



**REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA**

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**THE EVOLUTION OF POVERTY IN ZAMBIA**

**1991 - 1996**

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***Central Statistical Office***

***P.O. Box 31908***

***LUSAKA***

***ZAMBIA***

## ***FOREWORD***

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This report presents an analysis of poverty in Zambia. The report covers the years 1991, 1993 and 1996 and shows the incidence, distribution, and evolution of poverty over the period 1991 to 1996.

The analysis in the report is based on three household surveys that were conducted by Central Statistical Office namely;

1991 - Social Dimensions of Adjustment Priority Survey (1)  
1993 - Social Dimensions of Adjustment Priority Survey (11)  
1996 - Living Conditions Monitoring Survey.

The Priority surveys have now developed into the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey which is intended to be carried out regularly.

It has now been recognized that sound macro-economic and social policies are an engine to economic growth and development and economic growth and development is in turn a pre-requisite for poverty reduction.

The Zambian government has embarked on a vigorous structural adjustment program since 1991 supported by the World Bank, IMF, and other collaborating partners. This has impacted greatly on the well-being of households.

These adjustment programs include:

- Privatization of state-owned companies including the mining giant, Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM).
- Liberalization of domestic and international trade
- Liberalization of the foreign exchange market
- Strong fiscal policy which includes government operating on cash budget to reduce inflation.
- Health and education sector reforms which include the introduction of user-fees.
- Transformation of the civil service to make it more efficient and in order to improve conditions of service for civil servants.
- Transformation of agriculture and transport sectors.

The long term goal of these adjustments are to reduce inflation and stabilize the economy with a view to stimulate growth, reduce poverty and improve the living standards of households. However, these adjustments are expected to have negative impacts and shocks in some sectors of the economy in the initial period, negatively affecting the living conditions of households.

The Living Conditions Monitoring Survey will monitor changes in living conditions and poverty levels of the population in this adjustment period and beyond. A system to monitor the impact of government economic and social policies on the poor over time is important to provide feedback to policy makers and donors on how well programs are reaching their intended beneficiaries.

The success of the survey program 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:-

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- The Living Conditions Monitoring Unit staff at Central Statistical Office for having executed the (LCMS) survey successfully as well as the previous Priority Survey Secretariat for executing the priority surveys I and II successfully.
- The LCMU staff who put together this report, (Ms. E. Chulu – team leader, Mr. S. Tembo, and Ms. N. Nkombo).
- Mr. E. M. Silanda – Assistant Director (Social Statistics) and Ms. G. Iversen – Advisor (LCMU) for editing the report.
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David S. Diangamo

**DIRECTOR OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS**

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND GLOSSARY

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A'lev.	-	A'level
Cert.	-	Certificate
CSA	-	Census Supervisory Area
Deg.	-	Degree
Dip.	-	Diploma
SEA	-	Standard Enumeration Area
CSO	-	Central Statistical Office
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
PS	-	Priority Survey
LCMS	-	Living Conditions Monitoring survey
SAP	-	Structural Adjustment Programme
LCMU	-	Living Conditions Monitoring Unit
HBS	-	Household Budget Survey
PSO	-	Provincial Statistical Officers
RS	-	Regional Statisticians
C/belt	-	Copperbelt
South	-	Southern
West	-	Western
N/West	-	North-western
Cent	-	Central
Luap	-	Luapula
Lsk	-	Lusaka
North	-	Northern
East	-	Eastern
PIC	-	Prices and Incomes Commission
NFNC	-	National Food and Nutrition Commission
ILO	-	International Labour Organization

## GLOSSARY

***Absolute poverty:*** constructs a poverty line based on a fixed expenditure or consumption level. Absolute measures assume that poverty exists when individuals or households are not able to acquire a specific level of consumption.

***Relative poverty:*** describes an individual or group's wealth relative to that of other individuals in the group under study. relative poverty lines are usually set as a percentage of average income or expenditure of the group. Very often 2/3 of the mean expenditure per capita has been used as the poverty line. This implies that all persons or households whose consumption falls below the threshold, are considered poor.

**Average per adult equivalent consumption:** The average amount of consumption accruing to each equivalent adult in the household. The scale assigns a weight to each member of household depending on their age. The weight of 1, is assigned to all persons 13 and above, etc.

**Child Mortality:** Number of children dying between 12 and 59 months often expressed as a share per 100 live births.

**Extreme Poverty:** Households with per adult equivalent expenditures of K20,181 or below, were considered to be in extreme poverty. The consumption is considered insufficient to meet even the basic required daily food intake.

**Food- Basket approach:** calculates the cost of acquiring basic food items sufficient to give 2200 calories for an individual on daily basis. To this amount is added a fraction for non food basic needs.

**Gini coefficient/income inequality:** The gini coefficient is a summary measure of how unevenly incomes are spread in a given population. the coefficient ranges between 0, representing perfect equality and 1, representing perfect inequality.

**GDP per capita:** Gross national product (GDP) measures the total domestic value added, created by residents of a country. GDP per capita is therefore the value of GDP for every individual in the country (i.e. GDP divided by the population).

**Gross enrollment:** the total number of children enrolled at a certain level of schooling (whether or not they belong to the relevant age group for that level) expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in the relevant age group for that level.

**Inflation:** Increase in the amount of money needed to purchase the same basket of goods and services as time passes by.

**Infant Mortality:** Number of children dying before their first year, often expressed as a share of 1,000 live births.

**Malnutrition:** A worsening of health resulting from a relative or absolute shortage of one or more essential nutrients or calories.

**Poverty depth or gap:** The average gap or distance between the income of the poor and the poverty line. More specifically, the extent to which the incomes of the poor lie below the poverty line.

**Poverty incidence:** Also referred to as the *headcount ratio*, is defined as the fraction of the population below the poverty line. For example the proportion of people in the total population whose consumption fell below K28,979 per adult equivalent a year.

**Poverty line:** The value of consumption both food and other items per equivalent adult that is needed for a healthy living, is defined as the poverty line. For example, Zambia's poverty line was defined as K28,979 per equivalent adult for 1996.

**Purchasing power:** The number of kwacha required to buy the same amount of goods and services as a U.S dollar would buy in the United States of America.

**Real wages:** The current value of the earnings of workers adjusted for inflation in consumer goods.

**Stunting:** Slow growth also known as *chronic malnutrition*, resulting from frequent episodes of acute malnutrition or long-term food deficiency.

**Under-5 mortality rate:** The probability of a newborn dying before reaching the age of 5, often expressed as a share of 1,000 live births.

**Wasting:** Also known as acute malnutrition, is defined as a rapid weight loss due to malnutrition.

## **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS**

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### **NATIONAL POVERTY**

- ***National poverty is on the decline.*** The incidence of poverty increased from 69.7% of the total population in 1991 to 73.8 % in 1993 and then decreased to 69.2% in 1996.
- ***Extreme poverty has decreased.*** Extreme (abject) poverty rose from 58.2% in 1991 to 60.6% in 1993 and then reduced to 53.2% in 1996. (below the 1991 level).
- ***Moderate poverty is on the increase.*** Moderate poverty has steadily increased from 11.5% in 1991 to 13.3% in 1993 and 16.0% in 1996. This implies that more people are moving from extreme poverty to moderate poverty.
- ***Depth of poverty (average distance from the poverty line) declined steadily from 1991 to 1996.*** The depth of poverty has declined from 62.2 in 1991 to 58.3 in 1993 and further declined to 51.3 in 1996.
- ***Severity of poverty (core-poverty) is on the decline.*** The severity of poverty reduced from 46.6 in 1991 to 40.5 in 1993 and further reduced to 32.3 in 1996.

### **RURAL AND URBAN POVERTY**

- ***Rural poverty is on the decline.*** In the rural areas, poverty initially increased from 88.0% in 1991 to 92.2% in 1993 and then reduced to 82.8% in 1996, (below the 1991 level).
- ***Urban Poverty is on the increase.*** In the urban areas, poverty initially dropped from 48.6% in 1991 to 44.9% in 1993 and then increased slightly to 46.0% in 1996 (but below the 1991 level).
- ***Extreme poverty is on the decrease in rural areas.*** The incidence of extreme poverty in the rural areas initially increased from 80.6% in 1991 to 83.5% in 1993 and then decreased to 68.4% in 1996. (below the 1991 level).
- ***Extreme poverty is on the increase in the urban areas.*** The incidence of extreme poverty in the urban areas initially decreased from 32.3% in 1991 to 24.4% in 1993 and then increased to 27.3% in 1996 (but below the 1991 level).
- ***Moderate poverty is on the increase in rural areas and on the decline in the urban areas.*** Moderate poverty in rural areas increased from 7.4% in 1991 to 8.7% in 1993 and further increased to 14.4% in 1996. Moderate poverty in urban areas initially increased from 16.3% in 1991 to 20.5% in 1993 and decreased to 18.7% in 1996.
- ***Depth of poverty is on the decrease in rural areas and on the increase in urban areas.***

Depth of poverty in rural areas decreased from 69.7 in 1991 to 65.3 in 1993 and further reduced to 55.6 in 1996. Depth of poverty in urban areas initially decreased from 46.4 in 1991 to 35.4 in 1993 and then increased to 37.9 in 1996.

- ***Severity of poverty is on the decline in both the rural and urban areas.*** In the rural areas severity of poverty declined from 54.6 in 1991 to 47.6 in 1993 and further reduced to 36.5 in 1996. In the urban areas severity of poverty initially decreased from 29.9 in 1991 to 17.4 in 1993 and then increased slightly to 19.4 in 1996 (but below the 1991 level).

## POVERTY BY PROVINCE

- ***The incidence of poverty was higher in the less urbanised provinces but generally declined from 1991 to 1996.*** In 1991, the incidence of poverty was highest in Eastern, Luapula, Northern and Western provinces (over 80%) and lowest in Lusaka province (30.6%). The incidence of poverty increased in all provinces in 1993 with all provinces, except for Lusaka and Copperbelt, recording poverty incidences of over 80%. In 1996 the incidence of poverty remained high in most provinces (above 70%) although reduced to slightly below the 1991 level.
- ***Extreme poverty was higher in the less urbanised provinces but decreased during the reference period. The less urbanised provinces experienced higher reductions in extreme poverty.*** Eastern, Luapula, Northern and Western provinces had the highest percentage of extremely poor persons (over 70%) while Lusaka had the least (18.7%) in 1991. There was an increase in the percentage of the extremely poor in most provinces in 1993 although the pattern across provinces was similar to 1991. In 1993, only Western province had the highest percentage of extremely poor persons (73.6%) while Lusaka had the least 22.0%. The less urbanised provinces generally experienced more significant declines in extreme poverty.
- ***In all the provinces, moderate poverty has increased above the 1991 levels.*** Copperbelt province had the highest levels of moderate poverty in 1991, 1993 as well as 1996. However, the differences between the more urbanised provinces (Lusaka and Copperbelt) and the less urbanised ones were minimal.
- ***Depth of poverty has declined steadily from 1991 to 1993 and 1996 in all provinces except Central and Lusaka which had an increase in 1993.*** In 1991, the highest depth of poverty was recorded by Western, Eastern and Southern provinces while Lusaka had the least. This pattern is replicated in 1993 except that Copperbelt had the least depth of poverty. In 1996, Western province had the highest poverty depth and Copperbelt had Lusaka had the least.
- ***Severity of poverty between 1991 to 1993 decreased in all provinces except Central and Lusaka which experienced increases. In 1996 all provinces experienced a decline in***

***the severity of poverty.*** In 1991, severity of poverty was highest in Western, Eastern and Southern provinces (55.8, 54.8 and 54.6, respectively) and lowest in Lusaka province (21.9). In 1993, the pattern was similar to 1991 except that the lowest level of severity was recorded by Copperbelt province (20.3). In 1996, Western (41.9) and Eastern (40.1) had the highest severity of poverty and Copperbelt (19.8) and Lusaka (20.6) had the least.

## **POVERTY BY STRATUM**

- ***Except for the non-agricultural households, all the other strata in both rural and urban areas experienced a decline in the incidence of poverty between 1991 and 1996.*** The highest incidence of poverty, in 1991, was recorded by the rural small scale farming and rural medium scale farming household (89.9 % and 78.5% respectively), while the least incidence of poverty was found among urban high cost households. In 1996, the highest incidence of poverty was recorded by rural small scale farming households (84.4%) and rural non-agricultural households (72.0%) while urban high cost (23.8 %) had the least incidence of poverty.
- ***Extreme poverty declined between 1991 and 1996 among all rural and urban strata.*** In 1991, extreme poverty was higher for rural strata, including large scale farming households, compared to urban strata. This pattern is replicated in 1996 with one difference: The rural large scale farming households experienced the second-lowest level of extreme poverty at 15.0%. All in all, extreme poverty decreased between 1991 and 1996.
- ***Moderate poverty increased between 1991 and 1996 in all strata.*** In 1991, moderate poverty was highest among urban low cost (18.4%) and rural large scale farmers (16.6%) and lowest among rural small scale farming households. In 1996, the highest level of moderate poverty was recorded by rural large scale, non agricultural, and urban low cost households (about 20%) each. The lowest level of moderate poverty was found among urban high cost households (13.0%) in 1996.
- ***The depth of poverty declined between 1991 and 1996 in all strata.*** In 1991, the rural strata experienced higher levels of poverty depth (above 50.0) as compared to the urban strata (below 50.0). Except for the large scale farming stratum, all rural strata had poverty depth of above 40.0 while urban strata had poverty depth of less than 40.0 in 1996. The depth of poverty in 1996 is below that of 1991 in all strata.
- ***The severity of poverty in all strata declined between 1991 and 1996, in some cases by half or more.*** The rural large farming households experienced the biggest drop in severity of poverty, from 36.9 in 1991 to 10.6 in 1996. However, all strata experienced significant declines in the severity of poverty.

## POVERTY BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE

- ***The incidence of poverty has a positive relationship with household size.*** In all the years of study, 1991, 1993 and 1996 poverty incidence increased with increasing household size.
- ***Household size does not have a clearly systematic impact on moderate poverty.*** Apart from households with the size of one member, moderate poverty increased steadily from 1991 to 1993 and to 1996.
- ***The influence of household size on the depth of poverty does not form any particular pattern.*** However, the depth of poverty has generally decreased from 1991 to 1996. The depth of poverty for all household sizes in 1996 are below the 1991 levels.
- ***Household size has no bearing on the severity of poverty.*** Although the severity of poverty generally declined between 1991 and 1996 there was no clear cut relationship between severity of poverty and household size.

## POVERTY BY SEX OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

- ***The incidence of poverty is higher for female headed households than male headed households throughout the period of study (1991-1996).*** For both male and female headed households the incidence of poverty in 1996 is below that of 1991. Extreme poverty, depth of poverty and severity of poverty were higher for female headed households than male headed households. However, the poverty levels for female headed households have been decreasing at a higher rate.

## POVERTY BY HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD

- ***Poverty reduces with increasing education.*** The higher the level of education of the head the less the incidence of poverty, extreme poverty, and depth and severity of poverty. Moderate poverty increased with increasing level of education up to the level of grade 10-12 (secondary school) where it began declining.

## POVERTY BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

- ***Poverty increases with age of the head of household with an exception of the age group 12 to 19 years.*** The households whose heads were 50 years old or above had the highest incidence, depth and severity of poverty.

## POVERTY BY EMPLOYMENT SECTOR OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD



- ***The incidence of poverty was highest among households whose heads were in the agriculture sector.*** The lowest was among those whose households were working in financial institutions and international organizations. This was replicated for all types of poverty, moderate, extreme, depth and severity of poverty.

## **POVERTY BY OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD**

- ***The occupation of the head of household had a bearing on the poverty of the household.*** The incidence of poverty was highest in households whose heads were employed in the agriculture and fisheries sector. The least incidence was among households whose heads were legislators/managers. This was also the case for extreme poverty, depth and severity of poverty. In general, households whose heads had managerial and other ‘white collar’ occupations experienced less poverty as compared to those whose heads had occupations in the agriculture and fisheries sector and other ‘blue collar’ occupations.

## **POVERTY BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HEAD**

- ***The employment status of the household head had a bearing on the level of poverty.*** Households headed by the self employed and unpaid family workers had higher levels of poverty. The levels of poverty were less for households whose heads were employed in well established sectors such as the parastatal, government and formal private.

## **POVERTY BY WHETHER HOUSEHOLD HEAD IS IN THE FORMAL OR INFORMAL SECTOR**

- ***Whether or not the head of household was in the formal or informal sector had significant impact on the poverty level of the household.*** Households whose heads were in the informal sector exhibited higher levels of poverty as compared to those in the formal sector. However, the households whose heads were in the informal sector experienced higher rates of poverty reduction and substantial increase in moderate poverty from 1993 to 1996.

## **POVERTY BY AGE-GROUP OF PERSON AND HOUSEHOLDS IN POVERTY**

- ***The age group of persons and whether their household was in rural or urban areas had a bearing on the level of poverty.*** Persons in the economically active age group of 20-39 had the lowest incidence of poverty while those aged 50 years and above had the highest level of poverty. Although the levels for poverty were much higher for rural households, both rural and urban households experienced a decline in poverty.

## **POVERTY BY CENTRALITY**

- ***Centrality had a bearing on the levels of poverty.*** The more urbanized or close to major urban centers an area was the less the incidence, depth and severity of poverty.

## **POVERTY BY DISTRICT**

- ***The level of poverty of a district was associated to whether it was more urbanised or not.*** Major cities, towns, provincial headquarters and district centres had the lowest levels of poverty except in a few cases. Kalabo district had the highest incidence of poverty in Zambia in 1996; 95.7% of the population in Kalabo were poor in 1996. Lusaka Urban District had the least poverty incidence in Zambia in 1996 (30.0%). Other districts with poverty levels of 90.0% or more were; Serenje in Central province (93.2%), Chama (92.7%) and Petauke (91.5%) in Eastern province, Luangwa (90.0%) in Lusaka province, Chinsali (94.5%), Isoka(90.1%) and Luwingu (90.2%) in Northern province, Mufumbwe (94.0%) in North-Western province, Gwembe (95.3%) in Southern province, and Lukulu (92.3%) in Western province.

## **INCOME DISTRIBUTION**

- ***The distribution of income is becoming more equitable.*** The Gini-coefficient decreased from 0.59 in 1991 to 0.51 in 1993 and to 0.50 in 1996.

## **COPING STRATEGIES OF THE POOR**

- The most common coping strategies are reducing food intake or number of meals, reducing other household items and substituting ordinary meals with food like mangoes, pumpkin, sweet potatoes etc. The other significant coping strategies are begging from friends, neighbors & relatives, piecework, food-for-work and informal borrowing.

## **REASONS FOR SELF-ASSESSED POVERTY**

- The most prominent reason given for self assessed poverty in rural areas was lack of/inability to afford agricultural inputs (Fertilisers, seeds, etc.) while in the urban areas it was low salary/wage or bad working conditions.

## ***I. INTRODUCTION***

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This report presents an analysis of poverty in Zambia from 1991 to 1996. The analysis is based on results from three household surveys which were conducted in Zambia between 1991 and 1996. These surveys are: Social Dimensions of Adjustment Priority Surveys (PS1 and PS2) of 1991 and 1993 respectively, and the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS1) of 1996.

The Priority Surveys collected information in the following areas;

- Demographic characteristics
- Migration
- Education
- Health
- Economic activities of household members
- Income and assets
- Household expenditure
- Households' access to various facilities and housing conditions
- Agriculture production
- Anthropometry/Nutrition of under – 5 children

In addition to the above, the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey collected information on;

- Child tasks
- Opinions on gender roles
- Victimization
- Political participation
- Household dependency and coping strategies
- Orphans, disability and deaths in households

In analysing poverty, expenditure based welfare measures were used instead of income. Incomes tend to be underestimated as items such as savings can easily be left out by households but expenditure is more accurately measured because what is bought by households is normally consumed immediately.

## ***II. OVERVIEW OF ZAMBIA***

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### ***1. Geography***

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, and Zaire (Congo-Kinshasa) and Tanzania to the north. Zambia is a landlocked country and covers a land area of 753,000 square kilometers.

### ***2. Politics and administration***

Zambia was a British colony until 24<sup>th</sup> October, 1964 when she obtained self rule. 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 back to the multi party system in October, 1991.

Administratively Zambia is divided into nine provinces and currently seventy two (72) districts (used to be fifty-seven). The nine provinces being Central, Copperbelt, Eastern, Luapula, Lusaka, Northern, N/Western, Southern, and Western provinces. Lusaka is the capital city of Zambia and seat of government. The government consists of central and local government. The local government is administered through the seventy two district councils, which are classified as townships, municipal and city councils. The local government has recently de-zoned some provinces with new districts and Livingstone was given a city status. There are currently, therefore, four major cities, Lusaka, Ndola, Kitwe and Livingstone and 72 districts.

### ***3. Land and people***

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. The high rainfall areas are Copperbelt, Luapula, Northern, and North-Western provinces. The main agriculture producing provinces are Southern, Eastern, Central and Copperbelt provinces.

The country is one of the highly urbanized in sub-sahara Africa with more than a third of her population living in urban areas. The population of Zambia is estimated to be 9.5 million as of 1996 with a population density of about 12.5 persons per square kilometer.

The highest population concentration is in Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces. These two provinces are also the most urbanized.

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 seven main categories, which are further broken down into 72 dialects. The major seven language groups spoken are Bemba, Kaonde, Lozi, Lunda, Luvale, Nyanja and Tonga.

#### 4. Some Social Indicators – Zambia

<b><u>Population</u></b>			<b><u>Nutritional Status of the Under 5 Years Old</u></b>		
Total Population (1996).....	9.5 M			<u>1991</u>	<u>1996</u>
Population Growth Rate.....	2.8%		Stunted Growth.....	40%	42%
Total fertility rate (1996).....	6.1		Underweight.....	22%	22%
Labour Force Growth Rate.....	3.5%				
Mean age at first birth (1996).....	18-19		Access to Safe Water.....	50%	49%
			Rural.....	20%	31%
Population Share: Rural.....	63%		Urban.....	90%	88%
Urban.....	37%		(Source: LCMS1 1996, DHS 1996)		
Central Province.....	10%		<b><u>Health Indicators</u></b>		
Copperbelt.....	18%		Population per physician.....	1970.....	13640
Eastern.....	13%			1993.....	11430
Luapula.....	7%		Total Fertility Rates.....	1989-91.....	6.5
Lusaka.....	15%			1994-96.....	6.1
Northern.....	12%		Infant Mortality.....	1989-92.....	107
North Western.....	6%			1994-96.....	109
Southern.....	12%		Child Mortality Rate.....	1989-92.....	94
Western.....	8%			1994-96.....	98
<b><u>Sectoral Share of GDP (1995)</u></b>			Immunization rate (1996).....		78%
Agriculture.....	22.3%		<u>Infant Mortality</u> = number of children dying before their first		
Industry.....	40.4%		year, per 1,000 live births		
Mining.....	9.0%		<u>Child Mortality</u> = number of children dying between 12 and		
Manufacture.....	30.4%		59 months per 100 live births.		
Services.....	26.7%		(Source: PS1, 1991, LCMS 1, 1996, DHS 1996)		
Government.....	7.7%				
(Source: Zambia: Prospects for Sustainable Growth, 1995-2005)					
<b><u>Education</u></b>			<b><u>Enrollment Rates</u></b>		
Literacy Rates....	1990-1993	1995-96	Pupil-teacher ratio: .....	1990-1993	1996
All.....	73%	78.3%	Primary.....	47%	44%
Male.....	81%	85.6%	Secondary.....	28%	-
Female.....	65%	71.3%	Repeat rate: primary.....	2%	2%
Population below 15 Years			Gross Enrollment Rates: primary...	97%	93%
All.....	47%	43%	Male.....	102%	98%
Male.....	47%	-	Female.....	92%	87%
Female.....	47%	50%			

#### 5. Economy

Zambia's economy consists of government and privately owned organizations. The main export is copper, accounting for over 70 per cent of the country's export earnings. The new government which came into being in October, 1991 has embarked on a vigorous Structural Adjustment Program with her collaborating partners including the World Bank. The long term goal of the adjustment program is to reduce inflation and stabilize the economy with a view to stimulate growth, reduce poverty and improve the living standards of households.

The Zambian currency is called Kwacha and Ngwee denoted K and n, and the exchange rate was US\$1=K1,300 on average at the time of the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey.

### ***III. SURVEY BACKGROUND***

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#### ***1. Social Dimensions of Adjustment Priority Surveys and Living Conditions Monitoring Survey.***

Poverty monitoring by the Central Statistical Office began with the Social Dimensions of Adjustment Priority Surveys. Two Priority Surveys have been carried out in 1991 and 1993 respectively by the Central Statistical Office of Zambia. The Priority Surveys have now developed into Living Conditions Monitoring Surveys which are designed to be conducted regularly.

Both the Priority Surveys and the Living Conditions Monitoring Surveys have the following main objectives:

1. To monitor the effects of the various government policies on the well-being of households and individuals.
2. To monitor changes in living standards over time.
3. To monitor poverty levels and the severity of poverty.
4. To highlight vulnerable groups in society who can be targeted by policy action by the government.

#### ***2. Scope and Coverage***

The three surveys (PSI, PSII, and LCMS 1996) were carried out using personal interviews. The surveys covered the whole country in both rural and urban areas on a sample basis. The surveys covered households only.

The surveys excluded institutional population such as persons in hospitals, boarding schools, colleges, universities, prisons, hotels, motels, nurses hostels, government hostels, 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 such as teachers whose houses are on school premises, doctors, prison wardens, managers of hostels, police officers, etc. staying with or without their families within the premises of institutions in separate houses normally cooking separately, were treated as private households and enumerated. Ordinary workers other than diplomats working in Embassies and High-Commissions were also enumerated. Others with diplomatic status working in the United Nations, World Bank, etc. were also enumerated. Persons who were in institutions such as boarding schools and hospitals who qualified to be usual members of a household, according to the surveys' definition, were captured in their respective household.

The survey used the de jure "usual place of residence" approach to list household members. The survey therefore enumerated all usual members of the sample households regardless of where they were residing at the time of the survey.

#### ***IV SAMPLE DESIGN***

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A two-stage sample method was used for the surveys. The first stage consisted of selecting sample Standard Enumeration Areas (SEA's), while the second stage involved selection of households in the sample SEA's. The country has been subdivided into SEA's by a mapping exercise carried out by the Central Statistical Office. These SEA's are used for sampling purposes and for collecting census data. An SEA is formed in such a way as to make it possible for coverage by one enumerator during a census or survey.

In the Priority Survey I (1991), the sample size was 500 SEAs (248 rural and 252 urban) and they were allocated to provinces using the probability proportional to size method. Twenty five households were selected from each urban SEA using the circular sampling method. This yielded about 10 000 sample households in total.

In Priority Survey II (1993), the sample size was 642 SEAs (392 rural and 250 urban). The same 250 urban SEAs (2 were dropped) that were enumerated in PSI (1991) were also covered in PS II (1993) and half of the households covered in the urban sample in 1991 were also enumerated in 1993. The rural sample consisted of about half the sample of households enumerated during the 1992/93 Crop Forecast Survey.

The Agriculture Division of CSO conducts annual Crop Forecasting Surveys (CFS) and Post Harvest Surveys (PHS). In 1993, it was decided to integrate the agriculture and Priority Survey in the rural areas. The total number of sample households covered in PSII (1993) also amounted to about 10 000.

In the LCMS 1996, allocation of SEA's to provinces was done using the "modified equal allocation" method. In this method, allocation was first done equally across all the provinces by dividing the sample size by the number of provinces. However, taking into consideration their heterogeneity and population sizes, Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces were allocated a higher number of SEA's than the rest of the provinces. The final allocation of the number of sample SEA's was somewhere between equal and proportional allocation.

The first allocation of SEA's was done on provinces. Then allocation was done at district level.

This allocation was done in order to produce results at district level. Allocation at district level was also done using the "modified equal allocation" method, from the number allocated to that particular province. Within the districts, allocation was done by rural/urban by the same method. Within the rural and urban strata, allocation was done by Centrality. All the SEA's in the frame were classified according to a variable called Centrality as given below:

1. Areas within Lusaka city.
2. Areas within Ndola city.
3. Areas within Kitwe city.
4. Areas within 50 kms of Lusaka, or Ndola, or Kitwe cities.
5. Areas within provincial capitals.



6. Areas within 30 kms along Southern to Copperbelt line of rail.
7. Areas within 30 kms along Northern line of rail.
8. Areas within 30 kms of provincial capitals.
9. Areas within district centres.
10. Areas within 30 kms of district centres.
11. Remote areas.

Centrality was used to classify proximity of households to urban centres (metropolis).

The selection of sample SEA's was done systematically with probability proportional to the number of households within each SEA. The number of households being those registered in the last population census of 1990. The minimum size for each district sample was 7 SEAs. The National total sample size was 610 SEAs of which 349 were rural and 261 were urban. The total number of sample households amounted to almost 12 000 in the LCMS1996.

The sampling frame was based on 57 districts at the time of the three surveys. The current 72 district boundaries will be taken into account in the next Census (2000) after a comprehensive mapping update exercise which CSO will embark upon from early 1998. The selection of sample households who were enumerated took place as follows:

- (i) In each selected SEA, all households were listed and given a unique sampling serial number.
- (ii) A circular systematic sample of households was then selected according to the number required.
- (iii) In PSII (1993) the rural SEAs were not listed. Half of the agriculture sample was selected.

Vacant residential housing units, non-contact households, refusals and partially responding households were not assigned sampling serial numbers.

The number of households selected from each sample SEA was, 25 for urban SEA's and about 15 for the rural SEA's. In the rural areas, households were stratified into small scale, medium scale, large scale, and non-agricultural households and 7, 5, all, 3 households selected from each stratum in the sample SEA.

## ***V      GENERAL CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS***

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

- ***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 Living Conditions Monitoring 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 enumeration.

The de jure definition relies on the concept of usual residence.

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

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

Newly born babies of usual members were also considered as usual members of the household.

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

- ***Head of household*** - This is the person all members of the household regard as the head and who normally makes day-to-day decisions concerning the running of the household.
- **Background variables:** The analysis in this report uses 12 main background variables, namely:
  - **Province**
  - **Residence (Rural/ Urban)**
  - **Stratum**
  - **Household Size**
  - **Educ Level of Head**
  - **Age of Head**
  - **Marital Status and Sex of Head**

- **Occupation of Head**
- **Industry of Head**
- **Employment Status of Head**
- **Formal/Informal Employment**
- **Centrality**

**Residence** - Urban area: Central Statistical Office defines an urban area mainly by two criteria which are:

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

The Central Statistical Office defines an urban area as one with a minimum population size of 5,000 people. The main economic activity of the population must be non-agricultural such as wage employment. In addition, the area must have basic modern facilities such as piped water, tarred roads, post office, police post, health centre, etc.

**Stratum** - Survey households were classified into strata, based on locality in urban areas and based on agricultural activities in the rural areas. The urban areas were pre-classified, while the rural strata were established during the listing stage. Those same strata were used for stratification in the sampling process.

The presentation of results in this report uses 7 strata as follows:

- **Rural areas:**

Small scale agricultural households  
 Medium scale agricultural households  
 Large scale agricultural households  
 Non-agricultural households

- **Urban areas:**

Low cost housing residential areas  
 Medium cost housing residential areas  
 High cost housing residential areas

These 7 groups are mutually exclusive, and hence any given household belongs to one and only one stratum.

***Conventions:***

The following conventions are adopted for this publication:

Most percentages and proportions are expressed as decimals. The general rounding rules have been applied, that is, everything below 0.5 is rounded down, everything above 0.4 is rounded up. Thus, when summing percentages up to the total, the total will not always be 100 percent. Also, in giving total population and household figures, the numbers are rounded to the nearest 1000, again following the general rounding rules.

- **0 (Zero) means less than 0.1 percent**
- **. means no observation**

## **VI THE MEASUREMENT OF POVERTY AND WELFARE**

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### **1. Methods of measuring poverty**

Measurement of poverty begins with the construction of a poverty line which forms the cut-off point between the poor and non poor . Poverty can be measured in either relative or absolute terms.

**RELATIVE POVERTY** describes an individual's or group's wealth relative to other individuals or groups. Relative poverty lines are usually set as a percentage of average income or expenditure per capita or per equivalent adult. For example 2/3 of the mean. This implies that all persons or households whose incomes or expenditure levels are below 2/3 of the mean are poor. The relative poverty line is thus dependent on the levels of income or expenditure of the particular group of study. It means that the poverty line can be set very high and persons with high incomes but lower than that set cut-off will be considered poor.

**ABSOLUTE POVERTY** on the other hand constructs a poverty line based on a fixed poverty line using expenditure/consumption or income. 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 food and a proportion for other basic needs such as housing, water, sanitation, health and education. This report uses the food-basket approach of the absolute poverty measure.

The **FOOD-BASKET** approach calculates the cost of acquiring basic food items that provide a basic minimum caloric requirements for an individual per month.

In defining a poverty line a choice is made between using expenditure/consumption or income for the measurement of poverty. Expenditure is usually preferred as households are more likely to report expenditure accurately than income. Income based poverty tends to be higher than expenditure based. This report uses expenditure in the measurement of poverty.

To measure poverty accurately requires taking into consideration the household composition. This takes into account the size of the household and the ages of the household members. This involves assigning a weight to each member of the household according to their age, known as **ADULT EQUIVALENT SCALE**.

**The adult equivalent scale is based on the assumption that a child 1-3 years old consumes about 36% of what a typical adult would consume. This increases to 62% for 4-6 years old, and so on.** From the age of 13, a child is assumed to consume as much as an equivalent adult. The Adult Equivalent Scales assign a weight of 1 to an adult person (age 13 years and above) and

all other members of a household a weight between 0 and 1(excluding 1) in relation to the adult scale and according to their caloric requirements.

The adult equivalent scales used in this report are:-

<i>AGE</i>	<i>ADULT EQUIVALENT SCALE</i>
0 Years.....	0
1 – 3 Years.....	0.36
4 – 6 Years.....	0.62
7 – 9 Years.....	0.78
10-12 Years.....	0.95
13+ Years.....	1.00

Another measure used in calculating poverty is the percent share of food in a household's total expenditure. The rule is that households who spend less than 60 per cent on food are non poor, those who spend 60-79 percent are moderately poor, and those who spend 80 per cent or more are extremely poor.

## ***2. Poverty Lines in Zambia***

The construction of a poverty datum line requires the collection of household income and expenditure. In Zambia there have been very few large scale surveys on incomes and expenditures before 1991. These surveys include the ones carried out in 1974-75, 1985-86, and 1990 – 1991. The 1974 - 75 survey was carried out by the Central Statistical Office mainly for purposes of updating the weights for the consumer price indices. A very limited analysis on the dimensions of incomes and expenditures was done on the data and the survey did not have background data to enable a detailed analysis. The 1985-86 and 1990-91 surveys were carried out by the Prices and Incomes Commission mainly for constructing a poverty datum line for Zambia for the purposes of setting up a minimum wage for workers.

In 1991, 1993, and 1996, three household surveys were conducted by the Central Statistical Office namely, the Social Dimensions of Adjustment Priority Surveys I and II and the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS 1996). These surveys though conducted at a point in time have detailed enough information at the household and individual level to allow for measurement of poverty and an analysis of household welfare. The surveys also have a large enough sample size to allow for a greater degree of precision of estimates. The surveys each covered 10,000 and more households and collected data on incomes and expenditure among other topics. Poverty measurement and analysis has been done from all the three surveys. This report is based on the PSI(1991), PSII(1993) and LCMSI(1996) data. There was another household based survey carried out in the period 1993-94 which collected very detailed data on incomes and expenditures of households over a 16 month period, namely the Household Budget Survey.

The survey however, had a sample size of only 1,800 households and the overriding objective was to update the consumer price index weights. The data however, can be used to study the expenditure patterns and income levels since it covered a long period and therefore, took care of seasonality and other fluctuations that affect household income and expenditure.

The poverty lines that were constructed for Zambia in 1991 were based on the cost of acquiring a minimal basic food basket required for a minimal level of caloric intake for an equivalent adult. This amount worked out to be K961 per adult per month at the 1991 prices. To this amount was added 30 percent which was the average amount spent on other items by households namely, clothing and footwear, housing expenses, education expenses, health expenses, transport expenses, and remittances to other households. This amounted to K1380. This was the minimal amount of money required per adult equivalent for purchasing the basic needs. The persons whose adult equivalent income was below K961 were considered to be in extreme poverty, those between K961 and K1380 were considered to be in moderate poverty. Those above K1380 were considered non poor .

### **3.      *Basic needs approach to poverty***

To have a complete study of household welfare, there is a need to have indicators of households' access to the basic needs of life. The basic needs often referred to besides food are, safe water and sanitation, shelter, good health, education, and household's easy access both in terms of affordability and distance, to various economic and social infrastructure such as schools, health facilities, markets, public transport. It has become a practice for countries or groups of countries to set some goals to be achieved in a certain time period. ***Most countries now include in their plans, specific goals such as to reduce child malnutrition from a certain level to a lower level, by the year 2000, and so on and use the same goals to evaluate their performance each year in-between.***

The three surveys being used in this report collected information which have provided a number of social indicators such as school attendance rates, education levels attained by the population, incidence and prevalence of various illnesses, employment and other income generating opportunities, food production, victimization, political participation, under-five children's health and nutrition, prevalence of child labor, households who experienced deaths, households' access to various facilities such as quality housing, safe drinking water, sanitation, various social and economic infrastructure, and coping strategies. Details of these indicators are provided in separate reports.

#### 4. *Poverty Indices*

Three indices of poverty will be used to describe the distribution, depth and severity of poverty in Zambia as developed by Foster, Greer and Thorbecke (1984). These indices are:

**$P_0$**  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 who are poor.

**$P_1$**  indicates the depth of poverty. It shows the average gap between the expenditure or income of a poor individual or household and the poverty line. The higher the index number the greater the poverty gap.

**$P_2$**  is the square of the gap of each poor individual from the poverty line.  $P_2$  is more sensitive to the most poor persons in society by giving them a higher weight in calculating the depth of poverty. This means that the further away a person is from the poverty line, the higher the value of the  $P_2$  index. The index will give a smaller weight for persons just below the poverty line than those much below. Therefore, the higher the value of this index, the more severe the poverty.

The general formula for the above indices is:-

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

Where:  $N$  = the total population in the group of interest.  
 $Z$  = the poverty line.  
 $n$  = the number of individuals below the poverty line.  
 $Y_i$  = adult equivalent expenditure or income of the household in which the individual lives.  
 $\alpha$  = the parameter that takes the value 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:-

$$P_0 = \frac{n}{N}$$
$$P_1 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{Z - Y_i}{Z} \right)$$
$$P_2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{Z - Y_i}{Z} \right)^2$$



## 5. *Identification of the poor*

The following criteria was used to identify the poor:

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 age specific adult equivalent weight.
2. Household expenditure was then divided by the sum of its adult equivalent weights to obtain expenditure per equivalent adult. Household expenditure computed includes own-produce consumed by households (for food, charcoal, beverages, and tobacco only).
3. The result computed from step 2 above is then used to compute the three indices  $P_0, P_1, P_2$ .

