

# **ZAMBIA**

## **2010 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING**

# **Report on Characteristics of Households and Housing**

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[www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)  
email: [info@zamstats.gov.zm](mailto:info@zamstats.gov.zm)

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## Foreword

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The 2010 Census marks the fifth national census of population and housing conducted in Zambia since independence in 1964. The country has so far conducted censuses in 1969, 1980, 1990 and 2000. The census was conducted between 16th October and 15th November 2010 by a team of about 25,000 school leavers who worked as census enumerators, 8,400 teachers and other civil servants who worked as census supervisors. Four hundred civil servants from various government departments and ministries worked as master trainers, assistant master trainers and provincial census officers.

This report presents information pertaining to the characteristics of households interviewed in the census in terms of household composition, average household size, distribution of female-headed and child-headed households, sources of drinking water, sources of energy, access to sanitation, household waste management and access to information and communication technologies.

The report also presents information on the state of housing infrastructure at the time of census, including the total number of housing units, type of housing units, materials used in the construction of the housing units and ownership of the housing units.

The analysis contained in this report is based on national, rural/urban and provincial levels of disaggregation. National and provincial sets of descriptive tabulations that were disseminated earlier this year include detailed tabulations on households and housing characteristics that are included in this report. Special tabulations may be produced on request.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Zambia, I would like to thank the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Kingdom AID (UKAID-formerly DFID), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the African Development Bank (AfDB) for supporting the successful execution of the 2010 Census of Population and Housing.

Finally, I sincerely thank the people of Zambia for supporting the census and cooperating with the enumeration staff as they went round collecting information. As the theme of the 2010 Census said, "Help the census help you, be counted!", I hope the information contained in this report and other reports so far produced will be used effectively by all stakeholders to better the lives of the people that made available their personal information to census enumerators in support of evidence based planning.



John Kalumbi  
**DIRECTOR, CENSUS AND STATISTICS**

**December, 2013**

# Executive Summary

This Report presents information pertaining to the characteristics of households and housing units enumerated in the 2010 Census.

## Major Findings

### Number and Characteristics of Households

A total of 2,513,768 households were enumerated during the census, representing a total population of 13,092,666. In rural areas, 1,495,861 households were enumerated representing a total population of 7,919,216, while in urban areas, 1,017,907 households were enumerated representing a population of 5,173,450. The average household size was 5.2 persons, with a higher average household size among male-headed households of 5.4 persons compared to 4.4 persons among female-headed households. In terms of relationship to the household head, the average household was made up of 48.4 percent “own son/daughter”, 13.7 percent “spouse”, 6.8 percent “grandchild”, 3.3 percent “nephew/niece”, 2.5 percent “brother/sister” and 1.4 percent “step son/daughter”. A total of 566,267 households or 22.5 percent were headed by females, 345,067 households or 23.1 percent in rural areas and 221,200 households or 21.7 percent in urban areas. A total of 5,986 households or 0.2 percent of all households enumerated in the census were child-headed households, i.e., the head of household was aged 17 years or younger. Rural areas had more child-headed households (3,803) than urban areas (2,183).

### Number and Type of Housing Units

A total of 2,660, 989 housing units were enumerated during the census, with 60.1 percent of the housing units were located in rural areas and 39.9 percent in urban areas. Traditional housing units made up 44.2 percent of housing units in Zambia, followed by Improved Traditional Housing units at 21.6 percent, Conventional houses at 20.2 percent and Conventional Flats at 9.2 percent. Collective/ Institutional living quarters made up less than a percent (0.2 percent) of all housing units at the time of the census. Traditional housing units were predominant in rural areas, with 91.3 percent being located in rural areas and 8.7 percent located in urban areas. Similarly, Improved Traditional housing units were more common in rural areas, with 67.3 percent located in rural areas and 32.7 percent in urban areas. Conventional housing units and Conventional Flats were more common in urban areas than rural areas, with 86.9 percent of Conventional housing units located in urban areas compared to 13.1 percent in rural areas, while 93.1 percent of Conventional Flats were located in urban areas compared to only 6.9 percent in rural areas.

### Main Type of Construction Materials used in Housing Units

In rural areas, Thatch/Palm leaf (77 percent) was the most common material used for the roof, followed by Iron sheet/Metal (17.8 percent) and Asbestos (2.2 percent). In urban areas, Iron sheet/Metal (51.5 percent) was the most common material used for the roof, followed by Asbestos (32.2 percent) and Thatch/Palm leaf (10.6 percent). Mud bricks/Compressed Mud (40.7 percent) was the most common material used for walls, followed by Concrete blocks/Cement blocks (25.8

percent) and Burnt bricks (24.3 percent). In rural areas, walls made from Mud bricks/Compressed Mud accounted for 54.0 percent of all housing units, followed by Burnt bricks (28.0 percent), while Pole and Dagga was used for walls in 13.3 percent of housing units. Concrete blocks/Cement blocks (58.9 percent) was the most common materials used for walls in urban areas followed by Mud bricks/Compressed mud (20.7 percent) and Burnt bricks (18.8 percent).

Majority of housing units had floors made from Mud (56.8 percent), followed by Cement (32.3 percent) and Concrete (7.4 percent). In rural areas, Mud (83.1 percent) was the most common material used for floors, while in urban areas, Cement (62.5 percent) was the most common material used in the floor.

### Ownership and Status of Housing Units

The majority of owner-occupied housing units at the time of the census were self built (81 percent), followed by purchased (9.3 percent), inherited (4.1 percent) and acquired freely (4.0 percent). In urban areas, the percentage of self built housing units was 57.2 percent, while those acquired through purchase constituted 29.0 percent and those acquired through inheritance constituted 8.4 percent of all owner occupied housing units. Home ownership through mortgage was very low, less than one percent of all owner-occupied housing units in both rural and urban areas.

The majority of households were occupying housing units with only one bedroom (48.9 percent), 30.2 percent occupied housing units with two bedrooms, 15.6 percent occupied housing units with three bedrooms and 5.4 percent occupied housing units with four or more bedrooms. Just over half of households (53.0 percent) had a kitchen or separate place or room where meals were prepared, 55.1 percent in rural areas and 49.8 percent in urban areas.

Only 16.2 percent of households were occupying standard housing units at the time of the census, 35.0 percent of households in urban areas and 3.5 percent of households in rural areas.

### Main Source of Energy for Lighting

The main source of energy used for lighting was the candle at 27.7 percent, followed by electricity at 22.0 percent, paraffin at 20.3 percent and solar at 2.9 percent. In rural areas, the main source of energy used for lighting was paraffin at 29.1 percent followed by candle at 21.2 percent and solar at 4.4 percent. Electricity as a source of energy for lighting was used by only 3.1 percent of rural households. In urban areas, the main source of energy used for lighting was electricity at 49.8 percent followed by candle at 37.4 percent and paraffin at 7.2 percent. Solar energy was used as a source of energy for lighting by less than one percent of urban households (0.7 percent).

### Main Source of Energy for Cooking

Wood was the main source of energy used for cooking by 53.4 percent of households, followed by charcoal at 29.1 percent and electricity at 16.9 percent, respectively. In rural areas,

wood was the main source of energy used for cooking by 85.0 percent of households followed by charcoal at 12.2 percent and electricity at 2.1 percent, respectively. In urban areas, charcoal was the main source of energy used for cooking at 53.9 percent, followed by electricity at 38.6 percent and wood at 7.0 percent respectively.

### **Main Source of Energy for Heating**

Wood was the main source of energy used for heating by 33.7 percent of households, followed by charcoal at 32.7 percent and electricity at 11.8 percent of households, respectively. Eighteen percent of households did not use any form of energy for heating their homes. In rural areas, wood was the main source of energy used for heating at 54.0 percent, followed by charcoal at 22.5 percent of households. Electricity was used by only 1.3 percent of rural households as a source of energy for heating. In urban areas, charcoal was the main source of energy used for heating at 47.7 percent, followed by electricity at 27.2 percent and wood at 3.9 percent of households, respectively.

### **Main Source of Household Water Supply**

Unprotected well was the major source of water supply used by 21.4 percent of households, followed by protected borehole at 17.1 percent and river, dam or stream at 17.0 percent, respectively. Piped water outside the housing unit but within the plot as the main source of water supply was used by 10.0 percent of households, while 6.1 percent had piped water inside the housing unit. In rural areas, unprotected well was the main source of water used by 28.9 percent of households, followed by river, dam or stream at 27.2 percent and protected borehole at 24.3 percent, respectively. In rural areas, piped water inside housing unit was the main source of water for only 0.5 percent of households, while piped water outside housing unit but within the plot was the main source of water for only 1.0 percent of households, respectively. In urban areas, piped water outside housing unit but within the plot was the most used source of water supply at 23.2 percent, followed by communal tap at 19.0 percent and piped water inside housing unit at 14.3 percent.

### **Main Source of Household Water for Drinking**

Unprotected well was the main source of drinking water used by 19.8 percent of households followed by protected borehole at 18.0 percent and river/dam or stream at 16.3 percent. In rural areas, unprotected well was the main source water for drinking used by 28.7 percent of households, followed by river/dam or stream at 26.1 percent and protected borehole at 25.3 percent of households. In urban areas, piped water outside housing unit but within the plot was the main source of drinking water used by 23.0 percent of households followed by communal tap at 21.6 percent and piped water inside housing unit at 14.5 percent of households.

### **Main Source of Sanitation**

Pit latrine was the main type of toilet used by 80.5 percent of households, followed by the flush private toilet connected to water-sewer system at 12.7 percent and the flush private

connected to stand alone soak-away at 2.9 percent. In rural areas, pit latrine was the main type of toilet used by 95.1 percent of households, while in urban areas, 65.2 percent of households used the pit latrine and 25.3 percent used the flush private toilet connected to water-sewer system. A total of 519,249 households or 20.7 percent did not have toilets at the time of the census, 473,945 households or 31.7 percent in rural areas and 45,304 households or 4.5 percent in urban areas.

### **Ownership of Transportation Assets**

Bicycle was the most common transport asset owned by 38.1 percent of households, followed by wheelbarrow at 9.1 percent and motor vehicle at 4.8 percent. Canoe/boat was owned by 3.8 percent of households while 3.3 percent owned scotch carts. In rural areas, the most common transport asset owned by households was the bicycle at 47.7 percent, followed by canoe/boat at 6.0 percent and scotch cart at 5.3 percent. Motor vehicle ownership by rural households was at 1.2 percent. In urban areas, the bicycle was most owned transport asset by 24.0 percent of households, followed by wheelbarrow at 15.8 percent. Motor vehicle ownership by urban households was at 10.0 percent.

### **Ownership of ICT Assets**

Radio was owned by 58.3 percent of households, 50.8 percent in rural areas and 69.3 percent in urban areas. Television was owned by 30.7 percent of households, 11.4 percent in rural areas and 59.0 percent in urban areas. Only 1.3 percent of households had an internet facility, 0.3 percent in rural areas and 2.8 percent in urban areas. Computer (Laptop or Desktop) was owned by 3.7 percent of households, 0.5 percent of rural households and 8.4 percent of urban households.

Telephone (Mobile or Fixed Line) was owned by 55.3 percent of households, with 1.6 percent having a fixed line telephone and 53.7 percent having a mobile phone. In rural areas, 34.1 percent of households had a telephone, from this 0.6 percent had a fixed line telephone while 33.5 percent had a mobile phone. In urban areas, 86.4 percent of households had a telephone, from this 3.0 percent had a fixed line telephone while 83.5 percent had a mobile phone.

### **Household Waste Management**

Overall, only 7.3 percent of households had their waste regularly collected by waste management companies or municipal authorities, 1.6 percent in rural areas and 15.6 percent in urban areas. The majority of households used a pit or buried their household waste, 56.7 percent in rural areas and 54.6 percent in urban areas. Roadside dumping was used as a means of household waste disposal by 6.4 percent of households, 5.4 percent in rural areas and 8.0 percent in urban areas.

# **Chapter 1**

## **Background Characteristics**

# Chapter 1: Background

## 1.1 Country Profile

### Geopolitical location

Zambia is a landlocked country in Southern Africa. It is located between latitudes 8° and 18° south and longitudes 22° and 34° east and covers a total area of 752,612 square kilometres. The country is bordered by The Democratic Republic of Congo to the north, Tanzania to the north-east, Malawi to the east, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Namibia to the South, and Angola to the west.

### Civil and Political Administrative levels

Zambia is administratively divided into ten provinces namely: Central, Copperbelt, Eastern, Luapula, Lusaka, Muchinga, Northern, North Western, Southern and Western provinces. At the time of the 2010 Census, Zambia had 74 districts, 150 constituencies and 1,430 wards. Lusaka is the Capital City of Zambia and seat of the government. The government is comprised of Central and Local Governments.

### Natural Resources

Zambia's vegetation is mainly made up of savannah woodlands and grasslands. It has a tropical climate with three distinct seasons, the cool and dry season, the hot and dry season and the hot and wet season. The country has abundant natural resources. It has five main rivers, namely Zambezi, Kafue, Luangwa, Luapula, and Chambeshi rivers. In addition to these rivers, the country also has major lakes such as Tanganyika, Mweru, Mweru Wa Ntipa, Bangweulu and the man-made lakes Kariba and Itzhi Tezhi.

Zambia has some of nature's best wildlife and game reserves affording the country with abundant tourism potential. The Luangwa and Kafue National Parks have one of the most prolific animal populations in Africa. The Victoria Falls in the Southern part of the country is a major tourist attraction. It is also endowed with various minerals and precious stones such as Copper, Emeralds, Zinc, Lead and Cobalt.

### Languages

English is the official language of communication and instruction in Zambia. The main local languages are Bemba, Kaonde, Lozi, Lunda, Luvale, Nyanja and Tonga. Other than English, these languages are also taught in public schools and used on national television and radio, as well as other national documents. However, Zambia has a total of 73 dialects spoken across the country.

## 1.2 National Development Agenda

As part of its development process, Zambia has since independence in 1964, developed several short, medium and long term development plans with different themes and focus. Zambia's current national development agenda is guided by the Revised Sixth National Development Plan (R-SNDP) 2011-2016, the Vision 2030 and the governing Patriotic Front Party Manifesto 2011-2016.

The theme of the R-SNDP is sustained economic growth and poverty reduction (Government of the Republic of Zambia.,

2011). The central focus of the R-SNDP is achieving broad-based pro-poor growth, employment creation and human development through infrastructure and human development. The plan's guiding principles are accountability, decentralisation and efficient resource allocation (Government of the Republic of Zambia., 2011). Among the plan's key objectives are to accelerate infrastructure development, promote rural investment and accelerate poverty reduction (Government of the Republic of Zambia., 2011). The plan hopes to attain these objectives by focusing on key priority sectors; Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Mining, Tourism, Manufacturing and Commerce and Trade (Government of the Republic of Zambia., 2011).

The Vision 2030 provides overarching principles to guide the country as it attempts to attain the status of "prosperous middle-income nation" by 2030. These broad principles are ; Sustainable development; Upholding democratic principles; Respect for human rights; Fostering family values; A positive attitude to work; Peaceful coexistence; And Upholding good traditional values (Government of the Republic of Zambia., December, 2006).

In September 2011, the Patriotic Front (PF) took over the reins of power from the Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD) that had held power since 1991.

According to the PF Party Manifesto, core among priority areas of focus for the period 2011-2016 include; Education development (including early childhood education), Health services (including health financing, service provision and human resources), Agriculture development (including crop diversification, livestock and fisheries development, and water management), Local government and decentralization of power, Social protection, Youth empowerment and job creation, Land and natural resource development and overall national infrastructure development (PF Secretariat., 2011).

## 1.2 National Housing Policy Environment

In order to support the provision of adequate and affordable housing for all income groups in the country, Zambia developed its first National Housing Policy in 1996. The National Housing Policy observed that, "Housing is a basic social need after food and clothing and, as with the other basic needs; adequate housing is a pre-requisite to national socio-economic development" (Ministry of Local Government and Housing., 1997). The National Housing Policy set out seven (7) clear objectives among them; making serviced land available for housing development and streamlining the land allocation system; And assisting the poor to acquire decent shelter through alleviation of their affordability problems (Ministry of Local Government and Housing., 1997).

The private sector and individuals have largely driven the growth in the stock of housing in both rural and urban areas, contributing greatly to the observed growth in the Zambian economy in the recent past. However, the Government through the R-SNDP hopes to create and support an

enabling environment for the provision of affordable, quality and adequate housing to the majority of Zambians through such initiatives as the Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) (Government of the Republic of Zambia., 2011).

With regards the state of housing in the country, the governing Patriotic Front through its Party Manifesto envisages to “Introduce a social housing scheme that will empower councils to construct low cost houses from government guaranteed loans; And Upgrade squatter settlements into statutory and improvement areas in order to improve the living standards of the inhabitants” (PF Secretariat., 2011).

### 1.3 Energy and Environment

The Zambian Government recognises that energy is an important input in economic development and the need to ensure availability of reliable, affordable and environmentally sound energy as a catalyst for sustainable social and economic development (Government of the Republic of Zambia., 2011). In 2009, the government developed the National Power System Development Plan, aimed at streamlining the development of various identified generation and transmission projects (Government of the Republic of Zambia., 2009). The Government through the R-SNDP plans to expand electricity generation and transmission capacity and enhance cost-effectiveness in fuel supply, as well as continue to explore alternative sources of energy that mitigate climate change but offer opportunities for sustainable development (Government of the Republic of Zambia., 2011).

As part of the country’s vision 2030, Zambia espouses for “universal access to clean, reliable and affordable energy at the lowest total economic, financial, social and environmental cost consistent with national development goals” (Government of the Republic of Zambia., December, 2006).

The PF Manifesto observes that energy “is an essential service whose availability and quality determines the success or failure of national development endeavours” (PF Secretariat., 2011) and therefore “is a prerequisite for the proper functioning of all sectors of the economy” (PF Secretariat., 2011). In order to address the many challenges that the country faces with regards availability of energy, the PF Manifesto advocates among others to; Accelerate and scale up public-private partnership

investment in hydro power generation to raise the installed capacity in order to meet national demand and surplus for export; Promote investment in alternative energy sources such as thermo electricity generation from coal and nuclear reactors; Promote investment in the development of renewable energy sources such as solar, bio-fuels and wind; Accelerate the provision of electricity to rural and peri-urban households at subsidized rates; And Promote the development and use of other alternative fuels in households such as liquid petroleum gas (LPG) and ethanol gel fuel so as to reduce dependency on wood fuel (PF Secretariat., 2011).

### 1.4 Water and Sanitation

Water is a critical resource not only for human survival but for the development of all sectors of the economy be it Agriculture, Mining, Manufacturing, Construction or Energy. Zambia continues to face great challenges in the provision of adequate and clean water, together with proper sanitation due to the ever increasing demand. The government through the R-SNDP hopes to address some of these challenges through increased investment in water and sanitation infrastructure development and the establishment of river catchment management structures for effective integrated water resource management (Government of the Republic of Zambia., 2011).

According to Zambia’s vision 2030, the country’s attainment of a prosperous middle income country by 2030 will require among other socio-economic development objectives, provision of secure access to safe potable water sources and improved sanitation facilities to 100 percent of the population in both urban and rural areas (Government of the Republic of Zambia., December, 2006).

In order to improve the deteriorating water and sanitation situation in the country, the governing Patriotic Front through its Party Manifesto envisages to “Re-introduce the water and sewerage grant to utility companies to enable them to maintain and upgrade the water and sewerage infrastructure in the urban and peri-urban areas; and Ensure improved access to public water supplies and sewage facilities by the urban and peri-urban residents” (PF Secretariat., 2011).



## **Chapter 2**

# **Characteristics of Households**

# Chapter 2: Characteristics of Households

## 2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information pertaining to the characteristics of households and household heads enumerated in the 2010 Census. All households interviewed in the census had one person identified by all members as the head.

## 2.2 Concepts and Definitions

**Household:** refers to a group of people who normally live and eat together. These may or may not be related by blood, marriage or adoption, but make common provision for food or other essentials for living and they have only one person whom they all regard as the head. A household can also have one member. (Central Statistical Office., 2010b).

**Household head:** referred to a person regarded as such by all household members and responsible for making day-to-day decisions regarding the welfare of the household.

**Household composition:** referred to a household according to some aspect of its membership such as age, sex, relationship to head, and household size.

**Female headed-household:** referred to a household headed by a female.

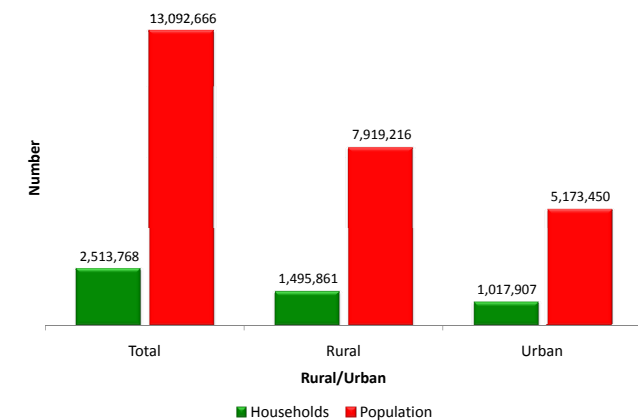
**Child headed-household:** referred to a household headed by a person aged below 18 years.

**Average household size:** referred to average number of persons making up the household.

## 2.3 Number and Distribution of Households

Figure 2.1 shows the distribution of households and population by rural/urban residence. A total of 2,513,768 households were enumerated during the 2010 Census, representing a total population of 13,092,666. In rural areas, 1,495,861 households were enumerated representing a total population of 7,919,216, while in urban areas, 1,017,907 households were enumerated representing a population of 5,173,450.

Figure 2.1: Number of Households and Total Population by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010

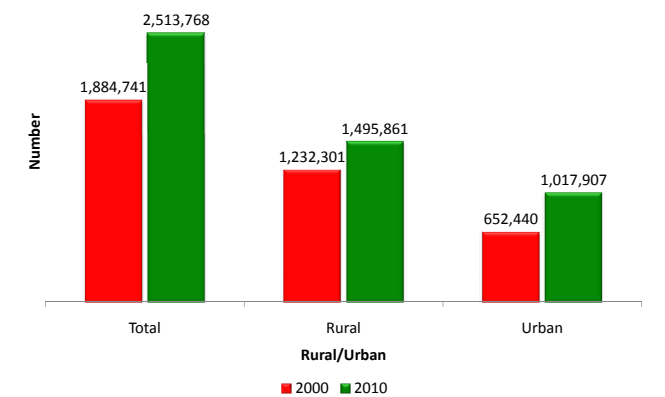


Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 2.2 shows trends in the number of households by rural and urban and year of census. The number of households increased by 33.0 percent during the 2000-2010 intercensal period, with an overall increase in the number of households from 1,884,741 households in 2000 to 2,513,768 households in 2010.

The percent increase in the number of households was higher in urban areas at 56 percent during the period (from 652,440 households in 2000 to 1,017,907 households in 2010), while the number of households increased by 21.0 percent in rural areas (from 1,232,301 households in 2000 to 1,495,861 households in 2010).

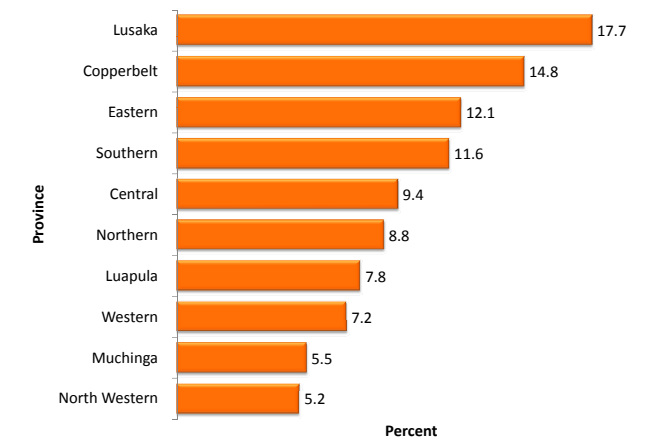
Figure 2.2: Trends in Total Number of Households by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2000-2010



Source: 2000 & 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 2.3 shows the percentage distribution of households by province. Lusaka Province had the highest percentage of Households with 17.7 percent followed by Copperbelt Province with 14.8 percent. North Western Province had the lowest percent share of Households with 5.2 percent.

Figure 2.3: Percentage Distribution of Total Number of Households by Province, Zambia 2010



Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Table 2.1 presents information on the number and percentage of households by rural and urban enumerated in each province. Within provinces, there were great variations in the percentage of households living in rural and urban areas. Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces had more households residing in urban areas at 85.0 percent and 80.0 percent, respectively.

Five (5) provinces had more than 80 percent of their households residing in rural areas namely; Eastern Province (87 percent), Western Province (87 percent), Muchinga Province (83 percent), Northern Province (82 percent) and Luapula Province (81 percent), respectively.

Province	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,513,768</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,495,861</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>1,017,907</b>	<b>40.5</b>
Central	235,560	100.0	170,714	72.5	64,846	27.5
Copperbelt	371,125	100.0	74,541	20.1	296,584	79.9
Eastern	305,198	100.0	265,783	87.1	39,415	12.9
Luapula	194,962	100.0	157,432	80.8	37,530	19.2
Lusaka	444,418	100.0	64,518	14.5	379,900	85.5
Muchinga	138,783	100.0	114,762	82.7	24,021	17.3
Northern	220,561	100.0	180,442	81.8	40,119	18.2
North Western	130,803	100.0	100,566	76.9	30,237	23.1
Southern	292,179	100.0	211,077	72.2	81,102	27.8
Western	180,179	100.0	156,026	86.6	24,153	13.4

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

## 2.4 Average Household Size

Household size is an important indicator compiled from population censuses. Table 2.2 presents information on the average household size by sex of household head and province. The average household size for households enumerated during the census was 5.2 persons, with a higher average household

size among male-headed households of 5.4 persons compared to 4.4 persons among female-headed households.

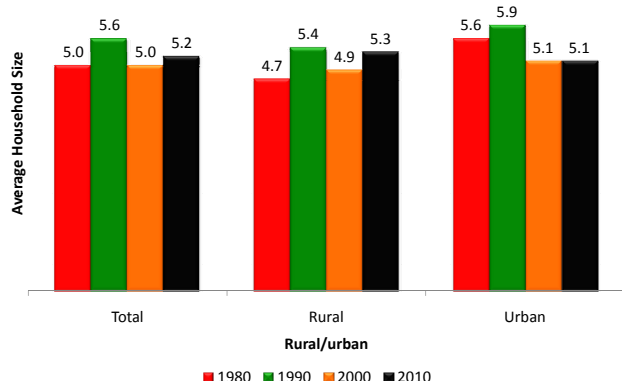
At province level, Lusaka Province had the lowest average household size of 4.9 persons, while North Western Province had the highest average household size of 5.6 persons.

Province	Average Household Size		
	Total	Male-headed	Female-headed
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Central	5.5	5.8	4.8
Copperbelt	5.3	5.5	4.8
Eastern	5.2	5.5	4.3
Luapula	5.1	5.4	4.0
Lusaka	4.9	5.0	4.5
Muchinga	5.1	5.4	4.1
Northern	5.0	5.3	3.9
North Western	5.6	5.9	4.5
Southern	5.4	5.7	4.6
Western	5.0	5.4	4.3

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 2.4 presents information on trends in average household size for the census years 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010. The average household size has remained relatively unchanged at 5 persons per household, except in 1990, when the average household size was close to 6 persons.

**Figure 2.4: Average Household Size by Rural/Urban, Zambia 1980-2010**



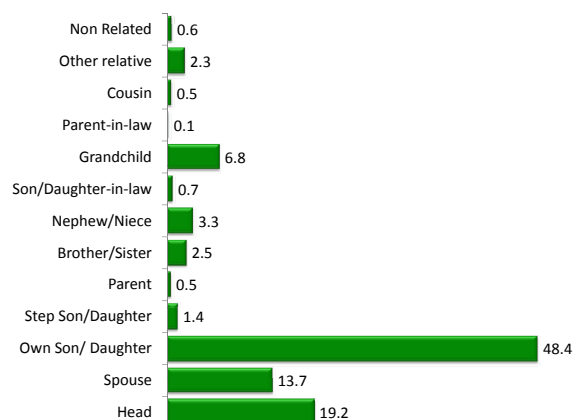
Sources: 1980, 1990, 2000 & 2010 Census of Population and Housing

## 2.5 Household Composition

Information on the make-up of households is important, especially as different family lifestyles and values are adopted by society through developmental transformation. Zambia continues to have the extended family system in most places, with extended family members living together in the same household.

Figure 2.5 presents information on the average household composition in terms of relationship to the household head as captured during the 2010 Census. In terms of relationship to the household head, the average household was made up of 48.4 percent “own son/daughter”, 13.7 percent “spouse”, 6.8 percent “grandchild”, 3.3 percent “nephew/niece”, 2.5 percent “brother/sister” and 1.4 percent “step son/daughter”.

**Figure 2.5: Percent of Household Members by their Relationship to the Household Head, Zambia 2010**



Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Table 2.3 presents information on the average household composition in terms of relationship to the household head by sex of household head. Female-head households had more

Grandchildren (16.9 percent) compared to male-headed households (4.4 percent).

Table 2.3: Percentage Distribution of Household Members by their Relationship to the Household Head and Sex of Household Head, Zambia 2010														
Sex of Head	Relationship to Head													
	Total	Head	Spouse	Own Son/Daughter	Step Son/Daughter	Parent	Brother/Sister	Neph-ew/Niece	Son/Daugh-ter-in-law	Grand-child	Parent-in-law	Cousin	Other relative	Non Related
Total	100.0	19.2	13.7	48.4	1.4	0.5	2.5	3.3	0.7	6.8	0.1	0.5	2.3	0.6
Male	100.0	18.4	16.7	49.4	1.5	0.3	2.2	3.1	0.6	4.4	0.1	0.5	2.2	0.6
Female	100.0	22.5	1.4	44.3	0.8	0.9	3.7	4.3	1.0	16.9	0.1	0.7	2.6	0.7

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

2.6 Characteristics of Household Heads  
Marital Status

Information on marital status was collected of all usual members and visitors present in the housing unit at the time of enumeration. This information was not collected for usual household members absent from the housing unit at the time of enumeration, hence all household heads that were enumerated as usual members absent did not have such information collected and are indicated as not stated. Table 2.4 presents information on the marital status of household heads as enumerated in the 2010 Census. Out of 2,513, 768

household heads identified in the census, 66.2 percent were married, 10.7 percent were widowed, 6.5 percent were never married and 7.8 percent were either divorced or separated.

Among male household heads, 80.7 percent were married and only 1.6 percent were widowed. However, the percentage of widowed female household heads was much higher, 41.8 percent, while 16.1 percent of female household heads were married, 16.1 percent were divorced, 10.6 percent were never married and 9.7 percent were separated.

Table 2.4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Household Head by Sex and Marital Status, Zambia 2010						
Marital Status	Sex of Household Head					
	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,513,768	100.0	1,947,501	100.0	566,267	100.0
Never married	162,453	6.5	102,589	5.3	59,864	10.6
Married	1,663,687	66.2	1,572,443	80.7	91,244	16.1
Divorced	117,187	4.7	26,216	1.3	90,971	16.1
Separated	77,549	3.1	22,419	1.2	55,130	9.7
Widowed	268,146	10.7	31,643	1.6	236,503	41.8
Cohabiting	81,701	3.3	68,214	3.5	13,487	2.4
Not Stated	143,045	5.7	123,977	6.4	19,068	3.4

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Education Level

Table 2.5 presents information on the number and percentage of household heads and the highest level of education completed by the head at the time of the census. Of the 1,980, 708 household heads with information on education level completed, 43.7 percent had primary level of education, 39.4 percent had secondary level while 16.7 percent had tertiary level of education.

Among the male household heads, 40.8 percent had primary level education, 41.9 percent had secondary level education, while 17.1 percent had tertiary level education completed. While among female household heads, 56 percent had primary level of education, 28.7 percent had secondary level of education and 14.8 percent had tertiary level of education completed.

Table 2.5: Number and Percentage Distribution of Household Heads by Sex and Highest Level of Education Completed, Zambia 2010						
Highest Level of Education Completed	Sex of Household Head					
	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,980,708	100.0	1,601,441	100.0	379,267	100.0
None	5,355	0.3	3,392	0.2	1,963	0.5
Primary	865,140	43.7	652,810	40.8	212,330	56.0
Secondary	779,817	39.4	671,062	41.9	108,755	28.7
Tertiary	330,396	16.7	274,177	17.1	56,219	14.8

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

## Economic Activity Status

A household head might be responsible for providing the means of livelihood for household members. In many cases, the household head is usually also the “bread winner” of the household. Information on employment status and economic activity was collected for all household heads that were enumerated as usual members of the household present at the time of enumeration i.e. enumerated as part of the De Facto population.

Table 2.6 presents information on the employment status of household heads by sex. More than half of all household heads enumerated during the census were “self-employed” (55.1 percent), 29.1 percent were “employees” and 14.8 percent were “unpaid family workers”.

The percentage of household heads whose employment status was “unpaid family workers” was higher among female household heads (19.5 percent) than among male household heads (13.6 percent).

The percentage of household heads whose employment status was “employee” or “employer” was higher among male household heads than among female household heads, with 31.7 percent of male household heads working as employees compared to 18.7 percent of female household heads, and 1.1 percent of male household heads working as employers compared to 0.7 percent of female household heads.

Employment Status	Sex of Household Head					
	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,999,323</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,593,856</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>405,467</b>	<b>100.0</b>
An employer	20,408	1.0	17,747	1.1	2,661	0.7
An employee	581,867	29.1	505,924	31.7	75,943	18.7
Self employed	1,100,762	55.1	853,140	53.5	247,622	61.1
An unpaid family worker	296,286	14.8	217,045	13.6	79,241	19.5

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

## Disability Status

Disability might affect one’s ability to earn a living and provide support for a household. Table 2.7 provides information on the number and percentage of household heads that were disabled at the time of the census by rural/urban.

A total of 59,020 household heads were disabled, representing 2.3 percent of all household heads. In rural areas, 46,588 or 3.1

percent of household heads were disabled while 12,432 or 1.2 percent of household heads were disabled in urban areas.

The number of disabled heads was higher among males than females in both rural and urban areas. However the percentage of disabled heads by sex was higher among females than males in both rural and urban areas.

Sex of Household Head and Rural/Urban	All Household Heads	Disabled Household Heads	Percent Disabled Heads
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,513,768</b>	<b>59,020</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Male	1,947,501	40,752	2.1
Female	566,267	18,268	3.2
<b>Rural</b>	<b>1,495,861</b>	<b>46,588</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Male	1,150,794	31,709	2.8
Female	345,067	14,879	4.3
<b>Urban</b>	<b>1,017,907.0</b>	<b>12,432</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Male	796,707	9,043	1.1
Female	221,200	3,389	1.5

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

## Female-headed Households

Female-headed households are usually considered vulnerable and in need of special assistance from government and other stakeholders supporting vulnerable groups. Table 2.8 presents information on the distribution of households by sex of

household heads by rural/urban residence and sex of household head. A total of 566,267 households or 22.5 percent were headed by females, 345,067 households or 23.1 percent in rural areas and 221,200 households or 21.7 percent in urban areas.

Table 2.8: Number and Percentage Distribution of Household Heads by Rural/Urban and Sex of Household Head, Zambia 2010						
Sex of Household Head	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,513,768</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,495,861</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,017,907.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Male	1,947,501	77.5	1,150,794	76.9	796,707	78.3
Female	566,267	22.5	345,067	23.1	221,200	21.7

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Table 2.9 presents information on the distribution of female-headed households by rural/urban residence and province. Western Province had the highest percentage of female-headed households at 33 percent, followed by Southern Province at

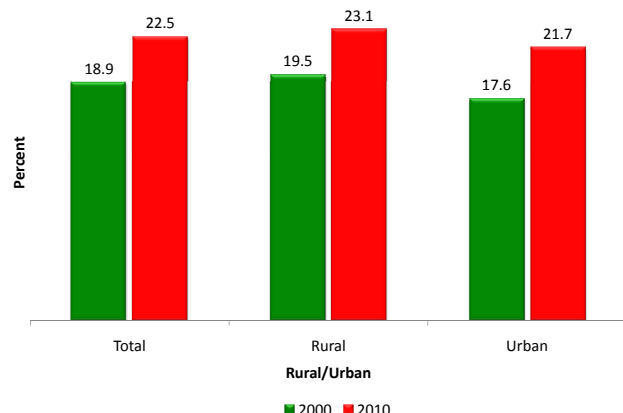
24.5 percent and North Western Province at 23.7 percent. The lowest percentage of female-headed households was in Lusaka Province at 20.4 percent and Copperbelt Province at 20.5 percent, respectively.

Table 2.9: Total Number of Households and Percentage Female-headed by Rural/Urban and Province, Zambia 2010						
Province	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number of Households	Percent Female headed	Number of Households	Percent Female headed	Number of Households	Percent Female headed
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,513,768</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>1,495,861</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>1,017,907</b>	<b>21.7</b>
Central	235,560	21.3	170,714	20.3	64,846	24.0
Copperbelt	371,125	20.5	74,541	19.9	296,584	20.7
Eastern	305,198	22.5	265,783	22.7	39,415	21.3
Luapula	194,962	22.1	157,432	21.4	37,530	24.9
Lusaka	444,418	20.4	64,518	18.6	379,900	20.7
Muchinga	138,783	21.6	114,762	21.6	24,021	21.3
Northern	220,561	20.6	180,442	20.2	40,119	22.5
North Western	130,803	23.7	100,566	23.9	30,237	23.1
Southern	292,179	24.5	211,077	24.9	81,102	23.5
Western	180,179	33.0	156,026	33.1	24,153	32.3

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 2.6 presents information on the trends in the percentage of female-headed households by rural/urban for the census years 2000 and 2010. The results of the 2010 Census indicate an increase in the percentage of female-headed households from 18.9 percent in 2000 to 22.5 percent in 2010. The increase in the percentage of female-headed households was registered in both rural and urban areas. In rural areas, the percentage of female-headed households increased from 19.5 percent in 2000 to 23.1 percent in 2010, while in urban areas, female-headed households increased from 17.6 percent in 2000 to 21.7 percent in 2010.

Figure 2.6: Percentage Distribution of Female-headed Households by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2000 and 2010



Source: 2000 and 2010 Census of Population and Housing

### Child-headed Households

Child headed households are considered vulnerable to many social and economic challenges that affect communities due to the young age of individual in charge of a household. They are considered to be at greater risk of poverty, hunger and disease among other vices. Table 2.10 presents information on the number and percent distribution of child-headed households by rural/urban residence.

A total of 5,986 households or 0.2 percent of all households enumerated in the 2010 Census were child-headed households i.e. the head of household was aged 17 years or younger. Rural areas had more child-headed households (3,803) than urban areas (2,183).

Table 2.10: Number of Households, Child-headed Households and Percentage Distribution of Child-headed Households by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010			
Rural/Urban	Total Households	Number of Child Headed	Percent Child-headed
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,513,768</b>	<b>5,986</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Rural	1,495,861	3,803	0.3
Urban	1,017,907	2,183	0.2

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

## **Chapter 3**

### **Type of Housing Unit**

# Chapter 3: Type of Housing Unit

## 3.1 Introduction

This section provides an overview of housing characteristics in Zambia as captured by the 2010 Census of Population and Housing. Information provided in this section highlights the status of housing infrastructure in Zambia, and is critical in identifying challenges facing the national housing stock in terms of quality of housing infrastructure.

The 2010 Census collected information on the building characteristics of all structures, buildings and dwellings/housing units, whether vacant or occupied at the time of the census. Building materials used for the roof, walls and floors were obtained and form the basis for evaluating the status and the quality of housing in Zambia.

## 3.2 Concepts and Definitions

The following concepts and definitions were used in the 2010 Census to identify structures as buildings or housing units.

**A building:** referred any independent structure comprising one or more rooms or other spaces, covered by a roof and enclosed within external walls.

**A housing unit:** referred to an independent place of abode intended for habitation by one household.

**A vacant housing unit:** referred to a housing unit that was not occupied by any household at the time of the census.

**A Non-contact:** referred to an occupied housing unit but for which an interview was not conducted because no one was available at the time of the census.

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

**Improved Traditional Unit:** referred to a housing unit indigenous to a particular village but considered “improved” due to the materials used for the walls, floor or roof.

**Mixed Housing Unit:** referred to a housing unit with a unique combination of building materials.

**Conventional House/Flat:** referred to a room/ set of rooms in a permanent building, that could be structurally separated from a permanent building.

**Mobile Housing Unit:** referred to any type of living quarters that could be transported or moved from one place to another.

**Part of Commercial building:** referred to a living quarter that was part of a commercial building.

**An Improvised/Makeshift Housing Unit:** referred to housing unit built of mostly waste or salvaged materials and without a predetermined of habitation.

**Collective Living Quarters:** referred to living quarters intended for habitation by large groups of individuals or several households.

**Institutions:** referred to premises designed to house groups of persons (usually large) who are bound by either a common public objective or a common personal interest.

**Unintended Living Quarters:** referred to quarters converted or arranged for human habitation provided they are not at the time of the census used wholly for other purposes.

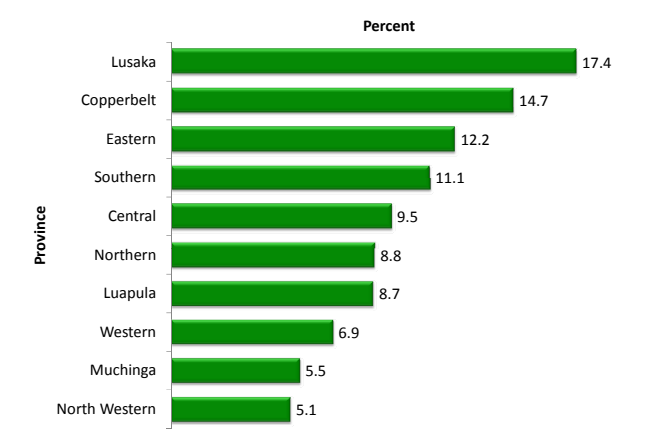
**Other:** referred to a residual category of living quarters that included bridges, storage warehouses, market stalls, shop corridors, garages, ship containers etc.

## 3.3 Number and Percentage Distribution of Housing Units

Table 3.1 shows the number and percentage of housing units by rural/urban residence within province. A total of 2,660,989 housing units were enumerated during the 2010 Census, with 60.1 percent of housing units located in rural areas and the remaining 39.9 percent in urban areas. Lusaka Province (464,017) had the highest number of housing units followed by Copperbelt Province (391,957) while the least numbers of housing units were in North Western Province (136,211).

Figure 3.1 shows the percentage distribution of housing units by provinces. Lusaka Province had the highest number of housing unit with 17.4 percent followed by Copperbelt Province with 14.7 percent. North Western Province had the least percentage of housing units with 5.1 percent.

