REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF ADJUSTMENT

PRIORITY SURVEY II
1993

TABULATION REPORT

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Preface

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

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

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

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

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

- The Norwegian Government for having funded the survey and the World Bank for managing the funds.

- The Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics in Oslo for providing technical assistance.

- The members of the Priority Survey Secretariat within the Central Statistical Office for planning and executing the survey as well as for compiling this report.

- The National Food and Nutrition Commission.

- All the field staff, the Data processing personnel and those who edited and typed the report.

- All the respondents in the selected areas for their cooperation.

- Lastly but not the least, all those who made contributions in one form or another to the content of the survey through several user-producer meetings.

December, 1994   **DAVID S. DIANGAMO**
                                                      DIRECTOR OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

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Contents

List of Tables

List of Appendices

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Chapter 1   Survey Background

1.1   Introduction

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

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

1.2   Purpose of the Survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.3 *Coverage and scope of the survey*

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

1.4   Map of Zambia

1.5   *Overview of Zambia*

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

Politics and Administration

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

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

Land and the people

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

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

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

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

Economy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Chapter 2   Survey Design

2.1 Coverage

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

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

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

2.2   *Stratification*

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

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

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

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

Table 2.1: Summary of Selected SEAs						
Province	Urban strata			Total	Rural	Total
	Low cost	Medium cost	High cost	Urban	Strata	(Urban + Rural)
Central	9	5	2	16	41	57
C/Belt	61	31	11	103	25	128
Eastern	4	2	2	8	68	76
Luapula	4	2	2	8	51	59
Lusaka	44	24	9	77	15	92
Northern	5	3	2	10	81	91
N/Western	2	2	2	6	30	36
Southern	8	5	2	15	47	62
Western	3	3	1	7	43	50
All Provinces	140	77	33	250	401	651

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

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

Table 2.2:
Summary of selected households by stratum

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

Table 2.3:
Summary of persons covered in the sample by stratum

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

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| Table 2.4:                                                                                              |
| Summary of persons covered in the sample by age group and stratum                                       |
+---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|                                              Age group                                                  |
+---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|        Not                                                                                              |
|        Sated  0-4    5-9  10-14 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64  65+  Total |
+---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|Province                                                                                                 |
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	Not Sated	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Total
Province																
Central	2	73	831	843	857	594	423	320	307	233	235	156	123	91	111	5199
Copperbelt	12	358	2899	2849	2528	2180	1562	1188	1239	757	830	423	239	153	165	17382
Eastern	3	81	847	771	694	518	372	297	314	203	226	159	131	104	135	4855
Luapula	3	68	628	656	563	393	258	251	242	165	207	124	118	72	88	3836
Lusaka	19	180	1963	2042	1854	1779	1048	827	965	561	654	311	230	104	107	12644
Northern	26	83	965	928	832	630	422	370	334	234	261	163	129	96	130	5603
North western	30	43	444	398	401	262	181	116	172	94	103	80	65	41	54	2484
Southern	17	81	992	897	792	687	445	356	349	223	238	155	122	91	128	5573
Western	3	52	629	575	513	393	242	241	212	137	179	100	89	67	109	3541
Residence																
Rural	51	345	3746	3574	3053	2371	1636	1266	1278	892	1069	770	662	544	710	21967
Urban	64	674	6452	6385	5981	5065	3317	2700	2856	1715	1864	901	584	275	317	39150
Socio-Economic Group																
Small scale farmers	47	314	3442	3273	2791	2137	1508	1163	1160	824	987	692	613	482	637	20070
Medium scale farmers	4	31	304	301	262	234	128	103	118	68	82	78	49	62	73	1897
Urban low cost	39	357	3534	3269	3027	2611	1900	1446	1541	845	1029	513	352	190	183	20836
Urban medium cost	20	239	2139	2282	2158	1800	1025	890	945	638	597	288	168	60	90	13339
Urban high cost	5	78	779	834	796	654	392	364	370	232	238	100	64	25	44	4975
Total	115	1019	10198	9959	9034	7436	4953	3966	4134	2607	2933	1671	1246	819	1027	61117

2.3   Sample Selection

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

Selection of households

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

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

Urban SEAs

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

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

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

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

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

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

> **Let N=nk**
> where,
> **N** is the total number of households listed in a stratum.
> **n** is the sample size required from a stratum.
> **k** is the sampling interval in a given stratum and is calculated as:
> **k=N/n**

Steps:

(1)   In each Urban SEA households identified as having been interviewed in PSI were assigned sampling serial numbers separately (from 1 to N) and the rest of the households were also assigned their own sampling serial numbers (from 1 to N)

(2)   The sampling intervals were computed for both the panel and non-panel samples separately using the following relationship:-

> **k1=N/n=25/13 for the panel sample**
> **k2=N/n=N/12 for the non-panel sample.**

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

(3) Two random starts were obtained from a table of random numbers. These numbers were between **1 and N** (both inclusive) for the respective **N's** of the panel and non-panel samples.

(4) The required number of households for the panel and non-panel samples in each SEA were then selected by adding the **K's** (sampling interval) to the sampling serial number of each selected household in the respective strata until the required **'n'** was achieved.

Rural SEAs

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

- No listing of households was done in the rural SEAs.

- A list of 20 households selected for the Agriculture survey was provided for each sampled rural SEA from which a total of 10 were selected for PSII.

- 8 small scale agricultural households were selected from the total number of small scale households on the Agriculture sample of 20 households.

- 2 medium scale agricultural households were selected from the total number of medium scale households appearing in the agriculture sample of 20 households.

- The households were serially numbered from **1 to N** in each of the two strata separately (small scale and medium scale).

- The sampling interval was calculated as **k=N/n** for each of the two strata.

- Two random starts were obtained for the two strata.

- The required number of households in each strata were then selected (8 small scale and 2 medium scale) out of the total 20 households earmarked for the Agriculture survey.

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

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

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

Table 2.5: Criteria for stratification of Rural households

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

CATEGORY A - Small scale + non-agricultural households
CATEGORY B - Medium scale agricultural households
CATEGORY C - Large scale agricultural households

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

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

Replacing selected Households

The following cases were replaced:

- Vacant households - a household that was listed and selected but fell vacant at enumeration time.

- New household - a new household moving into a dwelling after listing where a selected household lived.

- Non-contacts - households that could not be available for interview. For example, a household that was listed and selected in the sample but went on vacation/holiday at enumeration time.

- Refusals - a household that refused to be enumerated.

- Dwelling not identified - a household not located because the location of the dwelling cannot be identified.

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

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

2.4   Estimation Procedure

In urban areas the following procedure was used:-

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

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

$$\hat{Y_i} = \underset{j}{S} \underset{k}{S} W_{ijk} \underset{l}{S} Y_{ijkl}$$

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

In rural areas the following procedure was used:-

Let Y_{ijkl} be an observation on variable Y for the 1-th household in k-th stratum, in j-th SEA, in the i-th province.

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

$$\hat{Y_i} = \underset{j}{S} \underset{k}{S} W_{ijk} \underset{l}{S} Y_{ijkl}$$

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

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

$$\hat{Y_i} = \underset{j}{S} \underset{k}{S} W_{ijk} \underset{l}{S} Y_{ijkl}$$

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

2.5   Field Work

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

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

produced.

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

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

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

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

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

2.6   *Data Processing*

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 3   General Concepts and Definitions

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

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

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

- ***Housing Unit.*** In this survey any structure which was occupied by one or more households at the time of the survey was treated as a housing unit. A housing unit was defined as an independent place of abode intended for habitation by one or more households.

- ***Household.*** A household was defined as a group of persons who normally eat and live together. These people may or may not be related by blood, but make common provision for food or other essentials for living and they have only one person whom they all regard as the head of the household. A household may comprise several members and in some cases may have only one member.

- ***Usual Member of the Household.*** In the priority survey the de jure approach was adopted for collecting data on household composition as opposed to the de facto approach which pertains to those household members present at the time of the survey. The de jure definition relies on a concept of usual residence.

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

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

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

- ***Head of household.*** This is the person all members of the household regard as the head and normally makes day-to-day decisions concerning the running of the household.

- ***Background Variables.*** The analysis in this report uses five main background variables and these are:-

  - *Province*
  - *Residence (Rural and Urban)*
  - *Household size*
  - *Gender of Household head*
  - *Socio-economic group*

- ***Socio-economic Groups.*** Survey households were classified into socio-economic groups based on locality in the case of urban areas and on size of agricultural activities in the case of rural areas.

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

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

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

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

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

_____

PART II

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

_____

Chapter 4   Demographic Characteristics

4.1   *Introduction:*

Information collected covered:-

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

4.2   *Population size and regional distribution*

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

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

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

4.3   *Age and sex structure*

Population concentration is high in ages below 15 years, which comprises 46 percent of the total population. Thus, Zambia's population is considered young. A young population usually has a high potential for future growth. The percentage of population above 24 years is 28 percent. Ageing is not yet a major demographic characteristic of the Zambian population due to low proportions at older age-groups.
The distribution of population by age and sex is provided in Table 4.3.

4.4　Socio-economic groups

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

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

4.5　Marital status

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

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

4.6　Female headed households

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

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

4.7   *Household size*

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

```
+------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Table 4.1:                                                       |
| Population distribution by province, rural and urban areas       |
| 1993                                                             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|
|              Population              Distribution                |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Province        Number    Percent |Rural    Urban     Total     |
|                 ('000')           |percent  percent   percent|   |
|----------------------------------+-------------------------------|
|                                   |                              |
| Central            768        10  |  75       25        100      |
|                                   |                              |
| Copperbelt       1,450        18  |  17       83        100      |
| Eastern          1,030        13  |  88       12        100      |
| Luapula            558         7  |  84       16        100      |
| Lusaka           1,059        13  |  14       86        100      |
| Northern           996        13  |  85       15        100      |
| North western      416         5  |  82       18        100      |
| Southern           969        12  |  81       19        100      |
| Western            632         8  |  83       17        100      |
|----------------------------------+--------------------------------|
| Zambia           7,878       100  |  61       39        100      |
+------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

```
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Table 4.2:                                                                  |
| Population distribution by province, sex, rural and urban (Percent), Zambia, 1993 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                    Rural                              Urban                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Province    Male Female Total Size ('000')  Male Female Total Size ('000')  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Central      49    51    100      537         50    50   100      230       |
|                                                                             |
| Copperbelt   50    50    100      193         51    49   100     1244       |
|                                                                             |
| Eastern      48    52    100      932         51    49   100       95       |
|                                                                             |
| Luapula      50    50    100      467         51    49   100       90       |
|                                                                             |
| Lusaka       53    47    100      152         50    50   100      903       |
|                                                                             |
| Northern     50    50    100      869         53    47   100      117       |
|                                                                             |
| North/Western 50   50    100      352         50    50   100       58       |
|                                                                             |
| Southern     50    50    100      743         50    50   100      221       |
|                                                                             |
| Western      47    53    100      556         49    51   100       76       |
|                                                                             |
| Total        49    51    100     4801         50    50   100     3034       |
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```
Note: "Not Stated" Category excluded

```
+-------------------------------------------+
| Table 4.3:                                |
| Population distribution by five year age  |
| groups, (Percent), 1993                   |
|                                           |
| Age-group        Male    Female  Both     |
|-------------------------------------------|
| 0-4               14       15     14      |
| 5-9               17       16     16      |
| 10-14             16       16     16      |
| 15-19             15       14     14      |
| 20-24             10        9     10      |
| 25-29              5        6      6      |
| 30-34              4        5      5      |
| 35-39              3        5      4      |
| 40-44              3        4      3      |
| 45-49              3        3      3      |
| 50-54              3        2      3      |
| 55-59              2        2      2      |
| 60-64              2        1      1      |
| 65+                3        2      3      |
|                                           |
| Total            100      100    100      |
+-------------------------------------------|
| Size ('000')    3892     3944   7836      |
+-------------------------------------------+
```
Note: "Not Stated" Category excluded

```
+-------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Table 4.4:                                                        |
| Population distribution by socio-economic group and province,     |
| (Percent), 1993                                                   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                    Socio-economic groups                          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
|              Rural               | Urban                          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
|            small      medium     |                                |
|            scale      scale      | low      medium    high        |
| Province   farmers    farmers    | cost     cost      cost        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Central      12         19       |   7        6         6         |
|                                  |                                |
| Copperbelt    6          2       |  29       62        47         |
|                                  |                                |
| Eastern      15         24       |   5        1         3         |
|                                  |                                |
| Luapula      14          3       |   3        5         3         |
|                                  |                                |
| Lusaka        2          2       |  35       13        32         |
|                                  |                                |
| Northern     19         16       |   7        3         4         |
|                                  |                                |
| North/Western 7          2       |   3        1         2         |
|                                  |                                |
| Southern     13         26       |   5        7         2         |
|                                  |                                |
| Western      12          6       |   6        2         1         |
|                                  |                                |
| Total       100        100       | 100      100       100         |
|                                  |                                |
| Size ('000') 4352       450      | 1679     942       413         |
+-------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

Note: "Not Stated" Category excluded

```
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Table 4.5:                                                                    |
| Population (12 years and above) by gender, age group and marital status, (Percent), 1993 |
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|                              Marital status                                   |
|         Not                                    Never                Size       |
|         Stated  Married Separated Divorced  Widowed  married    Total  ('000') |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|Age group                                                                      |
|                                                                               |
|Male                                                                           |
|                                                                               |
|12-14      1       0        1        0         0       98       100     335     |
|15-19      1       1        1        0         0       97       100     520     |
|20-24      1      16        1        1         0       81       100     383     |
|25-29      1      58        2        3         1       35       100     244     |
|30-49      1      87        2        3         2        5       100     624     |
|50+        1      88        1        4         5        1       100     371     |
|                                                                               |
|Total      1      44        1        2         1       51       100    2477     |
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|                                                                               |
|Female                                                                         |
|                                                                               |
|12-14      1       0        1        0         0       97       100     328     |
|15-19      1      14        2        1         0       82       100     516     |
|20-24      1      50        5        5         1       38       100     403     |
|25-29      1      69        4        9         2       15       100     274     |
|30-49      0      77        4        9         7        3       100     684     |
|50+        1      51        2       10        34        1       100     315     |
|                                                                               |
|Total      1      45        3        6         7       38       100    2520     |
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

Note: "Not Stated" Category excluded

```
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Table 4.6:                                                              |
| Female headed households by rural and urban areas, across and within    |
| province, (percent), 1993                                               |
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|                              Residence                                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                       Across         |        Within                    |
|---------------------------------------+---------------------------------|
|Province     Rural   Urban   Total | Rural   Urban    Total   Size       |
|---------------------------------------+---------------------------------|
|                                   |                                     |
|Central       14       8      12   |   20      14       19     168       |
|Copperbelt     6      39      16   |   21      11       13     387       |
|Eastern       20       3      15   |   22      11       21     206       |
|Luapula       12       5      10   |   16      17       16     152       |
|Lusaka         2      27       9   |   13      12       12     304       |
|Northern      15       5      12   |   15      11       14     187       |
|North western  5       2       4   |   15       9       14      77       |
|Southern      12       5      10   |   15      11       14     148       |
|Western       13       7      11   |   21      21       21     153       |
|                                   |                                     |
|Total        100     100     100   |   18      12       16    1782       |
+---------------------------------------+---------------------------------|
|Size         876     906    1782                                         |
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

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

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

Chapter 5   Health Care

5.1   Introduction

Information on the following topics was collected:-

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

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

5.2   Accessibility to health centres

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

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

5.3   Health consultations

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

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

5.4   *Sources of drinking water*

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

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

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

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

```
+------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Table 5.1:                                                       |
| Households by distance to nearest health facility, place of      |
| residence, socio economic group and province, (percent), 1993    |
+------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                        Distance to health                        |
|                         clinic/hospital                          |
|                                                                  |
|                              16 km          Sample               |
|                 0-5km   6-15km  and     Total size               |
|                                 more          (hholds)           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| All households     67      24      9     100   10145             |
|                                                                  |
| Residence                                                        |
|                                                                  |
| Rural              48      37     15     100    3912             |
| Urban              99       1      .     100    6233             |
|                                                                  |
| Socio-Economic Group                                             |
|                                                                  |
| Small scale farmers  48    37     15     100    3506             |
| Medium scale farmers 55    35     10     100     406             |
| Urban low cost       98     2      .     100    3524             |
| Urban medium cost   100     0      .     100    1909             |
| Urban high cost     100     0      .     100     800             |
|                                                                  |
| Province                                                         |
|                                                                  |
| Central            59      22     19     100     810             |
| Copperbelt         89      10      1     100    2800             |
| Eastern            45      46      9     100     857             |
| Luapula            76      23      1     100     710             |
| Lusaka             92       8      0     100    2036             |
| Northern           44      32     24     100    1026             |
| North western      68      27      5     100     440             |
| Southern           62      26     12     100     841             |
| Western            58      28     14     100     625             |
 ------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

Note: "Not stated" cases are excluded

```
+------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Table 5.2:                                                                    |
| Population who visited a health institution by type of institution visited, gender, |
| Place of residence and socio-economic group, (percent), 1993                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                          Institution visited                                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                     Sample    |
|                                                                     size      |
|                                                                     (persons  |
|                                                                     who       |
|                                                                     visited   |
|                                                                     a health  |
|             Proportion  Tradi-   Govern-  Miss-  Indus-             institu-   |
|             who visited tional   ment     ion    trial  Private Total tion)   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|All population    16       10       70      9       6      5      100   8386    |
|                                                                               |
|Gender                                                                         |
|                                                                               |
|Male              15       10       70      8       6      5      100   4016    |
|Female            16        9       69     11       6      4      100   4370    |
|                                                                               |
|Age group                                                                      |
|                                                                               |
|0-4               26        8       71      9       7      5      100   1882    |
|5-9               12        5       74      9       7      5      100   1002    |
|10-14             10        6       75      9       6      4      100    789    |
|15-19             11        9       74      7       5      4      100    782    |
|20-24             14       10       70     11       5      3      100    786    |
|25-29             17       12       67     11       6      3      100    649    |
|30-34             18       12       64     10       8      6      100    587    |
|35-39             17       11       67     11       6      5      100    437    |
|40-44             19       12       62     11       9      6      100    380    |
|45-49             17       10       70      7       6      7      100    288    |
|50 and above      21       16       62     14       3      4      100    804    |
|                                                                               |
|Residence                                                                      |
|                                                                               |
|Rural             17       12       71     14       1      3      100   3674    |
|Urban             13        6       67      1      17      9      100   4712    |
|                                                                               |
|Socio-economic group                                                           |
|                                                                               |
|Small scale farmers 17     12       70     14       1      2      100   3111    |
|Medium scale farmers 20     6       78     12       1      3      100    563    |
|Urban low cost    13        7       70      1      12     10      100   2542    |
|Urban medium cost 14        5       65      1      22      7      100   1582    |
|Urban high cost   11        3       60      1      26     10      100    588    |
+------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

Note: "Not stated" cases are excluded

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

Note: "Not stated" cases are excluded

Table 5.3: Average cost per visit by type of health institution (Kwacha) 1993.	
	kwacha
Health institution	
Traditional	585
Government	113
Mission	111
Industrial	295
Private	2981

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------
| Table 5.4:                                                        |
| Households by source of drinking water, place of residence, socio-economic |
| group and province, (percent), 1993                               |
+-------------------------------------------------------------------+
|                     Source of drinking water                      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
|              Prote- Unpro-                                         |
|       River, cted  tected Public Own                      Sample  |
|       lake   well  well   tap    tap   Other  Total  size         |
|                                                      (hholds)      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

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

Note: "Not stated" cases are excluded

```
+-----------------------------------------------------------------+
| Table 5.5:                                                      |
| Households that treat/boil drinking water,by place of residence, |
| socio economic group and province, (percent),1993              |
+-----------------------------------------------------------------+
|                              Treat/boil        Sample           |
|                              water             size             |
|                                                (households)     |
+-----------------------------------------------------------------+
| Zambia                           23             10027           |
|                                                                 |
|                                                                 |
| Residence                                                      |
|                                                                 |
| Rural                            15              3905           |
|                                                                 |
| Urban                            37              6122           |
|                                                                 |
| Socio-Economic Group                                           |
|                                                                 |
| Small scale farmers              15              3500           |
| Medium scale farmers             24               405           |
| Urban low cost                   29              3452           |
| Urban medium cost                43              1891           |
| Urban high cost                  59               779           |
|                                                                 |
| Province                                                       |
|                                                                 |
| Central                          22               809           |
| Copperbelt                       41              2795           |
| Eastern                          19               826           |
| Luapula                          21               710           |
| Lusaka                           33              1990           |
| Northern                         16              1026           |
| North western                    12               434           |
| Southern                         21               815           |
| Western                           5               622           |
+-----------------------------------------------------------------+
```

Note: "Not stated" cases are excluded

Chapter 6   Education

6.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

6.2   School Attendance

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

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

6.3   Gross School Attendance Rate

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

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

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

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

6.4   Net Attendance Rates

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

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

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

6.5   Ever Attended School Population

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

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

6.6   Reason For Leaving School

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

6.7   Highest Level of Education

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

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

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

```
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Table 6.2:                                                                              |
| School attendance rate by gender, age group and province, 1993                         |
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

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

```
+------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Table 6.3:                                                                   |
| Gross school attendance rates by grades, gender, residence and              |
| socio-economic group, 1993.                                                 |
+------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|                                     Grade                                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Residence Gender   1-4     5-7     1-7     8-9    10-12    8-12    Sample     |
|                                                                   number of  |
|                                                                   persons    |
|                                                                   (Age 5-30) |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
```

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

```
+----------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Table 6.4:                                                                 |
| Gross school attendance rates by grade, gender and province, 1993.         |
+----------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|                                    Grade                                   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Province      Gender    1-4    5-7    1-7    8-9   10-12   8-12  Sample      |
|                                                                 number of   |
|                                                                 persons     |
|                                                                 (Age 5-30)  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
```

Province	Gender	1-4	5-7	1-7	8-9	10-12	8-12	Sample number of persons (Age 5-30)
Zambia	Total	107	100	104	59	22	37	38189
	Male	109	109	109	66	27	43	18861
	Female	105	91	99	52	17	31	19328
Central	Total	113	96	105	57	15	32	3228
	Male	110	104	108	73	19	40	1595
	Female	116	89	103	39	12	23	1633
Copperbelt	Total	111	125	117	85	31	53	11043
	Male	113	132	121	89	39	59	5476
	Female	109	117	113	80	24	47	5567
Eastern	Total	89	75	83	43	13	26	2903
	Male	91	83	88	48	18	30	1455
	Female	86	66	79	39	7	21	1448
Luapula	Total	118	92	106	47	18	31	2300
	Male	122	105	114	53	25	37	1166
	Female	113	77	97	42	10	24	1134
Lusaka	Total	99	111	104	57	3	44	8068
	Male	101	118	109	62	43	51	3851
	Female	96	104	99	51	29	38	4217
Northern	Total	114	86	102	55	17	33	3427
	Male	117	97	109	65	21	39	1744
	Female	111	74	94	45	13	27	1683
North western	Total	109	105	107	61	19	34	1556
	Male	104	131	112	54	24	34	756
	Female	114	87	103	65	13	34	800
Southern	Total	110	107	109	57	22	36	3463
	Male	114	109	112	64	26	41	1744
	Female	105	105	105	50	18	31	1719
Western	Total	111	84	99	53	11	28	2204
	Male	116	94	106	61	13	32	1074
	Female	106	74	93	46	10	24	1127

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

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

```
+--------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Table 6.6:                                                                     |
| Net attendance rates by gender and province, 1993                              |
+--------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|                             School attendance                                  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                    Grade Grade  Grade  Grade  Grade  Grade    Sample           |
|                    1-4   5-7    1-7    8-9    10-12  8-12      number of        |
|                                                                Persons          |
+--------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

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

```
+----------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Table 6.7:                                                           |
| Percentage distribution of persons who ever attended school by gender,|
| residence ,socio-economic group and province,1993.                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                            Ever attended School                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                    Not stated    Yes      No       Sample            |
|                                            No    number of persons   |
|                                                  (Age 5 and above)   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
```

		Not stated	Yes	No No	Sample number of persons (Age 5 and above)
All persons		0.8	74.5	24.7	52268
Residence					
Rural		0.6	67.8	31.6	18732
	Male	0.5	73.3	26.2	9278
	Female	0.6	62.5	36.9	9454
Urban		1.1	85.0	13.9	33536
	Male	1.0	86.7	12.3	16942
	Female	1.3	83.1	15.6	16594
Socio-Economic Group					
Small scale farmers		0.6	66.9	32.5	16114
	Male	0.5	72.6	26.8	7963
	Female	0.6	61.4	38.0	8151
Medium scale farmers		0.6	76.2	23.2	2618
	Male	0.7	79.2	20.1	1315
	Female	0.5	73.2	26.2	1303
Urban low cost		1.2	81.9	16.9	17953
	Male	1.0	84.3	14.7	9060
	Female	1.4	79.4	19.2	8893
Urban medium cost		0.9	88.7	10.4	11266
	Male	0.9	89.2	9.9	5688
	Female	0.9	88.2	10.9	5578
Urban high cost		1.4	88.8	9.8	4317
	Male	1.2	90.7	8.1	2194
	Female	1.6	86.9	11.5	2123
Province					
Central		0.4	76.2	23.4	4455
	Male	0.4	79.8	19.8	2216
	Female	0.5	72.7	26.8	2239
Copperbelt		0.9	82.9	16.2	14848
	Male	1.0	84.8	14.3	7595
	Female	0.8	81.0	18.1	7253
Eastern		0.3	62.8	36.9	4108
	Male	0.5	68.8	30.7	2027
	Female	0.2	56.9	42.8	2081
Luapula		0.2	77.6	22.2	3299
	Male	0.2	82.8	17.1	1654
	Female	0.2	72.5	27.3	1645
Lusaka		1.8	80.8	17.4	10892
	Male	1.4	84.5	14.2	5404
	Female	2.1	77.2	20.7	5488
Northern		0.7	71.7	27.6	4752
	Male	0.6	77.0	22.4	2419
	Female	0.8	66.3	32.9	2333
North-Western		1.2	67.1	31.6	2124
	Male	0.8	70.4	28.8	1061
	Female	1.7	64.0	34.4	1063
Southern		0.5	75.5	24.0	4685
	Male	0.4	79.0	20.5	2344
	Female	0.7	72.0	27.4	2341
Western		0.8	66.1	33.0	3105
	Male	1.0	71.3	27.7	1500
	Female	0.7	61.4	37.8	1605

```
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Table 6.8:                                                                    |
| Percentage distribution of persons by type of school attended ,gender ,residence, |
| socio economic group and province,1993.                                       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                            Type of school attended                            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                    Not      Governm                          Sample number of |
|                    stated     ent    Mission   Private  Total    persons      |
|                                                              (Age 5 and above) |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
```

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

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

		Not started	Working	Expensive	Too Far	Not selected/ Failed	Pregnancy	Completed Studies	Got Married	Other	Total	Sample number of persons
Zambia		2	2	12	3	44	5	8	5	20	100	12719
Male		2	3	13	3	47	0	11	1	20	100	5766
Female		2	1	11	3	41	9	6	8	20	100	6953
Rural		1	1	15	4	40	5	3	6	26	100	4223
	Small scale farmers	1	1	15	4	39	5	3	6	26	100	3861
	Medium scale farmers	2	.	10	3	48	7	5	4	22	100	362
Urban		3	3	8	1	50	5	15	3	12	100	8496
	Urban low cost	3	2	9	1	51	6	10	3	15	100	4751
	Urban medium cost	2	4	6	1	53	5	19	4	7	100	2741
	Urban high cost	2	5	7	1	33	4	33	3	11	100	1004
Province												
Central		0	1	8	3	48	5	7	4	24	100	1094
Copperbelt		2	2	8	2	53	4	12	4	11	100	3761
Eastern		2	2	23	1	29	4	3	4	32	100	924
Luapula		1	1	17	2	35	6	5	10	24	100	735
Lusaka		6	3	8	1	47	5	16	2	14	100	2942
Northern		1	0	14	6	41	3	6	6	23	100	1056
North western		2	3	9	5	40	7	4	5	26	100	438
Southern		1	0	11	3	50	7	5	5	18	100	1107
Western		1	1	12	4	35	8	5	4	30	100	662

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

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

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

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

Chapter 7   Labour Force

7.1 Coverage, Concepts and Definitions

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

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

The economically active (labour force)

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

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

The employed/working population

A person was defined as working if he/she performed some work or business for pay, profit or family gain. Payment of wage/profit etc. may either be in cash, in the form of goods or services or in any combination of these. This includes all persons who had a job/business and would normally have worked for pay or profit or return in kind but who were:
   - on leave
   - were temporarily prevented from working by illness, bad weather, industrial dispute such as strike or lock-out, lack of business, lack of raw materials, lack of finance, machinery breakdown etc.
   - Subsistence farmers
   - Unpaid family workers

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

Currently Active

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

Currently Employed

A person was classified as currently employed if he/she did any work for pay or profit during the week preceeding the date of enumeration.
Students, employees on paid study leave in-service and on-the-job trainees who did some kind of work during the reference week were regarded as working.

Usually Active

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

Usually Employed

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

Currently unemployed

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

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

Usually unemployed

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

Employment status

- Employers: These are persons who while working in their own business also employ other people to assist them and pay them wages or salaries in cash or in kind.

- Paid Employees: These are persons who work for others for wage or salary which may be paid to them in cash or kind or partly in cash and partly in kind. These were classified as Government, parastatal and private sector employees.
  Parastatal sector refers to the quasi-government sector. These are firms with Government participation either as a minority or majority shareholder. They may be partially owned or controlled by government.

- Self-employed or Own Account Workers: These are persons who run their own business, workshop,farms etc, and do not employ others in their enterprises for wages/salaries. Ordinarily, such persons will have their own place of business and determine their own hours of work. They may use unpaid family workers.

- