the 1990's. While the restructuring is necessary for the economy it causes hardships for some groups in the population in the short and medium term. To alleviate the impact of the restructuring reforms on the most vulnerable groups of the population, the government will need to have statistical information in detail showing which groups and areas are hardest hit and to be targeted for assistance. The social dimensions of adjustment Priority surveys are aimed at providing this type of information to the public.

Chapter 2 Survey Design

2.1 Coverage

The Priority survey II covered both urban and rural parts of Zambia in all the nine provinces. In all 651 Standard Enumeration Areas were selected across the country. In urban areas the same 250 Standard Enumeration Areas (SEAs) that were selected for Priority survey I were canvassed in Priority survey II. In Rural areas 401 Standard Enumeration Areas were covered based on the CSO Agriculture post harvest (1993) survey.

In urban SEAs 25 households were selected in each sample SEA. In the rural areas 10 households were selected from the 20 sample households in the 401 sample SEAs earmarked for the 1993 Agriculture survey. In all about 10,000 households were interviewed in Priority survey II.

In the Priority survey I on which the PSII sample is based, a three stage stratified random sample method was used for the survey. The first stage constituted primary sampling units (PSUs) which were Census Supervisory Areas, (CSA), delineated for the 1990 Census of Population, Housing and Agriculture. Standard Enumeration Areas (SEAs) were second stage sampling units, while households formed third-stage sampling units. The household as well as individuals formed the units of analysis. The sampling frame consisted of 4,144 CSAs and 12,999 SEAs.

2.2 Stratification

The whole country is divided into nine provinces that are subdivided into 57 districts by the Local government Administration. Central Statistical Office has delineated the Districts into Census Supervisory Areas and then CSAs into Standard Enumeration Areas. A CSA has about three SEAs in it.

The sample standard enumeration areas were selected with a probability proportional to the number of inhabitants in each area.

For urban areas stratification was done based on the main type of housing in the area. Urban households were classified into low, medium and high cost areas. In the case of rural areas stratification was done based on the scale of Agricultural activity. Rural households were classified into small scale, medium scale, large scale and non-agricultural. In PSII small scale and non-agricultural households were lumped together as one since the rural sample was a sub-sample of the sample areas selected for the agriculture survey and that is how the agriculture survey lumped the two. The large scale agricultural households were left out of the PSII analysis because of the small number that were interviewed.

Table 2.1 below shows the stratification and distribution of selected sample areas by strata and province:-

Province	Urban strata			Total	Rural	Total
	Low cost	Medium cost	High cost	Urban	Strata	(Urban + Rural)
Central	9	5	2	16	41	57
C/Belt	61	31	11	103	25	128
Eastern	4	2	2	8	68	76
Luapula	4	2	2	8	51	59
Lusaka	44	24	9	77	15	92
Northern	5	3	2	10	81	91
N/Western	2	2	2	6	30	36
Southern	8	5	2	15	47	62
Western	3	3	1	7	43	50
All Provinces	140	77	33	250	401	651

Due to logistical problems the actual number of SEAs enumerated in rural strata was 392 and 250 in urban areas. For details of the number of SEAs actually enumerated (see appendix 3).

Tables 2.2 to 2.4 below show the number of households selected in the sample and the number of persons that were covered in the sample by strata and age group:-

Table 2.2: Summary of selected households by stratum								
	Rural stratum				Urban stratum			Grand total
	Urban low cost	Urban medium cost	Urban high cost	Total	Small scale farmers	Medium scale farmers	Total	
All Zambia	3524	1910	801	6235	3509	406	3916	10151
Central	225	125	50	400	352	58	410	810
Copperbelt	1500	775	275	2550	234	16	250	2800
Eastern	100	37	50	187	549	121	670	857
Luapula	100	50	50	200	499	11	510	710
Lusaka	1100	598	200	1898	127	13	140	2038
Northern	124	75	50	249	700	77	777	1026
North western	50	50	51	151	282	9	291	442
Southern	200	125	50	375	385	82	468	843
Western	125	75	25	225	381	19	400	625

Table 2.3: Summary of persons covered in the sample by stratum								
	Rural stratum				Urban stratum			Grand total
	Urban low cost	Urban medium cost	Urban high cost	Total	Small scale farmers	Medium scale farmers	Total	
All Zambia	21071	13104	4975	39150	18947	3020	21973	61123
Central	1300	855	309	2464	2225	510	2735	5199
Copperbelt	8909	5359	1722	15990	1302	90	1392	17382
Eastern	648	239	341	1228	2801	826	3627	4855
Luapula	656	276	246	1178	2575	83	2658	3836
Lusaka	6430	4136	1177	11743	805	96	901	12644
Northern	822	502	364	1688	3447	468	3915	5603
North western	351	364	334	1049	1384	51	1435	2484
Southern	1206	869	331	2406	2426	741	3173	5579
Western	749	504	151	1404	1982	155	2137	3541

Table 2.4:
Summary of persons covered in the sample by age group and stratum

	Age group															Total
	Not Sated	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	
Province																
Central	2	73	831	843	857	594	423	320	307	233	235	156	123	91	111	5199
Copperbelt	12	358	2899	2849	2528	2180	1562	1188	1239	757	830	423	239	153	165	17382
Eastern	3	81	847	771	694	518	372	297	314	203	226	159	131	104	135	4855
Luapula	3	68	628	656	563	393	258	251	242	165	207	124	118	72	88	3836
Lusaka	19	180	1963	2042	1854	1779	1048	827	965	561	654	311	230	104	107	12644
Northern	26	83	965	928	832	630	422	370	334	234	261	163	129	96	130	5603
North western	30	43	444	398	401	262	181	116	172	94	103	80	65	41	54	2484
Southern	17	81	992	897	792	687	445	356	349	223	238	155	122	91	128	5573
Western	3	52	629	575	513	393	242	241	212	137	179	100	89	67	109	3541
Residence																
Rural	51	345	3746	3574	3053	2371	1636	1266	1278	892	1069	770	662	544	710	21967
Urban	64	674	6452	6385	5981	5065	3317	2700	2856	1715	1864	901	584	275	317	39150
Socio-Economic Group																
Small scale farmers	47	314	3442	3273	2791	2137	1508	1163	1160	824	987	692	613	482	637	20070
Medium scale farmers	4	31	304	301	262	234	128	103	118	68	82	78	49	62	73	1897
Urban low cost	39	357	3534	3269	3027	2611	1900	1446	1541	845	1029	513	352	190	183	20836
Urban medium cost	20	239	2139	2282	2158	1800	1025	890	945	638	597	288	168	60	90	13339
Urban high cost	5	78	779	834	796	654	392	364	370	232	238	100	64	25	44	4975
Total	115	1019	10198	9959	9034	7436	4953	3966	4134	2607	2933	1671	1246	819	1027	61117

2.3 Sample Selection

Sampling with probability proportional to size (PPS) was used in selecting the sample of CSAs and SEAs. In selecting CSAs and SEAs the measure of size was the cartographic mapping population estimates.

Selection of households

In every selected urban SEA, households were listed and each household was given a unique sampling serial number. Circular systematic sample of households were then selected from this list in each SEA. Vacant residential housing units, non-contact households, refusals and partially responding households were not assigned sampling serial numbers as they were considered not eligible for selection.

The method used for selecting sample households in the Priority survey II was as given below:-

Urban SEAs

In the survey, a Standard Enumeration Area was classified as; Low cost, Medium cost and High cost.

Households in the urban areas were stratified according to the location of their SEAs. The classification of areas into low, medium and high cost areas is based on the required housing standard as determined by the Local government councils setting criteria for housing size and plot size.

The Priority survey II used a panel design whereby half of the sample of urban households in PSI were retained in PSII for re-interview while the other half was replaced to show changes occurring in the socio-economic situation of the households that have been retained. If less than half of the PSI households were identified in the PSII listing, the shortfall was selected from the new list.

Both the panel sample and non-panel sample of households were selected using the circular systematic sampling procedure as follows:-

The panel list was selected before the non-panel list in order to identify the total number of households that were short in the panel. Twenty-five households in total were selected for interview in each urban SEA.

The circular systematic sampling method assumes that households are arranged in a circle and the following relationship applies (Kalton G., 1987):

Let $N=nk$

where,

N is the total number of households listed in a stratum.

n is the sample size required from a stratum.

k is the sampling interval in a given stratum and is calculated as:

$k=N/n$

Steps:

- (1) In each Urban SEA households identified as having been interviewed in PSI were assigned sampling serial numbers separately (from 1 to N) and the rest of the households were also assigned their own sampling serial numbers (from 1 to N)
- (2) The sampling intervals were computed for both the panel and non-panel samples separately using the following relationship:-

$k_1=N/n=25/13$ for the panel sample

$k_2=N/n=N/12$ for the non-panel sample.

The **N** was different for each SEA depending on how many households were identified in the PSII listing as having been interviewed in PSI and also how many were listed in PSII.

- (3) Two random starts were obtained from a table of random numbers. These numbers were between **1 and N** (both inclusive) for the respective **N's** of the panel and non-panel samples.
- (4) The required number of households for the panel and non-panel samples in each SEA were then selected by adding the **K's** (sampling interval) to the sampling serial number of each selected household in the respective strata until the required '**n**' was achieved.

Rural SEAs

The sampling procedure for selecting households used for urban SEAs was also applied for the rural stratum. However, in each rural SEA approximately 10 households were selected as follows:-

- No listing of households was done in the rural SEAs.
- A list of 20 households selected for the Agriculture survey was provided for each sampled rural SEA from which a total of 10 were selected for PSII.
- 8 small scale agricultural households were selected from the total number of small scale households on the Agriculture sample of 20 households.
- 2 medium scale agricultural households were selected from the total number of medium scale households appearing in the agriculture sample of 20 households.
- The households were serially numbered from **1 to N** in each of the two strata separately (small scale and medium scale).
- The sampling interval was calculated as $k=N/n$ for each of the two strata.
- Two random starts were obtained for the two strata.
- The required number of households in each strata were then selected (8 small scale and 2 medium scale) out of the total 20 households earmarked for the Agriculture survey.

Additionally, all large scale farmers identified in a sample SEA were interviewed. That meant that a rural SEA with large scale farmers had more than 10 households interviewed. However, very few large scale farmers were identified in PSII compared to PSI. The reason being that in PSI listing was done for both rural and urban areas and households then identified as small scale, medium scale, large scale and non-agricultural households in rural SEAs. In PSII a sub-sample of the Agriculture sample of households were interviewed and these were already identified by the Agriculture survey as small and medium scale agriculture households. Agriculture surveys interview large scale farmers separately on a 100 percent basis. The Priority survey did not design to cover large scale farmers on a 100 percent basis.

The table below shows the criteria used for stratification of rural households

Agricultural activity	Stratum			
	Small scale	Medium scale	Large scale	Non-agricultural
Area under cropping	Less than 5 ha	5 to 20 ha, inclusive	Over 20 ha	None
Livestock	Less than 5 exotic dairy cows	5 to 20 inclusive, exotic dairy cows	Over 20 exotic dairy cows	None
	No beef cattle	Up to 50 beef cattle	Over 50 beef cattle	None
	No exotic pigs	Up to 10 exotic pigs	Over 10 exotic pigs	None
Poultry	No broilers	Up to 6000 broilers	Over 6000 broilers	None
	No layers	Up to 1000 layers	Over 1000 layers Parent stock of poultry	None

Households in rural areas were categorised into three strata by the Agriculture survey as follows:-

CATEGORY A - Small scale + non-agricultural households

CATEGORY B - Medium scale agricultural households

CATEGORY C - Large scale agricultural households

Small scale and non-agricultural households are lumped together because in rural areas very few households are non-agricultural.

A household was classified according to the highest value on each scale of farming activity. For example a household might be classified as small scale in the crop area criterion yet rank as a medium scale in the livestock criterion. Such a household would fall under a medium scale stratum.

Replacing selected Households

The following cases were replaced:

- Vacant households - a household that was listed and selected but fell vacant at enumeration time.
- New household - a new household moving into a dwelling after listing where a selected household lived.
- Non-contacts - households that could not be available for interview. For example, a household that was listed and selected in the sample but went on vacation/holiday at enumeration time.
- Refusals - a household that refused to be enumerated.
- Dwelling not identified - a household not located because the location of the dwelling cannot be identified.

- **Illness/Death** - If any member or respondent in the household is critically ill or dies or if there is a funeral at the household.

Replacement was accomplished using circular systematic sampling by maintaining the same sampling interval.

2.4 *Estimation Procedure*

In urban areas the following procedure was used:-

Let Y_{ijkl} be an observation on variable Y for l -th household in k -th SEA, in j -th stratum, in the i -th province.

Then the estimated totals for urban area in the i -th province is

$$\hat{Y}_i = \sum_j \sum_k W_{ijk} \sum_l Y_{ijkl}$$

where $W_{ijk} = 1/P_{ijk}$ being the weight of a household in the k -th SEA, in the j -th stratum, in province i and P_{ijk} is the probability of selecting the k -th SEA in stratum j in province i * probability of selecting a household in the k -th SEA.

In rural areas the following procedure was used:-

Let Y_{ijkl} be an observation on variable Y for the l -th household in k -th stratum, in j -th SEA, in the i -th province.

The the estimated totals for rural area in the i -th province is

$$\hat{Y}_i = \sum_j \sum_k W_{ijk} \sum_l Y_{ijkl}$$

where $W_{ijk} = 1/P_{ijk}$ being the weight of a household in the k -th stratum, in the j -th SEA, in province i and P_{ijk} is the probability of selecting the k -th SEA in province i * probability of selecting a household in stratum j in the k -th SEA.

By choosing to apply each denomination-letter to a given level in the sampling procedure rather than to a certain concept, the equations remain the same in urban and rural areas. Therefore the estimate for the totals for the i -th province is

$$\hat{Y}_i = \sum_j \sum_k W_{ijk} \sum_l Y_{ijkl}$$

where $W_{ijk} = 1/P_{ijk}$ being the weight of a household in the k -th urban SEA (or the k -th rural stratum) in the j -th urban stratum (or in the j -th rural SEA) in province i and P_{ijk} is the probability of selecting the k -th urban SEA in stratum j (or the k -th rural SEA) in province i * probability of selecting an urban household (or a rural household in stratum j) in the k -th SEA.

2.5 *Field Work*

The listing form and questionnaire that were used in PSII are presented in Appendix 1 of this report. Basically the same layout of the listing form and questionnaire that were used in PSI were also used in PSII with some modifications in some sections. The major modification was the splitting up of income from the Labour force section (section 2) to appear as a separate section (section 7).

The revised listing form and questionnaire were pre-tested before being used for field work after which the final version were

produced.

After the listing form and questionnaire were ready, enumerators and supervisors instruction manuals were prepared and all field equipment made available. Field equipment included salter scales and length boards for weighing and measuring under-five children, stationery, etc.

Training of Master Trainers and Provincial administrators then preceded training of supervisors and finally enumerators for the field work. A full list of field personnel is presented in Appendix 2 of this report.

When training of field personnel was completed field work commenced. In the urban areas field operations started with the listing of all households and buildings in the selected SEAs on the listing sheets. After listing of households was completed in an SEA the supervisor selected a sample of households as discussed under 2.3 above (selection of households). Listing was not done in the rural SEAs. A sub-sample of households was selected from the Agriculture survey list of sample households.

Enumeration of the households followed immediately after the selection of sample households was completed. The entire field operation took about two months to complete due to the fact that the enumerators had to cover more than 1 SEA each and the supervisors had to carry out the Community survey component as well.

On completion of enumeration of households a group edit of all the completed questionnaires was done by the supervisors in the various provinces. The editing was done at the Provincial centres under the supervision of the Master Trainers and Provincial Statistical Officers. Supervisors were instructed to go through all the questionnaires question by question and correct any errors encountered. This was in addition to the editing that was individually done by the enumerators and supervisors while in the field. After the final group editing, data entry commenced.

2.6 Data Processing

For data entry the IMPS (Integrated Microcomputer Processing System) software designed by the U.S. Bureau of Census was used. This software contains three components; CENTRY -for data entry and verification, CONCOR - for range, skip and consistency checks in the data and CENTS - for tabulation. Only the first two (CENTRY and CONCOR) components of IMPS were used.

For tabulation and analysis the SAS (Statistical Analysis System) software was used. This software was developed in the U.S.A. as well. The software has the advantage of being able to handle large amounts of data and also to compute statistical and complex tables.

For typing the report, the Word Perfect software was used. For Anthropometry EPI-INFO was used.

Data entry was done in the respective nine provinces by the provincial data entry operators. Central Statistical Office has decentralised its computer data capturing process since 1991. After all the data was captured in the provinces, it was brought to the headquarters office in Lusaka as well as the questionnaires that were used in the field. The data was then merged into one for total Zambia. Thereafter, the data was converted from ASCII to a SAS data set and then tabulation and analysis was done.

The provincial data entry operators were trained for a week to facilitate capturing of the Priority survey data.

Chapter 3 General Concepts and Definitions

Generally, the concepts and definitions used in the analysis of this report conform to the standard usage of household based surveys in Zambia.

- **Building.** A building was defined as 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.

For purposes of the survey partially completed structures were considered as buildings if they were used for living purposes. Also, in rural areas, huts belonging to one household and grouped on the same premises were considered as one building.

- **Housing Unit.** In this survey any structure which was occupied by one or more households at the time of the survey was treated as a housing unit. A housing unit was defined as an independent place of abode intended for habitation by one or more households.
- **Household.** A household was defined as a group of persons who normally eat and live together. These people may or may not be related by blood, but make common provision for food or other essentials for living and they have only one person whom they all regard as the head of the household. A household may comprise several members and in some cases may have only one member.
- **Usual Member of the Household.** In the priority survey the de jure approach was adopted for collecting data on household composition as opposed to the de facto approach which pertains to those household members present at the time of the survey. The de jure definition relies on a concept of usual residence.

A usual member of a household was considered to be one who has been living with a household for at least six months.

Newly married couples were regarded as usual members of the household even if one or both of them has been in the household for less than six months. Newly born babies of usual members were also considered as usual members of the household.

Members of the household who were at boarding schools or temporarily away from the household but normally live and eat there such as persons temporarily away on seasonal work, in hospital, away to give birth, visiting relatives or friends, were included in the list of usual members of the household.

- **Head of household.** This is the person all members of the household regard as the head and normally makes day-to-day decisions concerning the running of the household.
- **Background Variables.** The analysis in this report uses five main background variables and these are:-
 - *Province*
 - *Residence (Rural and Urban)*
 - *Household size*
 - *Gender of Household head*
 - *Socio-economic group*
- **Socio-economic Groups.** Survey households were classified into socio-economic groups based on locality in the case of urban areas and on size of agricultural activities in the case of rural areas.

The presentation of results in this report uses five socio-economic groups (SEG) as follows:-

- Rural Areas:
 - Small scale agricultural households
 - Medium scale agricultural households

- Urban Areas:
 - Low cost housing residential areas
 - Medium cost housing residential areas
 - High cost housing residential areas

These five groups are mutually exclusive and hence any given household should belong to one and only one socio-economic group. (See chapter 2 for details of these strata).

Two socio-economic groups-the non-agriculture and large scale agriculture households- that were included in PS I have not been used in PS II.

PART II

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

4.1 Introduction:

Information collected covered:-

- Age
- Sex
- Marital status
- Socio-economic groups
- Household characteristics
- Residence
- Characteristics of household head

4.2 Population size and regional distribution

The 1993 population is estimated at 7.9 million people. This estimate is derived from the 10,151 households and 60,769 persons surveyed. Most of these people reside in Copperbelt Province comprising 18 percent of the overall population. Other provinces with equally high population proportions are Eastern, Lusaka and Northern provinces with 13 percent each. Southern Province has a percentage population share of 12 percent (Refer to Table 4.1).

Highly urbanised provinces are Copperbelt and Lusaka Provinces which have more than 80 percent of the population living in urban areas. The remaining 7 provinces may be classified as " rural provinces" where more than 80 percent reside in rural areas.

Table 4.2 shows the breakdown of population by province, sex and rural/urban. In most provinces there are about equal proportions of males and females.

4.3 Age and sex structure

Population concentration is high in ages below 15 years, which comprises 46 percent of the total population. Thus, Zambia's population is considered young. A young population usually has a high potential for future growth. The percentage of population above 24 years is 28 percent. Ageing is not yet a major demographic characteristic of the Zambian population due to low proportions at older age-groups.

The distribution of population by age and sex is provided in Table 4.3.

4.4 Socio-economic groups

Table 4.4 provides information on population by socio-economic groups and province. In rural areas, most of the small scale farmers are found in Northern and Eastern Provinces with 19 and 15 percent, respectively. Other provinces with equally high percentages ranging between 12 and 14 percent are Central, Luapula, Southern and Western Provinces. In the category of medium scale farmers, Southern Province has the highest percentage of 26 and Eastern Province is second with 24 percent while Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces have the least proportions.

The proportions of population in low cost, medium and high cost areas are high in highly urbanised provinces of Copperbelt and Lusaka Provinces. In the case of low cost areas, these two provinces constitute 64 percent. The population in medium cost areas constitute 75 percent in these two provinces. Similarly, Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces recorded a population proportion of 79 percent for high cost areas. For more details refer to Table 4.4.

4.5 Marital status

Table 4.5 gives information on marital status by sex and age. In ages between 12 and 24 years most of the male population are in the category of "never married". High proportions of the "never married" category (above 95 percent) are found in age-group 12 - 19 years.

Nearly 60 percent of males are married by the age of 30 years. Above 30 years, 87 percent of them are recorded as married. Overall, 44 percent of males are married and 51 percent have never married. In the case of females aged 12 years and over, 45 percent are married and 38 percent have never married. Most of them who are aged between 12 and 19 years have never been married. However, by age 20 years, half of them are married. Proportion of married females increase substantially between age-group 20 - 49 years. Thereafter, a decline is recorded in age-group 50 years and over. Slightly more than one third of females in age-group 50 years and over are widowed.

4.6 Female headed households

Table 4.6 shows that high percentages of female headed households are in Eastern and Western provinces with 21 percent each. Other provinces with equally high percentages are Central and Luapula Provinces with 19 and 16 percent, respectively. In rural areas, percentages ranging between 20 and 21 percent are found in Central, Copperbelt, Eastern and Western Provinces.

Percentage share of female headed households by province show high percentages in urban areas of Lusaka and Copperbelt Provinces. In urban areas, Copperbelt Province has 39 percent followed by Lusaka Province with 27 percent. In rural areas, Eastern Province has the highest percentage share of 20 percent. Central and Northern Provinces have 14 and 15 percent, respectively. Most of the female headed households are categorised in the small scale farming community. Small scale farmers constitute 66 percent. Low cost areas in urban have a percentage share of 17 percent. Tables 4.6 and 4.7 provide more details on the distribution of female headed households by residence and socio-economic groups.

4.7 Household size

Results from the survey show that the average household size in Zambia is 5.8 members. Generally, rural areas have a lower household size as compared to urban areas. The pattern is the same in all provinces. Female headed households have a lower household size as compared to male headed households. Provinces with average household sizes above 5 members are Central, Copperbelt, Lusaka and Southern Provinces. For more details refer to Table 4.8.

Table 4.1:
Population distribution by province, rural and urban areas
1993

Province	Population		Distribution		
	Number ('000 ')	Percent	Rural percent	Urban percent	Total percent
Central	768	10	75	25	100
Copperbelt	1,450	18	17	83	100
Eastern	1,030	13	88	12	100
Luapula	558	7	84	16	100
Lusaka	1,059	13	14	86	100
Northern	996	13	85	15	100
North western	416	5	82	18	100
Southern	969	12	81	19	100
Western	632	8	83	17	100
Zambia	7,878	100	61	39	100

Table 4.2:
Population distribution by province, sex, rural and urban (Percent), Zambia, 1993

Province	Rural				Urban			
	Male	Female	Total	Size ('000')	Male	Female	Total	Size ('000')
Central	49	51	100	537	50	50	100	230
Copperbelt	50	50	100	193	51	49	100	1244
Eastern	48	52	100	932	51	49	100	95
Luapula	50	50	100	467	51	49	100	90
Lusaka	53	47	100	152	50	50	100	903
Northern	50	50	100	869	53	47	100	117
North/Western	50	50	100	352	50	50	100	58
Southern	50	50	100	743	50	50	100	221
Western	47	53	100	556	49	51	100	76
Total	49	51	100	4801	50	50	100	3034

Note: "Not Stated" Category excluded

Table 4.3:
Population distribution by five year age groups, (Percent), 1993

Age-group	Male	Female	Both
0-4	14	15	14
5-9	17	16	16
10-14	16	16	16
15-19	15	14	14
20-24	10	9	10
25-29	5	6	6
30-34	4	5	5
35-39	3	5	4
40-44	3	4	3
45-49	3	3	3
50-54	3	2	3
55-59	2	2	2
60-64	2	1	1
65+	3	2	3
Total	100	100	100
Size ('000')	3892	3944	7836

Note: "Not Stated" Category excluded

Table 4.4:
Population distribution by socio-economic group and province,
(Percent), 1993

Province	Socio-economic groups				
	Rural		Urban		
	small scale farmers	medium scale farmers	low cost	medium cost	high cost
Central	12	19	7	6	6
Copperbelt	6	2	29	62	47
Eastern	15	24	5	1	3
Luapula	14	3	3	5	3
Lusaka	2	2	35	13	32
Northern	19	16	7	3	4
North/Western	7	2	3	1	2
Southern	13	26	5	7	2
Western	12	6	6	2	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Size ('000')	4352	450	1679	942	413

Note: "Not Stated" Category excluded

Table 4.5:
Population (12 years and above) by gender, age group and marital status, (Percent), 1993

Age group	Marital status						Total	Size ('000')
	Not Stated	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Never married		
Male								
12-14	1	0	1	0	0	98	100	335
15-19	1	1	1	0	0	97	100	520
20-24	1	16	1	1	0	81	100	383
25-29	1	58	2	3	1	35	100	244
30-49	1	87	2	3	2	5	100	624
50+	1	88	1	4	5	1	100	371
Total	1	44	1	2	1	51	100	2477
Female								
12-14	1	0	1	0	0	97	100	328
15-19	1	14	2	1	0	82	100	516
20-24	1	50	5	5	1	38	100	403
25-29	1	69	4	9	2	15	100	274
30-49	0	77	4	9	7	3	100	684
50+	1	51	2	10	34	1	100	315
Total	1	45	3	6	7	38	100	2520

Note: "Not Stated" Category excluded

Table 4.6:
Female headed households by rural and urban areas, across and within province, (percent), 1993

Province	Residence						Size
	Across			Within			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Central	14	8	12	20	14	19	168
Copperbelt	6	39	16	21	11	13	387
Eastern	20	3	15	22	11	21	206
Luapula	12	5	10	16	17	16	152
Lusaka	2	27	9	13	12	12	304
Northern	15	5	12	15	11	14	187
North western	5	2	4	15	9	14	77
Southern	12	5	10	15	11	14	148
Western	13	7	11	21	21	21	153
Total	100	100	100	18	12	16	1782
Size	876	906	1782				

Table 4.7: Female headed households by socio-economic group, (Percent), 1993		
Socio-economic group		Percent
Rural	Small scale farmers	66
	Medium scale farmers	4
Urban	Low cost areas	17
	Medium cost areas	9
	High cost areas	4
Total		100
Size		1782

Table 4.8: Household size by gender of household head, Province , rural and urban areas Zambia, 1993						
Province	Gender of head		Residence			Sample size households
	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Total	
Central	6.8	5.4	6.7	6.1	6.5	810
Copperbelt	6.4	5.6	5.6	6.4	6.3	2798
Eastern	5.9	4.4	5.4	6.5	5.5	857
Luapula	5.7	4.0	5.2	5.9	5.3	710
Lusaka	6.3	5.0	6.6	6.0	6.1	2035
Northern	5.5	3.9	5.0	6.7	5.2	1024
North western	5.6	3.8	4.9	7.0	5.2	440
Southern	7.1	5.0	6.8	6.4	6.7	840
Western	5.9	4.3	5.3	6.1	5.5	624
Total	6.2	4.6	5.6	6.3	5.8	10138
Size	8356	1782	3910	6228	10138	

Chapter 5 Health Care

5.1 Introduction

Information on the following topics was collected:-

- Stoppage of normal activities due to sickness or injury during the 3 months preceding the survey,
- Health consultation in the 3 months preceding the survey,
- Last person/institution consulted,
- Payment for the last consultation including treatment,
- Medical expenses,
- Distance to the nearest health centre/hospital,
- Sources of drinking water,
- Distance to the nearest source of drinking water,
- Whether household treat/boil drinking water,
- Method of garbage/sewage disposal,
- Type of toilet facility used,

In this chapter only results pertaining to accessibility to health centres, consultations, payments and sources of water are presented. The remaining topics are presented in Chapter 11 of the report. Not stated cases have been excluded from the analysis.

5.2 Accessibility to health centres

Distance to the nearest health centre is important in the planning and building of new health structures. Results presented in Table 5.1 show that 67 percent of households are within 5 km radius of a health facility. A further 24 percent are found in the radius of between 6 and 15 km. Households found in the distance of 16 km and over constitute 9 percent. In rural areas, 48 percent of total households are found within 5 km radius. A substantial proportion (37 percent) of households in rural areas are found between 6 and 15 km radius. Nearly 100 percent of all households in urban areas are found within 5 km radius. The situation is the same when socio-economic groups are analysed. All households in medium and high cost areas are within 5 km radius. In low cost urban areas, 98 percent of the households are found within 5 km radius.

There are differences in the accessibility of health facilities by households within the various provinces. Better served households are found in highly urbanised provinces of Copperbelt and Lusaka Provinces. Households in Eastern and Northern Provinces are worse off having more than 50 percent of households outside the 5 km radius. For more details refer to Table 5.1.

5.3 Health consultations

Table 5.2 shows that the percentage of population who visited health centres in 1993 was 16 percent. Male and female proportions were 15 and 16 percent, respectively. Government health centres received more consultations with 70 percent. The category of traditional healers had a proportion share of 10 percent of consultations. Other categories had less than 10 percent each. Concentration of persons who visited health centres was in age-groups 0-4 and 50 years and above. Proportions ranged between 10 and 25 percent in each age-group. Similar patterns are established when socio-economic groups and residence status are examined. In provinces of Lusaka, Southern and Western, rural areas recorded high proportions of health visits. The rest of the remaining provinces except Copperbelt Province exhibited a different pattern where urban areas had high percentages of health visits. In all cases, government owned health centres recorded high numbers of health visits.

The most expensive consultations are those recorded in private health centres having an average of K2,981. Private health centres are seconded by traditional healers with an average of K585 per visit (Refer to Table 5.3).

5.4 Sources of drinking water

Table 5.4 shows households by source of drinking water by residence status and socio-economic groups. Provision of adequate sources of clean water supply varies in urban and rural areas. There are more public and own taps in urban as compared to rural areas. Priority Survey Phase II recorded 40 and 46 percent of urban households with public and own taps, respectively. Common sources of water supply in rural areas are unprotected wells and river/lake. These two sources of water supply combined have a proportion of 77 percent.

The households by socio-economic groups reveal a similar pattern of farming households in rural areas and non-agricultural households in urban areas. Copperbelt and Lusaka Provinces have high proportions of households with public and own taps. Central Province has almost half of its households having water from unprotected wells. The remaining provinces have their sources of water supply as rivers/lake and wells.

Sources of drinking water, though important do not give us insights into quality of drinking water. Water-borne diseases are avoided only in situations where drinking water is treated with chemicals or by boiling. In Zambia, 23 percent of households treat or boil their drinking water. The percentage of households that treat their drinking water in rural areas is 15 percent as compared to 37 percent in urban areas. The same pattern exists when socio-economic groups are examined. The Copperbelt and Lusaka Provinces have high proportions of households that treat or boil their drinking water (Refer to Table 5.5).

Western Province has the least percentage of households that treat their drinking water as compared to other provinces. Only 5 percent of households in Western Province treat their drinking water. The remaining provinces have proportions ranging from 12 to 22 percent of households that treat or boil their drinking water.