## 6. *Price Index*

In order to make comparisons between the three years, 1991, 1993, and 1996 and to analyze the evolution of poverty during the same period, the poverty lines had to be brought to one base. The year 1996 was used as the base year and the 1991 and 1993 data adjusted to 1996 prices using the consumer price indices for the same period. The poverty lines used (at 1996 prices) are K20,181 and K28,979.

***Persons living in households with Per Adult Equivalent expenditures of K20,181 or below were considered to be in extreme poverty and those in households with K28,979 or less but above K20,181 in moderate poverty.*** Persons living in households with Per Adult Equivalent expenditure of above K28,979 were considered not to be poor.

To arrive at the moderate and extreme poverty lines the 1991 poverty lines were multiplied by a factor equal to the average increase in all prices from 1991 to 1996. This factor was computed as (October, 1996 consumer price index divided by October, 1991 and February, 1993 consumer price index).

## 7. *Minimal income requirements for a household of six.*

The total caloric requirements (per adult equivalent) for a household of say 4 adults and two children of ages 40, 35, 18, 15, 8, 2 years would work out to be  $1+1+1+1+0.78+0.36=5.14$  (adult equivalents) \* K20,181 = K103,730.34 would be the amount of income required for purchasing basic food in order to be able to meet their minimum caloric requirements per month in total at the 1996 price level. This amount was equivalent to about US\$80 at the average exchange rate ruling at that time. This amount would be the equivalent amount of consumption required by another household of the same composition but who depend on consuming their own production.

In order to meet food and other basic needs, a household of the composition above which represents an average Zambian household, would require  $K28,979 * 5.14 = K148,952.06$  per month as a minimum income or consumption and this was equivalent to US\$115 at the 1996 average exchange rate. The other basic needs referred to are housing, education, clothing and footwear, and medication. It is important to note at this stage that the food basket used to arrive at the poverty lines used in this report is very modest and based on a predominantly vegetarian list of food. It is based on the minimal caloric requirements. If meat, chicken, and fish were added to the food basket, the cost would go up by a large margin.

## VII. INTERPRETATION OF TABLES

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The tables in the report are arranged as follows:-

- (i) Income distribution
- (ii) On some topics, a table showing the population are presented.
- (iii) The rest of the tables are then arranged to show:-
  - 1. Population in extreme poverty
  - 2. Population in moderate poverty
  - 3. Overall poverty ( $P_0$ ). That is the extreme and moderate poor combined.
  - 4. Population non poor . This is a complement of overall poverty. The poor plus non-poor together make up the total population.
  - 5. Depth of poverty ( $P_1$ ) which was explained earlier.
  - 6. Severity of poverty ( $P_2$ ) which was also explained earlier.

The three years under review are arranged in sequence and broken down as follows:-

- 1<sup>st</sup> column: Population Share – shows the percentage distribution of the population from the total population.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> column: Poverty head count – is the proportion of persons who are poor in a particular category.
- 3<sup>rd</sup> column: Distribution of poverty – is the percentage distribution of poor persons in a particular category from the total number of poor persons.

- (v) The tables are arranged to show the incidence, distribution, depth and severity of poverty by various background variables and population groups.

## ***1. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND INEQUALITY***

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The Gini coefficient as well as per adult equivalent average expenditure spent on food from total expenditure per decile population has been used as a measure of income distribution and inequality.

The Gini coefficient is an inequality index. When a large percentage of total national income is concentrated among a relatively small percentage of individuals, the Gini coefficient will be high. The Gini coefficient will increase when the distribution of income becomes more skewed or unequal.

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:-

$$G = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n (X_{i+1} - X_i)(Y_{i+1} + Y_i)$$

Where  $X_i$  = cumulative proportion of households up to and including income (Expenditure) group  $i$ .

And  $Y_i$  = cumulative share of income (Expenditure) up to and including income (expenditure) group  $i$ .

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

As earlier explained, expenditure has been used as a proxy for income in this report. The Gini ratios were computed using per capita expenditure. All households were divided into 10 equal groups to show the distribution of income per decile (10% segment).

Per adult equivalent expenditure was computed per each 10% (Decile of the population). Per adult equivalent expenditure was computed by dividing total household expenditure/food expenditure by the total adult equivalent scale for that household. Tables 1 to 2c presents this data in form of total expenditure, food expenditure and share of food expenditure from total expenditure per adult equivalent. And as explained earlier, own – produce consumed by households was valued and added to cash expenditure in order to compute total expenditure.

***Mean per adult equivalent expenditure (at 1996 prices) decreased from about K30,000 to K25,000 from 1991 to 1993 but increased to slightly above the 1991 level (K31,000) in 1996. This implies that household income decreased from 1991 to 1993 but increased in 1996.***

Mean per adult equivalent expenditure on food decreased from about K18,000 in 1991 to about K16,000 in 1993, and remained about the same in 1996. The share of food increased from 60.2% in 1991 to 62.9% in 1993 but decreased to 53.4% in 1996. A decreasing share of food depicts improving welfare meaning that the population is able to spend more income on other necessities of life beside food.

Food share in total expenditure, increased from 1991 to 1993 for the first six deciles and the tenth but decreased for the seventh, eighth, and ninth deciles. Food share decreased from 1993 to 1996 to below the 1991 level for all deciles except the first and second.

Tables 1, 2a, 2b and 2c present data on income distribution in Zambia between 1991 and 1996. The tables show the average amounts per capita spent in total by households per month, the average food expenditure from total expenditure and average percent share spent on food from total expenditure.

The data in table 1 shows that income distribution in Zambia is becoming more equitable as depicted by the declining Gini ratios, 0.59 in 1991, 0.51 in 1993 and 0.50 in 1996. Table 2a shows that in 1991, urban areas had more equitably distributed income than rural areas with Gini ratios of 0.60 for rural areas and 0.50 for urban areas.

Table 2b (1993) shows the same picture as in 1991 but the gap has reduced between rural and urban income distributions. The Gini ratios were 0.45 for rural areas and 0.40 for urban areas in 1993.

Table 2c (1996) shows an even further reduction in the difference between the Gini ratios in the rural and urban areas. The Gini ratios were 0.47 for rural areas and 0.44 for urban areas.

Tables 2a – 2c show that income (Per adult equivalent total expenditure) decreased from about K17,000 in 1991 to about K13,000 in 1993 but increased to above the 1991 level (K21,000) in 1996, in rural areas. In urban areas, income decreased from K46,000 in 1991 to K43,000 in 1993 but increased to the same level as 1991 (K46,000) in 1996.

The same tables also show that food share increased from 65.3% in 1991 to 68.2% in 1993 but decreased to 59.6% in 1996, in rural areas. In urban areas, food share increased from 58.0% in 1991 to 60.3% in 1993 but decreased to below the 1991 level (48.4%) in 1996.

	<b>Table 1: Per Adult Equivalent Expenditure by Deciles</b>								
<b>Expenditure Deciles</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Total Expend-iture</b>	<b>Food Expend-iture</b>	<b>Share of Food</b>	<b>Total Expend-iture</b>	<b>Food Expend-iture</b>	<b>Share of Food</b>	<b>Total Expend-iture</b>	<b>Food Expend-iture</b>	<b>Share of Food</b>
First Decile	671.9	495.0	73.7	2509.0	1875.3	74.7	4371.1	3510.4	80.3
Second Decile	3124.6	2353.9	75.3	5297.8	4141.3	78.2	7642.7	5802.8	75.9
Third Decile	6136.4	4608.2	75.1	7593.7	5888.9	77.6	10480.4	7670.9	73.2
Fourth Decile	9663.2	6957.9	72.0	10142.8	7651.3	75.4	13422.3	9285.8	69.2
Fifth Decile	13939.4	9858.6	70.7	13130.5	9722.9	74.1	16774.0	10943.8	65.2
Sixth Decile	18845.9	13143.7	69.7	17344.0	12125.0	69.9	21054.2	13123.1	62.3
Seventh Decile	25272.5	17329.9	68.6	22876.3	15378.1	67.2	26327.3	15758.5	59.9
Eighth Decile	34914.2	23091.2	66.1	30325.0	19759.2	65.2	34056.4	19683.9	57.8
Ninth Decile	49837.9	32088.2	64.4	43274.6	27841.8	64.3	48026.2	25393.2	52.9
Tenth Decile	143462.6	74001.1	51.6	95387.1	51433.3	53.9	124096.1	52179.6	42.0
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>30490.8</b>	<b>18340.3</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>24744.6</b>	<b>15558.7</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>30577.5</b>	<b>16315.8</b>	<b>53.4</b>
Lower Poverty Line	20181			20181			20181		
% In extreme poverty	58.2			60.6			53.2		
Upper Poverty Line	28979.4			28979.4			28979.4		
% in Moderate Poverty	11.5			13.3			16.0		
% Non poor	30.3			26.2			30.8		
<b>Gini Coefficient</b>	<b>0.59</b>			<b>0.51</b>			<b>0.50</b>		

	<b>Table 2a: Income Distribution by Population Deciles (PS1 1991 at 1996 prices)</b>								
<b>Expenditure Deciles</b>	<b>Rural</b>			<b>Urban</b>			<b>ALL Zambia</b>		
	<b>Total Expend-iture</b>	<b>Food Expend-iture</b>	<b>Share of Food</b>	<b>Total Expend-iture</b>	<b>Food Expend-iture</b>	<b>Share of Food</b>	<b>Total Expend-iture</b>	<b>Food Expend-iture</b>	<b>Share of Food</b>
First Decile	488.3	372.9	76.4	2821.6	2002.5	71.0	671.9	495.0	73.7
Second Decile	1929.6	1470.1	76.2	11454.9	7912.7	69.1	3124.6	2353.9	75.3
Third Decile	3438.0	2624.8	76.3	16758.0	11689.9	69.8	6136.4	4608.2	75.1
Fourth Decile	5234.0	4040.8	77.2	21674.0	14630.2	67.5	9663.2	6957.9	72.0
Fifth Decile	7064.7	5076.7	71.9	27055.1	18333.0	67.8	13939.4	9858.6	70.7
Sixth Decile	9687.3	7189.9	74.2	33247.7	21991.8	66.1	18845.9	13143.7	69.7
Seventh Decile	13003.7	9386.4	72.2	40655.6	26641.1	65.5	25272.5	17329.9	68.6
Eighth Decile	17575.3	12419.8	70.7	50128.8	32125.3	64.1	34914.2	23091.2	66.1
Ninth Decile	25167.7	17317.5	68.8	68946.7	41799.8	60.6	49837.9	32088.2	64.4
Tenth Decile	83545.3	49155.8	58.8	192050.2	92506.8	48.2	143462.6	74001.1	51.6
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>16690.1</b>	<b>10891.5</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>46375.0</b>	<b>26913.6</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>30490.8</b>	<b>18340.3</b>	<b>60.2</b>
% in Extreme Poverty	80.6			32.3			58.2		
% in Moderate Poverty	7.4			16.3			11.5		
% Non poor	12.1			51.4			30.3		
<b>Gini Coefficient</b>	<b>0.60</b>			<b>0.50</b>			<b>0.59</b>		

	<b>Table 2b: Income Distribution by Population Deciles (PS2 1993 at 1996 Prices)</b>								
<b>Expenditure Deciles</b>	<b>Rural</b>			<b>Urban</b>			<b>ALL Zambia</b>		
	<b>Total Expend-iture</b>	<b>Food Expend-iture</b>	<b>Share of Food</b>	<b>Total Expend-iture</b>	<b>Food Expend-iture</b>	<b>Share of Food</b>	<b>Total Expend-iture</b>	<b>Food Expend-iture</b>	<b>Share of Food</b>
First Decile	1831.6	1381.2	75.4	9602.5	6746.5	70.3	2509.0	1875.3	74.7
Second Decile	3865.9	2867.5	74.2	15726.9	10529.7	67.0	5297.8	4141.3	78.2
Third Decile	5479.4	4332.3	79.1	20403.2	13314.4	65.3	7593.7	5888.9	77.6
Fourth Decile	6935.0	5543.0	79.9	24676.7	16381.7	66.4	10142.8	7651.3	75.4
Fifth Decile	8498.6	6612.5	77.8	29048.9	19152.9	65.9	13130.5	9722.9	74.1
Sixth Decile	10327.3	7851.0	76.0	34761.6	22327.6	64.2	17344.0	12125.0	69.9
Seventh Decile	12475.4	9301.3	74.6	41594.2	27236.5	65.5	22876.3	15378.1	67.2
Eighth Decile	15821.7	11725.5	74.1	51332.2	32091.8	62.5	30325.0	19759.2	65.2
Ninth Decile	21548.1	15064.3	69.9	67901.9	41180.1	60.7	43274.6	27841.8	64.3
Tenth Decile	46155.2	26038.0	56.4	133348.3	69129.7	51.8	953867.1	51433.3	53.9
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>13286.8</b>	<b>9067.3</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>42806.4</b>	<b>25791.6</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>24744.6</b>	<b>15558.7</b>	<b>62.9</b>
% in Extreme Poverty		83.5			24.4			60.6	
% in Moderate Poverty		8.7			20.5			13.3	
% Non poor		7.8			55.1			26.2	
<b>Gini Coefficient</b>		<b>0.45</b>			<b>0.40</b>			<b>0.51</b>	

	<b>Table 2c: Income Distribution by Population Deciles (LCMS 1996)</b>								
<b>Expenditure Deciles</b>	<b>Rural</b>			<b>Urban</b>			<b>ALL Zambia</b>		
	<b>Total Expend-iture</b>	<b>Food Expend-iture</b>	<b>Share of Food</b>	<b>Total Expend-iture</b>	<b>Food Expend-iture</b>	<b>Share of Food</b>	<b>Total Expend-iture</b>	<b>Food Expend-iture</b>	<b>Share of Food</b>
First Decile	3728.9	3061.3	82.1	8832.0	5722.4	64.8	4371.1	3510.4	80.3
Second Decile	6251.4	4929.5	78.9	14754.2	9072.5	61.5	7642.7	5802.8	75.9
Third Decile	8218.7	6285.0	76.5	19218.9	11621.6	60.5	10480.4	7670.9	73.2
Fourth Decile	10307.8	7871.8	76.4	23650.4	14051.5	59.4	13422.3	9285.8	69.2
Fifth Decile	12593.6	8906.1	70.7	28435.1	16495.8	58.0	16774.0	10943.8	65.2
Sixth Decile	15183.3	10518.5	69.3	34085.5	19685.7	57.8	21054.2	13123.1	62.3
Seventh Decile	18705.6	12462.4	66.6	41388.5	22699.9	54.8	26327.3	15758.5	59.9
Eighth Decile	23693.9	14703.5	62.1	51809.9	27832.4	53.7	34056.4	19683.9	57.8
Ninth Decile	31829.7	18507.1	58.1	71262.9	35227.9	49.4	48026.2	25393.2	52.9
Tenth Decile	83961.6	40490.3	48.2	169398.5	61695.1	36.4	124096.1	52179.6	42.0
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>21419.6</b>	<b>12760.6</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>46226.3</b>	<b>22390.7</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>30577.5</b>	<b>16315.8</b>	<b>53.4</b>
% in Extreme Poverty		68.4			27.3			53.2	
% in Moderate Poverty		14.4			18.7			16.0	
% Non poor		17.2			54.0			30.8	
<b>Gini Coefficient</b>		<b>0.47</b>			<b>0.44</b>			<b>0.50</b>	

## 2. POVERTY BY RURAL/URBAN

Table 2.1 shows the distribution of the population in Zambia in 1991, 1993 and 1996 broken down by rural/urban. ***Despite Zambia being a highly urbanized country, by sub-saharan African standards, most people live in the rural areas, 54%, 61% and 63% of the population in 1991, 1993 and 1996 respectively.*** The proportion of persons living in rural areas is on the increase. This has a bearing on poverty as poverty is higher in rural areas, and mostly the poor migrate into rural areas.

Table 2.2 and figure 2.1 show the incidence and distribution of extreme poverty by rural/urban. Extreme poverty was higher in rural than in urban areas for all the three years but declined substantially from 81% in 1991 to 68% in 1996. In 1993 extreme poverty increased to about 84%. Extreme poverty in urban areas decreased from 32% in 1991 to 24% in 1993 but increased to 27% in 1996. ***The overall (National) picture is that of an increase in extreme poverty from 58% in 1991 to 61% in 1993 and a decrease to 53% in 1996 (below the 1991 level).***

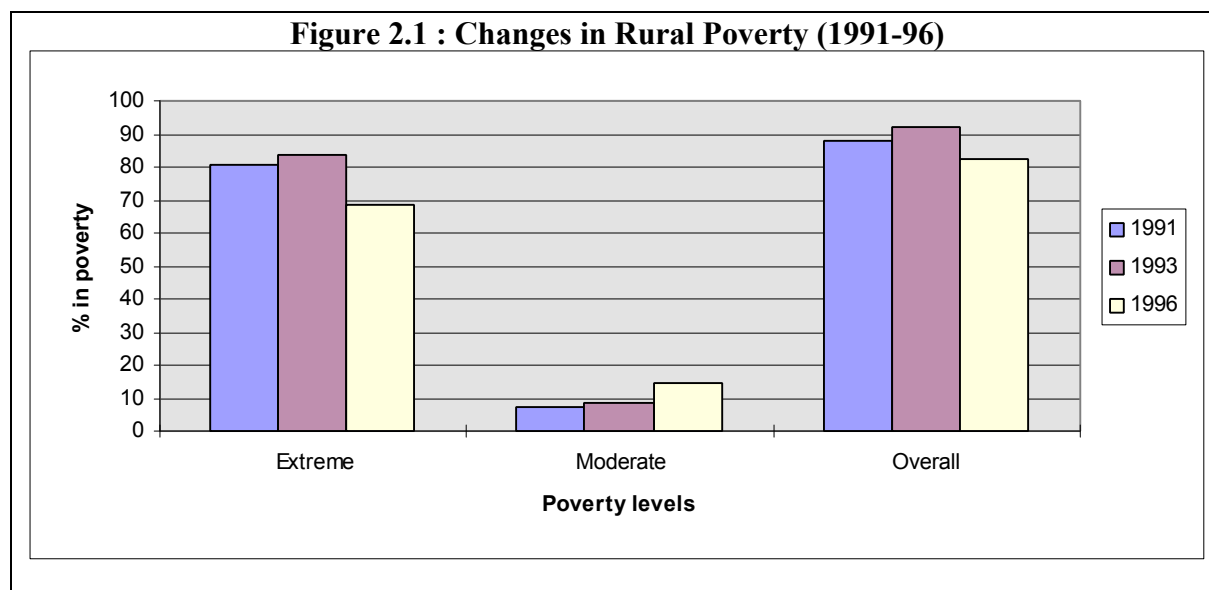


Table 2.3 shows the incidence and distribution of moderate poverty by rural/urban. ***The number of moderate poor increased in rural areas from 7.4% in 1991 to 8.7% in 1993 and to a substantial 14.4% in 1996.*** This is a positive sign as it shows that the poor are becoming less poor even if they are still poor. However, the picture is quite different in urban areas where the moderately poor increased from 16.3% in 1991 to 20.5% in 1993 but decreased slightly to 18.7% in 1996.

***Overall, moderate poverty (in all Zambia) increased from 11.5% in 1991 to 13.3% in 1993 and to 16.0% in 1996.***

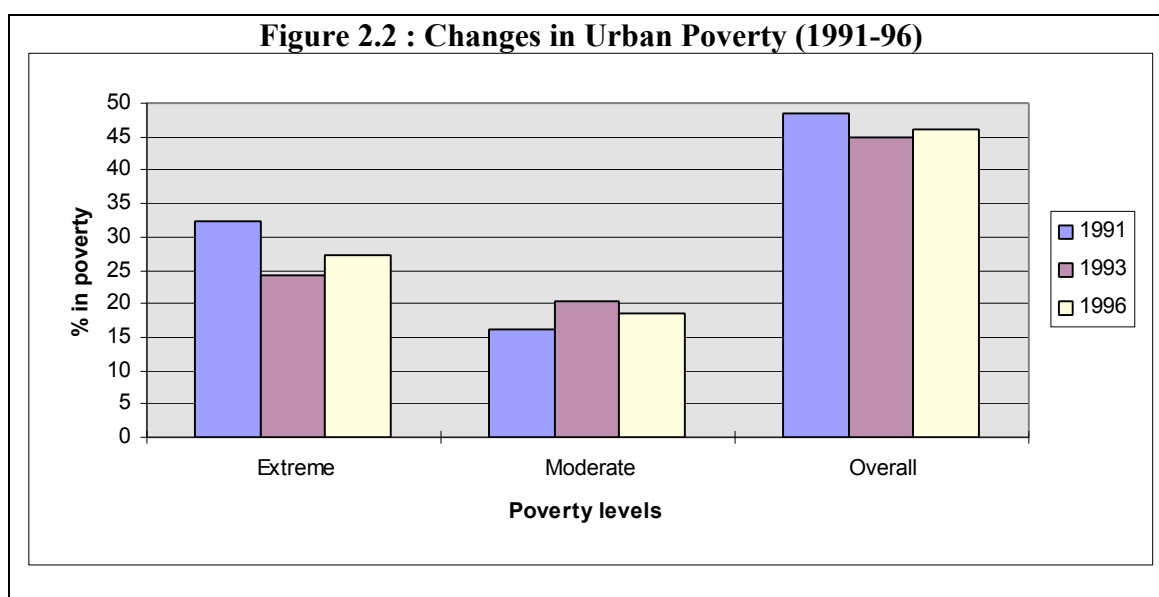
Table 2.4 and figure 2.2 show the incidence of total poverty (extreme + moderate) by rural/urban. The overall poverty incidence ( $P_0$ ), that is the total number of poor persons (Extremely + moderately poor), increased from 88.0% in 1991 to 92.2% in 1993 and decreased to 82.8% (below the 1991 level) in 1996 in rural areas.



In urban areas the opposite took place. Poverty incidence decreased from 48.6% in 1991 to 44.9% in 1993 but increased to 46.0% (Still below the 1991 level) in 1996. ***The overall picture is that of increasing poverty from 69.7% in 1991 to 73.8% in 1993 and decreasing poverty to 69.2% in 1996 (Almost at par with the 1991 levels).*** There could be two explanations to this. The year 1993 followed a severe drought period which affected agricultural production and incomes and consumption of the rural population who are mostly dependent on agriculture. The other explanation could be that the initial effects of the structural adjustment program had started to take hold. As earlier mentioned, the structural adjustment program when launched was expected to create new opportunities as well as hardships on certain sectors of the economy and population, therefore, initially, some groups of persons were able to immediately adjust to the new situation while others were unable to.

***In terms of distribution of poverty, most poor persons live in rural areas for all the three years as can be seen from table 2.4.*** The Table shows that in 1991, 67.6% of the poor lived in the rural areas, this increased to 76.4% in 1993 but declined slightly to 75.5% in 1996. On the other hand, the urban areas only accounted for 32.4% in 1991, 23.6% in 1993 and 24.5% of the poor in 1996. The table shows that though poverty incidence is on the decline in rural areas, the number of poor persons is still very high since most people live in rural areas, and the proportion of persons living in rural areas from the total population is on the increase.

The non poor are a reciprocal of the number of poor persons. Table 2.5 shows that the proportion of non poor decreased in the rural areas from 12.1% in 1991 to 7.8% in 1993 but increased to 17.2% in 1996 (above the 1991 level). In urban areas the proportion of non poor persons increased from 51.4% in 1991 to 55.1% in 1993 but decreased slightly to 54.0% in 1996 (above the 1991 level).



The number of non-poor persons was higher in urban areas, 78.8% of the total non poor in 1991,

81.7% in 1993, and 64.8% in 1996. The disparity between rural and urban areas is reducing. The gap in the proportion of non-poor persons is decreasing between rural and urban areas meaning that the number of non-poor persons residing in rural areas is increasing. As can be seen in table 2.5, of the total non-poor in 1991 21.2% were residing in rural areas, 18.3% in 1993 and 35.2% in 1996.

Table 2.6 shows the depth of poverty ( $P_1$ ) and table 2.7 shows the severity of poverty. The data shows that both the depth and severity of poverty decreased in rural areas from 69.7 in 1991 to 65.3 in 1993, and 55.6 in 1996 for depth of poverty. Severity of poverty decreased from 54.6 in 1991, to 47.6 in 1993 and to 36.5 in 1996, in rural areas.

*In urban areas the depth of poverty decreased by a large margin from 46.4 in 1991 to 35.4 in 1993 and increased by a smaller margin to 37.9 in 1996.* Severity of poverty showed the same pattern, from 29.9 in 1991 to 17.4 in 1993, to 19.4 1996. The above data shows that though poverty incidence decreased by a small margin from 1993 to 1996, the depth and severity decreased at substantial levels which means the poor are becoming less poor.

Rural/Urban	Table 2.1: Population Distribution by Rural/Urban					
	1991		1993		1996	
	Number	Percent Share	Number	Percent Share	Number	Percent Share
Rural	4,244,000	53.5	5,186,000	61.2	6,010,000	63.1
Urban	3,687,000	46.5	3,290,000	38.8	3,506,000	36.9
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>7,931,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,476,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,516,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 2.2: Extreme Poverty by Region of Residence (Poverty Line =K20181.00)</b>								
Region of Residence	1991			1993			1996		
	Popul- ation Share	Poverty Head- count	Distrib- ution of Poverty	Popul- ation Share	Poverty Head- count	Distrib- ution of Poverty	Popul- ation Share	Poverty Head- count	Distrib- ution of Poverty
Rural	53.5	80.6	74.2	61.2	83.5	84.3	63.1	68.4	81.1
Urban	46.5	32.3	25.8	38.8	24.4	15.7	36.9	27.3	18.9
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 2.3: Moderate Poverty by Region of Residence (Poverty Line = K28979.40)</b>								
Region of Residence	1991			1993			1996		
	Popul- ation Share	Poverty Head- count	Distrib- ution of Poverty	Popul- ation Share	Poverty Head- count	Distrib- ution of Poverty	Popul- ation Share	Poverty Head- count	Distrib- ution of Poverty
Rural	53.5	7.4	34.2	61.2	8.7	40.1	63.1	14.4	56.9
Urban	46.5	16.3	65.8	38.8	20.5	59.9	36.9	18.7	43.1
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 2.4: Poverty Incidence (P0) by Region of Residence (Poverty Line =K28979.40)</b>								
Region of Residence	1991			1993			1996		
	Popul- ation Share	Poverty Head- count	Distrib- ution of Poverty	Popul- ation Share	Poverty Head- count	Distrib- ution of Poverty	Popul- ation Share	Poverty Head- count	Distrib- ution of Poverty
Rural	53.5	88.0	67.6	61.2	92.2	76.4	63.1	82.8	75.5
Urban	46.5	48.6	32.4	38.8	44.9	23.6	36.9	46.0	24.5
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 2.5: Non poor by Region of Residence (Poverty Line =K28979.40)</b>								
Region of Residence	1991			1993			1996		
	Popul- ation Share	Head- count	Distrib- ution of non-poor	Popul- ation Share	Head- count	Distrib- ution of non-poor	Popul- ation Share	Head- count	Distrib- ution of non-poor
Rural	53.5	12.1	21.2	61.2	7.8	18.3	63.1	17.2	35.2
Urban	46.5	51.4	78.8	38.8	55.1	81.7	36.9	54.0	64.8
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 2.6 Poverty Depth (P<sub>1</sub>) by Region of Residence (Poverty Line =K28979.40)</b>								
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Region of Residence	1991			1993			1996		
	Popul- ation Share	Poverty Depth	Distrib- ution of Depth	Popul- ation Share	Poverty Depth	Distrib- ution of Depth	Popul- ation Share	Poverty Depth	Distrib- ution of Depth
Rural	53.5	69.7	75.8	61.2	65.3	85.6	63.1	55.6	81.9
Urban	46.5	46.4	24.2	38.8	35.4	14.4	36.9	37.9	18.1
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 2.7: Poverty Severity (P2) by Region of Residence (Poverty Line =K28979.40)									
Region of Residence	1991			1993			1996		
	Popul- ation Share	Poverty Severity	Distrib- ution of Severity	Popul- ation Share	Poverty Severity	Distrib- ution of Severity	Popul- ation Share	Poverty Severity	Distrib- ution of Severity
Rural	53.5	54.6	79.2	61.2	47.6	89.8	63.1	36.5	85.3
Urban	46.5	29.9	20.8	38.8	17.4	10.2	36.9	19.4	14.7
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### **3. POVERTY BY PROVINCE**

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Tables 3.1 to 3.7 show the incidence, distribution, depth and severity of poverty by province. In 1991 Eastern, Northern, Western and Luapula provinces had the highest incidence of extreme poverty of above 70% (Table 3.2), while Lusaka, Copperbelt and Central provinces had the least incidence of extreme poverty especially Lusaka which had below 20%.

***In 1993 almost all provinces had incidence of extreme poverty of more than 70% except for Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces which had the least and below 30%.***

In 1996 the incidence of extreme poverty decreased to below 70% in all the provinces except Western, while Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces still had the least levels.

The incidence of moderate poverty increased from 1991 to 1996 in all provinces except Central, Luapula, and Western provinces which had a decrease from 1991 to 1993 and an increase from 1993 to 1996.

***The data in tables 3.2 and 3.3 show decreasing extreme poverty and increasing moderate poverty between 1991 and 1996, on a national level.***

Table 3.4 shows total poverty (extreme and moderate poverty combined). Eastern, Western, Luapula and Northern provinces had very high incidences of poverty, of more than 80% of their population in 1991. Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces had the least especially Lusaka with just about 31% of its population.

***In 1993 all the provinces except Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces had poverty incidences of more than 80%. Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces only had 38.9% and 49.3% respectively.***

In 1996 almost all provinces (Except Copperbelt province) display decreasing poverty from 1993 and in most cases to below the 1991 level.

***The overall picture (all Zambia) is that of increased poverty from 1991 to 1993 (from 69.7% to 73.8%) and decreasing poverty from 1993 to 1996 (from 73.8% to 69.2).***

The distribution of poverty or the non-poor shows how much each province contributes from the total. ***In terms of distribution of poverty, Northwestern (5.4%), Lusaka (6.9%), Central (9.1%), and Western (9.1%) provinces contributed the least to total poverty in 1991 as table 3.4 depicts. In 1993, Northwestern (6.2%), Lusaka (7.0%), Luapula (8.5%) and Western (9.9%) contributed the least to total poverty. In 1996, it was Northwestern (6.4%), Luapula (8.0%), Lusaka (8.7%) and Western (8.9%).***

Table 3.5 shows Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces as having the highest proportion of non poor persons in all the three years under review, of over 40%. Lusaka province in particular displays very high proportions of non poor persons. More than 60% of persons living in Lusaka province were non poor in all the three years. Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces contributed the most to

the total number of non poor for all the three years contributing 35.6% and 21.4% in 1991, 31.3% and 35.7% in 1993 and 30.3 and 25.5% in 1996 respectively. These two provinces alone accounted for more than 50% of all the non poor persons in Zambia, The rest of the seven provinces in total account for the rest.

***Table 3.6 shows Lusaka having the lowest depth of poverty (39.9) in 1991 while western had the highest (70.4).*** In 1993 copperbelt province had the lowest depth of poverty (38.2) and Western again had the highest (67.3). In 1996, Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces had the lowest depth of poverty (38.3 and 38.8) respectively while Western still had the highest (60.5). It should be noted that poverty depth decreased from 1991 to 1996 for all the provinces.

Overall, the depth of poverty decreased from 62.2 in 1991 to 58.3 in 1993, and to 51.3 in 1996. As earlier explained, poverty depth is the average distance of poor people from the poverty line. Therefore, the higher the poverty depth index, the poorer people are. The data in table 3.6 indicate decreasing poverty depth which means that even if these persons are classified as poor, their poverty depth is decreasing.

Severity of poverty indicates the extent to which the poor are at the very bottom, below the poverty line. Table 3.7 shows that severity of poverty decreased from 1991 to 1996 for all the provinces, although Central and Lusaka provinces initially had an increase from 1991 to 1993, and then a decrease from 1993 to 1996. ***Overall (all Zambia), the severity of poverty decreased from 46.6 in 1991 to 40.5 in 1993 and 32.3 in 1996, again this shows that persons in severe poverty are slowly getting out of it.***

<b>Table 3.1: Population Distribution by Province</b>						
<b>Province</b>	<b>1991</b>		<b>1993</b>		<b>1996</b>	
	<b>Population</b>	<b>% Share</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>% Share</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>% Share</b>
Central	716,000	9.0	832,000	9.8	944,000	9.9
Copperbelt	1,324,000	16.7	1,558,000	18.4	1,685,000	17.7
Eastern	986,000	12.4	1,107,000	13.1	1,225,000	12.9
Luapula	727,000	9.2	603,000	7.1	667,000	7.0
Lusaka	1,236,000	15.6	1,135,000	13.4	1,427,000	15.0
Northern	1,001,000	12.6	1,076,000	12.7	1,147,000	12.1
North-Western	403,000	5.1	444,000	5.2	531,000	5.6
Southern	945,000	11.9	1,043,000	12.3	1,168,000	12.3
Western	594,000	7.5	679,000	8.0	721,000	7.5
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>7,932,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,477,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,516,000</b>	<b>100</b>

<b>Table 3.2: Extreme Poverty by Province (Poverty Line =K20181.00)</b>									
<b>Province of Residence</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>
Central	9.0	55.7	8.6	9.8	70.7	11.5	9.9	58.6	10.9
Copperbelt	16.7	43.8	12.6	18.4	28.1	8.5	17.7	33.3	11.1
Eastern	12.4	76.1	16.3	13.1	81.2	17.5	12.9	69.9	16.9
Luapula	9.2	72.5	11.4	7.1	77.8	9.1	7.0	63.9	8.4
Lusaka	15.6	18.7	5.0	13.4	24.3	5.4	15.0	22.0	6.2
Northern	12.6	75.9	16.5	12.7	71.5	15.0	12.1	69.4	15.7
North Western	5.1	64.5	5.6	5.2	75.5	6.5	5.6	64.8	6.8
Southern	11.9	69.4	14.2	12.3	76.1	15.5	12.3	58.6	13.5
Western	7.5	75.8	9.8	8.0	83.5	11.0	7.5	73.6	10.4
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<b>Table 3.3: Moderate Poverty by Province (Poverty Line = K28979.40)</b>									
<b>Province of Residence</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>
Central	9.0	14.4	11.3	9.8	10.3	7.6	9.9	15.2	9.5
Copperbelt	16.7	17.3	25.2	18.4	21.2	29.3	17.7	22.3	24.7
Eastern	12.4	8.6	9.3	13.1	9.6	9.5	12.9	12.1	9.7
Luapula	9.2	11.5	9.2	7.1	10.7	5.7	7.0	14.8	6.5
Lusaka	15.6	11.9	16.1	13.4	14.6	14.7	15.0	16.0	15.0
Northern	12.6	8.1	8.9	12.7	14.6	14.0	12.1	14.5	10.9
North Western	5.1	10.2	4.5	5.2	12.5	4.9	5.6	15.5	5.4
Southern	11.9	9.7	10.0	12.3	10.4	9.7	12.3	17.3	13.3
Western	7.5	8.4	5.5	8.0	7.6	4.6	7.5	10.7	5.0
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 3.4: Poverty Incidence (P<sub>0</sub>) by Province (Poverty Line =K28979.00)</b>								
<b>Province of Residence</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>
Central	9.0	70.0	9.1	9.8	81.0	10.8	9.9	73.8	10.5
Copperbelt	16.7	61.1	14.6	18.4	49.3	12.3	17.7	55.6	14.7
Eastern	12.4	84.7	15.1	13.1	90.8	16.1	12.9	82.0	15.0
Luapula	9.2	84.0	11.0	7.1	88.4	8.5	7.0	78.8	8.0
Lusaka	15.6	30.6	6.9	13.4	38.9	7.0	15.0	38.0	8.7
Northern	12.6	84.0	15.2	12.7	86.1	14.8	12.1	83.9	14.3
North Western	5.1	74.7	5.4	5.2	88.0	6.2	5.6	80.3	6.4
Southern	11.9	79.1	13.5	12.3	86.5	14.4	12.3	75.9	13.4
Western	7.5	84.3	9.1	8.0	91.1	9.9	7.5	84.3	8.9
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 3.5: Non poor by Province (Poverty Line =K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Province of Residence</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of non-poor</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of non-poor</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of non-poor</b>
Central	9.1	30.0	8.9	9.8	19.0	7.1	9.9	26.2	8.5
Copperbelt	16.7	38.9	21.4	18.4	50.8	35.7	17.7	44.4	25.5
Eastern	12.5	15.3	6.3	13.1	9.2	4.6	12.9	18.0	7.5
Luapula	9.1	16.0	4.8	7.1	11.6	3.2	7.0	21.2	4.8
Lusaka	15.7	69.4	35.6	13.4	61.1	31.3	15.0	62.1	30.3
Northern	12.4	16.0	6.7	12.7	13.9	6.7	12.1	16.1	6.3
North Western	5.1	25.3	4.2	5.2	12.0	2.4	5.6	19.7	3.6
Southern	12.0	20.9	8.2	12.3	13.5	6.3	12.3	24.1	9.6
Western	7.5	15.7	3.9	8.0	8.9	2.7	7.5	15.7	3.8
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>



	<b>Table 3.6: Depth of Poverty (P<sub>1</sub>) by Province (Poverty Line =K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Province of Residence</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Depth</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Depth</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Depth</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Depth</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Depth</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Depth</b>
Central	9.0	55.8	8.1	9.8	62.9	11.6	9.9	50.0	10.3
Copperbelt	16.7	52.3	12.3	18.4	38.2	8.0	17.7	38.3	10.6
Eastern	12.4	69.1	16.8	13.1	65.2	18.0	12.9	58.7	17.5
Luapula	9.2	63.5	11.3	7.1	60.8	8.9	7.0	53.8	8.4
Lusaka	15.6	39.9	4.4	13.4	43.4	5.3	15.0	38.8	6.2
Northern	12.6	66.5	16.3	12.7	55.4	14.1	12.1	55.1	15.7
North Western	5.1	64.3	5.6	5.2	63.4	6.8	5.6	54.0	6.8
Southern	11.9	68.4	14.9	12.3	64.4	15.9	12.3	52.0	13.7
Western	7.5	70.4	10.3	8.0	67.3	11.4	7.5	60.5	10.8
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 3.7: Severity of Poverty (P<sub>2</sub>) by Province (Poverty Line =K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Province of Residence</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Severity</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Severity</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Severity</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Severity</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Severity</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Severity</b>
Central	9.0	38.0	7.4	9.8	45.5	12.1	9.9	30.3	9.9
Copperbelt	16.7	37.1	11.7	18.4	20.3	6.2	17.7	19.8	8.7
Eastern	12.4	54.8	17.8	13.1	47.8	19.0	12.9	40.1	19.0
Luapula	9.2	47.5	11.2	7.1	41.8	8.8	7.0	34.4	8.5
Lusaka	15.6	21.9	3.2	13.4	26.3	4.6	15.0	20.6	5.3
Northern	12.6	49.9	16.3	12.7	35.6	13.0	12.1	35.5	16.0
North Western	5.1	48.5	5.7	5.2	46.7	7.2	5.6	34.6	7.0
Southern	11.9	54.6	15.8	12.3	47.4	16.9	12.3	32.8	13.7
Western	7.5	55.8	10.9	8.0	50.3	12.3	7.5	41.9	11.9
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### 4. ***POVERTY IN RURAL/URBAN AREAS WITHIN PROVINCES***

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Tables 4.1 to 4.7 show the population distribution, incidence, depth and severity of poverty in rural and urban areas of each province. In Eastern, Luapula, Northern, Northwestern, Southern, and Western provinces, more than 70% of their population lived in the rural areas of the province in all the three years. That means, a third or less of the population in each of these provinces live in urban areas as tables 4.1 shows.