Figure 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Province, Zambia 2010



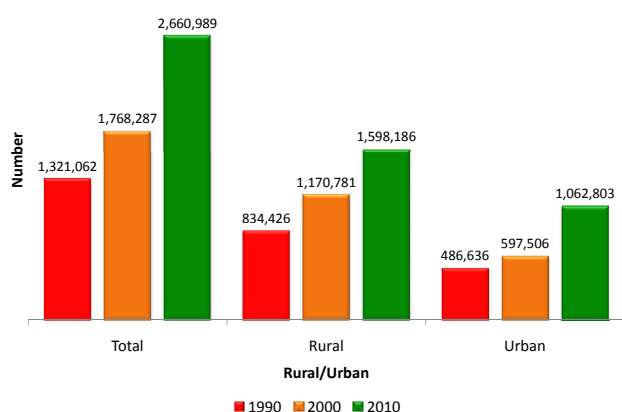
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Province	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,660,989</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,598,186</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>1,062,803</b>	<b>39.9</b>
Central	252,005	100.0	182,869	72.6	69,136	27.4
Copperbelt	391,957	100.0	82,929	21.2	309,028	78.8
Eastern	324,837	100.0	282,323	86.9	42,514	13.1
Luapula	231,423	100.0	188,720	81.5	42,703	18.5
Lusaka	464,017	100.0	70,147	15.1	393,870	84.9
Muchinga	146,943	100.0	121,935	83.0	25,008	17.0
Northern	232,909	100.0	190,512	81.8	42,397	18.2
North Western	136,211	100.0	104,968	77.1	31,243	22.9
Southern	295,915	100.0	213,639	72.2	82,276	27.8
Western	184,772	100.0	160,144	86.7	24,628	13.3

*Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 3.2 presents information on the number of housing units enumerated during the 1990, 2000 & 2010 Censuses by rural/urban. The number of housing units increased by 34 percent from 1,321,062 in 1990 to 1,768,287 in 2000, and by 50.5 percent to 2,660,989 between 2000 and 2010.

**Figure 3.2: Total Number of Housing Units by Rural/Urban, Zambia 1990, 2000 and 2010**



*Source: 1990, 2000 and 2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Between 1990 and 2000, the percent increase in the number of housing units was much higher in rural areas (40.3 percent) compared to urban areas (22.8 percent), however, between 2000 and 2010, the percent increase in number of housing units was much higher in urban areas (77.9 percent) than in rural areas (36.5 percent).

### 3.4 Classification of Housing Units

Table 3.2 presents information on the number and percent by type of housing unit within province. Traditional housing units made up 44.2 percent of housing units in Zambia, followed by Improved Traditional housing units at 21.6 percent, Conventional houses at 20.2 percent and Conventional Flats at 9.2 percent. Collective/ Institutional living quarters made up less than a percent (0.2 percent) of all housing units at the time of the census.

Lusaka Province had the highest percent of Conventional housing units at 45.6 percent and Conventional Flats at 35.8 percent, respectively. Traditional housing units constituted only 5.8 percent of housing units.

In Western Province, the Traditional housing units were the most common at 79.7 percent, while only 5.4 percent of housing units were Conventional housing units.

Province	Total Number of Housing Units	Type of Housing Unit											
		Traditional	Im- proved Traditional	Mixed	Conven- tional Flat	Conven- tional House	Mobile	Part of com- mercial building	Impro- vised/ Make- shift	Collec- tive/ Institu- tional quarters	Unin- tended	Other	Total
Total	2,660,989	44.2	21.6	3.1	9.2	20.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	100.0
Central	252,005	52.1	28.2	3.1	3.7	10.8	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.4	100.0
Copperbelt	391,957	15.8	26.1	7.6	7.8	40.9	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	100.0
Eastern	324,837	62.4	21.8	3.0	2.3	9.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	100.0
Luapula	231,423	63.9	29.1	0.8	0.4	4.5	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0
Lusaka	464,017	5.8	7.1	3.6	35.8	45.6	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	100.0
Muchinga	146,943	69.1	21.2	1.5	1.9	5.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0
Northern	232,909	65.0	26.5	0.9	1.0	5.9	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0
North Western	136,211	57.5	29.5	1.8	1.3	8.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	100.0
Southern	295,915	43.3	26.6	2.6	6.9	18.6	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	100.0
Western	184,772	79.7	10.6	1.4	1.8	5.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	100.0

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Table 3.3 presents information on selected types of housing units by rural/urban residence within provinces. Traditional housing units were predominant in rural areas, with 91.3 percent being located in rural areas and 8.7 percent located in urban areas. Similarly, Improved Traditional housing units were more common in rural areas, with 67.3 percent located in rural areas and 32.7 percent in urban areas.

Conventional housing units and Conventional Flats were more common in urban areas than rural areas, with 86.9 percent of Conventional housing units located in urban areas

compared to 13.1 percent in rural areas, while 93.1 percent of Conventional Flats were located in urban areas compared to only 6.9 percent in rural areas.

The patterns were similar at province level, with Traditional and Improved Traditional housing units being more common in rural areas and Conventional housing and Flats more common in urban areas.

Table 3.3: Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Housing Unit and Rural/Urban within Province, Zambia 2010												
Province	Type of Housing Unit and Rural/Urban											
	Traditional			Improved Traditional			Conventional Flat			Conventional House		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Total	100.0	91.3	8.7	100.0	67.3	32.7	100.0	6.9	93.1	100.0	13.1	86.9
Central	100.0	91.2	8.8	100.0	65.7	34.3	100.0	22.4	77.6	100.0	24.3	75.7
Copperbelt	100.0	78.6	21.4	100.0	24.2	75.8	100.0	3.9	96.1	100.0	3.2	96.8
Eastern	100.0	97.9	2.1	100.0	85.1	14.9	100.0	21.2	78.8	100.0	41.0	59.0
Luapula	100.0	85.8	14.2	100.0	81.9	18.1	100.0	31.8	68.2	100.0	28.9	71.1
Lusaka	100.0	93.5	6.5	100.0	57.1	42.9	100.0	3.7	96.3	100.0	7.4	92.6
Muchinga	100.0	91.9	8.1	100.0	76.6	23.4	100.0	20.2	79.8	100.0	27.4	72.6
Northern	100.0	86.2	13.8	100.0	86.4	13.6	100.0	28.3	71.7	100.0	26.5	73.5
North Western	100.0	90.0	10.0	100.0	68.6	31.4	100.0	26.4	73.6	100.0	30.5	69.5
Southern	100.0	94.5	5.5	100.0	82.8	17.2	100.0	15.4	84.6	100.0	27.5	72.5
Western	100.0	95.5	4.5	100.0	62.6	37.4	100.0	27.3	72.7	100.0	34.2	65.8

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

### 3.4 Construction Materials of Housing Units

Good quality building materials translate to good housing structures. There are different materials used for construction of roofs, walls and floors of housing units.

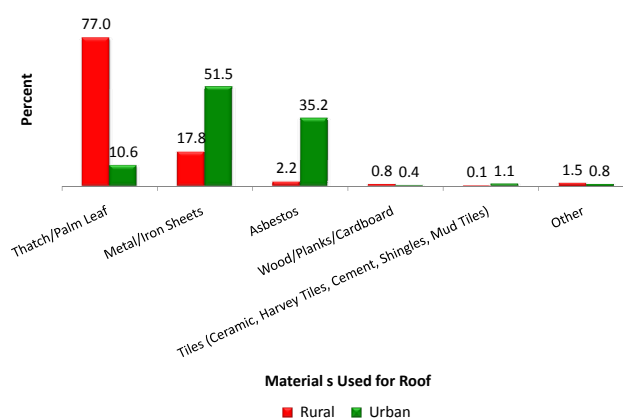
#### Material Used for Roof

Figure 3.3 presents information on the percent distribution of housing units by main construction materials used for the roof by rural and urban. In rural areas, Thatch/Palm leaf (77 percent) was the most common material used for the roof, followed by Iron sheet/Metal (17.8 percent) and Asbestos (2.2 percent). In urban areas, Iron sheet/Metal (51.5 percent) was the most common material used for the roof, followed by Asbestos (32.2 percent) and Thatch/Palm leaf (10.6 percent).

In Table 3.6, information on the number and percent distribution of housing units by material used for roofing is presented. At national level, thatched/palm leaf (50.5 percent) was the most common material used for the roof followed by Iron sheet/metal (31.3 percent) and Asbestos (15.4 percent). Except for Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces, Thatch/Palm Leaf is the main material used for roofing in all the provinces. In Lusaka Province, Asbestos (47.7 percent) is the main

material used for roofing followed by Metal/Iron sheets (44.2 percent), while in Copperbelt Province, the reverse is the case with Metal/Iron sheets (50.3 percent) being the most common material used for roofing followed by Asbestos (28.9 percent).

Figure 3.3: Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Main Material used for the Roof by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010



Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Table 3.6: Number and Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Material used for the Roof and Province, Zambia 2010								
Province and Percent	Material used for roof of housing unit							
	Number of Housing Units	Thatch/Palm Leaf	Metal/Iron Sheets	Asbestos	Rustic Mat/Palm/Bamboo	Wood/Planks/Cardboard	Tiles (Ceramic, Harvey Tiles, Cement, Shingles, Mud Tiles)	Other
Total	2,660,989	1,344,408	831,880	408,899	12,264	17,604	12,965	32,969
Percent	100.0	50.5	31.3	15.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.2
Central	252,005	141,066	79,921	22,670	1,129	2,657	362	4,200
Percent	100.0	56.0	31.7	9.0	0.4	1.1	0.1	1.7
Copperbelt	391,957	65,047	196,980	113,386	3,875	2,663	4,804	5,202
Percent	100.0	16.6	50.3	28.9	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.3
Eastern	324,837	216,287	95,446	7,172	1,608	1,897	129	2,298
Percent	100.0	66.6	29.4	2.2	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.7
Luapula	231,423	200,969	22,667	3,605	1,114	1,196	97	1,775
Percent	100.0	86.8	9.8	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.8
Lusaka	464,017	26,897	204,945	221,518	569	935	6,898	2,255
Percent	100.0	5.8	44.2	47.7	0.1	0.2	1.5	0.5
Muchinga	146,943	112,960	26,195	3,086	848	1,689	98	2,067
Percent	100.0	76.9	17.8	2.1	0.6	1.1	0.1	1.4
North Western	136,211	88,810	41,494	2,756	622	897	60	1,572
Percent	100.0	65.2	30.5	2.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	1.2
Northern	232,909	196,975	27,873	4,376	753	1,313	78	1,541
Percent	100.0	84.6	12.0	1.9	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.7
Southern	295,915	150,538	108,133	27,422	1,107	2,233	333	6,149
Percent	100.0	50.9	36.5	9.3	0.4	0.8	0.1	2.1
Western	184,772	144,858	28,224	2,910	639	2,124	106	5,911
Percent	100.0	78.4	15.3	1.6	0.3	1.1	0.1	3.2

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

## Exposure to Asbestosis

Asbestos is a type of mineral compound that is used for building purposes. In Zambia it is commonly used as a roofing material. But the use and exposure to asbestos has proved to be a health hazard and can cause a disease called asbestosis. Asbestosis is a type of disease that affects the lungs and other respiratory organs.

About 15 percent of housing units used asbestos for their roof, therefore households occupying these housing units were at risk of exposure to the harmful effect of Asbestos. The risk of exposure was higher in urban areas than rural areas due to the higher use of Asbestos as a roofing material, 35.2 percent and 2.2 percent respectively. At province level, Lusaka and Copperbelt had more households occupying housing units with Asbestos as roofing material (47.7 percent and 28.9 percent respectively).

## Material Used for Walls

Table 3.7 presents information on the number and percentage of housing units by type of material used for constructing the walls. Mud bricks/Compressed Mud (40.7 percent) was the most common material used for walls, followed by Concrete blocks/Cement blocks (25.8 percent) and Burnt bricks (24.3 percent).

In rural areas, walls made from Mud bricks/Compressed Mud accounted for 54.0 percent of all housing units, followed by Burnt bricks (28.0 percent), while Pole and Dagga was used for walls in 13.3 percent of housing units. Concrete blocks/Cement blocks (58.9 percent) was the most common materials used for walls in urban areas followed by Mud bricks/Compressed mud (20.7 percent) and Burnt bricks (18.8 percent).

Type of Material for Walls	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Number of Housing Units	2,660,989	100.0	1,598,186	100.0	1,062,803	100.0
Burnt bricks	646,788	24.3	446,822	28.0	199,966	18.8
Mud bricks/compressed Mud	1,082,727	40.7	862,575	54.0	220,152	20.7
Compressed Cement/Bricks/Concrete blocks/slab/Cement blocks/stone	686,438	25.8	60,529	3.8	625,909	58.9
Asbestos/hardboard/wood/iron sheets	7,336	0.3	5,627	0.4	1,709	0.2
Pole and dagga/mud/Grass	223,359	8.4	211,824	13.3	11,535	1.1
Other	14,341	0.5	10,809	0.7	3,532	0.3

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

## Material used for floors

Housing unit floors are constructed using different materials which include mud, cement and concrete. Other materials used for floors include bricks, tiles, wood, terrazzo and marble. Table 3.8 presents information on the percent distribution of housing units by main construction material used in the floor.

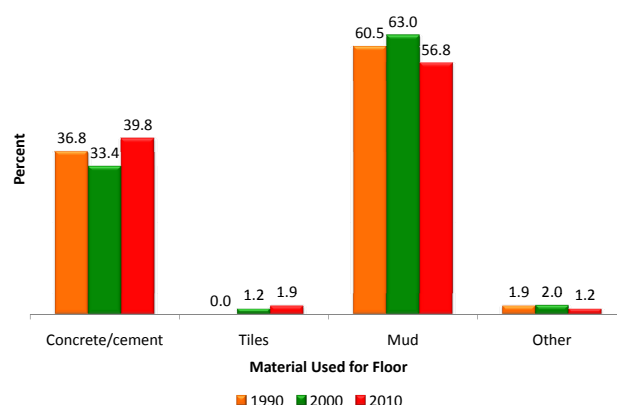
Majority of housing units had floors made from Mud (56.8 percent), followed by Cement (32.3 percent) and Concrete (7.4 percent). In rural areas, Mud (83.1 percent) was the most common material used for floors, while in urban areas, Cement (62.5 percent) was the most common material used in the floor.

Main material used for walls	Zambia		Rural		Urban	
	Number of housing units	Percent	Number of housing units	Percent	Number of housing units	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,660,989</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,598,186</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,062,803</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Concrete	196,580	7.4	40,289	2.5	156,291	14.7
Cement	858,891	32.3	194,205	12.2	664,686	62.5
Brick	7,825	0.3	6,257	0.4	1,568	0.1
Tiles	50,884	1.9	2,684	0.2	48,200	4.5
Mud	1,511,414	56.8	1,328,350	83.1	183,064	17.2
Wood (not wooden tiles)	3,000	0.1	2,739	0.2	261	0.0
Marble	430	0.0	43	0.0	387	0.0
Terrazzo	885	0.0	146	0.0	739	0.1
Other	31,080	1.2	23,473	1.5	7,607	0.7

Source: 2010 Census Population and Housing

Figure 3.3 presents information on trends in housing units by type of material used for construction of floors. Use of Concrete/cement increased from 36.8 percent in 1990 to 39.8 percent in 2010, while the use of Mud reduced from 60.5 percent of housing units in 1990 to 56.8 percent in 2010.

**Figure 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Housing Units by Main Material used for the Floor, Zambia 2010**



Source: 2010 Census Population and Housing



## **Chapter 4**

# **Housing Occupancy and Tenure**

# Chapter 4: Housing Occupancy and Tenure

## 4.1 Introduction

According to the 1996 National Housing Policy, “Government strongly supports the principle of home ownership as a means of providing security, stability and economic power to the family unit and as a basis for the development of economically strong and motivated communities”(Ministry of Local Government and Housing., 1997). The enabling environment created by this policy position of government has resulted in increased ownership of housing units by individuals through among other programmes, the sale of government, parastatal and institutional houses to sitting tenants, and the opening up of more land by government to private home development.

## 4.2 Occupancy Status

Although the census defines a housing unit as a place of abode intended for habitation by one household, the high demand for housing contrasted with supply of adequate housing

especially in urban areas makes it common for a housing unit to be occupied by more than one household. However, in rural areas, the size of most housing units makes it common for one household to occupy several housing units or structures.

The 2010 Census collected information on the occupancy status of household enumerated at particular housing units. Table 4.1 presents information on the percent distribution of housing units by occupancy status.

The majority of households were occupying single housing units (90.4 percent) at the time of the census, while 8.5 percent of households were occupying several housing units and one percent of households were sharing one housing unit

Table 4.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Occupancy Status and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010						
Type of Occupancy	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,513,768	100.0	1,495,861	100.0	1,017,907	100.0
Single household	2,272,694	90.4	1,342,706	89.8	929,988	91.4
One household in several housing units	213,699	8.5	146,591	9.8	67,108	6.6
Shared	27,375	1.1	6,564	0.4	20,811	2.0

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

The percentage of households sharing one housing unit was higher in urban areas (2.0 percent), while the percentage of households occupying several housing units was higher in rural areas (9.8 percent).

## 4.3 Ownership of Housing Units

Since the mid 1980’s the Zambian Government has implemented several home ownership programmes that included the sale of houses formerly owned by the Central Government, Local Councils and Parastatal to sitting tenants, as well as encouraging self building of houses through various programmes of land acquisition. Table 4.2 presents information on ownership of housing units by rural/urban and means of acquisition by households.

The majority of housing units owned by individuals in Zambia were self built (81 percent), followed by purchased (9.3 percent), inherited (4.4 percent) and acquired freely (4.1 percent). In urban areas, the percentage of self built housing units was 57.2 percent, while those acquired through purchase constituted 29.0 percent and those acquired through inheritance constituted 8.4 percent of all owned housing units.

Home ownership through mortgage was very low, less than one percent of all owner-occupied housing units in both rural and urban areas.

Table 4.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Individually-Owned Housing Units by Means of Acquisition of the Housing Unit Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010							
	Source of Housing Unit Ownership	Total		Rural		Urban	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Means of housing unit ownership	Total	1,771,983	100.0	1,318,873	100.0	453,110	100.0
	Purchased	165,642	9.3	34,285	2.6	131,357	29.0
	Mortgage	4,421	0.2	737	0.1	3,684	0.8
	Freely	72,062	4.1	56,690	4.3	15,372	3.4
	Inherited	77,450	4.4	39,431	3.0	38,019	8.4
	Self built	1,435,404	81.0	1,176,266	89.2	259,138	57.2
	Other	17,004	1.0	11,464	0.9	5,540	1.2

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

In rural areas, the majority of housing units were self built at 89.2 percent, while only 2.6 percent of housing units were acquired through purchase and 3.0 percent through inheritance.

Table 4.3 presents information on the percentage of households that owned and were occupying their own housing unit by means of acquiring the housing unit. The majority of housing units that were owner-occupied at the time of the census in all the

ten provinces were acquired by “self built” means. Copperbelt Province (36.3 percent) had the highest percentage of owner-occupied housing units that were acquired through “purchase”, followed by Lusaka Province with 16.5 percent, while Eastern Province with 1.5 percent had the least percentage of owner-occupied housing units that were acquired through “purchase”.

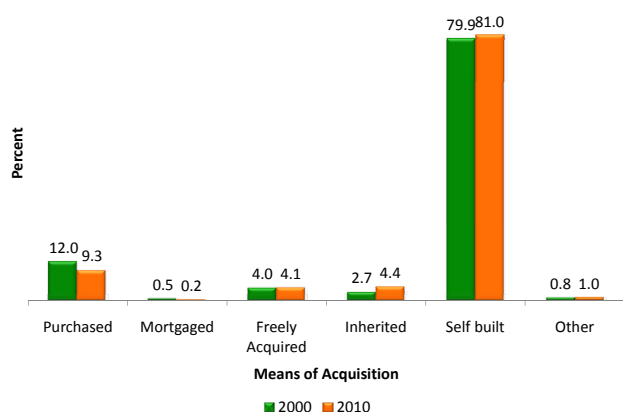
**Table 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Owner-Occupier Households by the Means of Acquisition of Housing Unit and Province, Zambia 2010**

Province	Number of Households occupying own housing units	Means of acquisition of housing unit					
		Purchased	Mortgage	Freely	Inherited	Self-built	Other
Central	178,411	5.8	0.1	3.5	4.3	85.4	0.8
Copperbelt	211,940	36.3	0.8	3.5	7.5	50.9	1.1
Eastern	263,573	1.5	0.0	3.4	3.4	91.0	0.6
Luapula	162,958	9.8	0.0	4.5	3.0	81.6	1.0
Lusaka	155,560	16.5	1.0	3.4	9.8	68.1	1.1
Muchinga	117,348	3.0	0.0	3.4	3.1	89.7	0.7
Northern	189,240	6.8	0.0	4.6	3.0	84.9	0.7
North Western	109,512	2.8	0.5	5.8	2.8	86.9	1.2
Southern	222,041	4.2	0.1	3.7	3.0	88.0	1.0
Western	159,473	2.3	0.1	5.9	3.5	86.6	1.7

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 4.1 presents information on the percentage of owner-occupied housing units by means of acquisition for the census years 2000 and 2010. Self built housing units remained the most common means of acquisition in both censuses from 79.9 percent in 2000 to 81.0 percent in 2010. This was followed by purchase which reduced from 12.0 percent in 2000 to 9.3 percent in 2010.

**Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Owner-occupied Housing Units by Means of Acquisition, Zambia 2000 and 2010**



Source: 2000 and 2010 Census of Population and Housing

## 4.4 Rented Housing

Rented housing units forms a critical source of housing for households that do not own their own housing units. Several sources of housing are available for rented accommodation and include Central Government, Local Government, Parastals, Private Institutions and Individuals. Some of these sources of rented housing provide free or rented housing to their employees or to non-employees.

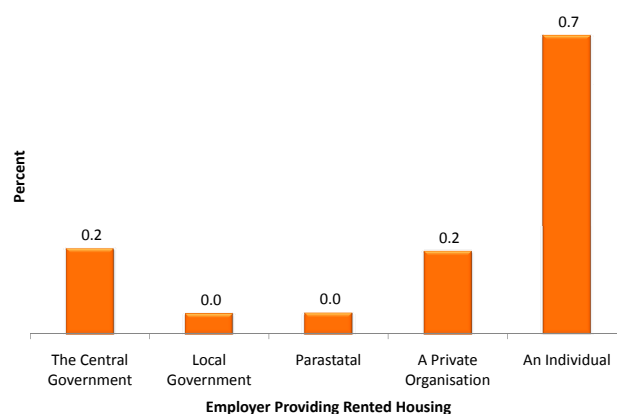
Information on other sources of rented housing was collected during the census from households not occupying their own housing unit.

### Rented Housing from Employer

Figure 4.2: presents the percentage of households that were occupying a rented housing unit that was rented from the employer of a household member. These employers providing rented housing were identified as Central Government, Local Government, Parastal, Private Organisation or Individuals.

Less than one percent of all households occupying rented housing units were renting them from the employer of a member of the household. Less than one percent of households occupying rented housing units from the employer were renting the housing unit from an individual employer of a household member.

**Figure 4.2: Percentage Distribution of Households Living in Rented Housing Units Provided by an Employer of one of the Household Members by Employer Providing the Housing Unit, Zambia 2010**



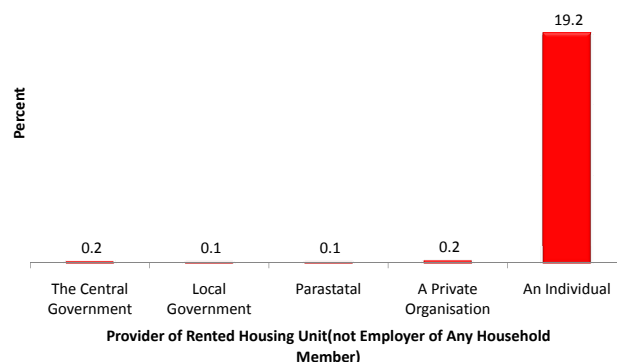
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

### Rented Housing Units from Non-Employers

Figure 4.3: presents the percentage of households that were occupying a rented housing unit that was rented from an institution or individual that was not an employer of a household member. These sources of rented housing for non employees were identified as Central Government, Local Government, Parastal, Private Organisation or Individuals.

Nineteen percent of all households occupying rented housing units from non employers were renting them from individuals. Less half a percent were renting housing units from the Central Government (0.2 percent), Local Government (0.1 percent), Parastals (0.1 percent) and Private Organisations (0.2 percent) although no household member was employed by these sources of rented housing.

**Figure 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Households Living in Rented Housing Units sourced from Non-employer of Household Member, Zambia 2010**



Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing



# **Chapter 5**

## **Housing Conditions**

# Chapter 5: Housing Conditions

## 5.1 Introduction

The 2010 Census did not collect information on the size of rooms used for living room and bedrooms in terms of dimensions but instead asked of each household, the number of living rooms and bedrooms in the housing unit. This chapter presents information on the size of occupied housing units in terms of number of living rooms, bedrooms and whether the housing unit had a kitchen or not. It also looks at housing in terms of whether the structure met the definition of a standard housing unit.

## Concepts and definitions

The 2010 Census operationalised the definition of a room to refer to any “space in a housing unit enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof, of a size large enough to fit a bed for an adult” (Central Statistical Office., 2010b). A hut meeting these two qualifications was also treated as a room. Passage ways, verandas, lobbies, kitchens, bathrooms and toilet rooms were not considered rooms even if they met the criteria (Central Statistical Office., 2010b). However, study and drawing rooms, living or family rooms, play rooms, were considered as living rooms or bed rooms depending on the use and if they meet the above criteria (Central Statistical Office., 2010b).

A kitchen was defined as “a space, which conforms in all respects to a ‘room’ and is equipped for the preparation of meals and is intended primarily for that purpose”(Central Statistical Office., 2012).

A definition was coined at the analysis stage to classify housing units into “standard” and “non standard” housing units. A standard housing unit referred to a “conventional house/flat with a roof made of metal or iron sheet, asbestos, cement or Harvey tiles, walls made of burnt bricks, cement bricks, stone, concrete blocks and floor made of concrete, cement, tiles terrazzo or marble.”(Central Statistical Office., 2012).

## 5.2 Number of Living Rooms

Table 5.1 presents information on the number of households and number of living rooms in the housing unit by rural/urban that they occupied at the time of the census. The majority of households were occupying housing units with only one living room (80.2 percent), 5.0 percent occupied housing units with two living rooms and 1.7 percent occupied housing units with three or more living rooms.

At the time of the census in October 2010, 13.2 percent of households, 14.9 percent in rural areas and 10.7 percent in urban areas were living in housing units that did not have a living room.

Table 5.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Living Rooms in the Housing Unit and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010						
Number of Living Rooms	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Households	Percent	Households	Percent	Households	Percent
Total	2,513,768	100.0	1,495,861	100.0	1,017,907	100.0
0	331,560	13.2	222,575	14.9	108,985	10.7
1	2,015,337	80.2	1,177,319	78.7	838,018	82.3
2	124,741	5.0	70,004	4.7	54,737	5.4
3+	42,130	1.7	25,963	1.7	16,167	1.6

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

## 5.3 Number of Bedrooms

Table 5.2 presents information on the number of households and number of bedrooms in the housing unit by rural/urban that they occupied at the time of the census. The majority of households were occupying housing units with only one

bedroom (48.9 percent), 30.2 percent occupied housing units with two bedrooms, 15.6 percent occupied housing units with three bedrooms and 5.4 percent occupied housing units with four or more bedrooms.

Table 5.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Bedrooms in the Housing Unit and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010						
Number of Bedrooms	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Households	Percent	Households	Percent	Households	Percent
Total	2,513,768	100.0	1,495,861	100.0	1,017,907	100.0
1	1,228,590	48.9	713,239	47.7	515,351	50.6
2	758,684	30.2	492,009	32.9	266,675	26.2
3	391,424	15.6	212,013	14.2	179,411	17.6
4+	135,070	5.4	78,600	5.3	56,470	5.5

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

## 5.4 Availability of Kitchen

Table 5.3 presents information on the number of households and availability of a separate room used as a kitchen where meals are prepared by rural/urban. Just over half of households

(53.0 percent) had a kitchen or separate place or room where meals were prepared, 55.1 percent in rural areas and 49.8 percent in urban areas.

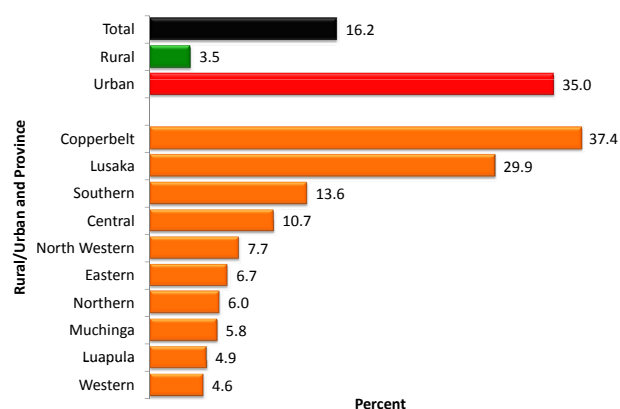
Rural/Urban	All Households	With Kitchen		Without Kitchen	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,513,768</b>	<b>1,331,103</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>1,182,665</b>	<b>47.0</b>
Rural	1,495,861	824,075	55.1	671,786	44.9
Urban	1,017,907	507,028	49.8	510,879	50.2

*Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing*

## 5.5 Standard Housing

Figure 5.1 shows the percentage of households occupying standard housing units by rural/urban and province. In urban areas, 35.0 percent of households were occupying standard housing units compared to 3.5 percent of households in rural areas. Copperbelt Province had the highest percentage of households occupying standard housing units with 37.4 percent of households occupying standard housing units while Western Province had the least at 4.6 percent.

**Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Households Occupying Standard Housing Units by Rural/Urban and Province, Zambia 2010**



*Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing*



# **Chapter 6**

## **Household Sources of Energy**

# Chapter 6: Household Sources of Energy

## 6.1 Introduction

Sources of energy are one of the most important social amenities and measuring energy sources gives vital information on the social well being of households. The 2010 Census collected information from all households on sources of energy used for lighting, heating and cooking. Information on sources of energy for household usage was also collected in the 1990 and 2000 Censuses, so trends will be shown on the access to electricity and the main energy sources of energy for lighting, cooking and heating.

## 6.2 Household Sources of Energy for Lighting

Table 6.1 presents information on the number and percentage of households by rural/urban and source of energy used for

lighting. The main source of energy used for lighting was the candle (27.7 percent), followed by electricity (22.0 percent), paraffin (20.3 percent) and solar (2.9 percent).

In rural areas, the main source of energy used for lighting was paraffin (29.1 percent) followed by candle (21.2 percent) and solar (4.4 percent). Electricity as a source of energy for lighting was used by only 3.1 percent of rural households.

In urban areas, the main source of energy for used for lighting was electricity (49.8 percent) followed by candle (37.4 percent) and paraffin (7.2 percent). Solar energy was used as source of energy for lighting by less than one percent of urban households (0.7 percent).

Table 6.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households by Rural/Urban and Source of Energy for Lighting, Zambia 2010						
Source of Energy for Lighting	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Households	Percent	Households	Percent	Households	Percent
Total	2,513,768	100.0	1,495,861	100.0	1,017,907	100.0
Electricity	553,438	22.0	46,098	3.1	507,340	49.8
Gas	3,308	0.1	2,588	0.2	720	0.1
Wood	40,796	1.6	39,037	2.6	1,759	0.2
Candle	697,501	27.7	316,620	21.2	380,881	37.4
Paraffin	509,144	20.3	435,400	29.1	73,744	7.2
Solar	72,650	2.9	65,077	4.4	7,573	0.7
Bio Fuel	2,810	0.1	2,179	0.1	631	0.1
Diesel	54,508	2.2	52,646	3.5	1,862	0.2
None	30,519	1.2	28,893	1.9	1,626	0.2
Other	549,094	21.8	507,323	33.9	41,771	4.1
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing						

Table 6.2 presents information on percentage of households by main source of energy for lighting within province. Use of electricity as main source of energy for lighting was most common in Lusaka Province (56.1 percent) and Copperbelt Province (44.9 percent). Paraffin was the main source of energy used for lighting by households in Luapula Province (52.8 percent), Northern Province (43.7 percent), Muchinga Province (28.5 percent) and Eastern Province (28.2 percent).

The use of candle as main source of energy for lighting was more common in Central province (34.9 percent), Southern Province (32.6 percent), Western Province (32.2 percent) and North Western Province (30.1 percent).

Table 6.2 Percentage Distribution of Households by the Main Source of Energy used for Lighting and Province, Zambia 2010												
Province	Total Number of Households	Percentage of Households by Main Source of Energy Used for Lighting										
		Total	Electricity	Gas	Wood	Candle	Paraffin	Solar	Bio Fuel	Diesel	None	Other
Zambia Total	2,513,768	100.0	22.0	0.1	1.6	27.7	20.3	2.9	0.1	2.2	1.2	21.8
Central	235,560	100.0	13.4	0.2	1.1	34.9	20.1	3.8	0.2	4.1	0.5	21.7
Copperbelt	371,125	100.0	44.9	0.1	0.3	33.4	12.7	0.7	0.1	2.0	0.2	5.6
Eastern	305,198	100.0	4.9	0.1	0.9	17.7	28.2	5.9	0.1	1.0	1.5	39.6
Luapula	194,962	100.0	4.5	0.1	3.7	11.6	52.8	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	24.3
Lusaka	444,418	100.0	56.1	0.1	0.2	36.9	1.8	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	3.6
Muchinga	138,783	100.0	4.9	0.2	3.4	21.1	28.5	3.5	0.1	3.1	1.7	33.5
Northern	220,561	100.0	5.0	0.2	4.3	12.8	43.7	3.7	0.1	0.6	1.0	28.8
North-Western	130,803	100.0	8.1	0.2	1.6	30.1	5.6	3.6	0.1	3.3	2.5	44.8
Southern	292,179	100.0	15.5	0.1	1.0	32.6	15.6	3.4	0.1	7.0	1.8	22.9
Western	180,179	100.0	4.9	0.2	3.9	32.2	15.8	4.3	0.3	1.2	5.1	32.1
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing												

## Trends in the Use of Electricity for Lighting

Table 6.3 shows the percentage distribution of households by access to electricity from 1990 to 2010. In 1990, 13.9 percent of the households in Zambia used electricity as their major source of energy for lighting and this increased to 16.7 percent

in 2000 (Central Statistical Office., 2003). The percentage of households using electricity for lighting increased to 22.0 percent by 2010. Percent access to electricity increased in both rural and urban areas since 1990.

In urban areas the percentage of households using electricity increased from 34.7 percent in 1990 to 44.1 percent in 2000 and 49.8 percent in 2010. Despite an increase in percentage of households with access to electricity in rural areas, the

percentage has remained relatively low. The percentage of rural households using electricity for lighting increased from 1.8 percent in 1990 to 2.2 percent in 2000 (Central Statistical Office., 2003) and 3.1 percent in 2010.

Region	1990		2000		2010	
	Total Households	Percent With Electricity	Total Households	Percent With Electricity	Total Households	Percent With Electricity
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,321,081</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>1,884,741</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>2,513,768</b>	<b>22.0</b>
Rural	834,444	1.8	1,232,301	2.2	1,495,861	3.1
Urban	486,637	34.7	652,440	44.1	1,017,907	49.8

*Source: 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing*

### 6.3 Household Sources of Energy for Cooking

The type of energy used for cooking may have health implications for those involved in the preparation of meals for the household. Use of smoke producing energy sources could lead to respiratory tract conditions among other health problems. Some energy sources such as firewood and charcoal have great environmental degradation impact such as forests depletion. Table 6.4 presents information on the number and percentage of households by rural/urban residence and main source of energy used for cooking.

Wood was the main source of energy used for cooking by 53.4 percent of households in Zambia, followed by charcoal

used by 29.1 percent and electricity used by 16.9 percent of households, respectively.

In rural areas, wood was the main source of energy used for cooking by 85.0 percent of households followed by charcoal at 12.2 percent and electricity at 2.1 percent of household,s respectively.

In urban areas, charcoal was the main source of energy used for cooking at 53.9 percent of households, followed by electricity at 38.6 percent and wood at 7.0 percent respectively.

Source of Energy for Cooking	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,513,768</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,495,861</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,017,907</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Electricity	424,086	16.9	30,730	2.1	393,356	38.6
Gas	3,532	0.1	2,880	0.2	652	0.1
Wood	1,342,406	53.4	1,271,335	85.0	71,071	7.0
Paraffin	1,906	0.1	1,540	0.1	366	0.0
Cow dung	2,705	0.1	1,739	0.1	966	0.1
Charcoal	730,597	29.1	182,284	12.2	548,313	53.9
Coal	1,767	0.1	822	0.1	945	0.1
Solar	398	0.0	255	0.0	143	0.0
Bio Fuel	934	0.0	593	0.0	341	0.0
Diesel	150	0.0	102	0.0	48	0.0
None	843	0.0	448	0.0	395	0.0
Other	4,444	0.2	3,133	0.2	1,311	0.1

*Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Table 6.5 presents the number of households and percentage distribution by main source of energy used for cooking and province. Electricity was the main source of energy used for cooking in Lusaka Province at 45.5 percent of households, but it was closely followed by charcoal at 43.9 percent.

Wood was the main source of energy used for cooking in Central Province (65.8 percent), Eastern Province (84.8 percent), Muchinga Province (78.3 percent), Northern Province (76.0

percent), North Western Province (74.3 percent), Southern Province (71.1 percent) and Western Province (87.3 percent).

Charcoal was the main source of energy used for cooking in Copperbelt Province (50.2 percent) and Luapula Province (53.6 percent).

Table 6.5: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy Used for Cooking and Province, Zambia 2010				
Province	Number of Households	Main Sources of Energy for Cooking		
		Electricity	Wood	Charcoal
<b>Zambia Total</b>	<b>2,513,768</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>29.1</b>
Central	235,560	10.6	65.8	22.9
Copperbelt	371,125	33.0	16.3	50.2
Eastern	305,198	3.4	84.8	11.2
Luapula	194,962	2.0	43.4	53.6
Lusaka	444,418	45.5	10.2	43.9
Muchinga	138,783	2.8	78.3	18.2
Northern	220,561	2.8	76.0	20.6
North Western	130,803	5.3	74.3	19.7
Southern	292,179	12.6	71.1	15.5
Western	180,179	3.4	87.3	8.2

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

## 6.4 Household Sources of Energy for Heating

Household energy for heating referred to heating the room for warmth and not heating food or water (Central Statistical Office., 2010b). Table 6.6 presents information on the number and percentage of households by rural/urban and type of energy used for heating.

Wood was the main source of energy used for heating by 33.7 percent of households, followed by charcoal used by 32.7 percent and electricity by 11.8 percent of households respectively. Eighteen percent of households did not use any form of energy for heating their homes.

In rural areas, wood was the main source of energy used for heating by 54.0 percent, followed by charcoal used by 22.5 percent of households. Electricity was used by 1.3 percent of rural households as a source of energy for heating.

In urban areas, charcoal was the main source of energy used for heating by 47.7 percent of households, followed by electricity used by 27.2 percent and wood used by 3.9 percent of households, respectively.

Table 6.6: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Energy used for Heating and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010						
Type of Energy Used for Heating	Zambia		Rural		Urban	
	Number of Households	Percent	Number of Households	Percent	Number of Households	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,513,768</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,495,861</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,017,907</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Electricity	296,806	11.8	19,665	1.3	277,141	27.2
Gas	1,986	0.1	1,672	0.1	314	0.0
Wood	847,212	33.7	807,627	54.0	39,585	3.9
Paraffin	3,375	0.1	2,330	0.2	1,045	0.1
Cow dung	2,342	0.1	1,470	0.1	872	0.1
Charcoal	821,889	32.7	336,373	22.5	485,516	47.7
Coal	2,566	0.1	1,586	0.1	980	0.1
Solar	5,651	0.2	3,150	0.2	2,501	0.2
Bio Fuel	605	0.0	346	0.0	259	0.0
Diesel	1,235	0.0	615	0.0	620	0.1
None	452,996	18.0	270,302	18.1	182,694	17.9
Other	77,105	3.1	50,725	3.4	26,380	2.6

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

## **Chapter 7**

# **Household Access to Water Supply**

# Chapter 7: Household Access to Water Supply

## 7.1 Introduction

Water is one of the key natural resource that Zambia is endowed with in great abundance compared to many countries in Africa. Zambia has several fresh water bodies in form of lakes, rivers and other natural sources of fresh water. About 35 percent of the fresh water resources in the SADC region are in Zambia (Government of the Republic of Zambia., December, 2006). “Water holds the key to sustainable development. We need it for health, food security and economic progress.”(Ban Ki Moon UN Secretary General., 2013).

Improving household access to adequate, safe and affordable water supply is one of the main objectives of several of Zambia’s development strategies. Safe and clean water is a prerequisite for reducing many common killer diseases of both adults and children such as diarrhoea, dysentery and cholera.

## 7.2 Concepts and Definitions

*Piped water inside the housing unit:* referred to water supplied to households through pipes connected from the source to the individual’s housing unit.

*Piped water outside the housing unit within stand/plot:* referred to water supplied to households through pipes connected from the source to the individual’s stand or plot.

*Communal Tap:* referred to water supplied through pipes connected from the source to a public place for communal use.

*Protected Well:* referred to water obtained via a well usually lined with a brick wall or concrete block wall up to the ground level, with a finish on top of reinforced concrete slab and always kept covered when not in use.

*Protected Boreholes:* referred to boreholes drilled to a depth not less than 30 metres, with side casings of iron or PVC and a concreted top allowing a suction pipe via a hand pump.

*Unprotected Well:* referred to a well not lined with a brick wall or concrete wal, whose opening is never covered when the well is not in use.

*Unprotected Boreholes:* referred to boreholes as defined above but with top being left uncovered and large enough to let a jar or small bucket go through.

*River/dam/stream:* referred to a naturally occurring or man-made river/dam/stream

*Rain Water Tank:* referred to water collected from directly from rain drops using various means.

*Other Tap:* referred to water from pipes other than those listed above.

*Water Kiosk:* referred to public water sources offered for sale in mobile/stationery outlets, especially in urban and peri-urban areas.

*Water Vendor:* referred to water bought from private individuals or companies.

*Mineral/bottled water:* referred to commercially produced and bottled water usually available for sale in shops.

*Other:* referred to other sources of household water not classified above.

## 7.3 Sources of Water for General Household Use

Table 7.1 presents information on the number and percentage of households by rural/urban and main source of household water supply for general use. Unprotected well was the main source of water used by 21.4 percent of households, followed by protected borehole used by 17.1 percent and river, dam or stream used by 17.0 percent, respectively.