Table 5.1:
Households by distance to nearest health facility, place of residence, socio economic group and province, (percent), 1993

	Distance to health clinic/hospital			Total	Sample size (hholds)
	0-5km	6-15km	16 km and more		
All households	67	24	9	100	10145
Residence					
Rural	48	37	15	100	3912
Urban	99	1	.	100	6233
Socio-Economic Group					
Small scale farmers	48	37	15	100	3506
Medium scale farmers	55	35	10	100	406
Urban low cost	98	2	.	100	3524
Urban medium cost	100	0	.	100	1909
Urban high cost	100	0	.	100	800
Province					
Central	59	22	19	100	810
Copperbelt	89	10	1	100	2800
Eastern	45	46	9	100	857
Luapula	76	23	1	100	710
Lusaka	92	8	0	100	2036
Northern	44	32	24	100	1026
North western	68	27	5	100	440
Southern	62	26	12	100	841
Western	58	28	14	100	625

Note: "Not stated" cases are excluded

Table 5.2:
Population who visited a health institution by type of institution visited, gender,
Place of residence and socio-economic group, (percent), 1993

	Institution visited							Sample size (persons who visited a health institution)
	Proportion who visited	Traditional	Government	Mission	Industrial	Private	Total	
All population	16	10	70	9	6	5	100	8386
Gender								
Male	15	10	70	8	6	5	100	4016
Female	16	9	69	11	6	4	100	4370
Age group								
0-4	26	8	71	9	7	5	100	1882
5-9	12	5	74	9	7	5	100	1002
10-14	10	6	75	9	6	4	100	789
15-19	11	9	74	7	5	4	100	782
20-24	14	10	70	11	5	3	100	786
25-29	17	12	67	11	6	3	100	649
30-34	18	12	64	10	8	6	100	587
35-39	17	11	67	11	6	5	100	437
40-44	19	12	62	11	9	6	100	380
45-49	17	10	70	7	6	7	100	288
50 and above	21	16	62	14	3	4	100	804
Residence								
Rural	17	12	71	14	1	3	100	3674
Urban	13	6	67	1	17	9	100	4712
Socio-economic group								
Small scale farmers	17	12	70	14	1	2	100	3111
Medium scale farmers	20	6	78	12	1	3	100	563
Urban low cost	13	7	70	1	12	10	100	2542
Urban medium cost	14	5	65	1	22	7	100	1582
Urban high cost	11	3	60	1	26	10	100	588

Note: "Not stated" cases are excluded

Table 5.2 (Cont'd):
Population who visited a health institution, and by type of institution visited,
gender, place of residence and Socio-economic group, (percent), 1993

	Institution visited							Sample size (persons)
	Proportion who visited	Traditional	Government	Mission	Industrial	Private	Total	
All population	16	10	70	9	6	5	100	8389
Province								
Central	18	10	74	3	8	5	100	1027
Rural	16	13	79	4	1	3	100	440
Urban	24	6	67	.	20	8	100	587
Copperbelt	10	7	54	3	29	8	100	1687
Rural	11	10	59	21	6	4	100	126
Urban	10	6	53	1	32	8	100	1561
Eastern	21	11	69	15	1	4	100	1017
Rural	20	12	69	16	1	2	100	695
Urban	26	8	70	1	.	21	100	322
Luapula	14	12	76	6	3	2	100	524
Rural	14	13	73	7	4	3	100	370
Urban	16	7	90	1	.	1	100	154
Lusaka	11	4	74	4	4	14	100	1161
Rural	21	2	83	11	.	4	100	172
Urban	9	4	70	1	6	18	100	989
Northern	15	12	79	6	1	2	100	859
Rural	15	13	77	7	1	2	100	578
Urban	19	5	92	1	1	1	100	281
North western	13	10	66	22	0	2	100	308
Rural	12	12	60	27	.	2	100	163
Urban	19	5	92	2	0	1	100	145
Southern	24	7	70	15	5	3	100	1254
Rural	24	8	69	18	1	4	100	750
Urban	22	4	73	1	20	1	100	504
Western	17	17	64	17	1	1	100	552
Rural	18	17	63	18	1	1	100	381
Urban	13	15	81	3	.	1	100	171

Note: "Not stated" cases are excluded

Table 5.3:
Average cost per visit by type of health institution (Kwacha) 1993.

	kwacha
Health institution	
Traditional	585
Government	113
Mission	111
Industrial	295
Private	2981

Table 5.4:
Households by source of drinking water, place of residence, socio-economic group and province, (percent), 1993

	Source of drinking water						Total	Sample size (hholds)
	River, lake	Prote- cted well	Unpro- tected well	Public tap	Own tap	Other		
All households	23	10	30	16	17	4	100	10125
Residence								
Rural	34	15	43	3	1	4	100	3910
Urban	1	3	8	40	46	2	100	6215
Socio-economic group								
Small scale farmers	34	14	43	3	1	4	100	3504
Medium scale farmers	32	19	40	1	1	7	100	405
Urban low cost	1	4	13	52	26	3	100	3514
Urban medium cost	1	1	2	28	68	0	100	1904
Urban high cost	1	4	3	11	79	2	100	797
Province								
Central	8	6	47	12	11	16	100	810
Copperbelt	5	5	18	24	48	0	100	2794
Eastern	20	29	41	5	3	2	100	857
Luapula	45	4	40	5	6	.	100	710
Lusaka	6	4	5	46	38	1	100	2026
Northern	55	4	28	5	4	4	100	1024
North western	33	15	36	4	5	6	100	439
Southern	30	17	22	18	9	5	100	840
Western	11	11	58	14	3	3	100	625

Note: "Not stated" cases are excluded

Table 5.5:
Households that treat/boil drinking water, by place of residence,
socio economic group and province, (percent), 1993

	Treat/boil water	Sample size (households)
Zambia	23	10027
Residence		
Rural	15	3905
Urban	37	6122
Socio-Economic Group		
Small scale farmers	15	3500
Medium scale farmers	24	405
Urban low cost	29	3452
Urban medium cost	43	1891
Urban high cost	59	779
Province		
Central	22	809
Copperbelt	41	2795
Eastern	19	826
Luapula	21	710
Lusaka	33	1990
Northern	16	1026
North western	12	434
Southern	21	815
Western	5	622

Note: "Not stated" cases are excluded

Chapter 6 Education

6.1 Introduction

The 1993 Priority survey collected data on education for all persons above 4 years of age. Specifically, the following information was sought:-

- Whether one ever attended school previously or presently
- The type of school currently or previously attended i.e. whether government, mission or private
- For those aged between 5 and 30 years whether currently attending school, grade attending, reason for leaving school and the grade attended in 1992
- For those aged above 30 years, the highest grade attained and year this grade was attained.

The educational system in Zambia comprises seven years of primary education divided into two segments, the lower primary education consisting of the first four grades (1-4) and the upper primary education comprising the three last grades (5-7). Entry to grade one is by law at the age of 7 but some children enrol at earlier ages while substantial number enrol in grade 1 at ages above 7 years. Secondary education lasts 5 years also segmented to junior (grades 8 and 9), and senior secondary (grades 9-12). There are competitive selection examinations at grades 7 and 9 to enter junior and senior secondary education grades 8 and 10 respectively. Post secondary education comprises various programmes leading to degrees, diplomas and certificates.

The 1993 Priority survey covered 52,268 persons aged 5 years and above. Of these 73.1 percent were aged between 5 and 30 years, 59.2 percent were between 5 and 22 years and 40.7 percent constituted the official school age group 7-18 years.

6.2 School Attendance

The data presented in subsequent tables show that school attendance in Zambia rises gradually from the age group 5-6 attaining the peak at the age group 11-13 and thereafter declines to the lowest level at the age group 19-22 (see table 6.1). This trend is also observed for all background variables such as gender, residence, province and socio-economic group.

Table 6.1 shows that more girls than boys attend school at earlier ages of 5-10. However, at higher ages of 16-22 more boys than girls attend school. The proportion of the population attending school is higher in urban than in the rural areas. In the age group 7-13, the Copperbelt province has the highest school attendance (85 percent) followed by Luapula while the Eastern province recorded the least school attendance (60 percent) in the same age group. Again the Copperbelt province had the highest school attendance (72 percent) in the age group 14-18 followed by the Southern province while the Eastern province had the least school attendance (46 percent) for this age group (see Table 6.2). The age groups 7-13 and 14-18 correspond to primary and secondary school going age groups respectively.

6.3 Gross School Attendance Rate

The gross school attendance rates are shown in Tables 6.3 and 6.4. The rate is calculated by dividing the school attendance for each educational level by the population whose ages correspond to that level of education. In most cases the gross school attendance rates for lower and upper primary school segments exceed 100 percent. This reflects school attendance by those outside the appropriate age range for this educational level. At the secondary education segments gross attendance rates particularly in rural areas are much lower compared to the primary school gross attendance rates. The gross attendance rates for grades 10-12 are less than half those of grades 8 and 9.

In grades 1-4 the gross attendance rates for males and females at primary education level do not show much differences.

However, in the secondary grades large disparities are observed with males having higher gross attendance rates than females. These disparities become more pronounced between grades 10 and 12 where females rates are much lower compared to males.

The Eastern province exhibits lowest gross attendance rates followed by the Western province. Generally the gross attendance rates are very high in all provinces for the inter-primary educational level. They range between 83 percent in the Eastern province to 117 percent in the Copperbelt province. At secondary school level, the gross attendance rates drop to less than half those for primary education ranging from 26 percent in the Eastern province to 53 percent in the Copperbelt province. Except for the North-Western province where gross attendance rates for males and females are equal, the remaining provinces show higher male attendance rates than females.

6.4 *Net Attendance Rates*

Net attendance rates are shown in Tables 6.5 and 6.6. This rate takes into account the age of individuals for each educational level or sub-level. It is calculated by dividing the number of persons of appropriate age to the education level by the population with age appropriate to the level. Hence net attendance rate should never exceed 100 percent.

Table 6.5 shows that the net attendance rate for primary education is 73 percent while for secondary education is 23 percent. At both primary and secondary education, the gender differences are minimal and in most cases do not exist at all for the background variables such as residence, socio-economic group and province.

The large differences observed between the gross and net attendance rates for all education levels imply that a large number of school attendants are outside the age range appropriate for every educational level.

6.5 *Ever Attended School Population*

The Priority survey results show that 74.5 percent of the population had attended some form of school in 1993. In rural areas 73.3 percent of males and 62.5 percent of females had ever attended school. In urban areas the results are 86.7 percent for males and 83.1 percent for females. The ever attended school population is concentrated in urban high and medium cost residential areas, where 88.8 percent and 88.7 percent respectively said they had attended school.

The majority of persons ever attended school (68 percent) said they attended government schools and 5 percent attended mission schools while only about 1 percent have been to private schools. The small proportion of those who attended private schools are only in urban areas particularly among the urban high cost residents. Government schools have been by far the largest mode of educational delivery.

6.6 *Reason For Leaving School*

The Survey obtained for those aged between 5 and 30 years the reasons why they left school. The results are shown in Table 6.9. Being not selected to the subsequent educational level (44 percent) was the major reason for leaving school while those who thought the school was expensive comprised 12 percent. Among the females, 9 percent left school because they got pregnant while 8 percent said they got married.

6.7 *Highest Level of Education*

Data on the highest level of education obtained is shown in Tables 6.10 and 6.11. The results show that 19.7 percent of the population surveyed had no education at all, whereas 37.2 percent had obtained the equivalent of between grades 5 and 7. A small proportion (24.3 percent) had obtained at least secondary education while 54.4 percent had primary education. Only 1.3 and 0.2 percent had A-level and bachelor degree respectively. At the lower primary school level, females have higher proportion (17.7 percent) than males (16.8 percent). However, in subsequent levels males had an upper hand over females. Education attainment is lower among the older age group 46 years and above than among the younger ages.

Table 6.1:
School attendance rate by gender, age group, place of residence and socio-economic group, 1993

		Age group							Sample number of persons (Age 5-22)	
		5-6	7-10	11-13	7-13	14-15	16-18	14-18		19-22
All children		11	67	84	74	75	55	63	22	30949
Gender										
Male		10	66	85	74	79	64	70	31	15414
Female		13	67	83	74	70	45	56	13	15535
Residence										
Rural	Total	8	58	80	67	69	48	57	17	10825
	Male	7	58	81	68	74	58	64	26	5511
	Female	10	59	79	67	65	37	49	8	5314
Urban	Total	16	80	90	84	82	64	71	28	20124
	Male	15	79	91	84	88	72	78	38	9903
	Female	18	81	90	85	77	56	64	19	10221
Socio-economic group										
Rural		8	58	80	67	69	48	57	17	10825
Small scale farmers	Male	7	58	81	68	73	57	64	25	5026
	Female	9	58	78	67	65	37	49	8	4856
Medium scale farmers	Male	5	60	82	70	92	68	77	28	485
	Female	13	70	84	76	74	36	52	11	458
Urban		16	80	90	84	82	64	71	28	20124
low cost	Male	11	73	87	79	83	68	74	34	5079
	female	13	74	87	79	71	49	58	15	5317
medium cost	Male	17	85	96	90	93	75	82	46	3538
	Female	23	89	94	91	82	63	71	22	3605
high cost	Male	29	87	91	89	94	80	86	36	1286
	Female	31	89	91	90	85	62	71	24	1299

Table 6.2:
School attendance rate by gender, age group and province, 1993

		Age-group							Sample number of persons (Age 5-22)	
		5-6	7-10	11-13	7-13	14-15	16-18	14-18		19-22
Zambia		11	66	83	73	74	54	62	22	30949
	Male	10	66	84	73	79	63	69	31	15414
	Female	13	67	82	74	70	45	55	12	15535
Central		11	68	84	75	73	51	60	18	2669
	male	9	65	85	73	72	61	65	31	1321
	Female	13	71	83	77	74	40	54	5	1348
Copperbelt		15	81	90	85	83	64	72	29	8798
	Male	13	80	89	84	87	72	78	40	4391
	Female	17	82	90	86	79	56	65	18	4407
Eastern		9	53	71	60	56	38	46	17	2401
	Male	9	52	73	60	64	43	51	25	1219
	Female	9	54	69	59	48	33	40	10	1182
Luapula		12	64	87	74	72	58	64	19	1922
	Male	11	66	88	77	83	68	74	27	992
	Female	13	61	86	72	61	47	53	9	930
Lusaka		13	69	85	75	75	51	61	21	6356
	Male	13	67	86	75	81	63	71	28	3028
	Female	13	70	83	76	69	41	52	15	3328
Northern		9	62	82	71	76	56	64	19	2846
	Male	8	64	85	73	80	67	72	31	1463
	Female	9	60	79	68	71	43	55	9	1383
North western		14	68	82	73	78	53	62	25	1299
	Male	9	65	85	71	79	58	64	37	653
	Female	20	71	80	75	77	49	60	11	646
Southern		9	67	85	74	81	56	66	23	2830
	Male	6	67	83	74	84	63	72	30	1444
	Female	12	67	87	75	78	49	61	14	1386
Western		9	57	79	67	72	53	61	18	1828
	Male	8	55	82	67	73	66	69	26	903
	Female	11	58	77	66	71	40	53	11	925

Table 6.3:
Gross school attendance rates by grades, gender, residence and socio-economic group, 1993.

		Grade						Sample number of persons (Age 5-30)
Residence	Gender	1-4	5-7	1-7	8-9	10-12	8-12	
Zambia	Total	107	100	104	59	22	37	38189
	Male	109	109	109	66	27	43	18861
	Female	105	91	99	52	17	31	19328
Rural	Total	106	86	98	41	12	24	13097
	Male	109	94	103	48	16	29	6611
	Female	102	77	92	33	7	18	6486
Urban	Total	109	122	114	86	36	56	25092
	Male	109	133	119	93	44	64	12250
	Female	109	113	111	80	29	49	12842
Socio-Economic Group								
Small scale farmers	Total	104	86	96	38	11	22	11220
	Male	108	94	102	45	14	27	5653
	Female	99	77	90	31	7	17	5567
Medium scale farmers	Total	126	88	109	62	20	37	1877
	Male	120	100	111	79	27	45	958
	Female	134	75	108	51	12	31	919
Urban low cost	Total	106	115	110	75	27	46	13317
	Male	106	126	114	82	34	54	6470
	Female	106	104	105	69	20	39	6847
Urban medium cost	Total	113	136	123	101	4	64	8566
	Male	110	150	126	110	48	72	4200
	Female	116	124	119	92	33	57	4366
Urban high cost	Total	110	122	115	94	61	75	3200
	Male	117	123	120	96	69	80	1580
	Female	103	122	111	92	54	69	1629

Table 6.4:
Gross school attendance rates by grade, gender and province, 1993.

Province	Gender	Grade						Sample number of persons (Age 5-30)
		1-4	5-7	1-7	8-9	10-12	8-12	
Zambia	Total	107	100	104	59	22	37	38189
	Male	109	109	109	66	27	43	18861
	Female	105	91	99	52	17	31	19328
Central	Total	113	96	105	57	15	32	3228
	Male	110	104	108	73	19	40	1595
	Female	116	89	103	39	12	23	1633
Copperbelt	Total	111	125	117	85	31	53	11043
	Male	113	132	121	89	39	59	5476
	Female	109	117	113	80	24	47	5567
Eastern	Total	89	75	83	43	13	26	2903
	Male	91	83	88	48	18	30	1455
	Female	86	66	79	39	7	21	1448
Luapula	Total	118	92	106	47	18	31	2300
	Male	122	105	114	53	25	37	1166
	Female	113	77	97	42	10	24	1134
Lusaka	Total	99	111	104	57	5	44	8068
	Male	101	118	109	62	43	51	3851
	Female	96	104	99	51	29	38	4217
Northern	Total	114	86	102	55	17	33	3427
	Male	117	97	109	65	21	39	1744
	Female	111	74	94	45	13	27	1683
North western	Total	109	105	107	61	19	34	1556
	Male	104	131	112	54	24	34	756
	Female	114	87	103	65	13	34	800
Southern	Total	110	107	109	57	22	36	3463
	Male	114	109	112	64	26	41	1744
	Female	105	105	105	50	18	31	1719
Western	Total	111	84	99	53	11	28	2204
	Male	116	94	106	61	13	32	1074
	Female	106	74	93	46	10	24	1127

Table 6.5:
Net attendance rates by gender, socio-economic group, rural and urban, 1993

School attendance								
		Grade 1-4	Grade 5-7	Grade 1-7	Grade 8-9	Grade 10-12	Grade 8-12	Sample number of Persons (Age 7-18)
All children		63	41	73	11	7	23	21249
Gender								
Male		63	38	73	11	8	23	10564
Female		64	40	73	14	7	22	10685
Residence								
Rural	Total	56	29	67	6	3	13	7492
	Male	56	29	68	6	3	14	3836
	Female	56	29	66	7	3	13	3656
Urban	Total	74	56	83	21	14	35	13757
	Male	73	55	83	19	15	36	6728
	Female	75	57	83	24	13	35	7029
Socio-economic group								
small scale farmers	Total	55	28	65	5	2	12	6850
	Male	55	28	66	5	2	12	3494
	Female	55	28	65	6	2	11	3356
Medium scale farmers	Total	68	31	77	16	8	24	642
	Male	66	34	77	11	11	25	342
	Female	70	28	77	20	5	23	300
Urban low cost	Total	69	49	79	18	10	29	7044
	Male	69	49	79	17	10	30	3444
	Female	70	50	79	19	10	28	3600
Urban medium cost	Total	81	64	89	22	15	40	4904
	Male	80	64	89	19	16	40	2394
	Female	83	64	90	3	14	40	2510
Urban high cost	Total	78	64	86	32	28	50	1809
	Male	78	62	86	28	28	52	890
	Female	78	66	86	36	28	49	919

Table 6.6:
Net attendance rates by gender and province, 1993

		School attendance						Sample number of Persons
		Grade 1-4	Grade 5-7	Grade 1-7	Grade 8-9	Grade 10-12	Grade 8-12	
Central	Total	66	40	75	10	6	20	1884
	Male	63	36	73	10	6	23	931
	Female	69	44	76	11	7	17	953
Copperbelt	Total	76	54	83	19	11	32	5938
	Male	75	49	82	18	12	33	2978
	Female	77	58	84	21	10	32	2960
Eastern	Total	51	26	59	7	2	16	1649
	Male	50	29	59	7	3	16	835
	Female	52	23	59	6	1	15	814
Luapula	Total	60	34	74	9	6	19	1389
	Male	63	36	76	10	7	19	717
	Female	58	31	71	8	4	18	672
Lusaka	Total	62	50	75	6	14	27	4277
	Male	61	49	75	15	16	29	2013
	Female	63	50	75	17	13	26	2264
Northern	Total	60	32	72	11	5	22	1956
	Male	63	34	74	9	4	22	1022
	Female	60	30	70	12	5	21	934
North western	Total	64	36	72	18	7	21	921
	Male	64	33	71	9	7	16	454
	Female	65	38	73	26	7	25	467
Southern	Total	65	37	73	12	6	19	1972
	Male	64	36	74	10	5	18	992
	Female	65	38	73	15	6	19	980
Western	Total	54	27	67	5	6	17	1263
	Male	54	30	70	2	5	17	622
	Female	55	25	74	7	7	17	641

Table 6.7:
Percentage distribution of persons who ever attended school by gender,
residence ,socio-economic group and province,1993.

	Ever attended School			Sample number of persons (Age 5 and above)
	Not stated	Yes	No	
All persons	0.8	74.5	24.7	52268
Residence				
Rural	0.6	67.8	31.6	18732
Male	0.5	73.3	26.2	9278
Female	0.6	62.5	36.9	9454
Urban	1.1	85.0	13.9	33536
Male	1.0	86.7	12.3	16942
Female	1.3	83.1	15.6	16594
Socio-Economic Group				
Small scale				
farmers	0.6	66.9	32.5	16114
Male	0.5	72.6	26.8	7963
Female	0.6	61.4	38.0	8151
Medium scale				
farmers	0.6	76.2	23.2	2618
Male	0.7	79.2	20.1	1315
Female	0.5	73.2	26.2	1303
Urban low				
cost	1.2	81.9	16.9	17953
Male	1.0	84.3	14.7	9060
Female	1.4	79.4	19.2	8893
Urban				
medium cost	0.9	88.7	10.4	11266
Male	0.9	89.2	9.9	5688
Female	0.9	88.2	10.9	5578
Urban high				
cost	1.4	88.8	9.8	4317
Male	1.2	90.7	8.1	2194
Female	1.6	86.9	11.5	2123
Province				
Central	0.4	76.2	23.4	4455
Male	0.4	79.8	19.8	2216
Female	0.5	72.7	26.8	2239
Copperbelt	0.9	82.9	16.2	14848
Male	1.0	84.8	14.3	7595
Female	0.8	81.0	18.1	7253
Eastern	0.3	62.8	36.9	4108
Male	0.5	68.8	30.7	2027
Female	0.2	56.9	42.8	2081
Luapula	0.2	77.6	22.2	3299
Male	0.2	82.8	17.1	1654
Female	0.2	72.5	27.3	1645
Lusaka	1.8	80.8	17.4	10892
Male	1.4	84.5	14.2	5404
Female	2.1	77.2	20.7	5488
Northern	0.7	71.7	27.6	4752
Male	0.6	77.0	22.4	219
Female	0.8	66.3	32.9	2333
North-Western	1.2	67.1	31.6	2124
Male	0.8	70.4	28.8	1061
Female	1.7	64.0	34.4	1063
Southern	0.5	75.5	24.0	4685
Male	0.4	79.0	20.5	2344
Female	0.7	72.0	27.4	2341
Western	0.8	66.1	33.0	3105
Male	1.0	71.3	27.7	1500
Female	0.7	61.4	37.8	1605

Table 6.8:
Percentage distribution of persons by type of school attended ,gender ,residence,
socio economic group and province,1993.

	Type of school attended				Total	Sample number of persons (Age 5 and above)
	Not stated	Government	Mission	Private		
All persons	26	68	5	1	100	52268
Residence						
Rural	32	62	6	0	100	18732
Male	27	66	7	0	100	9278
Female	37	57	5	0	100	9454
Urban	15	79	5	1	100	33536
Male	13	81	5	1	100	16942
Female	17	77	5	1	100	16594
Socio economic group						
Small scale farmers	33	61	6	0	100	16114
Male	28	66	7	0	100	7963
Female	39	56	5	0	100	8151
Medium scale farmers	24	70	6	0	100	2618
Male	21	73	7	0	100	1315
Female	27	67	6	0	100	1303
Urban low cost	18	77	4	1	100	17953
Male	16	79	5	1	100	9060
Female	21	74	4	1	100	8893
Urban medium cost	12	83	5	1	100	11266
Male	11	83	5	1	100	5688
Female	12	82	5	1	100	5578
Urban high cost	11	80	6	3	100	4317
Male	9	82	6	3	100	2194
Female	13	77	7	3	100	2123
Province						
Central	24	71	4	0	100	4455
Male	20	75	5	0	100	2216
Female	27	68	4	0	100	2239
Copperbelt	17	78	4	1	100	14848
Male	16	79	5	1	100	7595
Female	19	76	4	1	100	7253
Eastern	37	58	4	0	100	4108
Male	31	64	5	0	100	2027
Female	43	53	3	0	100	2081
Luapula	22	72	5	0	100	3299
Male	17	77	6	0	100	1654
Female	28	68	5	0	100	1645
Lusaka	19	73	6	2	100	10892
Male	16	75	7	2	100	5404
Female	23	70	5	2	100	5488
Northern	29	66	6	0	100	4752
Male	24	69	7	0	100	2419
Female	34	62	5	0	100	2333
North-Western	33	64	3	0	100	2124
Male	30	67	4	0	100	1061
Female	36	62	2	0	100	1063
Southern	24	67	7	1	100	4685
Male	21	71	8	0	100	2344
Female	28	64	7	1	100	2341
Western	34	58	9	0	100	3105
Male	28	63	8	0	100	1500
Female	38	53	9	0	100	1605

Table 6.9:
Percentage distribution of persons by reason of leaving school, gender
residence, socio-economic group, 1993.

	Reason for leaving school										Total	Sample number of persons
	Not sta ted	Wor king	Exp ens ive	Too Far	Not sel ect ed/ Fai led	Pre gna ncy	Com ple ted Stu dies	Got Mar ried	Oth er			
Zambia	2	2	12	3	44	5	8	5	20	100	12719	
Male	2	3	13	3	47	0	11	1	20	100	5766	
Female	2	1	11	3	41	9	6	8	20	100	6953	
Rural	1	1	15	4	40	5	3	6	26	100	4223	
Small scale farmers	1	1	15	4	39	5	3	6	26	100	3861	
Medium scale farmers	2	.	10	3	48	7	5	4	22	100	362	
Urban	3	3	8	1	50	5	15	3	12	100	8496	
Urban low cost	3	2	9	1	51	6	10	3	15	100	4751	
Urban medium cost	2	4	6	1	53	5	19	4	7	100	2741	
Urban high cost	2	5	7	1	33	4	33	3	11	100	1004	
Province												
Central	0	1	8	3	48	5	7	4	24	100	1094	
Copperbelt	2	2	8	2	53	4	12	4	11	100	3761	
Eastern	2	2	23	1	29	4	3	4	32	100	924	
Luapula	1	1	17	2	35	6	5	10	24	100	735	
Lusaka	6	3	8	1	47	5	16	2	14	100	2942	
Northern	1	0	14	6	41	3	6	6	23	100	1056	
North western	2	3	9	5	40	7	4	5	26	100	438	
Southern	1	0	11	3	50	7	5	5	18	100	1107	
Western	1	1	12	4	35	8	5	4	30	100	662	

Table 6.10:
 Percentage distribution of population aged 14 years and above by
 highest level of education obtained by gender and age group, 1993

		Grade							Sample number of persons (Age 14 and above)	
		None	1-4	5-7	8-9	10-12	A level etc	Bachelor degree and above	Total	
All population		19.7	17.2	37.2	12.5	11.8	1.3	0.2	100.0	35502
Gender										
Male		13.1	16.8	38.1	14.1	15.7	1.8	0.4	100.0	17818
Female		26.2	17.7	36.4	11.0	7.9	0.8	0.1	100.0	17684
Age										
14-20		9.8	18.5	48.9	17.6	5.1	0.1	.	100.0	11609
21-30		10.9	11.2	41.4	17.2	18.0	1.1	0.2	100.0	9814
31-45		20.5	14.4	32.7	7.7	21.0	3.3	0.5	100.0	8406
46-59		42.0	26.4	20.2	4.2	5.3	1.5	0.4	100.0	3837
60+		57.0	27.3	12.9	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.1	100.0	1836
Age and Gender										
14-20 Male		8.1	19.9	48.7	17.8	5.5	0.1	.	100.0	5741
14-20 Female		11.4	17.2	49.2	17.5	4.7	0.0	.	100.0	5868
21-30 Male		6.8	9.0	39.3	20.2	23.1	1.3	0.3	100.0	4718
21-30 Female		14.6	13.3	43.4	14.5	13.2	1.0	0.1	100.0	5096
31-45 Male		10.9	9.8	32.2	9.9	31.6	4.7	0.9	100.0	4164
31-45 Female		29.1	18.5	33.1	5.8	11.4	2.0	0.1	100.0	4242
46-59 Male		24.1	25.1	31.3	7.1	9.3	2.4	0.7	100.0	2100
46-59 Female		59.5	27.7	9.3	1.3	1.4	0.5	0.1	100.0	1737
60+ Male		41.7	34.7	19.4	2.1	0.9	1.1	0.2	100.0	1095
60+ Female		78.7	16.8	3.6	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	741

Table 6.11
Percentage distribution of population 14 years and above by highest level of education obtained, grade, residence and socio-economic group, 1993

	Grade							Bachelor degree and Total	Sample number of persons (Age 14 and above)
	None	1-4	5-7	8-9	10-12	A-level etc above			
All population	19.7	17.2	37.2	12.5	11.8	1.3	0.2	100.0	35502
Residence									
Rural	26.7	22.4	37.2	8.2	4.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	12608
Urban	8.9	9.2	37.3	19.1	22.4	2.6	0.5	100.0	22894
Socio economic group									
Small scale farmers	27.5	22.9	36.8	7.6	4.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	10898
Medium scale farmers	18.3	18.2	41.5	14.6	6.5	1.0	.	100.0	1710
Urban low cost	11.2	11.5	41.5	17.4	17.3	1.0	0.1	100.0	12243
Urban medium cost	5.8	6.3	35.7	22.3	26.1	3.3	0.4	100.0	7667
Urban high cost	6.9	6.0	24.4	19.0	34.3	6.9	2.4	100.0	2984
Province									
Central	18.2	18.6	40.4	12.4	8.7	1.5	0.3	100.0	3043
Copperbelt	11.6	8.9	38.9	19.4	19.1	1.6	0.5	100.0	10075
Eastern	31.5	24.3	29.6	8.7	5.4	0.4	0.1	100.0	2777
Luapula	17.0	25.5	38.8	10.2	8.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	2233
Lusaka	13.0	11.1	35.8	14.2	22.7	2.7	0.5	100.0	7631
Northern	22.0	20.5	39.3	9.8	7.7	0.7	0.1	100.0	3150
North western	30.1	17.4	33.0	11.9	6.7	0.9	.	100.0	1408
Southern	17.9	17.0	41.9	11.9	10.0	1.2	0.1	100.0	3112
Western	27.8	21.8	35.7	7.7	5.7	1.2	0.1	100.0	2073

Chapter 7 Labour Force

7.1 Coverage, Concepts and Definitions

One of the many ways through which structural adjustment programmes affect households is the change that occur in employment markets. Different socio economic groups in society respond differently to policies put up by the Government during the structural adjustment program.

In the Priority Survey, information on employment collected included: Type of economic activities of household members (employed, unemployed, full-time students, full-time housewives/member or retired/very old), occupation, industry, employment status/sector and income for those who were working. Changes in employment status and type of economic activities over time is one way of assessing the impact of adjustment. This information was collected with reference to economic activities in the 12 months period prior to the survey, current economic activities, secondary jobs/businesses and previous jobs.

The economically active (labour force)

The Labour Force or sometimes referred to as the economically active population relates to all persons of either sex who supply the available labour for the production of economic goods and services during the time period of investigation and within specified age limits. The Labour Force plays a crucial role in production and economic development. The qualities of the Labour force are believed to be the most significant cause of differences in the levels of wealth and economic progress of nations (John. D. Durand 1973).

The definitions of the economically active population used in the Priority Survey are briefly discussed below.

The employed/working population

A person was defined as working if he/she performed some work or business for pay, profit or family gain. Payment of wage/profit etc. may either be in cash, in the form of goods or services or in any combination of these. This includes all persons who had a job/business and would normally have worked for pay or profit or return in kind but who were:

- on leave
- were temporarily prevented from working by illness, bad weather, industrial dispute such as strike or lock-out, lack of business, lack of raw materials, lack of finance, machinery breakdown etc.
- Subsistence farmers
- Unpaid family workers

Income was recorded for all working persons except for unpaid family workers and those subsistence farmers who consumed all their produce.

Currently Active

The currently active population has in the past been considered by Central Statistical Office to comprise all persons aged 12 years and above who were "employed" and "unemployed" during the last week i.e. the week preceeding the date of enumeration. However, the Priority Survey collected data for persons aged 7 years and above to determine the impact of Social Adjustment Programme on child labour.

Currently Employed

A person was classified as currently employed if he/she did any work for pay or profit during the week preceeding the date of enumeration.

Students, employees on paid study leave in-service and on-the-job trainees who did some kind of work during the reference week were regarded as working.

Usually Active

This comprises all persons aged 7 years and above whose main activity status during most of the last 12 months i.e. the year preceeding the date of enumeration were "employed" or "unemployed".

Usually Employed

A person was classified as usually employed if he/she did any work for pay or profit most of the time during the last 12 months.

Currently unemployed

These comprised all persons aged 7 years and above who during the last week were:

- "without work" i.e. were not in employment and were:
- "available for work" i.e. during the reference period; and either:
- "seeking work" or looking for work or :
- "not seeking work" but available for work. These are persons who did not look for work in the reference period i.e. last week because of;
 - belief that work was not available;
 - lack of knowledge about where to find work;
 - temporary illness;
 - other similar reasons not in conflict with current availability.

Usually unemployed

Those who in "most of last 12 months" had experienced the conditions mentioned for currently unemployed. The conditions to determine someone as being "usually unemployed" is the same as that of "currently unemployed". The difference lies only in the reference period. For currently unemployed the reference period is "the last week" while for usually unemployed the reference period is "most of last 12 months".

Employment status

- Employers: These are persons who while working in their own business also employ other people to assist them and pay them wages or salaries in cash or in kind.
- Paid Employees: These are persons who work for others for wage or salary which may be paid to them in cash or kind or partly in cash and partly in kind. These were classified as Government, parastatal and private sector employees.
Parastatal sector refers to the quasi-government sector. These are firms with Government participation either as a minority or majority shareholder. They may be partially owned or controlled by government.
- Self-employed or Own Account Workers: These are persons who run their own business, workshop, farms etc, and do not employ others in their enterprises for wages/salaries. Ordinarily, such persons will have their own place of business and determine their own hours of work. They may use unpaid family workers.
- Unpaid family Workers: These are persons who normally assist in the family farm, business or enterprise but

do not receive any pay or profit for the work performed.

Occupation means the type of work done by a person.

Industry refers to the type of activity, that is, the type of product/service rendered at the place of work.

Earnings and profit

The concept of wage earnings, as applied in wage statistics relates to remuneration before tax and other deductions for the time worked accruing to the household or done together with remuneration for time not worked such as for annual vacation, other paid leave or holidays. Wage earnings exclude - employer's contributions in respect of the employees paid social security and schemes and also the benefits received by employees under these schemes. Earnings also exclude termination pay, remuneration in kind and income from other sources such as profits, bank interest, etc.