Central province has a slightly lower proportion of its population living in the rural part of the province, (62.3%) in 1991, (69.5%) in 1993, and (69.2%) in 1996.

Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces have most of their population living in urban areas although the trend has declined slightly in Lusaka and substantially in Copperbelt.

In 1991, 87.0% of the population of Lusaka were in urban areas, 85.6% in 1993 and 85.8% in 1996. For Copperbelt, it was 94.6% in 1991, 86.5% in 1993, and 74.7% in 1996. Copperbelt province urban population share has decreased substantially from 94.6% in 1991 to 74.7% in 1996.

Table 4.2 shows that the incidence of extreme poverty is much higher in the rural than in the urban areas of each province. The rural areas also account for most extremely poor persons, but the incidence of extreme poverty generally declined over the three year period.

Table 4.3 shows moderate poverty in the rural and urban areas within a province. The incidence of moderate poverty is higher in urban than rural areas in almost all cases except for Copperbelt province which had a higher incidence in the rural than in the urban areas of its province in 1996. As explained earlier, moderate poverty depicts households who are able to at least meet their basic food requirements although they cannot meet all the other basic needs. ***The moderate poor are therefore, better off than the extreme poor. The data in table 4.3, therefore, show that urban households are on average less poor than the rural households.***

Table 4.4 shows total poverty (extreme + moderate poverty) in the rural and urban areas within a province. The incidence of total poverty was higher in rural than urban areas for each province throughout the period. Most of the poverty is also accounted for by persons living in rural areas of each province except for Copperbelt and Lusaka province. Most poor persons are in the urban areas in these two provinces because most people live in urban areas in the two provinces.

Table 4.5 shows the non poor. Most of the non poor persons live in the urban areas of each province and the incidence of non poor is mainly in the urban areas.

Table 4.6 shows depth of poverty in rural and urban areas within provinces. Poverty depth is higher in rural than in urban areas in all the nine provinces and for the whole period under review.

Table 4.7 shows severity of poverty in the rural and urban areas of each province. As earlier

explained, severity measures the extent of core poverty, that is, the extent to which persons who are poor are at the bottom of the poverty ladder. In other words it depicts the most poor of the poor.

Severity of poverty was higher in rural areas than in urban areas for each of the nine provinces and for each year.

<i>Table 4.1: Population Distribution by Rural/Urban areas in Provinces</i>						
<b>Rural/Urban areas in Provinces</b>	<b>1991</b>		<b>1993</b>		<b>1996</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent Share</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent Share</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent Share</b>
Central:						
Rural	446,000	62.3	578,000	69.5	654,000	69.2
Urban	270,000	37.7	254,000	30.5	291,000	30.8
		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Copperbelt:						
Rural	71,000	5.4	211,000	13.5	429,000	25.3
Urban	1,253,000	94.6	1,347,000	86.5	1,257,000	74.7
		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Eastern:						
Rural	806,000	81.7	1,004,000	90.7	1,093,000	89.2
Urban	180,000	18.3	103,000	9.3	132,000	10.8
		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Luapula:						
Rural	521,000	71.7	506,000	83.9	560,000	84.0
Urban	206,000	28.3	97,000	16.1	106,000	16.0
		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Lusaka:						
Rural	160,000	13.0	164,000	14.4	203,000	14.2
Urban	1 075,000	87.0	971,000	85.6	1 225,000	85.8
		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Northern:						
Rural	780,000	77.9	947,000	88.0	1,008,000	87.9
Urban	221,000	22.1	129,000	12.0	138,000	12.1
		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
N/Western:						
Rural	281,000	69.8	379,000	85.5	452,000	85.0
Urban	122,000	30.2	64,000	14.5	79,000	15.0
		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Southern:						
Rural	718,000	76.0	800,000	76.7	988,000	84.6
Urban	227,000	24.0	243,000	23.3	180,000	15.4
		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Western:						
Rural	461,000	77.6	597,000	87.9	623,000	86.3
Urban	133,000	22.4	82,000	12.1	98,000	13.7
		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
<b>All Zambia:</b>	<b>7,931,000</b>		<b>8,476,000</b>		<b>9,516,000</b>	

	<b>Table 4.2: Extreme Poverty by Rural/Urban areas in Provinces (Poverty Line=K20181.00)</b>
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Province of Residence	1991			1993			1996		
	Popul- ation Share	Poverty Head- count	Distrib- ution of Poverty	Popul- ation Share	Poverty Head- count	Distrib- ution of Poverty	Popul- ation Share	Poverty Head- count	Distrib- ution of Poverty
Central	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	62.3	69.9	78.2	69.5	85.5	84.0	69.2	66.9	79.1
Urban	37.7	32.2	21.8	30.5	37.1	16.0	30.8	39.8	20.9
Copperbelt	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	5.4	59.3	7.3	13.5	68.7	33.1	25.3	49.7	37.7
Urban	94.6	42.9	92.7	86.5	21.7	66.9	74.7	27.8	62.3
Eastern	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	81.7	82.6	88.7	90.7	84.9	94.9	89.2	72.7	92.7
Urban	18.3	47.3	11.3	9.3	44.5	5.1	10.8	47.2	7.3
Luapula	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	71.7	81.4	80.6	83.9	84.2	90.9	84.0	66.5	87.3
Urban	28.3	49.8	19.4	16.1	44.2	9.1	16.0	50.7	12.7
Lusaka	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	13.0	63.4	44.0	14.4	83.7	49.8	14.2	58.8	38.0
Urban	87.0	12.1	56.0	85.6	14.2	50.2	85.8	15.9	62.1
Northern	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	77.9	88.4	90.8	88.0	76.1	93.6	87.9	73.1	92.7
Urban	22.1	31.6	9.2	12.0	38.1	6.4	12.1	42.0	7.4
Northwestern	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	69.8	79.1	85.6	85.5	84.3	95.4	85.0	69.8	91.5
Urban	30.2	30.8	14.4	14.5	24.0	4.6	15.0	36.7	8.5
Southern	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	76.0	78.6	86.0	76.7	88.2	88.8	84.6	63.5	91.5
Urban	24.0	40.4	14.0	23.3	36.5	11.2	15.4	32.3	8.5
Western	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	77.6	86.7	88.7	87.9	88.7	93.4	86.3	79.5	93.2
Urban	22.4	38.3	11.3	12.1	45.3	6.6	13.7	36.6	6.8
<b>All Zambia</b>		<b>58.2</b>			<b>60.6</b>			<b>53.2</b>	

	<b>Table 4.3: Moderate Poverty by Province (Poverty Line = K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Province of Residence</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>
Central	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	62.3	11.2	48.4	69.5	7.3	48.9	69.2	14.3	65.1
Urban	37.7	19.7	51.6	30.5	17.3	51.1	30.8	17.3	34.9
Copperbelt	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	5.4	12.9	4.0	13.5	12.6	8.1	25.3	25.4	28.9
Urban	94.6	17.6	96.0	86.5	22.5	91.9	74.7	21.3	71.1
Eastern	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	81.7	8.3	79.1	90.7	8.3	78.5	89.2	11.4	84.4
Urban	18.3	9.8	20.9	9.3	22.3	21.6	10.8	17.3	15.6
Luapula	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	71.7	7.6	47.0	83.9	8.0	62.7	84.0	14.4	81.6
Urban	28.3	21.6	53.0	16.1	24.7	37.3	16.0	17.0	18.4
Lusaka	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	13.0	3.4	3.7	14.4	7.7	7.6	14.2	13.9	12.4
Urban	87.0	13.2	96.3	85.6	15.8	92.4	85.8	16.3	87.6
Northern	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	77.9	4.7	45.1	88.0	13.3	79.8	87.9	13.7	82.7
Urban	22.1	20.3	54.9	12.0	24.6	20.2	12.1	20.7	17.3
Northwestern	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	69.8	8.3	57.2	85.5	9.7	66.5	85.0	15.1	82.8
Urban	30.2	14.4	42.8	14.5	28.9	33.5	15.0	17.8	17.2
Southern	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	76.0	7.3	57.0	76.7	5.9	43.2	84.6	16.6	81.5
Urban	24.0	17.3	43.0	23.3	25.4	56.8	15.4	20.7	18.5
Western	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	77.6	6.2	57.3	87.9	6.2	71.6	86.3	9.7	77.9
Urban	22.4	16.0	42.7	12.1	17.9	28.4	13.7	17.3	22.1
<b>All Zambia</b>		<b>11.5</b>			<b>13.3</b>			<b>16.0</b>	

	Table 4.4: Poverty Incidence (P0) by Rural/Urban areas in Provinces (Poverty Line =K28979.40)								
	1991			1993			1996		
Province of Residence	Popul- ation Share	Poverty Head- count	Distrib- ution of Poverty	Popul- ation Share	Poverty Head- count	Distrib- ution of Poverty	Popul- ation Share	Poverty Head- count	Distrib- ution of Poverty
Central	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	62.3	81.1	72.1	69.5	92.7	79.5	69.2	81.2	76.2
Urban	37.7	51.8	27.9	30.5	54.4	20.5	30.8	57.1	23.8
Copperbelt	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	5.4	72.1	6.3	13.5	81.3	22.3	25.3	75.1	34.2
Urban	94.6	60.5	93.7	86.5	44.2	77.7	74.7	49.0	65.8
Eastern	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	81.7	90.9	87.7	90.7	93.3	93.2	89.2	84.1	91.5
Urban	18.3	57.1	12.3	9.3	66.7	6.8	10.8	64.4	8.5
Luapula	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	71.7	89.0	75.9	83.9	92.2	87.5	84.0	80.9	86.2
Urban	28.3	71.4	24.1	16.1	68.9	12.5	16.0	67.7	13.8
Lusaka	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	13.0	66.9	28.3	14.4	91.4	33.9	14.2	72.8	27.2
Urban	87.0	25.2	71.7	85.6	30.0	66.1	85.8	32.2	72.8
Northern	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	77.9	93.1	86.4	88.0	89.3	91.3	87.9	86.8	90.9
Urban	22.1	51.9	13.6	12.0	62.7	8.7	12.1	62.7	9.1
Northwestern	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	69.8	87.5	81.7	85.5	94.0	91.3	85.0	84.8	89.8
Urban	30.2	45.1	18.3	14.5	53.0	8.7	15.0	54.5	10.2
Southern	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	76.0	85.9	82.4	76.7	94.0	83.3	84.6	80.1	89.2
Urban	24.0	57.8	17.6	23.3	61.9	16.7	15.4	53.0	10.8
Western	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	77.6	92.9	85.5	87.9	94.9	91.6	86.3	89.2	91.2
Urban	22.4	54.3	14.5	12.1	63.2	8.4	13.7	53.8	8.8
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>69.7</b>			<b>73.8</b>			<b>69.2</b>		

<b>Table 4.5: Non poor by Rural/Urban areas in Provinces (Poverty Line =K28979.40)</b>									
<b>Province of Residence</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Non poor Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Non poor</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Non poor Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Non poor</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Non poor Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Non poor</b>
Central	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	62.3	18.9	39.4	69.5	7.3	26.7	69.2	18.8	49.6
Urban	37.7	48.2	60.6	30.5	45.6	73.3	30.8	42.9	50.4
Copperbelt	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	5.4	27.9	3.8	13.5	18.7	5.0	25.3	24.9	14.2
Urban	94.6	39.5	96.2	86.5	55.8	95.0	74.7	51.0	85.8
Eastern	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	81.7	9.1	48.7	90.7	6.7	66.3	89.2	15.9	78.6
Urban	18.3	42.9	51.3	9.3	33.3	33.7	10.8	35.6	21.4
Luapula	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	71.7	11.0	49.5	83.9	7.8	56.9	84.0	19.1	75.6
Urban	28.3	28.6	50.5	16.1	31.1	43.1	16.0	32.3	24.4
Lusaka	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	13.0	33.1	6.2	14.4	8.6	2.0	14.2	27.2	6.2
Urban	87.0	74.8	93.8	85.6	70.0	98.0	85.8	67.8	93.8
Northern	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	77.9	6.9	33.6	88.0	10.7	67.7	87.9	13.2	71.9
Urban	22.1	48.1	66.4	12.0	37.3	32.3	12.1	37.3	28.1
Northwestern	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	69.8	12.5	34.5	85.5	6.0	43.1	85.0	15.2	65.4
Urban	30.2	54.9	65.5	14.5	47.1	56.9	15.0	45.5	34.6
Southern	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	76.0	14.1	51.4	76.7	6.0	34.1	84.6	19.9	69.9
Urban	24.0	42.3	48.6	23.3	38.1	65.9	15.4	47.0	30.2
Western	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	77.6	7.1	34.9	87.9	5.1	50.2	86.3	10.9	59.6
Urban	22.4	45.7	65.1	12.1	36.8	49.8	13.7	46.2	40.4
<b>All Zambia</b>		<b>30.3</b>			<b>26.2</b>			<b>30.8</b>	

	Table 4.6: Depth of Poverty (P <sub>1</sub> ) by Province (Poverty Line =K28979.40)								
	1991			1993			1996		
Province of Residence	Population Share	Poverty Depth	Distribution of Depth	Population Share	Poverty Depth	Distribution of Depth	Population Share	Poverty Depth	Distribution of Depth
Central	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	62.3	61.8	79.8	69.5	68.0	85.9	69.2	52.6	80.0
Urban	37.7	40.3	20.2	30.5	43.2	14.1	30.8	41.9	20.0
Copperbelt	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	5.4	57.9	7.0	13.5	58.7	34.3	25.3	42.9	38.3
Urban	94.6	51.9	93.0	86.5	32.3	65.7	74.7	35.9	61.7
Eastern	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	81.7	71.1	90.2	90.7	66.9	95.5	89.2	59.8	93.3
Urban	18.3	55.3	9.8	9.3	42.6	4.5	10.8	46.4	6.7
Luapula	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	71.7	69.0	82.6	83.9	63.4	91.2	84.0	54.7	87.7
Urban	28.3	46.0	17.4	16.1	42.8	8.8	16.0	48.1	12.3
Lusaka	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	13.0	59.3	42.2	14.4	66.7	52.1	14.2	54.4	38.1
Urban	87.0	32.2	57.8	85.6	31.5	47.9	85.8	33.0	61.9
Northern	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	77.9	70.9	92.1	88.0	57.1	94.1	87.9	56.6	93.3
Urban	22.1	38.5	7.9	12.0	37.7	5.9	12.1	40.6	6.7
North Western	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	69.8	68.9	87.5	85.5	66.7	96.1	85.0	55.2	91.9
Urban	30.2	44.0	12.5	14.5	28.5	3.9	15.0	43.2	8.1
Southern	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	76.0	71.5	86.3	76.7	69.7	90.2	84.6	53.5	91.8
Urban	24.0	53.4	13.7	23.3	37.7	9.8	15.4	39.8	8.2
Western	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	77.6	74.7	90.9	87.9	69.0	94.0	86.3	62.1	93.6
Urban	22.4	44.5	9.1	12.1	48.2	6.0	13.7	44.4	6.4
<b>All Zambia</b>		<b>62.2</b>			<b>58.3</b>			<b>51.3</b>	



Province of Residence	Table 4.7: Severity of Poverty (P <sub>2</sub> ) by Province (Poverty Line =K28979.40)								
	1991			1993			1996		
	Popul- ation Share	Poverty Severity	Distribu- tion of Severity	Popul- ation Share	Poverty Severity	Distribu- tion of Severity	Popul- ation Share	Poverty Severity	Distribu- tion of Severity
Central	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	62.3	44.4	84.2	69.5	51.1	89.3	69.2	32.9	82.6
Urban	37.7	21.5	15.8	30.5	23.7	10.7	30.8	22.1	17.4
Copperbelt	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	5.4	41.4	7.0	13.5	39.4	43.3	25.3	24.2	41.7
Urban	94.6	36.8	93.0	86.5	14.8	56.7	74.7	17.6	58.3
Eastern	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	81.7	57.2	91.6	90.7	49.6	96.7	89.2	41.3	94.2
Urban	18.3	37.3	8.4	9.3	23.3	3.3	10.8	27.2	5.8
Luapula	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	71.7	53.7	86.0	83.9	44.4	92.9	84.0	35.3	88.6
Urban	28.3	27.7	14.0	16.1	23.6	7.1	16.0	28.3	11.4
Lusaka	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	13.0	40.3	52.1	14.4	49.8	64.3	14.2	34.3	45.3
Urban	87.0	14.6	47.9	85.6	14.2	35.7	85.8	15.5	54.7
Northern	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	77.9	54.7	94.5	88.0	37.2	95.3	87.9	36.9	94.6
Urban	22.1	20.1	5.5	12.0	19.0	4.7	12.1	21.3	5.4
North Western	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	69.8	53.3	89.9	85.5	50.1	98.0	85.0	35.8	93.0
Urban	30.2	26.8	10.1	14.5	10.9	2.0	15.0	23.9	7.0
Southern	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	76.0	57.8	87.4	76.7	53.0	93.2	84.6	34.3	93.1
Urban	24.0	39.2	12.6	23.3	19.2	6.8	15.4	21.0	6.9
Western	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
Rural	77.6	60.9	93.3	87.9	52.2	95.1	86.3	43.5	94.6
Urban	22.4	25.8	6.7	12.1	29.7	4.9	13.7	25.8	5.4
<b>All Zambia</b>		<b>46.6</b>			<b>40.5</b>			<b>32.3</b>	

## 5. POVERTY IN RURAL AREAS

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Tables 5.1 to 5.6 show poverty in rural areas only by province. Rural areas in Eastern, Luapula, Northern, North-Western, Southern and Western provinces had extreme poverty levels of over 70%, while Central, Copperbelt and Lusaka had extreme poverty levels of 70% and below in 1991. Northern province had exceptionally high levels of rural extreme poverty in 1991 of almost 90% (88.4%). Extreme poverty was higher than 80% in the rural areas of Eastern, Luapula, Northern and Western provinces.

Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces had the least incidence of extreme poverty in their rural population of 59.3% and 63.4% respectively, in 1991.

In 1993, the extreme poverty situation deteriorated in all the rural areas of the provinces except for Northern province where there was quite a substantial decline from the 1991 level. Almost all the provinces had incidences of extreme poverty above 80% in the rural areas except for Copperbelt and Northern provinces. This reflects the effect of low agricultural production on rural households as most of them are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. The year 1993 followed a very severe drought whose effects were felt in 1992 and 1993 in form of very low agricultural productivity. This must have accounted for the increased poverty in 1993.

***In the 1996 extreme poverty decreased in all the rural areas of each province to below 70% except Eastern, Northern and Western provinces where extreme poverty was over 70% with Western province being about 80%. The incidence of extreme poverty decreased to below the 1991 level in all the rural areas.***

In terms of distribution of extreme poverty in rural areas, Eastern (19.5%) and Northern (20.2%) provinces jointly accounted for about 40% of all the extreme poor people while Lusaka only accounted for 3%, in 1991. In 1993 the major contributors to the rural extreme poverty were Eastern (19.7%), Northern (16.6%), and Southern (16.3%) which in total amounts to 52.6%. ***In 1996, the major contributors to the extreme poverty in rural areas were Eastern (19.4%), and Northern (18.0%) which amounts to 37.4% (Almost 40%) accounted for by only these two provinces.***

The incidence of moderate poverty increased from 1991 to 1996 in the rural areas of each province. Overall, moderate poverty increased from 7.3% in 1991 to 8.7% in 1993 and to almost double the 1991 level in 1996 (14.4%). This means that more people are becoming less poor.

Table 5.3 shows total poverty (extreme + moderate poverty) within rural areas of the provinces. The incidence of poverty increased from 1991 to 1993 and decreased in 1996 in the rural areas of all the provinces. ***The incidence of poverty decreased in 1996 to below the 1991 levels in all the rural areas except Central, Copperbelt, and Lusaka provinces.*** The major contributors to rural total poverty in all the three years were Eastern, Northern, and Southern provinces accounting for (19.6%, 19.5% and 16.5%) in 1991, (19.6%, 17.7% and 15.7% ) in 1993, and (18.5%, 17.6% and 15.9%) in 1996, respectively. These three provinces alone accounted for more than 50% in each year of total poverty. Overall, total poverty (all Zambia) increased from 88.0% in 1991 to 92.2% in 1993 and decreased to 82.8% (below the 1991 level) in 1996 in the rural areas of Zambia.

Table 5.4 shows the non poor in rural areas. As earlier mentioned, this depicts the opposite picture of total poverty. In 1991 Copperbelt (27.9%) and Lusaka (33.1%) had the highest proportion of non-poor in rural areas and Northern (6.9%) and Western (7.1%) had the least. In 1993 it was Copperbelt rural (18.7%) and northern rural (10.7%) having the highest and Western (5.1%) having the least. In 1996 it was Copperbelt rural (24.9%) and Lusaka (27.2%) having the highest and Western (10.9%) having the least. The overall, incidence of non-poor persons decreased from 12.0% in 1991 to 7.8% in 1993 and increased to 17.2% in 1996.

Table 5.5 shows poverty depth. ***The depth of poverty was lowest in Copperbelt (57.9) and Lusaka (59.3) in the rural areas in 1991.*** Western (74.7), Southern (71.5) and Eastern (71.1) had the highest poverty depth in rural areas, followed by Northern (70.9), Luapula (69.0), North Western (68.9) and Central (61.8).

In 1993 poverty depth in rural areas was lowest in Copperbelt (58.7) and Northern (57.1) and was more than (60.0) in the remainder of the provinces including Lusaka. In 1996, poverty depth was lowest in Copperbelt rural (42.9) and highest in Western rural (62.1). The rest had poverty depth of more than (50.0). ***Poverty depth decreased in all the rural areas to below the 1991 level meaning that the poor became less poor or the average distance between the poverty line and incomes (expenditure) of households was reduced.*** This average distance was (69.7) in 1991, reduced to (65.3) in 1993, and further reduced to (55.6) in 1996. The average distance from the poverty line reduced by about 14 points, from 1991 to 1996.

Table 5.6 shows the severity of poverty in rural areas. Central, Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces had the least severity of poverty of below 50.0 (44.4, 41.4 and 40.3 respectively) and Western province had the highest (60.9), in the rural areas in 1991. In 1993 Copperbelt (39.4) and Northern (37.2) provinces had the least severity of rural poverty and Central (51.1), Southern (53.0), and Western (52.2) had the highest. In 1996, severity of poverty decreased to below the 1991 level in all the rural areas of each province, in some cases even by almost half. This means that the rural core-poor, the persons at the very bottom of the

poverty scale, become much less poor between 1991 and 1996 even if their poverty status was that of still being poor.

<b>Table 5.1: Extreme Poverty in rural areas by Province (Poverty Line =K20181.00)</b>									
<b>Province</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Head- Count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>
Central	10.5	69.9	9.1	11.1	85.5	11.4	10.9	66.9	10.7
Copperbelt	1.7	59.3	1.2	4.1	68.7	3.3	7.1	49.7	5.2
Eastern	19.0	82.6	19.5	19.4	84.9	19.7	18.2	72.7	19.4
Luapula	12.3	81.4	12.4	9.8	84.2	9.9	9.3	66.5	9.1
Lusaka	3.8	63.4	3.0	3.2	83.7	3.2	3.4	58.8	2.9
Northern	18.4	88.4	20.2	18.3	76.1	16.6	16.8	73.1	18.0
Northwestern	6.6	79.1	6.5	7.3	84.3	7.4	7.5	69.8	7.7
Southern	16.9	78.6	16.5	15.4	88.1	16.3	16.5	63.5	15.3
Western	10.9	86.7	11.7	11.5	88.7	12.2	10.3	79.5	12.0
<b>All Rural Areas</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<b>Table 5.2: Moderate Poverty in rural areas by Province (Poverty Line = K28979.40)</b>									
<b>Province</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>
Central	10.5	11.2	15.9	11.1	7.3	9.3	10.9	14.3	10.8
Copperbelt	1.7	12.9	2.9	4.1	12.6	5.9	7.1	25.4	12.5
Eastern	19.0	8.3	21.5	19.4	8.3	18.5	18.2	11.4	14.4
Luapula	12.3	7.6	12.6	9.8	8.0	8.9	9.3	14.4	9.3
Lusaka	3.8	3.4	1.8	3.2	7.7	2.8	3.4	13.9	3.3
Northern	18.4	4.7	11.8	18.3	13.3	27.8	16.8	13.7	15.9
Northwestern	6.6	8.3	7.5	7.3	9.7	8.2	7.5	15.1	7.9
Southern	16.9	7.3	16.7	15.4	5.9	10.4	16.5	16.6	19.0
Western	10.9	6.2	9.2	11.5	6.2	8.2	10.3	9.7	6.9
<b>All Rural Areas</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 5.3: Incidence of Poverty (P0) in rural areas by Province (Poverty Line =K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Province</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>
Central	10.5	81.1	9.7	11.1	92.7	11.2	10.9	81.2	10.7
Copperbelt	1.7	72.1	1.4	4.1	81.3	3.6	7.1	75.1	6.4
Eastern	19.0	90.9	19.6	19.4	93.3	19.6	18.2	84.1	18.5
Luapula	12.3	89.0	12.4	9.8	92.2	9.8	9.3	80.9	9.1
Lusaka	3.8	66.9	2.9	3.2	91.4	3.1	3.4	72.8	3.0
Northern	18.4	93.1	19.5	18.3	89.3	17.7	16.8	86.8	17.6
Northwestern	6.6	87.5	6.6	7.3	94.0	7.5	7.5	84.8	7.7
Southern	16.9	85.9	16.5	15.4	94.0	15.7	16.5	80.1	15.9
Western	10.9	92.9	11.5	11.5	94.9	11.8	10.3	89.2	11.1
<b>All Rural Areas</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 5.4: Non poor in rural areas by Province (Poverty Line =K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Province</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Head- Count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution</b>
Central	10.5	18.9	16.5	11.1	7.3	10.4	10.9	18.8	11.9
Copperbelt	1.7	27.9	3.9	4.1	18.7	9.7	7.1	24.9	10.3
Eastern	19.0	9.1	14.4	19.4	6.7	16.7	18.2	15.9	16.8
Luapula	12.3	11.0	11.2	9.8	7.8	9.8	9.3	19.1	10.4
Lusaka	3.8	33.1	10.4	3.2	8.6	3.5	3.4	27.2	5.4
Northern	18.4	6.9	10.5	18.3	10.7	24.9	16.8	13.2	12.9
Northwestern	6.6	12.5	6.9	7.3	6.0	5.6	7.5	15.2	6.7
Southern	16.9	14.1	19.9	15.4	6.0	11.8	16.5	19.9	19.1
Western	10.9	7.1	6.4	11.5	5.1	7.5	10.3	10.9	6.5
<b>All Rural Areas</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 5.5:Depth of Poverty (P<sub>1</sub>) in rural areas by Province (Poverty Line =K28979.40)</b>								
	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
<b>Province</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Depth</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Depth</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Depth</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Depth</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Depth</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Depth</b>
Central	10.5	61.8	8.6	11.1	68.0	11.7	10.9	52.6	10.1
Copperbelt	1.7	57.9	1.1	4.1	58.7	3.2	7.1	42.9	5.0
Eastern	19.0	71.1	20.0	19.4	66.9	20.1	18.2	59.8	19.9
Luapula	12.3	69.0	12.3	9.8	63.4	9.5	9.3	54.7	9.0
Lusaka	3.8	59.3	2.4	3.2	66.7	3.2	3.4	54.4	2.9
Northern	18.4	70.9	19.8	18.3	57.1	15.5	16.8	56.6	17.9
Northwestern	6.6	68.9	6.5	7.3	66.7	7.6	7.5	55.2	7.7
Southern	16.9	71.5	16.9	15.4	69.7	16.8	16.5	53.5	15.3
Western	10.9	74.7	12.3	11.5	69.0	12.5	10.3	62.1	12.4
<b>All Rural Areas</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 5.6:Severity of Poverty (P<sub>2</sub>) in rural areas by Province (Poverty Line =K28979.40)</b>								
	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
<b>Province</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Severity</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Severity</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Severity</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Severity</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Severity</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Severity</b>
Central	10.5	44.4	7.9	11.1	51.1	12.0	10.9	32.9	9.6
Copperbelt	1.7	41.4	1.0	4.1	39.4	3.0	7.1	24.2	4.3
Eastern	19.0	57.2	20.6	19.4	49.6	20.4	18.2	41.3	20.9
Luapula	12.3	53.7	12.2	9.8	44.4	9.1	9.3	35.3	8.8
Lusaka	3.8	40.3	2.1	3.2	49.8	3.3	3.4	34.3	2.8
Northern	18.4	54.7	19.5	18.3	37.2	13.8	16.8	36.9	17.8
Northwestern	6.6	53.3	6.4	7.3	50.1	7.9	7.5	35.8	7.6
Southern	16.9	57.8	17.5	15.4	53.0	17.5	16.5	34.3	15.0
Western	10.9	60.9	12.8	11.5	52.2	13.0	10.3	43.5	13.2
<b>All Rural Areas</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 6. POVERTY IN URBAN AREAS

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Tables 6.1 to 6.6 display data on poverty in urban areas only of each province.

The incidence of extreme poverty is less than 50% in all the urban areas for all the three years meaning that less than half of the population in urban areas are extremely poor. ***Lusaka province had very low levels of extreme poverty in its urban areas in all the three years (12.1%) in 1991, (14.2%) in 1993, and (15.9%) in 1996.***

The incidence of extreme poverty increased from 1991 to 1993 in Central, Lusaka, Northern and Western provinces and decreased in Copperbelt, Eastern, Luapula, North-Western and Southern provinces. ***The incidence of extreme poverty increased from 1993 to 1996 in most of the urban areas except for, Southern and Western provinces.***

In 1991, most urban extremely poor were in Copperbelt province (45.1%) followed by a big margin by Lusaka province (10.9%) and Northwestern province (3.1%) accounted for the least. In 1993 and 1996 Copperbelt and Lusaka were the biggest contributors to the total number of extremely poor in urban areas (36.4% and 17.2% in 1993) and (36.4% and 20.3%) in 1996 respectively. This is due to the fact that most of the urban population live in Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces. These two provinces together accounted for 63.2%, 70.4%, and 70.7% of the total urban population in 1991, 1993 and 1996 respectively. ***The overall (all urban) incidence of extreme poverty decreased from 32.3% in 1991 to 24.4% in 1993, and increased to 27.3% (below 1991 level) in 1996 in urban areas.***

Table 6.2 shows that moderate poverty generally decreased from 1991 to 1996 in the urban areas, although by a small margin. This means that some urban poor became more poor. Overall (urban) moderate poverty increased from 16.3% in 1991 to 20.5% in 1993 and decreased to 18.7% in 1996, in urban areas.

Table 6.3 shows total poverty (extreme + moderate poverty) in urban areas. Central, Lusaka, Northern and North Western provinces had increasing urban poverty over the three years. Copperbelt province had decreasing poverty from 1991 to 1993 and increasing poverty from 1993 to 1996 (but below the 1991 level). Eastern, Southern, and Western provinces had increasing urban poverty from 1991 to 1993 and decreasing urban poverty from 1993 to 1996. Luapula province had decreasing urban poverty over the three years. The same table shows that Lusaka province had the lowest incidence of urban poverty in all the three years below 33%, (25.2% in 1991), (30.0% in 1992) and 32.2% in 1996, and contributed 15.1%, 19.7% and 24.5% to total overall (urban) poverty, in the three years respectively. ***Copperbelt province had very high urban poverty in 1991 (60.5%) and this contributed to (42.3%) from total urban poverty.*** In 1993, urban poverty decreased to (44.2%), but still contributed a

lot to total urban poverty (40.3%). In 1996 urban poverty on the Copperbelt increased to (49.0%) and contributed (38.2%) to total urban poverty. Luapula province shows very high urban poverty of almost 70% of its population in the three years.

Table 6.4 shows the non poor in urban areas of the provinces and as earlier mentioned, this depicts the opposite picture of total poverty. In 1991, Lusaka had by far the highest proportion of non-poor persons (74.8%) and Luapula had the least (28.6%). In 1993 and 1996 again Lusaka province had the highest proportion of non-poor persons (70.0%) and (67.8%) respectively, although it was a declining trend. Luapula province had the least proportion of non-poor persons in the urban areas,(31.1%) and (32.3%) in 1993 and 1996. ***Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces contributed the most to the total non-poor persons. Of all the non-poor persons, 26.1% and 42.4%, 41.4% and 37.5%, 33.8% and 43.9% were living in Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces in 1991, 1993, and 1996 respectively.***

Table 6.5 shows poverty depth in urban areas. The poverty depth was lowest in Lusaka province (32.2) and Northern province (38.5) and highest in Eastern (55.3) and Southern (53.4), in 1991. In 1993, poverty depth in the urban areas was lowest in Copperbelt(32.3), Lusaka (31.5), and North-Western (28.5) and highest in Western (48.2). In 1996, Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces had the lowest poverty depth in urban areas of (35.9) and (33.0) respectively and Eastern (46.4) and Luapula (48.1) had the highest. ***Overall poverty depth decreased in urban areas from 46.4 in 1991 to 35.4 in 1993 and increased to 37.9 (But below 1991 level) in 1996.***

Table 6.6 shows the severity of poverty in urban areas within provinces. Lusaka (14.6), Northern (20.1) and Central (21.5) had the least severity of poverty in the urban areas and Southern (39.2) had the highest, in 1991. In 1993 Copperbelt (14.8), Lusaka (14.2) and North-Western (10.9) had the least severity of urban poverty and Western (29.7) had the highest. ***The overall severity of poverty (all urban) decreased from (29.9) in 1991 to (17.4) in 1993 and increased slightly to (19.4) in 1996 in the urban areas.*** Copperbelt province had a particularly high drop in severity of poverty in the urban areas, from (36.8) in 1991 to (14.8) in 1993 though it increased slightly to (17.6) in 1996.



	<b>Table 6.1: Extreme Poverty in urban areas by Province (Poverty Line =K20181.00)</b>								
<b>Province</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Head- Count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Head- Count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>
Central	7.3	32.2	7.3	7.7	37.1	11.7	8.3	39.8	12.1
Copperbelt	34.0	42.9	45.1	40.9	21.7	36.4	35.8	27.8	36.4
Eastern	4.9	47.3	7.1	3.1	44.5	5.7	3.8	47.1	6.5
Luapula	5.6	49.8	8.6	2.9	44.2	5.3	3.1	50.7	5.7
Lusaka	29.2	12.1	10.9	29.5	14.2	17.2	34.9	15.9	20.3
Northern	6.0	31.6	5.9	3.9	38.1	6.1	4.0	42.0	6.1
Northwestern	3.3	30.8	3.1	2.0	24.0	1.9	2.3	36.7	3.1
Southern	6.2	40.4	7.7	7.4	36.5	11.1	5.1	32.3	6.1
Western	3.6	38.3	4.3	2.5	45.3	4.6	2.8	36.6	3.8
<b>All Urban Areas</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 6.2: Moderate Poverty in urban areas by Province (Poverty Line = K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Province</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>
Central	7.3	19.7	8.8	7.7	17.3	6.5	8.3	17.3	7.7
Copperbelt	34.0	17.6	36.7	40.9	22.5	45.0	35.8	21.3	40.7
Eastern	4.9	9.8	3.0	3.1	22.3	3.4	3.8	17.3	3.5
Luapula	5.6	21.6	7.4	2.9	24.7	3.6	3.1	17.0	2.8
Lusaka	29.2	13.2	23.6	29.5	15.8	22.7	34.9	16.3	30.5
Northern	6.0	20.3	7.5	3.9	24.6	4.7	4.0	20.7	4.4
Northwestern	3.3	14.4	2.9	2.0	28.9	2.8	2.3	17.8	2.2
Southern	6.2	17.3	6.6	7.4	25.4	9.2	5.1	20.7	5.7
Western	3.6	16.0	3.6	2.5	17.9	2.2	2.8	17.3	2.6
<b>All Urban Areas</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 6.3: Poverty Incidence (P<sub>0</sub>) in urban areas by Province (Poverty Line =K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Province</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>
Central	7.3	51.8	7.8	7.7	54.4	9.3	8.3	57.1	10.3
Copperbelt	34.0	60.5	42.3	40.9	44.2	40.3	35.8	49.0	38.2
Eastern	4.9	57.1	5.7	3.1	66.7	4.7	3.8	64.4	5.3
Luapula	5.6	71.4	8.2	2.9	68.9	4.5	3.1	67.7	4.5
Lusaka	29.2	25.2	15.1	29.5	30.0	19.7	34.9	32.2	24.5
Northern	6.0	51.9	6.4	3.9	62.7	5.5	4.0	62.7	5.4
Northwestern	3.3	45.1	3.1	2.0	53.0	2.3	2.3	54.5	2.7
Southern	6.2	57.8	7.3	7.4	61.9	10.2	5.1	53.0	5.9
Western	3.6	54.3	4.0	2.5	63.2	3.5	2.8	53.8	3.3
<b>All Urban Areas</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 6.4:Non poor in urban areas by Province (Poverty Line =K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Province</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Non poor Head- Count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Non poor</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Non poor Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Non poor</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Non poor Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Non poor</b>
Central	7.3	48.2	6.9	7.7	45.6	6.4	8.3	42.9	6.6
Copperbelt	34.0	39.5	26.1	40.9	55.8	41.4	35.8	51.0	33.8
Eastern	4.9	42.9	4.1	3.1	33.3	1.9	3.8	35.6	2.5
Luapula	5.6	28.6	3.1	2.9	31.1	1.7	3.1	32.3	1.8
Lusaka	29.2	74.8	42.4	29.5	70.0	37.5	34.9	67.8	43.9
Northern	6.0	48.1	5.6	3.9	37.3	2.7	4.0	37.3	2.7
Northwestern	3.3	54.9	3.5	2.0	47.1	1.7	2.3	45.5	1.9
Southern	6.2	42.2	5.1	7.4	38.1	5.1	5.1	47.0	4.5
Western	3.6	45.7	3.2	2.5	36.8	1.7	2.8	46.2	2.4
<b>All Urban areas</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 6.5:Depth of Poverty (P<sub>1</sub>) in urban areas by Province (Poverty Line =K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Province</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Depth</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Depth</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Depth</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Depth</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Depth</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Depth</b>
Central	7.3	40.3	6.8	7.7	43.2	11.4	8.3	41.9	11.4
Copperbelt	34.0	51.9	47.3	40.9	32.3	36.8	35.8	35.9	36.2
Eastern	4.9	55.3	6.8	3.1	42.6	5.6	3.8	46.4	6.5
Luapula	5.6	46.0	8.1	2.9	42.8	5.5	3.1	48.1	5.7
Lusaka	29.2	32.2	10.5	29.5	31.5	17.5	34.9	33.0	21.3
Northern	6.0	38.5	5.3	3.9	37.7	5.8	4.0	40.6	5.8
Northwestern	3.3	44.0	2.9	2.0	28.5	1.9	2.3	43.2	3.1
Southern	6.2	53.4	8.4	7.4	37.7	10.8	5.1	39.8	6.2
Western	3.6	44.5	3.9	2.5	48.2	4.8	2.8	44.4	3.8
<b>All Urban areas</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 6.6:Severity of Poverty (P<sub>2</sub>) in urban areas by Province (Poverty Line =K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Province</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Severity</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Severity</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Severity</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Severity</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Severity</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Severity</b>
Central	7.3	21.5	5.6	7.7	23.7	12.7	8.3	22.1	11.7
Copperbelt	34.0	36.8	52.1	40.9	14.8	34.3	35.8	17.6	34.6
Eastern	4.9	37.3	7.2	3.1	23.3	6.2	3.8	27.2	7.5
Luapula	5.6	27.7	7.6	2.9	23.6	6.1	3.1	28.3	6.6
Lusaka	29.2	14.6	7.4	29.5	14.2	16.0	34.9	15.5	19.5
Northern	6.0	20.1	4.3	3.9	19.0	6.0	4.0	21.3	5.9
Northwestern	3.3	26.8	2.7	2.0	10.9	1.4	2.3	23.9	3.3
Southern	6.2	39.2	9.6	7.4	19.2	11.2	5.1	21.0	6.4
Western	3.6	25.8	3.5	2.5	29.7	6.0	2.8	25.8	4.4
<b>All Urban areas</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 7. POVERTY BY STRATUM

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Table 7.1 to 7.7 show the population distribution, incidence, depth and severity of poverty by stratum.