Piped water outside the housing unit but within the plot was the main source of water supply for general use was used by 10.0 percent of the households, while 6.1 percent had piped water inside the housing unit.

In rural areas, unprotected well was the main source of water used by 28.9 percent of households, followed by river or dam or stream used by 27.2 percent and protected borehole accounted for 24.3 percent. Piped water inside housing unit was used by 0.5 percent of households, while piped water outside housing unit but within the plot was at 1.0 percent of the households.

In urban areas, piped water outside housing unit but within the plot was the main source of water for general use presenting 23.2 percent of households, followed by communal tap used by 19.0 percent and piped water inside housing unit by 14.3 percent.

**Table 7.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Main Source of Household Water Supply for General Use and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010**

Main Source of Household Water Supply	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number of Households	Percent	Number of Households	Percent	Number of Households	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,513,768</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,495,861</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,017,907</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Piped water inside the housing unit	153,485	6.1	7,742	0.5	145,743	14.3
Piped water outside housing unit within stand/plot	250,371	10.0	14,316	1.0	236,055	23.2
Communal tap	227,064	9.0	33,301	2.2	193,763	19.0
Protected well	280,125	11.1	165,039	11.0	115,086	11.3
Protected borehole	428,999	17.1	362,968	24.3	66,031	6.5
Unprotected well	537,400	21.4	432,209	28.9	105,191	10.3
Unprotected borehole	57,201	2.3	48,041	3.2	9,160	0.9
River/Dam/Stream	427,119	17.0	406,849	27.2	20,270	2.0
Rain water tank	3,548	0.1	3,033	0.2	515	0.1
Other tap	60,245	2.4	6,453	0.4	53,792	5.3
Water kiosk	63,184	2.5	2,187	0.2	60,997	6.0
Water vendor	5,648	0.2	275	0.0	5,373	0.5
Mineral/bottled water	93	0.0	4	0.0	89	0.0
Other	19,286	0.8	13,444	0.9	5,842	0.6

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

## 7.4 Sources of Water for Drinking

The source of water for drinking has direct bearing on the prevalence of diarrhoeal diseases, especially among children. Unsafe water sources such as unprotected wells, rivers, streams and dams are sources of bacteria and other parasites that cause diarrhoea and other water-borne diseases. Water from such sources needs to be treated with chlorine or any recommended water purifier or boiled and cooled before being taken to avoid illness.

Table 7.2 presents information on the number and percentage of households by rural/urban and main source of household drinking water. Unprotected well was the main source of water for drinking used by 19.8 percent of households, followed by

protected borehole used by 18.0 percent and river/dam or stream used by 16.3 percent of households.

In rural areas, unprotected well was the main source of water for drinking used by 28.7 percent of households, followed by river or dam or stream used by 26.1 percent and protected borehole used by 25.3 percent of households, respectively.

In urban areas, piped water outside housing unit but within plot was the main source of water for drinking used by 23.0 percent of households, followed by communal tap used by 21.6 percent and piped water inside housing unit used by 14.5 percent of households, respectively.

**Table 7.2: Number of Households and Percentage Distribution by Type of Main Source of Household Water Supply for Drinking and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010**

Main Source of Household Water Supply for Drinking	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number of Households	Percent	Number of Households	Percent	Number of Households	Percent
<b>All Households</b>	<b>2,513,768</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,495,861</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,017,907</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Piped water inside the housing unit	154,800	6.2	7,654	0.5	147,146	14.5
Piped water outside housing unit within stand/plot	248,500	9.9	13,985	0.9	234,515	23.0
Communal tap	254,781	10.1	34,864	2.3	219,917	21.6
Protected well	257,573	10.2	166,428	11.1	91,145	9.0
Protected borehole	453,387	18.0	378,822	25.3	74,565	7.3
Unprotected well	497,465	19.8	430,113	28.7	67,352	6.6
Unprotected borehole	55,677	2.2	47,975	3.2	7,702	0.8
River/Dam/Stream	409,597	16.3	390,347	26.1	19,250	1.9
Rain water tank	3,459	0.1	2,893	0.2	566	0.1
Other tap	67,591	2.7	7,104	0.5	60,487	5.9
Water kiosk	84,942	3.4	2,776	0.2	82,166	8.1
Water vendor	6,498	0.3	309	0.0	6,189	0.6
Mineral/bottled water	1,717	0.1	130	0.0	1,587	0.2
Other	17,781	0.7	12,461	0.8	5,320	0.5

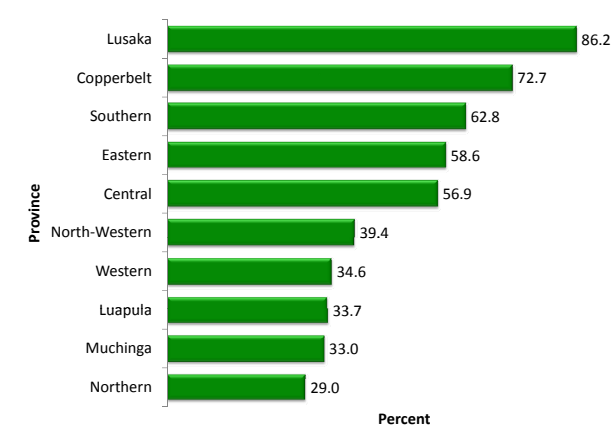
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

## 7.5 Access to improved Water Sources

Access to improved water sources refers to water sources such as protected wells, protected boreholes, bottled water and taps water. Figure 7.1 presents information on the percentage of households with access to improved water sources that may be considered safe by province.

Access to improved sources of water was highest in Lusaka Province at 86.2 percent and least in Northern Province at 29.0 percent.

Figure 7.1: Percentage Distribution of Households with Access to Improved Sources of Water by Province, Zambia 2010.

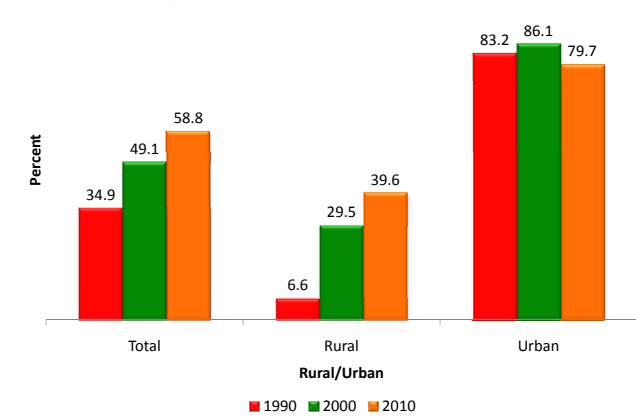


Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 7.2 presents information on the trends in access to improved water sources by rural/urban for the census years 1990, 2000 and 2010. Access to improved water sources increased from 34.9 percent in 1990, to 49.1 percent in 2000

and 58.8 percent in 2010. The increase in access to improved water sources occurred more in rural areas than urban areas, increasing from 6.6 percent in 1990, to 29.5 percent in 2000 and 39.6 percent in 2010.

Figure 7.2: Percentage Distribution of Households with Access to Improved Sources of Water by Rural/Urban, Zambia 1990-2010.



Source: 1990, 2000 & 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

# **Chapter 8**

## **Households Access to Sanitation**

# Chapter 8: Households Access to Sanitation

## 8.1 Introduction

Sanitation is a critical component of human life. Access to proper sanitation ensures dignity and helps prevent the spread of diseases associated with faecal contamination such as cholera. “Some 2.5 billion people lack access to the dignity and health afforded by access to a toilet and protection from untreated waste”(Ban Ki Moon UN Secretary General., 2013). The 2010 Census collected information on availability of a toilet, type of toilet, location of the household (whether inside or outside the housing unit) and whether the toilet is used exclusively by members of the household or shared with other households.

## 8.2 Sources of Sanitation

Table 8.1 presents information on the number and percentage distribution of households with access to toilets by rural/urban and type of toilet. Pit latrine was the main type of toilet used by 80.5 percent of households, followed by the flush private toilet connected to water-sewer system at 12.7 percent and the flush private connected to stand alone soak-away at 2.9 percent.

In rural areas, pit latrine was the main type of toilet used by 95.1 percent of households, while in urban areas, 65.2 percent of households used the pit latrine and 25.3 percent used the flush private toilet connected to water-sewer system.

Table 8.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Access to Toilet by Type of Toilet Facility and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010						
Type of Toilet	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Total Households with Access to Toilet	Percent with access to type of toilet	Total Households with Access to Toilet	Percent with access to type of toilet	Total Households with Access to Toilet	Percent with access to type of toilet
Total	1,994,519	100.0	1,021,916	100.0	972,603	100.0
Flush private connected to water sewer system	254,127	12.7	7,743	0.8	246,384	25.3
Flush private connected to stand-alone soak away	57,442	2.9	7,723	0.8	49,719	5.1
Flush communal	16,884	0.8	2,355	0.2	14,529	1.5
Pit Latrine	1,605,217	80.5	971,400	95.1	633,817	65.2
Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP)	45,907	2.3	20,284	2.0	25,623	2.6
Bucket	706	0.0	289	0.0	417	0.0
Other	14,236	0.7	12,122	1.2	2,114	0.2

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Table 8.2 presents information on the number of households with access to toilet, location of the toilet (whether inside or outside the housing unit), exclusive use by household members and use by other non household members. The majority of households had toilets located outside the housing unit, 89.7 percent, while only 10.3 percent had toilets located inside the housing unit. In rural areas, 98.7 percent of households had toilets located outside the housing unit, while in urban areas, 80.2 percent of households had toilets located outside the housing unit and 19.8 percent had toilets inside the housing unit.

The majority of households that had toilets inside the housing unit used the toilets exclusively among household members (92.7 percent), while 7.3 percent of households with toilets inside the housing unit shared the toilet with other non-household members.

Among households with toilets located outside the housing unit, 67.4 percent used the toilet exclusively among household members, while 32.6 percent shared the toilet with other non-household members.

Table 8.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Access to Toilet, Location of Toilet and Use by Household Members and Non Household Members and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010											
Rural/Urban	Total Households with Access to Toilet	Toilet Inside Housing Unit					Toilet Outside Housing Unit				
		Total	Used Exclusively By Household Members		Shared with Other Non Household Members		Total	Used Exclusively By Household Members		Shared with Other Non Household Members	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,994,519	205,789	190,838	92.7	14,951	7.3	1,788,730	1,206,251	67.4	582,479	32.6
Rural	1,021,916	13,114	12,266	93.5	848	6.5	1,008,802	806,525	79.9	202,277	20.1
Urban	972,603	192,675	178,572	92.7	14,103	7.3	779,928	399,726	51.3	380,202	48.7

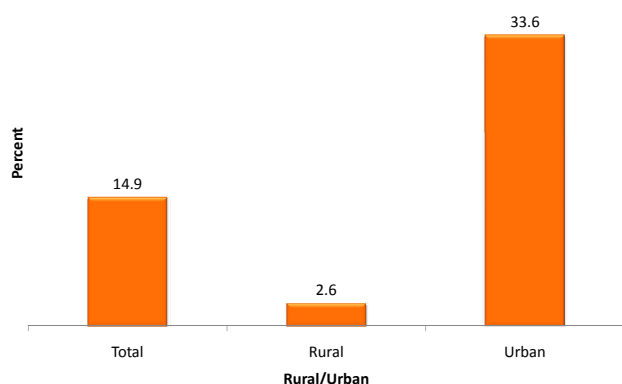
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

## 8.3 Access to Improved Sources of Sanitation

Access to improved sources of sanitation refers to access to flush toilet (whether private or communal), and ventilated pit (VIP) latrine. Figure 8.1 presents information on the percentage of households with access to improved sources of sanitation. Only

14.9 percent of households in Zambia had access to improved sources of sanitation at the time of the census in October 2010, 33.6 percent in urban areas and only 2.6 percent in rural areas.

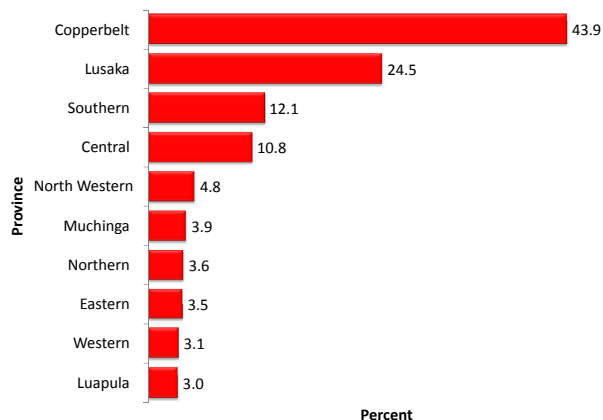
**Figure 8.1: Percentage Distribution of Households With Access to Improved Sources of Sanitation by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010**



Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 8.2 presents information on the percentage of households with access to improved sources of sanitation by province. Copperbelt Province had the highest percentage of households with access to improved sources of sanitation at 43.9 percent, followed by Lusaka Province at 24.5 percent. Luapula Province had the least percentage of households with access to improved sources of sanitation at 3.0 percent.

**Figure 8.2: Percentage of Households With Access to Improved Sanitation by Province, Zambia 2010**

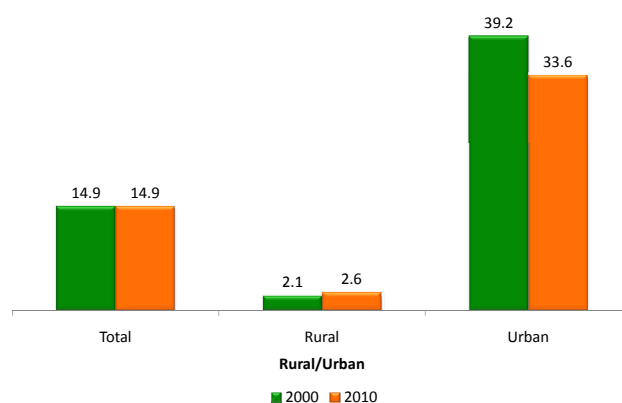


Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 8.3 presents information on trends in the percentage of households with access to improved sources of sanitation by rural/urban for the census years 2000 and 2010. Overall access to improved sources of sanitation has remained unchanged in both rural and urban areas over the period, 2000-2010. In urban areas, a decline occurred from 39.2 percent with access to improved sources of sanitation in 2000 to 33.6 percent in 2010.

In rural areas, a marginal increase occurred from 2.1 percent with access to improved source of sanitation in 2000 to 2.6 percent in 2010.

**Figure 8.3 Percentage Distribution of Households With Access to Improved Sanitation by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2000 and 2010**

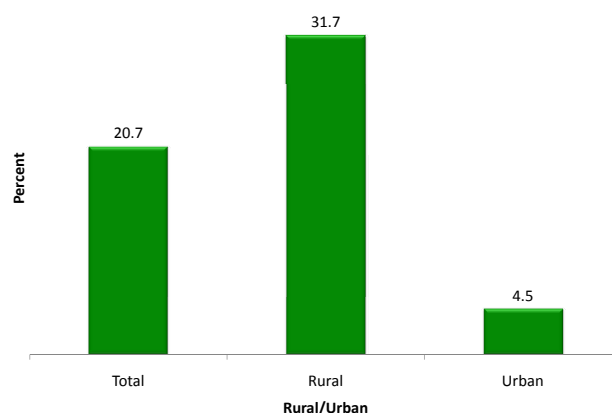


Source: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

## 8.4 Households With No Access to Sanitation

Figure 8.4 presents information on the percentage of households that did not have toilets at the time of the census by rural and urban residence. A total of 519,249 households or 20.7 percent did not have toilets at the time of the census, 473,945 households or 31.7 percent in rural areas and 45,304 households or 4.5 percent in urban areas.

**Figure 8.4: Percentage Distribution of Households With No Toilets by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010**



Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing



# **Chapter 9**

## **Household Waste Management**

# Chapter 9: Household Waste Management

## 9.1 Introduction

Household waste management has both environmental and health implications on individuals and communities. Improper disposal of waste leads to contamination and pollution of land and water sources. Improper disposal of waste could lead to proliferation of disease causing agents and bacteria in the environment leading to disease outbreaks such as cholera, dysentery, typhoid among others.

The 2010 Census collected information on methods used by households for disposal of household waste.

## 9.2 Methods of Household Waste Disposal

Table 9.1 presents information on the number and percentage of households by means of household waste disposal by rural/urban residence. Overall, only 7.3 percent of households had their waste regularly collected by waste management companies or municipal authorities, 1.6 percent in rural areas and 15.6 percent in urban areas. The majority of households used a pit or buried their household waste, 55.8 percent overall, 56.7 percent in rural areas and 54.6 percent in urban areas. Roadside dumping was used as a means of household waste disposal by 6.4 percent of households, 5.4 percent in rural areas and 8.0 percent in urban areas.

Table 9.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households by Means of Household Waste Disposal and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010								
Rural/Urban	Number of Households and Means of Household Waste Disposal							
	All Households	Regularly collected	Irregularly collected	Burnt	Roadside dumping	Other dumping	Burying/pit	Other
Total	2,513,768	182,980	60,428	201,018	162,025	405,862	1,403,875	97,580
Rural	1,495,861	23,893	18,451	124,685	80,401	313,773	847,933	86,725
Urban	1,017,907	159,087	41,977	76,333	81,624	92,089	555,942	10,855
Rural/Urban	Total	Percentage of Households and Means of Household Waste Disposal						
		Regular collected	Irregularly collected	Burnt	Roadside dumping	Other dumping	Burying/pit	Other
Total	100.0	7.3	2.4	8.0	6.4	16.1	55.8	3.9
Rural	100.0	1.6	1.2	8.3	5.4	21.0	56.7	5.8
Urban	100.0	15.6	4.1	7.5	8.0	9.0	54.6	1.1

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Table 9.2 presents information on the total number of households and percentage by type of method used for household waste disposal within province. Burying or use of a pit was the most common method of household waste disposal in all the provinces. Regular collection of household waste was

common in Lusaka Province where 26.3 percent of households had their waste regularly collected, followed by Copperbelt Province where 9.3 percent of households had their waste regularly collected.

Table 9.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households by Method of Waste Disposal and Province, Zambia 2010								
Province	Total Households	Percentage of Households by Method of Waste Disposal						
		Regular collected	Irregularly collected	Burnt	Roadside dumping	Other dumping	Burying/pit	Other
Central	235,560	1.7	0.8	9.2	4.2	13.9	66.5	.7
Copperbelt	371,125	9.3	2.0	11.3	7.0	10.3	58.7	1.4
Eastern	305,198	1.5	1.4	10.9	8.4	23.6	49.3	5.0
Lupaula	194,962	1.6	0.7	3.6	1.8	10.3	78.6	3.3
Lusaka	444,418	26.3	7.3	5.3	9.0	11.1	39.7	1.3
Muchinga	138,783	1.6	0.7	6.1	2.5	9.4	75.9	3.8
Northern	220,561	1.0	0.7	5.3	2.5	11.7	75.4	3.4
North Western	130,803	2.0	1.0	5.0	2.9	20.5	62.1	6.5
Southern	292,179	2.9	1.8	9.5	8.3	23.5	47.4	6.6
Western	180,179	2.5	2.3	10.4	10.8	33.0	32.2	8.8

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

## 9.3 Access to Improved Methods of Household Waste Disposal

The improved methods of garbage disposal comprise the regular collection and irregular collection. The two methods have been considered as improved because the garbage is collected and is disposed at a designated site, unlike the unimproved methods such as burying dumping and burning which are illegal and pollute the environment.

Table 9.3 presents information on the number and percentage distribution of households with access to improved methods of household waste disposal by rural/urban and province. Lusaka

Province had the highest percentage of households with access to improved methods of household waste disposal with 33.6 percent. Within Lusaka Province, 39.0 percent of households in urban areas had access to improved methods of household waste disposal compared to only 1.7 percent of households in rural areas.

Northern Province had the least percentage of households with access to improved methods of household waste disposal with only 1.8 percent, 1.7 percent in rural areas and 1.8 percent in urban areas.

**Table 9.3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Access to Improved Method of Waste Disposal by Rural/Urban and Province, Zambia 2010**

Province	Rural/Urban					
	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Total Households	Percentage with Access to Improved Methods of Waste Disposal	Total Households	Percentage with Access to Improved Methods of Waste Disposal	Total Households	Percentage with Access to Improved Methods of Waste Disposal
Central	235,560	2.5	170,714	2.0	64,846	3.8
Copperbelt	371,125	11.3	74,541	1.3	296,584	13.8
Eastern	305,198	2.9	265,783	2.9	39,415	2.7
Lupaula	194,962	2.3	157,432	2.2	37,530	2.5
Lusaka	444,418	33.6	64,518	1.7	379,900	39.0
Muchinga	138,783	2.3	114,762	2.3	24,021	2.2
Northern	220,561	1.8	180,442	1.7	40,119	1.8
North Western	130,803	3.0	100,566	3.0	30,237	3.1
Southern	292,179	4.7	211,077	4.3	81,102	5.7
Western	180,179	4.7	156,026	5.0	24,153	3.2

Source: Census 2010 of Population and Housing.



## **Chapter 10**

# **Households Access to Information and Communication Technologies**

# Chapter 10: Households Access to Information and Communication Technologies

## 10.1 Introduction

The Information and Technologies ACT of 2009 facilitates for the provision of information and communication technologies to all users in Zambia (Laws of the Republic of Zambia., 2009). Information Communications Technology Assets (ITC) included Radio, Television, Telephone, Mobile Phone, Computer/laptop and internet facility.

## 10.2 Access to Radio

Radio plays an important role in communicating information on many social, economic, health and political matters affecting society. In 1994, the Government of the Republic of Zambia liberalised the airwaves through The Radio Communication ACT 169 which empowered the Communication Authority

to issues radio broadcast licenses to any organisation or individual intending to set a radio station (Government of the Republic of Zambia., 1994). Since then, Zambia has witnessed an increase in the number of private and community based radio stations, expanding the airwaves and options for listeners across the country and covering various issues of interest to local communities.

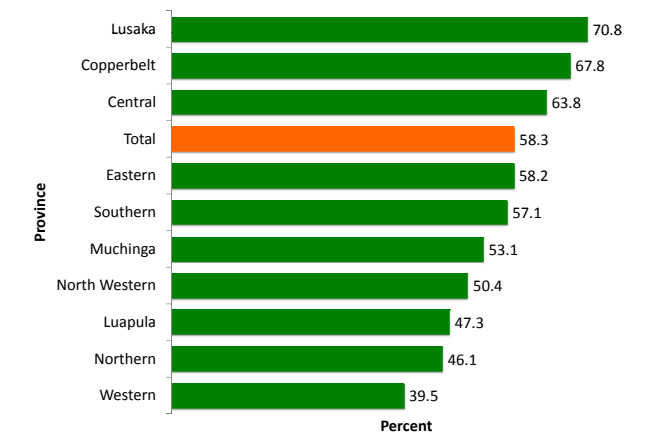
Table 10.1 presents information on the number and percentage of households that owned a radio at the time of the census in October 2010 by rural/urban residence. Overall, 58.3 percent of households owned a radio, 50.8 percent in rural areas and 69.3 percent in urban areas.

Table 10.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with a Radio by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010			
Rural/Urban	Total Households	Households with Radio	Percent
Total	2,513,768	1,465,729	58.3
Rural	1,495,861	760,047	50.8
Urban	1,017,907	705,682	69.3

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 10.1 presents information on the percentage of households that owned a radio at the time of the census in October by province. Lusaka Province had the highest percentage of households with a radio at 70.8 percent, followed by Copperbelt Province at 67.8 percent, while Western Province had the least percentage of households with a radio at 39.5 percent.

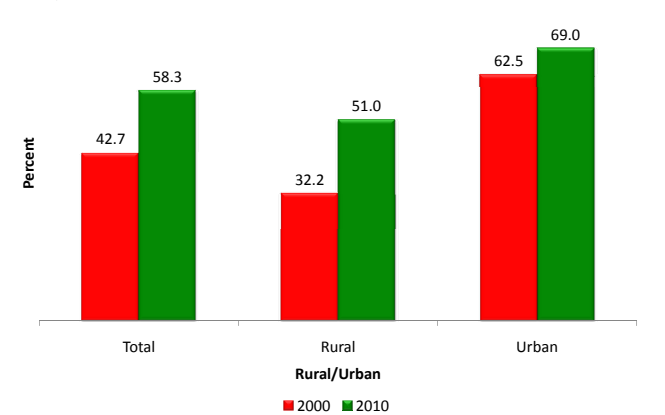
Figure 10.1: Percentage Distribution of Households with a Radio by Province, Zambia 2010



Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 10.2 presents information on the percentage of households that owned a radio at the time of the 2000 and 2010 censuses by rural/urban. The percentage of households that owned a radio increased from 42.7 percent in 2000 to 58.3 percent in 2010. In rural areas, the percentage increased from 32.2 percent in 2000 to 51.0 percent in 2010, while in urban areas, the percentage of households with a radio increased marginally from 62.5 percent in 2000 to 69.0 percent in 2010.

Figure 10.2: Percentage Distribution of Households with a Radio by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2000-2010



Source: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

## 10.3 Access to Television

As the case with radio, television is a critical source of information on various issues affecting or happening in local communities, as well as information on events obtaining elsewhere in the world. Television has contributed in turning into reality the words, “the world is a global village” by ensuring that events occurring in various parts of the world are reported and viewed across the world in real time.

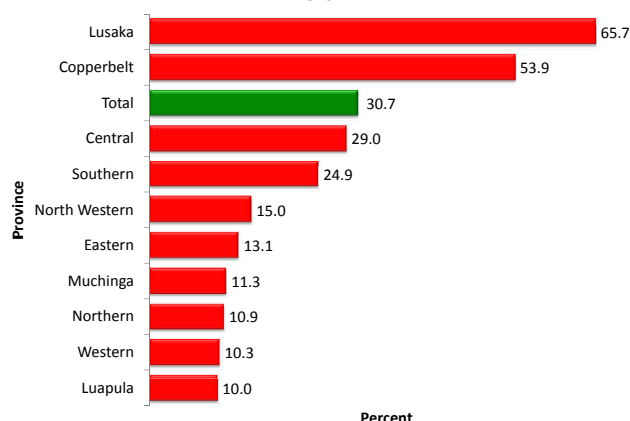
Table 10.2 presents information on the percentage of households that owned a television at the time of the census in October 2010 by rural/urban. Overall, 30.7 percent of households owned a television, 11.4 percent in rural areas and 59.0 percent in urban areas.

Rural/Urban	Total Households	Households with Television	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,513,768</b>	<b>770,672</b>	<b>30.7</b>
Rural	1,495,861	169,975	11.4
Urban	1,017,907	600,697	59.0

*Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 10.3 presents information on the percentage of households that owned a television at the time of the census in October 2010 by province. Lusaka Province had the highest percentage of households that owned a television at 65.7 percent, followed by Copperbelt Province at 53.9 percent, while Luapula Province had the least percentage of households owning a television at 10.0 percent.

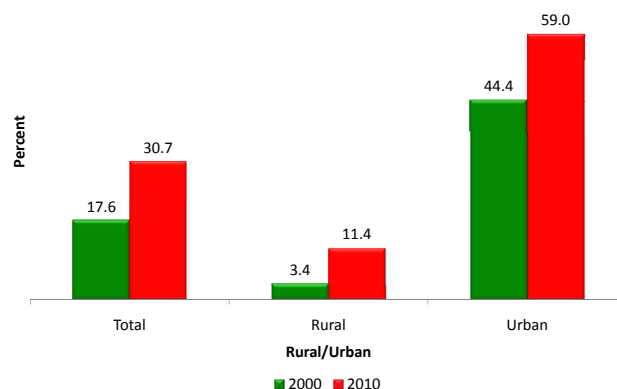
**Figure 10.3: Percentage Distribution of Households with a Television (TV) by Province, Zambia 2010**



*Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 10.4 presents information on the percentage of households that owned a television at the time of the 2000 and 2010 census, respectively by rural/urban. The percentage of households that owned a television increased from 17.6 percent in 2000 to 30.7 percent in 2010. In rural areas, the percentage increased from 3.4 percent in 2000 to 11.4 percent in 2010, while in urban areas, the percentage of households with a television increased from 44.4 percent in 2000 to 59.0 percent in 2010.

**Figure 10.4: Percentage Distribution of Households with a Television (TV) by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2000-2010**



*Source: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing*

## 10.4 Access to Internet

Internet usage is relatively new but growing at a fast pace in Zambia, especially among young educated urban residents with access to computers and mobile devices. However, connectivity challenges are very common due to infrastructure inadequacies. Expansion of internet associated infrastructure has focused on the urban areas and the big cities. The 2010 Census collected information on household access to internet, by asking the question “Does your household have... an internet facility?” (Central Statistical Office., 2010a).

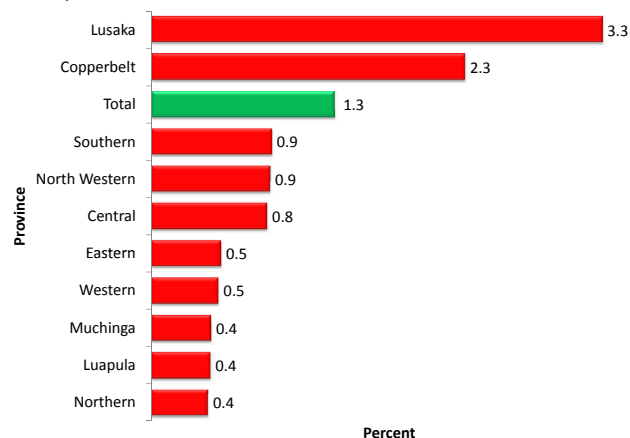
Table 10.3 presents the number and percentage of households with an internet facility at the time of the census in October by rural/urban. Only 1.3 percent of households had an internet facility, 0.3 percent in rural areas and 2.8 percent in urban areas.

Rural/Urban	Total Households	Households with Internet	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,513,768</b>	<b>33,787</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Rural	1,495,861	5,057	0.3
Urban	1,017,907	28,730	2.8

*Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 10.5 presents information on the percentage of households with an internet facility at the time of the census by province. Lusaka Province had the highest percentage of households with internet facility at 3.3 percent, while Muchinga, Luapula and Northern provinces had the least percentage of households with internet at 0.4 percent each, respectively.

**Figure 10.5: Percentage Distribution of Households with Internet by Province, Zambia 2010**



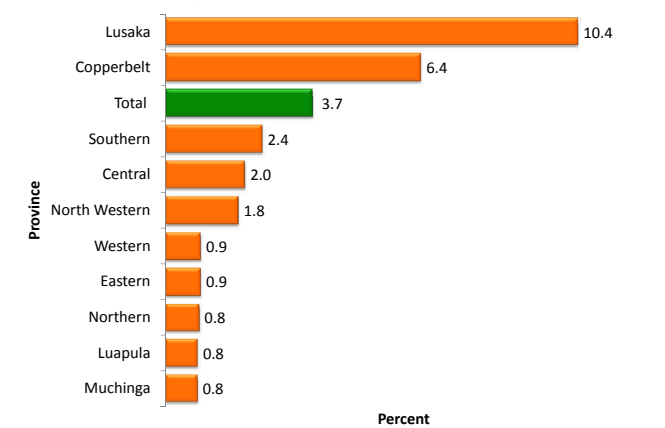
*Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing*

10.5 Access to Computers (Desktop and Laptop Computer)

The 2010 Census collected information on whether households owned computers (laptop or desktop computers). Table 9.4 presents information on the percentage of households that owned a computer at the time of the census in October 2010. Only 3.7 percent of households owned computers at the time of the 2010 Census in October, 0.5 percent of rural households and 8.4 percent of urban households.

Figure 10.6 presents information on the percentage of households that owned a computer at the time of the census by province. Lusaka Province had the highest percentage of households that owned a computer at 10.4 percent, while Northern, Luapula and Muchinga provinces had the least percentage of households with a computer at 0.8 percent respectively.

Figure 10.6: Percentage Distribution of Households with Computers (Desktop or Laptop) by Province, Zambia 2010



Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Table 10.4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Computers (Desktop or Laptop Computers) by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010

Rural/Urban	Total Households	Households with Computers	Percent
Total	2,513,768	92,980	3.7
Rural	1,495,861	7,971	0.5
Urban	1,017,907	85,009	8.4

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

10.6 Access to Telephone (Mobile Phone and Fixed Line Telephone)

Table 10.5 presents information on the percentage of households with Telephone (fixed lines or mobile) at the time of the census in October 2010 by rural/urban. Overall, 55.3 percent of households had a telephone at the time of the census, 1.6 percent had a fixed line telephone, while 53.7 percent had a mobile phone.

In rural areas, 34.1 percent of households had a telephone, 0.6 percent had a fixed line telephone while 33.5 percent had a mobile phone. In urban areas, 86.4 percent of households had a telephone, 3.0 percent had a fixed line telephone while 83.5 percent had a mobile phone.

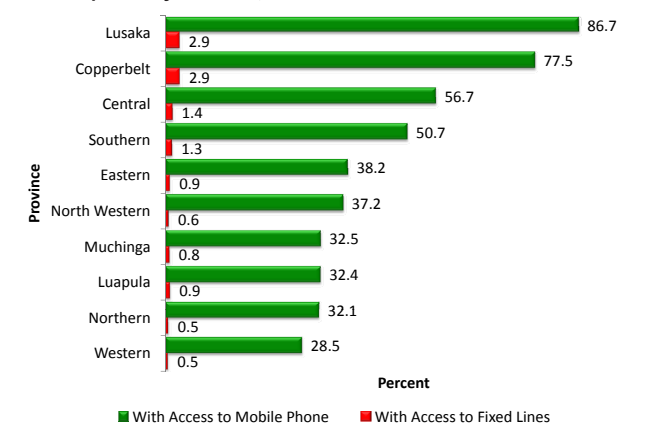
Figure 10.7 presents information on the percentage of households with a telephone at the time of the census in October 2010. Lusaka Province had the highest percentage of households with a fixed line telephone at 2.9 percent, as well as mobile phone at 86.7 percent, followed by Copperbelt where 2.9 percent of households had fixed line telephone and 77.5 percent had a mobile phone. Western Province had the least percentage of households with a fixed line telephones at 0.5 percent and mobile phone at 28.5 percent.

Table 10.5: Number and Percentage of Households with Telephone (Fixed lines & Mobile) by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010

Rural/Urban	Total Households	Households with Telephone			Percent		
		Fixed Line Telephone	Mobile Phone	Total	With Any Telephone	With Fixed Line Telephone	With Mobile Phone
Total	2,513,768	39,075	1,311,089	1,350,164	55.3	1.6	53.7
Rural	1,495,861	8,897	491,575	500,472	34.1	0.6	33.5
Urban	1,017,907	30,178	819,514	849,692	86.4	3.0	83.5

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

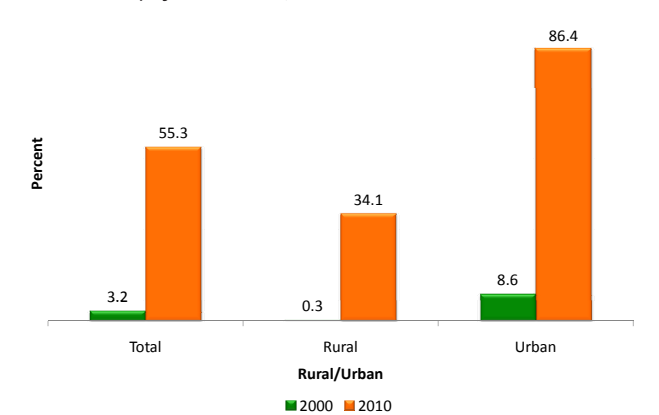
Figure 10.7: Percentage Distribution of Households with Mobile or Fixed Lines Telephone by Province, Zambia 2010



Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

drastically from 3.2 percent in 2000 to 55.3 percent in 2010. In rural areas, the percentage of households with any telephone increased from 0.3 percent in 2000 to 34.1 percent in 2010, while in urban areas, the percentage increased from 8.6 percent in 2000 to 86.4 percent in 2010.

Figure 10.8: Percentage Distribution of Households with Telephone (Mobile and Fixed Lines) by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010



Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

# **Chapter 11**

## **Household Assets**

# Chapter 11: Household Assets

## 11.1 Introduction

Ownerships and type of assets owned by households might be used to assess the economic status of households. The 2010 Census collected information on ownership of selected household assets from all interviewed households. The collected information did not involve verification of the working order, number, value or state of the household assets. Assets inquired into included motor vehicles, motorcycles, scotch carts, canoes/boats, wheelbarrows, fridges, bicycles, ploughs and oxen among others.

Household assets considered relevant in information communication have been analysed under the Chapter 9: Access to information and communication technologies.

## 11.2 Transportation Assets

Transport is a critical factor of production and economic activity. Transport is also critical in transporting people from one place to another for various purposes other than economic.

Therefore ownership by households of means of transporting goods or individuals is critical in economic activities of the household.

Table 11.1 presents information on the number of households and percentage that owned various transportation assets by rural/urban residence. Bicycle was the most common transport asset owned by 38.1 percent of households, followed by wheelbarrow at 9.1 percent and motor vehicle at 4.8 percent. Canoe/boat was owned by 3.8 percent of households while 3.3 percent owned scotch carts.

In rural areas, the most common transport asset owned by households was the bicycle at 47.7 percent, followed by canoe/boat at 6.0 percent and scotch cart at 5.3 percent. Motor vehicle ownership by rural households was at 1.2 percent.

In urban areas, the bicycle was owned by 24.0 percent of households, followed by wheelbarrow at 15.8 percent. Motor vehicle ownership by urban households was at 10.0 percent.

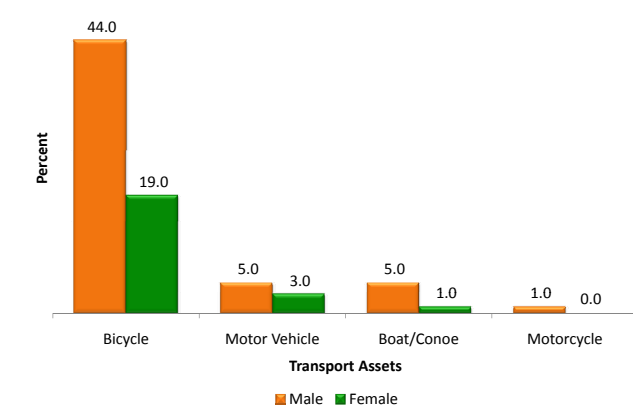
Table 11.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households that Own Certain Transportation Assets by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010								
Rural/Urban	Total Households	Percentage of Households with Transportation Assets						
		Bicycle	Motor Vehicle	Motorcycle	Canoe/Boat	Scotch Cart	Donkey	Wheelbarrow
Total	2,513,768	38.1	4.8	0.7	3.8	3.3	0.3	9.1
Rural	1,495,861	47.7	1.2	0.7	6.0	5.3	0.4	4.5
Urban	1,017,907	24.0	10.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	15.8

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 11.1 presents information on the percentage of households that owned selected transport assets by sex of household head. Ownership of all transport assets was higher among male-headed households. The most common transport asset, the bicycle was owned by 44.0 percent of male-headed households compared to 19.0 percent of female-headed households.

Table 11.2 presents information on the percent distribution of households owning selected transport assets by province. Eastern Province had the highest percentage of households that owned a bicycle at 56.0 percent while Lusaka Province had the highest percentage of households owning a motor vehicle at 12.0 and Luapula Province had the highest percentage owning a canoe/boat at 13.0 percent.

Figure 11.1: Percent Distribution of Households by Means of Transport Owned and Sex of Household Head, Zambia 2010



Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Table 11.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households that Owned Selected Transport Assets by Province, Zambia 2010					
Province	Total Households	Percentage of Households Owning			
		Bicycle	Motor Vehicle	Motorcycle	Boat/Canoe
Central	235,560	50.2	3.5	0.8	2.0
Copperbelt	371,125	29.9	8.7	0.4	0.3
Eastern	305,198	56.1	1.7	0.7	0.2
Luapula	194,962	49.2	1.2	0.4	13.1
Lusaka	444,418	18.0	11.6	0.5	0.3
Muchinga	138,783	49.0	1.2	0.5	3.9
Northern	220,561	47.2	1.2	0.5	9.4
North Western	130,803	46.0	2.4	1.7	4.4
Southern	292,179	40.6	3.9	1.0	2.9
Western	180,179	17.0	1.2	0.5	12.0

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

### 11.3 Other Assets

Table 10.3 presents information on the number and percentage of households that owned a plough, oxen and fridge by rural/urban residence. The Plough was owned by 9.3 percent of households, while 7.4 percent owned oxen and 15.9 percent owned a fridge. Ownership of these assets varied markedly between rural and urban areas, with 15.0 percent of

households in rural areas owning a plough compared to 0.9 percent of households in urban areas. Similarly, the percentage of households owning oxen was higher in rural areas at 11.7 percent compared to just 1.0 percent in urban areas. The percentage owning a fridge was however much higher in urban areas at 36.2 percent compared to 2.2 percent in rural areas.

Rural/Urban	Total Households	Number of Households owning			Percent of Households owning		
		Plough	Oxen	Fridge	Plough	Oxen	Fridge
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,513,768</b>	<b>233,434</b>	<b>185,798</b>	<b>400,384</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>15.9</b>
Rural	1,495,861	224,102	175,162	32,182	15.0	11.7	2.2
Urban	1,017,907	9,332	10,636	368,202	0.9	1.0	36.2

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Table 11.4 presents information on the number and percentage of households that owned a plough, oxen or fridge at the time of the census in October 2010 by province. Southern Province had the highest percentage of households that owned a plough at 30.4 percent and the highest percentage of households that

owned oxen at 30.4 percent of all households in the province. Lusaka Province had the highest percentage of households that owned a fridge at 37.9 percent of all households in the province.

Rural/Urban	Total Households	Number of Households owning			Percent of Households owning		
		Plough	Oxen	Fridge	Plough	Oxen	Fridge
<b>Zambia</b>	<b>2,513,768</b>	<b>233,434</b>	<b>185,798</b>	<b>400,384</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>15.9</b>
Central	235,560	36,767	23,250	23,846	15.6	9.9	10.1
Copperbelt	371,125	4,607	4,389	124,407	1.2	1.2	33.5
Eastern	305,198	55,222	40,317	11,974	18.1	13.2	3.9
Luapula	194,962	1,976	2,268	7,584	1.0	1.2	3.9
Lusaka	444,418	6,620	5,397	168,594	1.5	1.2	37.9
Muchinga	138,783	1,232	1,677	5,612	0.9	1.2	4
Northern	220,561	5,283	2,929	8,562	2.4	1.3	3.9
North Western	130,803	2,500	2,904	8,740	1.9	2.2	6.7
Southern	292,179	88,771	88,771	33,410	30.4	30.4	11.4
Western	180,179	30,456	29,237	7,655	16.9	16.2	4.2

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

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## **Annex**

Table A1: Total Population, Total Number of Households, Average Household Size and Size of Households by Province and Sex of Household Head, Zambia 2010

Province, District and Sex of Household Head	Population in House-holds	Number of House-holds	Average House-hold Size	Size of Household									
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
Zambia	13,092,666	2,513,768	5.2	163,630	225,661	320,669	371,193	368,344	324,706	260,447	280,640	62,281	136,197
Male	10,581,257	1,947,501	5.4	99,105	149,814	231,063	281,679	290,934	265,259	219,022	240,651	53,698	116,276
Female	2,511,409	566,267	4.4	64,525	75,847	89,606	89,514	77,410	59,447	41,425	39,989	8,583	19,921
Central	1,307,111	235,560	5.5	14,492	18,628	26,280	31,481	33,046	30,512	25,517	31,430	6,773	17,401
Male	1,067,003	185,348	5.8	9,865	12,536	18,920	23,999	26,087	24,929	21,286	26,800	5,839	15,087
Female	240,108	50,212	4.8	4,627	6,092	7,360	7,482	6,959	5,583	4,231	4,630	934	2,314
Copperbelt	1,972,317	371,125	5.3	25,339	32,792	44,542	52,419	52,700	47,755	39,074	41,096	11,075	24,333
Male	1,609,476	295,018	5.5	18,045	23,365	33,360	40,889	42,418	39,310	32,912	34,849	9,511	20,359
Female	362,841	76,107	4.8	7,294	9,427	11,182	11,530	10,282	8,445	6,162	6,247	1,564	3,974
Eastern	1,592,661	305,198	5.2	16,564	25,079	39,233	46,776	47,031	41,779	33,238	34,464	6,913	14,121
Male	1,294,019	236,449	5.5	8,048	16,025	28,556	35,999	37,298	34,364	28,150	29,837	5,985	12,187
Female	298,642	68,749	4.3	8,516	9,054	10,677	10,777	9,733	7,415	5,088	4,627	928	1,934
Luapula	991,927	194,962	5.1	12,334	18,648	25,560	28,543	28,638	25,420	20,952	23,176	4,078	7,613
Male	818,297	151,913	5.4	6,020	12,248	18,398	21,692	22,888	21,273	18,186	20,749	3,659	6,800
Female	173,630	43,049	4.0	6,314	6,400	7,162	6,851	5,750	4,147	2,766	2,427	419	813
Lusaka	2,191,225	444,418	4.9	35,038	44,631	61,695	70,251	67,001	54,959	41,145	37,998	10,316	21,384
Male	1,779,768	353,797	5.0	25,359	32,740	47,179	55,810	54,678	45,843	34,543	31,723	8,607	17,315
Female	411,457	90,621	4.5	9,679	11,891	14,516	14,441	12,323	9,116	6,602	6,275	1,709	4,069
Muchinga	711,657	138,783	5.1	7,055	12,706	18,682	21,083	20,769	18,740	15,420	16,678	2,687	4,963
Male	588,000	108,853	5.4	3,064	8,440	13,783	16,269	16,678	15,531	13,367	14,874	2,440	4,407
Female	123,657	29,930	4.1	3,991	4,266	4,899	4,814	4,091	3,209	2,053	1,804	247	556
Northern	1,105,824	220,561	5.0	12,509	21,423	30,563	33,961	32,796	29,089	23,618	25,877	4,058	6,667
Male	927,914	175,037	5.3	5,625	14,319	22,916	26,449	26,759	24,683	20,888	23,593	3,745	6,060
Female	177,910	45,524	3.9	6,884	7,104	7,647	7,512	6,037	4,406	2,730	2,284	313	607
North Western	727,044	130,803	5.6	8,528	10,375	13,947	17,253	17,962	16,736	14,436	17,151	4,272	10,143
Male	587,873	99,754	5.9	4,439	6,399	9,416	12,613	13,896	13,434	12,163	14,765	3,759	8,870
Female	139,171	31,049	4.5	4,089	3,976	4,531	4,640	4,066	3,302	2,273	2,386	513	1,273
Southern	1,589,926	292,179	5.4	18,414	23,343	35,770	42,063	42,090	37,458	29,927	33,253	8,478	21,383
Male	1,259,332	220,606	5.7	11,901	14,261	24,449	30,476	32,044	29,521	24,351	27,836	7,220	18,547
Female	330,594	71,573	4.6	6,513	9,082	11,321	11,587	10,046	7,937	5,576	5,417	1,258	2,836
Western	902,974	180,179	5.0	13,357	18,036	24,397	27,363	26,311	22,258	17,120	19,517	3,631	8,189
Male	649,575	120,726	5.4	6,739	9,481	14,086	17,483	18,188	16,371	13,176	15,625	2,933	6,644
Female	253,399	59,453	4.3	6,618	8,555	10,311	9,880	8,123	5,887	3,944	3,892	698	1,545

**Table A2: Total Number of Households, Number Occupying Type of Housing Unit and Main Source of Household Water Supply by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010**

Main Source of Household Water Supply	Number of Households Occupying Type of Housing											
	Total	Traditional	Im-proved Traditional	Mixed	Con-ventional Flat	Con-ventional House	Mo-bile	Part of commercial building	Im-provised/ Make-shift	Col-lective/ Institu-tional quarters	Unin-tended	Other
<b>All Households (Zambia Total)</b>	<b>2,513,768</b>	<b>1,098,990</b>	<b>541,234</b>	<b>79,462</b>	<b>235,161</b>	<b>519,586</b>	<b>1,539</b>	<b>9,552</b>	<b>12,204</b>	<b>3,670</b>	<b>4,850</b>	<b>7,520</b>
Piped water inside the housing unit	153,485	-	-	3,881	30,677	116,103	97	819	-	596	324	988
Piped water outside housing unit within stand/ plot	250,371	4,029	23,206	16,798	55,529	144,872	231	1,401	1,121	797	921	1,466
Communal tap	227,064	24,549	36,383	11,854	69,663	79,220	160	1,243	1,576	671	697	1,048
Protected well	280,125	122,082	89,622	10,679	14,213	40,424	84	926	974	270	385	466
Protected borehole	428,999	238,717	110,420	10,607	13,637	48,514	420	2,701	1,441	751	933	858
Unprotected well	537,400	336,961	136,190	11,049	16,114	32,128	225	937	1,967	169	666	994
Unprotected borehole	57,201	34,791	14,981	1,224	1,481	4,116	34	195	141	57	83	98
River/Dam/Stream	427,119	312,581	95,017	4,971	1,796	6,902	192	451	3,831	167	356	855
Rain water tank	3,548	2,277	831	44	116	216	4	7	36	5	7	5
Other tap	60,245	5,035	10,098	3,252	14,325	25,851	52	334	520	165	295	318
Water kiosk	63,184	6,605	19,994	4,372	15,075	15,991	21	465	256	12	110	283
Water vendor	5,648	391	707	306	1,748	2,373	5	29	24	1	32	32
Mineral/bottled water	93	-	-	2	28	56	3	1	-	-	1	2
Other	19,286	10,972	3,785	423	759	2,820	11	43	317	9	40	107
Main Source of Household Water Supply	Number of Households Occupying Type of Housing											
	Total	Traditional	Im-proved Traditional	Mixed	Con-ventional Flat	Con-ventional House	Mobile	Part of commercial building	Im-provised/ Make-shift	Col-lective/ Institu-tional quarters	Unin-tended	Other
<b>All Households (Zambia Rural)</b>	<b>1,495,861</b>	<b>1,005,889</b>	<b>364,257</b>	<b>24,744</b>	<b>15,731</b>	<b>65,436</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>4,529</b>	<b>7,680</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>2,032</b>	<b>3,144</b>
Piped water inside the housing unit	7,742	-	-	160	1,644	5,381	4	32	-	115	25	381
Piped water outside housing unit within stand/ plot	14,316	1,385	3,379	696	2,420	5,875	64	140	65	74	103	115
Communal tap	33,301	12,137	10,834	1,382	2,981	5,144	86	210	208	105	108	106
Protected well	165,039	102,353	48,923	3,269	1,312	7,618	56	519	486	118	214	171
Protected borehole	362,968	225,248	95,083	8,051	4,157	24,694	379	2,317	1,027	599	711	702
Unprotected well	432,209	314,893	98,988	5,396	1,299	7,890	195	653	1,692	133	404	666
Unprotected borehole	48,041	32,496	12,292	736	342	1,677	33	157	117	49	66	76
River/Dam/Stream	406,849	301,734	88,812	4,466	971	5,236	188	410	3,719	148	331	834
Rain water tank	3,033	2,152	703	30	16	75	4	6	35	4	4	4
Other tap	6,453	2,232	1,830	308	467	1,379	5	52	53	39	48	40
Water kiosk	2,187	1,117	674	106	64	200	2	11	7	-	4	2
Water vendor	275	144	101	-	3	14	1	1	5	1	3	2
Mineral/bottled water	4	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Other	13,444	9,998	2,638	144	55	251	9	21	266	6	11	45
Main Source of Household Water Supply	Number of Households Occupying Type of Housing											
	Total	Traditional	Im-proved Traditional	Mixed	Con-ventional Flat	Con-ventional House	Mobile	Part of commercial building	Im-provised/ Make-shift	Col-lective/ Institu-tional quarters	Unin-tended	Other
<b>All Households (Zambia Urban)</b>	<b>1,017,907</b>	<b>93,101</b>	<b>176,977</b>	<b>54,718</b>	<b>219,430</b>	<b>454,150</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>5,023</b>	<b>4,524</b>	<b>2,279</b>	<b>2,818</b>	<b>4,376</b>
Piped water inside the housing unit	145,743	-	-	3,721	29,033	110,722	93	787	-	481	299	607
Piped water outside housing unit within stand/ plot	236,055	2,644	19,827	16,102	53,109	138,997	167	1,261	1,056	723	818	1,351
Communal tap	193,763	12,412	25,549	10,472	66,682	74,076	74	1,033	1,368	566	589	942
Protected well	115,086	19,729	40,699	7,410	12,901	32,806	28	407	488	152	171	295
Protected borehole	66,031	13,469	15,337	2,556	9,480	23,820	41	384	414	152	222	156
Unprotected well	105,191	22,068	37,202	5,653	14,815	24,238	30	284	275	36	262	328
Unprotected borehole	9,160	2,295	2,689	488	1,139	2,439	1	38	24	8	17	22
River/Dam/Stream	20,270	10,847	6,205	505	825	1,666	4	41	112	19	25	21
Rain water tank	515	125	128	14	100	141	-	1	1	1	3	1
Other tap	53,792	2,803	8,268	2,944	13,858	24,472	47	282	467	126	247	278
Water kiosk	60,997	5,488	19,320	4,266	15,011	15,791	19	454	249	12	106	281
Water vendor	5,373	247	606	306	1,745	2,359	4	28	19	-	29	30
Mineral/bottled water	89	-	-	2	28	54	1	1	-	-	1	2
Other	5,842	974	1,147	279	704	2,569	2	22	51	3	29	62

Table A3: Total Number of Households with Access to Toilet, Location of Toilet and Availability for Use by Type of Toilet and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010

Type of Toilet Facility and Rural/ Urban	Total Households with Access to Toilet	Toilet Inside Housing Unit		Toilet Outside Housing Unit	
		Used Exclusively By Household Members	Shared with Other Non Household Members	Used Exclusively By Household Members	Shared with Other Non Household Members
Total Zambia	1,994,519	190,838	14,951	1,206,251	582,479
Rural	1,021,916	12,266	848	806,525	202,277
Urban	972,603	178,572	14,103	399,726	380,202
Flush private connected to water sewer system	254,127	155,001	12,264	51,619	35,243
Rural	7,743	6,447	405	718	173
Urban	246,384	148,554	11,859	50,901	35,070
Flush private connected to stand-alone soak away	57,442	35,635	2,611	11,445	7,751
Rural	7,723	5,740	425	1,096	462
Urban	49,719	29,895	2,186	10,349	7,289
Flush communal	16,884	-	-	4,992	11,892
Rural	2,355	-	-	1,022	1,333
Urban	14,529	-	-	3,970	10,559
Pit Latrine	1,605,217	-	-	1,098,932	506,285
Rural	971,400	-	-	779,867	191,533
Urban	633,817	-	-	319,065	314,752
Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP)	45,907	-	-	30,004	15,903
Rural	20,284	-	-	15,830	4,454
Urban	25,623	-	-	14,174	11,449
Bucket	706	-	-	435	271
Rural	289	-	-	226	63
Urban	417	-	-	209	208
Other	14,236	202	76	8,824	5,134
Rural	12,122	79	18	7,766	4,259
Urban	2,114	123	58	1,058	875

Table A4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households by Means of Household Waste Disposal and Province, Zambia 2010

Province	All Households	Number of Households and Means of Household Waste Disposal					
		Regularly Col- lected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/ pit	Other
Central	235,560	3,948	1,834	21,772	9,937	156,590	41,479
Copperbelt	371,125	34,597	7,369	41,976	26,156	217,802	43,225
Eastern	305,198	4,681	4,214	33,339	25,530	150,387	87,047
Luapula	194,962	3,098	1,369	7,005	3,563	153,284	26,643
Lusaka	444,418	116,798	32,343	23,589	40,113	176,538	55,037
Muchinga	138,783	2,162	971	8,532	3,458	105,378	18,282
Northern	220,561	2,276	1,583	11,636	5,620	166,282	33,164
North Western	130,803	2,648	1,325	6,556	3,754	81,199	35,321
Southern	292,179	8,329	5,324	27,822	24,337	138,404	87,963
Western	180,179	4,463	4,092	18,807	19,541	57,975	75,301

Province	Total	Percentage Distribution of Households and Means of Household Waste Disposal					
		Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/ pit	Other
Central	100.0	1.7	0.8	9.2	4.2	66.5	17.6
Copperbelt	100.0	9.3	2.0	11.3	7.0	58.7	11.6
Eastern	100.0	1.5	1.4	10.9	8.4	49.3	28.5
Luapula	100.0	1.6	0.7	3.6	1.8	78.6	13.7
Lusaka	100.0	26.3	7.3	5.3	9.0	39.7	12.4
Muchinga	100.0	1.6	0.7	6.1	2.5	75.9	13.2
Northern	100.0	1.0	0.7	5.3	2.5	75.4	15.0
North Western	100.0	2.0	1.0	5.0	2.9	62.1	27.0
Southern	100.0	2.9	1.8	9.5	8.3	47.4	30.1
Western	100.0	2.5	2.3	10.4	10.8	32.2	41.8

Table A5: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Access to Radio by Province and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010			
Province and Rural/Urban	Total Households	Households with Radio	Percent
Central	235,560	150,268	63.8
Rural	170,714	106,753	62.5
Urban	64,846	43,515	67.1
Copperbelt	371,125	251,784	67.8
Rural	74,541	44,231	59.3
Urban	296,584	207,553	70.0
Eastern	305,198	177,750	58.2
Rural	265,783	149,581	56.3
Urban	39,415	28,169	71.5
Luapula	194,962	92,190	47.3
Rural	157,432	69,172	43.9
Urban	37,530	23,018	61.3
Lusaka	444,418	314,543	70.8
Rural	64,518	42,229	65.5
Urban	379,900	272,314	71.7
Muchinga	138,783	73,640	53.1
Rural	114,762	57,667	50.2
Urban	24,021	15,973	66.5
Northern	220,561	101,644	46.1
Rural	180,442	77,042	42.7
Urban	40,119	24,602	61.3
North Western	130,803	65,949	50.4
Rural	100,566	46,066	45.8
Urban	30,237	19,883	65.8
Southern	292,179	166,813	57.1
Rural	211,077	111,360	52.8
Urban	81,102	55,453	68.4
Western	180,179	71,148	39.5
Rural	156,026	55,946	35.9
Urban	24,153	15,202	62.9

Table A6: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Access to Television (TV) by Province and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010			
Province and Rural/Urban	Total Households	Households with TV	Percent
Central	235,560	68,353	29.0
Rural	170,714	36,266	21.2
Urban	64,846	32,087	49.5
Copperbelt	371,125	199,962	53.9
Rural	74,541	13,442	18.0
Urban	296,584	186,520	62.9
Eastern	305,198	40,000	13.1
Rural	265,783	22,367	8.4
Urban	39,415	17,633	44.7
Luapula	194,962	19,474	10.0
Rural	157,432	9,311	5.9
Urban	37,530	10,163	27.1
Lusaka	444,418	292,202	65.7
Rural	64,518	25,444	39.4
Urban	379,900	266,758	70.2
Muchinga	138,783	15,656	11.3
Rural	114,762	7,102	6.2
Urban	24,021	8,554	35.6
Northern	220,561	24,147	10.9
Rural	180,442	10,282	5.7
Urban	40,119	13,865	34.6
North Western	130,803	19,603	15.0
Rural	100,566	7,606	7.6
Urban	30,237	11,997	39.7
Southern	292,179	72,670	24.9
Rural	211,077	29,213	13.8
Urban	81,102	43,457	53.6
Western	180,179	18,605	10.3
Rural	156,026	8,942	5.7
Urban	24,153	9,663	40.0

Province and Rural/Urban	Total Households	Households with Internet	Percent
Central	235,560	2,000	0.8
Rural	170,714	825	0.5
Urban	64,846	1,175	1.8
Copperbelt	371,125	8,543	2.3
Rural	74,541	386	0.5
Urban	296,584	8,157	2.8
Eastern	305,198	1,558	0.5
Rural	265,783	518	0.2
Urban	39,415	1,040	2.6
Luapula	194,962	842	0.4
Rural	157,432	261	0.2
Urban	37,530	581	1.5
Lusaka	444,418	14,723	3.3
Rural	64,518	1,061	1.6
Urban	379,900	13,662	3.6
Muchinga	138,783	605	0.4
Rural	114,762	288	0.3
Urban	24,021	317	1.3
Northern	220,561	914	0.4
Rural	180,442	276	0.2
Urban	40,119	638	1.6
North Western	130,803	1,138	0.9
Rural	100,566	399	0.4
Urban	30,237	739	2.4
Southern	292,179	2,579	0.9
Rural	211,077	787	0.4
Urban	81,102	1,792	2.2
Western	180,179	885	0.5
Rural	156,026	256	0.2
Urban	24,153	629	2.6

Province and Rural/Urban	Total Households	Households with Access to Telephone			Percent		
		Fixed Line Telephone	Mobile Phone	Total	With Any Telephone	With Access to Fixed Lines	With Access to Mobile Phone
Central	235,560	3,345	130,214	133,559	58.1	1.4	56.7
Rural	170,714	1,456	81,521	82,977	49.5	0.9	48.6
Urban	64,846	1,889	48,693	50,582	80.9	2.9	78.0
Copperbelt	371,125	10,763	276,938	287,701	80.4	2.9	77.5
Rural	74,541	487	33,789	34,276	46.6	0.7	46.0
Urban	296,584	10,276	243,149	253,425	88.9	3.5	85.4
Eastern	305,198	2,677	113,779	116,456	39.0	0.9	38.2
Rural	265,783	1,539	83,750	85,289	32.7	0.6	32.1
Urban	39,415	1,138	30,029	31,167	82.0	2.9	79.1
Luapula	194,962	1,752	61,457	63,209	33.3	0.9	32.4
Rural	157,432	1,070	39,241	40,311	26.3	0.7	25.6
Urban	37,530	682	22,216	22,898	62.8	1.8	61.0
Lusaka	444,418	12,762	372,469	385,231	89.6	2.9	86.7
Rural	64,518	956	42,363	43,319	68.6	1.5	67.1
Urban	379,900	11,806	330,106	341,912	93.1	3.1	90.0
Muchinga	138,783	1,076	43,960	45,036	33.2	0.8	32.5
Rural	114,762	707	27,606	28,313	25.3	0.6	24.7
Urban	24,021	369	16,354	16,723	71.2	1.5	69.6
Northern	220,561	1,193	69,644	70,837	32.7	0.5	32.1
Rural	180,442	691	42,908	43,599	24.5	0.4	24.2
Urban	40,119	502	26,736	27,238	69.1	1.3	67.9
North Western	130,803	809	47,791	48,600	37.8	0.6	37.2
Rural	100,566	384	25,748	26,132	26.4	0.4	26.0
Urban	30,237	425	22,043	22,468	75.7	1.4	74.3
Southern	292,179	3,834	144,281	148,115	52.0	1.3	50.7
Rural	211,077	1,272	81,972	83,244	40.0	0.6	39.4
Urban	81,102	2,562	62,309	64,871	83.1	3.2	80.0
Western	180,179	864	50,556	51,420	29.0	0.5	28.5
Rural	156,026	335	32,677	33,012	21.4	0.2	21.2
Urban	24,153	529	17,879	18,408	78.4	2.2	76.2

**Table A9: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Access to Computers (Desktop or Laptop Computers) by Province and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010**

Province and Rural/Urban	Total Households	Households with Computers (Desktop or Laptop Computer)	Percent
Central	235,560	4,686	2.0
Rural	170,714	1,141	0.7
Urban	64,846	3,545	5.5
Copperbelt	371,125	23,875	6.4
Rural	74,541	468	0.6
Urban	296,584	23,407	7.9
Eastern	305,198	2,674	0.9
Rural	265,783	565	0.2
Urban	39,415	2,109	5.4
Luapula	194,962	1,547	0.8
Rural	157,432	342	0.2
Urban	37,530	1,205	3.2
Lusaka	444,418	46,191	10.4
Rural	64,518	2,619	4.1
Urban	379,900	43,572	11.5
Muchinga	138,783	1,092	0.8
Rural	114,762	226	0.2
Urban	24,021	866	3.6
Northern	220,561	1,845	0.8
Rural	180,442	324	0.2
Urban	40,119	1,521	3.8
North Western	130,803	2,388	1.8
Rural	100,566	711	0.7
Urban	30,237	1,677	5.5
Southern	92,179	7,103	2.4
Rural	211,077	1,275	0.6
Urban	81,102	5,828	7.2
Western	180,179	1,579	0.9
Rural	156,026	300	0.2
Urban	24,153	1,279	5.3

**Table A10: Number of Households that owned particular means of Transportation by Province and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010**

Rural/Urban	Total Households	Number of Households that particular Means of Transportation						
		Bicycle	Motor Vehicle	Motorcycle	Canoe/Boat	Scotch Cart	Donkey	Wheel burrow
Zambia	2,513,768	958,543	120,742	16,448	95,227	82,563	7,273.0	228,839
Rural	1,495,861	713,955	18,688	9,761	90,217	79,378	6,307.0	67,902
Urban	1,017,907	244,588	102,054	6,687	5,010	3,185	966.0	160,937
Central	235,560	118,349	8,255	1,807	4,616	15,029	909	23,763
Rural	170,714	96,232	3,581	1,343	4,470	14,546	799	13,764
Urban	64,846	22,117	4,674	464	146	483	110	9,999
Copperbelt	371,125	111,088	32,366	1,600	1,293	1,528	359	56,720
Rural	74,541	42,336	1,206	369	972	1,292	152	8,375
Urban	296,584	68,752	31,160	1,231	321	236	207	48,345
Eastern	305,198	171,243	5,167	2,281	494	20,399	588	11,901
Rural	265,783	153,384	2,343	1,574	477	20,045	544	6,927
Urban	39,415	17,859	2,824	707	17	354	44	4,974
Luapula	194,962	95,985	2,282	728	25,502	201	154	7,903
Rural	157,432	77,734	757	446	23,707	178	121	4,149
Urban	37,530	18,251	1,525	282	1,795	23	33	3,754
Lusaka	444,418	80,138	51,536	2,113	1,359	2,514	419	77,268
Rural	64,518	24,913	4,022	472	972	2,138	162	9,691
Urban	379,900	55,225	47,514	1,641	387	376	257	67,577
Muchinga	138,783	67,975	1,669	675	5,351	337	100	6,556
Rural	114,762	58,870	517	402	5,325	307	76	3,803
Urban	24,021	9,105	1,152	273	26	30	24	2,753
Northern	220,561	104,075	2,691	1,094	20,824	699	178	8,990
Rural	180,442	88,049	782	658	20,149	683	146	4,608
Urban	40,119	16,026	1,909	436	675	16	32	4,382
North Western	130,803	60,213	3,181	2,164	5,754	2,049	111	6,784
Rural	100,566	49,998	866	1,567	5,479	1,708	81	2,850
Urban	30,237	10,215	2,315	597	275	341	30	3,934
Southern	292,179	118,758	11,451	3,008	8,364	28,513	3,019	23,610
Rural	211,077	96,432	4,074	2,246	7,805	27,679	2,854	10,777
Urban	81,102	22,326	7,377	762	559	834	165	12,833
Western	180,179	30,719	2,144	978	21,670	11,294	1,436	5,344
Rural	156,026	26,007	540	684	20,861	10,802	1,372	2,958
Urban	24,153	4,712	1,604	294	809	492	64	2,386

Table A11: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households Within Province by Type of Energy Used for Lighting, Zambia 2010											
Type of Energy Used for Lighting	Number of Households by Type of Energy Used for Lighting Within Province										
	Zambia	Central	Copper-belt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Much-inga	Northern	North-Western	Southern	Western
All Households	2,513,768	235,560	371,125	305,198	194,962	444,418	138,783	220,561	130,803	292,179	180,179
Electricity	553,441	31,531	166,562	14,872	8,749	249,147	6,793	11,048	10,599	45,254	8,886
Gas	3,308	387	344	453	265	255	322	370	247	281	384
Wood	40,796	2,601	1,004	2,872	7,257	738	4,665	9,425	2,157	3,026	7,051
Candle	697,505	82,296	124,124	54,001	22,647	164,047	29,329	28,230	39,398	95,384	58,049
Paraffin	509,132	47,339	47,062	86,190	102,970	8,099	39,564	96,464	7,357	45,668	28,419
Solar	72,651	9,032	2,708	18,033	3,853	3,843	4,827	8,123	4,650	9,820	7,762
Bio Fuel	2,810	356	304	326	291	362	110	112	144	321	484
Diesel	54,508	9,720	7,354	3,060	479	1,459	4,348	261	4,316	20,336	2,175
None	30,519	1,286	831	4,608	1,069	588	2,314	2,106	3,280	5,308	9,129
Other	549,098	51,012	20,832	120,783	47,382	15,880	46,511	63,422	58,655	66,781	57,840
Type of Energy Used for Lighting	Percent of Households by Type of Energy Used for Lighting Within Province										
	Zambia	Central	Copper-belt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Much-inga	Northern	North-Western	Southern	Western
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity	22.0	13.4	44.9	4.9	4.5	56.1	4.9	5.0	8.1	15.5	4.9
Gas	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Wood	1.6	1.1	0.3	0.9	3.7	0.2	3.4	4.3	1.6	1.0	3.9
Candle	27.7	34.9	33.4	17.7	11.6	36.9	21.1	12.8	30.1	32.6	32.2
Paraffin	20.3	20.1	12.7	28.2	52.8	1.8	28.5	43.7	5.6	15.6	15.8
Solar	2.9	3.8	0.7	5.9	2.0	0.9	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.4	4.3
Bio Fuel	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Diesel	2.2	4.1	2.0	1.0	0.2	0.3	3.1	0.6	3.3	7.0	1.2
None	1.2	0.5	0.2	1.5	0.5	0.1	1.7	1.0	2.5	1.8	5.1
Other	21.8	21.7	5.6	39.6	24.3	3.6	33.5	28.8	44.8	22.9	32.1

Table A12: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households With Kitchen by Rural/Urban Residence and Type of Housing Unit, Zambia 2010					
Type of Housing Unit	Total Households	With Kitchen	Percent	Without Kitchen	Percent
<b>Total</b>					
Traditional	1,098,990	559,490	50.9	539,500	49.1
Improved Traditional	541,234	297,166	54.9	244,068	45.1
Conventional Flat	235,161	82,452	35.1	152,709	64.9
Conventional House	519,586	340,147	65.5	179,439	34.5
<b>Rural</b>					
Traditional	1,005,889	519,517	51.6	486,372	48.4
Improved Traditional	364,257	227,290	62.4	136,967	37.6
Conventional Flat	15,731	8,149	51.8	7,582	48.2
Conventional House	65,436	48,251	73.7	17,185	26.3
<b>Urban</b>					
Traditional	93,101	39,973	42.9	53,128	57.1
Improved Traditional	176,977	69,876	39.5	107,101	60.5
Conventional Flat	219,430	74,303	33.9	145,127	66.1
Conventional House	454,150	291,896	64.3	162,254	35.7

Table A13: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households With Selected Assets by Rural/Urban Residence and Province, Zambia 2010							
Province and Rural/Urban	Total Households	Number of Households owning..			Percent of Households owning..		
		Plough	Oxen	Fridge	Plough	Oxen	Fridge
<b>Zambia</b>	<b>2,513,768</b>	<b>233,434</b>	<b>185,798</b>	<b>400,384</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>15.9</b>
Rural	1,495,861	224,102	175,162	32,182	15.0	11.7	2.2
Urban	1,017,907	9,332	10,636	368,202	0.9	1.0	36.2
Central	235,560.0	36,767	23,250	23,846	15.6	9.9	10.1
Rural	170,714.0	35,448	21,979	4,940	20.8	12.9	2.9
Urban	64,846.0	1,319	1,271	18,906	2.0	2.0	29.2
Copperbelt	371,125	4,607	4,389	124,407	1.2	1.2	33.5
Rural	74,541	3,181	2,397	2,413	4.3	3.2	3.2
Urban	296,584	1,426	1,992	121,994	0.5	0.7	41.1
Eastern	305,198	55,222	40,317	11,974	18.1	13.2	3.9
Rural	265,783	54,374	39,793	2,576	20.5	15.0	1.0
Urban	39,415	848	524	9,398	2.2	1.3	23.8
Luapula	194,962.0	1,976	2,268	7,584	1.0	1.2	3.9
Rural	157,432.0	1,841	1,667	1,815	1.2	1.1	1.2
Urban	37,530.0	135	601	5,769	0.4	1.6	15.4
Lusaka	444,418	6,620	5,397	168,594	1.5	1.2	37.9
Rural	64,518	5,292	3,391	9,160	8.2	5.3	14.2
Urban	379,900	1,328	2,006	159,434	0.3	0.5	42.0
Muchinga	138,783	1,232	1,677	5,612	0.9	1.2	4.0
Rural	114,762	1,045	1,263	1,169	0.9	1.1	1.0
Urban	24,021	187	414	4,443	0.8	1.7	18.5
Northern	220,561	5,283	2,929	8,562	2.4	1.3	3.9
Rural	180,442	4,903	2,372	1,439	2.7	1.3	0.8
Urban	40,119	380	557	7,123	0.9	1.4	17.8
North Western	130,803	2,500	2,904	8,740	1.9	2.2	6.7
Rural	100,566	2,120	2,490	1,900	2.1	2.5	1.9
Urban	30,237	380	414	6,840	1.3	1.4	22.6
Southern	292,179	88,771	88,771	33,410	30.4	30.4	11.4
Rural	211,077	86,453	86,453	5,367	41.0	41.0	2.5
Urban	81,102	2,318	2,318	28,043	2.9	2.9	34.6
Western	180,179	30,456	29,237	7,655	16.9	16.2	4.2
Rural	156,026	29,445	28,420	1,403	18.9	18.2	0.9
Urban	24,153	1,011	817	6,252	4.2	3.4	25.9

# **2010 Census Of Population and Housing Questionnaire**

## 2010 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

IDENTIFICATION

## C OF ZAMBIA

[illegible]

<b>Residential Address</b>	( ) ( ) ( )
	( ) ( ) ( )
	( ) ( ) ( )
	( ) ( ) ( )
	( ) ( ) ( )
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	( ) ( ) ( )
	( ) ( ) ( )
<b>Chief's Area</b>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

Completed (occupied)  
Non-contact (occupied)  
Not interviewed (vacant)  
Non residential  
Refused  
Other

[4]

Questionnaire

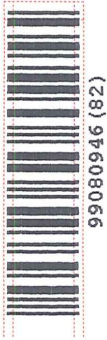
[illegible]Date \_\_\_\_\_

**SUPERVISOR**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_



99080946 (82)



99080946 (82)

HOUSEHOLD SUMMARY COUNT				INSTITUTIONAL			
Usual members present		Usual members absent		Type of Collective Quarters		Summary Count	
Male		Male		Police Cell	Other (specify below)	Male	
Female		Female		Refugee Camp		Female	
Total		Total		Hospital		Total	
				Learning Institution			
				Prison			

Person Number	FOR ALL MEMBERS PRESENT				ONLY FOR PERSONS LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD				ONLY FOR PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER								
	P12 What is (NAME'S) ethnicity?	P13 What is (NAME'S) predominant language of communication?	P14 Where was (NAME) residing in October 2009? Record code for district or code for foreign country	P15 How long has (NAME) been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE)? YEARS MONTHS	P16 Is (NAME) disabled in any way? Go to P19	P17 What is (NAME'S) disability? Mark all those that apply	P18 What is the cause of (NAME'S) disability? Mark all those that apply	P19 Is (NAME) an albino?	P20 Is (NAME'S) biological mother alive? Go to P22	P21 Does (NAME'S) biological mother live in this household?	P22 Is (NAME'S) biological father alive? Go to P24	P23 Does (NAME'S) biological father live in this household?	P24 Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? Yes seen Yes not seen No Don't know	P25 Can (NAME) read and write in any language? Yes No Don't know	P26 Has (NAME) ever attended school? Yes No Go to P29	P27 Is (NAME) currently attending school?	P28 What is highest level of education has (NAME) completed?
[1]				Same as Head of Household	Yes	Blind	Congenital/pre-natal	Other	No	No	Don't know	No	Don't know	No	No	No	1
[2]				Same as Head of Household	Yes	Partially sighted	Deaf and Dumb	Deaf	No	No	Don't know	No	Don't know	No	No	No	1
[3]				Same as Head of Household	Yes	Deaf	Deaf and Dumb	Deaf	No	No	Don't know	No	Don't know	No	No	No	1
[4]				Same as Head of Household	Yes	Partially sighted	Deaf and Dumb	Deaf	No	No	Don't know	No	Don't know	No	No	No	1
[5]				Same as Head of Household	Yes	Deaf	Deaf and Dumb	Deaf	No	No	Don't know	No	Don't know	No	No	No	1
[6]				Same as Head of Household	Yes	Partially sighted	Deaf and Dumb	Deaf	No	No	Don't know	No	Don't know	No	No	No	1
[7]				Same as Head of Household	Yes	Deaf	Deaf and Dumb	Deaf	No	No	Don't know	No	Don't know	No	No	No	1
[8]				Same as Head of Household	Yes	Partially sighted	Deaf and Dumb	Deaf	No	No	Don't know	No	Don't know	No	No	No	1
[9]				Same as Head of Household	Yes	Deaf	Deaf and Dumb	Deaf	No	No	Don't know	No	Don't know	No	No	No	1
[10]				Same as Head of Household	Yes	Partially sighted	Deaf and Dumb	Deaf	No	No	Don't know	No	Don't know	No	No	No	1

## ONLY FOR PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND OLDER

## ONLY FOR PERSONS AGED 12 YEARS OR OLDER

Person Number	P29 What is the highest professional or vocational qualification (NAME) has completed?	P30 What is the field of study for the highest professional or vocational qualification completed?	P31 What did (NAME) do in the last 7 days?		P32 What did (NAME) do in the last 12 months?		P33 What was (NAME'S) employment status in the last 12 months?		P34 What kind of work did (NAME) do in his/her main job or business during the last 12 months?
			Unemployed and seeking work	Employed or business holding or business	Unemployed and seeking work	Employed or business holding or business	Unpaid family worker	Employed	
1	None		Unemployed and seeking work	Unpaid work on household holding or business	Unemployed and seeking work	Unpaid work on household holding or business	Unpaid family worker		
2	Diploma		Unemployed and seeking work	Unpaid work on household holding or business	Unemployed and seeking work	Unpaid work on household holding or business	Unpaid family worker		
3	Bachelor's Degree		Unemployed and seeking work	Unpaid work on household holding or business	Unemployed and seeking work	Unpaid work on household holding or business	Unpaid family worker		
4	Master's Degree		Unemployed and seeking work	Unpaid work on household holding or business	Unemployed and seeking work	Unpaid work on household holding or business	Unpaid family worker		
5	PhD		Unemployed and seeking work	Unpaid work on household holding or business	Unemployed and seeking work	Unpaid work on household holding or business	Unpaid family worker		

## ONLY FOR PERSONS AGED 12 YEARS AND OLDER

## FEMALES 12 YEARS AND OLDER

## FEMALES 12 - 49 YEARS OLD

Person Number	P35 What kind of business/service was mainly carried out by (NAME'S) employer/establishment/business in the last 12 months?	P36 What is (NAME'S) marital status?	P37 How old was (NAME) when his/her first got married or started cohabiting?	P38 Have you ever had a live birth (including babies who died after birth)?	P39 Living with you now?		P40 Living elsewhere?		P41 Dead?		P42 Did you have any live births in the last 12 months?		P43 Living with you now?		P44 Living elsewhere?		P45 Dead?		P46 Do you have a Green National Registration card?	P47 Are you a registered voter?
					Never married	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Cohabiting	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes		
1		Never married	Age at first marriage	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
2		Married		Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
3		Divorced		Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
4		Widowed		Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
5		Cohabiting		Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No

ENUMERATOR: GO TO THE NEXT PAGE TO CONTINUE WITH THE LIST OF THE HOUSEHOLD'S MEMBERS. IF THE PERSON IS THE LAST MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD, PROCEED TO SECTION D

## SECTION A - AGRICULTURE

A1 Has your household engaged directly in any of the following agricultural activities, that is: crop growing, livestock and poultry raising, fish farming and game ranching since 1st October 2009?		Yes		No	
		Yes		No	
Maize	Yes	[ ]	[ ]	Yes	No
Sorghum	Yes	[ ]	[ ]	Yes	No
Millet	Yes	[ ]	[ ]	Yes	No
Rice	Yes	[ ]	[ ]	Yes	No
Cassava	Yes	[ ]	[ ]	Yes	No
Sweet potatoes	Yes	[ ]	[ ]	Yes	No
Irish potatoes	Yes	[ ]	[ ]	Yes	No
Groundnuts	Yes	[ ]	[ ]	Yes	No
Mixed beans	Yes	[ ]	[ ]	Yes	No
Cow peas	Yes	[ ]	[ ]	Yes	No
Wheat	Yes	[ ]	[ ]	Yes	No
Colton	Yes	[ ]	[ ]	Yes	No
Burley tobacco	Yes	[ ]	[ ]	Yes	No

A2 On your holding, which of the following crops did you grow since 1st October 2009?		Yes		No	
		Yes		No	
Virginia tobacco	Yes	[ ]	[ ]	Yes	No
Sunflower	Yes	[ ]	[ ]	Yes	No
Soya beans	Yes	[ ]	[ ]	Yes	No
Paprika	Yes	[ ]	[ ]	Yes	No
Sugar cane	Yes	[ ]	[ ]	Yes	No
Cashew Nuts	Yes	[ ]	[ ]	Yes	No
Vegetables	Yes	[ ]	[ ]	Yes	No
Orchard	Yes	[ ]	[ ]	Yes	No
Coffee	Yes	[ ]	[ ]	Yes	No
Velvet beans	Yes	[ ]	[ ]	Yes	No
Bambara nuts	Yes	[ ]	[ ]	Yes	No
Pineapple	Yes	[ ]	[ ]	Yes	No
Other crop	Yes	[ ]	[ ]	Yes	No

A3 On your holding, which of the following livestock/poultry have you raised since 1st October 2009?		Yes		No	
		Yes		No	
Cattle	Yes	[ ]	[ ]	Yes	No
Goats	Yes	[ ]	[ ]	Yes	No
Pigs	Yes	[ ]	[ ]	Yes	No
Sheep	Yes	[ ]	[ ]	Yes	No
Donkeys	Yes	[ ]	[ ]	Yes	No
Chickens	Yes	[ ]	[ ]	Yes	No
Other Poultry	Yes	[ ]	[ ]	Yes	No
Other Livestock	Yes	[ ]	[ ]	Yes	No

A4 Has your agriculture holding included fish farming since 1st October 2009?		Yes		No	
		Yes		No	
Yes	Yes	[ ]	[ ]	Yes	No
No	No	[ ]	[ ]	Yes	No

A5 Has your agriculture holding included game ranching since 1st October 2009?		Yes		No	
		Yes		No	
Yes	Yes	[ ]	[ ]	Yes	No
No	No	[ ]	[ ]	Yes	No

## SECTION M: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS

**SECTION III: GENERAL AND MATERIAL DEATHS**

Please record information on the deaths that occurred in the household during the last 12 months.

Do not forget the children.

M1 Is there any member of the household who died since October 2009?		M2 What was the sex of the deceased?		M3 What was the age of the deceased?		M4 What was the cause of death?		M5 Did the death occur while pregnant?		M6 Did the death occur during the 6 weeks period following the end of pregnancy, irrespective of the way the pregnancy ended?		M7 Did the death occur during the 6 weeks period following the end of pregnancy, irrespective of the way the pregnancy ended?	
Death Number													
1	Male					Accident	Other	Yes	End	Yes	End	Yes	End
2	Female						Other Violence	No	End	No	End	No	End
3	Male						Spousal Violence	Yes	End	Yes	End	Yes	End
4	Female						Other Violence	No	End	No	End	No	End
5	Male						Spousal Violence	Yes	End	Yes	End	Yes	End
6	Female						Other Violence	No	End	No	End	No	End
7	Male						Spousal Violence	Yes	End	Yes	End	Yes	End
8	Female						Other Violence	No	End	No	End	No	End
9	Male						Spousal Violence	Yes	End	Yes	End	Yes	End
10	Female						Other Violence	No	End	No	End	No	End

# Key Persons Involved in the Production of the Report

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## 1. Editorial Team

Mr. John Kalumbi - Director  
Mr. Iven Sikanyiti - Deputy Director  
Mr. Peter Mukuka - Deputy Director  
Mr. Daniel Daka - Deputy Director  
Mr. Goodson Sinyenga-Deputy Director  
Ms. Nchimunya Nkombo - Census Manager  
Mr. Palver Sikanyiti - Deputy Census Manager

## 2. Analysts

Mr. Richard Banda - Former Census Manager  
Mr. Frank Kakungu

## 3. Assistant Analysts

Mr. Michelo Choongo  
Ms. Mundia Muyakwa

## 4. Tabulation Programming

Mr. Frank Kakungu  
Mr. Chibesa Ndawa  
Mr. Tabo Simutanyi

## 5. Desktop Publishing Team

Mr. Anthony M. Nkole  
Mr. Makoselo Bowa

## 6. Drivers

Mr. Morris Munkondya  
Mr. Lenard Phiri  
Mr. Britius Chipoba