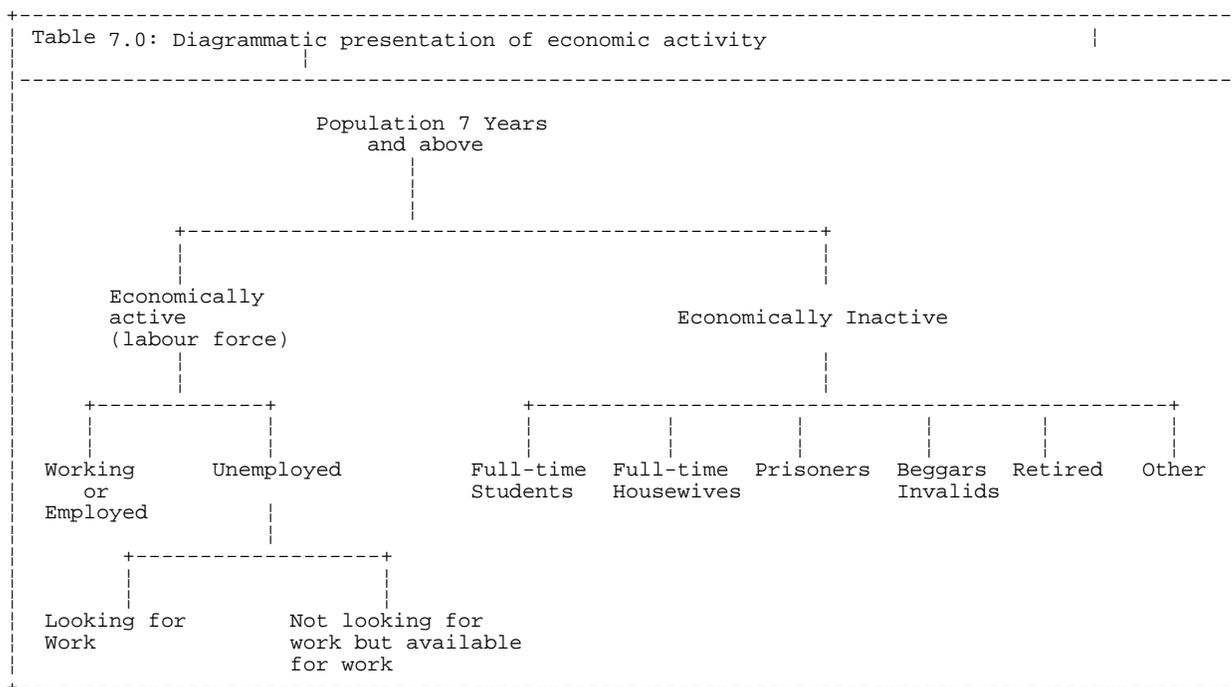
Profit means the amount of money earned by a person from his business after deduction of business expenses.

Not economically active population

Population not economically active comprises all persons aged 7 and above of either sex who were neither employed nor unemployed during the reference period.

The inactive population include full-time students, full-time housewives, prisoners, beggars or vagrants, people who are retired and receive retirement benefits without engaging themselves in any job/business, the permanently disabled or invalids who due to their disability are unable to work and are not available for work, etc. Any other persons who are not working, not looking for work and not available for work are part of the inactive population.

The diagram below summarises the categories of the population aged 7 years and over as defined above.



The Informal sector

This term refers to the sector of the economy which is unorganised. It is intended that the definition of informal sector should be that adopted at the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) held in Geneva, Switzerland in January, 1993. At that meeting, it was resolved for operational purposes that the Informal sector should be restricted to household sector (unincorporated) enterprises and that it should comprise:-

- All Informal own-account enterprises (namely those owned and operated by own account workers), either alone or on partnership with members of the same or other households, which may employ unpaid family workers and employees on an occasional basis, but do not employ employees on a continuous basis. These may have characteristics such as (a) low level of organisation (b) low scale, (c) little or no division between labour and capital assets not belonging to the enterprise as such but to their owners (d) expenditure and assets are often indistinguishable from household expenditure and assets (e) depending on national circumstances, informal own-account enterprises which are registered in some way under national legislation might be excluded from the informal sector.
- In Zambia, the Informal sector was defined in the Priority Survey II as:- employees working in Private sector enterprises, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, employers and others (unspecified) working in enterprises with less than 5 employees and not entitled to paid leave and pension.

7.2 Dimensions of the Labour Force

Size and growth

The current refined participation (activity) rate is the percentage of population aged 7 years and above that is in the current labour force. Out of a total population aged 7 years and above of 6.2 million, 3.5 million were in the Labour force, giving a current refined participation rate of 56.4 percent. Among these 52.8 percent were male and 47.2 percent female. The results show that 70.2 percent of the total Labour force were in rural (among them, 48.8 percent being males and 51.2 percent being females) while 29.8 percent were in urban areas (among them 62.2 percent being males and 37.8 percent being females) (computed from Tables 7.1 and 7.2).

The current Labour force has grown from 3.2 million in 1991 to 3.5 million in 1993 giving an average annual exponential growth rate of 4.5 percent. The male Labour force has grown by 3.1 percent as compared to 5.6 percent annual growth rate of the female Labour force.

The annual exponential growth rate of the rural Labour force is 9.1 percent as compared to the urban Labour force which has declined by 5.6 percent (computed from Tables 7.1 and 7.2).

A crude measure of those who produce no income upon the shoulders of income producers is given by the Economic Dependency Ratio (U. N. 1968). This is defined as the number of persons not in the Labour force per hundred of the Labour force. Table 7.2 shows that the economic dependency ratio, considering the Labour force aged 7 years and above is currently 123.7 percent overall as compared to 145.6 percent in 1991.

The dependency ratio was higher among females (138.6 percent) as compared to males (110.4 percent). As expected, the economic dependency ratio in urban areas of 191.3 percent is much higher than that of rural (95.1 percent).

Age and sex structure of the Labour force

The Zambia Labour force is highly youthful with 41 percent being aged between 7 and 24 years. As many as 38.4 percent of the male Labour force is aged between 7 and 24 years while 44.2 percent of the female Labour force is aged between this age range (see Table 7.1).

There is a substantial child Labour, in the Labour force, with 7.6 percent of Labour force being children aged between 7 and 11 years.

Child Labour is slightly higher among females (7.8 percent) as compared to males (7.5 percent). In rural areas 9.2 percent of the Labour force are children aged between 7 and 11 as compared to 3.8 percent in urban areas. This is due to having more unpaid family workers in agriculture among children in rural as compared to the urban informal sector and also due to lower school enrolment in rural as compared to urban.

Age, sex activity rates

The current activity rate is highest at age-group 40-44, where the maximum activity rate of 85.0 percent was recorded for both sexes. The maximum activity rate for males of 96 percent was achieved at age-group 30-34 years while among females the highest current activity rate was achieved at age-group 55-59 years (81 percent). The females achieve maximum activity at later ages than males because of maternal and child responsibilities (U.N. 1968), see Table 7.3.

The overall activity rate was higher for males (60 percent) than females (53 percent). It was higher in rural areas (65 percent) than in urban areas (49 percent). The females were more active in rural areas where as much as 65 percent of the female Labour force were economically active compared to urban areas where only 33 percent were economically active. The males were also more active in rural areas where 65 percent were active compared to 53 percent in urban areas. The higher activity rates in rural areas compared to urban areas were mainly as a result of the agricultural activity which involves more people and is easier to enter than the urban formal and informal sectors. These require some basic capital in case of informal sector and education and training in case of formal sector. Among the usually active, the overall usual refined participation rate was 55 percent (see Table 7.4).

7.3 The currently employed Labour force

The current employment rate is the percentage of the current labour force that is currently employed. Out of a total current Labour force, 80.3 percent reported to be currently employed. The employment rate among males was 81.1 percent as compared to females of 79.3 percent. The employment rates in rural areas were higher than urban areas for both sexes, i.e. 85.9 percent in rural as compared to 66.9 percent in urban. (see tables 7.1 and 7.2).

7.3.1 The currently employed Labour force by industry

Most of the currently employed (73.5 percent) were in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries industry followed by 7.0 percent in wholesale and retail trade and then 6.7 percent in community, social and personal service sector (Table 7.5).

There are more people engaged in agriculture in rural areas as expected (93.7 percent) as compared to urban (11.7 percent).

A large percentage of the employed in urban areas (23.6 percent) were engaged in wholesale and retail trade especially among the females (36.9 percent) as compared to males (17.6 percent). The results also show a large percentage (22.5 percent) of the urban employed being engaged in community, social and personal services as compared to only 1.6 percent in rural areas.

7.3.2 The currently employed by occupation

From table 7.6 it can be seen that the majority of the employed were agriculture, forestry and fisheries workers (74.2 percent), followed by production and related workers (8.0 percent) and then sales workers 5.2 percent. In rural areas, the majority (94.4 percent) were agricultural, forestry and fisheries workers while in urban areas, a large percentage of the workers (17.4 percent) were sales workers especially among females (33.4 percent), followed by service workers (15.5 percent) mainly due to street vending, see Table 7.6.

7.3.3 The currently employed by employment status

Out of the total currently employed (43.0 percent) were self-employed followed by unpaid family workers (37.4 percent), private sector employees (6.3 percent), parastatal employees (5.6 percent) and then central government employees (5.0 percent).

There are more self-employed persons in rural areas (47.7 percent) than in urban (28.6 percent). Central government, parastatal and private sector employees are concentrated in urban areas see table 7.7.

Cross tabulation of industry and employment status (Table 7.8) revealed that 78.5 percent of employees in mining and quarrying industrial division were in the parastatal sector, 49.5 percent of employees in agriculture, forestry and fisheries industry division were unpaid family workers and 48.4 percent were self-employed. Apparently as high as 69.0 percent of the employees in distribution (wholesale and retail trade) were self-

employed while
65.9 percent of hotel and restaurant workers were in the private sector.

Table 7.8 also shows that 56.4 percent of community social and personal service employees were working in central government.

7.3.4 Currently employed with secondary job

Out of the total currently employed Labour force, 5.0 percent reported to have secondary jobs. There were a higher proportion among male (6.7 percent), than among female employees (3.0 percent) who reported to have secondary jobs. From Table 7.9 which shows secondary job holders by industry of current main job, the highest proportion of secondary job holders were among the community, social and personal service industry division (9.4 percent), followed by construction industry (6.7 percent) and then manufacturing with 6.3 percent.

Table 7.10 which shows proportion of secondary job holders by occupation of main job reveals that the highest proportion was among the professional technical and related workers (9.6 percent), followed by the administrative and managerial workers (8.4 percent). The higher level of education and training of workers in these occupations may have made them have easier access to secondary jobs than the other occupations.

From Table 7.11 which shows proportion of secondary job holders by employment status of main job, it can be seen that the biggest proportion of secondary job holders were among the central government employees (11.1 percent), followed by local government employees (8.7 percent).

Analysing incidence of secondary job holders (Table 7.12) by earnings from main job, it is clear that the largest proportion of workers with secondary jobs is among those who are in the lowest earnings bracket that is, 18.1 percent of those earning below K5,000 from their current main job had secondary jobs. This clearly shows the desire by lowly paid workers to supplement their income from main jobs, with secondary jobs/businesses.

7.3.5 Currently employed by earnings from main job

7.3.5.1 Earnings of paid employees

From Table 7.13, it is clear that the majority (41.7 percent) of the currently paid employees earn between K10,001 and K25,000 per month. These were followed by those who earn between K25,001 and K50,000 per month who accounted for 19.0 percent of the total and then 13.5 percent who reported to earn between K5,001 and K10,000 per month. Only 3.0 percent reported to earn over K100,000 per month.

The disparity in earnings by gender were not very significant. However, there were more females in the lower income groups than males, especially among those who earn less than K5,000 per month i.e. 6.9 percent among females as compared to only 3.8 percent among males.

The overall average earning for all paid employees was K27,144. The average earning for male employees was slightly higher at K27,618 as compared to K25,078 for female (Table 7.14).

Earnings of paid employees by Industry

From Tables 7.13 and 7.14 which show earnings groups by industry it is noticed that 40.4 percent of the workers in agriculture industry earn up to K10,000 per month and 22.1 percent reported no income. Agriculture workers were the lowest paid at an average K12,671 per month, with females receiving as little as K4,991 per month on the average as compared to males who received K14,314. In contrast, 64.8 percent of paid employees in the mining and quarrying sector earned above K25,000 per month. The mining sector also had the highest average earnings of K41,015

followed by finance, insurance and real estate (K32,916) and then transport and communications (K32,982) and electricity gas and water who reported an average of K27,955.

Earnings of paid employees by Occupation

From Tables 7.15 and 7.16 which show earnings of currently employed by occupation, it can be noticed that Administrative and Managerial workers occupational group had a larger percentage of their workers in high earnings group in comparison with other occupations. In this group, 32.3 percent of workers reported to earn more than K50,000 per month. This group also reported the highest average earning of K49,738 per month see Table 7.16. These were followed by Professional technical and related workers who had 13.9 percent reporting earning more than K50,000 per month. This group also had the second highest average earnings of K36,572 per month.

Agricultural workers group had the highest percentage of workers in lower earnings group Table 7.15 shows that 15.8 percent of workers in this group reported to earn up to K5,000 per month and 26.6 percent reported nil earnings. This occupational group also had the lowest average monthly earning of only K12,227 per month. Female workers in this group earned much lower on the average than their male counterparts (K2,985 for female and K14,305 for male workers respectively, see Table 7.16).

Earnings of paid employees by Employment status/sector

Analysis of earnings of paid employees by sector of employment, Tables 7.17 and 7.18, reveal that the majority that is, 76.6 percent of Central government, 69.5 percent of Local government, 64.3 percent of Parastatal and 43.0 percent of Private sector paid employees were earning between K10,001 and K50,000 per month. From Table 7.18, it can be noticed that Parastatal employees had the highest average earnings per month of K38,124, followed by Central government with K26,896 and then lastly Private sector employees with an average of K18,999 per month.

7.3.5.2 Average monthly profit of self-employed (Own Account Workers) and Employers

From the results shown in Tables 7.19 and 7.20, it is clear that the majority (52.5 percent) of self-employed workers and employers were earning a profit up to K10,000 per month, followed by 9.6 percent who were earning between K10,001 and K25,000 and only 2.2 percent were earning over K100,000 per month. From Table 7.20, however, the overall average earning for self-employed persons and employers was K13,193 per month. The males had a higher average than females of K15,713 and K9,697 respectively.

From the results shown in Table 7.20, it is apparent that lumping up self-employed persons and employers reduces the average earnings, since most self-employed persons are mostly subsistence farmers. It is therefore necessary to break them up into separate categories as shown in Table 7.21. It is then clear from Table 7.21 that a large percentage (24.0 percent) of the employers are earning K100,000 and more as compared to only 2.2 percent of self-employed persons.

Employers also have much higher average earnings of K60,559 as compared to self-employed persons who reported an average earnings of only K12,943 see Table 7.22. The female self-employed persons earned much less than their male counterparts that is, K15,349 for males as compared to only K9,629 for females respectively.

Analysis of Tables 7.19 and 7.20 which show profit earners by occupation, reveals that most (54.3 percent) of the Administrative and managerial self-employed workers and employers are earning a profit of between K10,000 and K100,000. However, 18.7 percent reported to earn over K75,000 per month. The Administrative and managerial profit earners also had a high average earnings per month of K52,888, see Table 7.20, surpassed only by the service workers (K59,892).

Table 7.20 shows that the lowest average profit was reported by agricultural workers who earned as little as K7,858 per month. The female self-employed workers and employers in the agricultural occupational group earned as little as K4,177 on the average per month as compared to K10,340 for their male counterparts.

7.3.6 Employment in the Informal Sector

Due to limited job opportunities in the formal sector and also to supplement formal sector incomes, the informal sector has become highly significant. Out of a total currently employed labour force of about 2.8 million, 71.9 percent reported to be workers in the informal sector or to have informal sector jobs/businesses. Among these, 47.1 percent were males and 53.9 percent female. (computed from Table 7.23).

The size of the rural informal sector was much higher than the urban informal sector in terms of employment level, that is, 88.6 percent of the total informal sector were in rural as compared to only 11.4 percent who were in urban areas. (computed from Table 7.23).. This is mainly due to large proportions of informal sector workers engaged in agricultural activities in rural areas (subsistence farmers) who outnumber the mainly non-agricultural urban informal sector. In the rural areas, the majority (52.9 percent) of the informal sector workers were females and 47.1 percent were males. In urban areas, 52.9 percent of the total urban informal sector were also females as compared to 47.1 percent who were males. Therefore the informal sector is dominated by females in both rural and urban areas (computed from Table 7.23).

Informal Sector employment by Industry

Analysis of informal sector employment by industry (Table 7.23), shows that 89.0 percent of the workers were engaged in the agricultural activities and only 11.0 percent were in the non-agricultural informal sector.

In rural areas, 97 percent of the informal sector were engaged in agricultural activities (97 percent of the males and 96 percent of the females respectively). In urban areas as many as 49 percent of informal sector workers were concentrated in the trading activities (wholesale and retail trade) and only 26 percent were in agriculture and 10 percent in manufacturing.

There were more females than males engaged in the informal sector trading activities in urban areas (55 percent as compared to 43 percent respectively). The analysis shows that the non-agricultural informal sector is concentrated in urban areas and dominated by trading activities while the rural informal sector is predominantly agro-based.

Informal Sector employment by Occupation

Table 7.24 shows that the majority of the workers in the informal sector reported to be agricultural workers (89 percent) especially in rural areas (96 percent). However, in urban areas, sales workers dominated the informal sector and accounted for 42 percent of the total informal sector employment. There are more among females (51 percent) than among males (32 percent) engaged as sales workers in the urban informal sector.

Informal Sector employment by Employment status

The majority of the informal sector employment were self-employed (54 percent) followed by unpaid family workers (44 percent) see Table 7.25. The results show that there were more self-employed workers among females (77 percent) than among males (70 percent) in the urban informal sector.

Informal sector employment by Province

Analysis of Table 7.26 which shows informal sector employment by province indicates that Copperbelt Province has the highest share of the urban informal sector (34.4 percent), followed by Lusaka Province (21.4 percent). The rural informal sector is concentrated in Eastern, Western, Northern and Central provinces with 21.7, 20.1, 14.5 and 11.5 percent respectively.

7.4 The Currently Unemployed Labour Force

The current unemployment rate is defined as the percentage of the current labour force that is unemployed. Unemployment is generally largely as a consequence of lack of enough jobs being created for the evergrowing number of persons available for work, especially among the youth in urban areas. Since the onset of the structural adjustment program, the dropout rates for school leavers have remained high, rural-urban migration of the youth has continued unchecked, industries have been closing down, workers have been declared redundant, etc. However even if some persons have just switched from formal to informal sector employment, unemployment still remains a very serious and growing problem.

In 1993 the current unemployment rate is about 20 percent of the labour force, see Table 7.27, which implies that the unemployment rate still remains high and almost equivalent to the 1991 level which was 22 percent. The situation should also be looked at in terms of net change. This means that some sectors of Industry of the economy do still continuously recruit significantly either seasonally or permanently, some certain categories of employees. This should be compared against redundancies and retrenchments. The difference between the two is the net change. This also partially affects the level of unemployment overtime, depending on whether the net change is positive or negative. It also depends on whether if those declared redundant and the never worked unemployed enter or shift to the informal sector or remain unemployed. This is a matter which needs further investigation.

The Currently Unemployed by age-group, sex and residence

Unemployment in Zambia is concentrated in the young age-groups. Age-groups 7-11, 12-19, 20-24 and 25-29 have high current unemployment rates of 48, 38, 29 and 16 percent respectively as compared to the older age-groups, see Table 7.27.

Females have a higher unemployment rate of 21 percent than males 19 percent. The urban areas have a higher unemployment rate (33 percent) than rural (14 percent). The female unemployment rate in urban areas of 44 percent is much higher than that in rural areas of

13 percent. This implies that most females in rural areas are involved in agricultural activities as subsistence farmers and unpaid family workers. These are easier to do and hence exceed the number engaged in the urban formal and informal non-agriculture sectors. These require some basic capital in the case of informal sector jobs and training in the case of formal sector. This is so even if the number of women engaged in street vending in urban areas may also be substantial.

The unemployment rates are higher in urban areas than in rural for both sexes, due to the dwindling job opportunities in urban areas, and the fact that the demand for labour is much lower than the supply. This is worsened by excessive rural to urban migration in young age-groups and high school dropout rates. It is clearly seen from Table 7.27 that there are very high unemployment rates from age 7 to 24 in urban areas which all exceed 50 percent.

Currently Unemployed by Educational level

Most of the unemployed (54.5 percent) are of grade 1 to 7 level of education, followed by 19.3 percent who have no education and 14.0 percent of grade 8 to 9 level of education. A large percentage of the unemployed (11.8 percent) were of grade 10 to 12 level of education, see Tables 7.28 and 7.29.

Current Unemployment Rates by Province

Table 7.30 shows that the most urbanised provinces have higher unemployment rates than the rural provinces. Copperbelt has the highest unemployment rate of 33 percent especially among females (45 percent). Following next were Lusaka (32 percent) and then Southern (23 percent). The least unemployment rate was reported by Luapula Province (10 percent). The unemployment rates are higher among females than males in urbanised provinces of Copperbelt, Lusaka and Southern provinces.

Table 7.1:(Cont'd)
 Percentage distribution of current labour force aged 7 years and above by age, sex,
 residence and activity status, 1993

Age Group	Employed								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total number of persons	2812301	1500705	1311596	2114762	1023368	1091395	697539	477337	220201
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7 - 11	4.9	4.7	5.2	6.4	6.7	6.1	0.5	0.4	0.8
12 - 19	13.5	11.9	15.3	16.5	15.8	17.2	4.2	3.5	5.9
20 - 24	14.3	13.2	15.5	15.0	14.1	15.8	12.0	11.2	13.9
25 - 29	12.5	12.8	12.3	11.4	11.6	11.2	16.1	15.4	17.4
30 - 34	11.5	12.2	10.7	9.6	9.9	9.3	17.2	17.0	17.8
35 - 39	9.4	9.6	9.2	7.6	7.3	7.9	14.9	14.5	15.9
40 - 44	7.9	8.1	7.7	6.4	5.8	6.9	12.6	13.0	11.8
45 - 49	7.4	7.3	7.5	6.5	5.4	7.5	10.2	11.5	7.4
50 - 54	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.6	6.0	5.9	6.5	4.5
55 - 59	4.5	4.4	4.6	5.0	5.0	5.0	3.1	3.3	2.5
60 - 64	4.0	4.5	3.3	4.7	5.7	3.7	1.7	1.9	1.3
65 +	4.2	5.4	3.0	5.2	7.0	3.4	1.5	1.8	0.7
Not stated	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-

Table 7.2:
Summary of main labour force indicators based on current activity (1991 and 1993)

Item	1991								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total population (in thousands)	7896	3900	3996	3630	1814	1816	4266	2086	2180
Population 7 years and above (in thousands)	6162	3041	3121	3297	1609	1688	2865	1431	1434
Labour force (in thousands)	3215	1738	1477	2050	1007	1043	1165	731	434
Employment rate	78	81	75	86	86	86	66	75	50
Unemployment rate	22	19	25	14	14	14	34	25	50
Percent of total population 7 year and above	78	78	78	91	89	93	67	69	66
Labour force as percentage of population aged 7 years and above	52	57	47	62	63	62	41	51	30
Economic dependency ratio	145.6	124.4	170.5	77.1	80.1	74.1	266.2	185.4	402.3

Table 7.2: (Cont'd)
Summary of main labour force indicators based on current activity (1991 and 1993)

Item	1993								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total population (in thousands)	7836	3892	3944	4801	2359	2442	3035	1532	1503
Population 7 years and above (in thousands)	6195	3076	3119	3781	1856	1925	2414	1219	1195
Labour force (in thousands)	3503	1850	1653	2461	1202	1259	1042	648	394
Employment rate	80.3	81.1	79.3	85.9	85.1	86.7	66.9	73.6	55.9
Unemployment rate	19.7	18.9	20.7	14.1	14.9	13.3	33.1	26.4	44.1
Percent of total population 7 year and above	79.1	79.0	79.1	78.7	78.7	78.8	79.5	79.5	79.5
Labour force as percentage of population aged 7 years and above	56.5	60.1	52.9	65.1	64.8	65.4	43.2	53.1	32.9
Economic dependency ratio	123.7	110.4	138.6	95.1	96.2	93.9	191.3	136.4	281.5

Source: 1. Priority Survey, 1991
2. Priority Survey, 1993

Table 7.3:
Current labour force participation rates by age, sex and residence, 1993

Current participation rates

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban			Sample number of persons
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	
All Zambia	56	60	53	65	65	65	43	53	33	48210
7 - 11	22	23	21	30	31	29	8	9	8	9100
12 - 19	35	33	38	46	42	49	21	19	23	13622
20 - 24	72	75	69	82	80	85	57	68	48	6384
25 - 29	81	93	70	92	94	89	67	91	47	4233
30 - 34	82	96	69	90	96	86	71	96	47	3550
35 - 39	82	96	71	91	96	87	72	95	50	2872
40 - 44	85	95	76	91	95	88	78	96	55	2257
45 - 49	85	93	78	90	93	88	78	94	52	1960
50 - 54	85	91	78	88	92	84	77	90	53	1413
55 - 59	86	90	81	90	94	87	69	79	51	985
60 - 64	83	89	74	86	91	79	65	79	43	815
65 +	69	76	58	72	78	63	48	62	24	1017
Not stated	100	100	-	-	-	-	100	100	-	2

Table 7.4:
Usual labour force participation rates by age, sex and residence, 1993

Usual participation rates

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban			Sample number of Persons
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	
All Zambia	55	58	53	63	61	65	42	53	32	48210
7 - 11	16	17	16	23	23	22	5	6	5	9113
12 - 19	28	25	32	36	31	41	18	16	19	13622
20 - 24	72	73	72	83	77	89	57	67	48	6388
25 - 29	83	95	74	95	96	94	69	92	49	4234
30 - 34	85	98	73	96	98	93	72	98	49	3546
35 - 39	87	99	76	97	100	94	75	98	52	2873
40 - 44	89	98	81	96	98	94	81	98	58	2258
45 - 49	90	97	84	97	99	95	80	96	52	1959
50 - 54	91	96	87	96	97	95	79	94	53	1412
55 - 59	91	95	88	96	98	94	74	85	55	986
60 - 64	88	94	81	92	97	86	67	82	44	815
65 +	75	83	61	78	86	67	50	67	23	1018
Not stated	100	100	-	-	-	-	100	100	-	2

Table 7.5:
Percentage distribution of currently employed aged 7 years
and above by industry, sex and residence, 1993

Industry	Percent employed									Sample number of Persons
	Total			Rural			Urban			
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	
All Zambia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	18133
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	73.5	65.1	83.1	93.7	91.4	95.9	11.7	8.2	19.2	9805
Mining and quarrying	2.5	4.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	9.3	12.7	1.9	795
Manufacturing	3.7	5.5	1.5	0.9	1.4	0.4	12.2	14.5	7.1	1133
Electricity, gas and water	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.3	1.7	0.5	126
Construction	1.0	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.4	-	3.6	4.9	0.7	316
Trade, wholesale and retail distribution	7.0	6.7	7.3	1.6	1.7	1.4	23.6	17.6	36.9	2219
Hotels and restaurants	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7	1.6	153
Transport and communication	2.2	3.6	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.4	7.1	9.4	2.2	660
Finance, insurance and real estate	1.4	1.9	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.7	5.3	3.2	467
Community, social and personal services	6.7	8.7	4.5	1.6	2.5	0.7	22.5	21.9	23.8	2196
Not stated	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	2.3	2.0	2.9	292

Table 7.6:
Percentage of persons currently employed by occupation, sex and residence, 1993

Occupation	Percent employed									Sample number of Persons
	Total			Rural			Urban			
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	
All Zambia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	18133
Administrative, managerial	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.7	3.2	1.5	258
Professional, technical and related	4.3	5.5	3.0	1.3	1.8	0.7	13.8	13.4	14.7	1391
Clerical and related	2.4	2.7	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	9.3	8.0	12.1	883
Service	4.2	6.3	1.7	0.5	0.9	0.2	15.5	18.5	9.2	1381
Sales	5.2	4.0	6.6	1.2	1.3	1.2	17.4	10.0	33.4	1625
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries	74.2	65.8	83.7	94.4	92.2	96.5	12.4	9.1	19.5	9902
Production and related	8.0	13.3	2.0	1.7	2.7	0.7	27.4	36.0	8.7	2498
Workers not else- where classified	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.2	124
Not stated	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	71

Table 7.7:
Percentage distribution of currently employed aged 7 years
and above by employment status, sex and residence, 1993

Employment Status	Percent employed									Sample number of Persons
	Total			Rural			Urban			
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	
All Zambia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	18148
Self employed	43.0	46.8	38.7	47.7	59.3	36.9	28.6	19.7	48.0	7008
Central government employee	5.0	6.7	3.1	1.6	2.6	0.7	15.6	15.6	15.6	1621
Local government employee	1.0	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	3.3	4.1	1.8	312
Parastatal employee	5.6	9.4	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.2	21.2	27.8	6.9	1849
Private sector employee	6.3	9.7	2.4	1.2	2.0	0.4	21.9	26.4	12.1	1972
Employer	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	58
Unpaid family worker	37.4	24.0	52.7	47.8	33.6	61.0	5.7	3.3	10.7	4928
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	32
Not stated	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.7	2.8	2.2	4.1	368

Table 7.8:
Percentage distribution of currently employed aged 7 years
and above by employment status and industry, 1993

Industry	Employment status										Sample number of Persons
	Total	Not stated	Self emplo- yed	Centr- al gover- nment emplo- yee	Local gover- nment emplo- yee	Paras- total emplo- yee	Priva- te sector emplo- yee	Emplo- yer	Unpaid family worker	Other	
All Zambia	100.0	1.4	43.1	5.0	1.0	5.6	6.3	0.2	37.3	0.1	18127
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	100.0	0.2	48.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.1	49.5	0.0	9787
Mining and quarrying	100.0	1.7	8.2	1.7	0.7	78.5	6.9	0.1	2.3	-	792
Manufacturing	100.0	2.0	35.8	4.2	1.6	22.2	31.7	0.8	1.7	-	1131
Electricity, gas and water	100.0	-	3.1	17.0	9.2	58.2	11.7	-	-	0.9	126
Construction	100.0	1.0	16.5	9.0	3.8	13.2	53.9	1.8	0.2	0.6	316
Trade, wholesale and retail distribution	100.0	2.0	69.0	1.5	0.8	5.6	15.3	1.1	4.7	0.1	2213
Hotels and restaurants	100.0	0.3	5.7	5.7	7.0	13.7	65.9	-	1.6	-	153
Transport and communication	100.0	1.3	9.2	3.7	2.2	40.8	27.8	0.8	14.2	.	660
Finance, insurance and real estate	100.0	1.1	15.5	19.2	5.1	28.2	28.0	0.3	1.9	0.9	467
Community, social and personal services	100.0	1.3	6.2	56.4	8.6	6.2	18.1	0.2	1.8	1.3	2190
Not stated	100.0	78.9	6.4	2.2	1.9	2.4	6.7	.	1.5	.	297

Table 7.9:
Percentage of workers with secondary jobs
by industry of main job and sex, 1993

Industry	Both	Male	Female	Sample number of Persons
All Zambia	5.0	6.7	3.0	18060
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	4.7	7.0	2.6	9736
Mining and quarrying	3.7	3.8	2.3	793
Manufacturing	6.3	6.9	3.6	1125
Electricity, gas and water	5.9	6.1	4.5	126
Construction	6.7	7.0	2.2	316
Trade, wholesale and retail distribution	3.9	4.3	3.4	2208
Hotels and restaurants	5.0	1.7	11.9	153
Transport and communication	5.0	4.7	6.3	657
Finance, insurance and real estate	5.9	4.3	10.3	466
Community, social and personal services	9.4	9.9	8.3	2189
Not stated	0.9	1.6	-	292

Table 7.10:
Percentage of workers with secondary jobs
by occupation of main job and sex, 1993

Occupation	Both	Male	Female	Sample number of Persons
All Zambia	5.0	6.7	3.0	18353
Administrative and managerial workers	8.4	9.5	3.0	257
Professional, technical and related workers	9.6	9.8	9.0	1411
Clerical and related workers	6.4	6.8	5.9	890
Service	6.2	6.2	6.4	1388
Sales	3.4	3.6	3.2	1650
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries	4.6	6.8	2.6	9939
Production and related workers	5.8	5.9	5.2	2529
Workers not else where classified	3.8	3.7	4.0	123
Not stated	1.4	2.4	-	166

Table 7.11:
Percentage of workers with secondary jobs
by employment status of main job and sex, 1993

Emploment Status	Both	Male	Female	Sample number of Persons
All Zambia	5.0	6.7	3.0	18050
Self employed	6.8	9.1	3.8	6966
Central government employee	11.1	11.7	9.4	1615
Local government employee	8.7	10.2	-	310
Parastatal employee	5.2	5.3	3.8	1843
Private sector employee	4.9	4.1	8.6	1963
Employer	-	-	-	58
Unpaid family worker	2.0	2.3	1.9	4895
Other	-	-	-	32
Not stated	1.2	1.7	0.6	368

Table 7.12:
Percentage of workers with secondary jobs by
earnings group (Kwacha/month) from main job and
sex, 1993

Earnings from main job	Both	Male	Female	Sample number of Persons
All Zambia	5.0	6.7	3.0	18358
None	4.4	6.3	2.7	12817
Less than 5000	18.3	18.3	17.7	246
5000-10000	6.0	6.0	5.9	854
10001-25000	8.5	8.5	8.3	2624
25001-50000	4.8	4.6	5.8	1255
50001-75000	5.5	6.3	-	285
75001-100000	4.3	5.4	-	90
100001+	8.9	10.0	2.6	187

Table 7.13:
Percentage distribution of currently paid employees by earnings groups, industry and sex, 1993