Table 7.1 shows extreme poverty by stratum. In the Priority Survey II (1993) no data was obtained from the large scale farming and rural non-agricultural households. Hence, these two strata are not commented upon for 1993.

Most persons live in the rural small scale farming households, (47.1%) of the total population in 1991, (55.4%) in 1993 and (56.3%) in 1996. ***The proportion of persons living in small scale farming households increased from 1991 to 1996.*** The next highest population live in the urban low cost areas and the next are the medium cost areas. The rest of the strata have small populations.

The incidence of extreme poverty was lower in the urban strata than in the rural ones for all the three years.

In 1991, 83.2% of persons living in small scale farming households were extremely poor. The proportion was about the same in 1993 (83.8%) and dropped to (70.5%) in 1996. ***Extreme poverty for rural medium scale farming households increased substantially from (67.7%) in 1991 to (80.8%) in 1993, and decreased by a large margin to (49.7%) in 1996.*** Extreme poverty for rural large scale farming households reduced by a large margin from (45.0%) in 1991 to (15.0%) in 1996.

Extreme poverty in the rural non-agricultural households reduced just slightly from (58.0%) in 1991 to (52.1%) in 1996. In the urban low cost areas, extreme poverty decreased from (37.1%) in 1991 to (28.3%) in 1993 and increased to (31.4%) in 1996, while in the urban medium cost areas, extreme poverty reduced from (28.0%) in 1991 to (20.2%) in 1993 and further to (15.7%) in 1996.

In the urban high cost areas, extreme poverty reduced from (24.1%) in 1991 to (18.7%) in 1993 and further to (10.8%) in 1996. ***Extreme poverty was highest for persons living in rural small scale households and lowest in the urban high cost areas for all the three years.***

Table 7.3 shows moderate poverty by stratum. The incidence of moderate poverty is lowest for small scale farmers for all the years but it increased from (6.7%) in 1991 to (8.5%) in 1993, and to a further (13.9%) in 1996. This shows that though small scale farmers are the poorest group, their poverty decreased over the three years. ***The incidence of moderate poverty increased over the three years for all the rural categories (stratum).*** However, for the urban low cost, medium cost and high cost areas, moderate poverty first increased from 1991 to 1993 but decreased from 1993 to 1996, although the incidence was still higher than the 1991 level.

Table 7.4 shows total poverty (Extreme + moderate poverty) by stratum. The total poverty

incidence was highest for persons living in small scale agricultural households for all the three years, 89.9% in 1991, 92.4% in 1993, and 84.4% in 1996. The incidence of poverty increased from 1991 to 1993 but decreased from 1993 to 1996 for this category. Total poverty was lowest for urban high cost areas for all the three years (36.1%) in 1991, (33.0%) in 1993, and (23.8%) in 1996.

Table 7.5 shows the non poor by stratum. Urban high cost areas had the highest proportion of non poor persons, (63.9%) in 1991, (67.0%) in 1993 and 76.2% in 1996, although this category accounted for only (6.5%) of the total population in 1991, (5.3%) in 1993 and (3.7%) in 1996. It must be borne in mind at this stage that households living in urban high cost areas also include domestic servants' households such as maids, gardeners, etc, whose incomes are generally low. The rural small scale farmers had the lowest proportion of non poor persons although the category accounts for more than 40% of total population. The incidence of non poor was only (10.1%) in 1991, (7.6%) in 1993, and increased to (15.6%) in 1996. The urban low cost, medium cost, and high cost areas together accounted for (78.8%) of the total non poor persons in 1991, (81.8%) in 1993 and dropped to (64.8%) in 1996 (Distribution of non poor ).

Table 7.6 shows depth of poverty by stratum. Poverty depth generally decreased from 1991 to 1996 for all strata meaning that the poor have become less poor. Poverty depth was highest for persons living in small scale farming households for all the three years. Poverty depth was (70.8) in 1991, decreased to (65.6) in 1993, and decreased further to (56.2) in 1996. Urban high cost areas had the lowest poverty depth in 1991 and 1996 and the urban medium cost areas in 1993.

Table 7.7 shows severity of poverty by stratum. Severity of poverty decreased for all the rural strata during the period 1991 to 1996. In the urban areas severity of poverty also decreased generally except that it increased slightly in the urban low cost areas. This means that core poverty decreased over the five years period.

Stratum	Table 7.1: Population Distribution by Stratum					
	1991		1993		1996	
	Number	% Share	Number	% Share	Number	% Share
Rural Small Scale Farmers	3,732,000	47.1	4,697,000	55.4	5,361,000	56.3
Rural Medium Scale Farmers	212,000	2.7	487,000	5.8	192,000	2.0
Rural Large Scale Farmers	187,000	0.2	.	.	6,000	0.1
Rural non-Agricultural	283,000	3.6	.	.	451,000	4.7
Urban Low cost areas	1,970,000	24.8	1,821,000	21.5	2,701,000	28.4
Urban Medium cost areas	1,203,000	15.2	1,020,000	12.0	459,000	4.8
Urban High cost areas	514,000	6.5	449,000	5.3	346,000	3.7
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>7,932,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,474,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,516,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 7.2: Extreme Poverty by stratum (Poverty Line =K20181.00)</b>								
<b>Stratum</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>
Small Scale Farmers	47.1	83.2	67.3	55.4	83.8	76.7	56.3	70.5	74.5
Medium Scale Farmers	2.7	67.7	3.1	5.8	80.4	7.6	2.0	49.7	1.9
Large Scale Farmers	0.2	45.0	0.2	.	.	.	0.1	15.0	.
Rural:Non Agric.	3.6	58.0	3.6	.	.	.	4.7	52.1	4.6
Urban Low Cost	24.8	37.1	15.9	21.5	28.3	10.0	28.4	31.4	16.8
Urban Medium Cost	15.2	28.0	7.3	12.0	20.2	4.0	4.8	15.7	1.4
Urban High Cost	6.5	24.1	2.7	5.3	18.7	1.6	3.7	10.8	0.7
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: Large Scale farmers and non-agricultural household were excluded in the 1993 survey

	<b>Table 7.3: Moderate Poverty by stratum (Poverty Line = K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Stratum</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>
Small Scale Farmers	47.1	6.7	27.5	55.4	8.5	35.6	56.3	13.9	49.0
Medium Scale Farmers	2.7	10.8	2.5	5.8	10.4	4.5	2.0	15.4	2.0
Large Scale Farmers	0.2	16.6	0.3	.	.	.	0.1	19.9	0.1
Rural:Non Agric.	3.6	12.4	3.8	.	.	.	4.7	19.9	5.9
Urban Low Cost	24.8	18.4	39.7	21.5	21.9	35.4	28.4	19.7	35.1
Urban Medium Cost	15.2	14.7	19.4	12.0	20.8	18.8	4.8	16.8	5.1
Urban High Cost	6.5	12.0	6.8	5.3	14.3	5.7	3.7	13.0	3.0
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 7.4: Poverty Incidence (P<sub>0</sub>) by stratum (Poverty Line =K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Stratum</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Share</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>
Small Scale Farmers	47.1	89.9	60.8	55.4	92.4	69.3	56.3	84.4	68.6
Medium Scale Farmers	2.7	78.5	3.0	5.8	90.8	7.1	2.0	65.1	1.9
Large Scale Farmers	0.2	61.6	0.2	.	.	.	0.1	34.9	.
Rural:Non Agric.	3.6	70.4	3.6	.	.	.	4.7	72.0	4.9
Urban Low Cost	24.8	55.5	19.8	21.5	50.1	14.6	28.4	51.1	21.0
Urban Medium Cost	15.2	42.6	9.3	12.0	40.9	6.7	4.8	32.4	2.3
Urban High Cost	6.5	36.1	3.4	5.3	33.0	2.4	3.7	23.8	1.3
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: Large scale farmers and non-agricultural households were excluded in the 1993 survey.

Stratum	Table 7.5:Non poor by stratum (Poverty Line =K28979.40)								
	1991			1993			1996		
	Popul- ation Share	Head- count	Distrib- ution	Popul- ation Share	Head- count	Distrib- ution	Popul- ation Share	Head- count	Distrib- ution
Small Scale Farmers	47.1	10.1	15.6	55.4	7.6	16.2	56.3	15.6	28.5
Medium Scale Farmers	2.7	21.5	1.9	5.8	9.2	2.0	2.0	34.9	2.3
Large Scale Farmers	0.2	38.4	0.3	.	.	.	0.1	65.1	0.1
Rural:Non Agric.	3.6	29.6	3.5	.	.	.	4.7	27.9	4.3
Urban Low Cost	24.8	44.5	36.4	21.5	49.9	41.0	28.4	48.9	45.2
Urban Medium Cost	15.2	57.4	28.7	12.0	59.1	27.2	4.8	67.6	10.6
Urban High Cost	6.5	63.9	13.7	5.3	67.0	13.6	3.7	76.2	9.0
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Stratum	Table 7.6:Depth of Poverty (P <sub>1</sub> ) by stratum (Poverty Line =K28979.40)								
	1991			1993			1996		
	Popul- ation Share	Poverty Depth	Distrib- ution of Depth	Popul- ation Share	Poverty Depth	Distrib- ution of Depth	Popul- ation Share	Poverty Depth	Distrib- ution of Depth
Small Scale Farmers	47.1	70.8	69.2	55.4	65.6	78.1	56.3	56.2	75.2
Medium Scale Farmers	2.7	62.1	3.0	5.8	62.3	7.6	2.0	48.2	1.8
Large Scale Farmers	0.2	51.3	0.2	.	.	.	0.1	26.9	.
Rural:Non Agric.	3.6	59.0	3.4	.	.	.	4.7	51.1	4.9
Urban Low Cost	24.8	46.9	14.9	21.5	36.8	9.2	28.4	38.9	15.9
Urban Medium Cost	15.2	46.3	6.9	12.0	31.7	3.6	4.8	32.1	1.4
Urban High Cost	6.5	44.1	2.4	5.3	37.3	1.5	3.7	30.7	0.8
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Stratum	Table 7.7:Severity of Poverty (P <sub>2</sub> ) by stratum (Poverty Line =K28979.40)								
	1991			1993			1996		
	Popul- ation Share	Poverty Severity	Distrib- ution of Severity	Popul- ation Share	Poverty Severity	Distrib- ution of Severity	Popul- ation Share	Poverty Severity	Distrib- ution of Severity
Small Scale Farmers	47.1	55.9	72.8	55.4	48.0	82.2	56.3	37.0	78.8
Medium Scale Farmers	2.7	46.0	3.0	5.8	44.0	7.7	2.0	28.5	1.7
Large Scale Farmers	0.2	36.9	0.2	.	.	.	0.1	10.6	.
Rural:Non Agric.	3.6	41.8	3.2	.	.	.	4.7	31.8	4.8
Urban Low Cost	24.8	30.2	12.8	21.5	18.6	6.7	28.4	20.2	13.2
Urban Medium Cost	15.2	30.1	6.0	12.0	14.3	2.4	4.8	14.4	1.0
Urban High Cost	6.5	27.3	2.0	5.3	18.7	1.1	3.7	13.9	0.5
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 8. POVERTY BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Tables 8.1 to 8.6 show the incidence, depth and severity of Poverty by household size respectively. **Most persons (population) lived in households with four to six members (33.8%) followed by seven to nine (32.1%) in 1991.** In 1993, these two categories accounted for (34.3%) and (33.2%) of the total population. In 1996, the two categories accounted for (40.7%) and (29.6%).

Figure 8.1 and table 8.1 show the incidence of extreme Poverty by household size. **The incidence of extreme Poverty increases exponentially with household size.** In 1991, the incidence ranged from (45.8%) for one member households to (62.8%) for households with sixteen members or more. In 1993 the range was from (46.1%) to (85.3%), and (28.4%) to (62.4%) in 1996.

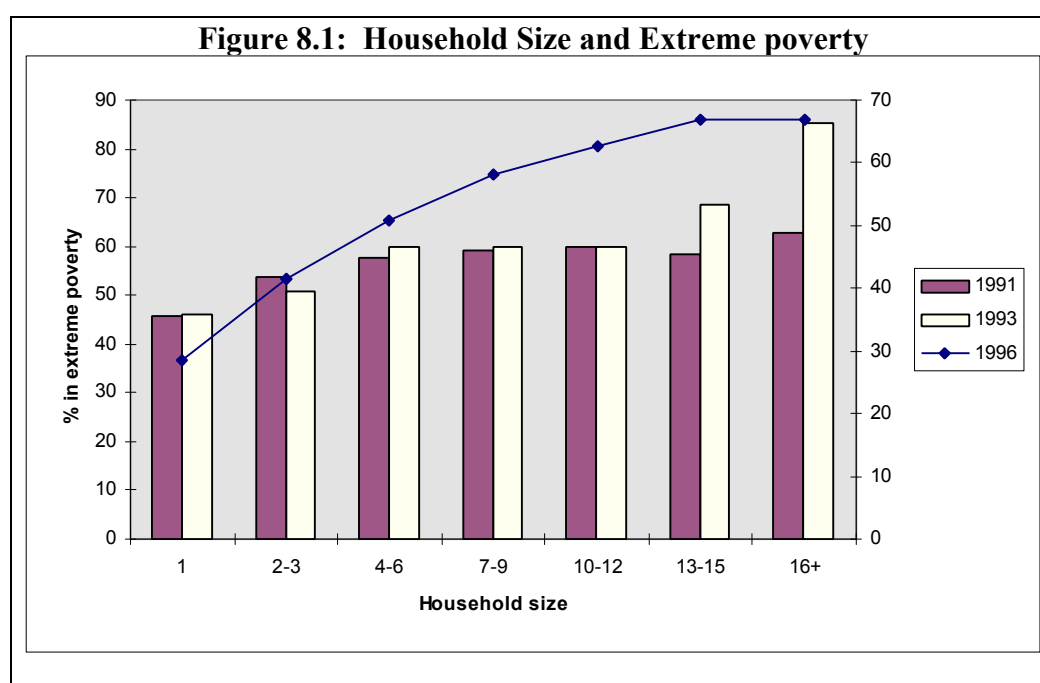


Table 8.2 shows the incidence of moderate Poverty by household size. The incidence of moderate Poverty does not follow a clear pattern, but the incidence increased between 1991 and 1996 for all household sizes except 16+.

Table 8.3 shows the incidence of total Poverty (extreme + moderate) by household size. The incidence of Poverty increases with household size. As can be seen from the table, Poverty incidence, in 1991, ranged from (53.9%) for one member households to (75.2%) for household size sixteen and above. In 1993, the range was from (59.1%) to (91.4%). In 1996, it was (39.7%) to (82.1%) with household size sixteen and above, having a lower degree of Poverty incidence than household sizes between seven to fifteen.



Table 8.4 shows the incidence of non poor by household size. The smaller the household size, the higher was the proportion of persons non poor, for all the three years with an exception of the category sixteen and above in 1996. This category had a higher incidence of non poor than some of the smaller household sizes.

Table 8.5 shows Poverty depth by household size. Poverty depth ranged between 59.3 to 64.9 in 1991. In 1993 the range was between 53.9 and 67.3 and between 45.7 and 58.5 in 1996. Poverty depth decreased from 1991 to 1996 for all sizes of households.

Table 8.6 shows severity of Poverty by household size. The severity of Poverty decreased from 1991 to 1996 for all household sizes.

<b>Table 8.1: Extreme Poverty by Size of Household (Poverty Line =K20181.00)</b>									
<b>Size of Household</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>
One Member	1.1	45.8	0.8	0.9	46.1	0.7	1.4	28.4	0.7
Two to three	11.0	53.7	10.1	8.6	50.8	7.2	13.6	41.4	10.6
Four to Six	33.8	57.7	33.5	34.3	60.9	34.5	40.7	50.8	38.8
Seven to Nine	32.1	59.3	32.7	33.2	60.3	33.1	29.6	58.1	32.3
Ten to Twelve	14.9	59.8	15.3	15.8	59.8	15.5	10.5	62.8	12.4
Thirteen to Fifteen	3.9	58.3	3.9	4.3	68.6	4.8	2.8	66.9	3.5
Sixteen & Above	3.4	62.8	3.6	3.0	85.3	4.2	1.5	62.4	1.8
Average Household Size	5.4			5.8			5.0		
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<b>Table 8.2: Moderate Poverty by Size of Household (Poverty Line=K28979.40)</b>									
<b>Size of Household</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>
One Member	1.1	8.1	0.7	0.9	13.1	0.8	1.4	11.4	1.0
Two to three	11.0	10.1	9.7	8.6	12.6	8.2	13.6	15.1	12.9
Four to Six	33.8	10.6	31.1	34.3	11.6	30.1	40.7	16.1	40.9
Seven to Nine	32.1	12.4	34.7	33.2	14.6	36.5	29.6	16.7	30.9
Ten to Twelve	14.9	12.0	15.5	15.8	16.0	18.9	10.5	16.7	10.9
Thirteen to Fifteen	3.9	14.0	4.8	4.3	12.9	4.2	2.8	15.1	2.6
Sixteen & Above	3.4	12.4	3.6	3.0	6.1	1.4	1.5	8.5	0.8
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 8.3: Poverty Incidence (P0) by Size of Household (Poverty Line =K28979.40)</b>								
Size of Household	1991			1993			1996		
	Popul- ation Shares	Poverty Head- count	Distrib- ution of Poverty	Popul- ation Shares	Poverty Head- count	Distrib- ution of Poverty	Popul- ation Shares	Poverty Head- count	Distrib- ution of Poverty
One Member	1.1	53.9	0.8	0.9	59.1	0.7	1.4	39.7	0.8
Two to three	11.0	63.8	10.1	8.6	63.4	7.4	13.6	56.5	11.1
Four to Six	33.8	68.3	33.1	34.3	72.5	33.7	40.7	66.9	39.3
Seven to Nine	32.1	71.8	33.0	33.2	74.8	33.7	29.6	74.8	32.0
Ten to Twelve	14.9	71.9	15.3	15.8	75.7	16.2	10.5	79.5	12.0
Thirteen to Fifteen	3.9	72.3	4.0	4.3	81.5	4.7	2.8	82.1	3.3
Sixteen & Above	3.4	75.2	3.6	3.0	91.4	3.7	1.5	70.8	1.5
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 8.4:Non Poor by Size of Household (Poverty Line=K28979.40)</b>								
Size of Household	1991			1993			1996		
	Popul- ation Shares	Head- count	Distrib- ution	Popul- ation Shares	Head- count	Distrib- ution	Popul- ation Shares	Head- count	Distrib- ution
One Member	1.1	46.1	1.6	0.9	40.9	1.3	1.4	60.3	2.7
Two to three	11.0	36.3	13.1	8.6	36.6	12.0	13.6	43.5	19.3
Four to Six	33.8	31.8	35.4	34.3	27.5	36.1	40.7	33.1	43.9
Seven to Nine	32.1	28.3	29.9	33.2	25.2	32.0	29.6	25.2	24.2
Ten to Twelve	14.9	28.1	13.8	15.8	24.3	14.6	10.5	20.5	7.0
Thirteen to Fifteen	3.9	27.7	3.6	4.3	18.5	3.0	2.8	18.0	1.6
Sixteen & Above	3.4	24.8	2.8	3.0	8.6	1.0	1.5	29.2	1.4
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 8.5:Depth of Poverty (P1) by Size of Household (Poverty Line= K28979.40)</b>								
Size of Household	1991			1993			1996		
	Popul- ation Shares	Poverty Depth	Distrib- ution of Depth	Popul- ation Shares	Poverty Depth	Distrib- ution of Depth	Popul- ation Shares	Poverty Depth	Distrib- ution of Depth
One Member	1.1	64.3	0.8	0.9	53.9	0.6	1.4	45.7	0.7
Two to three	11.0	63.3	10.2	8.6	56.2	7.1	13.6	48.0	10.4
Four to Six	33.8	63.6	33.9	34.3	58.9	34.0	40.7	50.3	38.6
Seven to Nine	32.1	61.4	32.6	33.2	58.0	33.5	29.6	52.3	32.6
Ten to Twelve	14.9	60.1	14.8	15.8	56.1	15.6	10.5	53.1	12.4
Thirteen to Fifteen	3.9	59.3	3.9	4.3	59.9	4.8	2.8	55.1	3.5
Sixteen & Above	3.4	64.9	3.8	3.0	67.3	4.3	1.5	58.5	1.7
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 8.6: Severity of Poverty (P2) by Size of Household (Poverty Line= K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Size of Household</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Severity</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Severity</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Severity</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Severity</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Severity</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Severity</b>
One Member	1.1	49.1	0.9	0.9	36.2	0.6	1.4	25.8	0.6
Two to three	11.0	47.8	10.3	8.6	38.2	7.0	13.6	29.0	10.0
Four to Six	33.8	48.3	34.3	34.3	40.9	34.0	40.7	31.1	38.0
Seven to Nine	32.1	45.8	32.4	33.2	40.6	33.7	29.6	33.5	33.1
Ten to Twelve	14.9	43.6	14.3	15.8	38.0	15.2	10.5	34.2	12.7
Thirteen to Fifteen	3.9	42.8	3.7	4.3	42.0	4.9	2.8	36.6	3.7
Sixteen & Above	3.4	52.1	4.1	3.0	49.8	4.6	1.5	38.7	1.8
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 9. POVERTY BY MARITAL STATUS OF HEAD.

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Tables 9.1 to 9.7 show the levels, depth and severity of Poverty by the marital status of the head of household. ***Most persons live in households headed by married males as can be seen from table 9.1.*** In 1991 6,380,000 persons lived in households headed by married males and this constituted 80.4% of the total population. In 1993 6,780,000 persons lived in households headed by married males and this accounted for 80.0% of the population. In 1996 it was 7,149,000 and this accounted for 75.0% of the population. The proportion of the population who live in households headed by married males declined from 80.4% in 1991 to 75.0% in 1996. The same table shows that the proportion of the population living in households headed by female widows is on the increase. The proportion increased from 4.8% in 1991 to 6.3% in 1993 and to 7.4% in 1996. When all the male and female heads categories are grouped, the same table shows that most persons live in households headed by males, 85.2% in 1991, 84.1% in 1993 and 80.2% in 1996. The proportion of the population who live in households headed by females however is on the increase. ***The proportion of female headed households from the total number of households was 20% in 1991, 18% in 1993 and 24% in 1996.***

Table 9.2 shows the incidence of extreme Poverty by marital status of head. The incidence of extreme poverty was 70% or higher for female headed-married, female headed-separated, and female headed- widowed in 1991. ***The incidence of extreme Poverty was 70% or higher for persons living in households headed by married females and widowed females in 1993.*** In 1996, the incidence of extreme Poverty dropped to below 70% for all categories of heads of households although was higher than 60% for female headed-divorced and female headed-widowed. ***Extreme Poverty was accounted for mainly by persons living in households headed by male-married persons, 79.0% of all extreme poor persons in 1991, 78.0% in 1993, and 73.7% in 1996.*** Never married persons (both male and female headed) had the lowest incidence of extremely poor persons in the whole period, of 24.3% and 24.2% in 1991, 34.1% and 30.7% in 1993, and 33.1% and 35.3% in 1996 respectively. On the whole, male headed households had lower incidence of extreme Poverty of less than 60% of extremely poor persons for all the three years while female headed households had more than 60%. The incidence of extreme Poverty generally decreased from 1991 to 1996 for all categories of heads.

Table 9.3 shows the incidence of moderate Poverty by the marital status of head. Moderate Poverty increased generally for all categories of heads.

Table 9.4 shows the incidence of total Poverty (extreme + moderate Poverty) by marital status of head. The incidence of Poverty was highest for persons living in households headed by females generally. ***Persons living in households headed by married females had the highest incidence of Poverty in 1991 (84.4%). Female headed-widowed (86.2%) and female-headed married (85.1%) had the highest incidence of Poverty in 1993.*** Female headed-widowed (77.8%), female headed-divorced (74.1%) and female headed-married

(72.6%) had the highest incidence of Poverty in 1996. Never married (both male and female headed) had the lowest incidence of Poverty in all the three years together with the male headed-separated in 1996.

Table 9.5 shows the non poor by marital status of head. The never married (both male and female headed) had the highest proportion of non poor persons for all the three years, together with the male headed-separated in 1996.

Table 9.6 shows Poverty depth by the marital status of the head of household. *Persons living in households headed by females-separated (73.5) and female headed-married (70.0) had the highest depth of Poverty in 1991.* Persons living in households headed by married females (65.9) and female headed-widowed (64.7) had the highest depth of Poverty in 1993. Persons living in households headed by females-widowed had the highest depth of Poverty in 1996. On the whole, Poverty depth was higher for persons living in female-headed than for those in male-headed households. However, Depth of Poverty decreased from 1991 to 1996 for both male and female headed households.

Table 9.7 shows severity of Poverty by marital status of head of household. *Severity of Poverty decreased for both male and female headed households between 1991 and 1996* although female headed households had higher levels of severity of Poverty than male headed households. The marital status (not stated) cases have not been included in the analysis although they appear in the tables.

<b>Table 9.1: Population distribution by marital status of head</b>						
<b>Marital status of head</b>	<b>1991</b>		<b>1993</b>		<b>1996</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>% Share</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>% Share</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>% Share</b>
<b>Male headed:</b> Married	6,380,000	80.4	6,780,000	80.0	7,137,000	75.0
Separated	65,000	0.8	61,000	0.7	38,000	0.4
Divorced	83,000	1.1	69,000	0.8	105,000	1.1
Widowed	84,000	1.1	95,000	1.1	86,000	0.9
Never married	103,000	1.3	88,000	1.0	190,000	2.0
Not Stated	45,000	0.6	38,000	0.5	76,000	0.8
<b>Female headed:</b> Married	236,000	3.0	310,000	3.7	400,000	4.2
Separated	114,000	1.4	97,000	1.1	95,000	1.0
Divorced	373,000	4.7	344,000	4.1	571,000	6.0
Widowed	378,000	4.8	533,000	6.3	704,000	7.4
Never Married	69,000	0.8	51,000	0.6	105,000	1.1
Not Stated	2,000		9,000	0.1	10,000	0.1
All male headed	6,759,000	85.2	7,133,000	84.1	7,632,000	80.2
All female headed	1,173,000	14.8	1,344,000	15.9	1,884,000	19.8
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>7,932,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,477,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,516,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 9.2: Extreme Poverty by Marital Status of Head of Household (Poverty Line =K20181.00)</b>								
<b>Marital Status of Head</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>
<b>Male Headed:</b> Married	80.4	57.1	79.0	80.0	59.1	78.0	75.0	52.3	73.7
Separated	0.8	37.0	0.5	0.7	59.1	0.7	0.4	44.3	0.3
Divorced	1.1	53.7	1.0	0.8	52.1	0.7	1.1	40.0	0.8
Widowed	1.1	64.4	1.2	1.1	61.3	1.1	0.9	51.0	0.9
Never Married	1.3	24.3	0.5	1.0	34.1	0.6	2.0	33.1	1.3
Not stated	0.6	61.9	0.6	0.5	53.5	0.4	0.8	44.6	0.7
<b>Female Headed:</b> Married	3.0	76.1	3.9	3.7	74.7	4.5	4.2	57.9	4.6
Separated	1.4	72.4	1.8	1.1	57.3	1.1	1.0	55.0	1.0
Divorced	4.7	66.9	5.4	4.1	67.4	4.5	6.0	63.0	7.1
Widowed	4.8	69.5	5.7	6.3	76.7	8.0	7.4	64.3	9.0
Never Married	0.9	24.2	0.4	0.6	30.7	0.3	1.1	35.3	0.7
Not stated	.	77.3	.	0.1	47.8	0.1	0.1	33.2	0.1
All Male headed	85.2	56.5	82.8	84.1	58.7	81.5	80.2	51.5	77.6
All Female headed	14.8	67.6	17.2	15.9	70.5	18.5	19.8	60.4	22.4
% Female Headed	20		100.0	18			24		
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 9.3: Moderate Poverty by Marital Status of Head of Household (Poverty Line =K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Marital Status of Head</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>
<b>Male Headed:</b> Married	80.4	12.0	83.9	80.0	13.9	83.4	75.0	16.5	77.5
Separated	0.8	8.5	0.6	0.7	15.3	0.8	0.4	9.5	0.2
Divorced	1.1	12.5	1.1	0.8	12.6	0.8	1.1	23.3	1.6
Widowed	1.1	7.4	0.7	1.1	12.5	1.1	0.9	15.4	0.9
Never Married	1.3	9.6	1.1	1.0	10.0	0.8	2.0	22.8	2.9
Not stated	0.6	14.3	0.7	0.5	14.4	0.5	0.8	20.9	1.0
<b>Female Headed:</b> Married	3.0	8.3	2.1	3.7	10.4	2.9	4.2	14.8	3.9
Separated	1.4	6.7	0.8	1.1	16.0	1.4	1.0	10.1	0.6
Divorced	4.7	9.9	4.0	4.1	11.2	3.4	6.0	11.1	4.2
Widowed	4.8	9.5	3.9	6.3	9.5	4.5	7.4	13.5	6.2
Never married	0.9	12.7	1.0	0.6	8.0	0.4	1.1	14.2	0.9
Not stated	.	.	.	0.1	13.3	0.1	0.1	6.8	0.1
All Male Headed	85.2	11.9	88.1	84.1	13.8	87.4	80.2	16.8	84.1
All Female Headed	14.8	9.3	11.9	15.9	10.6	12.6	19.8	12.9	15.9
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 9.4: Poverty Incidence (P<sub>0</sub>) by Marital Status of Head of Household (Poverty Line =K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Marital Status of Head</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>
<b>Male Headed:</b> Married	80.4	69.1	79.8	80.0	72.9	79.0	75.0	68.8	74.5
Separated	0.8	45.5	0.5	0.7	74.4	0.7	0.4	53.9	0.3
Divorced	1.1	66.2	1.0	0.8	64.7	0.7	1.1	63.1	1.0
Widowed	1.1	71.7	1.1	1.1	73.8	1.1	0.9	66.4	0.9
Never Married	1.3	33.9	0.6	1.0	44.1	0.6	2.0	55.9	1.6
Not stated	0.6	76.2	0.6	0.5	67.9	0.4	0.8	65.4	0.7
<b>Female Headed:</b> Married	3.0	84.4	3.6	3.7	85.1	4.2	4.2	72.6	4.4
Separated	1.4	79.1	1.6	1.1	73.3	1.1	1.0	65.1	0.9
Divorced	4.7	76.8	5.2	4.1	78.7	4.3	6.0	74.1	6.4
Widowed	4.8	78.9	5.4	6.3	86.2	7.3	7.4	77.8	8.3
Never married	0.9	36.8	0.5	0.6	38.7	0.3	1.1	49.5	0.8
Not stated	.	77.3	.	0.1	61.1	0.1	0.1	40.0	0.1
All male headed	85.2	68.4	83.7	84.1	72.5	82.6	80.2	68.2	79.1
All female headed	14.8	76.9	16.3	15.9	81.1	17.4	19.8	73.2	20.9
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 9.5:Not Poor by Marital Status of Head (Poverty Line =K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Marital Status of Head</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution</b>
<b>Male Headed:</b> Married	80.4	30.9	81.9	80.0	27.1	82.8	75.0	31.2	76.1
Separated	0.8	54.5	1.5	0.7	25.6	0.7	0.4	46.1	0.6
Divorced	1.1	33.8	1.2	0.8	35.3	1.1	1.1	36.9	1.3
Widowed	1.1	28.3	1.0	1.1	26.2	1.1	0.9	33.6	1.0
Never Married	1.3	66.1	2.8	1.0	55.9	2.2	2.0	44.1	2.9
Not stated	0.6	23.8	0.4	0.5	32.2	0.6	0.8	34.6	0.9
<b>Female Headed:</b> Married	3.0	15.6	1.5	3.7	14.9	2.1	4.2	27.4	3.7
Separated	1.4	20.9	1.0	1.1	26.7	1.2	1.0	34.9	1.1
Divorced	4.7	23.2	3.6	4.1	21.3	3.3	6.0	25.9	5.1
Widowed	4.8	21.1	3.3	6.3	13.8	3.3	7.4	22.3	5.4
Never married	0.9	63.2	1.8	0.6	61.3	1.4	1.1	50.5	1.7
Not stated	.	.	.	0.1	38.9	0.2	0.1	60.0	0.2
All Male Headed	85.2	31.6	88.7	84.1	27.5	88.6	80.2	31.8	82.8
All female headed	14.8	23.1	11.3	15.9	18.9	11.4	19.8	26.8	17.2
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 9.6:Depth of Poverty (P <sub>1</sub> ) by Marital Status of Head (Poverty Line =K28979.40)									
Marital Status of Head	1991			1993			1996		
	Popul- ation Shares	Poverty Depth	Distrib- ution of Depth	Popul- ation Shares	Poverty Depth	Distrib- ution of Depth	Popul- ation Shares	Poverty Depth	Distrib- ution of Depth
<b>Male Headed:</b> Married	80.4	61.4	78.8	80.0	57.2	77.5	75.0	50.2	73.0
Separated	0.8	59.8	0.5	0.7	54.5	0.7	0.4	45.8	0.3
Divorced	1.1	53.9	0.9	0.8	58.0	0.7	1.1	44.5	0.8
Widowed	1.1	64.9	1.1	1.1	57.3	1.1	0.9	51.3	0.9
Never married	1.3	49.8	0.5	1.0	52.8	0.6	2.0	43.2	1.4
Not stated	0.6	53.0	0.5	0.5	48.5	0.3	0.8	44.2	0.6
<b>Female Headed:</b> Married	3.0	70.0	4.1	3.7	65.9	4.8	4.2	55.0	4.7
Separated	1.4	73.5	1.9	1.1	57.8	1.1	1.0	54.0	1.0
Divorced	4.7	65.2	5.4	4.1	62.9	4.7	6.0	55.8	7.0
Widowed	4.8	66.5	5.8	6.3	64.7	8.1	7.4	58.0	9.4
Never married	0.9	58.9	0.4	0.6	57.6	0.3	1.0	51.9	0.8
Not stated	.	.	.	0.1	47.1	0.1	0.1	60.5	0.1
All Male headed	85.2	61.2	82.3	84.1	57.1	80.9	80.2	50.0	77.0
All female headed	14.8	67.4	17.7	15.9	63.9	19.1	19.8	56.3	23.0
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 9.7:Severity of Poverty (P <sub>2</sub> ) by Marital Status of Head of Household (Poverty Line =K28979.40)									
Marital Status of Head	1991			1993			1996		
	Popul- ation Shares	Poverty Severity	Distrib- ution of Severity	Popul- ation Shares	Poverty Severity	Distrib- ution of Severity	Popul- ation Shares	Poverty Severity	Distrib- ution of Severity
<b>Male Headed:</b> Married	80.4	45.7	78.3	80.0	39.2	76.5	75.0	31.2	72.0
Separated	0.8	45.0	0.5	0.7	37.3	0.7	0.4	25.2	0.2
Divorced	1.1	36.4	0.8	0.8	40.8	0.7	1.1	25.3	0.8
Widowed	1.1	48.8	1.1	1.1	39.2	1.1	0.9	31.6	0.9
Never married	1.3	33.4	0.5	1.0	35.0	0.5	2.0	25.6	1.3
Not stated	0.6	33.7	0.4	0.5	27.5	0.3	0.8	25.5	0.6
<b>Female Headed:</b> Married	3.0	56.1	4.3	3.7	49.6	5.2	4.2	36.4	5.0
Separated	1.4	59.9	2.1	1.1	41.0	1.1	1.0	34.3	1.0
Divorced	4.7	49.9	5.5	4.1	46.0	4.9	6.0	36.1	7.2
Widowed	4.8	50.9	5.9	6.3	47.4	8.6	7.4	39.4	10.2
Never married	0.9	46.6	0.5	0.6	40.1	0.3	1.1	34.4	0.8
Not stated	.	67.0	.	0.1	26.7	0.1	0.1	42.6	0.1
All male headed	85.2	45.4	81.6	84.1	39.1	79.8	80.2	30.9	75.8
All female headed	14.8	52.5	18.4	15.9	46.9	20.2	19.8	37.4	24.2
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>



## 10. POVERTY BY HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF HEAD

Tables 10.1-10.6 show the incidence, depth and severity of Poverty by the highest level of education<sup>1</sup> of the head of the household. *In 1991, most persons lived in households whose heads were of primary (grades 5 to 7) level of education (28.0%), followed by secondary (grades 10 to 12) - (21.2%), no education (20.7%) and primary (grades 1 - 4) - (16.4%).* Populations who lived in households whose heads were of post secondary education only accounted for (3.0%). In 1993, households whose heads had no education accounted for (20.3%) while the rest, up to secondary (grades 10 -12) level of education accounted for (75.0%). Populations who lived in households with heads whose level of education was above secondary (high) school level accounted for (4.0%). In 1996, the population shares were (12.2%), (80.2%) and (6.4%) respectively for the same groups.