Industry	Earnings group (Kwacha/month)									Sample number of Persons
	Total	None	Less than 5000	5000-10000	10001-25000	25001-50000	50001-75000	75001-100000	100001+	
All Zambia	100.0	12.6	4.4	13.5	41.7	19.0	4.4	1.5	3.0	5785
Male	100.0	11.3	3.8	14.1	41.5	20.0	4.7	1.4	3.1	4650
Female	100.0	18.1	6.9	11.1	42.7	14.3	2.9	1.6	2.4	1135
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	100.0	22.1	14.9	25.5	30.2	3.5	0.6	1.2	2.0	300
Male	100.0	18.0	13.2	27.4	32.6	4.3	0.7	1.4	2.4	252
Female	100.0	41.5	22.8	16.4	19.3	-	-	-	-	48
Mining and quarrying	100.0	11.4	1.7	4.4	17.6	49.4	11.4	0.7	3.3	729
Male	100.0	10.3	1.8	4.1	17.8	50.9	11.5	0.7	2.9	695
Female	100.0	30.7	-	9.8	14.1	24.4	9.5	-	11.5	34
Manufacturing	100.0	12.2	4.1	17.0	44.7	13.3	3.4	1.5	3.9	715
Male	100.0	11.8	3.2	17.6	44.9	13.3	3.3	1.7	4.3	648
Female	100.0	16.4	13.3	10.3	42.6	12.5	4.3	-	0.6	67
Electricity, gas and water	100.0	8.1	3.2	5.6	47.3	26.4	4.8	3.4	1.1	121
Male	100.0	8.3	3.7	5.4	46.4	25.4	5.5	4.0	1.3	107
Female	100.0	7.0	-	7.0	53.6	32.5	-	-	-	14
Construction	100.0	12.4	1.2	21.0	48.6	11.3	3.2	1.9	0.4	261
Male	100.0	12.7	1.3	20.8	49.2	10.2	3.3	2.0	0.5	246
Female	100.0	5.9	-	25.2	37.4	31.5	-	-	-	15
Trade, wholesale and retail distribution	100.0	14.8	6.5	22.1	38.7	11.3	2.1	1.8	2.7	558
Male	100.0	12.7	3.8	22.6	42.2	11.6	2.4	1.3	3.4	436
Female	100.0	23.1	16.7	20.1	25.4	10.0	0.7	3.9	-	122
Hotels and restaurants	100.0	11.3	9.0	28.9	32.3	10.5	2.6	1.8	3.6	139
Male	100.0	12.8	7.6	25.1	35.1	12.6	2.9	1.3	2.5	93
Female	100.0	8.3	12.0	36.7	26.3	6.2	1.8	2.8	6.0	46

Table 7.13: (Cont'd)

Percentage distribution of currently paid employees by earnings groups, industry and sex, 1993

Industry	Total	Earnings group (Kwacha/month)								Sample number of Persons
		None	Less than 5000	5000-10000	10001-25000	25001-50000	50001-75000	75001-100000	100001+	
Transport and communication	100.0	9.9	4.1	7.7	41.4	25.4	5.3	2.0	4.1	540
Male	100.0	9.4	4.6	8.2	42.0	25.0	4.8	1.9	4.2	488
Female	100.0	15.6	-	2.5	35.6	29.9	10.4	3.0	2.8	52
Finance, insurance and real estate	100.0	11.4	0.8	6.2	37.7	30.9	7.2	3.0	2.7	404
Male	100.0	11.6	0.7	6.7	40.7	26.3	7.8	2.7	3.5	311
Female	100.0	10.5	1.4	4.3	27.1	47.4	5.1	4.2	-	93
Community, social and personal services	100.0	11.4	3.6	11.9	53.6	12.6	2.9	1.1	3.0	1964
Male	100.0	9.6	3.3	13.5	53.0	13.4	3.1	1.0	3.0	1337
Female	100.0	15.6	4.2	8.1	55.0	10.7	2.3	1.2	2.7	627
Not stated	100.0	25.9	2.3	19.3	23.8	14.8	11.6	-	2.3	54
Male	100.0	21.7	3.1	16.0	24.4	19.1	12.6	-	3.1	37
Female	100.0	37.7	-	28.4	22.1	2.9	8.9	-	-	17

Table 7.14:
average monthly earnings in (Kwacha/month) of currently paid
employees by industry and sex, 1993

Industry	Both	Male	Female	Sample number of Persons
All Zambia	27144	27618	25078	5788
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	12671	14314	4991	300
Mining and quarrying	41015	37343	106039	729
Manufacturing	25486	26326	16650	715
Electricity, gas and water	27955	28952	21530	121
Construction	20023	20087	18777	261
Trade, wholesale and retail distribution	21283	23202	13954	559
Hotels and restaurants	26035	22152	34041	139
Transport and communication	32982	33034	32459	540
Finance, insurance and real estate	32916	33656	30241	405
Community, social and personal services	25866	26720	23878	1965
Not stated	22818	26098	13574	54

Note: Excluding earnings not stated cases

Table 7.15:
Percentage distribution of currently paid employees by earnings groups, occupation and sex, 1993

Occupation	Earnings group (Kwacha/month)									Sample number of Persons
	Total	None	Less than 5000	5000-10000	10001-25000	25001-50000	50001-75000	75001-100000	100001+	
All Zambia	100.0	12.7	4.4	13.5	41.7	18.9	4.4	1.5	3.0	5787
Male	100.0	11.4	3.8	14.0	41.5	20.0	4.7	1.4	3.1	4649
Female	100.0	18.6	6.9	11.1	42.4	14.2	2.9	1.6	2.4	1138
Administrative, managerial	100.0	12.5	2.0	3.9	23.8	25.5	13.2	7.7	11.1	197
Male	100.0	10.3	2.3	4.4	25.7	25.5	13.0	6.9	11.7	171
Female	100.0	29.0	-	-	9.5	25.2	14.1	13.5	8.7	26
Professional technical and related	100.0	11.3	1.9	3.2	47.9	21.8	6.2	2.4	5.3	1199
Male	100.0	8.8	1.7	3.6	44.6	24.3	7.8	2.7	6.6	818
Female	100.0	16.9	2.3	2.1	55.6	16.2	2.5	2.0	2.5	381
Clerical and related	100.0	11.6	1.6	5.2	48.3	25.5	4.6	1.4	2.0	816
Male	100.0	11.0	1.9	6.1	48.2	25.6	4.2	1.0	2.1	467
Female	100.0	12.4	1.1	3.9	48.5	25.3	5.2	1.9	1.8	349
Service	100.0	12.4	6.8	25.7	44.2	7.7	1.3	0.5	1.4	1213
Male	100.0	12.2	5.6	24.7	45.8	8.6	1.4	0.6	1.2	1007
Female	100.0	13.7	12.9	30.7	36.2	2.9	1.0	-	2.7	206
Sales	100.0	20.3	12.2	25.4	30.5	6.6	0.6	0.9	3.5	185
Male	100.0	16.0	6.0	28.2	35.3	9.4	0.9	-	4.2	129
Female	100.0	30.1	26.5	18.8	19.5	-	-	2.9	2.1	56
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries	100.0	26.6	15.8	25.9	27.7	1.5	0.4	0.8	1.4	244
Male	100.0	20.3	14.0	28.8	32.1	1.8	0.3	0.9	1.7	209
Female	100.0	54.7	23.9	12.8	8.0	-	0.6	-	-	35
Production related	100.0	10.6	2.6	12.8	39.7	25.9	5.1	1.0	2.3	1824
Male	100.0	10.2	2.4	12.3	40.0	26.5	5.3	1.1	2.2	1754
Female	100.0	18.8	9.5	24.5	31.7	11.3	-	-	4.2	70
Workers not elsewhere classified	100.0	7.5	6.5	8.9	32.6	32.3	7.3	3.1	1.7	63
Male	100.0	8.0	6.9	4.9	34.0	34.3	6.7	3.3	1.8	59
Female	100.0	-	-	73.0	10.0	-	17.0	-	-	4
Not stated	100.0	22.8	2.7	18.5	25.6	13.0	14.7	-	2.7	46
Male	100.0	22.4	3.6	16.4	24.8	13.5	15.8	-	3.6	35
Female	100.0	24.1	-	25.2	28.0	11.4	11.4	-	-	11

Table 7.16:
Average monthly earnings in (Kwacha/month) of currently paid employees
by occupation and sex, 1993

Occupation	Both	Male	Female	Sample number of Persons
All Zambia	27107	27612	24920	5790
Administrative, managerial	50701	51160	47258	197
Professional, technical and related	36621	41078	26413	1199
Clerical and related	29256	30891	26856	819
Service	17255	16619	20562	1213
Sales	19764	23194	11837	185
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries	12227	14305	2985	244
Production and related	27992	27199	47550	1824
Workers not elsewhere classified	28121	28803	17295	63
Not stated	25920	27523	20803	46

Note: Excluding earnings not stated cases

Table 7.17:
Percentage distribution of currently paid employees by earnings groups, employment status and sex,
1993

Employment status	Earnings group (Kwacha/month)									Sample number of Persons
	Total	None	Less than 5000	5000-10000	10001-25000	25001-50000	50001-75000	75001-100000	100001+	
All Zambia	100.0	12.7	4.4	13.5	41.7	18.9	4.4	1.5	3.0	5790
Male	100.0	11.4	3.8	14.1	41.5	20.0	4.7	1.4	3.1	4652
Female	100.0	18.6	6.9	11.1	42.4	14.2	2.9	1.6	2.4	1138
Central government employee	100.0	12.0	1.4	3.6	62.5	14.1	2.3	0.9	3.1	1632
Male	100.0	10.1	1.4	4.7	62.2	15.1	2.7	0.6	3.2	1115
Female	100.0	16.8	1.5	1.0	63.4	11.6	1.2	1.5	3.0	517
Local government employee	100.0	13.7	3.7	10.0	63.1	6.4	1.5	0.5	1.1	313
Male	100.0	12.9	3.9	9.7	63.5	7.3	1.1	0.6	0.9	260
Female	100.0	18.0	2.5	11.5	60.3	1.6	3.7	-	2.4	53
Parastatal employee	100.0	11.0	2.7	7.3	29.5	34.8	8.7	2.1	3.9	1859
Male	100.0	10.6	2.4	7.0	29.4	35.6	8.9	2.0	4.09	1652
Female	100.0	14.7	4.7	9.7	30.0	28.5	6.4	3.0	3.3	207
Private sector employee	100.0	14.6	8.4	27.5	32.5	10.5	2.6	1.5	2.3	1986
Male	100.0	12.7	6.9	28.0	35.3	10.4	2.5	1.6	2.6	1625
Female	100.0	23.3	15.7	25.3	19.3	11.2	3.0	1.2	0.9	361

Table 7.18:
Average monthly earnings in (Kwacha/month) of currently paid employees by employment status and sex. 1993

Employment status	Both	Male	Female	Sample Number of Persons
All Zambia	27097	27599	24920	5793
Central government employee	26896	27571	25262	1633
Local government employee	16982	16709	18517	313
Parastatal employee	38124	37527	42898	1861
Private sector employee	18999	19802	15271	1986

Note: Excluding earnings not stated cases

Table 7.19:
Percentage distribution of employers and self-employed by earnings groups, occupation and sex, 1993

Occupation	Earnings group (Kwacha/month)									Sample number of Persons
	Total	None	Less than 5000	5000-10000	10001-25000	25001-50000	50001-75000	75001-100000	100001+	
All Zambia	100.0	28.1	42.7	9.7	9.6	5.0	1.6	1.0	2.2	7196
Male	100.0	19.8	46.5	11.1	11.3	6.0	1.6	1.2	2.6	3983
Female	100.0	39.7	37.5	7.8	7.3	3.7	1.6	0.8	1.6	3113
Administrative, managerial	100.0	13.6	25.7	9.8	11.6	16.3	4.3	12.3	6.4	50
Male	100.0	16.0	22.0	12.7	12.0	13.3	1.2	17.1	5.7	37
Female	100.0	7.6	35.1	2.5	10.4	24.1	12.0	-	8.4	13
Professional, technical and related	100.0	50.2	6.6	10.4	9.2	11.5	1.4	0.3	10.5	120
Male	100.0	46.5	6.1	10.3	11.0	9.1	2.3	-	14.8	76
Female	100.0	56.3	7.4	10.5	6.1	15.6	-	0.8	3.2	44
Clerical and related	100.0	64.5	2.5	2.0	20.3	5.5	-	-	5.3	38
Male	100.0	71.0	-	3.6	19.7	2.1	-	-	3.6	20
Female	100.0	56.6	5.5	-	20.9	9.6	-	-	7.3	18
Service	100.0	28.7	0.2	18.7	13.2	16.6	6.1	5.1	11.3	102
Male	100.0	30.4	0.3	18.1	11.3	16.2	6.8	8.0	8.9	66
Female	100.0	25.6	-	19.9	16.6	17.3	4.8	-	15.7	36
Sales	100.0	9.5	10.2	16.8	26.2	18.1	5.9	5.1	8.3	1310
Male	100.0	9.6	7.0	11.2	22.4	25.1	5.7	6.4	12.5	471
Female	100.0	9.5	12.1	20.0	28.5	13.8	6.0	4.3	5.7	839
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries	100.0	30.5	49.4	8.2	6.7	2.7	0.9	0.4	1.1	4822
Male	100.0	20.1	53.1	10.6	9.4	3.7	1.1	0.6	1.4	2864
Female	100.0	45.9	43.9	4.7	2.7	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.6	1958
Production and related	100.0	14.0	14.3	20.2	25.4	14.3	4.3	1.7	5.8	580
Male	100.0	15.4	12.5	17.1	26.4	16.3	4.3	1.9	6.2	407
Female	100.0	10.5	19.0	28.1	22.8	9.2	4.3	1.3	4.9	173
Workers not elsewhere classified	100.0	61.8	19.3	5.2	8.2	1.0	-	2.3	2.3	52
Male	100.0	42.2	26.2	8.6	16.5	1.9	-	-	4.5	28
Female	100.0	81.2	12.5	1.8	-	-	-	4.5	-	24
Not stated	100.0	24.7	20.9	3.1	16.9	17.3	1.8	10.0	5.4	22
Male	100.0	29.7	12.4	4.7	8.0	26.8	2.8	12.8	2.8	14
Female	100.0	15.6	36.3	-	32.9	-	-	5.0	10.1	8

Table 7.20:
Average monthly earnings in (Kwacha/month) of employers
and self-employed by occupation and sex. 1993

Occupation	Both	Male	Female	Sample number of Persons
All Zambia	13193	15713	9697	7098
Administrative, managerial	56893	64958	36283	50
Professional, technical and related	46121	65324	13917	120
Clerical and related	16593	18905	13818	38
Service	55936	43610	77966	102
Sales	40700	52562	33635	1310
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries	7858	10340	4177	4824
Production and related	32547	36459	22698	580
Workers not else where classified	13471	22728	4253	52
Not stated	46799	58223	26178	22

Note: Excluding earnings not stated cases

Table 7.21:
Percentage distribution of employers and self-employed by earnings groups and sex, 1993

Employment status	Earnings group (Kwacha/month)									Sample number of Persons
	Total	None	Less than 5000	5000-10000	10001-25000	25001-50000	50001-75000	75001-100000	100001+	
All Zambia	100.0	28.1	42.7	9.7	9.6	5.0	1.6	1.0	2.2	7103
Male	100.0	19.8	46.4	11.2	11.3	5.9	1.6	1.2	2.6	3985
Female	100.0	39.7	37.6	7.7	7.3	3.7	1.6	0.8	1.6	3118
Self employed	100.0	28.2	42.9	9.7	9.6	4.9	1.6	1.0	2.1	7045
Male	100.0	19.7	46.8	11.2	11.2	5.8	1.6	1.2	2.5	3935
Female	100.0	39.7	37.6	7.7	7.3	3.7	1.5	0.8	1.6	3110
Employer	100.0	22.8	-	10.2	18.9	21.5	2.7	9.4	14.6	58
Male	100.0	23.8	-	6.1	19.1	24.7	1.1	9.0	16.2	50
Female	100.0	16.5	-	36.7	17.2	-	12.6	12.6	4.4	8

Table 7.22:
Average monthly earnings in (Kwacha/month) of employers
and self-employed by employment status and sex, 1993

Employment status	Both	Male	Female	Sample number of Persons
All Zambia	13172	15699	9670	7105
Self employed	12943	15349	9629	7047
Employer	60559	64149	37003	58

Note: Excluding earnings not stated cases

Table 7.23:
Percentage distribution of currently employed persons in informal employment sector
by industry, sex and residence, 1993

Industry	Percent employed									Sample number of Persons
	Total			Rural			Urban			
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	
Total	2023304	951978	1071326	1794413	844128	450285	228891	107850	121041	
All Zambia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	10954
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	89	87	90	97	96	97	26	22	29	8494
Mining and quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	42
Manufacturing	2	2	1	1	1	0	10	13	8	361
Electricity, gas and water	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	5
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	-	1	2	0	41
Trade, wholesale and retail distribution	7	6	7	2	2	1	49	43	55	1562
Hotels and restaurants	0	0	0	0	-	0	1	0	1	17
Transport and communication	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	6	0	108
Finance, insurance and real estate	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	58
Community, social and personal services	1	1	1	0	0	0	7	8	6	228
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	-	1	1	0	38

Table 7.28:
Percentage distribution of currently unemployed by age and level of education completed, 1993

Age Group	Total	None	Grade 1-7	Grade 8-9	Grade 10-12	A Level	Degree	Sample number of Persons
All Zambia	100	19.3	54.5	14.0	11.8	0.4	0.0	5612
7 - 11	100	60.2	39.6	0.2	0.1	-	-	691
12 - 19	100	13.2	70.2	12.6	3.9	0.1	-	1895
20 - 24	100	5.3	46.2	26.2	21.7	0.5	-	1635
25 - 29	100	7.0	51.0	17.2	24.1	0.7	-	629
30 - 34	100	9.2	54.5	10.3	25.9	0.1	-	259
35 - 39	100	13.1	48.2	13.1	22.5	2.4	0.6	142
40 - 44	100	17.4	54.0	11.5	14.3	2.4	0.4	109
45 - 49	100	26.5	51.5	8.2	13.9	-	-	84
50 - 54	100	36.0	53.3	4.0	4.8	1.8	-	67
55 - 59	100	48.6	45.4	4.5	1.5	-	-	39
60 - 64	100	54.6	37.8	4.3	1.2	2.1	-	34
65 +	100	37.9	58.7	0.9	-	2.5	-	28

Table 7.29:
Percentage distribution of currently unemployed by sex and level of education completed, 1993

Age Group	Total	None	Grade 1-7	Grade 8-9	Grade 10-12	A Level	Degree	Sample number of Persons
All Zambia	100	19.3	54.5	14.0	11.8	0.4	0.0	5612
Male	100	19.2	51.3	14.7	14.2	0.6	0.1	2798
Female	100	19.3	57.8	13.4	9.3	0.2	-	2814

Table 7.30:
Current unemployment rates by sex and province, 1993

Current unemployment rates			
Province	Both	Male	Female
All Zambia	20	19	21
Central	18	17	19
Copperbelt	33	26	45
Eastern	16	16	15
Luapula	10	11	9
Lusaka	32	26	42
Northern	10	11	10
North-Western	19	21	17
Southern	23	23	24
Western	12	13	11

Chapter 8 Household Income and Assets

8.1 Coverage

Income has a central position in the analysis of social welfare and living conditions of households particularly during periods of structural adjustment. Consumption of goods and services is mainly determined by the sum of earned income, transfer payments and remittances received, and incomes from ownership of capital goods, etc. The amount of real income determines the purchasing power of an individual or household and is a good indicator of households' welfare.

Household income was derived by summing up incomes from all sources accruing to household members aged 7 years and above in a given time period.

The Priority Survey II collected income data which included the following items:-

- Income from sale of own produced food crops
- Income from sale of own produced non-food crops
- Income from sale of own livestock and livestock products
- Income from sale of own poultry and poultry products
- Other farming income
- Income from non-farming business activities owned by household members and accruing to the household
- Income from regular salaries (government, parastatal and private sector employees)
- Other sources of income (rent income, remittances received, pension income, insurance payment received, interest received and any other sources of income not already accounted for)

The Priority Survey II collected income data from own-account workers running their own business activities, government, parastatal and private sector employees, employers and farmers. The income collected was gross pay including regular allowances but before deductions, for persons in regular/formal employment. For persons running their own businesses or farmers, income recorded was that accruing to the household after deducting business expenses and investments. The Priority Survey II, unlike Priority Survey I, did collect data on own-produce consumed by households as it is very common for rural households to depend almost entirely on their own production of food items. Imputed rent was however not collected and an attempt has not been made to calculate it. The tables appearing in this section do include imputed income from own-produce consumed by households.

8.2 Distribution of household income

Table 8.1 presents data on households by place of residence and levels of monthly income group. The average monthly income for a Zambian household was K33,600 or US \$62.22 as at time of the survey. On a national basis, the distribution of income was such that 71 percent of the population had incomes of less than K25,000 while only 6 percent had incomes exceeding K100,000 per month. The average household monthly income for rural households is less than half that of urban households (about K22,000 and K55,000 respectively). There are more households in the lower income brackets in rural areas than in urban areas. A case in point is the less than K5,000 per month household income. Thirty-three percent of rural households had income of less than K5,000 per month whereas only 7 percent of urban households are in the same income bracket.

Table 8.2 shows household income by gender of household head. There is substantially a higher proportion of female headed households in the lower income brackets than male headed households. The mean income is substantially higher for male headed households (K36,000) as compared to female headed households (K24,000).

Table 8.3 presents data on households by income group, mean income and residence.

On a provincial basis Lusaka ranks first in terms of mean income, followed closely by Central province and thirdly by Copperbelt Province with mean incomes of K56,000, K54,000, and K50,000, respectively. North-Western Province has the

lowest mean income of about K13,000. Lusaka Province has the highest proportion of households in the highest income bracket of K100,000+ per month (13 percent) followed by Central (11 percent) and Copperbelt (8 percent). Copperbelt Province has the lowest proportion of households in the lowest income bracket of less than K5,000 per month (10 percent) followed by Lusaka Province (11 percent) followed by Central Province (18 percent). Eastern Province has the highest proportion of households in the lowest income bracket of less than K5,000 per month (45 percent). In general the five provinces along the line of rail (Central, Copperbelt, Lusaka, Northern and Southern Provinces) depict higher mean incomes than the other remaining four provinces.

Generally, in all provinces, urban households have higher mean income than rural households.

Table 8.3 shows that households in urban areas of Eastern Province had the highest monthly mean income (K86,000) as compared to other provinces. Urban households in the Western Province had the least mean income of about K33,000.

Table 8.4 shows household monthly income by socio-economic group. The data in the table shows that households living in high cost areas have the highest mean income of about K88,000 per month followed by medium cost area households with a mean income of about K57,000, low cost area households K46,000, medium scale farming household (K33,000) and lastly small scale farming households (K21,000). The small scale farming households have a higher proportion of households in the lowest income bracket of less than K5,000 per month (34 percent) than medium scale farming households (20 percent). The low cost, medium cost and high cost areas have each proportions of less than 10 percent households in the lowest income bracket of less than K5,000 per month. The urban high cost areas have the highest proportion of households in the highest income bracket of K100,000+ per month (21 percent).

Table 8.5 tabulates household monthly income by household size. The results in the table show that as the household size increases the household income increases as well. As the data in the table depicts, the mean income for household size 10+ is highest (about K60,000) followed by household size 7-10 (K42,000) and so on, with the smallest sized household of 1-2 persons having the lowest mean income of about K19,000 per month. The same data also shows that the smallest household size has the highest proportion of households in the lowest income bracket of less than K5,000 per month (41 percent). The proportion becomes progressively lower with increase in household size with household size 10+ having only 8 percent of households in the lowest income bracket of less than K5,000 per month. The household size 10+ also has the highest proportion of households in the highest income bracket of K100,000+ per month. The proportion becomes progressively lower with smaller household sizes and the smallest household size of 1-2 persons having the lowest proportion of households in the highest income bracket of K100,000+ per month.

8.3 Income inequality

Table 8.6 displays results showing how household income is distributed across the country, rural and urban areas. This table could be used to construct the Lorenz curve and has been used to calculate the Gini Coefficient.

Gini coefficient

A summary measure of how uneven incomes are spread is called the Gini coefficient. The Gini coefficient ranges between 0 and 1 inclusive; with a 0 representing complete income equality and 1 representing complete income inequality.

The formula for the Gini coefficient is:-

$$= 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{X_{i+1}}{A+B} - \frac{X_i}{A+B} \right) (Y_{i+1} + Y_i)$$

where X_i = cumulative proportion of households up to and including income group i and Y_i = cumulative share of income up to and including income group i .

By definition $X_0 = Y_0 = 0$ and $X_{n+1} = Y_{n+1} = 1$

Using the above formula and the data in Table 8.6, the Gini coefficients have been computed as 0.66 for all Zambia, 0.67 for

rural and 0.56 for urban areas. These results show that the income distribution in Zambia is highly skewed with rural areas being more skewed than urban areas.

On a national level, more than 20 percent of Zambian households only have an income share of about 2 percent, while the top 6 percent of Zambian households have an income share of about 46 percent. On a cumulative basis, 94 percent of Zambian households share among themselves 54 percent of total income while only 6 percent of total households share among themselves the remaining 46 percent.

8.4 Household assets

In the survey, households were asked whether or not they owned particular assets which were in working condition as at the survey date. The proportion of households who said that they owned at least one of each type of asset are shown in Tables 8.7 to 8.10.

Table 8.7 shows that very few Zambians own canoes, crop sprayers, motor vehicles, fishing boats, handgrinding mills, hammermills, tractors and motor cycles. Forty-two percent of Zambian households own radios, 22 percent bicycles, 14 percent ploughs, 10 percent Television sets, 7 percent fishing nets and 6 percent refrigerators. More urban than rural households own radios (68 percent against 27 percent), Television sets (27 percent against 1 percent) and refrigerators (16 percent against 1 percent). However, more rural than urban households own bicycles (26 percent against 15 percent), ploughs (20 percent against 4 percent) and fishing nets (10 percent against 2 percent).

Table 8.8 shows that Lusaka and Copperbelt Provinces have the highest proportion of households who own radios (68 and 64 percent respectively). Eastern and Northern Provinces have the highest proportion of households who own bicycles (30 and 31 percent respectively) and Lusaka and Western Provinces have the least (9 and 8 percent respectively). Luapula leads in proportion of households owning fishing nets (32 percent), canoes (22 percent) and fishing boats (4 percent). Ownership of ploughs in Southern Province (52 percent) is highest as compared to other provinces. Southern, Central and Eastern provinces have highest ownership rates of crop sprayers (19, 16 and 10 percent respectively). Lusaka and Copperbelt Provinces lead in ownership of Television sets, refrigerators and motor vehicles.

Table 8.9 shows households owning different types of assets by socio-economic groups. The data in the table depicts that most urban high cost area households own radios (80 percent), Television sets (52 percent), fridges (42 percent) and motor vehicles (17 percent). Most rural medium scale farming households own bicycles (46 percent), ploughs (56 percent), crop sprayers (28 percent), handgrinding mills (9 percent), hammermills (4 percent), tractors (4 percent) and motor cycles (2 percent). Rural small scale farming households lead in the ownership of fishing nets (11 percent) and canoes (7 percent). It is worth noting that 2 percent of urban high cost area households own tractors and the same proportion own hammermills, further confirming the notion that some large scale farmers reside in urban areas while their farms are operated or managed on their behalf by other persons.

When analysed by gender of household head the data in table 8.10 shows that the proportion of male headed households who own the 14 assets listed is much more than that of the female headed households with the exception of handgrinding mills where the proportions equal.

Table 8.1:
Percentage distribution of households by monthly income group and residence, 1993

Residence	Income group							Total	Mean income	Sample size (households)
	Less than 5000	5000-10000	10001-25000	25001-50000	50001-75000	75001-100000	100001 and above			
Rural	33	23	27	10	3	1	3	100	21509	3913
Urban	7	8	31	28	11	5	11	100	55257	6234
All Zambia	24	18	29	16	6	3	6	100	33595	10147

Table 8.2:
Percentage distribution of households by monthly income group and gender of household head, 1993

Gender of household head	Income group							Total	Mean income	Sample size (hholds)
	Less than 5000	5000-10000	10001-25000	25001-50000	50001-75000	75001-100000	100001 and above			
Male	20	17	30	18	6	3	6	100	36044	8356
Female	38	22	22	10	4	2	4	100	23917	1781
All Zambia	24	18	29	16	6	3	6	100	33607	10137

Table 8.3:
Percentage distribution of households by monthly income group and residence, 1993

Residence	Income group								Total	Mean income	Sample size (households)
	Less than 5000	5000-10000	10001-25000	25001-50000	50001-75000	75001-100000	100001 and above				
Central		18	18	24	17	8	3	11	100	54527	810
	Rural	26	23	22	12	5	2	9	100	41633	410
	Urban	2	7	27	28	15	5	15	100	82611	400
Copperbelt		10	9	29	29	11	4	8	100	49739	2800
	Rural	24	18	32	17	3	2	4	100	29783	250
	Urban	8	7	29	31	12	4	9	100	53336	2550
Eastern		45	19	19	9	3	2	3	100	19615	857
	Rural	48	20	19	8	2	1	2	100	14263	670
	Urban	6	5	25	24	9	12	18	100	85615	187
Luapula		15	22	39	15	4	2	2	100	22589	710
	Rural	17	24	39	14	3	1	2	100	19138	510
	Urban	4	11	38	22	10	8	7	100	42895	200
Lusaka		11	9	29	22	9	6	13	100	55817	2037
	Rural	41	14	18	9	5	4	9	100	41465	139
	Urban	7	8	31	24	10	7	13	100	58062	1898
Northern		18	25	38	13	2	1	3	100	27811	1026
	Rural	20	27	37	11	1	1	3	100	26652	777
	Urban	4	5	44	31	7	3	7	100	39339	249
North western		42	25	22	6	1	1	1	100	12873	441
	Rural	46	28	21	4	.	1	1	100	10216	291
	Urban	15	7	33	29	9	3	4	100	35154	150
Southern		28	18	27	15	6	1	4	100	25882	841
	Rural	35	22	25	12	5	0	2	100	22074	466
	Urban	9	9	36	25	9	4	7	100	37887	375
Western		35	24	27	11	2	1	1	100	13909	625
	Rural	39	25	26	9	1	1	0	100	11653	400
	Urban	6	15	39	25	8	4	4	100	33215	225
All Zambia		24	18	29	16	6	3	6	100	33595	10147

Table 8.4:
Percentage distribution of households by monthly income group and socio-economic group, 1993

Socio-economic group	Income group								Mean Total income	Sample size (households)
	Less than 5000	5000-10000	10001-25000	25001-50000	50001-75000	75001-100000	100001 and above			
Small scale farmers	34	24	27	10	2	1	3	100	20708	3507
Medium scale farmers	20	22	27	18	8	0	6	100	32720	406
Urban low cost	8	9	35	26	8	5	9	100	46346	3524
Urban medium cost	5	5	28	32	15	5	9	100	57049	1910
Urban high cost	7	6	21	23	13	9	21	100	88591	800
All Zambia	24	18	29	16	6	3	6	100	33595	10147

Table 8.5:
Percentage distribution of households by monthly income group and household size, 1993

Household size	Income group								Mean Total income	Sample size (households)
	Less than 5000	5000-10000	10001-25000	25001-50000	50001-75000	75001-100000	100001 and above			
1-2	41	19	25	9	3	1	2	100	18999	1192
3-4	30	20	29	13	3	2	3	100	23147	2355
5-6	23	20	28	17	5	2	5	100	31810	2561
7-9	16	15	31	20	7	3	7	100	41965	2741
10+	9	10	27	25	11	5	12	100	59810	1298
All Zambia	24	18	29	16	6	3	6	100	33595	10147

Table 8.6:
Percentage distribution of households by monthly income group for
rural and urban, 1993

Monthly income group	Percentage of households	Percent share of total household income	cummulative percentage distribution of households	cummulative percentage distribution of income	Sample size (households)
Less than 5000	23.5	1.7	23.5	1.7	1646
5000-10000	17.7	3.9	41.2	5.6	1359
10001-25000	28.6	14.2	69.8	19.8	3032
25001-50000	16.4	17.2	86.2	37.0	2144
50001-75000	5.6	10.1	91.8	47.1	797
75001-100000	2.6	6.7	94.4	53.8	372
100001+	5.6	46.2	100.0	100.0	797
All Zambia	100.0	100.0			10147
Rural areas					
Less than 5000	32.9	3.9	32.9	3.9	1206
5000-10000	23.4	7.9	56.3	11.8	900
10001-25000	27.1	20.0	83.4	31.8	1024
25001-50000	10.1	15.9	93.5	47.7	432
50001-75000	2.6	7.1	96.1	54.8	112
75001-100000	1.0	4.2	97.1	59.0	42
100001+	2.9	41.0	100.0	100.0	127
All	100.0	100.0			3913
Urban areas					
Less than 5000	6.8	0.1	6.8	0.1	440
5000-10000	7.5	1.1	14.3	1.2	459
10001-25000	31.1	10.1	45.4	11.3	1938
25001-50000	27.6	18.1	73.1	29.4	1712
50001-75000	11.0	12.2	84.1	41.6	685
75001-100000	5.4	8.5	89.4	50.1	330
100001+	10.6	49.8	100.0	100.0	670
All	100.0	100.0			6234

Table 8.7: Percentage of households owning assets by rural and urban, 1993			
Asset	All Zambia	Rural	Urban
Radio	42	27	68
Bicycle	22	26	15
Fishing Net	7	10	2
Plough	14	20	4
Television set	10	1	27
Refrigerator	6	1	16
Canoe	5	7	1
Crop sprayer	6	8	2
Motor vehicle	3	1	6
Fishing boat	1	1	1
Handgrinding mill	1	1	0
Hammer mill	1	1	1
Tractor	0	0	0
Motorcycle	1	1	1
Sample number of households	10068	3887	6181

Table 8.8:
Percentage of households owning assets by province, 1993

Asset	North									
	All Zambia	Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	North-eastern	North-western	South-eastern	Western
Radio	42	45	64	30	27	68	29	25	41	20
Bicycle	22	27	19	30	19	9	31	28	26	8
Fishing Net	7	5	1	1	32	1	15	6	2	11
Plough	14	23	1	20	1	8	3	6	52	18
Television set	10	10	24	2	3	28	2	2	6	1
Refrigerator	6	5	14	1	1	18	1	1	4	1
Canoe	5	4	1	.	22	1	9	5	2	11
Crop Sprayer	6	16	1	10	1	4	1	1	19	2
Motor Vehicle	3	3	5	1	1	6	1	0	3	0
Fishing boat	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	2
Handgrinding Mill	1	1	0	0	0	0	.	0	9	0
Hammer Mill	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	0
Tractor	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Motor Cycle	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0
Sample number of households	10068	806	2799	856	706	2035	965	440	836	625

Table 8.9:
Percentage of households owning assets by socio-economic group, 1993

Asset	All Zambia	Small scale farmers	Medium scale farmers	Urban low cost	Urban medium cost	Urban high cost
Radio	42	25	49	62	76	80
Bicycle	22	24	46	15	16	16
Fishing Net	7	11	5	2	1	2
Plough	14	17	56	4	4	5
Television set	10	1	5	15	39	52
Refrigerator	6	0	2	7	22	42
Canoe	5	7	7	1	1	1
Crop Sprayer	6	7	28	2	2	3
Motor Vehicle	3	1	6	3	5	17
Fishing boat	1	1	0	1	1	1
Handgrinding mill	1	1	9	0	0	1
Hammer mill	1	0	4	0	1	2
Tractor	0	0	4	0	0	2
Motor cycle	1	0	2	1	1	1
Sample number of households	10068	3485	402	3503	1880	798

Table 8.10:
Percentage of households owning assets by gender of household head,
1993

Asset	All Zambia	Male head	Female head
Radio	42	47	21
Bicycle	22	25	9
Fishing net	7	8	3
Plough	14	16	7
Television set	10	11	6
Refrigerator	6	7	4
Canoe	5	6	2
Crop sprayer	6	7	2
Motor vehicle	3	3	1
Fishing boat	1	1	0
Handgrinding mill	1	1	1
Hammer mill	1	1	0
Tractor	0	1	0
Motorcycle	1	1	0
Sample number of households	10059	8293	1766

Chapter 9 Household Expenditure

9.1 Coverage, Concepts and Definitions

Data collected on household expenditure covered the following:-

- Educational expenses, including school fees, uniforms, school contributions, private tuition, books and stationary during the current school term
- Medical expenses during the past 3 months included medicines, fees to doctor, health assistant, midwife, nurse, traditional healer, payments to hospital/health centre
- Clothing and footwear expenses excluding school uniforms during the past 3 months
- Housing expenditure on rent, water, electricity, candles, paraffin, charcoal, firewood, housing maintenance costs in the past 1 month
- Remittances in cash and in kind in the past 1 month
- Transport expenses covered travelling to and from work and school during the past 1 month
- Expenditure on maize meal during the past 1 month and various other food items during the past 2 weeks

All the above consumption expenditure items were converted to a one month equivalent. This constituted the monthly household expenditure. Unlike in the PS I, data on consumption of own produce was collected in PS II.