Table 10.1 shows the incidence of extreme Poverty by highest level of education of head of household.

***The higher the level of education of the head of household, the lower the incidence of extreme Poverty.*** In 1991, the incidence of extreme Poverty was above (60%) for persons who live in households whose heads had primary (elementary) level of education or below with those having no education being the highest (84.4%). The three categories of heads (no education, primary grades 1 - 4, and primary grades 5 -7) together accounted for (65.1%) of the total population but (80.7%) of all the extremely poor persons.

In 1993 the incidence of extreme Poverty increased for the above mentioned three categories and they together accounted for (68.2%) of total population and (84.9%) of all extremely poor persons. In 1996, the incidence of extreme Poverty decreased for the same three categories to (70.7%), (73.2%) and (63.6%) and they together accounted for (53.1%) of total population but (66.7%) of all extremely poor persons. The incidence of extreme Poverty reduced as well as the share of population and contribution to extreme Poverty for these three categories. Persons who lived in households whose heads had bachelors degree and above levels of education had the least incidence of extreme Poverty. The population shares as well as the contribution to extreme Poverty was very low for these categories for all the three years. The incidence of extreme Poverty generally decreased from 1991 to 1996 for all categories of heads.

Figure 10.1 and table 10.3 show total Poverty (extreme + moderate) by highest level of education of head. Poverty decreases with education. The more educated the head of household is, the less the incidence of Poverty. In 1991, total Poverty incidence ranged from (90.4%) for households whose heads are not educated to (15.0%) for households whose heads have bachelors degree and above level of education. In 1993, total Poverty incidence ranged from (92.8%) for households

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<sup>1</sup> The Zambian school system is organized as follows:-

- (i) Primary (elementary) school-grade 1 to 7.
- (ii) Secondary (high) school-grades 8 to 12.
- (iii) Tertiary (Colleges and Universities)-diplomas, degrees, etc.

Primary level grades 1-4 are known as lower primary and grades 5-7 upper primary. Secondary level grades 8-9 are known as junior secondary and grades 10-12 are senior secondary.

whose heads had no education to only (8.6%) for households whose heads have bachelors degree and above level of education. In 1996, the range was between (87.7%) to (16.6%). ***Total Poverty generally decreased from 1991 to 1996 for households whose heads were less educated and generally increased for the more educated.***

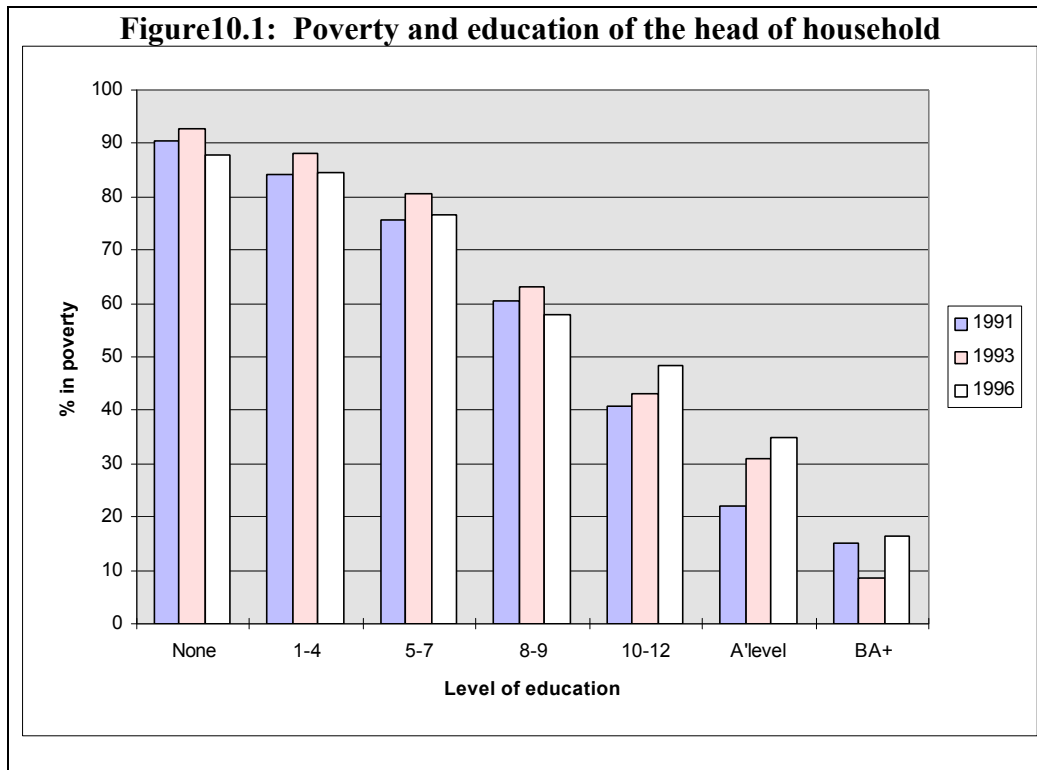


Table 10.4 shows the non poor by highest level of education of head. The more educated the head of the household is, the higher was the incidence of the non poor, for the whole period.

Table 10.5 shows Poverty depth by the highest level of education of the head. The general trend is that the higher the level of education, the lower the Poverty depth. The category of bachelors degree and above though had quite a high figure for depth of Poverty. This might be due to the sample size. Depth of Poverty is computed on those persons who have been identified to be poor and since the bachelors degree and above category had very few persons identified as poor, it could have affected the average depth of Poverty for that category.

Table 10.6 shows the severity of Poverty and shows the same trend as in the other tables, the higher the level of education of head, the lower the severity of Poverty. The bachelors degree and above category, again shows a high degree of severity of Poverty and as explained above, this could be due more because of the small sample size in this category. The other categories had much larger sample sizes.

	<b>Table 10.1: Extreme Poverty by Highest Level of Education of the Head (Poverty Line =K20181.00)</b>								
<b>Educational Level</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>
No Education	20.7	84.4	30.1	20.3	84.9	28.5	13.4	75.6	19.0
Primary (1 to 4)	16.4	73.4	20.7	18.2	78.4	23.6	17.6	70.0	23.2
Primary (5 to 7)	28.0	62.0	29.9	29.7	66.8	32.8	31.5	59.7	35.3
Secondary (8 to 9)	8.3	44.2	6.3	8.7	39.5	5.7	11.6	41.0	8.9
Secondary (10 -12)	21.2	27.2	9.9	18.4	25.7	7.8	18.9	30.7	10.9
A'lev., Cert., Dip.	2.5	15.1	0.7	3.5	19.1	1.1	5.6	19.3	2.0
Bachelors Deg. & Above	0.5	13.7	0.1	0.5	6.8	0.1	0.4	7.3	0.1
Not stated	2.3	60.3	2.3	0.7	50.7	0.6	1.2	29.4	0.6
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 10.2: Moderate Poverty by Highest Level of Education of the Head (Poverty Line= K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Educational Level</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>
No Education	20.7	6.0	10.8	20.3	7.9	12.0	13.4	12.0	10.1
Primary (1 to 4)	16.4	10.7	15.3	18.2	9.8	13.5	17.6	14.4	15.9
Primary (5 to 7)	28.0	13.7	33.3	29.7	13.8	31.0	31.5	17.0	33.5
Secondary (8 to 9)	8.3	16.4	11.9	8.7	23.7	15.6	11.6	17.0	12.3
Secondary (10 to 12)	21.2	13.5	24.9	18.4	17.4	24.0	18.9	17.7	20.9
A'lev., Cert., Dip.	2.5	7.0	1.5	3.5	11.7	3.0	5.6	15.6	5.4
Bachelors Deg. & Above	0.5	1.4	0.1	0.5	1.9	0.1	0.4	9.2	0.2
Not stated	2.3	11.4	2.2	0.7	16.9	0.9	1.2	24.6	1.8
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 10.3:Poverty Incidence (P<sub>0</sub>) by Highest Level of Education of the Head (Poverty Line =K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Educational Level</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>
No Education	20.7	90.4	26.9	20.3	92.8	25.5	13.4	87.7	17.0
Primary (1 to 4)	16.4	84.1	19.8	18.2	88.2	21.8	17.6	84.4	21.5
Primary (5 to 7)	28.0	75.6	30.4	29.7	80.6	32.4	31.5	76.8	34.9
Secondary (8 to 9)	8.3	60.6	7.2	8.7	63.1	7.5	11.6	58.0	9.7
Secondary (10 to 12)	21.2	40.7	12.4	18.4	43.0	10.7	18.9	48.3	13.2
A'lev., Cert., Dip.	2.5	22.1	0.8	3.5	30.8	1.4	5.6	34.8	2.8
Bachelors & Above	0.5	15.0	0.1	0.5	8.6	0.1	0.4	16.6	0.1
Not stated	2.3	71.8	2.3	0.7	67.5	0.6	1.2	54.0	0.9
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 10.4: Non Poor by Highest Level of Education of the Head (Poverty Line= K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Educational Level</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution</b>
No Education	20.7	9.6	6.6	20.3	7.2	5.6	13.4	12.3	5.4
Primary (1 to 4)	16.4	15.9	8.6	18.2	11.8	8.2	17.6	15.6	8.9
Primary (5 to 7)	28.0	24.4	22.5	29.7	19.4	22.1	31.5	23.3	23.8
Secondary (8 to 9)	8.3	39.4	10.8	8.7	36.9	12.3	11.6	42.0	15.8
Secondary (10 to 12)	21.2	59.3	41.5	18.4	57.0	40.0	18.9	51.7	31.7
A'lev., Cert., Dip.	2.5	77.9	6.5	3.5	69.2	9.1	5.6	65.2	11.8
Bachelors & Above	0.5	85.0	1.5	0.5	91.4	1.9	0.4	83.4	1.0
Not stated	2.3	28.2	2.1	0.7	32.5	0.8	1.2	46.0	1.7
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table10.5 : Depth of Poverty(P<sub>1</sub>) by Highest Level of Education of the Head (Poverty Line= K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Educational Level</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Depth</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Depth</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Depth</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Depth</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Depth</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Depth</b>
No Education	20.7	73.9	32.0	20.3	68.0	29.8	13.4	60.3	19.9
Primary (1 to 4)	16.4	65.1	20.7	18.2	64.3	24.0	17.6	57.0	23.9
Primary (5 to 7)	28.0	59.4	29.1	29.7	57.0	31.8	31.5	51.0	34.7
Secondary (8 to 9)	8.3	53.3	6.2	8.7	43.2	5.5	11.6	44.0	8.3
Secondary (10 to 12)	21.2	46.3	9.2	18.4	40.3	7.4	18.9	40.8	10.5
A'lev., Cert., Dip.	2.5	47.4	0.6	3.5	37.9	0.9	5.6	35.5	1.9
Bachelors & Above	0.5	76.4	0.1	0.5	45.4	.	0.4	34.5	0.1
Not Stated	2.3	54.3	2.0	0.7	51.6	0.5	1.2	38.7	0.7
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 10.6: Severity of Poverty(P<sub>2</sub>) by Highest Level of Education of the Head (Poverty Line= K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Educational Level</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Severity</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Severity</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Severity</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Severity</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Severity</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Severity</b>
No Education	20.7	60.1	34.7	20.3	51.4	32.4	13.4	41.7	21.9
Primary (1 to 4)	16.4	49.3	21.0	18.2	46.6	25.1	17.6	37.9	25.3
Primary (5 to 7)	28.0	42.9	28.1	29.7	38.4	30.7	31.5	31.5	34.0
Secondary (8 to 9)	8.3	37.1	5.8	8.7	25.0	4.6	11.6	24.9	7.5
Secondary (10 to 12)	21.2	30.1	8.0	18.4	22.6	6.0	18.9	22.4	9.2
A'lev., Cert., Dip.	2.5	31.4	0.5	3.5	18.9	0.7	5.6	17.6	1.5
Bachelors & Above	0.5	66.0	0.2	0.5	25.0	.	0.4	16.9	.
Not stated	2.3	37.1	1.8	0.7	33.5	0.5	1.2	21.4	0.6
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## **11. POVERTY BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD**

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Tables 11.1 to 11.6 show Poverty by the age group of the household head. Table 11.1 shows the incidence of extreme Poverty by the age group of the head of the household. The age group 12 to 19 years had the least population share (0.3%) followed by age group 20 - 29 years (13.4%). ***Most persons lived in households whose heads are aged 30 years and above, in all the three years. The incidence of extreme Poverty was highest in households whose heads were aged 50 years and above, (72.2%) in 1991, (76.6%) in 1993 and (70.1%) in 1996.*** This amounted to 37.6% of the total extreme poor in 1991, 45.4% in 1993 and 38.9% in 1996. The incidence of extreme Poverty increases with age of head with an exception of the age group 12 to 19 years which accounts for very little of the total population.

Table 11.2 shows the incidence of moderate Poverty by age group of the household head. Moderate Poverty generally increased from 1991 to 1996 for all categories of household heads.

Table 11.3 shows the incidence of total Poverty (extreme + moderate) by the age group of the household head. The highest Poverty incidence was for households whose heads were aged 50 years and over, 81.8% in 1991, 86.2% in 1993 and 83.6% in 1996. This accounted for 35.6% of all the poor persons in 1991, 41.9% in 1993 and reduced to 35.7% in 1996. Generally, the incidence of Poverty increases with the age of the household head.

Table 11.5 shows Poverty depth by the age group of the household head. Poverty depth was highest for the households headed by persons aged 50 years and above. Poverty depth increases with age of household head. However, Poverty depth decreased from 1991 to 1996 for all categories of heads.

Table 11.6 shows severity of Poverty by age group of household head. Severity of Poverty was highest in households headed by persons aged 50 years and above, (52.2) in 1991, (47.0) in 1993 and 37.9 in 1996. Severity of Poverty increases with age of household head. However, Severity of Poverty decreased from 1991 to 1996 for all categories of heads.

	<b>Table 11.1: Extreme Poverty by age-group of Head (Poverty Line= K20181.00)</b>								
<b>Age of household head</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>
12 to 19 years	0.3	53.9	0.3	0.4	67.6	0.4	0.2	45.6	0.2
20 to 29 years	13.4	48.9	11.3	10.5	48.5	8.4	15.7	36.9	10.9
30 to 39 years	29.9	49.3	25.3	25.9	49.2	21.0	29.7	44.5	24.8
40 to 49 years	26.2	56.5	25.5	27.4	54.7	24.7	24.9	54.1	25.3
50 years and above	30.2	72.2	37.6	35.9	76.6	45.4	29.6	70.1	38.9
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 11.2: Moderate Poverty by age-group of Head (Poverty Line=K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Age of household head</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- Count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>
12 to 19 years	0.3	10.7	0.3	0.4	17.3	0.5	0.2	11.1	0.1
20 to 29 years	13.4	12.2	14.2	10.5	15.6	12.3	15.7	16.7	16.4
30 to 39 years	29.9	12.0	31.2	25.9	14.4	28.0	29.7	17.5	32.4
40 to 49 years	26.2	12.7	29.0	27.4	16.2	33.4	24.9	16.7	25.9
50 years and above	30.2	9.6	25.3	35.9	9.5	25.8	29.6	13.6	25.1
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 11.3: Poverty Incidence (P<sub>0</sub>) by age-group of Head (Poverty Line= K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Age of household head</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>
12 to 19 years	0.3	64.6	0.3	0.4	84.9	0.5	0.2	56.8	0.2
20 to 29 years	13.4	61.1	11.8	10.5	64.2	9.1	15.7	53.6	12.2
30 to 39 years	29.9	61.4	26.3	25.9	63.6	22.3	29.7	61.9	26.6
40 to 49 years	26.2	69.2	26.0	27.4	70.9	26.3	24.9	70.7	25.4
50 yrs and above	30.2	81.8	35.6	35.9	86.2	41.9	29.6	83.6	35.7
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 11.4: Non Poor by age-group of Head (Poverty Line= K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Age of household head</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution</b>
12 to 19 years	0.3	35.4	0.4	0.4	15.1	0.2	0.2	43.3	0.3
20 to 29 years	13.4	38.9	17.2	10.5	35.8	14.4	15.7	46.4	23.7
30 to 39 years	29.9	38.7	37.9	25.9	36.4	36.1	29.7	38.1	36.7
40 to 49 years	26.2	30.8	26.5	27.4	29.1	30.4	24.9	29.3	23.6
50 yrs and above	30.2	18.2	18.1	35.9	13.8	19.0	29.6	16.4	15.7
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 11.5: Depth of Poverty (P1) by age-group of Head (Poverty Line= K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Age of household head</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Depth</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Depth</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Depth</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Depth</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Depth</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Depth</b>
12 to 19 years	0.3	58.7	0.3	0.4	52.0	0.4	0.2	47.0	0.1
20 to 29 years	13.4	56.7	10.8	10.5	52.4	8.2	15.7	44.2	10.5
30 to 39 years	29.9	59.2	25.1	25.9	53.0	20.3	29.7	47.8	24.7
40 to 49 years	26.2	60.6	25.4	27.4	54.9	24.7	24.9	50.3	24.9
50 yrs and above	30.2	67.3	38.5	35.9	64.5	46.4	29.6	57.0	39.7
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 11.6: Severity of Poverty (P2) by age-group of Head (Poverty Line= K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Age of household head</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Severity</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Severity</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Severity</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Severity</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Severity</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Severity</b>
12 to 19 years	0.3	40.8	0.3	0.4	32.9	0.4	0.2	27.6	0.1
20 to 29 years	13.4	39.9	10.1	10.5	34.2	7.7	15.7	25.5	9.6
30 to 39 years	29.9	43.4	24.5	25.9	34.8	19.2	29.7	28.8	23.7
40 to 49 years	26.2	45.1	25.2	27.4	37.2	24.1	24.9	31.1	24.5
50 yrs and above	30.2	52.2	39.9	35.9	47.0	48.6	29.6	37.9	42.0
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>



## **12. POVERTY BY EMPLOYMENT SECTOR OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD**

Tables 12.1 to 12.6 show data on the incidence, depth and severity of Poverty by the employment sector of the head of household. ***Most persons live in households whose heads are engaged or employed in the agriculture sector (45.9%) in 1991, (54.9%) in 1993, and (52.5%) in 1996, of total population.***

Table 12.1 shows the incidence of extreme Poverty by the employment sector of the head of household. The incidence of extreme Poverty is highest for households whose heads are in agriculture and also contribute the most to total extreme Poverty. ***The incidence of extreme Poverty for households dependent on agriculture was (82.4%) in 1991, (84.1%) in 1993, and (73.2%) in 1996.*** The incidence of extreme Poverty was lowest for households whose heads worked in financial institutions (Banks, Insurance companies etc). The incidence was (11.9%) in 1991, (9.5%) in 1993 and (14.8%) in 1996 for this category. The population share and contribution to total extreme Poverty is very low (below 2.0%) for this category however.

Table 12.2 shows the incidence of moderate Poverty. The incidence of moderate Poverty generally increased from 1991 to 1996 except for households whose heads were in the four sectors (Transport and communication, Financial Institutions, other community services and private households).

Table 12.3 shows total Poverty (extreme + moderate). The incidence of Poverty was highest for households whose heads were in agriculture (89.0% in 1991, 92.4% in 1993 and 85.5% in 1996), Fishing (89.2% in 1991, 89.5% in 1993 and 74.5% in 1996) and the inactive (72.2% in 1991, 75.9% in 1993 and 68.4% in 1996). Poverty incidence was lowest for households whose heads were employed in the financial sector (24.9%) in 1991, (18.3%) in 1993 and 23.3% in 1996.

Table 12.4 shows the non poor being highest in households whose heads were employed in financial institutions and lowest for those engaged/employed in agriculture and fishing sectors.

Table 12.5 shows Poverty depth by the employment sector of the household head. Poverty depth was highest in households whose heads were in agriculture (71.0) in 1991, (65.9) in 1993 and (57.2) in 1996). Poverty depth was lowest for households employed in financial institutions (34.2) in 1991, in extra-territorial (International) Organizations (20.7) in 1993 and the same (19.4) in 1996. Poverty depth decreased for all categories from 1991 to 1996 except for those whose heads of households were employed by private households. Those employed by the mining and extra-territorial organizations had the most notable decrease in Poverty depth. Poverty depth in these two categories dropped to about half the 1991 level, in 1996.

Table 12.6 shows those dependent on agriculture for their livelihood as having the highest severity of Poverty although on a declining trend (56.0 in 1991, 48.3 in 1993 and 37.8 in 1996). Severity of Poverty decreased from 1991 to 1996 for all categories of heads except for those employed by private households, where there was a slight increase. Particularly to note are the decreases in severe Poverty in households whose heads were employed in the mining, electricity and water, and extra-territorial sectors. These three sectors had substantial decreases in severe Poverty from 1991 to 1996.

	<b>Table 12.1: Extreme Poverty by Employment Sector of the Head (Poverty Line= K20181.00)</b>								
<b>Employment Sector</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>
Agriculture/ Forestry	45.9	82.4	65.1	54.9	84.1	76.2	52.5	73.2	72.1
Fishing	2.6	70.2	3.2	1.2	74.9	1.4	1.6	55.7	1.6
Mining and Quarrying	3.9	43.5	2.9	5.4	18.3	1.6	3.4	17.5	1.1
Manufacturing	5.8	34.1	3.4	5.6	29.4	2.7	5.8	27.9	3.1
Electricity, Gas, Water	1.4	47.8	1.1	0.7	20.2	0.2	0.6	19.7	0.2
Construction	2.5	32.9	1.4	1.8	33.6	1.0	1.7	38.3	1.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6.0	34.4	3.5	7.5	29.1	3.6	8.9	26.1	4.3
Hotels/Restaurants	1.1	28.5	0.6	0.6	29.5	0.3	0.7	26.2	0.3
Transport/Communication	4.9	24.9	2.1	3.8	22.6	1.4	2.7	21.0	1.1
Financial Institutions	1.3	11.9	0.3	1.0	9.5	0.2	0.8	14.8	0.2
Real Estate	0.9	38.6	0.6	1.2	30.0	0.6	1.0	34.3	0.7
Public Administration	4.8	28.0	2.3	4.1	24.7	1.7	4.0	28.4	2.1
Education	3.5	27.7	1.7	3.9	38.5	2.5	3.5	35.2	2.3
Health /Social Work	1.7	33.9	1.0	1.8	30.9	0.9	1.8	26.4	0.9
Other Community Services	3.2	31.1	1.7	1.1	37.8	0.7	1.7	26.9	0.9
Private Households	1.1	43.2	0.8	0.5	44.0	0.4	1.0	47.6	0.9
Extra-territorial Organisation	0.1	40.9	0.1	0.1	11.0	.	0.1	.	.
Not Stated	3.9	45.3	3.0	0.7	53.9	0.6	1.4	45.6	1.2
Unemployed	1.8	49.2	1.5	1.2	44.5	0.9	3.0	42.9	2.4
Inactive	3.6	60.7	3.7	3.1	62.1	3.2	4.0	45.2	3.4
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Classification of employment sector of head of household was based on the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), [United Nations (1990), 'International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities', Series M No. 4, Rev. 3, New York, USA. (UN Publication) 1990.]

	<b>Table 12.2: Moderate Poverty by Employment Sector of the Head (Poverty Line= K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Employment Sector</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>
Agriculture/ Forestry	45.9	6.6	26.2	54.9	8.3	34.2	52.5	12.3	40.4
Fishing	2.6	19.0	4.4	1.2	14.6	1.3	1.6	18.8	1.8
Mining and Quarrying	3.9	19.1	6.5	5.4	25.4	10.4	3.4	21.1	4.4
Manufacturing	5.8	16.4	8.2	5.6	21.1	8.9	5.8	23.3	8.5
Electricity, Gas, Water	1.4	9.6	1.2	0.7	20.3	1.1	0.6	17.5	0.7
Construction	2.5	21.9	4.8	1.8	24.6	3.4	1.7	25.5	2.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6.0	11.2	5.8	7.5	16.1	9.1	8.9	20.8	11.5
Hotels/Restaurants	1.1	18.1	1.8	0.6	18.8	0.8	0.7	21.8	0.9
Transport/Communic.	4.9	16.1	6.9	3.8	18.4	5.2	2.7	14.3	2.4
Financial Institutions	1.3	13.0	1.5	1.0	8.7	0.6	0.8	8.5	0.5
Real Estate	0.9	9.9	0.7	1.2	22.0	2.0	1.0	13.8	0.9
Public Administration	4.8	17.1	7.2	4.1	21.0	6.4	4.0	19.4	4.8
Education	3.5	15.4	4.7	3.9	18.7	5.5	3.5	20.3	4.5
Health /Social Work	1.7	18.0	2.7	1.8	20.5	2.8	1.8	21.3	2.4
Other Commun. Services	3.2	18.5	5.1	1.1	23.6	1.9	1.7	16.9	1.8
Private Households	1.1	17.6	1.6	0.5	24.5	1.0	1.0	15.7	0.9
Extra-territorial Organistn.	0.1	14.4	0.2	0.1	32.5	0.3	0.1	16.9	0.1
Not Stated	3.9	13.8	4.6	0.7	8.0	0.4	1.4	18.5	1.6
Unemployed	1.8	16.0	2.5	1.2	17.4	1.6	3.0	18.2	3.4
Inactive	3.6	11.5	3.6	3.1	13.8	3.2	4.0	23.2	5.8
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Employment Sector	Table 12.3:Poverty Incidence (P <sub>0</sub> ) by Employment Sector of the Head (Poverty Line= K28979.40)								
	1991			1993			1996		
	Popul- ation Shares	Poverty Head- count	Distrib- ution of Poverty	Popul- ation Shares	Poverty Head- count	Distrib- ution of Poverty	Popul- ation Shares	Poverty Head- count	Distrib- ution of Poverty
Agriculture/ Forestry	45.9	89.0	58.7	54.9	92.4	68.6	52.5	85.5	64.8
Fishing	2.6	89.2	3.4	1.2	89.5	1.4	1.6	74.5	1.7
Mining and Quarrying	3.9	62.6	3.5	5.4	43.7	3.2	3.4	38.6	1.9
Manufacturing	5.8	50.5	4.2	5.6	50.5	3.8	5.8	51.1	4.3
Electricity, Gas, Water	1.4	57.4	1.1	0.7	40.5	0.4	0.6	37.2	0.3
Construction	2.5	54.7	2.0	1.8	58.2	1.4	1.7	63.8	1.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6.0	45.6	3.9	7.5	45.2	4.6	8.9	46.8	6.0
Hotels/Restaurants	1.1	46.5	0.8	0.6	48.3	0.4	0.7	48.1	0.5
Transport/Communic.	4.9	41.0	2.9	3.8	41.1	2.1	2.7	35.3	1.4
Financial Institutions	1.3	24.9	0.5	1.0	18.3	0.2	0.8	23.3	0.3
Real Estate	0.9	48.5	0.6	1.2	52.0	0.9	1.0	48.1	0.7
Public Administration	4.8	45.0	3.1	4.1	45.7	2.5	4.0	47.8	2.8
Education	3.5	43.1	2.2	3.9	57.2	3.0	3.5	55.5	2.8
Health /Social Work	1.7	51.9	1.3	1.8	51.4	1.3	1.8	47.7	1.2
Other Commun. Services	3.2	49.6	2.3	1.1	61.4	0.9	1.7	43.8	1.1
Private Households	1.1	60.8	0.9	0.5	68.5	0.5	1.0	63.3	0.9
Extra-territorial Organisation.	0.1	55.3	0.1	0.1	43.5	0.1	0.1	16.9	.
Not Stated	3.9	59.1	3.3	0.7	61.9	0.6	1.4	64.1	1.3
Unemployed	1.8	65.1	1.7	1.2	61.9	1.0	3.0	61.1	2.6
Inactive	3.6	72.2	3.7	3.1	75.9	3.2	4.0	68.4	3.9
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 12.4: Non Poor by Employment Sector of the Head (Poverty Line= K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Employment Sector</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution</b>
Agriculture/ Forestry	45.9	11.0	16.7	54.9	7.6	16.0	52.5	14.5	24.7
Fishing	2.6	10.8	0.9	1.2	10.5	0.5	1.6	25.5	1.3
Mining and Quarrying	3.9	37.4	4.8	5.4	56.3	11.6	3.4	61.4	6.7
Manufacturing	5.8	49.5	9.4	5.6	49.5	10.5	5.8	48.9	9.3
Electricity, Gas, Water	1.4	42.6	2.0	0.7	59.5	1.6	0.6	62.9	1.3
Construction	2.5	45.3	3.7	1.8	41.8	2.9	1.7	36.2	2.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6.0	54.4	10.7	7.5	54.9	15.7	8.9	53.2	15.3
Hotels/Restaurants	1.1	53.5	2.0	0.6	51.7	1.2	0.7	52.0	1.2
Transport/Communication	4.9	59.0	9.5	3.8	58.9	8.5	2.7	64.7	5.6
Financial Institutions	1.3	75.1	3.3	1.0	81.7	3.0	0.8	76.7	2.1
Real Estate	0.9	51.5	1.4	1.2	48.0	2.2	1.0	51.9	1.8
Public Administration	4.8	55.0	8.8	4.1	54.3	8.4	4.0	52.3	6.8
Education	3.5	56.9	6.6	3.9	42.8	6.3	3.5	44.5	5.1
Health /Social Work	1.7	48.1	2.8	1.8	48.6	3.4	1.8	52.3	3.0
Other Commun. Services	3.2	50.4	5.3	1.1	38.6	1.6	1.7	56.2	3.1
Private Households	1.1	39.2	1.4	0.5	31.5	0.6	1.0	36.7	1.1
Extra-territorial Organisation	0.1	44.7	0.2	0.1	56.5	0.2	0.1	83.1	0.2
Not Stated	3.9	40.9	5.2	0.7	38.1	1.0	1.4	35.9	1.6
Unemployed	1.8	34.9	2.0	1.2	38.1	1.7	3.0	38.9	3.8
Inactive	3.6	27.8	3.3	3.1	24.1	2.9	4.0	31.6	4.1
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 12.5: Depth of Poverty (P<sub>1</sub>) by Employment Sector of the Head (Poverty Line= K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Employment Sector</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Depth</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Depth</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Depth</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Depth</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Depth</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Depth</b>
Agriculture/ Forestry	45.9	71.0	67.0	54.9	65.9	77.7	52.5	57.2	72.3
Fishing	2.6	58.7	3.2	1.2	50.0	1.2	1.6	50.9	1.7
Mining and Quarrying	3.9	55.1	3.1	5.4	30.3	1.7	3.4	26.7	1.0
Manufacturing	5.8	44.8	3.0	5.6	38.9	2.5	5.8	37.5	3.2
Electricity, Gas, Water	1.4	54.2	1.0	0.8	32.7	0.2	0.6	36.2	0.2
Construction	2.5	45.6	1.4	1.8	39.6	1.0	1.7	41.9	1.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6.0	51.8	3.2	7.5	41.5	3.3	8.9	37.4	4.4
Hotels/Restaurants	1.1	43.1	0.5	0.6	39.6	0.3	0.7	39.3	0.4
Transport/Communic.	4.9	41.0	1.9	3.8	34.4	1.2	2.7	38.1	1.0
Financial Institutions	1.3	34.2	0.3	1.0	29.0	0.1	0.8	34.7	0.2
Real Estate	0.9	55.5	0.5	1.2	37.3	0.6	1.0	48.0	0.7
Public Administration	4.8	43.8	2.2	4.1	35.1	1.5	4.0	38.0	2.0
Education	3.5	41.9	1.5	3.9	42.8	2.2	3.5	39.1	2.2
Health /Social Work	1.7	44.6	0.9	1.8	39.9	0.9	1.8	36.3	0.9
Other Commun. Services	3.2	38.3	1.4	1.1	40.8	0.6	1.7	38.5	0.8
Private Households	1.1	47.5	0.7	0.5	44.7	0.4	1.0	50.2	0.9
Extra-territorial Organistn	0.1	48.2	0.1	0.1	20.7	.	0.1	19.4	.
Not Stated	3.9	53.3	2.8	0.7	67.5	0.7	1.4	47.6	1.2
Unemployed	1.8	58.3	1.6	1.2	46.8	0.8	3.0	44.7	2.3
Inactive	3.6	61.5	3.7	3.1	59.2	3.2	4.0	46.7	3.6
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 12.6: Severity of Poverty (P<sub>2</sub>) by Employment Sector of the Head (Poverty Line= K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Employment Sector</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Severity</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Severity</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Severity</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Severity</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Severity</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Severity</b>
Agric./ Forestry	45.9	56.0	70.5	54.9	48.3	81.9	52.5	37.8	76.0
Fishing	2.6	42.4	3.1	1.2	29.6	1.0	1.6	31.9	1.6
Mining and Quarrying	3.9	41.5	3.1	5.4	13.9	1.1	3.4	10.1	0.6
Manufacturing	5.8	28.0	2.5	5.6	20.8	2.0	5.8	19.7	2.6
Electricity, Gas, Water	1.4	37.0	0.9	0.8	14.6	0.1	0.6	18.4	0.2
Construction	2.5	29.7	1.3	1.8	21.1	0.7	1.7	22.8	1.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6.0	34.6	2.9	7.5	23.3	2.6	8.9	19.2	3.6
Hotels/Restaurants	1.1	25.9	0.4	0.6	22.2	0.2	0.7	21.9	0.3
Transp./Communic.	4.9	24.5	1.5	3.8	16.3	0.8	2.7	19.7	0.8
Financial Institutions	1.3	19.4	0.2	1.0	12.4	0.1	0.8	15.9	0.1
Real Estate	0.9	37.6	0.5	1.2	18.9	0.4	1.0	29.9	0.7
Public Adminstration	4.8	27.6	1.9	4.1	17.1	1.1	4.0	19.2	1.6
Education	3.5	24.1	1.1	3.9	23.5	1.7	3.5	20.2	1.8
Health /Social Work	1.7	27.9	0.8	1.8	20.9	0.7	1.8	17.8	0.7
Other Commun. Serv.	3.2	20.2	1.0	1.1	23.3	0.5	1.7	19.8	0.7
Private Households	1.1	30.0	0.6	0.5	26.5	0.3	1.0	31.2	0.8
Extra-territorial Org.	0.1	28.1	0.1	0.1	5.2	.	0.1	3.9	.
Not Stated	3.9	36.3	2.6	0.7	50.2	0.7	1.4	28.9	1.2
Unemployed	1.8	43.4	1.5	1.2	27.9	0.7	3.0	25.5	2.1
Inactive	3.6	45.7	3.6	3.1	41.9	3.3	4.0	28.7	3.5
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 13. POVERTY BY OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

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Tables 13.1 to 13.6 show Poverty by the occupation of the household head. Table 13.1 shows the incidence of extreme Poverty by the occupation of the head of the household. ***Persons who lived in households whose heads' occupations were in agriculture and fisheries had the highest incidence of extreme Poverty in all the three years.*** In 1991, (83.0%) of all persons whose heads of households were dependent on agriculture and fishing occupations were extremely poor and this accounted for (72.3%) of all extremely poor persons in Zambia. The population share in this group was (52.7%) in 1991. The same category of occupations had (84.7%) extreme Poverty and accounted for (76.8%) of all extreme poor and (54.9%) of total population in 1993. In 1996, this group had (73.1%) extremely poor persons, which accounted for (71.3%) of the total extremely poor and (52.0%) of total population. The least incidence of extreme Poverty was in households whose heads were occupied in the professionals category (12.6%) in 1991. In 1993, it was households headed by legislators/managers (12.9%) and those in the armed forces (11.3%). In 1996, it was the same two groups with the least extreme Poverty, legislators/managers (14.4%) and armed forces (15.5%). It should be noted here that, although the survey did not cover military camps (barracks) and bases where most personnel in the armed forces live with their families, a few who live in ordinary residential areas were enumerated during the survey and the sample was very small.

Table 13.2 shows moderate Poverty. The incidence of moderate Poverty increased for all occupation categories from 1991 to 1996 except for the legislators/managers, Technicians and elementary occupations categories. As earlier mentioned, moderate Poverty implies a better standard of living than extreme Poverty as persons in this category are able to cater/afford at least the minimal food requirements.

Table 13.3 shows total Poverty (extreme + moderate) by the occupation of household heads. The incidence of Poverty was highest in households whose heads were in agriculture/fisheries occupations for all the three years. The incidence of Poverty was (90.1%) in 1991, (92.7%) in 1993 and (85.5%) in 1996. ***Households headed by professionals had the lowest incidence of Poverty in 1991 (25.8%) and those headed by legislators or managers in 1993 (29.9%) and 1996 (20.3%).***

Table 13.4 shows the non poor. The incidence of non poor was highest in households headed by professionals in 1991 (74.2%), legislators/managers in 1993 (70.1%) and 1996 (79.7%). Households headed by persons engaged or employed in agriculture or fishing occupations had the least incidence of non poor in all the three years, (9.9%) in 1991, (7.3%) in 1993, and (14.5%) in 1996.



Table 13.5 shows depth of Poverty by occupation of head of household. In 1991, households whose depth of Poverty was above 50.0 were those headed by persons whose occupations were in agriculture/fisheries (70.7) and armed forces (60.5) and the unemployed (58.3) and the inactive (61.5).

In 1993, the households whose depth of Poverty was above 50.0 were those headed by persons whose occupations were in agriculture/fisheries (66.1) and the inactive (59.2). In 1996, only households headed by persons whose occupations were in agriculture/fisheries (57.4) had depth of Poverty exceeding (50.0). However, depth of Poverty decreased from 1991 to 1996 for all categories of occupations. The not stated occupations are not included in the analysis.

Table 13.6 shows severity of Poverty by the occupation of the head of the household. Severity of Poverty decreased for all categories of occupations. Severity was highest for households headed by persons whose occupations were in agriculture/fisheries for all the three years (55.7) in 1991, (48.4) in 1993 and (38.0) in 1996. Although severity of Poverty was highest for this category, it declined from 1991 to 1993 by a substantial margin.

	<b>Table 13.1: Extreme Poverty by Occupation of the Head (Poverty Line= K20181.00)</b>								
<b>Occupation of head</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>
Legislators, Managers	5.4	19.9	1.8	1.7	12.9	0.4	1.2	14.4	0.3
Professionals	1.6	12.6	0.3	4.5	26.4	2.0	4.4	24.6	2.0
Technicians	5.6	25.3	2.4	3.6	23.5	1.4	3.3	18.5	1.2
Clerks	7.2	28.4	3.4	3.5	18.3	1.1	2.8	20.8	1.1
Service, sales workers	8.7	39.7	5.7	7.6	31.4	4.0	8.0	30.6	4.5
Agriculture, fisheries	52.7	83.0	72.3	54.9	84.7	76.8	52.0	73.1	71.3
Craft & related trades	4.8	42.4	3.4	8.3	27.2	3.7	7.3	33.1	4.6
Plant, machine operators	4.7	35.7	2.8	4.9	25.2	2.1	4.8	23.2	2.1
Elementary occupations	0.7	36.0	0.4	5.9	42.7	4.2	7.6	40.3	5.8
Armed forces	.	62.3	0.1	0.3	11.3	0.1	0.3	15.5	0.1
Not stated	2.5	47.5	2.0	0.4	63.2	0.4	1.4	47.9	1.3
Unemployed	2.0	49.2	1.6	1.2	44.5	0.9	3.0	42.9	2.4
Inactive	4.0	60.7	4.0	3.1	62.1	3.2	4.0	45.2	3.4
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Classification of occupations used in this report are based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO); [International Labour Office, 'International Standard Classification of Occupations', Revised Edition, Geneva (ILO), CH – 1211, Switzerland.]

	<b>Table 13.2: Moderate Poverty by Occupation of the Head (Poverty Line=K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Occupation of head</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>
Legislators, Managers	5.4	11.3	5.6	1.7	17.0	2.2	1.2	5.9	0.4
Professionals	1.6	13.2	1.9	4.5	13.8	4.7	4.4	19.4	5.3
Technicians	5.6	14.1	7.2	3.6	18.1	4.9	3.3	13.4	2.8
Clerks	7.2	12.3	8.1	3.5	16.3	4.3	2.8	15.2	2.6
Service, sales workers	8.7	20.0	15.9	7.6	19.8	11.4	8.0	20.3	10.1
Agriculture, fisheries	52.7	7.1	34.2	54.9	8.0	32.9	52.0	12.4	40.4
Craft & related trades	4.8	19.3	8.4	8.3	22.9	14.3	7.3	22.5	10.3
Plant, machine operators	4.7	16.8	7.2	4.9	24.6	9.2	4.8	22.1	6.7
Elementary occupations	0.7	27.5	1.7	5.9	24.2	10.8	7.6	21.7	10.4
Armed forces	.	.	.	0.3	14.4	0.4	0.3	19.7	0.4
Not stated	2.5	12.0	2.7	0.4	10.4	0.3	1.4	17.5	1.5
Unemployed	2.0	16.0	2.9	1.2	17.4	1.6	3.0	18.2	3.4
Inactive	4.0	11.5	4.2	3.1	13.8	3.2	4.0	23.2	5.8
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 13.3:Poverty Incidence (P<sub>0</sub>) by Occupation of the Head (Poverty Line= K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Occupation of head</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>
Legislators, Managers	5.4	31.2	2.4	1.7	29.9	0.7	1.2	20.3	0.3
Professionals	1.6	25.8	0.6	4.5	40.1	2.5	4.4	44.0	2.8
Technicians	5.6	39.3	3.1	3.6	41.6	2.0	3.3	31.9	1.5
Clerks	7.2	40.7	4.1	3.5	34.6	1.6	2.8	35.9	1.4
Service, sales workers	8.7	59.8	7.3	7.6	51.2	5.3	8.0	50.7	5.8
Agriculture, fisheries	52.7	90.1	66.4	54.9	92.7	68.9	52.0	85.5	64.2
Craft & related trades	4.8	61.7	4.1	8.3	50.1	5.6	7.3	55.6	5.9
Plant, machine operators	4.7	52.5	3.5	4.9	49.8	3.3	4.8	45.3	3.2
Elementary occupations	0.7	63.5	0.6	5.9	66.9	5.4	7.6	62.0	6.8
Armed forces	.	62.3	.	0.3	25.7	0.1	0.3	35.2	0.2
Not stated	2.5	59.5	2.1	0.4	73.7	0.4	1.4	65.4	1.3
Unemployed	2.0	65.1	1.8	1.2	61.9	1.0	3.0	61.1	2.6
Inactive	4.0	72.2	4.0	3.1	75.9	3.2	4.0	68.4	3.9
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 13.4:Non Poor by Occupation of the Head (Poverty Line= K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Occupation of head</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution</b>
Legislators, Managers	5.4	68.8	13.2	1.7	70.1	4.6	1.2	79.7	3.0
Professionals	1.6	74.2	4.1	4.5	59.9	10.4	4.4	56.0	8.0
Technicians	5.6	60.7	12.0	3.6	58.4	8.0	3.3	68.1	7.4
Clerks	7.2	59.3	15.1	3.5	65.4	8.8	2.8	64.1	5.7
Service, sales workers	8.7	40.3	12.3	7.6	48.8	14.2	8.0	49.3	12.8
Agriculture, fisheries	52.7	9.9	18.3	54.9	7.3	15.3	52.0	14.5	24.5
Craft & related trades	4.8	38.3	6.5	8.3	49.9	15.8	7.3	44.4	10.6
Plant, machine operators	4.7	47.5	7.9	4.9	50.2	9.5	4.8	54.7	8.6
Elementary occupations	0.7	36.5	0.9	5.9	33.1	7.5	7.6	38.0	9.4
Armed forces	.	37.7	0.1	0.3	74.3	1.0	0.3	64.8	0.7
Not stated	2.5	40.5	3.5	0.4	26.3	0.4	1.4	34.6	1.6
Unemployed	2.0	34.9	2.4	1.2	38.1	1.7	3.0	38.9	3.8
Inactive	4.0	27.8	3.9	3.1	24.1	2.9	4.0	31.6	4.1
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 13.5: Depth of Poverty (P<sub>1</sub>) by Occupation of the Head (Poverty Line= K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Occupation of head</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Depth</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Depth</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Depth</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Depth</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Depth</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Depth</b>
Legislators, Managers	5.4	41.5	1.6	1.7	32.0	0.4	1.2	40.2	0.3
Professionals	1.6	39.6	0.4	4.5	40.5	1.7	4.4	36.3	2.0
Technicians	5.6	43.7	2.1	3.6	38.7	1.3	3.3	35.7	1.1
Clerks	7.2	48.8	3.2	3.5	32.5	0.9	2.8	36.2	1.0
Service, sales workers	8.7	45.1	5.2	7.6	38.2	3.5	8.0	39.6	4.5
Agriculture, fisheries	52.7	70.7	74.1	54.9	66.1	78.1	52.0	57.4	71.8
Craft & related trades	4.8	48.4	3.2	8.3	37.3	3.6	7.3	38.9	4.5
Plant, machine operators	4.7	45.9	2.5	4.9	34.0	1.9	4.8	35.0	2.2
Elementary occupations	0.7	40.1	0.4	5.9	43.1	4.0	7.6	42.4	5.7
Armed forces	.	60.5	.	0.3	30.2	0.1	0.3	30.8	0.1
Not stated	2.5	55.2	1.8	0.4	63.1	0.4	1.4	47.0	1.2
Unemployed	2.0	58.3	1.7	1.2	46.8	0.8	3.0	44.7	2.3
Inactive	4.0	61.5	3.9	3.1	59.2	3.2	4.0	46.7	3.6
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 13.6: Severity of Poverty (P<sub>2</sub>) by Occupation of the Head (Poverty Line= K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Occupation of head</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Severity</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Severity</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Severity</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Severity</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Severity</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Severity</b>
Legislators, Managers	5.4	24.4	1.2	1.7	15.3	0.3	1.2	19.3	0.2
Professionals	1.6	23.1	0.3	4.5	21.7	1.3	4.4	18.0	1.6
Technicians	5.6	27.9	1.8	3.6	20.5	1.0	3.3	17.2	0.8
Clerks	7.2	32.0	2.8	3.5	14.9	0.6	2.8	17.8	0.8
Service, sales workers	8.7	27.7	4.2	7.6	19.4	2.5	8.0	20.9	3.8
Agriculture, fisheries	52.7	55.7	77.4	54.9	48.4	82.4	52.0	38.0	75.6
Craft & related trades	4.8	32.5	2.8	8.3	19.6	2.7	7.3	21.2	3.9
Plant, machine operators	4.7	28.8	2.1	4.9	16.9	1.4	4.8	17.0	1.7
Elementary occupations	0.7	24.6	0.3	5.9	24.7	3.3	7.6	23.2	4.9
Armed forces	.	41.9	.	0.3	11.4	.	0.3	15.2	0.1
Not stated	2.5	37.8	1.6	0.4	45.3	0.5	1.4	27.9	1.1
Unemployed	2.0	43.4	1.6	1.2	27.9	0.7	3.0	25.5	2.1
Inactive	4.0	45.7	3.8	3.1	41.9	3.3	4.0	28.7	3.5
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### **14. POVERTY BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HEAD**

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Tables 14.1 to 14.6 show Poverty by the employment status of the head of household. ***Most persons lived in households headed by persons who are self employed, (53.4%) of the total population in 1991, (61.9%) in 1993 and (60.9%) in 1996.*** The population share of persons dependent on self-employed persons has therefore increased from 1991 to 1996. The sector with the next highest population was the government, parastatal and private sector employees. These categories of employees together accounted for (37.4%) of total population in 1991, (31.9%) in 1993 and (28.8%) in 1996. The population share of persons dependent on these three categories of employees reduced from 1991 to 1996.

Table 14.1 shows the incidence of extreme Poverty by the employment status of the head of the household. Extreme Poverty was highest for households whose heads were self employed and the unpaid family workers for all the three years. The self-employed though accounted for most of the extreme Poverty. ***The incidence of extreme Poverty was (75.4%) for households headed by self-employed and (82.5%) for those headed by unpaid family workers in 1991.*** These two categories accounted for (69.3%) and (2.4%) of the total extremely poor persons in 1991.

In 1993, the incidence of extreme poverty was (78.5%) for households headed by self-employed and (71.5%) for those headed by unpaid family workers. These two categories accounted for (80.2%) and (1.0%) of the total extremely poor persons in 1993, respectively. The incidence of extreme Poverty was (66.3%) for households headed by self-employed and (67.2%) for those headed by unpaid family workers in 1996. These two categories accounted for (75.8%) and (1.3%) of the total extremely poor, in 1996.

Table 14.2 shows moderate poverty by the employment status of the head of household. The incidence of moderate poverty increased for all categories of heads except for employer/partner and 'other' categories.

Table 14.3 shows total poverty (extreme + moderate) by the employment status of the head of household. The incidence of poverty was highest for households headed by the self employed (83.8%), unpaid family workers (87.9%) and the inactive (83.1%) in 1991. Most of the poverty was accounted for by the households headed by self-employed persons (66.8%). Although (87.9%) of persons living in households headed by unpaid family workers were poor in 1991, this amounted to only (2.1%) of the total number of poor persons. The households headed by the inactive, although having poverty of more than (80%) only accounted for (1.1%) of total poverty. The rest of the categories had poverty levels ranging between (39.1%) for employer/partner headed households and (66.9%) for those households headed by the unemployed.

In 1993 the highest incidence of poverty was among households headed by the same

categories as those in 1991, self-employed (87.7%), unpaid family workers (81.2%) and the inactive (75.9%). These three categories accounted for (73.5%) for those headed by self-employed, (1.0%) for those headed by unpaid family workers, and (3.2%) for those headed by the inactive. The lowest incidence was for those headed by employer/partner (32.4%) although this accounted for only (0.2%) of total Poverty, and 0.4% of total population.

The highest incidence of poverty in 1996 was among the same categories of households, self-employed (80.1%), unpaid family workers (84.9%) and the inactive (68.4%). These three categories accounted for (70.4%), (1.2%) and (3.9%) of total poverty in 1996, respectively. ***The lowest incidence of poverty was among the households headed by employers/partners (19.2%) but this amounted to only (0.1%) of the total number of poor persons.*** The incidence of poverty increased from 1991 to 1993 and then reduced in 1996 for households headed by self-employed persons, government employees and ‘other’ categories of employees.

***Poverty reduced from 1991 to 1993 and further reduced in 1996 for households headed by parastatal employees, employers/partners, the unemployed, and the inactive.*** Poverty decreased from 1991 to 1993 and increased in 1996 for households headed by private sector employees and those whose employment status was not stated. Poverty in most cases reduced to below the 1991 level except for households headed by Government (Central + Local Government) employees where the incidence increased from 45.6% in 1991 to 51.5% in 1996.

Table 14.4 shows the non poor by the employment status of the head of household. The highest incidence of non poor persons was among households headed by employers/partners and lowest among households headed by the self-employed, unpaid family workers and the inactive for all the three years under review.

Table 14.5 shows the depth of Poverty by the employment status of head. The depth of Poverty decreased from 1991 to 1996 for all categories of households except the ‘other’ category. Poverty depth was highest for households headed by the self-employed and unpaid family workers in all the three years. The depth of Poverty was (68.8) and (71.1) in 1991, 64.4 and (62.6) in 1993 and (55.5) and (52.7) in 1996 for these two categories respectively. The lowest Poverty depth was among households headed by government employees (42.4) and ‘other’ (41.8) in 1991, parastatal employees (31.2) in 1993 and again parastatal employees (32.2) in 1996.

Table 14.6 shows severity of Poverty by the employment status of the head of household. Severity of Poverty was highest among households headed by the self-employed (53.8) and unpaid family workers (55.3) in 1991. The same two categories of households had the highest severity of Poverty in 1993 and 1996 also which was (46.7) and (44.8) in 1993 and (36.3) and (34.0) in 1996. Severity of Poverty however, reduced from 1991 to 1996 for all categories of

households.

	<b>Table 14.1: Extreme Poverty by Employment Status of the Head (Poverty Line= K20181.00)</b>								
<b>Employment Status</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>
Self employed	53.4	75.4	69.3	61.9	78.5	80.2	60.9	66.3	75.8
Government employee	13.8	29.0	6.9	11.7	30.9	6.0	9.9	31.0	5.8
Parastatal employee	14.5	34.0	8.5	11.6	19.5	3.7	7.3	18.1	2.5
Private sector employee	9.1	38.0	6.0	8.6	31.3	4.5	11.6	32.8	7.1
Employer/Partner	0.2	31.8	0.1	0.4	21.5	0.1	0.3	16.8	0.1
Unpaid family worker	1.7	82.5	2.4	0.9	71.5	1.0	1.0	67.2	1.3
Other	0.3	29.8	0.1	0.1	45.4	.	0.6	37.4	0.4
Not stated	5.3	54.7	5.0	0.6	41.8	0.4	1.5	45.9	1.3
Unemployed	0.8	50.3	0.7	1.2	44.5	0.9	3.0	42.9	2.4
Inactive	0.9	68.5	1.1	3.1	62.1	3.2	4.0	45.2	3.4
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 14.2: Moderate Poverty by Employment Status of the Head (Poverty Line= K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Employment Status</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>
Self employed	53.4	8.4	38.9	61.9	9.2	43.1	60.9	13.8	52.5
Government employee	13.8	16.6	19.9	11.7	21.3	18.7	9.9	20.4	12.7
Parastatal employee	14.5	14.6	18.3	11.6	21.4	18.6	7.3	16.3	7.5
Private sector employee	9.1	16.9	13.4	8.6	19.7	12.8	11.6	20.9	15.1
Employer/Partner	0.2	7.3	0.1	0.4	10.8	0.3	0.3	2.4	0.1
Unpaid family worker	1.7	5.4	0.8	0.9	9.7	0.6	1.0	17.7	1.1
Other	0.3	14.2	0.3	0.1	21.9	0.1	0.6	8.6	0.3
Not stated	5.3	13.0	6.0	0.6	20.4	1.0	1.5	18.3	1.7
Unemployed	0.8	16.6	1.2	1.2	17.4	1.6	3.0	18.2	3.4
Inactive	0.9	14.6	1.1	3.1	13.8	3.2	4.0	23.2	5.8
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 14.3: Poverty Incidence (P<sub>0</sub>) by Employment Status of the Head (Poverty Line= K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Employment Status</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>
Self employed	53.4	83.8	64.3	61.9	87.7	73.5	60.9	80.1	70.4
Government employee	13.8	45.6	9.0	11.7	52.2	8.2	9.9	51.5	7.4
Parastatal employee	14.5	48.6	10.1	11.6	40.9	6.4	7.3	34.4	3.6
Private sector employee	9.1	54.9	7.2	8.6	50.9	6.0	11.6	53.7	9.0
Employer/Partner	0.2	39.1	0.1	0.4	32.4	0.2	0.3	19.2	0.1
Unpaid family worker	1.7	87.9	2.1	0.9	81.2	1.0	1.0	84.9	1.2
Other	0.3	44.1	0.2	0.1	67.3	0.1	0.6	46.0	0.4
Not stated	5.3	67.7	5.1	0.6	62.2	0.5	1.5	64.2	1.4
Unemployed	0.8	66.9	0.8	1.2	61.9	1.0	3.0	61.1	2.6
Inactive	0.9	83.1	1.1	3.1	75.9	3.2	4.0	68.4	3.9
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 14.4: Non Poor by Employment Status of the Head (Poverty Line= K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Employment Status</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution</b>
Self employed	53.4	16.2	28.6	61.9	12.3	29.1	60.9	19.9	39.5
Government employee	13.8	54.4	24.8	11.7	47.8	21.3	9.9	48.5	15.6
Parastatal employee	14.5	51.4	24.5	11.6	59.1	26.1	7.3	65.7	15.6
Private sector employee	9.1	45.1	13.6	8.6	49.1	16.2	11.6	46.3	17.4
Employer/Partner	0.2	60.9	0.4	0.4	67.6	1.0	0.3	80.8	0.8
Unpaid family worker	1.7	12.1	0.7	0.9	18.8	0.6	1.0	15.1	0.5
Other	0.3	55.9	0.5	0.1	32.7	0.1	0.6	54.0	1.0
Not stated	5.3	32.3	5.6	0.6	37.8	0.9	1.5	35.8	1.7
Unemployed	0.8	33.1	0.9	1.2	38.1	1.7	3.0	38.9	3.8
Inactive	0.9	16.9	0.5	3.1	24.1	2.9	4.0	31.6	4.1
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>



	<b>Table 14.5: Depth of Poverty (P<sub>1</sub>) by Employment Status of the Head (Poverty Line K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Employment Status</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Depth</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Depth</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Depth</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Depth</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Depth</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Depth</b>
Self employed	53.4	68.8	71.2	61.9	64.4	81.2	60.9	55.5	76.3
Government employee	13.8	42.4	6.2	11.7	38.8	5.5	9.9	38.5	5.5
Parastatal employee	14.5	48.9	7.9	11.6	31.2	3.4	7.3	32.2	2.3
Private sector employee	9.1	47.1	5.5	8.6	41.5	4.2	11.6	40.9	7.2
Employer/Partner	0.2	56.6	0.1	0.4	41.2	0.1	0.3	43.3	0.1
Unpaid family worker	1.7	71.1	2.4	0.9	62.6	1.0	1.0	52.7	1.3
Other	0.3	41.8	0.1	0.1	37.3	.	0.6	48.2	0.3
Not stated	5.3	57.8	4.8	0.6	46.7	0.4	1.5	46.6	1.2
Unemployed	0.8	62.5	0.8	1.2	46.8	0.8	3.0	44.7	2.3
Inactive	0.9	61.3	1.0	3.1	59.2	3.2	4.0	46.7	3.6
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 14.6: Severity of Poverty (P<sub>2</sub>) by Employment Status of the Head (Poverty Line= K28979.40)</b>								
<b>Employment Status</b>	<b>1991</b>			<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Severity</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Severity</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Severity</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Severity</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Severity</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Severity</b>
Self employed	53.4	53.8	74.2	61.9	46.7	84.7	60.9	36.3	79.3
Government employee	13.8	25.0	4.9	11.7	20.3	4.1	9.9	19.9	4.5
Parastatal employee	14.5	32.9	7.1	11.6	13.7	2.2	7.3	14.6	1.6
Private sector employee	9.1	30.1	4.7	8.6	23.1	3.4	11.6	22.1	6.2
Employer/Partner	0.2	41.0	0.1	0.4	21.4	0.1	0.3	23.9	0.1
Unpaid family worker	1.7	55.3	2.5	0.9	44.8	1.1	1.0	34.0	1.3
Other	0.3	23.8	0.1	0.1	17.1	.	0.6	27.1	0.3
Not stated	5.3	41.2	4.5	0.6	29.5	0.4	1.5	27.8	1.2
Unemployed	0.8	48.0	0.8	1.2	27.9	0.7	3.0	25.5	2.1
Inactive	0.9	46.3	1.1	3.1	41.9	3.3	4.0	28.7	3.5
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## **15. POVERTY BY FORMAL/INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT**

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Tables 15.1 to 15.6 show the incidence, depth and severity of Poverty by whether the household head is employed in the formal or informal sector.

The persons in the informal sector were defined as those who were;

- (i) Not entitled to paid leave, and
- (ii) Not entitled to pension or any other social security, and
- (iii) Work or run a business where there are five people or less.

All the above three conditions had to hold for a person to have been considered to be in the informal sector. The rest were considered to be in the formal sector. ***In the 1991 survey, data to identify the informal from the formal sector was not included, therefore, the 1991 analysis is omitted for this portion of the report.***

Table 15.1 shows the incidence of extreme Poverty by whether the household head is in the formal or informal sector. The proportion of heads of households in the informal sector was 59.0% in 1993 and 61.0% in 1996. ***The majority of heads of households are in the informal sector.***

***Most persons lived in households whose heads were in the informal sector, 54.7% of the 1993 population and 57.3% of the 1996 population.*** More than half of the population of both 1993 and 1996 were dependent on the informal sector.

***The highest incidence of extreme Poverty was among persons who lived in households whose heads were in the informal sector, 76.9% in 1993, and 65.1% in 1996.***

When broken down by agriculture and non-agriculture sectors, both households headed by persons in the formal-agriculture and informal-agriculture had very high incidence of extreme Poverty. Most extremely poor persons lived in households whose heads were in the informal sector. About 70% of extremely poor persons lived in households headed by persons in the informal sector in 1993 and 1996. The incidence of extreme Poverty decreased between 1993 and 1996 for all categories of heads except for those in the formal sector.

Table 15.2 shows moderate Poverty by whether the household head is in the formal or

informal sector.

The incidence of moderate poverty increased from 9.6% in 1993 to 14.3% in 1996 for heads in the informal sector. Moderate poverty decreased from 19.6% in 1993 to 17.7% for heads in the formal sector.

Moderate poverty increased from 1993 to 1996 for both those households where the head was in the agriculture and non-agricultural informal sector.

Table 15.3 shows total poverty (extreme + moderate). The incidence of poverty was highest for households headed by persons in the informal-agriculture sector in 1993 (93.0%). The incidence dropped to 85.9%. The incidence of poverty generally decreased from 1993 to 1996 for all categories of heads.

Table 15.4 shows the non-poor. Most of the non poor persons were in households whose heads were in the Formal sector, 61.3% in 1993 and 52.3% in 1996. The share of non-poor persons for households headed by persons in the informal sector, though lower than those in the formal sector, increased from 28.3% in 1993 to 38.3% in 1996.

Table 15.5 shows the depth of Poverty by whether the household head is in the formal or informal sector. Poverty depth decreased from 1993 to 1996 for all categories of heads except for those in the formal non-agricultural.

Table 15.6 shows severity of Poverty by whether the household head is in the formal or informal sector. Severity of Poverty decreased from 1993 to 1996 except for persons whose heads were in the formal non-agricultural sector where there was a slight increase.

	<b>Table 15.1: Extreme Poverty by whether household head is in the formal or informal sector (Poverty line = K20181)</b>					
<b>Formal or Informal Sector</b>	<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>
<b>Formal:</b> Agriculture	5.5	76.0	7.0	8.1	69.8	10.7
Non-Agriculture	28.2	24.0	11.1	26.3	25.0	12.4
<b>Informal:</b> Agriculture	44.3	85.0	62.0	44.3	73.8	61.4
Non-Agriculture	10.4	42.0	7.0	12.9	35.3	8.6
Unemployed	4.1	61.0	4.0	3.0	42.9	2.4
Inactive	6.8	67.0	8.0	4.0	45.2	3.4
Not stated	0.7	50.0	1.0	1.4	45.6	1.2
All formal	33.7	32.9	18.3	34.5	35.6	23.1
All informal	54.7	76.9	69.5	57.3	65.1	70.0
Unemployed	4.1	61.0	4.1	3.0	42.9	2.4
Inactive	6.8	66.9	7.5	4.0	45.2	3.4
Not stated	0.7	49.6	0.6	1.3	46.2	1.1
% Heads in the Formal Sector	29.0			30.3		
% Heads in the Informal Sector	59.0			61.0		
% Heads Unemployed	4.3			3.2		
% Heads Inactive	7.1			4.1		
% Heads (Sector Not Stated)	0.6			1.4		
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 15.2: Moderate Poverty by Whether Household Head is in the Formal or Informal Sector (Poverty Line = K28979.40)</b>					
<b>Formal or Informal Sector</b>	<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>
<b>Formal:</b> Agriculture	5.5	12.0	5.0	8.1	13.6	6.9
Non-Agriculture	28.2	21.0	44.0	26.3	18.9	31.1
<b>Informal:</b> Agriculture	44.3	8.0	26.0	44.3	12.1	33.5
Non-Agriculture	10.4	17.0	13.0	12.9	21.9	17.7
Unemployed	4.1	14.0	4.0	3.0	18.2	3.4
Inactive	6.8	12.0	6.0	4.0	23.2	5.8
Not stated	0.7	20.0	1.0	1.4	18.5	1.6
All formal	33.7	19.6	49.3	34.5	17.7	38.2
All informal	54.7	9.6	39.4	57.3	14.3	51.3
Unemployed	4.1	13.8	4.3	3.0	18.2	3.4
Inactive	6.8	11.6	5.9	4.0	23.2	5.7
Not stated	0.7	20.0	1.1	1.3	16.9	1.4
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 15.3: Poverty Incidence (P<sub>0</sub>) by whether Household Head is in the Formal or Informal Sector (Poverty Line = K28979.40)</b>					
<b>Formal or Informal Sector</b>	<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>
<b>Formal:</b> Agriculture	5.5	88.4	6.6	8.1	83.3	9.8
Non-Agriculture	28.2	45.3	17.3	26.3	44.0	16.7
<b>Informal:</b> Agriculture	44.3	93.0	55.8	44.3	85.9	55.0
Non-Agriculture	10.4	58.0	8.3	12.9	57.2	10.7
Unemployed	4.1	74.7	4.2	3.0	61.1	2.6
Inactive	6.8	78.4	7.2	4.0	68.4	3.9
Not stated	0.7	69.5	0.7	1.4	64.1	1.3
All formal	33.7	52.3	23.9	34.5	53.3	26.5
All informal	54.7	86.5	64.1	57.3	79.4	65.7
Unemployed	4.1	74.7	4.2	3.0	61.1	2.6
Inactive	6.8	78.4	7.2	4.0	68.4	3.9
Not stated	0.7	69.5	0.7	1.3	63.0	1.2
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 15.4: Non Poor by whether Household Head is in the Formal or Informal Sector (Poverty Line = K28979.40)</b>					
<b>Formal or Informal Sector</b>	<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>
<b>Formal:</b> Agriculture	5.5	12.0	2.0	8.1	16.7	4.4
Non-Agriculture	28.2	55.0	59.0	26.3	56.0	47.9
<b>Informal:</b> Agriculture	44.3	7.0	12.0	44.3	14.1	20.3
Non-Agriculture	10.4	41.0	16.0	12.9	42.8	17.9
Unemployed	4.1	25.0	4.0	3.0	38.9	3.8
Inactive	6.8	22.0	6.0	4.0	31.6	4.1
Not stated	0.7	30.0	1.0	1.4	35.9	1.6
All formal	33.7	47.7	61.3	34.5	46.7	52.3
All informal	54.7	13.5	28.3	57.3	20.6	38.3
Unemployed	4.1	25.3	4.0	3.0	38.9	3.8
Inactive	6.8	21.6	5.6	4.0	31.6	4.1
Not stated	0.7	30.5	0.8	1.3	37.0	1.5
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 15.5: Depth of Poverty (P<sub>1</sub>) by whether Household Head is in the Formal or Informal Sector (Poverty Line = K28979.40)</b>					
	<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
<b>Formal or Informal Sector</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>
<b>Formal:</b> Agriculture	5.5	65.5	7.4	8.1	56.5	10.8
Non-Agriculture	28.2	35.7	10.6	26.3	36.8	12.0
<b>Informal:</b> Agriculture	44.3	65.8	63.1	44.3	57.4	61.5
Non-Agriculture	10.4	45.8	6.5	12.9	41.7	8.7
Unemployed	4.1	60.7	4.3	3.0	44.7	2.3
Inactive	6.8	60.8	7.5	4.0	46.7	3.6
Not stated	0.7	51.3	0.6	1.4	47.6	1.2
All formal	33.7	43.9	18.0	34.5	44.1	22.8
All informal	54.7	63.2	69.6	57.3	54.8	70.2
Unemployed	4.1	60.7	4.3	3.0	44.7	2.3
Inactive	6.8	60.8	7.5	4.0	46.7	3.6
Not stated	0.7	51.3	0.6	1.3	47.9	1.1
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	<b>Table 15.6: Severity of Poverty (P<sub>2</sub>) by whether Household Head is in the Formal or Informal Sector (Poverty Line = K28979.40)</b>					
	<b>1993</b>			<b>1996</b>		
<b>Formal or Informal Sector</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>	<b>Popul- ation Shares</b>	<b>Poverty Head- count</b>	<b>Distrib- ution of Poverty</b>
<b>Formal:</b> Agriculture	5.5	49.3	8.0	8.1	37.4	11.4
Non-Agriculture	28.2	17.6	7.5	26.3	18.5	9.6
<b>Informal:</b> Agriculture	44.3	48.0	66.2	44.3	37.9	64.6
Non-Agriculture	10.4	27.2	5.5	12.9	23.3	7.7
Unemployed	4.1	43.8	4.5	3.0	25.5	2.1
Inactive	6.8	43.0	7.7	4.0	28.7	3.5
Not stated	0.7	32.9	0.5	1.4	28.9	1.2
All formal	33.7	26.4	15.6	34.5	25.5	21.0
All informal	54.7	45.3	71.7	57.3	35.5	72.4
Unemployed	4.1	43.8	4.5	3.0	25.5	2.1
Inactive	6.8	43.0	7.7	4.0	28.7	3.5
Not stated	0.7	32.9	0.5	1.3	28.7	1.0
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## **16. POVERTY BY AGE-GROUP AND BY HOUSEHOLDS**

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Tables 16.1 to 16.6 show the incidence, depth and severity of poverty by age-group and households.

Table 16.1 shows the incidence of extreme poverty by age-group and households. Extreme poverty was highest among the age-groups 5-14 years and 45-65+ years and peaked at the age-group of 65 years and above where extreme poverty levels were about 80% in 1991, 79% in 1993, and 69.0% in 1996.

Extreme poverty for children under 5 years was 57.1 % in 1991, increased to 57.9% in 1993 and reduced to 49.5% in 1996. Extreme poverty reduced from 1991 to 1996 for all age-groups except those aged 15-19 years.

Extreme poverty was higher for rural than urban households but the incidence reduced by a wide margin from 1991 to 1996. In 1991, 78.4% of the rural households were poor and this increased slightly to 79.4% in 1993, and further reduced to 63.2% in 1996. Overall, the incidence of extreme poverty reduced from 56.5% in 1991 to 48.6% in 1996.

Table 16.2 shows moderate poverty by age-group and households. Moderate poverty generally increased from 1991 to 1996 for all age-groups and all households. This implies a shift of persons and households from extreme to moderate poverty.

Table 16.3 shows total poverty (extreme + moderate) by age-group and households. The incidence of poverty was highest (80.0% or more) for the older age-groups 50 years and above and lowest in the younger age-groups between 20-39 years. The incidence of poverty reduced to below the 1991 level for the age-groups, 0-4 years, 5-9 years, 25-29 years, 45-49 years, 50-54 years, 60-64 years, and 65 years and above. The incidence either remained the same or increased for the rest of the age-groups.

The incidence of poverty increased from 86.1% in 1991 to 89.4% in 1993 and reduced to 78.3% in 1996 (below the 1991 level), for rural households. Poverty reduced from 43.0% in 1991 to 38.5% in 1993 and further reduced slightly to 37.9% in 1996, for urban households.

Table 16.5 shows poverty depth (average distance to the poverty line) by age-group and households. Depth of poverty reduced from 1991 to 1996 for all age-groups. Poverty depth reduced from 1991 to 1996 for all households as well.

Table 16.6 shows severity of poverty (core poor) by age-group and households. Severity of poverty reduced from 1991 to 1996 for all age-groups and all households.

Table 16.1: Extreme poverty by age-group and households (Poverty Line= K20181.00)									
Age-group Number of Households	1991			1993			1996		
	Popul- ation Shares	Poverty Head- count	Distrib- ution of Poverty	Popul- ation Shares	Poverty Head- count	Distrib- ution of Poverty	Popul- ation Shares	Poverty Head- count	Distrib- ution of Poverty
<b>Age-group Years)</b>									
0-4	15.4	57.1	15.0	14.7	57.9	14.0	16.5	49.5	15.3
5-9	15.8	62.0	16.8	15.5	63.3	16.1	14.8	54.7	15.2
10-14	14.1	62.0	15.0	14.7	64.3	15.6	13.2	61.1	15.1
15-19	13.1	57.3	12.9	13.2	61.2	13.3	11.7	57.2	12.5
20-24	9.3	49.9	8.0	10.0	54.8	9.0	10.6	46.7	9.3
25-29	7.7	49.3	6.5	6.6	51.5	5.6	8.0	41.3	6.2
30-34	5.9	49.3	5.0	5.5	51.3	4.6	6.0	44.3	5.0
35-39	4.7	53.3	4.3	4.4	53.3	3.8	4.7	49.6	4.4
40-44	3.5	57.7	3.4	3.5	59.2	3.4	3.5	53.1	3.5
45-49	3.1	65.8	3.5	3.2	63.3	3.4	2.8	58.4	3.0
50-54	2.5	69.7	3.0	2.6	72.5	3.1	2.2	65.3	2.7
55-59	1.7	72.8	2.2	2.0	74.9	2.5	1.9	65.8	2.4
60-64	1.3	76.9	1.8	1.8	80.6	2.4	1.6	68.1	2.0
65+	1.9	80.1	2.6	2.3	78.7	3.0	2.5	69.0	3.3
<b>All Zambia (persons)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Households</b>									
<b>Rural/Urban</b>									
Rural	56.5	78.4	78.3	64.1	79.4	87.5	65.3	63.2	84.8
Urban	43.5	28.2	21.7	35.9	20.3	12.5	34.7	21.3	15.2
<b>Province</b>									
Central	8.6	49.3	7.5	8.8	65.5	9.9	9.1	54.4	10.2
Copperbelt	15.5	39.0	10.7	16.9	24.3	7.1	16.3	27.7	9.3
Eastern	13.5	75.3	18.0	14.3	79.4	19.5	13.3	67.8	18.5
Luapula	10.8	68.3	13.0	7.7	74.3	9.9	7.5	57.6	8.8
Lusaka	14.7	15.3	4.0	12.8	20.6	4.5	15.5	17.3	5.5
Northern	13.3	74.5	17.5	14.3	67.9	16.7	12.3	64.1	16.3
N/western	5.3	64.0	6.0	5.8	74.6	7.5	6.1	58.0	7.2
Southern	9.7	66.9	11.5	10.6	70.8	13.0	11.0	51.6	11.6
Western	8.6	77.4	11.8	8.7	80.6	12.0	9.0	67.9	12.5
<b>Number of Households</b>	1,400,000			1,500,000			1,900,000		
<b>All Zambia (Households)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>



Table 16.2: Moderate poverty by age-group and households (Poverty Line= K28979.40)									
Age-group Number of Households	1991			1993			1996		
	Popul- ation Shares	Poverty Head- count	Distrib- ution of Poverty	Popul- ation Shares	Poverty Head- count	Distrib- ution of Poverty	Popul- ation Shares	Poverty Head- count	Distrib- ution of Poverty
<b>Age-group (Years)</b>									
0-4	15.4	11.5	15.3	14.7	14.3	15.8	16.5	16.8	17.3
5-9	15.8	11.3	15.6	15.5	13.3	15.5	14.8	16.6	15.4
10-14	14.1	11.5	14.1	14.7	12.9	14.3	13.2	15.2	12.6
15-19	13.1	12.5	14.3	13.2	13.3	13.2	11.7	15.4	11.2
20-24	9.3	12.1	9.8	10.0	14.6	11.0	10.6	16.7	11.1
25-29	7.7	12.1	8.1	6.6	13.8	6.9	8.0	15.3	7.6
30-34	5.9	11.8	6.0	5.5	13.7	5.7	6.0	17.0	6.4
35-39	4.7	11.5	4.7	4.4	14.4	4.8	4.7	16.2	4.8
40-44	3.5	11.3	3.4	3.5	12.0	3.2	3.5	17.0	3.7
45-49	3.1	11.1	3.0	3.2	14.3	3.5	2.8	15.4	2.7
50-54	2.5	10.9	2.4	2.6	9.9	1.9	2.2	12.8	1.8
55-59	1.7	7.9	1.2	2.0	10.4	1.6	1.9	15.2	1.8
60-64	1.3	8.5	1.0	1.8	8.1	1.1	1.6	13.8	1.4
65+	1.9	7.2	1.2	2.3	9.0	1.6	2.5	13.9	2.2
<b>All Zambia (Persons)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Households</b>									
<b>Rural/Urban</b>									
Rural	56.5	7.7	40.3	64.1	10.0	49.5	65.3	15.1	63.1
Urban	43.5	14.8	59.7	35.9	18.2	50.5	34.7	16.6	36.9
<b>Province</b>									
Central	8.6	14.3	11.4	8.8	10.8	7.3	9.1	15.0	8.7
Copperbelt	15.5	16.5	23.6	16.9	19.3	25.2	16.3	21.7	22.7
Eastern	13.5	8.6	10.7	14.3	9.5	10.4	13.3	12.2	10.4
Luapula	10.8	12.0	11.9	7.7	11.6	6.9	7.5	14.7	7.0
Lusaka	14.7	10.4	14.2	12.8	12.7	12.5	15.5	14.2	14.0
Northern	13.3	8.3	10.2	14.3	16.0	17.7	12.3	15.1	11.9
N/western	5.3	8.8	4.3	5.8	11.8	5.3	6.1	16.9	6.5
Southern	9.7	9.2	8.3	10.6	10.7	8.8	11.0	17.6	12.3
Western	8.6	6.9	5.5	8.7	8.8	5.9	9.0	11.1	6.4
<b>Number of Households</b>	1,400,000			1,500,000			1,900,000		
<b>All Zambia (Households)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 16.3: Poverty incidence (P <sub>0</sub> ) by age-group and households (Poverty Line= K28979.40)									
Age-group Number of Households	1991			1993			1996		
	Popul- ation Shares	Poverty Head- count	Distrib- ution of Poverty	Popul- ation Shares	Poverty Head- count	Distrib- ution of Poverty	Popul- ation Shares	Poverty Head- count	Distrib- ution of Poverty
<b>Age-group (Years)</b>									
0-4	15.4	68.5	15.1	14.7	72.1	14.3	16.5	66.3	15.8
5-9	15.8	73.4	16.6	15.5	76.5	16.0	14.8	71.3	15.3
10-14	14.1	73.4	14.9	14.7	77.2	15.4	13.2	76.3	14.5
15-19	13.1	69.8	13.1	13.2	74.4	13.3	11.7	72.6	12.2
20-24	9.3	62.0	8.3	10.0	69.3	9.4	10.6	63.4	9.7
25-29	7.7	61.3	6.7	6.6	65.2	5.8	8.0	56.5	6.5
30-34	5.9	61.1	5.1	5.5	64.9	4.8	6.0	61.3	5.3
35-39	4.7	64.8	4.3	4.4	67.7	4.0	4.7	65.8	4.5
40-44	3.5	68.9	3.4	3.5	71.1	3.4	3.5	70.0	3.5
45-49	3.1	76.9	3.5	3.2	77.6	3.4	2.8	73.8	2.9
50-54	2.5	80.6	2.9	2.6	82.4	2.9	2.2	78.1	2.5
55-59	1.7	80.7	2.0	2.0	85.2	2.3	1.9	81.0	2.2
60-64	1.3	85.4	1.6	1.8	88.6	2.2	1.6	81.9	1.9
65+	1.9	87.3	2.3	2.3	87.6	2.7	2.5	82.9	3.0
<b>All Zambia (Persons)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Households Rural/Urban</b>									
Rural	56.5	86.1	72.2	64.1	89.4	80.6	65.3	78.3	79.5
Urban	43.5	43.0	27.8	35.9	38.5	19.4	34.7	37.9	20.5
<b>Province</b>									
Central	8.6	63.6	8.1	8.8	76.3	9.4	9.1	69.4	9.8
Copperbelt	15.5	55.5	12.7	16.9	43.6	10.4	16.3	49.4	12.6
Eastern	13.5	83.9	16.8	14.3	88.9	17.9	13.3	80.0	16.5
Luapula	10.8	80.3	12.8	7.7	85.9	9.3	7.5	72.3	8.4
Lusaka	14.7	25.8	5.6	12.8	33.2	6.0	15.5	31.4	7.6
Northern	13.3	82.8	16.3	14.3	83.9	16.9	12.3	79.2	15.2
N/western	5.3	72.8	5.7	5.8	86.4	7.1	6.1	74.9	7.1
Southern	9.7	76.0	11.0	10.6	81.5	12.2	11.0	69.2	11.8
Western	8.6	84.3	10.8	8.7	89.3	10.9	9.0	79.0	11.0
<b>Number of Households</b>	1,400,000			1,500,000			1,900,000		
<b>All Zambia (Households)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 16.4: Non-poor by age-group and households (Poverty Line= K28979.40)									
Age-group Number of Households	1991			1993			1996		
	Popul- ation Shares	Non- poor Head count	Distrib- ution of non- poor	Popul- ation Shares	Non- poor Head count	Distrib- ution of non- poor	Popul- ation Shares	Non- poor Head Count	Distrib- ution of non- poor
<b>Age-group (Years)</b>									
0-4	15.4	31.4	16.0	14.7	27.8	15.7	16.5	33.7	18.0
5-9	15.8	26.6	13.9	15.5	23.5	13.9	14.8	28.7	13.8
10-14	14.1	26.5	12.4	14.7	22.8	12.8	13.2	23.7	10.2
15-19	13.1	30.2	13.1	13.2	25.5	12.9	11.7	27.4	10.4
20-24	9.3	38.0	11.7	10.0	30.6	11.7	10.6	36.6	12.6
25-29	7.7	38.7	9.8	6.6	34.6	8.8	8.0	43.5	11.3
30-34	5.9	38.9	7.6	5.5	35.0	7.4	6.0	38.7	7.6
35-39	4.7	35.2	5.4	4.4	32.3	5.4	4.7	34.2	5.2
40-44	3.5	31.1	3.6	3.5	28.8	3.9	3.5	30.0	3.4
45-49	3.1	23.1	2.4	3.2	22.4	2.8	2.8	26.2	2.4
50-54	2.5	19.4	1.6	2.6	17.6	1.8	2.2	21.9	1.6
55-59	1.7	19.3	1.1	2.0	14.7	1.1	1.9	19.0	1.2
60-64	1.3	14.6	0.6	1.8	11.3	0.8	1.6	18.1	0.9
65+	1.9	12.7	0.8	2.3	12.3	1.1	2.5	17.1	1.4
<b>All Zambia (Persons)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Households Rural/Urban</b>									
Rural	56.5	13.9	24.1	64.1	10.6	23.6	65.3	21.7	39.7
Urban	43.5	57.0	75.9	35.9	61.5	76.4	34.7	62.1	60.3
<b>Province</b>									
Central	8.6	36.4	9.6	8.8	23.7	7.2	9.1	30.6	7.8
Copperbelt	15.5	44.5	21.1	16.9	56.4	33.1	16.3	50.6	23.1
Eastern	13.5	16.1	6.7	14.3	11.1	5.5	13.3	20.0	7.4
Luapula	10.8	19.7	6.5	7.7	14.1	3.8	7.5	27.7	5.8
Lusaka	14.7	74.2	33.4	12.8	66.8	29.6	15.5	68.6	29.7
Northern	13.3	17.2	7.0	14.3	16.1	8.0	12.3	20.8	7.2
N/western	5.3	27.2	4.4	5.8	13.6	2.8	6.1	25.1	4.2
Southern	9.7	24.0	7.1	10.6	18.5	6.8	11.0	30.8	9.4
Western	8.6	15.7	4.2	8.7	10.7	3.2	9.0	21.0	5.2
<b>Number of Households</b>	1,400,000			1,500,000			1,900,000		
<b>All Zambia (Households)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 16.5: Poverty depth y by age-group and household (Poverty Line= K28979.40)									
Age-group Number of Households	1991			1993			1996		
	Popul- ation Shares	Poverty Depth	Distrib- ution of Depth	Popul- ation Shares	Poverty Depth	Distrib- ution of Depth	Popul- ation Shares	Poverty Depth	Distrib- ution of Depth
<b>Age-group (Years)</b>									
0-4	15.4	61.5	14.9	14.7	57.2	14.0	16.5	49.3	15.2
5-9	15.8	63.3	16.9	15.5	58.9	16.1	14.8	50.9	15.2
10-14	14.1	63.0	15.1	14.7	59.7	15.7	13.2	53.9	15.3
15-19	13.1	61.1	12.9	13.2	59.0	13.4	11.7	53.1	12.6
20-24	9.3	58.9	7.9	10.0	56.8	9.1	10.6	49.2	9.3
25-29	7.7	58.4	6.3	6.6	55.4	5.5	8.0	47.9	6.1
30-34	5.9	60.0	5.0	5.5	55.1	4.5	6.0	47.9	5.0
35-39	4.7	62.0	4.3	4.4	55.2	3.8	4.7	49.8	4.4
40-44	3.5	62.8	3.5	3.5	58.3	3.4	3.5	49.7	3.4
45-49	3.1	64.3	3.6	3.2	59.3	3.5	2.8	52.7	3.0
50-54	2.5	66.8	3.1	2.6	64.5	3.2	2.2	55.8	2.8
55-59	1.7	67.6	2.2	2.0	63.3	2.5	1.9	56.1	2.4
60-64	1.3	67.7	1.8	1.8	65.5	2.4	1.6	55.8	2.0
65+	1.9	71.8	2.7	2.3	66.1	3.1	2.5	56.8	3.4
<b>All Zambia (Persons)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Households Rural/Urban</b>									
Rural	56.5	69.0	79.4	64.1	63.3	88.3	65.3	53.7	85.2
Urban	43.5	46.5	20.6	35.9	34.6	11.7	34.7	36.3	14.8
<b>Province</b>									
Central	8.6	54.5	7.0	8.8	61.1	10.0	9.1	49.3	9.7
Copperbelt	15.5	52.6	10.7	16.9	37.7	6.8	16.3	36.4	9.1
Eastern	13.5	69.8	18.7	14.3	64.3	19.9	13.3	57.6	19.0
Luapula	10.8	62.9	12.9	7.7	59.6	9.6	7.5	51.9	8.7
Lusaka	14.7	38.1	3.4	12.8	43.7	4.5	15.5	37.5	5.7
Northern	13.3	65.5	17.0	14.3	53.8	15.7	12.3	53.2	16.1
N/western	5.3	66.2	6.0	5.8	63.4	7.8	6.1	50.8	7.2
Southern	9.7	67.5	11.8	10.6	63.1	13.3	11.0	49.9	11.7
Western	8.6	72.0	12.4	8.7	65.9	12.4	9.0	58.7	12.9
<b>Number of Households</b>	1,400,000			1,500,000			1,900,000		
<b>All Zambia (Households)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 16.6: Poverty severity by age-group and households (Poverty Line= K28979.40)									
Age-group Number of Households	1991			1993			1996		
	Popul- ation Shares	Poverty Severity	Distrib- ution of Severity	Popul- ation Shares	Poverty Severity	Distrib- ution of Severity	Popul- ation Shares	Poverty Severity	Distrib- ution of Severity
<b>Age-group (Years)</b>									
0-4	15.4	45.8	14.8	14.7	39.0	13.8	16.5	30.2	14.8
5-9	15.8	47.8	17.0	15.5	40.7	16.1	14.8	31.7	15.0
10-14	14.1	47.5	15.1	14.7	41.6	15.8	13.2	35.0	15.7
15-19	13.1	45.4	12.8	13.2	41.0	13.5	11.7	34.2	13.0
20-24	9.3	43.0	7.6	10.0	38.7	9.0	10.6	30.3	9.1
25-29	7.7	42.3	6.1	6.6	37.0	5.3	8.0	28.8	5.8
30-34	5.9	44.4	4.9	5.5	36.6	4.4	6.0	28.9	4.8
35-39	4.7	46.6	4.3	4.4	37.0	3.7	4.7	30.7	4.3
40-44	3.5	47.4	3.5	3.5	39.8	3.3	3.5	30.5	3.3
45-49	3.1	49.1	3.6	3.2	41.5	3.5	2.8	33.4	3.1
50-54	2.5	52.2	3.2	2.6	46.8	3.4	2.2	36.4	2.9
55-59	1.7	51.9	2.2	2.0	45.1	2.6	1.9	37.2	2.6
60-64	1.3	52.4	1.8	1.8	47.1	2.5	1.6	36.9	2.1
65+	1.9	57.7	2.9	2.3	48.6	3.3	2.5	37.9	3.6
<b>All Zambia (Persons)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Households</b>									
<b>Rural/Urban</b>									
Rural	56.5	53.8	82.2	64.1	45.4	91.7	65.3	34.4	88.1
Urban	43.5	30.3	17.8	35.9	17.0	8.3	34.7	18.2	11.9
<b>Province</b>									
Central	8.6	36.7	6.3	8.8	43.5	10.3	9.1	29.6	9.4
Copperbelt	15.5	38.1	10.3	16.9	20.0	5.2	16.3	18.3	7.4
Eastern	13.5	55.5	19.8	14.3	46.8	20.9	13.3	38.8	20.6
Luapula	10.8	46.8	12.7	7.7	40.6	9.5	7.5	32.4	8.7
Lusaka	14.7	20.3	2.4	12.8	27.0	4.0	15.5	19.2	4.7
Northern	13.3	48.8	16.8	14.3	34.2	14.5	12.3	33.3	16.3
N/western	5.3	50.6	6.1	5.8	46.6	8.2	6.1	31.3	7.1
Southern	9.7	53.4	12.4	10.6	46.0	14.1	11.0	30.9	11.7
Western	8.6	57.6	13.2	8.7	48.7	13.3	9.0	39.8	14.1
<b>Number of Households</b>	1,400,000			1,500,000			1,900,000		
<b>All Zambia (Households)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## ***17. FURTHER ANALYSIS ON 1996 POVERTY***

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### ***INTRODUCTION***

This section deals with 1996 Poverty only. In the 1996 Living Conditions Monitoring survey, some additional background variables were collected, some of which are presented in this chapter.

#### ***17.1 POVERTY BY CENTRALITY***

Households were classified by how far away they live from large urban centers. The highest classification was Lusaka city, the capital city of Zambia and the rest were classified according to the centrality categories as shown in table 17.1.1. The centrality categories are arranged in descending order according to how much of a metropolis (commercial) centre they are. Some households fell in more than one centrality category and were classified by the highest rank. Once a household was classified, it was not again classified in another category, if it fell in more than one centrality category.

Table 17.1.1 shows the 1996 population of Zambia by centrality. Most of the population lived in areas outside district centers (23%) and remote areas (22%). These two categories together accounted for (45%) of the total population.

The next significant places are district centers which accounted for (16%) of total population and Lusaka city (12%).

Table 17.1.2 shows Poverty incidence by centrality. The population in Zambia is distributed by the extremely poor, moderately poor and non-poor. Persons who lived in households along the northern line of rail (77.9%) and remote areas (72.1%) had the highest incidence of extreme Poverty. Persons living in households in Lusaka city had the least (14.4%). The three cities (Lusaka, Ndola, and Kitwe) had the lowest incidence of extreme Poverty.

Moderate Poverty was highest in Kitwe City (25.5%) and lowest in areas along the Northern line of rail (9.7%).

The three cities Lusaka, Ndola, and Kitwe had the highest incidence of non-poor. Almost 70% of the population of Lusaka city was non-poor, about 55% of the population of Ndola city and about 49% of Kitwe city.

Table 17.1.3 shows the distribution of Poverty by centrality. The extremely poor, moderately poor, and non-poor are distributed by centrality. Most of the extremely poor persons resided in district centers (13.4%), areas outside district centers (29.9%), and remote areas (29.8%). These three areas together accounted for 73.1% of all extremely poor persons. Ndola City accounted for the least (1.8%).

The same table shows the three areas mentioned above together accounted for 55.8% of the

moderately poor. Areas along the northern line of rail accounted for the least (1.4%).

Table 17.1.3. further shows that Lusaka city alone accounted for 27.2% of the non-poor population. The next significant shares of the non-poor were district centres (18.3%), areas outside district centres (12.9%) and remote areas (11.1%).

Table 17.1.4 shows total Poverty (extreme + moderate), depth and severity of Poverty by centrality. Total Poverty (P0) was more than 80% in areas along the southern to copperbelt line of rail, along the northern line of rail, outside provincial capitals, outside district centers and in remote areas.

Total Poverty (P0) was lower in the rest of the areas, district centers (63.8%), provincial capitals (62.0%), areas outside Lusaka, or Ndola, or Kitwe cities (64.9%), Kitwe City (51.2%), Ndola City (45.1%) with Lusaka City having the lowest (30.7%).

Depth and severity of Poverty shows the same pattern as for total Poverty with Lusaka, Ndola and Kitwe cities having the lowest Poverty depth of (31.6, 32.8 and 33.6) and lowest severity of Poverty (14.3, 15.0 and 15.6).

The general picture is that the more urbanized an area is the less the incidence, depth, and severity of Poverty.

<b>Table 17.1.1: Estimated Population of Zambia by centrality, 1996</b>		
<b>Centrality</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Percent share</b>
Lusaka City	1,147,000	12
Ndola City	394, 000	4
Kitwe City	410, 000	4
50 kms of Lusaka or Ndola or Kitwe	416, 000	4
Provincial Capitals	620, 000	7
Within 30 kms of Southern to Copperbelt line of rail	178, 000	2
With in 30 kms of Northern line of rail	224,000	2
Within 30 kms of Provincial Capitals	337, 000	4
District Centres	1, 476, 000	16
Within 30 kms of District Centres	2, 213, 000	23
Remote areas	2, 098, 000	22
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>9, 516, 000</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Note:** Population figures have been rounded to the nearest '000

Table 17.1.2: Poverty Incidence by the centrality of the area Where the household lives, 1996.							
Centrality	Extremely Poor		Moderately poor		Non Poor		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Population
Lusaka city	165,000	14.4	187,000	16.3	795,000	69.3	1,147,000
Ndola city	92,000	23.4	85,000	21.7	216,000	54.9	394,000
Kitwe city	105,000	25.6	105,000	25.5	200,000	48.8	410,000
50 kilometres of Lusaka, or Ndola or Kitwe	203,000	48.9	67,000	16.0	146,000	35.1	416,000
Provincial capitals	280,000	45.2	105,000	16.9	235,000	38.0	620,000
Within 30 Kilometres of Southern to Copperbelt line of rail	121,000	68.2	37,000	20.9	20,000	10.9	178,000
Within 30 Kilometres of Northern line of rail	174,000	77.9	22,000	9.7	28,000	12.4	224,000
Within 30 kilometres of provincial capitals	225,000	66.8	64,000	19.1	48,000	14.2	337,000
District centres	676,000	45.7	268,000	18.1	535,000	36.2	1,479,000
Within 30 kilometres of district centres	1,514,000	68.4	323,000	14.6	376,000	17.0	2,213,000
Remote areas	1,513,000	72.1	260,000	12.4	327,000	15.6	2,098,000
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>5,068,000</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>1,523,000</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>2,926,000</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>9,516,000</b>

Table 17.1.3: Distribution of Poverty by the Centrality of the area Where the household lives. (Cumulative), 1996			
Centrality	Extremely Poor	Moderately Poor	Non Poor
Lusaka city	3.3	12.3	27.2
Ndola city	1.8	5.6	7.4
Kitwe city	2.1	6.8	6.8
50 kilometres of Lusaka, or Ndola or Kitwe	4.0	4.4	5.0
Provincial capitals	5.5	6.9	8.1
Within 30 Kilometres of southern to Copperbelt line of rail	2.4	2.5	0.7
Within 30 Kilometres of Northern line of rail	3.4	1.4	0.9
Within 30 kilometres of provincial capitals	4.4	4.2	1.6
District centres	13.4	17.6	18.3
Within 30 kilometres of district centres	29.9	21.2	12.9
Remote areas	29.8	17.0	11.1
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>



<b>Table 17.1.4: Incidence, Depth and Severity of Poverty by the Centrality of the area where the household lives, 1996.</b>			
<b>Centrality</b>	<b>Poverty Incidence (P<sub>0</sub>)</b>	<b>Poverty Depth (P<sub>1</sub>)</b>	<b>Severity of Poverty (P<sub>2</sub>)</b>
Lusaka city	30.7	31.6	14.3
Ndola city	45.1	32.8	15.0
Kitwe city	51.2	33.6	15.6
50 kilometres of Lusaka, or Ndola or Kitwe	64.9	48.1	27.8
Provincial capitals	62.0	45.7	26.1
Within 30 Kilometres of southern to Copperbelt line of rail	89.1	50.0	30.8
Within 30 Kilometres of Northern line of rail	87.6	58.5	38.6
Within 30 kilometres of provincial capitals	85.8	52.4	33.6
District centres	63.8	46.3	27.2
Within 30 kilometres of district centres	83.0	55.6	36.4
Remote areas	84.5	58.2	39.2
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>32.3</b>

## ***17.2: POVERTY BY MIGRANT STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD***

Table 17.2.1 shows the number of households who moved twelve months prior to the survey by reason for migrating.

Households were considered to have moved if:-

- (i) They changed location from one area to another.
- (ii) Moved from a rural to an urban area.
- (iii) Moved from one district to another and vice versa in the same district
- (iv) Moved from one province to another.
- (v) Moved from another country to Zambia

The households analyzed here are those classified under (ii) to (v) above. Those who merely changed accommodation within the same locality were excluded.

About 141,000 households moved in that period and mostly because they decided to resettle (21.4%) and changed accommodation (17.5%).

Table 17.2.2 shows households who moved by the province they migrated to. Most of the households who moved migrated to Lusaka province (20.3%). Households that moved to Central, Eastern, Luapula, Northern, N/Western, Southern and Western provinces settled mostly in the rural part of the provinces. Households who moved to Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces mostly settled in the urban part of the provinces (see Table 17.2.3).

Table 17.2.4 shows households who moved by the residence they moved to. Most households moved to rural areas, (54.0%) of the 141,000 households that moved twelve months prior to the survey. Of the households who moved to urban areas (65,000) most of them settled in low cost areas and this was 70.8% of the households who migrated to urban areas.

Table 17.2.5 shows households who moved by where they moved from. Most households moved from urban areas (76,000). Thirty nine percent of the households who moved, moved from rural to other rural areas, 6.6% moved from rural to urban areas, 14.4% moved from urban to rural areas, and 39.0% moved from urban to other urban areas.

Table 17.2.6 shows the incidence of Poverty broken by the extremely and moderately poor and the non-poor. The incidence of extreme Poverty was lowest for households whose reason for moving were; job transfer of head of household (23.9%) and, acquired own or new accommodation (24.6%).

Table 17.2.7 shows the incidence, depth, and severity of Poverty by whether or not a household moved twelve months prior to the survey, by reason for moving. The highest incidence of Poverty was among households who moved due to drought (98.8%). The lowest was among households who moved because they acquired their own or new accommodation (40.8%).

Table 17.2.8 shows the incidence, depth, and severity of Poverty by whether or not a household moved twelve months prior to the survey and the province they moved to. Poverty was highest for households who moved to Western province (78.0%) and lowest for households who moved to Lusaka province (25.6%). ***Poverty depth was lowest for households who moved to Lusaka (38.0) and Copperbelt (40.5) provinces.*** Severity of Poverty was lowest for households who moved to Lusaka (19.7) and Copperbelt (20.8) provinces.

Table 17.2.9 shows the incidence, depth, and severity of Poverty of only those households that moved 12 months prior to the survey, by whether they moved to a rural or urban area within a province.

***Poverty was higher for households who settled in rural areas.*** Households who settled in the rural areas of Northern and Western provinces had the highest Poverty levels. More than 90% of persons who settled there were poor. ***The lowest Poverty incidence in rural areas was among households who moved to the rural areas of Copperbelt province (53.9%).*** Households who settled in the urban part of Lusaka province had the lowest incidence of Poverty (19.1%). Depth and severity of Poverty was lower for households who settled in urban than those who settled in rural areas in each province. Severity of Poverty was lowest in households who settled in the urban part of Lusaka province (11.6), and the urban part of Northwestern province (13.2).

Table 17.2.10 shows the incidence, depth and severity of Poverty by whether or not a household moved twelve months prior to the survey and the residence the household moved to. Poverty was highest among households who moved to rural areas (80.3%) and lowest for those who moved to urban medium cost areas (21.3%). Depth and severity of Poverty was highest for households who moved to rural areas and lowest for those who moved to urban high cost areas.

Table 17.2.11 shows the incidence, depth, and severity of Poverty for only the households that moved twelve months prior to the survey, by where they migrated from and to where they migrated to. The highest incidence of Poverty was among households who moved from rural to other rural areas (85.9%) and lowest for those that moved from one urban area to another (34.4%). Households who moved from urban to rural areas had higher Poverty incidence (66.4%) than those who moved from rural to urban areas (47.9%). Depth and severity of Poverty were highest for those households that moved from one rural area to another and lowest for those that moved from one urban area to another. It can be concluded from the above that urban areas have more opportunities to reduce Poverty than rural areas.

<b>Table 17.2.1: Households who migrated twelve months prior to the survey by reason for migrating, 1996</b>		
<b>Reasons for migrating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent Share</b>
Job transfer of head of household	19,000	13.2
Seeking greener pasture	17,000	11.8
Found new job	7,000	5.2
Decided to resettle	30,000	21.4
Cost of living too high	5,000	3.6
Acquired own/new accommodation	25,000	17.5
Retired/retrenched	8,000	5.9
Due to Drought	1,000	1.0
Other reason	28,000	19.8
Reason not stated	1,000	0.7
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>141 000</b>	<b>100</b>

<b>Table 17.2.2: Households who migrated twelve months prior to the survey by province migrated to, 1996</b>						
<b>Province migrated to:</b>	<b>Households who moved</b>	<b>Percent share</b>	<b>Number of households who did not move</b>	<b>Percent share</b>	<b>Total households</b>	<b>Percent share</b>
Central	21,000	14.6	153,000	8.7	174,000	9.2
C/belt	18,000	13.0	292,000	16.6	310,000	16.3
Eastern	14,000	10.1	238,000	13.5	252,000	13.3
Luapula	12,000	8.3	130,000	7.4	142,000	7.5
Lusaka	29,000	20.3	266,000	15.1	295,000	15.5
Northern	17,000	12.2	217,000	12.3	234,000	12.3
N/western	8,000	5.9	107,000	6.1	115,000	6.0
Southern	12,000	8.8	196,000	11.1	208,000	10.9
Western	10,000	6.9	161,000	9.1	171,000	9.0
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>141,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,760,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,901,000</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 17.2.3: Households who migrated twelve months prior to the survey by rural/urban areas within provinces, 1996						
Rural/urban		Number of households who moved	Percent share	Number of households who did not move	Percent share	Total Households
Province						
Central	Rural	12,000	58.8	109,000	71.2	121,000
	Urban	9,000	41.2	44,000	28.8	53,000
C/belt	Rural	5,000	28.3	86,000	29.4	91,000
	Urban	13,000	71.7	207,000	70.6	220,000
Eastern	Rural	11,000	79.5	218,000	91.5	229,000
	Urban	3,000	20.5	201,000	8.5	220,000
Luapula	Rural	9,000	76.2	110,000	85.0	119,000
	Urban	3,000	23.8	19,000	15.0	22,000
Lusaka	Rural	5,000	15.9	44,000	16.6	48,000
	Urban	24,000	84.1	222,000	83.4	246,000
Northern	Rural	13,000	76.6	195,000	90.0	208,000
	Urban	4,000	23.4	22,000	10.0	26,000
N/Western	Rural	7,000	79.2	94,000	87.6	101,000
	Urban	2,000	20.8	13,000	12.4	15,000
Southern	Rural	7,000	58.5	166,000	84.6	173,000
	Urban	5,000	41.5	30,000	15.4	35,000
Western	Rural	7,000	73.3	143,000	88.9	150,000
	Urban	3,000	26.7	18,000	11.1	21,000
All Zambia		141,000	100%	1,760,000	100%	1,901,000

<b>Table 17.2.4: Households who migrated twelve months prior to the survey by residence migrated to, 1996.</b>						
<b>Residence migrated to</b>	<b>Number of households who moved</b>	<b>Percentage share</b>	<b>Number of households who did not move</b>	<b>Percentage share</b>	<b>Total number of households</b>	<b>Percentage share</b>
<b>Rural areas</b>	76,000	54.0	1,165,000	66.2	1 241,000	65.3
<b>Urban areas</b>	65,000	46.0	595,000	33.8	660,000	34.7
Low cost areas	46,000	70.8	464,000	78.0	510,000	77.3
Medium cost areas	10,000	15.4	75,000	12.6	85,000	12.9
High cost areas	9,000	13.8	56,000	9.4	65,000	9.8
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>141,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,760,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,901,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Where migrated from	Table 17.2.5: Households who migrated twelve months prior to the survey by where migrated from, 1996.	
Rural areas	65,000	46.1
Urban areas	76,000	53.9
Rural to Rural	56,000	39.2
Rural to Urban	9,000	6.6
Urban to Rural	20,000	14.4
Urban to Urban	55,000	39.0
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>141,000</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 17.2.6: Poverty by whether or not a household moved twelve months prior to the survey and reason for migrating, 1996.				
Reason for migrating	Extremely Poor	Moderately Poor	Non poor	Total
Job transfer of head of Household	23.9	18.4	57.7	100
Seeking job/Business opportunity/Greener pasture	41.0	7.8	51.1	100
Found New job/Business	35.1	9.6	55.3	100
Decided to resettle	62.1	13.7	24.2	100
Cost of living too high	58.5	3.5	38.0	100
Acquired own/new accommodation	24.6	16.2	59.2	100
Retired/retrenched	59.1	15.7	25.2	100
Due to drought	41.9	56.9	1.2	100
Other reason	58.9	13.9	27.2	100
Household did not move	53.9	16.1	30.1	100
Household did not exist twelve months ago	46.3	22.2	31.5	100
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>100</b>

<b>Table 17.2.7: Incidence, Depth and Severity of Poverty by whether or not a household moved twelve months prior to the survey and reason for migrating, 1996.</b>			
<b>Reason for migrating</b>	<b>Poverty incidence (P<sub>0</sub>)</b>	<b>Poverty depth (P<sub>1</sub>)</b>	<b>Severity of Poverty (P<sub>2</sub>)</b>
Job transfer of head of household	42.3	38.2	18.2
Seeking job/Business opportunity/Greener pasture	48.9	53.9	33.3
Found New job/Business	44.7	48.0	27.4
Decided to resettle	75.8	55.6	36.5
Cost of living too high	62.0	56.3	35.7
Acquired own/new accommodation	40.8	40.1	21.5
Retired/retrenched	74.8	55.6	37.0
Due to drought	98.8	25.5	8.7
Other reason	72.8	56.2	37.3
Household did not move	69.9	51.3	32.3
Household did not exist 12 months ago	68.5	47.1	29.1
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>32.3</b>

<b>Table 17.2.8: Incidence, Depth and Severity of Poverty by whether or not a household moved twelve months prior to the survey and the province they moved to, 1996.</b>			
<b>Province Household moved to</b>	<b>Poverty incidence (P<sub>0</sub>)</b>	<b>Poverty Depth (P<sub>1</sub>)</b>	<b>Severity of Poverty (P<sub>2</sub>)</b>
Central	64.0	49.0	29.3
Copperbelt	39.6	40.5	20.8
Eastern	70.9	55.7	38.8
Luapula	67.7	51.4	31.8
Lusaka	25.6	38.0	19.7
Northern	83.1	57.8	37.5
Northwestern	70.5	47.9	26.7
Southern	75.2	48.4	30.6
Western	78.0	58.7	40.2
Household did not move	69.9	51.3	32.3
Household did not exist 12 months ago	68.5	47.1	29.1
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>32.3</b>

<b>Table 17.2.9: Incidence, Depth, and Severity of Poverty by households who moved twelve months prior to the survey by rural/urban areas within Provinces, 1996.</b>				
<b>Households who moved in rural/urban areas within Provinces.</b>		<b>Poverty Incidence (P<sub>0</sub>)</b>	<b>Poverty Depth (P<sub>1</sub>)</b>	<b>Severity of Poverty (P<sub>2</sub>)</b>
<b>Central:</b>	Rural	74.2	53.1	33.0
	Urban	49.0	39.8	21.1
<b>Copperbelt:</b>	Rural	53.9	43.2	22.3
	Urban	35.2	39.2	20.1
<b>Eastern:</b>	Rural	82.6	58.5	42.1
	Urban	37.2	37.7	18.1
<b>Luapula:</b>	Rural	69.7	52.7	33.2
	Urban	61.7	47.0	27.1
<b>Lusaka:</b>	Rural	77.1	58.0	35.5
	Urban	19.1	27.8	11.6
<b>Northern:</b>	Rural	90.7	60.4	39.8
	Urban	56.0	43.2	24.1
<b>Northwestern:</b>	Rural	81.1	49.8	28.3
	Urban	34.0	32.3	13.2
<b>Southern:</b>	Rural	85.0	51.5	33.8
	Urban	59.3	41.1	23.4
<b>Western:</b>	Rural	91.4	61.4	42.9
	Urban	38.0	39.7	20.7
<b>All Zambia :</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>36.5</b>
	<b>Urban</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>19.4</b>



<b>Table 17.2.10: Incidence, Depth, and Severity of Poverty by whether or not a household moved twelve months prior to the survey and the residence they moved to, 1996</b>			
<b>Residence household moved to</b>	<b>Poverty Incidence (P0)</b>	<b>Poverty Depth (P1)</b>	<b>Severity of Poverty (P2)</b>
Rural	80.3	55.7	36.3
Urban low cost areas	40.8	40.0	21.2
Urban medium cost areas	21.3	32.5	15.8
Urban high cost areas	27.7	30.3	12.5
Household did not move	69.9	51.3	32.3
Household did not exit 12 months ago	68.5	47.1	29.1
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>32.3</b>

<b>Table 17.2.11: Incidence, Depth and severity Poverty by whether or not a household moved 12 months prior to the survey by where they moved from and to, 1996.</b>			
<b>Where household moved from and to</b>	<b>Poverty Incidence (P0)</b>	<b>Poverty Depth (P1)</b>	<b>Severity of Poverty (P2)</b>
Rural to Rural	85.9	56.8	37.8
Rural to Urban	47.9	44.6	24.5
Urban to Rural	66.4	51.4	30.8
Urban to Urban	34.4	36.8	18.8
All households who moved	59.8	50.8	31.7
All Households who did not move	69.9	51.3	32.3
Newly formed households *	68.5	47.1	29.1
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>32.3</b>

\* Households that did not exist twelve months prior to the survey

### **17.3 POVERTY BY WHETHER OR NOT THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD LOST JOB/BUSINESS DURING THE FIVE YEARS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY**

Table 17.3.1 shows heads of households who lost jobs/businesses and were currently working/running a business and those that were not, at the time of the survey. About 331,000 head of households out of the 1,901,000 lost their jobs or business during the period 1991 to 1996 but later found another job or business. About 65,000 heads lost jobs or business during the period 1991 to 1996 but were not working or running a business at the time of the survey. The major reasons for leaving last job or business for those who are currently working or running a business were; low wage/salary (13.3%), retrenched or declared redundant (12.7%) Got another job (10.2%), was temporary job (14.2%), and other reasons (13.0%). The major reasons for leaving last job or business for those not currently working or running a business were; retrenched or declared redundant (21.3%), retired (16.7%), and other reasons (16.4%).

Table 17.3.2 shows persons aged 12 years and above who lost jobs/businesses and were currently working/running a business and those that are not, regardless of whether or not they are heads of households. About 731,000 persons lost jobs or business during the period 1991 to 1996 and out of these 465,000 or 64% later found another job or business. The rest were unemployed at the time of the survey.

The major reasons for leaving last job or business for those who were currently working or running a business were; low wage/salary (12.4%), retrenched or declared redundant (10.9%), was a temporary job (15.8%) and other reasons (14.8%). The major reasons for leaving last job or business for those not currently working or running a business were; bankruptcy (20.6%) lack of profit (12.5%), was a temporary job (15.3%), and other reasons (22.0%).

Table 17.3.3 shows the number of persons who live in households whose heads of household lost jobs or businesses during the period 1991 to 1996 and whether or not these heads later found jobs or businesses, and reasons for leaving the last job or business. About 1,763,000 people lived in households whose heads lost jobs or businesses during the period 1991 to 1996 but later found new jobs or businesses. About 334,000 persons lived in households whose heads lost jobs or businesses during the period 1991 to 1996 and were unemployed at the time of survey.

Table 17.3.4 shows the incidence of Poverty where the head of the household lost his/her job in the period 1991 to 1996. The highest incidence of non-poor persons were in households whose heads left the last job or business because the firm they working for was privatized (57.9%) and liquidated (53.3%), and lowest where the head of household retired (21.0%), for households whose heads lost their last job or business but later got another job or business. For households whose heads lost jobs or businesses but were unemployed at the time of the survey, the highest incidence of non-poor persons was for those where the firm the head used to work for was liquidated (50.6%), where the head got another job (55.2%), and lack of profit (53.6%).

Table 17.3.5 shows the distribution of Poverty across all households whose heads lost jobs or

businesses during the period 1991 to 1996. *For those households whose heads later got new jobs or businesses, the highest contribution of extremely poor persons was from household whose heads left their last job or business because it was a temporary one (15.1%).* For the other households whose heads did not later find another job or business, the highest percent share of the extremely poor was from households whose heads were retrenched/declared redundant (25.5%) and retired (25.0%).

Table 17.3.6 shows the incidence (P0), depth (P1), and severity (P2) of Poverty among persons who live in households whose heads lost their jobs or business during the period 1991 to 1996.

For households whose heads later got new jobs or businesses, the highest Poverty incidence (P0) was among households whose heads retired (79.0%) and lowest for those whose heads used to work for firms that were privatized (42.1%) and liquidated (42.7%). *The highest Poverty depth was among persons who lived in households whose heads left their last job or business because of bankruptcy (52.5) and retirement (52.7), and lowest for those whose heads left the last job or business because of liquidation (28.0).* Severity of Poverty was more or less the same for most categories of heads but was lowest for those who lost jobs because the enterprise was liquidated (10.0%), and got another job (16.8). For households whose heads were unemployed at the time of the survey, the incidence, depth and severity of Poverty are not distinctly different between them except for depth (17.5) and severity (4.5) of Poverty which were much less for the households whose heads left their last job because the enterprise was liquidated.

**Table 17.3.1: Heads of household who lost jobs/businesses during the five years prior to the survey by reason for leaving job/business, 1996.**

Reason for leaving last job/business	Heads who lost jobs/businesses but are currently working/running a business.		Heads who lost jobs/businesses and are not currently working/running a business.	
	Number	Percent Share	Number	Percent Share
Low wage/salary	44 000	13.3	3 000	4.9
Fired	15 000	4.6	4 000	6.2
Enterprise Closed	24 000	7.3	4 000	6.1
Enterprise Privatized	2 000	0.7	1 000	1.8
Enterprise Liquidated	9 000	2.8	1 000	1.9
Retrenched/Declared Redundant	42 000	12.7	14 000	21.3
Got another job	34 000	10.2	.	0.6
Bankruptcy	23 000	7.0	6 000	8.7
Lack of Profit	21 000	6.2	4 000	6.1
Was a Temporary job	47 000	14.2	6 000	9.3
Retired	27 000	8.0	11 000	16.7
Other reason	43 000	13.0	11 000	16.4
<b>All Heads who lost jobs</b>	<b>331 000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>65 000</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 17.3.2: Persons aged 12 years and above who lost jobs/businesses during the five years prior to the survey by reason for leaving job/business, 1996**

Reasons for leaving last job/business	Persons who lost jobs or businesses but are currently working or running a business.		Persons who lost jobs/businesses and are not currently working/running a business.	
	Number	Percent Share	Number	Percent Share
Low wage/salary	58 000	12.4	15 000	5.7
Fired	19 000	4.0	8 000	2.9
Enterprise Closed	33 000	7.0	10 000	3.9
Enterprise Privatized	3 000	0.6	1 000	0.5
Enterprise Liquidated	10 000	2.3	4 000	1.5
Retrenched/Declared Redundant	51 000	10.9	25 000	9.5
Got another job	43 000	9.3	1 000	0.5
Bankruptcy	43 000	9.3	55 000	20.6
Lack of Profit	35 000	7.5	33 000	12.5
Was a Temporary job	73 000	15.8	41 000	15.3
Retired	28 000	6.1	14 000	5.2
Other reason	69 000	14.8	59 000	22.0
<b>All Persons Who lost jobs</b>	<b>465 000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>266 000</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 17.3.3: Population whose head of household left their previous jobs/businesses during the five years prior to the survey by reason for leaving job/business, 1996.**

Reason for leaving job/business (For head of household)	Head Currently working or running a business.		Head Currently not working or running a business.	
	Population	Percent Share	Population	Percent Share
Low wage/salary	215 000	12.2	13 000	3.9
Fired	73 000	4.1	21 000	6.2
Enterprise Closed	143 000	8.1	19 000	5.6
Enterprise Privatized	11 000	0.6	6 000	1.9
Enterprise Liquidated	54 000	3.0	6 000	1.7
Retrenched/Declared Redundant	235 000	13.3	80 000	24.1
Got another job	165 000	9.4	2 000	0.5
Bankruptcy	119 000	6.8	23 000	7.1
Lack of Profit	108 000	6.1	18 000	5.3
Was a Temporary job	227 100	12.9	24 000	7.1
Retired	181 000	10.2	74 000	22.2
Other reason	233 000	13.2	48 000	14.5
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>1 763 000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>334 000</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 17.3.4: Poverty incidence by Population whose heads of household left their previous jobs/businesses during the five years prior to the survey by reason for leaving job, 1996.**

Reason for Leaving job/business	Currently working/running a business				Currently not working/running a business			
	Extremely Poor	Moderately Poor	Non Poor	Total	Extremely Poor	Moderately Poor	Non Poor	Total
Low wage/salary	37.0	16.8	46.2	100%	32.5	30.5	37.1	100%
Fired	48.9	16.5	34.6	100%	19.2	33.1	47.7	100%
Enterprise Closed	55.5	17.0	27.6	100%	24.3	30.9	44.8	100%
Enterprise Privatized	29.9	12.2	57.9	100%	14.3	41.5	44.2	100%
Enterprise Liquidated	14.7	28.0	57.3	100%	10.8	38.6	50.6	100%
Retrenched/redundant	42.7	19.6	37.8	100%	39.1	26.4	34.5	100%
Got another job	27.0	24.3	48.7	100%	44.9		55.2	100%
Bankruptcy	58.7	16.6	24.7	100%	43.2	15.1	41.7	100%
Lack of Profit	54.3	12.3	33.4	100%	44.6	1.8	53.6	100%
Was a temporary job	54.9	15.8	29.3	100%	35.8	24.6	39.6	100%
Retired	63.0	16.1	21.0	100%	41.6	22.1	36.3	100%
Other reason	46.6	16.9	36.5	100%	40.5	17.0	42.5	100%
<b>All persons whose heads lost job/business</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>100</b>

<b>Table 17.3.5: Poverty incidence (Cumulative) by Population whose heads of household left their previous jobs/businesses during the five years prior to the survey by reason for leaving job/businesses, 1996.</b>						
<b>Reason for leaving job/business</b>	<b>Currently working/running a business</b>			<b>Currently not working/running a business</b>		
	<b>Extremely Poor</b>	<b>Moderately Poor</b>	<b>Non Poor</b>	<b>Extremely Poor</b>	<b>Moderately Poor</b>	<b>Non Poor</b>
Low wage/salary	9.6	11.6	15.9	3.5	5.2	3.6
Fired	4.3	3.9	4.0	3.2	8.9	7.4
Enterprise Closed	9.6	7.8	6.3	3.7	7.5	6.3
Enterprise Privatized	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.8	3.5	2.2
Enterprise Liquidated	1.0	4.8	4.9	0.5	2.9	2.2
Retrenched/declared redundant	12.1	14.7	14.2	25.5	27.6	20.7
Got another job	5.4	12.8	12.9	0.6		0.7
Bankruptcy	8.5	6.4	4.7	8.2	4.6	7.4
Lack of Profit	7.1	4.3	5.8	6.4	0.4	7.1
Was a temporary job	15.1	11.5	10.7	6.9	7.6	7.1
Retired	13.8	9.3	6.1	25.0	21.2	20.1
Other reason	13.1	12.6	13.6	15.8	10.7	15.4
<b>All persons whose heads lost jobs/business</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

<b>Table 17.3.6: Incidence (P<sub>0</sub>), Depth (P<sub>1</sub>) and Severity (P<sub>2</sub>) of Poverty by Population whose heads of household left their previous jobs/businesses during the five years prior to the survey by reason for leaving job/business, 1996.</b>						
<b>Reason for leaving job/business</b>	<b>Currently working/running a business</b>			<b>Currently not working/running a business</b>		
	<b>P<sub>0</sub></b>	<b>P<sub>1</sub></b>	<b>P<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>P<sub>0</sub></b>	<b>P<sub>1</sub></b>	<b>P<sub>2</sub></b>
Low wage/salary	53.8	46.5	28.5	62.9	39.7	21.2
Fired	65.4	43.5	23.4	52.3	28.4	12.5
Enterprise Closed	72.4	50.5	31.0	55.2	33.4	16.0
Enterprise Privatized	42.1	43.1	22.2	55.8	24.7	8.8
Enterprise Liquidated	42.7	28.0	10.0	49.4	17.5	4.5
Retrenched/declared redundant	62.2	45.4	26.7	65.6	36.1	17.6
Got another job	51.3	34.4	16.8	44.8	46.1	21.3
Bankruptcy	75.3	52.5	33.5	58.3	44.7	23.9
Lack of Profit	66.6	47.2	26.0	46.4	48.4	24.5
Was a temporary job	70.7	48.5	27.2	60.4	37.6	19.4
Retired	79.0	52.7	32.6	63.7	40.6	20.8
Other reason	63.5	48.0	29.7	57.5	50.2	32.6
<b>All persons whose heads lost jobs/businesses</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>20.7</b>

## ***17.4 POVERTY BY DISTRICT***

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Table 17.4.1 shows estimated population and its distribution by district, in 1996. The total population of Zambia was estimated to be 9.5 million persons in 1996.

In Central province, most persons (29.9%) lived in the Kabwe Rural District, in 1996.

In Copperbelt province, most persons lived in the cities of Kitwe (24.5%) and Ndola (23.3%). These two cities together accounted for almost 50% of the total population of Copperbelt province, in 1996.

In Eastern province, most persons (30.4%) lived in Chipata district followed closely by Petauke district (26.7%).

In Luapula province, most persons lived in Mansa district (27.1%) followed by Samfya (22.8%) and Nchelenge (20.7%).

In Lusaka province, most persons lived in Lusaka urban district 78.3%. Luangwa district accounted for a very small proportion of the total Lusaka province population (1.6%). Lusaka rural which comprises Chongwe, Kafue and other areas outside the Lusaka city accounted for the rest of the population (20.1%).

In Northern province, most persons lived in Kasama district (21.3%).

In Northwestern province, most persons lived in Solwezi (33.3%).

In Southern province, most persons lived in Kalomo district (21.9%) followed by Choma (17.0%) and Mazabuka (17.1%). These three districts accounted for about 56% of the total population in Southern province.

In Western province, most persons lived in Mongu district (24.4%) and Senanga district (24.3%). These two districts accounted for almost 50% of the entire population of Western province.

Most persons lived in the provincial headquarters of the provinces which are Kabwe urban for Central province, Ndola for Copperbelt province, Chipata for Eastern province, Mansa for Luapula province, Lusaka city for Lusaka province, Kasama for Northern province, Solwezi for Northwestern province, Livingstone in Southern province and Mongu for Western province. In Central and Southern provinces however, most persons lived in Kabwe Rural and Kalomo which were not provincial capitals.

Table 17.4.2 shows the incidence, depth and severity of Poverty by district and the number of poor persons.

### ***CENTRAL PROVINCE***

About 697,000 persons were poor in Central province in 1996, and this accounted for about 74% of the total population in the province.

Serenje district had the the highest incidence of Poverty. Ninety three (93.2%) of the population of Serenje were poor in 1996 and this amounted to 17.8% of the poor population of Central province or 124,000 persons.

Kabwe Rural district had the highest number of poor persons in the province (about 215,000) although the Poverty incidence (76.0%) was lower than Serenje.

Kabwe urban had the lowest Poverty incidence. Fifty eight percent (58%) of persons living in this district were poor in 1996 and this amounted to 17.2% of all the poor people in Central province or about 120,000 persons in number.

***Depth and severity of Poverty were lowest in Kabwe urban district.***

### ***COPPERBELT PROVINCE***

About 937,000 persons were poor in Copperbelt province in 1996 and this accounted for about 56% of the total population in the province.

Ndola Rural district had the highest incidence of Poverty (84.9%) and this amounted to 17.6% of the poor population of Copperbelt province or about 165,000 persons.

Kitwe district had the highest number of poor persons in the province (about 212,000) although the Poverty incidence (51.3%) was lower than most districts.

Ndola Urban had the lowest Poverty incidence (44.7%) and this amounted to 18.8% of all the poor people in Copperbelt province, or about 176,000 persons.

***Depth and severity of Poverty were lowest in Chililabombwe, Kitwe and Ndola Urban districts.***

### ***EASTERN PROVINCE***

About 1,004,000 persons were poor in Eastern province in 1996, and this accounted for about 82% of the total population in the province.

Chama and Petauke districts had the highest incidence of Poverty, 92.7% and 91.5%, respectively and this amounted to 5.7% and 29.9% of all the poor persons in Eastern province, or about 57,000 persons in Chama and about 300,000 persons in Petauke.

Chipata and Petauke districts had the highest number of poor persons in the province, about 276,000 and 300,000 persons respectively. These two districts together accounted for about 57% of all poor persons in Eastern province.



Chipata district had the lowest Poverty incidence in the province (74.0%) but this amounted to a substantial 27.5% of all the poor people in Eastern province, or about 276,000 persons.

***Depth and severity of Poverty were lowest in Chipata and Lundazi districts.***

### **LUAPULA PROVINCE**

About 525,000 persons were poor in Luapula province in 1996, and this accounted for about 79% of the total population of Luapula province.

Mwense district had the highest incidence of Poverty (85.7%) and this amounted to 16.4% of all the poor persons in Luapula province or about 86,000 persons.

Mansa district had the highest number of poor persons in the province, about 143,000 and this accounted for 27.2% of all the poor persons in Luapula province.

Nchelenge district had the lowest Poverty incidence in the province (67.2%) and this amounted to 17.7% of all the poor people in Luapula province or about 93,000 persons.

***Depth and severity of Poverty were lowest in Nchelenge district.***

### **LUSAKA PROVINCE**

About 541,000 persons in Lusaka province were poor in 1996, and this accounted to 38% of the total population in the province.

Luangwa district had the highest incidence of Poverty (90.0%) but this only accounted for 3.9% of the total number of poor persons in Lusaka province or only about 21,000 persons. The population of Luangwa district was only 23,000 persons in 1996, and 90% of those were poor. And because the population base is small, 90% only amounts to about 21,000 poor persons.

Lusaka rural district which comprises Chongwe, Kafue, Chilanga and other areas outside Lusaka city together had a Poverty incidence of 64.4%, much lower than that of Luangwa district but this amounted to 34.2% of all poor persons in Lusaka province or about 185,000 people.

Lusaka Urban district which comprises mostly Lusaka city, had the lowest Poverty incidence in the province in 1996. Thirty percent (30.0%) of the population of Lusaka Urban district were poor in 1996 but because the population was about 1,120,000 persons, 30% of that amounted to about 335,000 persons or 61.9% of all the poor persons in the province. The number of poor persons in Lusaka Urban district was higher than that of Luangwa and Lusaka rural districts.

***Depth and severity of Poverty were lowest in Lusaka Urban District.***

### **NORTHERN PROVINCE**

About 962,000 persons were poor in Northern province in 1996, and this accounted for about 84% of the total population of the province.

Chinsali district had the highest incidence of Poverty (94.5%) and this amounted to 10.3% of the poor population of Northern province or 99,000 persons.

Kasama district had the highest number of poor persons in the province (about 190,000) although the Poverty incidence (77.9%) is the second lowest in the province.

Mbala district had the lowest Poverty incidence (76.2%) and this amounted to 15.1% of all poor people in Northern province, or about 145,000 persons in number.

***Depth and severity of Poverty were lowest in Kaputa, Kasama and Mbala districts.***

### ***NORTHWESTERN PROVINCE.***

About 421,000 persons were poor in Northwestern province in 1996, and this accounted for about 80% of the total population in the province.

Mufumbwe district had the highest incidence of Poverty (94.0%) but this amounted to only 5.9% of the total number of poor persons in Northwestern province or 25,000 persons.

Solwezi district had the highest number of poor persons in the province (about 127,000) although it had the lowest incidence of Poverty (72.0%).

***Depth and severity of Poverty were lowest in Solwezi district.***

### ***SOUTHERN PROVINCE***

About 885,000 persons were poor in Southern province in 1996 and this accounted for about 76% of the total population in the province.

Gwembe district had the highest incidence of Poverty (95.3%) but this amounted to only 5.4% of the total number of poor persons in the province, or about 48,000 persons.

Kalomo district had the highest number of poor persons in the province (about 203,000) and this amounted to 22.9% of all the poor persons in the province.

Livingstone district had the lowest incidence of Poverty (59.2%) but this amounted to only 5.8% of all the persons who are poor in the province or about 51,000 persons.

Siavonga district had the lowest number of poor persons in the province and the second lowest Poverty incidence (65.4%) and this amounted to only 2.5% of all the poor persons in the province, or about 22,000 persons.

***Depth and severity of Poverty was lowest in Livingstone.***

## ***WESTERN PROVINCE***

About 608,000 persons were poor in Western province in 1996, and this accounted for about 84% of the total population in the province.

Kalabo district had the highest incidence of Poverty (95.7%) and this amounted to 17.8% of the total number of poor persons in the province or 108,000 persons.

Senanga district had the highest number of poor persons in the province (about 153,000) and Poverty incidence of 87.7% which accounted for 25.2% of all the poor persons in the province.

Mongu and Kaoma districts had the lowest incidence of Poverty (75.3% and 76.2% respectively) and they accounted for 21.9% and 16.4% respectively, of all the poor persons in Western province.

Lukulu and Sesheke districts had the lowest number of poor persons in the province, about 54,000 and 60,000 persons respectively and they accounted for 8.9% and 9.9% of all the poor persons, although they had very high Poverty incidence.

***Depth and severity of Poverty were lowest in Mongu and Kaoma districts.***

## ***SUMMARY***

About 6,589,000 (6.6 million) persons of a population of 9.5 million were found to be poor in Zambia in 1996 and this amounted to 69% of the population.

Out of the 6.6 million poor about 5.1 million (77.3%) of the poor were extremely poor and about 1.5 million (22.7%) moderately poor. The extremely poor are persons who live in households whose income (expenditure) is not enough to cover even the basic minimal caloric food requirements and the moderate poor are able to cover the minimal food requirements and a little more but still fall short of enough income to cover other basic needs of life and therefore to be considered not poor.

The number of poor persons (extreme + moderate) in 1996 can be rank ordered as follows:-

**Table: 17.4.3 Rank – order of number of poor by province.**

<b>RANK</b>	<b>PROVINCE</b>	<b>NUMBER OF POOR PERSONS</b>	<b>PROPORTION OF POOR FROM TOTAL POPULATION</b>
<b>1</b>	EASTERN	1,004,000	82.0%
<b>2</b>	NORTHERN	962,000	83.9%
<b>3</b>	COPPERBELT	937,000	55.6%
<b>4</b>	SOUTHERN	885,000	75.9%
<b>5</b>	CENTRAL	697,000	73.8%
<b>6</b>	WESTERN	608,000	84.3%
<b>7</b>	LUSAKA	541,000	38.0%
<b>8</b>	LUAPULA	525,000	78.8%
<b>9</b>	NORTHWESTERN	421,000	80.3%

Table 17.4.3 shows that Eastern province had the highest number of poor persons in 1996, about 1,004,000 and Northwestern province had the lowest, about 421,000 persons.

The highest incidence of Poverty was in Western province (84.3%) and the lowest in Lusaka province (38.0%).

The incidence of Poverty is lowest in the provincial headquarters for all provinces (Chipata in Eastern, Ndola in Copperbelt, Lusaka City in Lusaka, Solwezi in Northwestern, Mongu in Western) except in Luapula and Northern provinces where Nchelenge and Mbala districts have lower incidences of Poverty than the provincial headquarters.

<b>Table 17.4.1 Population of Zambia by district, 1996.</b>		
<b>District</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Percent Share</b>
<b>Central Province</b>	<b>945,000</b>	<b>100%</b>
Kabwe Rural	283,000	29.9
Kabwe Urban	208,000	22.0
Mkushi	140,000	14.8
Mumbwa	181,000	19.2
Serenje	133,000	14.1
<b>Copperbelt Province</b>	<b>1,685,000</b>	<b>100%</b>
Chililabombwe	70,000	4.1
Chingola	190,000	11.3
Kalulushi	79,000	4.7
Kitwe	413,000	24.5
Luanshya	166,000	9.9
Mufulira	180,000	10.7
Ndola Rural	194,000	11.5
Ndola Urban	393,000	23.3
<b>Eastern Province</b>	<b>1,225,000</b>	<b>100%</b>
Chadiza	77,000	6.3
Chama	61,000	5.0
Chipata	373,000	30.4
Katete	168,000	13.7
Lundazi	218,000	17.8
Petauke	328,000	26.8
<b>Luapula Province</b>	<b>667,000</b>	<b>100%</b>
Kawambwa	96,000	14.4
Mansa	181,000	27.1
Mwense	100,000	15.0
Nchelenge	138,000	20.7
Samfya	152,000	22.8
<b>Lusaka Province</b>	<b>1,427,000</b>	<b>100%</b>
Luangwa	23,000	1.6
Lusaka Rural	287,000	20.1
Lusaka Urban	1,117,000	78.3

<b>Table 17.4.1 Population of Zambia by district, 1996 cont.</b>		
<b>District</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Percent Share</b>
<b>Northern Province</b>	<b>1,148,000</b>	<b>100%</b>
Chilubi	50,000	4.4
Chinsali	105,000	9.1
Isoka	169,000	14.7
Kaputa	60,000	5.2
Kasama	244,000	21.3
Luwingu	82,000	7.1
Mbala	190,000	16.6
Mpika	155,000	13.5
Mporokoso	93,000	8.1
<b>Northwestern Province</b>	<b>531,000</b>	<b>100%</b>
Kabompo	66,000	12.4
Kasempa	50,000	9.4
Mufumbwe	27,000	5.1
Mwinilunga	121,000	22.8
Solwezi	177,000	33.3
Zambezi	90,000	16.9
<b>Southern Province</b>	<b>1,167,000</b>	<b>100%</b>
Choma	199,000	17.0
Gwembe	50,000	4.3
Kalomo	255,000	21.9
Livingstone	86,000	7.4
Mazabuka	200,000	17.1
Monze	140,000	12.0
Namwala	114,000	9.8
Siavonga	34,000	2.9
Sinazongwe	89,000	7.6
<b>Western Province</b>	<b>721,000</b>	<b>100%</b>
Kalabo	113,000	15.7
Kaoma	131,000	18.2
Lukulu	59,000	8.2
Mongu	176,000	24.4
Senanga	175,000	24.3
Sesheke	67,000	9.3
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>9,516,000</b>	

<b>Table 17.4.2: Incidence, Depth, and Severity of Poverty by District, 1996.</b>					
<b>District</b>	<b>Poverty Incidence</b>			<b>Poverty Depth (P<sub>1</sub>)</b>	<b>Severity of Poverty (P<sub>2</sub>)</b>
	<b>P<sub>0</sub></b>	<b>Number of Poor Persons</b>	<b>Distribution of Poverty</b>		
<b>All Central Province</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>697,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>30.3</b>
Kabwe Rural	76.0	215,000	30.8	50.2	30.7
Kabwe Urban	57.5	120,000	17.2	39.8	20.0
Mkushi	77.3	108,000	15.5	54.1	34.7
Mumbwa	71.9	130,000	18.7	46.7	26.5
Serenje	93.2	124,000	17.8	59.6	39.5
<b>All Copperbelt Province</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>937,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>19.8</b>
Chililabombwe	53.6	38,000	4.0	34.4	16.4
Chingola	52.8	100,000	10.7	38.1	19.4
Kalulushi	58.7	46,000	4.9	40.6	21.8
Kitwe	51.3	212,000	22.6	33.3	15.4
Luanshya	61.1	101,000	10.8	42.9	23.8
Mufulira	55.2	99,000	10.6	36.4	18.1
Ndola Rural	84.9	165,000	17.6	48.7	29.5
Ndola Urban	44.7	176,000	18.8	33.2	15.2
<b>All Eastern Province</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>1,004,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>40.1</b>
Chadiza	81.0	62,000	6.2	56.7	37.8
Chama	92.7	57,000	5.7	59.0	39.4
Chipata	74.0	276,000	27.5	53.0	34.2
Katete	80.0	134,000	13.3	58.3	39.0
Lundazi	80.4	175,000	17.4	53.6	35.0
Petauke	91.5	300,000	29.9	67.4	49.5
<b>All Luapula Province</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>525,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>34.4</b>
Kawambwa	80.7	77,000	14.7	51.8	33.4
Mansa	79.2	143,000	27.2	58.4	38.0
Mwense	85.7	86,000	16.4	50.0	28.8
Nchelenge	67.2	93,000	17.7	47.9	28.2
Samfya	83.0	126,000	24.0	56.8	39.2
<b>All Lusaka Province</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>541,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>20.6</b>
Luangwa	90.0	21,000	3.9	58.6	40.4
Lusaka Rural	64.4	185,000	34.2	51.0	30.8
Lusaka Urban	30.0	335,000	61.9	30.9	13.7
<b>All Northern Province</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>962,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>35.5</b>
Chilubi	86.0	43,000	4.5	65.0	47.6
Chinsali	94.5	99,000	10.3	58.2	38.1
Isoka	90.1	152,000	15.8	61.1	42.5
Kaputa	86.6	52,000	5.4	50.4	30.2
Kasama	77.9	190,000	19.7	48.4	27.9
Luwingu	90.2	74,000	7.7	53.6	33.4
Mbala	76.2	145,000	15.1	51.2	30.8
Mpika	82.8	128,000	13.3	55.5	35.8
Mporokoso	85.2	79,000	8.2	62.0	43.4

<b>Table 17.4.2: (Continued)</b>					
<b>District</b>	<b>Poverty Incidence</b>			<b>Poverty Depth P<sub>1</sub>)</b>	<b>Severity of Poverty (P<sub>2</sub>)</b>
	<b>P<sub>0</sub></b>	<b>Number of poor persons</b>	<b>Distribution of Poverty</b>		
<b>All Northwestern Province</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>421,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>34.6</b>
Kabompo	76.5	50,000	11.9	50.5	29.4
Kasempa	81.1	41,000	9.7	59.6	41.4
Mufumbwe (Chizera)	94.0	25,000	5.9	56.6	38.4
Mwinilunga	86.4	105,000	24.9	59.2	40.5
Solwezi	72.0	127,000	30.2	48.9	29.2
Zambezi	81.4	73,000	17.3	53.5	33.9
<b>All Southern Province</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>885,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>32.8</b>
Choma	83.1	165,000	18.6	56.8	36.0
Gwembe	95.3	48,000	5.4	67.0	49.8
Kalomo	79.8	203,000	22.9	52.2	32.9
Livingstone	59.2	51,000	5.8	35.9	17.3
Mazabuka	71.9	144,000	16.3	49.5	31.1
Monze	73.5	103,000	11.6	55.7	36.7
Namwala	70.4	80,000	9.0	44.9	26.4
Siavonga	65.4	22,000	2.5	55.5	38.0
Sinazongwe	77.8	69,000	7.8	48.5	28.5
<b>All Western Province</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>608,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>41.9</b>
Kalabo	95.7	108,000	17.8	67.4	50.9
Kaoma	76.2	100,000	16.4	55.9	36.5
Lukulu	92.3	54,000	8.9	66.9	49.5
Mongu	75.3	133,000	21.9	54.3	35.1
Senanga	87.7	153,000	25.2	63.0	43.9
Sesheke	89.1	60,000	9.9	57.1	37.9
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>6,613,000</b>		<b>32.2</b>	<b>51.3</b>



## ***17.5 COPING STRATEGIES OF THE POOR***

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Table 17.5.1 shows ways in which the poor coped with their situation. Households were asked whether or not they relied on any of the listed ways of coping in times of need during the twelve (12) months prior to the survey. The coping strategies asked about are listed in table 17.5.1 below. All households were asked whether or not they used each of the coping strategies. Therefore, a household could have used more than one. The percentages are therefore, the proportion of households who used each coping strategy.

The most common coping strategies of the poor were:-

- Reducing food intake or number of meals (58.6%)
- Reducing other household items (47.2%)
- Substituting ordinary meals with food like mangoes, pumpkin, sweet potatoes, etc (45.3%)

The other major coping strategies of the poor were:-

- Begging from friends, neighbors, relatives (29.7%)
- Piecework on farms belonging to other households (28.4%)
- Food-for-work (27.9%)
- Other piecework (22.0%)
- Informal borrowing (19.8%)

Food-for-work is a government approved program which pays persons in form of food (mealie meal, cooking oil, beans, etc) for taking part in public works like rehabilitating roads, schools, health facilities, water facilities, etc.

Informal borrowing (in cash or kind) is borrowing from friends, relatives, workmates, etc. It is borrowing from non-conventional lending and other institutions such as banks, employers, financing companies, agriculture banks etc.

The non-common coping strategies of the poor were:

- Petty vending (13.1%);
- Eating wild food only (13.0%)
- Sale of household assets (11.5%)
- Relief food (8.0%)
- Putting children out of school (5.0%)
- Formal borrowing (from banks, etc) - (4.3%)
- Church charity (3.9%)
- Non-governmental organization charity (3.0%)
- Begging from the street (0.7%)

A small proportion of households used some other means of survival (2.1%).

The moderately poor on average used coping strategies less often than the extremely poor, except for informal borrowing, formal borrowing and petty vending, most probably because they are in a better position to be able to pay back and to run small businesses.

<b>Table 17.5.1: Coping strategies of the poor</b>			
<b>Coping Strategy</b>	<b>All Poor</b>	<b>Extremely Poor</b>	<b>Moderately Poor</b>
Piecework on farms	28.4	31.6	18.6
Other Piecework	22.0	22.6	20.0
Food – For – Work	27.9	30.9	18.6
Relief Food	8.0	8.8	5.4
Eating Wild food only	13.0	13.7	9.5
Substituting ordinary meals	45.3	47.2	39.3
Reducing food intake/meals	58.6	59.8	54.8
Reducing other household items	47.2	47.0	48.0
Informal borrowing	19.8	17.8	25.8
Formal borrowing	4.3	3.7	6.4
Church charity	3.9	3.9	4.1
Non Governmental organization charity	3.0	3.4	1.9
Pulling children out of School	5.0	5.2	3.7
Sale of household assets	11.5	11.8	10.7
Petty vending	13.1	12.0	16.4
Begging from friends, neighbors, relatives	29.7	28.8	32.4
Begging from the street	0.7	0.8	0.3
Other	2.1	2.2	1.9

## ***17.6 SELF ASSESSED POVERTY***

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Table 17.6.1. shows self assessed Poverty of households. All households in the survey were asked to ascertain their own situation. There were an estimated 1.9 million households in Zambia in 1996 and out of these 41.0% considered themselves to be extremely poor, 51.1% moderately poor (equal to 92.1% total poor) 7.8% considered themselves not poor, and 0.1% did not state their opinion. The self-assessed Poverty was much higher than the measured Poverty but a point to note is that most households considered themselves moderately poor (51.1%).

The figure for self assessed extremely poor is much less than the measured one but the self-assessed moderately poor is much higher than the measured one. This means that the measured Poverty classified most households more severely poor than they regard themselves and also a number of households were classified less poorer than they regard themselves. The overall picture is that households considered themselves much better off than what the measured Poverty classified them.

Table 17.6.2 shows self-assessed Poverty by rural/urban and stratum. The picture portrayed is similar to measured Poverty in that the rural households in most cases considered themselves poorer than urban households and large scale farmers (in the rural strata) and households in high cost areas (in the urban strata) more often than others considered themselves not poor. About 45% of the rural small scale farming households considered themselves moderately poor and 60% or more of rural medium scale farming households, urban low cost areas and urban medium cost areas placed themselves in this category. That means that more often than not households considered themselves not to be in extreme Poverty.

Table 17.6.3 shows self-assessed Poverty by province. Copperbelt, Lusaka, Northern and Northwestern province households regarded themselves less poor more often than the other five provinces. Fifty percent (50%) or more of the households in Eastern, Northwestern, Southern and Western provinces regarded themselves to be in extreme Poverty and these figures surpassed those households who regarded themselves to be moderately poor. The rest of the five provinces had higher figures for self-assessed moderately poor than extremely poor.

Table 17.6.1: Self assessed Poverty		
Self assessed Poverty	Number of Households	Percent share of households
Extremely poor	780,000	41.0
Moderately poor	972,000	51.1
Not poor	148,000	7.8
Not stated	1,000	0.1
<b>All households</b>	<b>1,901,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 17.6.2: Self assessed Poverty by rural/urban and stratum, 1996.					
Number of Households	Rural/Urban, Stratum	Self Assessed Poverty			Total
		Extremely Poor	Moderately Poor	Non Poor	
1,242,000	<b>Rural/Urban</b>				
660,000	Rural	48.2	46.0	5.7	100%
	Urban	27.5	60.7	11.7	100%
	<b>Stratum</b>				
1,093,000	Rural Small Scale Farmers	48.8	45.4	5.8	100%
22,000	Rural Medium Scale Farmers	24.7	60.2	14.9	100%
1,000	Rural Large Scale Farmers	4.0	32.8	63.2	100%
125,000	Rural non-agricultural	47.4	49.1	3.2	100%
510,000	Urban Low Cost Areas	30.4	60.4	9.2	100%
84,000	Urban Medium Cost Areas	18.4	64.1	17.5	100%
66,000	Urban High Cost Areas	16.8	59.1	24.2	100%
<b>1,902,000</b>	<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 17.6.3: Self Assessed Poverty by Province, 1996.					
Province	Extremely Poor	Moderately Poor	Non Poor	Total	Number of households
Central	34.0	61.9	3.9	100%	173,000
Copperbelt	29.0	59.8	11.2	100%	312,000
Eastern	54.0	42.1	3.9	100%	253,000
Luapula	31.2	62.1	6.5	100%	142,000
Lusaka	30.5	57.7	11.9	100%	295,000
Northern	37.2	52.7	10.1	100%	235,000
North Western	43.9	42.8	13.3	100%	115,000
Southern	57.5	40.1	2.3	100%	208,000
Western	60.6	34.1	5.4	100%	171,000
<b>All Zambia</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,904,000</b>

### ***17.7 REASONS FOR SELF-ASSESSED POVERTY.***

Tables 17.7.1 to 17.7.3 show reasons given by households for their self-assessed Poverty. Only households who considered themselves poor (either extremely or moderately) were asked this question. The households who considered themselves poor were asked to give the main reason they regarded as having lead their household to be in Poverty.

Table 17.7.1 shows that the most prominent reason rural households gave for their self-assessed Poverty was not being able to afford agricultural inputs (Fertilizers, seeds, etc) - 29.5%. The other major reasons though less prominent were; hard economic times (10.7%), lack of credit facilities to start business or to buy agricultural inputs or to expand business/scale of agriculture (8.5%), lack of capital to start own business or to expand (7.9%) and because of drought (6.2%).

The least prominent reasons were; low agricultural produce prices (1.8%), retrenchment (0.5%) and business not doing well/too much competition (1.4%).

The most prominent reason urban households gave for their self-assessed Poverty was salary/wage too little/bad working conditions (32.2%). The other major reasons were; Hard economic times (20.6%), Prices of commodities too high (12.4%), lack of employment opportunities (9.7%), and lack of capital to start own business or to expand (8.1%).

The least prominent reasons urban households gave for their Poverty besides the agricultural ones were; lack of credit facilities (1.5%), Retrenchment (2.1%) and business not doing well/too much competition (5.8%).

Rural households as expected gave reasons to do with agriculture as most households in rural areas are dependent on agriculture and urban households gave work and business related reasons.

On a National level, the most prominent reasons were; cannot afford/lack of agricultural inputs (20.4%), Salary/wage too little (15.0%), Hard economic times (14.0%), Lack of capital (8.0%) and prices of commodities too high (8.0%).

The least prominent reasons were; low agricultural producer prices (1.3%) and retrenchment (1.0%).

Table 17.7.3 shows reasons for self-assessed Poverty by province. The predominant reason that was given for self-assessed Poverty in the provinces mostly dependent on agriculture was, cannot afford/lack of agricultural inputs; Central (32.1%), Eastern (36.6%), Luapula on a smaller scale (14.9%), Northern (32.2%), Northwestern on a smaller scale (17.6%), Southern (20.5%), and Western (23.5%).

The other major reasons given by these provinces were; Central - salary too little (17.8%), Luapula - lack of capital (12.4%), and hard economic times (16.4%), Northern - lack of capital (12.7%), Northwestern - lack of capital (10.0%) and hard economic times (22.2%), Southern - drought (11.6%), death of cattle/cattle diseases (16.7%), and salary too low (10.4%), Western -

drought (10.5%), lack of credit (16.6%) and hard economic times (16.4%).

The most prominent reasons for the two most urbanized provinces were; Copperbelt - salary too little (25.4%), and hard economic times (20.7%), Lusaka - salary too little (36.9%) and hard economic times (20.8%).

<b>Table 17.7.1: Reasons for self assessed Poverty by rural/urban, 1996.</b>			
<b>Reasons for self-assessed Poverty</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>All Zambia</b>
Cannot afford/lack of agric inputs	29.5	1.9	20.4
Non availability of agric inputs	4.0	0.3	2.8
Because of drought	6.2	0.3	4.2
Low agricultural producer prices	1.8	0.2	1.3
Death of cattle/cattle diseases	5.1	0.1	3.5
Lack of capital to start own business or to expand	7.9	8.1	8.0
Lack of credit facilities to start business/buy agric inputs or to expand business/scale of agriculture	8.5	1.5	6.1
Lack of employment opportunities/cannot find a job	4.3	9.7	6.1
Salary/wage too little/bad working conditions	6.5	32.2	15.0
Retrenchment	0.5	2.1	1.0
Prices of commodities too high	5.7	12.4	8.0
Hard economic times	10.7	20.6	14.0
Business not doing well/too much competition	1.4	5.8	2.9
Other reasons	7.9	4.6	6.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 17.7.2: Reasons for self-assessed poverty by stratum, 1996**

<b>Reason for self-assessed poverty</b>	<b>Rural Small Scale Farmers</b>	<b>Rural Medium Scale Farmers</b>	<b>Rural Large Scale Farmers</b>	<b>Rural Non-Agric House holds</b>	<b>Urban Low Cost Areas</b>	<b>Urban Medium Cost Areas</b>	<b>Urban High cost Areas</b>
Cannot afford/lack of agric inputs	31.3	30.7	-	14.8	2.2	1.0	1.1
Non availability of agric inputs	4.3	5.8	-	0.7	0.4	-	0.2
Because of drought	6.5	9.0	15.5	2.8	0.3	0.1	0.1
Low agricultural producer prices	2.0	5.8	17.7	-	0.2	-	0.1
Death of cattle/cattle diseases	5.0	12.9	-	4.6	0.2	-	-
Lack of capital to start own business or to expand	8.0	3.1	-	8.4	9.2	2.2	6.0
Lack of credit facilities to start business/buy agric inputs or expand business/scale of agriculture	9.0	11.1	-	3.8	1.7	0.5	0.6
Lack of employment opportunities/cannot find a job	4.3	1.5	-	4.8	11.2	3.4	4.8
Salary too little	4.0	1.6	33.4	28.3	28.5	50.3	41.7
Retrenchment	0.4	0.5	-	0.9	2.3	1.1	1.6
Prices of commodities too high	5.5	5.3	13.0	7.9	12.5	12.7	11.4
Hard economic times	10.7	7.6	16.4	11.5	20.2	19.5	25.5
Business not doing well/too much competition	1.2	0.7	4.0	3.3	6.5	4.4	1.7
Other reasons	8.0	4.5	-	8.4	4.6	4.6	5.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

<b>Table 17.7.3: Reasons for self-assessed Poverty by province, 1996 (Continued)</b>					
<b>Reasons for self-assessed Poverty</b>	<b>Central</b>	<b>C/belt</b>	<b>Eastern</b>	<b>Luapula</b>	<b>Lusaka</b>
Cannot afford/lack of agric inputs	32.1	8.2	36.6	14.9	2.8
Non availability of agric inputs	4.6	1.3	1.8	3.1	0.4
Because of drought	2.6	0.9	5.8	0.6	1.3
Low agricultural producer prices	0.8	0.2	2.5	1.8	0.2
Death of cattle/cattle disease	9.1	0.4	3.6		
Lack of capital to start own business or to expand	5.0	7.2	5.6	12.4	4.4
Lack of credit facilities to start business/buy agric inputs or to expand business/scale of agriculture	4.1	1.0	5.8	9.9	1.1
Lack of employment opportunities/cannot find a job	3.8	10.2	3.3	9.8	9.4
Salary/wage too little/bad working conditions	17.8	25.4	5.7	7.0	36.9
Retrenchment	1.7	1.9	0.6	1.2	1.0
Prices of commodities too high	6.2	12.4	9.1	7.0	11.9
Hard economic times	8.1	20.7	7.3	16.4	20.8
Business not doing well/too much competition	1.2	5.3	0.3	4.7	6.2
Other reasons	3.2	4.8	12.0	10.8	3.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

<b>Table 17.7.3: (Continued)</b>				
<b>Reasons for Self-Assessed Poverty</b>	<b>Northern</b>	<b>North/ Western</b>	<b>Southern</b>	<b>Western</b>
Cannot afford/lack of agric inputs	32.2	17.6	20.5	23.5
Non availability of agric inputs	7.7	4.2	2.2	1.6
Because of drought	0.9	6.4	11.6	10.5
Low agricultural producer prices	2.5	4.3	0.4	0.5
Death of cattle/cattle diseases	0.2		16.7	0.9
Lack of capital to start own business or to expand	12.7	10.0	9.3	8.9
Lack of credit facilities to start business/buy agric inputs or to expand business/scale of agriculture	9.2	2.5	9.4	16.6
Lack of employment opportunities/cannot find a job	3.1	9.2	2.5	3.9
Salary/wage too little/bad working conditions	4.7	5.1	10.4	5.2
Retrenchment	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.1
Prices of commodities too high	5.5	8.5	2.4	4.8
Hard economic times	6.4	22.2	9.3	16.4
Business not doing well/too much competition	2.3	0.7	1.5	1.3
Other reasons	11.7	8.7	3.4	5.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>