Summary of major findings

The average monthly household expenditure at national level was K21,523.00 of which K11,456.00 and K39,064.00 was for rural and urban households respectively (Table 9.1).

Rural households constituted 39 percent of the total households at national level as against 61 percent for urban households.

Food

Table 9.2 shows that at the national level, expenditure on food accounted for 69 percent of the total expenditure. Expenditure share on food was higher in rural areas (75 percent) as compared to urban areas (66 percent). In Kwacha terms, the average monthly household expenditure on food was K8,578 and K25,920 for rural and urban households respectively.

Apart from food, housing (9 percent), transport (7 percent), clothing and education (5 percent each) constituted other major items of household expenditure at national level. The least expenditure was on medical care (1 percent).

A rural/urban comparison of household expenditure reveals that whereas food dominated household expenditure in both rural (75 percent) and urban areas (66 percent), expenditure on other categories showed a different pattern. Results in Table 9.2 indicate that in rural households transport (7 percent) and clothing (6 percent), followed by housing, remittances and education (4 percent each respectively) constituted other major categories of expenditure, in that order. However, in urban households, the order of expenditure comprised housing (11 percent) and transport (7 percent). Clothing, remittances and education accounted for 5 percent each.

Percentage shares of expenditure on selected food items are displayed in Table 9.3.

At national level, results show that maize meal, meat, vegetables, fish, cooking oil, sugar, bread, chicken, cassava as well as beans comprised the major items of expenditure under the food category. Others were, milk and kapenta.

Table 9.3 shows that households in Western Province spend about 32 percent of their total expenditure on maize meal. This contrasts with Northern Province where expenditure on maize meal is less than 14 percent.

Housing

Considering housing expenditure at national level, results indicate that charcoal (30 percent), rent (26 percent), paraffin (14 percent) and electricity (10 percent) constituted the major categories of expenditure (Table 9.6). Others were water (7 percent), candles and firewood (2 percent each). In the same table results show that in all provinces urban households spent more on rent, charcoal and electricity, whereas rural households expenditure centered on paraffin.

Table 9.7 shows results relating to household expenditure by socio-economic group. The results show that nationally small scale farmers devoted a larger share (75 percent) of their household expenditure to food than all others taken at a time. However, female headed small scale farm households spent more on food than their male counterparts (80 against 74 percent).

In the urban socio-economic group, results indicate no major differences in the expenditure profiles across all the categories of expenditure. This is true irrespective of whether the household was male or female headed. Again larger proportions of expenditure in the urban socio-economic group were to food.

Table 9.8 show that the proportion of expenditure on food tends to diminish with higher incomes in both rural and urban households.

Table 9.1:
Average monthly household expenditure (kwacha) by item of expenditure,
rural and urban, 1993

	Total	Food	Housi- ng	Cloth- ing	Trans- port	Remit- tances	Educa- tion	Medic- al care	Sample number of households
Rural	11456	8578	400	661	788	477	443	110	3915
Urban	39064	25920	4289	1942	2797	1783	1997	335	6235
All Zambia	21523	14902	1818	1128	1521	953	1009	192	10150

Table 9.2:
Percentage share of household expenditure on
different items. Rural and urban, 1993

	Zambia	Rural	Urban
Food	69	75	66
Housing	9	4	11
Clothing	5	6	5
Transport	7	7	7
Remittances	4	4	5
Education	5	4	5
Medical care	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100
Number of households	10150	3915	6235

Table 9.3:
Percentage share of selected food items to total food expenditure by
Province, 1993

	Zambia	Centr- al	Coppe- rbelt	Easte- rn	Luapu- la	Lusaka	North- ern	North weste- rn	South- ern	Weste- rn
Maize	20.5	25.5	19.9	30.6	14.0	16.7	13.6	20.5	25.1	31.6
Rice	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.5	0.4	1.6	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.0
Bread	2.7	3.1	3.1	1.7	0.7	4.8	0.4	0.5	1.8	0.4
Kapenta	1.8	1.8	2.5	1.0	0.4	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.9	0.4
Beans	2.6	2.1	2.4	3.1	2.3	1.9	5.7	3.4	1.7	1.0
Vegetables	3.7	3.0	4.2	5.0	2.2	3.7	3.7	2.9	3.6	1.0
Fish	3.7	3.8	3.8	1.2	8.6	2.5	5.3	4.2	3.4	5.1
Sugar	3.1	3.9	3.1	3.6	1.7	3.7	1.8	1.7	3.8	2.8
Salt	1.4	1.7	1.1	2.3	1.8	0.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.3
Cooking oil	4.3	5.0	5.7	2.4	1.8	5.1	1.9	3.5	3.9	2.0
Eggs	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.2
Irish Potatoes	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1
Sweet Potatoes	1.0	0.3	1.7	0.3	1.0	0.4	1.1	2.2	0.8	0.4
Cassava	3.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	17.8	0.0	10.9	9.9	0.0	9.3
Milk	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.4	0.2	2.1	0.4	0.5	4.1	1.8
Tea/Coffee	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Banana	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Oranges	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other fruits	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
Meat	5.0	5.5	5.0	5.0	1.5	6.4	2.7	4.9	5.4	4.4
Chicken	2.6	1.8	2.6	2.5	1.5	3.1	3.3	1.4	2.3	1.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sample size	10150	810	2800	857	710	2038	1026	442	842	625

Table 9.4:
 Percentage share of selected food items to total food
 expenditure by rural and urban, 1993

	Zambia	Rural	Urban
Maize	20.5	24.3	18.3
Rice	1.1	0.6	1.3
Bread	2.7	0.6	3.9
Kapenta	1.8	1.1	2.2
Beans	2.6	3.4	2.1
Vegetables	3.7	3.4	3.8
Fish	3.7	4.1	3.5
Sugar	3.1	2.3	3.6
Salt	1.4	2.3	0.9
Cooking oil	4.3	1.9	5.6
Eggs	0.7	0.4	0.9
Irish Potatoes	0.5	0.3	0.7
Sweet Potatoes	1.0	1.0	0.9
Cassava	3.0	7.9	0.2
Milk	1.5	1.4	1.6
Tea/Coffee	0.5	0.2	0.7
Banana	0.3	0.6	0.2
Oranges	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other Fruits	0.2	0.3	0.2
Meat	5.0	3.6	5.8
Chicken	2.6	2.3	2.7
Total	100	100	100
Sample size	10150	3915	6235

Table 9.5:
Percentage share of household expenditure on different items by province,
rural and urban, 1993

		Food	Housi- ng	Cloth- ing	Trans- port	Remit- tances	Educa- tion	Medic- al care	Sample number of households
Central		65	7	6	9	6	5	2	810
	Rural	66	4	6	11	6	5	2	410
	Urban	65	10	5	7	6	6	1	400
Copperbelt		70	9	5	6	4	5	1	2800
	Rural	79	3	4	7	3	5	1	250
	Urban	69	10	5	6	4	5	1	2550
Eastern		72	8	5	6	6	3	1	857
	Rural	74	7	5	5	5	3	1	670
	Urban	64	10	6	8	7	4	1	187
Luapula		75	5	6	7	3	3	0	710
	Rural	77	3	6	7	3	3	0	510
	Urban	68	10	6	7	4	5	0	200
Lusaka		63	13	4	9	5	5	1	2038
	Rural	63	3	4	19	4	6	1	140
	Urban	63	13	4	9	5	5	1	1898
Northern		76	4	7	5	4	3	1	1026
	Rural	78	2	7	6	4	3	1	777
	Urban	68	9	7	5	6	5	1	249
North Western		75	5	8	5	2	5	0	442
	Rural	79	3	8	5	2	4	0	291
	Urban	66	10	8	6	3	6	0	151
Southern		70	6	5	7	4	6	1	842
	Rural	72	4	6	8	3	6	1	467
	Urban	67	9	5	7	5	7	1	375
Western		78	4	6	3	4	4	1	625
	Rural	82	2	7	2	3	3	1	400
	Urban	68	10	5	5	6	5	1	225
Rural		75	4	6	7	4	4	1	3915
Urban		66	11	5	7	5	5	1	6235
Zambia		69	9	5	7	4	5	1	10150

Table 9.6:
Percentage share of household expenditure on housing by province,
rural and urban, 1993

	Rent	Water	Elect-ricity	Candl-es	Paraf-fin	Charc-oal	Firew-ood	Other	Sample number of households
Central	19	9	16	2	18	28	3	5	810
Rural	7	2	17	3	50	9	2	10	410
Urban	22	11	16	2	8	33	3	4	400
Copperbelt	25	7	10	2	9	41	1	4	2800
Rural	8	4	5	0	70	12	0	0	250
Urban	26	7	10	2	7	42	1	4	2550
Eastern	11	7	7	2	22	10	4	38	857
Rural	5	4	6	2	25	7	3	44	670
Urban	28	14	8	2	14	17	7	10	187
Luapula	16	5	7	2	32	35	1	1	710
Rural	5	4	2	2	57	28	1	1	510
Urban	26	7	12	2	10	41	0	1	200
Lusaka	35	7	10	2	8	29	1	8	2038
Rural	7	0	0	1	85	4	1	2	140
Urban	35	7	10	2	8	29	1	8	1898
Northern	15	6	11	2	39	23	1	4	1026
Rural	7	0	2	1	71	12	0	5	777
Urban	22	11	19	3	10	32	1	2	249
North	14	11	13	1	30	31	0	0	442
Western	9	3	1	2	72	14	0	0	291
Rural	17	15	19	0	7	41	0	0	151
Southern	21	5	11	1	25	10	13	1	842
Rural	4	0	1	0	55	0	3	36	467
Urban	29	8	16	1	10	15	18	2	375
Western	13	15	9	2	26	9	16	10	625
Rural	2	7	3	2	57	4	12	11	400
Urban	18	19	11	2	10	12	18	9	225
Rural	5	3	5	1	48	9	2	21	3915
Urban	30	8	11	2	8	33	2	6	6235
Zambia	26	7	10	2	14	30	2	8	10150

Table 9.7:
Percentage share of household expenditure on different items by
socio-economic group and gender of household head, 1993

	Food	Housi- ng	Cloth- ing	Trans- port	Remit- tances	Educa- tion	Medic- al care	Sample number of households
Total	69	8	5	7	4	5	1	10138
Male	69	8	5	7	5	5	1	8356
Female	72	8	5	6	4	5	1	1782
Small scale farmers	75	3	6	7	4	4	1	3590
Male	74	4	6	7	4	4	1	2781
Female	80	3	5	5	3	4	1	809
Medium scale farmers	70	4	8	8	3	6	2	320
Male	70	4	8	8	3	6	2	253
Female	74	5	5	6	1	7	2	67
Urban low cost	67	12	5	7	4	4	1	3496
Male	67	12	5	7	4	4	1	2976
Female	68	13	4	5	4	4	1	520
Urban medium cost	68	10	5	6	4	6	1	1933
Male	68	10	5	6	4	6	1	1657
Female	66	12	5	6	4	6	1	276
Urban high cost	61	10	5	9	8	7	1	799
Male	61	10	4	10	8	7	1	689
Female	67	8	5	6	6	7	1	110

Table 9.8:
Percentage share of household expenditure on different items by household
income group, 1993

	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transport	Remittances	Education	Medical care	Sample number of households
Total	69	8	5	7	4	5	1	10147
Less than 5000	79	4	5	4	3	3	1	2724
5001-10000	74	7	5	5	4	4	1	1004
10001-25000	70	10	5	6	4	4	1	2565
25001-50000	68	9	6	7	4	5	1	1965
50001-75000	65	9	6	8	5	5	1	742
75001-100000	63	9	6	9	6	6	1	365
100001 +	60	11	5	12	6	6	1	782
Rural								
Less than 5000	83	2	5	4	2	3	1	2213
5001-10000	75	3	7	6	5	4	1	551
10001-25000	73	3	7	8	5	4	1	624
25001-50000	69	3	7	9	6	5	1	286
50001-75000	62	8	5	10	8	7	1	82
75001-100000	64	4	11	11	3	6	1	37
100001 +	57	13	3	16	5	4	2	120
Total	75	3	6	7	4	4	1	3913
Urban								
Less than 5000	67	12	4	5	7	4	1	511
5001-10000	71	14	4	5	3	4	1	453
10001-25000	69	13	5	5	3	5	1	1941
25001-50000	68	10	5	7	4	5	1	1679
50001-75000	66	10	6	8	5	5	1	660
75001-100000	63	10	5	9	7	5	1	328
100001 +	61	10	5	11	6	6	1	662
Total	66	11	5	7	5	5	1	6234

Chapter 10 Poverty

10.1 Coverage, Concepts and Definitions

This chapter presents an analysis on the prevalence and intensity of poverty in Zambia. In analysing poverty the food - basket income method is used.

Two kinds of measuring poverty are used in many studies of poverty. The absolute and relative approaches. In both these approaches the measure of poverty is based on either expenditure or income of households. The income method is used in this report.

Absolute measures of poverty assume that poverty exists when individuals or households are not able to acquire a specific level of consumption. Levels of consumption often used are those covering both food and other basic needs, such as a given quality of housing, sanitation, water supply, etc. It is difficult to base the poverty line on all the basic necessities of life. Therefore the food - basket method, which calculates the cost of acquiring basic food items that provide basic minimum caloric requirements for an individual or household is used in this analysis.

Relative measures of poverty, on the other hand, are related to the concept of relative deprivation and hence to economic inequality. Relative poverty measures assume poverty always exists in a given country because the people in the lower segments of society face conditions of deprivation relative to the rest of the society.

In the food - basket income approach used in this analysis, two poverty lines are specified and everyone below these income lines are considered to be poor. This income is such that all the specified food nutritional requirements are satisfied at or above this level of income, but not satisfied if actual income falls short of this figure. The poverty lines were set based on the cost of a nutritionally adequate basket of food per adult equivalent. The cost of the food basket was arrived at based on studies conducted by the Prices and Incomes Commission in 1991.

The poverty lines used in this report are fixed at K8,480 and K5,910 for moderate and extreme poverty respectively per adult equivalent unit per month. The cost of a basket of food for an adult male equivalent worked out to be K961 per month at the prices of October/November, 1991 when the former Prices and Incomes Commission carried out their study and the Priority survey-I was conducted at about the same time. The moderate poverty line was K1,380 per male adult equivalent per month and the extreme poverty line was K961 per male adult equivalent per month in PSI. The same poverty lines have been adopted in the PSII while taking into consideration the increase in prices from October-November 1991 to April-June 1993 when PSII was conducted, using the Consumer Price Indices produced monthly by the Central Statistical Office.

The above results in the moderate poverty line increasing to K8,480 and the extreme poverty line increasing to K5,910 at the June 1993 prices. To analyse poverty based on either income or expenditure requires taking into consideration household size and composition which is accounted for by use of adult equivalent scales. This means assigning a weight to each member of a household according to their age.

The adult equivalent scales used in this report are the same as the ones used in PSI report with a slight modification for the adult female (13 years and above) equivalent scale. This has been equated to the adult male (13 years and above) equivalent scale which is 1 instead of 0.76 that was used in PSI. This is in conformity with the World Bank poverty assessment. The adult equivalent scales used in this report are as follows:-

Age	Adult Equivalent Scale
Child 0 years	0
Child 1-3 years	0.36
Child 4-6 years	0.62
Child 7-9 years	0.78
Child 10-12 years	0.95
Adult female (13 years and above)	1.00
Adult male (13 years and above)	1.00

To identify the poor the following had to be done:

1. The size of each household was expressed in terms of the number of equivalent adults (or consumer units). Each household member was assigned an adult equivalent weight according to their age. The contention being that it costs less to meet food calorie requirements for children than for adults.
2. Household income was then divided by the sum of its adult equivalent weights to obtain income per equivalent adult. Household income computed includes own-produce consumed by households.
3. When the income per equivalent adult was computed for each household, this was then taken as the index of well-being or poverty.

In this report as was the case in PSI three indices are applied to describe the incidence and intensity of poverty as developed by Forster, Greer and Thorbecke (1984). These are as follows:-

- P0** Is simply a head-count ratio. It indicates the proportion of the population below the poverty line. The higher the index, the greater the proportion of individuals or households below the poverty line.
- P1** Indicates the intensity of poverty. That is the average gap between the income of a poor individual or household and the poverty line. The higher the index number the greater the poverty gap.
- P2** Weighs the poverty of the poorest individuals more heavily than those slightly below the poverty line. This is done by squaring the gap between their incomes and the poverty line in order to increase the weight of the poorest individual in the overall poverty measure.

The general formula for the above indices is :-

$$Px = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(Z - Y_i)^x}{Z}$$

where; N = the total population in the group of interest.

Z = the poverty line.

n = the number of individuals below the poverty line.

Y_i = income of the household in which the individual lives.

X = the parameter that takes the values 0, 1, 2.

$Z - Y_i$ = the gap between the poverty line and the income for each poor individual.

The indices are then derived as follows:-

$$P0 = \frac{n}{N}$$

$$P1 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(Z - Y_i)}{Z}$$

$$P2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(Z - Y_i)^2}{Z}$$

10.2 Incidence of Poverty

Individuals who lived in households with equivalent income equal to or above K5,910 but below K8,480 were considered moderately poor and those below K5,910 considered extremely poor.

According to the classification above the data in Table 10.2 shows that 76 percent of all persons living in Zambia are extremely poor, 8 percent are moderately poor and only 16 percent are not poor. In rural areas of Zambia 89 percent of persons are extremely poor compared to 56 percent in urban areas. Only 8 percent are above the poverty line (non-poor) in rural areas as compared to 30 percent in urban areas.

An examination of the within province distribution shows that Lusaka Province has the highest proportion of non-poor persons (34 percent) followed by Copperbelt with 25 percent. Western and North-Western Provinces have the highest proportion of extremely poor persons, about 90 percent each, while Lusaka and Copperbelt Provinces have the lowest proportion of 55 and 61 percent respectively.

Table 10.2 also shows the levels of poverty within provinces broken down by rural and urban areas. In all the nine provinces the urban areas have a much higher proportion of non-poor persons than in the rural areas. The opposite case prevails for extremely poor persons. The proportion of extremely poor persons is much higher in rural than urban areas of each of the nine provinces.

Table 10.3 shows the magnitude of poor and non-poor persons between provinces, or the contribution of poverty by each province to total national poverty. Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces accounted for over a quarter each of the non-poor persons. These two provinces together constituted more than a half of the total population that are non-poor. Among the remaining seven provinces, Central province surpasses them in terms of the proportion of non-poor persons. Central Province contributes 14 percent to the total non-poor persons in Zambia.

Table 10.4 shows the levels of poverty by socio-economic groups. Among the rural socio-economic groups, medium scale farming households and small-scale farming households have the same proportion of persons who are non-poor (8 percent) . In the urban socio-economic groups, high cost residential areas households have the highest proportion of persons who are non-poor (45 percent) followed by medium cost areas (28 percent) and low cost areas (27 percent). In the high cost areas there were some households selected whose members were servants (maids, gardeners, nannies, etc) and whose incomes fall below the poverty line and thus contribute to the proportion of poor persons living in high cost areas. Further, some lowly paid employees of some firms are allocated housing in high cost areas at subsidized rent and therefore also contribute to poor persons living in high cost areas.

Table 10.5 shows the incidence of poverty by gender of the household head and the size of the household. The proportion of non-poor persons is higher in male headed households (17 percent) than in female headed households (14 percent).

When analysed according to household size, table 10.5 shows that larger households have smaller proportions of non-poor persons and larger proportions of poor persons.

Tables 10.6 and 10.7 show poverty at the household level, as opposed to the previous tables which were based on individuals. The method used to arrive at the results in these tables is however the same as was used for Tables 10.2 to 10.5. The total household income was divided by the total adult male equivalent income scale for every household. Then the number of households with adult equivalent incomes below the two poverty lines were described as poor.

Table 10.6 shows the distribution of households by poverty level, by age of household head, gender of household head, and size of the household. On a national basis 74 percent of all Zambian households are extremely poor, 8 percent are moderately poor and 18 percent are non-poor. If the age of the household head is considered, the younger the age of the household head, the less poor the household is, with the age-group 20-29 years having the highest proportion of non-poor persons (26 percent) and the age-group 50 years and above having the least (10 percent).

The female headed households have a higher proportion of extremely poor households (80 percent) compared to (72 percent) for male headed households. Larger households have higher proportions of the poor than smaller households.

Table 10.7 shows the distribution of households by poverty level and socio-economic group and province. Among the five socio-economic groups, urban high cost area households have the highest proportion of non-poor households (52 percent) and the small scale farming households have the lowest (8 percent). It should be noted that almost 90 percent of extreme poor households are found among small scale farmers depicting that they are extremely worse off than other socio-economic groups.

When analysed by province, Lusaka has the highest proportion of non-poor households (39 percent) followed by Copperbelt (30 percent) and Central (27 percent). North-Western and Western Provinces have the least proportion of non-poor households, 6 percent each.

The same table depicts a higher incidence of poverty among rural households compared to urban. Only 8 percent of the rural households are non-poor compared to 36 percent in the urban areas. Almost 90 percent of the rural households are extremely poor as compared to about half of the urban households.

10.3 Intensity of poverty

Table 10.8 shows the intensity of poverty in each of the nine provinces of Zambia. The table includes only persons who have been identified as poor.

P0 - shows the proportion of poor persons in each province. Thus P0, is the sum of the proportions of moderately and extremely poor persons. The lower the P0, the less the incidence of poverty.

P1 - is an index that shows the intensity of poverty in each province. The **P1** index shows how far away from the poverty line the poor persons are on average. The higher the P1 index, the larger the average distance between the poor person's equivalent income and the poverty line. The smaller the P1 index value, the smaller the gap. The difference between P0 and P1 is that P0 simply tells you how many people are poor without telling you how poor, whereas P1 tells you how poor the person's identified as poor really are. Therefore to get a complete poverty picture one needs to compare both P0 and P1.

P2 - Is the square of the average gap of each poor individual from the poverty line. P2 is more sensitive to the most poor persons in society by giving them a higher weight in calculating the depth of their poverty. This means that the further away a person is from the poverty line, the higher the value of the P2 index. Again, the smaller the P2 index value, the less the intensity of poverty.

On a national level, the P0 index value is 0.84 which means that more than 80 percent of the Zambia population is poor. On a provincial level, the highest proportion of poor people are found in North-Western and Western Provinces with each having a P0 index value of 0.95. Lusaka Province has the lowest P0 index value of 0.66.

North-Western Province has the highest P1 and P2 indices which means that the province does not only have the highest proportion of poor people but also the intensity or depth of poverty is also highest. Lusaka Province has the lowest P1 index value followed by Copperbelt and Central Provinces (0.39, 0.44 and 0.54 respectively).

The same three provinces have the lowest P2 indices of 0.28, 0.31 and 0.44 respectively, meaning that these three provinces not only have the lowest proportion of poor persons but the depth of poverty is also lowest. Eastern Province has the fifth highest poverty index (P0=0.91) but ranks 3rd in terms of intensity of poverty (P1=0.76 and P2=0.68) meaning that it has, for example, less poor people than Northern Province but those poor people are on average poorer than those identified as poor in Northern Province. Northern Province has a P0 of 0.91, P1 of 0.73 and P2 of 0.63.

Table 10.2:
Incidence of poverty by level of poverty, province and residence, 1993

Province, Residence	Extremely poor	Moderately poor	Above poverty line	Total percent	Sample size (persons)
Central	69	8	23	100	5199
Rural	78	5	17	100	2735
Urban	49	16	36	100	2464
Copperbelt	61	13	25	100	17382
Rural	85	5	10	100	1392
Urban	58	15	27	100	15990
Eastern	87	4	9	100	4855
Rural	91	3	6	100	3627
Urban	45	20	35	100	1228
Luapula	81	8	11	100	3836
Rural	86	6	8	100	2658
Urban	58	17	25	100	1178
Lusaka	55	11	34	100	12638
Rural	78	4	18	100	900
Urban	51	12	37	100	11738
Northern	87	4	9	100	5603
Rural	89	3	8	100	3915
Urban	70	12	17	100	1688
North western	90	5	5	100	2483
Rural	95	2	3	100	1434
Urban	58	20	22	100	1049
Southern	86	5	9	100	5568
Rural	91	4	5	100	3162
Urban	69	9	22	100	2406
Western	91	4	5	100	3541
Rural	94	2	3	100	2137
Urban	66	16	18	100	1404
Rural	89	4	8	100	21960
Urban	56	14	30	100	39145
All Zambia	76	8	16	100	61105

Table 10.3:
Incidence of poverty by province and level of poverty, 1993

Province	Extremely poor	Moderately poor	Above poverty line	Sample size (persons)
Central	9	10	14	5199
Copperbelt	15	32	28	17382
Eastern	15	7	7	4855
Luapula	8	7	5	3836
Lusaka	10	20	28	12638
Northern	14	7	7	5603
North western	6	3	2	2483
Southern	14	8	7	5568
Western	10	4	3	3541
Total	100	100	100	61105

Table 10.4:
Incidence of poverty by socio-economic groups, 1993

Socio-economic group	Extremely poor	Moderately poor	Above poverty line	Total Percent	Sample size (persons)
Small scale farmers	89	3	8	100	18940
Medium scale farmers	85	7	8	100	3020
Urban low cost	59	14	27	100	21071
Urban medium cost	56	16	28	100	13099
Urban high cost	44	11	45	100	4975
All Zambia	76	8	16	100	61105

Table 10.5:
Incidence of poverty by gender of household head and household size, 1993

	Extremely poor	Moderately poor	Above poverty line	Total percent	Sample size (persons)
Gender of head					
Male	75	8	17	100	52551
Female	81	5	14	100	8505
Household size					
1 person	62	9	30	100	441
2-3 persons	70	7	23	100	4743
4-5 persons	74	8	18	100	11547
6-9 persons	77	8	16	100	29075
10+	79	8	13	100	15250
All Zambia	76	8	16	100	61056

Table 10.6:
Percentage distribution of households poverty level by age and gender of household head and size of household

	Extremely poor	Moderately poor	Above poverty line	Total percent	Sample size (households)
Age of household head					
13-19	76	3	22	100	23
20-29	65	9	26	100	1578
30-39	66	10	24	100	3051
40-49	75	8	18	100	2600
50+	84	5	10	100	2881
Gender of head of household					
Male	72	8	19	100	8353
Female	80	5	14	100	1780
Size of household					
1 person	61	9	30	100	440
2-3 persons	69	7	23	100	1831
4-5 persons	74	8	18	100	2563
6-9 persons	77	8	16	100	4001
10+	78	8	14	100	1298
All Zambia	74	8	18	100	10133

Table 10.7:
Percentage distribution of households poverty level by socio-economic group
and province

	Extremely poor	Moderately poor	Above poverty line	Total percent	Sample size (households)
Socio-economic group					
Small scale farmers	88	4	8	100	3506
Medium scale farmers	84	7	9	100	406
Urban low cost	53	15	32	100	3524
Urban medium cost	50	16	35	100	1909
Urban high cost	37	11	52	100	800
Province					
Central	66	7	27	100	810
Copperbelt	56	14	30	100	2800
Eastern	86	4	10	100	857
Luapula	80	8	12	100	710
Lusaka	49	12	39	100	2036
Northern	87	5	9	100	426
North western	90	4	6	100	440
Southern	81	7	12	100	841
Western	90	4	6	100	625
Residence					
Rural	87	4	8	100	3912
Urban	50	14	36	100	6233
All Zambia	74	8	18	100	10145

Table 10.8:
Poverty indices by province

Province	P0	P1	P2	Sample size (persons)	Number of persons
All Zambia	0.83731	0.61863	0.51446	60804	7838675
Central	0.77376	0.54436	0.43680	5195	766922
Copperbelt	0.74900	0.43805	0.31334	17245	1437250
Eastern	0.90887	0.76272	0.68115	4841	1026781
Luapula	0.89385	0.67054	0.55842	3832	557263
Lusaka	0.65887	0.39322	0.28331	12596	1055194
Northern	0.91206	0.73378	0.63227	5558	986923
North Western	0.94968	0.82922	0.77078	2439	410147
Southern	0.90900	0.69287	0.57952	5561	966175
Western	0.94785	0.78598	0.69260	3537	632020

Chapter 11 Household Amenities, Facilities and Building Materials of Dwelling Units

11.1 Coverage

This chapter presents results on housing facilities, amenities and building materials a dwelling is made of. Results presented cover the following:-

- Tenancy status of a housing unit
- Type of lighting energy used
- Type of cooking energy used
- Type of toilet facility
- Household garbage disposal
- Proximity to various amenities
- Building materials

Results are aggregated at national level for both rural and urban areas. They are also presented as aggregates at provincial level. Socio-economic groups and gender of household head are taken into account in the presentation of results.

11.2 Type of tenancy

It can be noticed from table 11.1 that 71 percent of Zambian households occupy their own dwellings whilst 22 percent are renting and 6 percent have free housing. A small proportion (1 percent) occupy dwellings other than those mentioned.

A large proportion (94 percent) of rural households occupy their own dwellings compared to 30 percent of urban households. Renting is predominant (56 percent) in urban than rural areas (2 percent). Within rural areas home ownership is predominant among small and medium scale farming households. As regards urban areas 46 percent of households in the low cost rent their dwelling with 44 percent owning a home. Home ownership is not common for both medium and high cost urban areas with only 10 percent for medium and 15 percent for high cost. It is noticed that home ownership is more common among female headed households (81 percent) compared with male headed households (69 percent). Renting of homes is common among households living in all urban socio-economic groups with 46, 75 and 56 percent for low, medium and high cost areas respectively.

11.3 Type of lighting energy

Table 11.2 indicates that the most common source of lighting among Zambian households is kerosine accounting for 69 percent while using a candle as a source of lighting is least (1 percent). Households relying on electricity as a source of lighting form 15 percent.

The use of paraffin is predominant for both rural and urban areas of Zambia with 76 percent for rural and 57 percent for urban. There are large variations in the use of various sources of lighting across provinces.

11.4 Type of cooking energy

Results presented in Table 11.3 show that more than half of Zambian households use collected wood while charcoal is used by 20 percent with 11 percent of households using electricity for this purpose.

In rural areas a large proportion (91 percent) use collected wood as a form of cooking fuel, while in urban areas 52 percent of households use purchased charcoal for this purpose.

The use of electricity for cooking purposes is almost non-existent in rural areas. The use of purchased charcoal is common in both urban low and medium cost areas with 65 and 41 percent respectively. Female headed households use collected wood more often than male headed households (72 percent for female headed households and 58 percent for male headed households).

In Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces electricity as a source of cooking energy comprises 30 and 26 percent respectively. However, the use of purchased charcoal is by far the major source of cooking energy in these two provinces.

11.5 Type of toilet facility

Slightly over half of Zambian households use pit latrine toilet facility, while the use of bucket and aqua privy as a form of toilet facility is least among Zambian households. Only 20 percent of Zambian households use a flush toilet. The use of a pit latrine is common in both rural and urban areas with 57 percent of rural households using this facility compared to 49 percent of urban households.

The use of a flush toilet is predominant in urban areas (47 percent) compared to rural areas (4 percent). In the urban areas, households residing in medium and high cost areas have largest proportions of flush toilets (78 and 79 percent respectively).

11.6 Garbage disposal

Only 7 percent of the total households have garbage collected from their homes, while almost half of households use a pit as a form of garbage disposal. Dumping of garbage is also common among households (44 percent). Dumping of garbage is mostly common in rural areas (54 percent) while the use of pit for this purpose is most common in urban areas.

Dumping of garbage is most common among female headed households (53 percent) while the use of a pit is most common among male headed households (50 percent).

11.7 Households proximity to various facilities

Table 11.6 shows results on average distances to various facilities, from a household.

Food market

Most households live at a distance of 5 km from a food market, while 20 percent live at a distance of 20 km or more from this facility.

Large variations exist between urban and rural households with 99 percent of those in urban living within a distance of 5 km from this facility while only 39 percent of those in rural live within this distance. A negligible proportion of urban households live at a distance of 16 km or more from the above facility.

Post office

Fifty-two percent of households are within a proxy of 5 km from the post office, while 26 percent live at a distance of 16 km or more from the facility.

Most urban households (90 percent) are in a vicinity of 5 km from a post office compared to 29 percent of rural households who live within this distance from the facility.

Primary and secondary school

It can be observed from Table 11.6 that 90 percent of households are within a vicinity of 5 km from a primary school while 48 percent are within this distance from a secondary school. Only 1 percent of Zambian households live at a distance of 16 km or more from a primary school compared to 33 percent living at this distance from a secondary school.

Large proportions of urban households live within 5 km from both primary (100 percent) and secondary (92 percent) school. Eighty-five percent of rural households live at a distance of 5 km from a primary school, compared to 23 percent of rural living at this distance from a secondary school.

Hospital/health centre

It can be noticed in table 11.6 that 67 percent of households live within 5 km from the above facility, while a small proportion (9 percent) of households live at a distance of 16 km or more from this facility. A large proportion of urban households (99 percent) are within 5 km from the facility compared to 48 percent of rural households who live at this distance.

11.8 Building material of dwelling units

Tables 11.7, 11.8 and 11.9 present results on roofing, wall and floor material used in the construction of dwelling units.

Roofing material

It is noticeable in Table 11.7 that 35 percent of Zambian households use asbestos for roofing, while 38 percent use grass for this purpose. Iron sheets are used by 24 percent of households for roofing.

Asbestos and iron sheets are mostly used by urban households with 55 percent using asbestos and 33 percent using iron sheets, while the use of asbestos and iron sheets for roofing is least common in rural areas. The most common roofing material in rural areas is grass, which accounts for 86 percent.

Wall material

Concrete and mudbricks as wall materials are common among households with 37 percent of households reporting using concrete material and 33 percent using mudbricks for this purpose.

The use of pole and dagga and kimberly materials is equally common among dwellings, accounting for 11 percent each.

In rural areas half the households use mudbricks, while 26 percent of households use pole and dagga for this purpose. The use of asbestos and iron sheets as wall materials is negligible in rural areas. In urban areas, slightly more than half the households use concrete as a wall material.

Floor material

Fifty-five percent of households use concrete material for floor as opposed to 42 percent using mud for this purpose.

In urban areas, the most common floor material is concrete (82 percent) while in rural areas it is mud, accounting for 86 percent.

Table 11.1:
Percentage distribution of households by type of tenancy,
place of residence, socio economic group, gender of household head
and province

	Type of tenancy				Total	Sample number of hou- seholds
	Owned	Rented	Free of charge	Other		
All households	71	22	6	1	100	10131
Residence						
Rural	94	2	3	0	100	3908
Urban	30	56	12	2	100	6223
Socio-economic group						
Small scale farmers	94	2	3	0	100	3502
Medium scale farmers	97	2	1	.	100	406
Urban low cost	44	46	8	2	100	3518
Urban medium cost	10	75	14	1	100	1907
Urban high cost	15	56	27	2	100	798
Gender of household head						
Male	69	23	7	1	100	8350
Female	81	14	5	0	100	1781
Province						
Central	82	14	4	0	100	810
Copperbelt	33	56	9	2	100	2794
Eastern	91	5	3	1	100	857
Luapula	89	6	4	0	100	710
Lusaka	40	48	11	1	100	2035
Northern	88	8	4	0	100	1024
North western	85	9	6	.	100	439
Southern	79	12	8	1	100	838
Western	91	4	5	.	100	624

	Type of lighting energy				Total	Sample number of households
	Kerosine	Electricity	Candle	Other		
All households	69	15	1	14	100	10091
Residence						
Rural	76	2	0	22	100	3894
Urban	57	40	3	1	100	6197
Socio-economic group						
Small scale farmers	76	1	0	23	100	3576
Medium scale farmers	85	3	1	11	100	318
Urban low cost	74	21	4	1	100	3471
Urban medium cost	37	61	1	1	100	1928
Urban high cost	22	77	1	0	100	798
Gender of household head						
Male	70	17	1	12	100	8322
Female	64	9	1	26	100	1769
Province						
Central	81	12	0	7	100	810
Copperbelt	59	38	1	1	100	2779
Eastern	69	3	0	28	100	853
Luapula	82	7	0	11	100	710
Lusaka	62	32	5	1	100	822
Northern	83	4	0	13	100	1022
North western	58	8	0	34	100	438
Southern	77	12	0	11	100	836
Western	45	5	0	49	100	621

Table 11.3:
Percentage distribution of households by type of cooking energy,
place of residence, socio economic group, gender of household head
and province

	Type of cooking energy						Total	Sample number of households
	Collected firewood	Purchased firewood	Charcoal own produced	Charcoal purchased	Kerosine	Electricity		
All households	62	3	4	20	0	11	100	10104
Residence								
Rural	91	2	5	2	0	0	100	3903
Urban	9	5	3	52	1	30	100	6201
Socio-economic group								
Small scale farmers	91	2	5	2	0	0	100	3499
Medium scale farmers	93	2	2	2	.	1	100	404
Urban low cost	12	7	3	65	1	12	100	3507
Urban medium cost	6	3	2	41	0	48	100	1901
Urban high cost	7	1	4	22	1	65	100	793
Gender of household head								
Male	58	3	5	22	0	12	100	8331
Female	72	3	3	15	0	7	100	1773
Province								
Central	68	2	1	20	.	9	100	809
Copperbelt	18	1	4	47	0	30	100	2788
Eastern	90	4	0	4	0	1	100	856
Luapula	44	2	37	14	.	3	100	706
Lusaka	16	1	1	54	2	26	100	2027
Northern	90	1	1	6	0	2	100	1024
North western	86	2	0	8	.	4	100	433
Southern	79	8	0	4	.	9	100	837
Western	91	6	.	1	.	2	100	624

Table 11.4:
Percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facility,
place of residence, socio economic group, gender of household head
and province

	Type of toilet facility						Total	Sample number of households
	Flush toilet	Pit	Bucket	Aqua privy	Other	None		
All households	20	56	0	1	6	18	100	10133
Residence								
Rural	4	57	0	0	9	30	100	3905
Urban	47	49	0	2	1	2	100	6228
Socio-economic group								
Small scale farmers	4	57	0	0	9	0	100	3499
Medium scale farmers	7	54	.	.	6	33	100	406
Urban low cost	25	69	0	3	1	2	100	3521
Urban medium cost	78	20	.	0	0	1	100	1933
Urban high cost	79	19	.	1	1	1	100	799
Gender of household head								
Male	21	55	0	1	6	17	100	8352
Female	13	50	.	0	7	29	100	1781
Province								
Central	14	67	0	.	4	15	100	810
Copperbelt	54	40	.	2	3	1	100	2797
Eastern	4	39	.	1	6	50	100	857
Luapula	11	84	0	0	2	2	100	710
Lusaka	33	62	0	0	2	3	100	2035
Northern	6	82	.	.	3	9	100	1024
North western	13	73	.	0	11	2	100	439
Southern	14	22	.	1	19	44	100	837
Western	5	37	.	0	8	49	100	624

Table 11.5:
Percentage distribution of households by type of garbage disposal,
place of residence, socio-economic group, gender of household head
and province

	Type of garbage disposal				Total	Sample number of house holds
	Collected	Pit	Dumping	Other		
All households	7	48	44	1	100	10131
Residence						
Rural	1	44	54	2	100	3905
Urban	17	55	28	0	100	6226
Socio-economic group						
Small scale farmers	1	44	54	2	100	3499
Medium scale farmers	2	48	49	1	100	406
Urban low cost	9	56	34	1	100	3520
Urban medium cost	31	54	15	0	100	1932
Urban high cost	23	52	24	1	100	799
Gender of household head						
Male	7	50	42	1	100	8350
Female	3	40	55	2	100	1781
Province						
Central	2	62	36	0	100	810
Copperbelt	26	45	28	1	100	2798
Eastern	0	38	61	1	100	857
Luapula	1	64	35	.	100	710
Lusaka	9	49	41	0	100	2034
Northern	1	66	32	0	100	1024
North western	2	48	49	1	100	438
Southern	2	27	68	3	100	837
Western	1	32	64	3	100	623

Table 11.6:
Percentage distribution of households proximity to various facilities by
rural and urban

		Distance to facility				Sample number of households
		0-5 km	6-15 km	16 km and more	Total	
Food market	All households	61	19	20	100	10144
	Rural	39	29	32	100	3911
	Urban	99	1	0	100	6233
Post office	All households	52	22	26	100	10145
	Rural	29	30	41	100	3912
	Urban	90	10	0	100	6233
Primary school	All households	90	9	1	100	10145
	Rural	85	14	1	100	3912
	Urban	100	0	0	100	6233
Secondary school	All households	48	19	33	100	10144
	Rural	23	27	50	100	3911
	Urban	92	6	2	100	6233
Public transportation	All households	68	19	13	100	10144
	Rural	50	29	21	100	3911
	Urban	99	1	0	100	6233
Hospital/health centre	All households	67	24	9	100	10145
	Rural	48	37	15	100	3912
	Urban	99	1	.	100	6233

Table 11.7:
Percentage distribution of households by type of roofing materials a dwelling is made of and by residence, socio-economic group and province

	Roofing material										Total	Sample number of households
	Asbestos	Iron sheets	Kimberly brick	Concrete	Mudbrick	Grass/straw	Pole	Pole and dagga	Mud	Other		
ALL	35	24	0	1	0	38	0	0	0	2	100	10139
Residence												
Rural	3	10	0	0	0	86	0	0	.	0	100	3910
Urban	55	33	0	1	0	8	0	0	0	3	100	6229
Socio-economic group												
Small scale farmers	3	9	0	0	0	88	0	0	.	0	100	3504
Medium scale farmers	6	22	.	.	.	72	.	.	.	.	100	406
Urban low cost	42	42	0	0	0	11	0	0	.	5	100	3521
Urban medium cost	79	15	.	2	0	4	0	.	.	0	100	1909
Urban high cost	57	33	1	2	.	6	.	.	0	2	100	799
Province												
Central	23	29	0	.	.	48	.	.	.	0	100	810
Copperbelt	48	36	0	1	0	9	0	.	.	6	100	2797
Eastern	11	13	.	0	0	75	.	0	.	.	100	857
Luapula	9	9	0	.	1	80	0	0	.	.	100	710
Lusaka	66	26	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	100	2036
Northern	13	12	0	.	.	75	.	.	.	0	100	1025
North western	17	19	.	0	.	64	.	.	.	.	100	438
Southern	30	20	.	0	0	49	0	.	.	0	100	841
Western	12	14	0	.	.	74	.	.	.	.	100	625

Table 11.8:

Percentage distribution of households by type of wall materials a dwelling is made of and by residence, socio economic group and province

	Walls material										Sample number of households	
	Asbestos	Iron sheets	Kimberly brick	Concrete	Mudbrick	Grass/straw	Pole	Pole and dagga	Mud	Other		Total
ALL	0	0	11	37	33	1	0	11	5	2	100	10139
Residence												
Rural	0	0	7	2	50	3	0	26	10	1	100	3910
Urban	0	1	13	58	22	0	0	2	2	2	100	6229
Socio-economic group												
Small scale farmers	0	0	6	2	50	4	0	27	10	1	100	3504
Medium scale farmers	.	0	10	4	50	1	1	18	16	.	100	406
Urban low cost	0	1	9	50	31	1	0	2	3	3	100	3521
Urban medium cost	0	1	15	74	7	0	.	1	1	1	100	1909
Urban high cost	.	1	26	54	14	0	0	1	0	3	100	799
Province												
Central	0	0	6	19	62	0	.	6	2	5	100	810
Copperbelt	0	0	17	44	32	0	0	3	2	0	100	2797
Eastern	0	0	5	10	16	0	0	25	43	.	100	857
Luapula	.	0	16	7	67	1	.	3	0	5	100	710
Lusaka	0	1	7	79	6	0	0	2	1	3	100	2036
Northern	.	0	9	11	60	0	0	16	2	0	100	1025
North western	.	0	10	21	51	2	.	14	1	1	100	438
Southern	1	1	9	30	34	1	0	22	0	2	100	841
Western	.	1	6	16	8	18	0	50	1	0	100	625

Table 11.9:
Percentage distribution of households by type of floor materials a dwelling is made of and by residence, socio economic group and province

	Floor material										Sample number of households	
	Asbestos	Iron sheets	Kimberly brick	Concrete	Mudrick	Grass/straw	Pole	Pole and dagga	Mud	Other		Total
ALL	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	0	42	2	100	10139
Residence												
Rural	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	86	2	100	3910
Urban	0	0	0	82	1	0	0	0	15	2	100	6229
Socio-economic group												
Small scale farmers	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	87	2	100	3590
Medium scale farmers	0	.	.	16	1	.	.	0	81	2	100	320
Urban low cost	0	0	0	74	1	0	0	0	22	1	100	3496
Urban medium cost	.	.	0	94	0	0	0	.	4	2	100	1934
Urban high cost	0	.	0	90	.	.	0	.	8	2	100	799
Province												
Central	.	.	.	45	0	0	.	.	54	0	100	810
Copperbelt	0	0	0	75	1	0	0	0	23	1	100	2797
Eastern	0	.	0	28	0	.	.	0	71	.	100	857
Luapula	.	0	0	23	0	.	.	0	73	4	100	710
Lusaka	0	0	0	89	0	0	0	.	8	1	100	2036
Northern	0	.	.	19	.	0	.	0	74	7	100	1025
North western	.	.	.	37	0	.	.	.	63	0	100	438
Southern	0	.	.	44	0	.	.	1	54	0	100	841
Western	0	.	.	25	0	.	0	0	68	6	100	625

Chapter 12 Agriculture

12.1 Coverage, Concepts and Definitions

The PSII survey collected data pertaining to agriculture on the following:-

- Size of Agricultural Holding
- Production and sale of hybrid maize
- Production and sale of local maize
- Production and sale of cassava
- Production and sale of vegetables
- Ownership and consumption of cattle
- Ownership and consumption of goats
- Ownership and consumption of sheep
- Ownership and consumption of pigs
- Ownership of chicken
- Ownership of ducks
- Ownership of other poultry
- Income from agriculture (section 7 of the questionnaire)

The PSII collected data on agricultural activities whether operated by the household members or operated by others on their behalf. However, the survey did not collect institutional type of agricultural activities as the survey was household based.

An agricultural household is defined as one where at least one of its members is engaged in either growing of crops, owning of livestock, or poultry, or any combination of these activities.

In PSI an agricultural household was determined after listing was completed in a Standard Enumeration Area (SEA) whereas in PSII a subsample of the sample households earmarked for the Agriculture survey were interviewed in the rural SEAs. In urban SEAs households were pre-classified into low, medium and high cost areas but were still asked whether or not they are engaged in any agricultural activities.

The agricultural households in rural areas were grouped into small scale (less than 5 hectares of land), medium scale (5-20 hectares of land) and large scale (over 20 hectares of land).

The results presented in this section relate to the October, 1991 to September, 1992 agricultural season. It should be noted that this agricultural year experienced a severe drought that affected the whole of Southern Africa. Particularly the drought affected the Central, Copperbelt, Eastern, Lusaka and Southern Provinces, the major agricultural producing areas of Zambia. Therefore, the 1991-92 agricultural season deviated from the normal seasons.

12.2 Agricultural Households

Table 12.1 shows that nationally 70 percent of all Zambian households were engaged in agricultural activities in the 1991-92 agricultural season. In the rural areas 97 percent of households were engaged in agricultural activities while only 22 percent of the urban households were recorded as agricultural households.

Northern and Eastern provinces had the highest proportions of Agriculture households, recording 96 and 95 percent respectively, while Lusaka Province had the least (15 percent).

12.3 Production

Table 12.2 shows households who produced hybrid maize, local maize and cassava. Hybrid maize was defined as maize produced from commercial seed and is usually high yielding, early maturing or disease resisting like Pioneer, MM604, MM10, etc while local maize was defined as traditional breed usually replanted from own produce.

The data in Table 12.2 shows that 91 percent of all households who produced maize (hybrid and local maize combined) were in rural areas and only 9 percent in the urban areas. The same pattern prevails when hybrid and local maize are separated. Of all households that produced cassava 99 percent were in rural areas and only 1 percent in urban areas.

When analysed at provincial level, Eastern Province had the highest proportion of households who planted maize in Zambia (26 percent) and Lusaka Province had the least (2 percent). Northern Province had the highest proportion of households who produced hybrid maize (32 percent) and North-Western had the least (3 percent). Eastern Province had the highest proportion of households who produced local maize (36 percent) and Lusaka Province had the least (1 percent each). Northern Province had the highest proportion of households who produced cassava (39 percent) and Lusaka and Southern Provinces had the least (less than 1 percent each). Cassava is mainly grown in Northern, Luapula, North-Western and Western Provinces. The main maize producing areas have been Eastern, Southern and Central Provinces. In recent years, the Northern Province experiencing stable rainfall has emerged as one of the major hybrid maize producing areas.

Table 12.3 shows households who produced maize (both varieties) and cassava by gender of household head and socio-economic group. Results in the table show that male headed households accounted for 80 percent of all households producing both varieties of maize, 86 percent hybrid maize, 77 percent local maize and 79 percent cassava. Female headed households comprised 20 percent, 14 percent, 23 percent and 21 percent of all households producing both maize varieties, hybrid, local maize and cassava respectively.

Small-scale farming households were prominent in production of all the three crops mentioned above, accounting for over 80 percent of total maize, hybrid maize, local maize and cassava production as the data in table 12.3 depicts. Of all households that planted maize (both varieties), hybrid maize, local maize and cassava, 84 percent, 80 percent, 87 percent and 93 percent were small-scale farming households.

Table 12.4 displays results on the number of producers and the average production per household for maize and cassava. An estimated 8 million 90kg bags of maize were produced in the 1991-92 agricultural season of which 6 million was hybrid maize and 2 million was local maize. An estimated 3 million 90kg bags of cassava flour was produced in the same season. As earlier mentioned this was a drought year and therefore, production was way below the usual levels. In a normal agricultural year as much as 12 to 18 million (90kg) bags of maize can be produced.

The highest average maize production (both varieties combined) in this drought year was in Central Province with an average of 27 90kg bags per agriculture household. Luapula Province had the least of 7 90kg bags. When broken down by rural/urban differentials within a province, Central Province had the highest average production per household in the rural areas (28 90kg bags) and Luapula and Western had the least (6 90kg bags). In the urban areas, Lusaka had the highest average production per household (26 90kg bags) and Southern had the least (2 90kg bags). Central and North-Western Provinces had the highest average production of hybrid maize (35 and 37 90kg bags respectively) and Southern Province had the least (10 90kg bags).

Table 12.5 shows production of maize and cassava by gender of household head, socio-economic group and household size.

The data shows that male headed households had a higher maize production (both varieties combined) than female headed households, 15 90kg bags against 10 90kg bags. The same picture persists for hybrid maize, local maize and cassava production.

Households in urban high cost areas had the highest average production of maize per household (22 90kg bags) and urban low cost areas households had the least. The same pattern prevails for hybrid maize and cassava production. However, medium scale farming households produced more local maize per household than the other socio-economic groups. It can be noted that some large scale farmers do reside in urban high cost areas. Although they were not analysed as one socio-economic group, some of the large scale farmers could have been captured in the urban areas where stratification of households was done by area type and not by scale of farming as was the case in rural areas.

When analysed by household size, Table 12.5 shows that the larger the household the higher the production. As is evidenced in the table the largest household size of 11 or more members has the highest average production of maize (both varieties), hybrid maize, local maize and cassava (28, 43, 9 and 13 90kg bags respectively).

Tables 12.6 and 12.7 display data on ownership of the various kinds of livestock and the average number of livestock owned per household.

Of all cattle owned by households, 91 percent of it is owned by households residing in rural areas and 9 percent by households in urban areas. The average number of cattle per household is however higher in urban areas. Of all goats owned by households 94 percent are owned by households in rural areas. Rural households also own 90 and 94 percent of sheep and pigs respectively. However, the average number of sheep is much higher in urban areas than rural areas (25 as against 5 sheep per household). On the whole, cattle is the predominant livestock owned by households as is evidenced by the average number owned per household (10). Southern Province households own the highest proportion of all cattle in Zambia (38 percent) and Luapula the least (1 percent). However, Copperbelt Province has the highest average number of cattle owned per household (18). Southern Province also ranks first in ownership of goats (27 percent). Eastern Province ranks first in ownership of sheep and pigs (40 and 47 percent respectively).

Table 12.7 shows that male headed households own most of the livestock, 91 percent of total cattle, 89 percent of total goats, 96 percent of total sheep and 84 percent of total pigs. The same table shows that small scale farmers own most of the livestock, 67 percent of cattle, 77 percent of goats, 72 percent of sheep and 85 percent of pigs. The highest average number of cattle, goats, sheep and pigs, though, is in the other socio-economic group categories with urban medium cost areas having a substantial average number of sheep per household (51). It is to be noted at this point that though the bulk of agricultural activities are in rural areas, some urban area households do also engage in some agricultural activities as table 12.1 has shown. Moreover, some large scale farmers reside in urban medium and high cost areas and usually have their farms managed on their behalf by others.

Tables 12.8 and 12.9 display results on the ownership of the various types of poultry listed and the average number owned per household by residence, province, gender of household head and socio-economic groups.

The results in table 12.8 show that 92 percent of all chickens in Zambia are owned by households residing in rural areas, 75 percent of all ducks and 90 percent of all other poultry. Other poultry includes guinea fowls, geese, turkeys, pigeons and rabbits.

On a provincial basis Northern Province accounts for the majority of chickens and ducks owned by households, 25 percent of total chickens and 21 percent of total ducks respectively. Eastern Province households own most of the other types of poultry reared in Zambia, 35 percent of total.

Table 12.9 shows that male headed households own most poultry and accounted for 84, 89 and 91 percent respectively of total chickens, ducks and other poultry owned.

The same table shows that small scale farmers own most of the poultry accounting for 81 percent of total chickens, 66 percent of total ducks and 72 percent of all other poultry owned.

Table 12.1:
Proportion of households engaged in agricultural activities by
place of residence and province, 1993

Province and Residence	Agricultural households as percent of total	Sample number of households
Total Zambia	70	10141
Residence		
Rural	97	3908
Urban	22	6233
Province		
Central	79	809
Rural	97	409
Urban	39	400
Copperbelt	29	2800
Rural	95	250
Urban	17	2550
Eastern	95	857
Rural	97	670
Urban	65	187
Luapula	93	710
Rural	97	510
Urban	67	200
Lusaka	15	2036
Rural	90	139
Urban	3	1897
Northern	96	1024
Rural	98	775
Urban	75	249
North western	90	439
Rural	98	289
Urban	27	150
Southern	83	841
Rural	97	466
Urban	38	375
Western	92	625
Rural	96	400
Urban	62	225

Table 12.2:
Percentage distribution of households producing maize (Both varieties),
hybrid maize, local maize and cassava by place of residence and province,
1993

		Maize(Both varieties)	Hybrid Maize	Local Maize	Cassava
		Producers as percent of total	Producers as percent of total	Producers as percent of total	Producers as percent of total
Total Zambia		100	100	100	100
	Rural	91	90	91	99
	Urban	9	10	9	1
Province					
Central		11	19	5	5
	Rural	10	17	5	5
	Urban	1	2	0	0
Copperbelt		9	4	11	1
	Rural	5	3	7	1
	Urban	4	1	4	0
Eastern		26	17	36	1
	Rural	25	16	35	1
	Urban	1	1	1	0
Luapula		6	4	6	21
	Rural	5	3	6	20
	Urban	1	1	0	1
Lusaka		2	5	1	
	Rural	2	4	1	
	Urban	0	1	0	
Northern		20	32	13	39
	Rural	19	30	12	39
	Urban	1	2	1	0
North-Western		7	3	9	18
	Rural	7	3	9	18
	Urban	0	0	0	0
Southern		5	8	3	0
	Rural	5	8	3	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0
Western		12	8	13	15
	Rural	11	7	13	15
	Urban	1	1	0	0

Table 12.3: Percentage distribution of households producing maize (Both varieties), hybrid maize, local maize and cassava by gender of household head and socio-economic group, 1993				
	Maize(Both varieties)	Hybrid Maize	Local Maize	Cassava
	Producers as percent of total	Producers as percent of total	Producers as percent of total	Producers as percent of total
Gender of household head				
Total	100	100	100	100
Male	80	86	77	79
Female	20	14	23	21

Small scale farmers	84	80	87	93
Medium scale farmers	7	10	5	4
Urban low cost	6	5	6	2
Urban medium cost	2	3	2	1
Urban high cost	1	1	1	0

Table 12.4:
Production of maize (Both varieties), hybrid maize, local maize and cassava by residence and Province, 1993

	Maize(Both varieties)		Hybrid Maize		Local Maize		Cassava	
	Producers	Average produce(-90 Kg bags)	Producers	Average produce(-90 Kg bags)	Producers	Average produce(-90 Kg bags)	Producers	Average produce(-90 Kg bags)
Total Zambia	561124	14	229344	23	387276	6	315232	9
Rural	505846	14	206775	24	350664	7	305503	9
Urban	55278	12	22569	23	36612	4	9728	7
Province								
Central	61760	27	44694	35	21168	6	16253	9
Rural	55929	28	40123	36	19735	6	16169	9
Urban	5831	22	4572	27	1433	5	85	2
Copperbelt	49767	9	9894	22	43494	5	6870	11
Rural	28262	11	6516	25	24337	6	6150	12
Urban	21505	6	3379	15	19157	4	720	4
Eastern	145771	13	38193	20	138121	8	2008	3
Rural	139632	13	36322	19	132803	8	1947	3
Urban	6139	18	1870	43	5318	6	62	2
Luapula	34389	7	9273	16	25429	4	86249	11
Rural	30120	6	6703	12	23593	4	80999	11
Urban	4269	18	2570	26	1836	5	5250	9
Lusaka	15547	18	10564	22	6565	5		
Rural	13049	17	8808	20	5408	5		
Urban	2498	26	1756	35	1157	2		
Northern	115437	18	73232	25	48767	6	118499	9
Rural	106579	19	67478	25	44989	7	116242	9
Urban	8858	13	5754	19	3777	3	2257	7
North western	42268	13	6546	37	37004	8	44484	8
Rural	40387	13	6178	38	35353	9	44313	8
Urban	1881	11	368	26	1651	7	171	4
Southern	28135	9	18069	10	12180	5	95	1
Rural	27285	9	17502	10	11897	5		
Urban	851	2	567	2	284	1	95	1
Western	68050	6	18879	12	54549	3	40774	5
Rural	64602	6	17146	12	52549	3	39684	5
Urban	3448	8	1732	13	1999	4	1090	5

Table 12.5
Production of maize(Both varieties), hybrid maize, local maize and cassava by
gender of household head, socio-economic group and household size, 1993

	Maize(Both varieties)		Hybrid Maize		Local maize		Cassava	
	Producers	Average produce(- 90 Kg bags)	Producers	Average produce(- 90 Kg bags)	Producers	Average produce(- 90 Kg bags)	Producers	Average produce(- 90 Kg bags)
Total Zambia	561124	14	229344	23	387276	6	314990	9
Gender of household head								
Male	445578	15	196874	24	295284	7	245802	9
Female	115546	10	32470	19	91992	5	69189	7
Socio-Economic Group								
Small scale farmers	469748	13	183559	21	331561	6	294696	9
Medium scale farmers	36098	36	23216	45	19103	12	10566	10
Urban low cost	34191	9	12311	17	24502	4	5151	6
Urban medium cost	14534	15	7050	27	8261	3	3642	8
Urban high cost	6552	22	3208	37	3849	7	935	13
Size of household								
1-2	64553	7	14658	15	51218	5	40437	7
3-4	150513	11	53243	18	108525	6	94525	8
5-6	147467	14	62743	21	102327	7	88152	9
7-8	104163	14	47159	23	68857	6	56629	10
9-10	54890	20	30666	29	32460	7	23956	12
11+	39537	28	20874	43	23888	9	11292	13

Table 12.6:
Percentage distribution of livestock owned and average stock by
place of residence and province, 1993

	Cattle	avg.size of stock	Goats	avg.size of stock	Sheep	avg.size of stock	Pigs	avg.size of stock
Residence								
Total	100	10	100	6	100	5	100	4
Rural	91	10	94	6	90	5	94	4
Urban	9	12	6	8	10	25	6	6
Province								
Central	12	10	13	10	3	5	6	4
Copperbelt	2	18	3	7	3	7	2	5
Eastern	13	6	21	6	40	5	47	4
Luapula	1	11	7	4	7	4	2	4
Lusaka	3	7	5	9	1	4	2	5
Northern	10	7	14	4	23	5	17	4
North western	4	8	7	6	9	6	6	4
Southern	38	13	27	9	14	9	10	3
Western	17	12	2	5	0	0	7	5

Table 12.7:
Percentage distribution of livestock owned and average stock by gender of household
head and socio-economic group, 1993

	Cattle	avg.size of stock	Goats	avg.size of stock	Sheep	avg.size of stock	Pigs	avg.size of stock
All zambia	100	10	100	6	100	5	100	4
Gender of household head								
Male	91	10	89	7	96	6	84	4
Female	9	8	11	5	4	4	16	4
Socio-economic group								
Small scale farmers	67	8	77	6	72	5	85	4
Medium scale farmers	24	16	18	11	18	8	10	4
Urban low cost	5	11	3	7	0	3	4	6
Urban medium cost	2	13	1	11	9	51	1	5
Urban high cost	2	16	1	9	0	5	1	13

Table 12.8:
Percentage distribution of poultry owned and average stock by
place of residence and province, 1993

	Chicken	avg.size of stock	Ducks	avg.size of stock	Other poultry	avg.size of stock
Residence						
Total	100	10	100	6	100	11
Rural	92	10	75	6	90	11
Urban	8	10	25	7	10	12
Province						
Central	13	12	13	6	13	10
Copperbelt	5	11	11	7	4	7
Eastern	12	7	12	6	35	16
Luapula	8	8	13	6	2	6
Lusaka	4	13	6	7	4	12
Northern	25	11	21	5	10	10
North western	6	9	4	7	1	8
Southern	18	13	12	8	25	10
Western	9	9	8	6	6	11

Table 12.9:
Percentage distribution of poultry owned and average stock by
gender of household head and socio-economic group, 1993

	Chicken	avg.size of stock	Ducks	avg.size of stock	Other poultry	avg.size of stock
All zambia	100	10	100	6	100	11
Gender of household head						
Male	84	10	89	6	91	11
Female	16	8	11	5	9	10
Socio-economic group						
Small scale farmers	81	10	66	6	72	11
Medium scale farmers	10	14	10	7	18	12
Urban low cost	4	8	16	8	6	13
Urban medium cost	3	11	7	6	3	15
Urban high cost	2	16	2	5	1	7

Chapter 13 Anthropometry

13.1 Introduction

The Priority Survey questionnaire includes an anthropometric module in which data on height, weight, sex and age of children aged 3-59 months are recorded. Measures of weight and height in combination with age are used to determine nutritional status. Three different indicators of nutritional status are commonly used:

(i) **Stunting (height-for-age):**

Is a failure to grow adequately in height in relation to age. It reflects past or chronic undernutrition and is a result of inadequate intake of food over a period of time. It is also affected by chronic illness.

(ii) **Wasting (weight-for-height):**

Is a failure to gain weight in relation to height. It reflects recent or acute undernutrition and results from a recent failure to receive adequate nutrition. It is affected by acute illness, in particular, diarrhoea.

(iii) **Underweight (weight-for-age):**

Is a low weight in relation to age and can be either due to chronic or acute undernutrition.

13.2 Determining nutritional status

The three indicators expressed as Z-scores, were generated using the **EPI-INFO** software package. Using the World Health Organization (WHO)/NCHS (U.S. National Center for Health statistics) reference standards, the following cut-off points are used to classify the children as to whether they were malnourished or not:

Severe undernutrition: Z-score less than -3SD of the reference median.

Moderate undernutrition: Z-score between -3SD and -2SD of the reference median.

Not undernourished: Z-score above -2SD of the reference median.

In this report, only children undernourished i.e. with Z-scores below -2SD of the reference median are presented. No breakdown between severe and moderate undernutrition is given.

13.3 Geographical distribution of malnutrition

Table 13.1 shows the levels of child malnutrition found in the Priority Survey II. Nationally, 48 percent of the children were stunted, 25 percent were underweight and 6 percent were wasted. These figures compare with stunting rate of 39 percent, underweight rate of 22 percent and wasting rate of 6 percent recorded during the Priority Survey I of 1991.

In terms of rural/urban dichotomy, 52 percent of children were stunted in rural areas compared to 41 percent in urban areas; 28 percent were underweight in rural areas compared to 18 percent in urban areas while wasting levels were about the same in rural (5 percent) and urban (6 percent) areas. These figures confirm the long standing underprivileged status of rural households in terms of access to adequate living conditions.

Provincially, Northern, Eastern, Luapula and Central had stunting rates in excess of the national average of 48 percent. Lusaka and Southern Provinces had the lowest stunting incidence (40 percent). Underweight incidence ranged from 16 percent in Lusaka and

North-Western Provinces respectively through 31 percent for Northern to 33 percent in Western Province. Wasting was lowest in Central and North-Western Provinces at 3 percent each and highest in Lusaka with 8 percent.

As to the rural/urban situation in provinces, child malnutrition was worse in rural areas for all indicators except wasting. This was particularly so in the Copperbelt and Lusaka Provinces. It must be noted in interpreting the malnutrition data that in some provinces, the sample size was small.

13.4 Determinants of child malnutrition

The previous section presented the spatial/geographic distribution and levels of undernutrition in Zambia. This section provides information on some social, economic and demographic factors that impinge on the nutritional status. Table 13.2 shows the incidence of undernutrition by selected socio-economic and demographic variables.

- Children from female headed households are more likely to be stunted and underweight than their counterparts from male headed households though there appears to be no differences in levels of wasting. In general, this may be attributed to constraints women face in accessing productive assets, employment and labour among others including the heavy workloads they have to contend with in running their homes.
- Male children are worse off nutritionally for all indicators than female children. No satisfactory explanation has yet been offered though references are made to possibly intra-household resource allocation that favour girls and genetic differences.
- Although undernutrition affects all children under 5 years, within this five year range, there are periods of increased risk which are reflected in the prevalence and type of malnutrition. For the first 3-6 months of life, the prevalence of undernutrition is relatively low presumably due to the protective influence of breastfeeding. Beyond 7 months, after the introduction of supplementary foods, usually of poor quality, the incidence of undernutrition increases sharply for all indicators and continues to increase for stunting with underweight peaking between 19-24 months and wasting between 13-18 months.
- The effect of household size on nutritional status indicate that the situation improves with increasing household size. This is clearly the case for stunting and underweight but not so for wasting which shows a somewhat random pattern.
- The mother's level of education has a positive impact on the nutritional status of their children with mothers of a higher educational status having lower incidence of malnourished children. The picture is not that clear cut for wasting though.

The Priority Survey II analysed additional information which was not analysed in Priority Survey I. Table 13.3 through 13.6 present the results of this analysis.

- Distance to a health facility is inversely related to nutritional status. That is the further away a household is from a health centre or hospital, the greater are the chances of having more stunted and underweight children. Thus 46 percent and 23 percent of children living within 5 km of a health facility were stunted and underweight respectively compared to 59 percent and 29 percent of those living 16 km or more away. The implications of these results are that closer access to health services that offer vaccinations, growth monitoring activities, family planning and counselling for mothers among others can play an important role in reducing malnutrition levels.
- The type of child care provided for children in the absence of the parents and in particular the mother is likely to be important in determining early childhood malnutrition. The results from this survey indeed show this. Low levels of stunting and underweight were found amongst children in nursery schools/day care centres or being cared for by nannies compared to those being cared for by relatives and neighbours. There is however no such association with respect to wasting.
- Malnutrition is associated with type of toilet facility. Flush toilets, presumably suggesting higher economic

status are associated with low rates of malnutrition while pit latrines are associated with high rates. This is true for stunting and underweight but not wasting.

- The method of garbage disposal is correlated with nutritional status. Lower rates of malnutrition for all three indicators were found in households with a collected method of waste disposal. This however suggests a higher economic status rather than any direct effect of waste disposal.
- Both stunting and underweight show a clear association with source of drinking water. Lower levels of malnutrition were found in households with access to a public or household own tap than from other sources. There is no such clear association for wasting with levels of wasting being highest in households with public and own taps.
- The survey included a single question on whether the child was breastfed continuously for the first six months of life. The results indicate there was no difference in stunting and wasting rates whether the child had been continuously breastfed or not. However, in the case of underweight, there was less malnutrition among those breastfed than those who were not.
- Malnutrition is associated with total household income. Higher rates of underweight and stunting were found in lower income categories than in the higher income brackets. The highest income grouping showed abnormally high rates of wasting and underweight due to the very small sample size.
- Marital status of household head was associated with the incidence of underweight and wasting but not with stunting. Thus, households with married heads had lower incidence of both underweight (24 percent) and wasted (5 percent) children compared to the not married household heads who had corresponding incidence of 31 percent and 8 percent. Stunting was independent of whether the head was married or not.
- Socio-economic group was positively correlated with malnutrition with small and medium scale farmers having higher levels of stunted and underweight children than urban households. As to wasting, all socio-economic groups appear to have been equally affected.
- Attendants to mothers during child birth varied noticeably by residence, province and socio-economic group. In rural areas, child birth attendance was dominated by Untrained Traditional Birth Attendants (UTBA's) (57 percent) while in urban areas nurses and midwives together (82 percent) dominated.

Provincially, Lusaka and Copperbelt, the most highly urbanised provinces had the highest incidence of nurse/midwife-assisted births of 75 percent and 77 percent respectively and only 12 percent and 9 percent of UTBA-assisted delivers respectively. The other provinces had more of UTBA-assisted births than any other category of attendants.

In terms of socio-economic groups, births from the rural strata (small scale and medium scale farmers) were attended more by UTBA's than midwives and nurses, the latter dominating in the urban strata.

- Under 5 clinics are important for growth monitoring, vaccinations and general counselling of mothers on issues concerning nutritional status of their children. Table 13.5 presents information on child visits to under 5 clinics last month before the survey date and Table 13.6, the reason for not visiting the clinic.

The results of Table 13.5 show that 58 percent of the children surveyed had visited the clinic and that attendance was higher in urban than rural areas. Provincially, attendance was highest in the Copperbelt and Western Provinces with 67 percent each and lowest in Central Province at 48 percent.

- The distribution of reasons for not visiting the under 5 clinic presented in Table 13.6 shows that apart from the "others" category absence and illness of the child were the most important causes, not only by residence (rural/urban) but also across all provinces and socio-economic groups. Availability of health facilities appeared to be a problem in some provinces especially in North-Western, Southern, Central and Northern Provinces and

also in rural areas. Lack of awareness of the importance of visiting under 5 clinic appeared important in Eastern, Luapula and Lusaka Provinces. The "others" category recorded the highest percentages for all variables and there is need to disaggregate this information

Table 13.1:
Incidence of stunting, underweight and wasting
by province and place of residence.

Residence, Province	Stunted	Under- weight	Wasted	Sample size (children 3-59 months old)
All Zambia	48	25	6	6525
Rural	52	28	5	2512
Urban	41	18	6	4013
Central	52	25	3	604
Rural	58	29	4	299
Urban	37	16	2	305
Copperbelt	48	21	5	1785
Rural	62	27	2	120
Urban	46	20	6	1665
Eastern	54	27	6	597
Rural	55	28	6	444
Urban	42	23	5	153
Luapula	52	30	6	430
Rural	54	31	6	324
Urban	41	23	5	106
Lusaka	40	16	8	1171
Rural	41	21	7	114
Urban	40	15	8	1057
Northern	54	31	4	683
Rural	56	34	5	481
Urban	39	13	4	202
North western	46	16	3	214
Rural	52	19	4	107
Urban	21	5	0	107
Southern	40	22	7	713
Rural	43	22	7	423
Urban	32	19	6	290
Western	47	33	6	328
Rural	48	35	6	200
Urban	37	18	4	128

Table 13.2:
Incidence of stunting, underweight and wasting
by gender of household head, household size
education level of mother, gender and age of child

	Stunted	Under- weight	Wasted	Sample size (children 3-59 months old)
Gender of household head				
Male	48	24	5	5302
Female	53	28	5	660
Household size				
2-3	53	33	7	314
4-5	52	24	6	1289
6-7	47	24	5	1598
8-9	46	22	5	1318
10+	46	25	6	1443
Highest level of education of mother				
None	53	27	6	670
Grade 1-7	50	26	5	3556
Grade 8-12	41	17	6	1600
Grade 13-15	37	11	5	136
Gender of child				
Male	51	26	6	2897
Female	46	23	4	3065
Age of children (months)				
3-6	29	6	2	437
7-12	41	26	8	849
13-18	52	29	9	637
19-24	48	29	8	853
25-36	51	26	4	1587
37-59	53	23	4	1599

Table 13.3:
Incidence of stunting, underweight and wasting by distance to health facility, child carer, toilet facility, garbage disposal, source of drinking water, breastfeeding, income, marital status of head and socio-economic group

	Under- Stunted	weight	Wasted	Sample size (children 3-59 months old)
Distance to health facility				
0-5km	46	23	5	5196
6-15km	50	28	7	962
16 or more	59	29	4	351
Child carer				
Nursery school/day care	38	15	5	112
Nanny/maid	29	14	6	155
Sister/Brother	48	25	6	2491
Other relatives	50	26	5	2968
Neighbor	45	21	6	321
Toilet facility				
Flush toilet	41	18	6	2188
Pit	51	26	5	3197
Other	52	27	7	216
None	49	30	6	783
Garbage disposal				
Refuse collection	42	16	4	716
Pit	49	26	6	3470
Dumping	49	26	5	2277
Other	38	7	5	40

Table 13.3: (Cont'd)
Incidence of stunting, underweight and wasting by distance to health facility, child carer, toilet facility, garbage disposal, source of drinking water, breastfeeding, income marital status of head and socio-economic group

	Stunted	Under-weight	Wasted	Sample size
Source of drinking water				
Not Stated	30	3	.	11
River ,Lake	51	30	6	918
Protected well	52	28	6	501
unprotected well	52	28	5	1369
Public Tap	42	20	7	1574
Own Tap	40	16	6	1942
Other	56	23	4	191
Breastfeed				
Not stated	55	44	.	15
child breast fed	48	25	6	6315
child not breast fed	47	30	6	178
Income group				
less than 5000	51	30	7	780
5001-10000	54	29	5	1140
10001-25000	48	24	5	2563
25001-50000	41	17	5	1596
50001-75000	35	14	6	320
75001-100000	33	9	8	86
100001 and above	32	11	22	23
Marital status				
Married	49	24	5	5063
Not Married	49	31	8	1060
Socio-Economic Group				
Small scale farmers	54	30	6	2178
Medium scale farmers	46	20	4	329
Urban low cost	42	19	6	2146
Urban medium cost	40	19	5	1381
Urban high cost	44	13	5	475

Table 13.4:
Child birth attendance by residence, province and socio-economic group, 1993

	Child birth attended by ...							Total	Sample size (children 3-59 months old)
	Physi- cian	Nurses	Midwi- ves	TPHCW	TTBA	UTBA	Other		
Zambia	3	26	22	1	6	39	4	100	6509
Residence									
Rural	1	15	12	2	8	57	4	100	2507
Urban	4	43	39	0	2	8	3	100	4002
Province									
Central	1	27	15	0	10	45	1	100	602
Copperbelt	5	45	34	0	2	9	3	100	1784
Eastern	1	17	23	0	6	45	7	100	597
Luapula	1	16	18	4	8	47	6	100	430
Lusaka	5	41	34	2	3	12	3	100	1166
Northern	2	11	13	1	7	59	4	100	680
North-Western	0	17	24	.	10	47	1	100	214
Southern	2	14	18	1	6	58	1	100	708
Western	2	37	4	1	8	41	7	100	328
Socio-economic group									
Small scale farmers	1	15	12	2	8	56	5	100	2178
Medium scale farmers	2	17	15	0	3	61	2	100	329
Urban low cost	4	40	37	0	3	10	4	100	2175
Urban medium cost	5	49	39	0	1	4	2	100	1352
Urban high cost	4	40	43	1	1	8	1	100	475

Table 13.5:
Under-5 Clinic attendance by residence, province
and socio-economic group, 1993

	Yes	No	Sample size (children 3-59 months old)
Zambia	58	41	6509
Residence			
Rural	57	43	2507
Urban	61	38	4002
Province			
Central	48	52	602
Copperbelt	67	31	1784
Eastern	52	48	597
Luapula	54	46	430
Lusaka	56	43	1166
Northern	53	46	680
North western	61	38	214
Southern	66	33	708
Western	67	33	328
Socio-economic group			
Small scale farmers	56	43	2178
Medium scale farmers	67	32	329
Urban low cost	60	39	2175
Urban medium cost	62	37	1352
Urban high cost	63	35	475

Table 13.6:
Reason for not visiting Under-5 Clinic by residence, province and
socio-economic group, 1993

	Not stated	Absen- ce	Illne- ss	Not avail- able	Unawa- re	Other	Sample size (children 3-59 months old)
Zambia	2	18	11	8	9	53	2553
Residence							
Rural	0	16	11	11	9	52	1052
Urban	3	23	10	3	8	54	1501
Province							
Central	1	8	10	12	3	65	297
Copperbelt	3	37	10	6	9	36	553
Eastern	1	6	16	3	15	59	284
Luapula	1	11	11	2	12	62	193
Lusaka	3	18	8	2	12	57	508
Northern	1	14	6	12	8	58	301
North-Western	.	34	4	23	.	39	83
Southern	2	25	14	13	6	40	225
Western	1	32	17	8	2	38	109
Socio-economic group							
Small scale farmers	1	15	11	11	9	53	941
Medium scale farmers	.	31	12	10	10	38	111
Urban low cost	2	18	10	2	9	58	811
Urban medium cost	2	30	11	1	5	50	517
Urban high cost	3	26	5	10	13	43	173

APPENDICES

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QUESTIONNAIRE SERIAL NO:

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FORM |S |D |A |S | 0 |0 |0 |2|
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QUESTIONNAIRE NO. OF

THE SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF ADJUSTMENT PRIORITY SURVEY (1992/93)

QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION		
1. PROVINCE NAME		+--+ | | +--+
2. DISTRICT NAME		+-----+ | | | | +-----+
3. CSA NUMBER		+-----+ | | | | +-----+
4. SEA NUMBER		+--+ | | +--+
5. RURAL..1 URBAN..2		+--+ | | +--+
6. STRATUM RURAL: 1. Small Scale 2. Medium Scale 3. Large Scale 4. Non Agric URBAN: 5. Low Cost 6. Medium Cost 7. High Cost		+--+ | | +--+
7. SURVEY BUILDING NUMBER (SBN)		+-----+ | | | | +-----+
8. HOUSING UNIT NUMBER (HUN)		+-----+ | | | | +-----+
9. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (HHN)		+--+ | | +--+
OTHER IDENTIFICATION		
10. VILLAGE/LOCALITY NAME		
11. CHIEF'S AREA (RURAL AREAS ONLY) FOR URBAN = 888 (NOT APPLICABLE)		+-----+ | | | | +-----+
12. CONSTITUENCY		+-----+ | | | | +-----+
13. SELECTED HOUSEHOLD NAME OF THE HEAD _____ RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS _____ SAMPLING SERIAL NO. OF HOUSEHOLD _____		
14. NUMBER OF VISITS		+--+ | | +--+
15. INTERVIEW STATUS ACCEPTED INTERVIEW.....1 >> SECTION 00 DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLD.....2 -----+ DWELLING NOT FOUND.....3 | HOUSEHOLD NOT FOUND.....4 | ILLNESS/DEATH.....5 | REFUSAL.....6 +-- NEXT SELECTED HOUSEHOLD OTHER, SPECIFY .....7 -----+		

HOUSEHOLD ROSTER	
	*1
SEC ID +-----+ | 0 | 1 | +-----+	LIST SERIALY NAMES OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO NORMALLY LIVE AND EAT TOGETHER, STARTING WITH THE HEAD
SERIAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	
34 35 +-----+ | | 1 | +-----+	
+-----+ | | 2 | +-----+	
+-----+ | | 3 | +-----+	
+-----+ | | 4 | +-----+	
+-----+ | | 5 | +-----+	
+-----+ | | 6 | +-----+	
+-----+ | | 7 | +-----+	
+-----+ | | 8 | +-----+	
+-----+ | | 9 | +-----+	
+-----+ | | 0 | +-----+	
+-----+ | | 1 | +-----+	
+-----+ | | 2 | +-----+	
+-----+ | | 3 | +-----+	
+-----+ | | 4 | +-----+	
+-----+ | | 5 | +-----+	
+-----+ | | 6 | +-----+	
+-----+ | | 7 | +-----+	

SECTION 0: HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR MAIN DECISIONS)

SEC-ID 0 0

No.	QUESTIONS	CATEGORIES AND CODES	SKIP TO	
1.	Nationality of the Head of household	ZAMBIAN..1 NON ZAMBIAN..2		34 +--+ +--+
*2.	Is the head of the household present or absent?	PRESENT..... 1 ABSENT..... 2	>> 5	35 +--+ +--+
3.	How long has he/she been away?	NO TIME AWAY 1 LESS THAN 1 WEEK 2 1 WEEK TO 1 MONTH ... 3 BETWEEN 1 MONTH AND 3 MONTHS 4 OVER 3 MONTHS 5		36 +--+ +--+
*4.	In this person's absence, who is responsible for main decisions? Name _____	INSERT SERIAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AFTER COMPLETING SECTION 01		37 38 +--+ +--+
*5.	PERSON INTERVIEWED Name of person interviewed Name _____	INSERT SERIAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AFTER COMPLETING SECTION 01		39 40 +--+ +--+

SECTION 3A: HOUSING AND FACILITIES, HOUSING AMENITIES

SEC-ID 311

NUMBER	QUESTIONS	CATEGORIES AND CODES		
1.	What kind of dwelling does the household live in now	DETACHED HOUSE..... 1 HOUSE ATTACHED TO SHOP, ETC..... 2 SEMI-DETACHED HSE..... 3 FLAT..... 4 HUT..... 5 MAKESHIFT/ UNINTENTIONAL..... 6 OTHER (SPECIFY)..... 7	NOW	34 +--+ +--+
2.	How many rooms are in the dwelling excluding toilets and and bathrooms?	NUMBER OF ROOMS	NOW	35 36 +--+ +--+
3.	What kind of building materials is the dwelling the household living in made of?	ASBESTOS..... 1 IRON SHEETS..... 2 KIMBERLY BRICK..... 3 CONCRETE..... 4 MUDBRICK..... 5 GRASS/STRAW..... 6 POLE..... 7 POLE AND DAGGA..... 8 MUD..... 9 OTHER (SPECIFY)..... 10	NOW	ROOF 37 38 +--+ +--+ WALLS 39 40 +--+ +--+ FLOOR 41 42 +--+ +--+
4.	On what basis does the household occupy the dwelling, now?	OWNED..... 1 RENTED..... 2 FREE OF CHARGE..... 3 OTHER..... 4	NOW	43 +--+ +--+
5.	What is the main source of drinking water, now? ... and 12 months ago	RIVER, LAKE..... 1 PROTECTED WELL..... 2 UNPROTECTED WELL..... 3 PUBLIC TAP..... 4 OWN TAP..... 5 OTHER..... 6 N/A..... 8	NOW 12 MONTHS AGO	44 +--+ +--+ 45 +--+ +--+ 46 +--+ +--+
6.	Does the household treat/boil drinking water now ... and 12 months ago	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 N/A..... 8	NOW 12 MONTHS AGO	46 +--+ +--+ 47 +--+ +--+
7.	What is the main source of energy for lighting now? ... and 12 months ago?	KEROSINE..... 1 ELECTRICITY..... 2 CANDLE..... 3 OTHER..... 4 N/A..... 8	NOW 12 MONTHS AGO	48 +--+ +--+ 49 +--+ +--+
8.	What is the main type of energy for cooking now? ... and 12 months ago?	COLLECTED FIREWOOD..... 1 PURCHASED FIREWOOD..... 2 CHARCOAL OWN PRODUCED..... 3 CHARCOAL PURCHASED..... 4 KEROSINE..... 5 GAS..... 6 ELECTRICITY..... 7 CROP/LIVESTOCK RESIDUES..... 8 OTHER..... 9 N/A..... 88	NOW 12 MONTHS AGO	50 51 +--+ +--+ 52 53 +--+ +--+
9.	What is main toilet facility now?	FLUSH TOILET..... 1 PIT LATRINE..... 2 BUCKET..... 3 AQUA PRIVY..... 4 OTHER..... 5 NONE..... 6	NOW	54 +--+ +--+
10.	What is the main method of garbage/sewage disposal now?	REFUSE COLLECTION..... 1 PIT..... 2 DUMPING..... 3 OTHER (SPECIFY)..... 4	NOW	55 +--+ +--+

SECTION 3B: ACCESS TO FACILITIES. ASK QUESTION 1-4 FOR EACH FACILITY

SEC-ID| 3| 2|
+-----+
+-----+

F A C I L I T I E S

NO.	QUESTIONS	CATEGORIES AND CODES	SKIP TO	F A C I L I T I E S						
				A FOOD MARKET	B POST OFFICE	C PRIMARY SCHOOL	D SECONDARY SCHOOL	E HEALTH CEN CLINIC/HOSPITAL	F BUS STATIO BOAT SERV/TAXI SERV.	G SOURCE-DRINKING WATER
1.	How far is the nearest facility?	DISTANCE KM		34 +--+ | 1 | +--+	+--+ | 2 | +--+	+--+ | 3 | +--+	+--+ | 4 | +--+	+--+ | 5 | +--+	+--+ | 6 | +--+	+--+ | 7 | +--+
		IF LESS THAN A KILOMETRE ENTER 00		35 36 +-----+ | | | | +-----+	+-----+ | | | | +-----+	+-----+ | | | | +-----+	+-----+ | | | | +-----+	+-----+ | | | | +-----+	+-----+ | | | | +-----+	+-----+ | | | | +-----+
2.	Does any member of the household use this facility now?	YES..1 NO...2	>> 4	37 +--+ | | | +--+	+--+ | | | +--+	+--+ | | | +--+	+--+ | | | +--+	+--+ | | | +--+	+--+ | | | +--+	+--+ | 8 | +--+
3.	What is the main reason for not using this facility? WHEN ANSWERED, CONTINUE FROM QUESTION 1 i.e. next facility	EXPENSIVE... 1	--+	38 +--+ | | | +--+	+--+ | | | +--+	+--+ | | | +--+	+--+ | | | +--+	+--+ | | | +--+	+--+ | | | +--+	+--+ | | | +--+
		TOO FAR..... 2									POOR QUALITY SERVICE..... 3	>>1
4.	What is the usual mode of transport used by the household to reach this facility now? and 12 months ago?	FOOT..... 1	--+	39 40 +-----+ | | | | +-----+	+-----+ | | | | +-----+	+-----+ | | | | +-----+	+-----+ | | | | +-----+	+-----+ | | | | +-----+	+-----+ | | | | +-----+	+-----+ | 8 | 8 | +-----+
		BICYCLE..... 2								
		WATER TRANSPORT... 7		41 42 +-----+ | | | | +-----+	+-----+ | | | | +-----+	+-----+ | | | | +-----+	+-----+ | | | | +-----+	+-----+ | | | | +-----+	+-----+ | | | | +-----+	+-----+ | 8 | 8 | +-----+
		OTHER..... 8		+-----+ | | | | +-----+	+-----+ | | | | +-----+	+-----+ | | | | +-----+	+-----+ | | | | +-----+	+-----+ | | | | +-----+	+-----+ | | | | +-----+	+-----+ | | | | +-----+
		N/A.....88								
	WHEN ANSWERED CONTINUE FROM QUESTION 1 i.e. next facility		--+							

SECTION 4: MIGRATION

 +-----+
 SEC-ID|0 | 4|
 +-----+

NO.	QUESTIONS	CATEGORIES AND CODES	SKIP TO	
*1.	Where was the household residing 12 months ago?	SAME DWELLING, LOCALITY/VILLAGE/TOWN 1 DIFFERENT DWELLING, SAME LOCALITY/VILLAGE/TOWN 2 DIFFERENT DWELLING, DIFFERENT LOCALITY/VILLAGE/TOWN..... 3 DIFFERENT DISTRICT 4 FOREIGN COUNTRY 5 HOUSEHOLD DID NOT EXIST 12 MONTHS AGO 6	-+ |>>4 | -+ | | | | | | | |>> 3 | |>> 4	34 +---+ | | | +---+
*2.	Was this different locality/district situated in a rural or urban area?	RURAL..... 1 URBAN..... 2	SEE APPENDIX 3	35 +---+ | | | +---+
3.	What was the main reason for migration?	JOB/BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY..... 1 TRANSFER OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.... 2 RESETTLEMENT..... 3 ACQUIRED OWN ACCOMMODATION 4 RETIRED..... 5 OTHER 6		36 +---+ | | | +---+
4.	Have any members of your household been away for more than 6 months to look for, or take a job/business in the last 12 months?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	>>Sect.5A	37 +---+ | | | +---+
5.	Where did they go? Is it to-----	WITHIN ZAMBIA.. 1 OTHER AFRICA.. 8 BOTSWANA..... 2 USA..... 9 SWAZILAND..... 3 OTHER AMERICA.10 SOUTH AFRICA... 4 EUROPE.....11 ZIMBABWE..... 5 ASIA.....12 NAMIBIA..... 6 FAR EAST.....13 LESOTHO..... 7 OCEANIA.....14		38 39 +-----+ | | | +-----+
6.	How many members of the household have gone away?			40 41 +-----+ | | | +-----+
7.	Was the household head one of them?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2		42 +---+ | | | +---+

SECTION 5A: AGRICULTURE, HOLDING

SEC-ID | 5 | 1 |
 +-----+

NO.	QUESTION	CATEGORIES AND CODES	SKIP TO	
*1.	Was any member of the household engaged in any agricultural activity for this Household during the last agricultural season?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	>>SECT. 6A	+--+ | | +--+
*2.	What was the total size of the holding?	SIZE GIVEN IN HECTARE, ACRE OR LIMA		HA. +-----+ +--+ | | | | | | | | +-----+ +--+ ACRE +-----+ +--+ | | | | | | | | +-----+ +--+ LIMA +-----+ | | | | | | | | +-----+
*3.	What was the total area under crop during the 1991/92 crop season?	SIZE GIVEN IN HECTARE, ACRE OR LIMA		HA. +-----+ +--+ | | | | | | | | +-----+ +--+ ACRE +-----+ +--+ | | | | | | | | +-----+ +--+ LIMA +-----+ | | | | | | | | +-----+

SECTION 5B: AGRICULTURE, CROP PRODUCTION

 +-----+
 SEC-ID | 5 | 2 |
 +-----+

NO.	QUESTION	CATEGORIES AND CODES	SKIP TO	
1	HYBRID MAIZE			
1.1	Did any member of the household plant any hybrid maize for grain during the 1991/92 season?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	>> 2.1	+--+ | | +--+
1.2 *	Which members of the household planted hybrid maize during this season?	FILL IN CODES, YES..... 1 NO..... 2 FOR DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		HEAD +--+ SPOUSE +--+ HEAD-SPOUSE +--+ COMBINED +--+ OTHER +--+
1.3	Did the household harvest any hybrid maize from the area planted?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	>> 2.1	+--+ | | +--+
1.4	How many 90 kg bags of hybrid maize did the household harvest?	NUMBER OF 90 KG BAGS 0----- FOR NONE		+-----+ | | | | | | | | +-----+
1.5	How many 90 kg bags of hybrid maize did the household sell?	NUMBER OF 90 KG BAGS 0----- FOR NONE		+-----+ | | | | | | | | +-----+
2.	LOCAL MAIZE			
2.1	Did any member of the household plant any local maize for grain during the 1991/92 season?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	>> 3.1	+--+ | | +--+
2.2 *	Which members of the household planted local maize during this season?	FILL IN CODES, YES..... 1 NO..... 2 FOR DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		HEAD +--+ SPOUSE +--+ HEAD-SPOUSE +--+ COMBINED +--+ OTHER +--+
2.3	Did the household harvest any local maize from the area planted?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	>> 3.1	+--+ | | +--+
2.4	How many 90 kg bags of local maize did the household harvest?	NUMBER OF 90 KG BAGS 0----- FOR NONE		+-----+ | | | | | | | | +-----+
2.5	How many 90 kg bags of local maize did the household sell?	NUMBER OF 90 KG BAGS 0----- FOR NONE		+-----+ | | | | | | | | +-----+
3	CASSAVA			
3.1	Did any member of the household have cassava under production during the 1991/92 season?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	>> Sect.5C	+--+ | | +--+
3.2 *	Which members of the household had cassava under production during this season?	FILL IN CODES, YES..... 1 NO..... 2 FOR DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		HEAD +--+ SPOUSE +--+ HEAD-SPOUSE +--+ COMBINED +--+ +--+ OTHER +--+
3.3	Did the household harvest any cassava from the area under production since 1st October 1991?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	>> Sect.5C	+--+ | | +--+
3.4	How many 90 kg bags of cassava flour did the household harvest?	NUMBER OF 90 KG BAGS 0----- FOR NONE		+-----+ | | | | | | | | +-----+
3.5	How many 90 kg bags of cassava flour did the household sell?	NUMBER OF 90 KG BAGS 0----- FOR NONE		+-----+ | | | | | | | | +-----+

SECTION 5C: AGRICULTURE, VEGETABLES

SEC-ID | 5 | 3 |
 +-----+

	QUESTION	CATEGORIES AND CODES	SKIP TO	
	VEGETABLES			
1.	Did any member of the household plant any vegetables during the 1991/92 season?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	>> SECT.5D	34 +---+ | | +---+
*2.	Which members of the household planted vegetables during this season?	FILL IN CODES, YES..... 1 NO..... 2 FOR DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		35 +---+ HEAD +---+ SPOUSE 36 +---+ HEAD-SPOUSE COMBINED 37 +---+ 38 OTHER +---+ +---+
3.	Did the household harvest any vegetables from the area planted?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2		39 +---+ | | +---+

SECTION 5D LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

SEC-ID | 5 | 4 |

NO.	QUESTION	CATEGORIES AND CODES	SKIP TO	
1.	LIVESTOCK			
1.1	Does any member of the household own cattle of any kind today?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	>> 1.5	+--+ | | +--+
1.2	What is the total number of cattle the household owns today?	NUMBER OF CATTLE		+-----+ | | | | | | | | +-----+
1.3	Did the household slaughter any cattle for own consumption in the last 12 months?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	>>1.5	+--+ | | +--+
1.4	How many cattle did you slaughter for own consumption in the last 12 months?	NUMBER OF CATTLE SLAUGHTERED		+-----+ | | | | | | | | +-----+
1.5	Does any member of the household own any goats?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	>> 1.9	+--+ | | +--+
1.6	What is the total number of goats the household owns today?	NUMBER OF GOATS		+-----+ | | | | | | | | +-----+
1.7	Did you slaughter any goats for own consumption in the last 12 months?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	>> 1.9	+--+ | | +--+
1.8	How many goats did you slaughter for own consumption in the last 12 months?	NUMBER OF GOATS SLAUGHTERED		+-----+ | | | | | | | | +-----+
1.9	Does any member of the household own any sheep?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	>> 1.13	+--+ | | +--+
1.10	What is the total number of sheep the household owns today?	NUMBER OF SHEEP		+-----+ | | | | | | | | +-----+
1.11	Did the household slaughter any sheep for own consumption in the last 12 months?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	>> 1.13	+--+ | | +--+
1.12	How many sheep did you slaughter for own consumption in the last 12 months?	NUMBER OF SHEEP SLAUGHTERED		+-----+ | | | | | | | | +-----+
1.13	Does any member of the household own pigs today?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	>> 2.1	+--+ | | +--+
1.14	What is the total number of pigs today?	NUMBER OF PIGS		+-----+ | | | | | | | | +-----+
1.15	Did the household slaughter any pigs for own consumption in the last 12 months?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	>> 2.1	+--+ | | +--+
1.16	How many pigs did you slaughter for own consumption in the last 12 months?	NUMBER OF PIGS SLAUGHTERED		+-----+ | | | | | | | | +-----+

NO.	QUESTION	CATEGORIES AND CODES	SKIP TO	
2.	POULTRY			
2.1	Does any member of the household own any chicken today?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	>> 2.3	+--+ | | +--+
2.2	What is the total number of chicken the household owns today?	NUMBER OF CHICKEN		+-----+ | | | | | | | | | | +-----+
2.3	Does any member of the household own ducks today?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	>> 2.5	+--+ | | +--+
2.4	What is the total number of ducks the household owns today?	NUMBER OF DUCKS		+-----+ | | | | | | | | | | +-----+
2.5	Does any member of the household own any other poultry today?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	>> SECT.6A	+--+ | | +--+
2.6	What is the total number of other poultry the household owns today?	NUMBER OF OTHER POULTRY		+-----+ | | | | | | | | | | +-----+

SECTION 6A NON-FARM BUSINESS ACTIVITIES, GENERAL INFORMATION

SEC-ID 6 | 1

NO.	QUESTIONS	CATEGORIES AND CODES	SKIP TO	
1	Did any member of the household operate any non-farm business activities during the last 12 months?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	>>Sect.7	34 +--+ | | +--+
*2	List the three most important non-farm business activities in terms of their contribution to household income. 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____	TO BE CODED IN FIELD TO BE CODED IN FIELD TO BE CODED IN FIELD		35 37 +-----+ | | | | | | | | | | +-----+ 38 40 +-----+ | | | | | | | | | | +-----+ 41 43 +-----+
3	Has any business activities other than those listed above closed down in the last 12 months?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	>>Sect6B	44 +--+ | | +--+
4	IF MORE THAN ONE BUSINESS ACTIVITY IS CLOSED DOWN, ASK QUESTION 4 AND 5 FOR THE BIGGEST ONE. What was the main reason for closing down?	LACK OF BUSINESS...1 LACK OF CREDIT....2 LACK OF RAW MATERIALS.....3 HIGH COST OF PRODUCTION.....4 OTHER(SPECIFY).....5		45 +--+ | | +--+
*5	What was the main activity of this business? 4. _____	TO BE CODED IN FIELD		46 48 +-----+ | | | | | | | | | | +-----+

SECTION 6B: BUSINESS ACTIVITY DETAILS: ASK QUESTION I-II FOR EACH BUSINESS MENTIONED IN SECTION 6A, QUESTION 2. IF NONE SKIP TO SECTION 7.

SEC-ID 6 2

BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

NO.	QUESTIONS	CATEGORIES AND CODES	SKIP TO	BUSINESS ACTIVITIES		
				1st BUSINESS	2nd BUSINESS	3rd BUSINESS
				34 +--+ 1 +--+	+--+ 2 +--+	+--+ 3 +--+
1	BUSINESS ACTIVITY	TO BE CODED IN THE FIELD		35 37 +--+ +--+	+--+ +--+	+--+ +--+
2	Serial number of household member responsible for daily operations of the business	SERIAL NO. OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER FROM SECTION 01 ELSE 88		38 39 +--+ +--+	+--+ +--+	+--+ +--+
3	Did this business start operating during the last 12 months?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	>> 6	40 +--+ +--+	+--+ +--+	+--+ +--+
4	How many years has this business been in operation?	ENTER NUMBER OF YEARS		41 42 +--+ +--+	+--+ +--+	+--+ +--+
5	How many employees were working in this business 12 months ago? (excluding the owner)	ENTER NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES		48 50 +--+ +--+	+--+ +--+	+--+ +--+
6	How many months has this business been in operation during the last 12 months?	ENTER NUMBER OF MONTHS		43 44 +--+ +--+	+--+ +--+	+--+ +--+
7	Is this business still operating?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	>> 9	45 +--+ +--+	+--+ +--+	+--+ +--+
8	How many employees are working in this business now? (excluding owner)	ENTER NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES		46 47 +--+ +--+	+--+ +--+	+--+ +--+
9	Is/was any equipment used in this business?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2		51 +--+ +--+	+--+ +--+	+--+ +--+
10	Has new equipment been bought for the business in the last 12 months?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2		52 +--+ +--+	+--+ +--+	+--+ +--+
*11	Has any equipment used in the business been sold in the last 12 months?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2		53 +--+ +--+	+--+ +--+	+--+ +--+

SECTION 7 HOUSEHOLD INCOME

SEC-ID 07

QUESTIONS TO BE ASKED TO ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 7 YEARS AND ABOVE:

How much income did receive during the last 12 months from the following sources?
 UNIT: DAY...1, WK...2, MTH...3, YR...4.
 GIVE THE ABOVE AMOUNT IN KWACHA, 0... FOR NONE

SERIAL NUMBER OF HH MEMBER

SALE OF OWN PRODUCED FOOD CROPS

Hybrid Maize

Local Maize

Cassava

Groundnuts

Rice

36 37
01

02

03

04

05

34 35

38
UNIT
39 45

UNIT

*6.	REMITTANCES How much was spent on cash remittances during the past month?		+-----+ | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 9 | +-----+
	How much of this money was paid to urban and to rural areas?		URBAN: +-----+ | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 0 | +-----+ RURAL: +-----+ | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | +-----+
*7.	What is the cash value of remittances paid in kind during the past month?		+-----+ | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | +-----+
	How much of this was paid to urban and to rural areas?		URBAN: +-----+ | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | +-----+ RURAL: +-----+ | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 4 | +-----+
8.	What is the cash Value of Remittances sent outside Zambia?		+-----+ | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 5 | +-----+
*9.	TRANSPORT How much was spent on transport during the past 1 month?		
	PUBLIC TRANSPORT: .. To and from work		+-----+ | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 6 | +-----+
	.. To and from school		+-----+ | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 7 | +-----+
	.. Other transport expenses		+-----+ | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 8 | +-----+
	.. PERSONAL TRANSPORT: (Petrol/Diesel)		+-----+ | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 9 | +-----+
10.	FOOD How much was spent on maize meal last month? (including grinding expenses)	36 40 UNIT _____ QTY 41 44 +-----+ +-----+ PRICE K 45 51 +-----+ +-----+	+-----+ | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 0 | +-----+
	How much was spent on the following kinds of food during the last 2 weeks:		
	.. Rice	UNIT _____ QTY +-----+ +-----+ PRICE K +-----+ +-----+	+-----+ | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 1 | +-----+
	.. Bread/Breadrolls, etc		+-----+ | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 2 | +-----+
	.. Kapenta (dry/fresh)	UNIT _____ QTY +-----+ +-----+ PRICE K +-----+ +-----+	+-----+ | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | +-----+
	.. Beans (dry)	UNIT _____ QTY +-----+ +-----+ PRICE K +-----+ +-----+	+-----+ | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 4 | +-----+
	.. Vegetables	UNIT _____ QTY +-----+ +-----+ PRICE K +-----+ +-----+	+-----+ | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 5 | +-----+
	.. Fish (dry/fresh)	UNIT _____ QTY +-----+ +-----+ PRICE K +-----+ +-----+	+-----+ | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 6 | +-----+

SECTION 9A: FIXED HOUSEHOLD PROPERTIES AND ASSETS

SEC-ID 9 1

	QUESTION	CATEGORIES AND CODES	SKIP TO	
1.	Does any member of the household own any dwellings or property now?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	>> 4	34 +--+ | | +--+
*2.	What type of dwellings/buildings are owned in all?	FILL IN CODES YES..... 1 NO..... 2 FOR DIFFERENT KIND OF BUILDINGS		35 +--+ RESIDENTIAL | | +--+ 36 +--+ COMMERCIAL | | +--+ 37 +--+ INDUSTRIAL | | +--+
3.	How many dwellings/buildings does the household own all together: IN VILLAGES, A GROUP OF HUTS BELONGING TO ONE HOUSEHOLD IS CONSIDERED ONE BUILDING.	NUMBER OF DWELLINGS/ BUILDINGS		38 39 +--+ | | +--+
4.	Twelve months ago, did any member of the household own any dwellings or buildings?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	>> 6	40 +--+ | | +--+
5.	How many dwellings/buildings were owned in all 12 months ago?	NUMBER OF DWELLINGS/BUILDINGS		41 42 +--+ | | +--+
6.	Does any member of the household own title deed to land now?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	>> SEC.9B	43 +--+ | | +--+
7.	How has the size of the landholding changed during the last 12 months?	INCREASED..... 1 SAME..... 2 DECREASED..... 3		44 +--+ | | +--+

SECTION 9B: OTHER HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY. ASK QUESTION A AND B FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD ASSET

SEC-ID 9 | 2

NO.	QUESTION A	CATEGORIES AND CODES	QUESTION B CATEGORIES AND CODES
	Does the household own V	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	In the last 12 months, has the asset decreased, increased, or stayed the same number, or not owned 12 months ago? DECREASED..... 1 INCREASED..... 2 STAYED THE SAME..... 3 NOT OWNED 12 MONTHS AGO..... 4
1.	.. Plough	34 35 36 +-----+ | 0 | 1 | | ---> +-----+	37 +---+ | | | +---+
2.	.. Crop sprayer	+-----+ | 0 | 2 | | ---> +-----+	+---+ | | | +---+
3.	.. Fishing boat	+-----+ | 0 | 3 | | ---> +-----+	+---+ | | | +---+
4.	.. Bicycle	+-----+ | 0 | 4 | | ---> +-----+	+---+ | | | +---+
5.	.. Motorcycle	+-----+ | 0 | 5 | | ---> +-----+	+---+ | | | +---+
6.	.. Motor Vehicle	+-----+ | 0 | 6 | | ---> +-----+	+---+ | | | +---+
7.	.. Tractor	+-----+ | 0 | 7 | | ---> +-----+	+---+ | | | +---+
8.	.. Handgrinding mill	+-----+ | 0 | 8 | | ---> +-----+	+---+ | | | +---+
9.	.. Hammer mill	+-----+ | 0 | 9 | | ---> +-----+	+---+ | | | +---+
10.	.. TV	+-----+ | 1 | 0 | | ---> +-----+	+---+ | | | +---+
11.	.. Radio	+-----+ | 1 | 1 | | ---> +-----+	+---+ | | | +---+
12.	.. Refrigerator	+-----+ | 1 | 2 | | ---> +-----+	+---+ | | | +---+
13.	.. Canoe	+-----+ | 1 | 3 | | ---> +-----+	+---+ | | | +---+
14.	.. Fishing Net	+-----+ | 1 | 4 | | ---> +-----+	+---+ | | | +---+

SECTION 10. ANTHROPOMETRY. TO BE COMPLETED FOR CHILDREN AGED 3 MONTHS TO 59 MONTHS.

SEC-ID 1 0

NO.	QUESTION	CATEGORIES AND CODES	SKIP TO	IF MORE THAN ONE CHILDREN, USE A FRESH QUESTIONNAIRE, NUMBER IT ON THE FIRST PAGE AND USE THE SAME IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS AS THIS ONE.	IF MORE THAN ONE CHILDREN, USE A FRESH QUESTIONNAIRE, NUMBER IT ON THE FIRST PAGE AND USE THE SAME IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS AS THIS ONE.	IF MORE THAN ONE CHILDREN, USE A FRESH QUESTIONNAIRE, NUMBER IT ON THE FIRST PAGE AND USE THE SAME IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS AS THIS ONE.	IF MORE THAN ONE CHILDREN, USE A FRESH QUESTIONNAIRE, NUMBER IT ON THE FIRST PAGE AND USE THE SAME IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS AS THIS ONE.
*1.	SERIAL NUMBER FOR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 3 - 59 MONTHS OLD (FROM SECTION 1)			34 35 +---+ +---+ +---+	+---+ +---+ +---+	+---+ +---+ +---+	+---+ +---+ +---+
*2.	SERIAL NUMBER FOR THE CHILD'S NATURAL MOTHER (FROM SECTION 1) (IF NATURAL MOTHER IS NOT A MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD, ENTER 88)			36 37 +---+ +---+	+---+ +---+ +---+	+---+ +---+ +---+	+---+ +---+ +---+
3.	AGE GIVEN IN MONTHS	MONTHS		38 39 +---+ +---+	+---+ +---+ +---+	+---+ +---+ +---+	+---+ +---+ +---+
4.	Was the birth of this child attended by a Physician, Nurses, Midwives, Trained Primary Health Care Worker, Trained Traditional Birth Attendants or Untrained Traditional Birth Attendants or other persons	Physician...1 Nurses....2 Midwives...3 TPHCW.....4 TPBA.....5 Untrained TBA.....6 Other.....7		40 +---+ +---+	+---+ +---+ +---+	+---+ +---+ +---+	+---+ +---+ +---+
5.	Was the Child breast fed continuously for the first six months after birth?	YES.....1 NO.....2		41 +---+ +---+	+---+ +---+ +---+	+---+ +---+ +---+	+---+ +---+ +---+
6.	Has the child visited under 5 clinic during the last month?	YES.....1 NO.....2	>>8	42 +---+ +---+	+---+ +---+ +---+	+---+ +---+ +---+	+---+ +---+ +---+
7.	Why has the child not visited under 5 clinic?	ABSENCE.....1 ILLNESS.....2 FACILITIES NOT AVAILABLE...3 UNAWARE.....4 OTHER (SPECIFY)...5		43 +---+ +---+	+---+ +---+ +---+	+---+ +---+ +---+	+---+ +---+ +---+
8.	WEIGHT	NEAREST 0.1 KG		44 45 46 +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+	+---+ +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+	+---+ +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+	+---+ +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+
9.	LENGTH	NEAREST 0.1 CM		47 49 50 +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+	+---+ +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+	+---+ +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+	+---+ +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+ +---+
10.	Who usually cares for the child in the absence of parents	NURSERY SCHOOL/ PRESCHOOL/ CRECHE/ DAY CARE....1 NANNY/MAID...2 OLDER SISTER/ BROTHER.....3 OTHER RELATIVES...4 NEIGHBOUR...5 OTHER SPECIFY.....6		51 +---+ +---+	+---+ +---+ +---+	+---+ +---+ +---+	+---+ +---+ +---+

Appendix 2 List Of Participants

The following people took part in the Priority survey:-

MEMBERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

1. D. S. Diangamo Director,
2. E. M. Silanda Assistant Director, (Soc)
3. Ms. E. Chulu Senior Statistician
4. W. C. Mayaka Senior Statistician
5. F. Muchingile Senior Statistician
6. G. Sakala Senior Statistician
7. E. Chuma Statistician/Computer Analyst
8. F. Kaku ngu..... Statistician/Computer Analyst
9. N. Nkhoma Computer Programmer (Assistant to the Secretariat)

MASTER TRAINERS

1. G. Sakala Senior Statistician - Central Province
2. W. C. Mayaka..... Senior Statistician - C/Belt "
3. F. Kakungu Statistician - " "
4. C. H. Mulenga Demographer - Eastern "
5. H. C. Sikwibele..... Statistician - Luapula "
6. E. Chulu Senior Statistician - Lusaka "
7. F. Muchingile Senior Statistician - " "
8. E. Chuma Statistician - " "
9. P. Mukuka Senior Statistician - Northern "
10. M. F. C. Banda Senior Statistician - N/western "
11. J. Kalumbi Senior Statistician - Southern "
12. F. Chiyala Statistician - Western "

PROVINCIAL STATISTICAL OFFICERS (PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATORS):-

1. P. K. Musonda Central Province
2. J. Chiumia C/Belt "
3. K. S. Banda Eastern "
4. E. S. Mwansa Luapula "
5. B. Mbolongwe Lusaka "
6. P. D. Sikazwe Northern "
7. J. Chilufya N/western "
8. T. M. Siansendeke Southern "
9. D. Njunga Western "

SUPERVISORS

CENTRAL PROVINCE

1. E. Shamende

COPPERBELT PROVINCE (Cont'd)

7. M. Lubemba (Ms)

2. B. Hamaundu
3. G. Nsama
4. C. Mulenga
5. R. H. Siakanede
6. E. Phiri
7. E. Kanchule
8. J. Y. Phiri
9. Z. Mweshi

COPPERBELT PROVINCE

1. E. M. Sooma
2. M. Mwanza
3. L. C. Musonda
4. B. E. Mwanalanga
5. J. Mutalange
6. E. Gwai

8. M. Chipiko (Ms)
9. F. Pelekelo
10. M. Yambwa
11. E. Mawanga
12. H. Sampa
13. M. Mulenga
14. B. Chisanga
15. H. Musonda
16. Y. Batuke
17. A. Musyani
18. F. M. Mate
19. M. Akatumwa
20. E. Malumo
21. M. Tolosi
22. I. M. Kabulumu
23. L. Mwakawele
24. H. Luwe

EASTERN PROVINCE

1. E. Simwanza
2. F. P. C. Kapande
3. W. A. Banda
4. O. P. Ndhlovu
5. W. G. Mwanza
6. D. Phiri
7. J. Mbewe
8. P. Lungu
9. A. Tembo
10. J. Zimba
11. W. Njapau
12. E. Nkhuwa

LUSAKA PROVINCE

1. J. S. Zulu
2. L. Chilumbu
3. C. Muntanga
4. D. Malunga
5. J. Zulu
6. A. Ngoma
7. R. Mulipi
8. R. Nyambe
9. A. Kasali
10. M. Kabika (Ms)
11. S. Mulambo
12. Y. Chizalila
13. P. Akende
14. D. Sakala (Ms)
15. N. Nkhoma
16. A. S. Susiku
17. J. Makunga

NORTHERN PROVINCE

1. E. C. Banda
2. F. Chileshe
3. T. K. Mumba
4. P. Simfukwe
5. S. Phiri
6. J. Museba (Ms)
7. E. Chikoti
8. O. Kalumba
9. P. Mukalula
10. C. Mposhi
11. W. Chileshe
12. E. Katongo

SOUTHERN PROVINCE

1. F. Nkhata

LUAPULA

1. E. Mulenga
2. E. Chabala
3. H. G. Mpande
4. N. M. Tambuzi
5. G. M. Chifunda
6. D. Chikopela
7. E. Sinyiza
8. A. Kaili

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE

1. P. G. Zimba
2. A. Chiwana
3. F. C. Chibanda
4. M. Sumbukeni
5. E. Kutela

WESTERN PROVINCE

1. S. M. Chiyala

2. C. Malinde
3. D. Siatubi
4. J. Ntaimo
5. D. Nchimunya
6. A. Munema
7. A. Mobola
8. C. Kalyangile

2. E. M. Mwamolo
3. P. M. Mulai
4. J. N. Sitali
5. M. Mutemwa
6. B. Ndumba

NUMBER OF ENUMERATORS THAT WERE USED IN THE SURVEY PER PROVINCE

CENTRAL: 25
 COPPERBELT: 80
 EASTERN: 28
 LUAPULA: 22
 LUSAKA: 60
 NORTHERN: 35
 N/WESTERN: 12
 SOUTHERN: 26
 WESTERN: 19

 TOTAL 307
 =====

ANTHROPOMETRIC CONSULTANTS: D. Kaite and V. Chowa

DRIVERS: 30 (About 3 in each province)

LIST OF CONSULTANTS

1. Bjorn Wold Statistics Norway.
2. Gunvor Iversen " "
3. Jorn Leipart " "
4. Eiliv Mork " "
5. Hilde Holte " "
6. Liv Belsby " "
7. Kristian Lono " "
8. Liv Daasvatn " "
9. Jan Lyngstad " "
10. Odd Frank Vaage " "
11. Arne S. Andersen " "

Appendix 3: List of Enumerated SEAs

SUMMARY OF SELECTED SEAS BY URBAN AND RURAL STRATA AND PROVINCE

PROVINCE	U R B A N S E A S			TOTAL URBAN (A)	RURAL SEAS (B)	GRAND TOTAL (A+B)
	LOW COST	MEDIUM COST	HIGH COST			
CENTRAL	9	5	2	16	41	57
C\BELT	61	31	11	103	23	126
EASTERN	4	2	2	8	67	75
LUAPULA	4	2	2	8	51	59
LUSAKA	45	24	8	77	15	92
NORTHERN	5	3	2	10	78	88
N\WESTERN	2	2	2	6	29	35
SOUTHERN	8	5	2	15	47	62
WESTERN	3	3	1	7	41	48
ALL PROVINCES	140	78	32	250	392	642

DETAILED LIST OF SEAS BY PROVINCE:

CENTRAL PROVINCE

URBAN SEAS:-

LOW COST SEAS

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>CSA</u>	<u>SEA</u>
Kabwe Urban	4	2
Kabwe Urban	11	3
Kabwe Urban	16	3
Kabwe Urban	20	3
Kabwe Urban	29	2
Kabwe Urban	44	4
Kabwe Urban	53	1
Kabwe Urban	58	2
Serenje	42	4

TOTAL SEAS		9

MEDIUM COST SEAS

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>CSA</u>	<u>SEA</u>
Kabwe Rural	109	3
Kabwe Urban	23	2
Kabwe Urban	32	1
Kabwe Urban	39	3
Mkushi	10	3

TOTAL SEAS		5

HIGH COST SEAS

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>CSA</u>	<u>SEA</u>
Kabwe Rural	16	1
Kabwe Urban	35	2

TOTAL SEAS		2

GRAND TOTAL (CENTRAL PROVINCE):-

9 LOW COST SEAS
5 MEDIUM COST SEAS
2 HIGH COST SEAS

RURAL SEAS:

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>CSA</u>	<u>SEA</u>
Kabwe Rural	002	3
Kabwe Rural	027	2
Kabwe Rural	042	2
Kabwe Rural	059	2
Kabwe Rural	074	3
Kabwe Rural	095	2
Kabwe Rural	099	1
Kabwe Rural	105	3
Kabwe Rural	106	1
Kabwe Rural	121	2
Kabwe Rural	129	3
Mkushi	002	1
Mkushi	006	2
Mkushi	008	1
Mkushi	018	2
Mkushi	028	2
Mkushi	033	2
Mkushi	038	1
Mkushi	046	1
Mkushi	046	4
Mkushi	051	3
Mumbwa	001	1
Mumbwa	007	1
Mumbwa	008	2
Mumbwa	021	2
Mumbwa	040	2
Mumbwa	050	1
Serenje	003	3
Serenje	007	1
Serenje	007	3
Serenje	008	2
Serenje	013	4
Serenje	017	2
Serenje	027	1
Serenje	028	4
Serenje	033	1
Serenje	036	3
Serenje	038	1
Serenje	045	1
Serenje	054	3

Total Number of SEAs 41
=====

COPPERBELT PROVINCE:**URBAN SEAS:-****LOW COST SEAS:**

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>CSA</u>	<u>SEA</u>
Ndola Urban	018	1
Ndola Urban	020	2
Ndola Urban	032	4
Ndola Urban	036	3
Ndola Urban	040	2
Ndola Urban	043	2
Ndola Urban	046	1
Ndola Urban	048	2
Ndola Urban	059	1
Ndola Urban	067	3
Ndola Urban	069	5
Ndola Urban	072	3
Ndola Urban	084	3
Ndola Urban	112	1
Ndola Urban	115	3
Ndola Urban	118	3
Mufulira	003	3
Mufulira	006	3
Mufulira	020	3
Mufulira	024	1
Mufulira	043	4
Mufulira	046	2
Mufulira	048	4
Mufulira	051	3
Mufulira	056	3
Mufulira	059	2
Kitwe	007	2
Kitwe	011	1
Kitwe	013	1
Kitwe	027	4
Kitwe	050	2
Kitwe	053	1
Kitwe	071	2
Kitwe	084	4
Kitwe	092	2
Kitwe	094	2
Kitwe	097	2
Kitwe	100	1
Kitwe	102	5
Kitwe	110	1
Kitwe	112	2

LOW COST SEAS CONT'D:

Chililabombwe	022	2
Chingola	018	1
Chingola	021	1
Chingola	042	1
Chingola	049	4
Chingola	053	1
Chingola	055	3
Chingola	061	5
Luanshya	008	1
Luanshya	017	1
Kalulushi	008	1
Kalulushi	013	2
Kalulushi	014	2
Kalulushi	023	4
Kalulushi	025	4

TOTAL	SEAS	61
=====		

MEDIUM COST SEAS:-

Chingola	030	1
Chingola	034	1
Chingola	039	3
Chingola	057	3
Kalulushi	011	4
Kitwe	032	3
Kitwe	040	3
Kitwe	044	3
Kitwe	055	3
Kitwe	060	4
Kitwe	081	2
Kitwe	090	1
Kitwe	109	1
Luanshya	024	2
Luanshya	030	3
Luanshya	035	4
Luanshya	047	2
Luanshya	053	1
Mufulira	012	1
Mufulira	033	2
Mufulira	039	2
Mufulira	054	2

Chililabombwe 007	3
Chililabombwe 011	4
Chililabombwe 014	3
Chililabombwe 017	2
Chililabombwe 019	3

Ndola Urban 021	3
Ndola Urban 026	3
Ndola Urban 037	2
Ndola Urban 078	1
Ndola Urban 083	2

MEDIUM COST AREA CONT'D:-

Ndola Urban 094	1
Ndola Urban 099	1
Ndola Urban 104	1
Ndola Urban 109	2

TOTAL SEAS	31

HIGH COST SEAS

Chililabombwe 026	4
Luanshya 041	3
Kalulushi 022	2
Mufulira 032	4
Ndola Urban 055	1
Ndola Urban 066	1
Kitwe 004	3
Kitwe 030	3
Kitwe 066	3
Kitwe 074	2
Kitwe 079	3

TOTAL SEAS	11

RURAL SEAS:-

Chililabombwe 005	2
Chingola 009	3
Kalulushi 002	2
Kitwe 015	2
Mufulira 001	1
Mufulira 010	1
Mufulira 034	1
Ndola Rural 001	1
Ndola Rural 001	2
Ndola Rural 001	4
Ndola Rural 002	2
Ndola Rural 003	1
Ndola Rural 006	1
Ndola Rural 006	3
Ndola Rural 008	2
Ndola Rural 010	1
Ndola Rural 010	3
Ndola Rural 013	3
Ndola Rural 014	3
Ndola Rural 015	4
Ndola Rural 020	3
Ndola Rural 020	4
Ndola Rural 022	1

Total number of SEAs 23
=====

GRAND TOTAL (COPPERBELT):-

61 LOW COST SEAS
31 MEDIUM COST SEAS
11 HIGH COST SEAS
23 RURAL SEAS

126 SEAS
=====

EASTERN PROVINCE:

URBAN SEAS:-

LOW COST SEAS

DISTRICT **CSA** **SEA**

RURAL SEAS CON'D:-

Chipata 127	2
Chipata 128	3
Chipata 131	3
Chipata 135	4

Chipata	145	3
Chipata	155	1
Chipata	162	2
Petauke	077	1

TOTAL SEAS 4

MEDIUM COST SEAS

Chama	016	4	
Lundazi	037		3

TOTAL SEAS 2

HIGH COST SEAS

Chipata	146	2
Chipata	151	2

TOTAL SEAS 2

RURAL SEAS

Chadiza	004	2
Chadiza	009	1
Chadiza	014	1
Chadiza	019	1
Chadiza	025	2
Chama	001	3
Chama	008	1
Chama	008	2
Chama	012	4
Chama	020	2
Chama	024	3
Chipata	010	2
Chipata	015	2
Chipata	042	1
Chipata	045	1
Chipata	049	4

Chipata	057	3
Chipata	064	1
Chipata	069	3
Chipata	071	3
Chipata	080	2
Chipata	094	2
Chipata	097	1
Chipata	099	4
Chipata	107	1
Chipata	117	1
Chipata	121	3

Chipata	159	2
Katete	010	3
Katete	013	2
Katete	024	3
Lundazi	001	1
Lundazi	002	2
Lundazi	017	3
Lundazi	022	2
Lundazi	032	3
Lundazi	037	2
Lundazi	040	1
Lundazi	048	1
Lundazi	049	2
Lundazi	053	3
Lundazi	060	1
Lundazi	064	2
Lundazi	073	1
Lundazi	081	3
Lundazi	083	1
Petauke	043	4
Petauke	049	3
Petauke	052	3
Petauke	060	1
Petauke	070	3
Petauke	074	4
Petauke	082	2

Petauke	090	2
Petauke	106	2
Petauke	107	1
Petauke	114	3
Petauke	129	2
Petauke	136	1
Petauke	142	1
Petauke	152	3
Petauke	157	1
Petauke	161	1

Total number of SEAs 67
=====

GRAND TOTAL (EASTERN PROVINCE):

4 LOW COST SEAS
2 MEDIUM COST SEAS
2 HIGH COST SEAS
67 RURAL SEAS

75 SEAS

LUAPULA PROVINCE :-

URBAN SEAS:-

LOW COST SEAS

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>CSA</u>	<u>SEA</u>
Mansa	095	3
Mansa	101	1
Mansa	103	1
Samfya	045	3

TOTAL	SEAS	4

MEDIUM COST SEAS

Mwense	045	1
Samfya	047	1

TOTAL	SEAS	2

HIGH COST SEAS

Mansa	093	3
Mansa	095	5

TOTAL	SEAS	2

RURAL SEAS:-

	<u>CSA</u>	<u>SEA</u>
Kawambwa	005	3
Kawambwa	007	2
Kawambwa	014	1
Kawambwa	032	1
Kawambwa	044	3
Kawambwa	048	3
Kawambwa	049	2
Kawambwa	053	2
Kawambwa	055	1
Kawambwa	058	4
Kawambwa	060	3
Mansa	003	3
Mansa	015	2
Mansa	024	3
Mansa	093	2
Mwense	012	1

Mwense	015	1	
Mwense	019	1	
Mwense	021	1	
Mwense	021	2	
Mwense	027	3	
Mwense	030	2	
Mwense	033	4	
Mwense	043	4	
Mwense	044	3	
Mwense	046	3	
Mwense	048	1	
Mwense	060	3	
Nchelenge	009	4	
Nchelenge	016	1	
Nchelenge	020	1	
Nchelenge	029	3	
Nchelenge	032	1	
Nchelenge	032	2	
Nchelenge	036	2	
Nchelenge	040	2	
Nchelenge	042	1	
Nchelenge	049	2	
Nchelenge	057	3	
Nchelenge	063	3	
Nchelenge	067	3	
Nchelenge	071	1	
Samfya		005	1
Samfya		007	3
Samfya		011	3
Samfya		020	2
Samfya		036	2
Samfya		037	3
Samfya		040	3
Samfya		049	3
Samfya	070	2	

Total number of SEAs 51
=====

GRAND TOTAL (LUAPULA PROVINCE)

4 LOW COST SEAS
2 MEDIUM COST SEAS
2 HIGH COST SEAS
51 RURAL SEAS

59 SEAS
=====

Chawama	222	3
John Howard	225	3
Linda/Buckley	232	2

TOTAL SEAS 45

MEDIUM COST SEAS

Chainama	087	1
Chainama	089	3
Chainama	090	4
Chainama	099	1
Lilanda	012	1
New Kamwala	145	1
Kamwala	147	4
Ridgeway	183	2
Kabwata	185	1
Kabwata	186	1
Libala	187	3
Ridgeway/UTH	188	3
Libala	191	2
Chilenje	196	1
Chilenje	196	3
Chilenje	197	3
Chilenje South	198	1
Chilenje South	199	1
Chilenje South	200	2
Chilenje South	201	1
Chilenje South	202	2
Libala	204	1
Kabwata	205	2
Makeni	210	2

TOTAL SEAS 24

HIGH COST SEAS

NAME OF RESIDENTIAL AREA **CSA** **SEA**

Chakunkula	092	1
Chakunkula	098	4
Chibalamabwe	101	5
Town Center	115	2
Maluba	151	1
Kapila	155	3
Lusaka East State Lodge	176	2
Kacha	188	2

TOTAL SEAS 8

NORTHERN PROVINCE

URBAN SEAS:-

LOW COST SEAS

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>CSA</u>	<u>SEA</u>
Chilubi	014	3
Kaputa	002	1
Kasama	053	2
Luwingu	029	3
Mpika	043	1
TOTAL SEAS		5

MEDIUM COST SEAS

Isoka	060	3
Luwingu	029	1
Mpika	042	2
TOTAL SEAS		3

HIGH COST SEAS

Kasama	048	1
Kasama	050	3
TOTAL SEAS		2

RURAL SEAS CONT'D

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>CSA</u>	<u>SEA</u>
Kasama	117	3
Kasama	126	2
Luwingu	009	3
Luwingu	010	2
Luwingu	019	2
Luwingu	027	2
Mbala	029	2
Mbala	047	3
Mbala	059	1
Mbala	063	3
Mbala	072	1
Mbala	087	2
Mbala	094	3
Mpika	010	3
Mpika	015	2
Mpika	032	3
Mpika	033	4
Mpika	039	3
Mpika	059	2
Mpika	073	3
Mpika	074	3
Mporokoso	015	1
Mporokoso	022	1
Mporokoso	026	2
Mporokoso	032	1
Mporokoso	034	1
Mporokoso	037	2
Mporokoso	042	2
Mporokoso	046	3
Mporokoso	049	2
Total number of SEAs		78

GRAND TOTAL (NORTHERN PROVINCE)

5 LOW COST SEAS
3 MEDIUM COST SEAS
2 HIGH COST SEAS
78 RURAL SEAS

88 SEAS

RURAL SEAS:-

DISTRICT **CSA** **SEA**

Chilubi	007	2
Chilubi	016	1
Chinsali	004	2
Chinsali	015	2
Chinsali	016	2
Chinsali	020	2
Chinsali	035	2
Chinsali	048	1
Chinsali	048	4
Chinsali	068	2
Isoka	002	1
Isoka	002	3
Isoka	005	3
Isoka	007	2
Isoka	011	2
Isoka	017	2
Isoka	021	2
Isoka	028	1
Isoka	029	1
Isoka	033	3
Isoka	034	4
Isoka	038	3
Isoka	046	3
Isoka	049	3
Isoka	052	3
Isoka	056	1
Isoka	057	2
Isoka	062	2
Isoka	064	4
Isoka	066	1
Isoka	073	3
Isoka	075	2
Isoka	079	2
Kaputa	001	2
Kaputa	011	2
Kaputa	030	2
Kasama	017	1
Kasama	019	4
Kasama	026	1
Kasama	029	2
Kasama	049	1
Kasama	053	2
Kasama	072	3
Kasama	080	2
Kasama	089	1
Kasama	090	1
Kasama	105	3
Kasama	115	2

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE**URBAN SEAS:-****LOW COST SEAS**

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>CSA</u>	<u>SEA</u>
Mwinilunga	032	1
Solwezi	024	3

TOTAL	SEAS	2

MEDIUM COST SEAS

Solwezi	022	1
Solwezi	029	1

TOTAL	SEAS	2

HIGH COST SEAS

Zambezi	030	3
Solwezi	029	2

TOTAL	SEAS	2

RURAL SEAS:-

Mufumbwe (Chizera)	007	1
Mufumbwe	014	1
Kabompo	017	2
Kabompo	022	1
Kabompo	028	2
Kabompo	037	3
Kasempa	005	2
Kasempa	016	1
Kasempa	018	1
Mwinilunga	010	1
Mwinilunga	021	1
Mwinilunga	025	3
Mwinilunga	033	3
Mwinilunga	043	2
Mwinilunga	052	1
Mwinilunga	054	2

SOUTHERN PROVINCE**URBAN SEAS:-****LOW COST SEAS**

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>CSA</u>	<u>SEA</u>
Kalomo	058	1
Namwala	016	1
Livingstone	010	1
Livingstone	012	2
Livingstone	016	2
Livingstone	028	2
Choma	076	2
Sinazongwe	029	3

TOTAL	SEAS	8

MEDIUM COST SEAS

Livingstone	010	2
Livingstone	023	1
Livingstone	030	1
Sinazongwe	027	3
Gwembe	012	2

TOTAL	SEAS	5

HIGH COST SEAS

Livingstone	007	4
Choma	105	1

TOTAL	SEAS	2

RURAL SEAS:-

Choma	001	2
Choma	010	2
Choma	016	3
Choma	018	2
Choma	022	2
Choma	031	3
Gwembe	007	2
Gwembe	010	2
Gwembe	020	3
Kalomo	001	2

Solwezi	001	3
Solwezi	008	1
Solwezi	014	3
Solwezi	017	1
Solwezi	039	2
Solwezi	047	1
Solwezi	052	4
Solwezi	059	3
Zambezi	003	1
Zambezi	011	4
Zambezi	016	1
Zambezi	039	3
Zambezi	044	3

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Total number of SEAs 29
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GRAND TOTAL (NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE)

2 LOW COST SEAS
2 MEDIUM COST SEAS
2 HIGH COST SEAS
29 RURAL SEAS

35 SEAS

Kalomo	006	1
Kalomo	010	1
Kalomo	011	3
Kalomo	015	2
Kalomo	024	2
Kalomo	024	3
Kalomo	041	2
Kalomo	046	2
Kalomo	055	2
Kalomo	068	2
Kalomo	071	1
Kalomo	113	3

Livingstone	003	2
Mazabuka	015	1
Mazabuka	030	1
Mazabuka	039	2
Mazabuka	059	1
Mazabuka	066	2
Mazabuka	075	2
Monze	001	3
Monze	025	1
Monze	029	1
Monze	045	2
Monze	059	1

 Monze 067 1

Monze 074 3

 Namwala 010 2

Namwala	021	3
Namwala	030	1
Namwala	049	4
Siavonga	006	2
Siavonga	007	1
Siavonga	015	2
Sinazongwe	002	1
Sinazongwe	005	2
Sinazongwe	021	2
Sinazongwe	033	2

Total number of SEAs 47
=====

GRAND TOTAL (SOUTHERN PROVINCE)

8 LOW COST SEAS
5 MEDIUM COST SEAS
2 HIGH COST SEAS
47 RURAL SEAS

62 SEAS

WESTERN PROVINCE

URBAN SEAS:-

LOW COST SEAS

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>CSA</u>	<u>SEA</u>
Mongu	091	5
Sesheke	045	2
Kaoma	051	3

TOTAL		SEAS 3

MEDIUM COST SEAS

Mongu	083	5
Mongu	085	1
Senanga	055	5

TOTAL		SEAS 3

HIGH COST SEAS

Mongu	084	2

TOTAL		SEAS 1

RURAL SEAS:-

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>CSA</u>	<u>SEA</u>
Kalabo	022	2
Kalabo	022	3
Kalabo	029	2
Kalabo	038	1
Kalabo	040	2
Kalabo	041	4
Kalabo	046	3
Kalabo	048	2
Kalabo	055	2
Kalabo	059	1
Kaoma	004	2
Kaoma	010	1

Kaoma	017	2
Kaoma	023	1
Kaoma	028	2
Kaoma	038	2
Kaoma	049	3
Kaoma	062	2
Kaoma	070	2
Lukulu	009	3
Lukulu	010	1
Mongu	004	3
Mongu	027	1
Mongu	037	3
Mongu	060	1
Senanga	001	3
Senanga	014	1
Senanga	019	2
Senanga	0 43	1
Senanga	049	3
Senanga	052	4
Senanga	056	1
Senanga	069	3
Senanga	074	2
Senanga	083	1
Senanga	087	2
Senanga	089	3
Sesheke	004	3
Sesheke	011	3
Sesheke	023	1
Sesheke	033	1

Total Number of SEAs 41
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GRAND TOTAL (WESTERN PROVINCE)

3 LOW COST SEAS
3 MEDIUM COST SEAS
1 HIGH COST SEA
41 RURAL SEAS

48 SEAS

Appendix 4: References

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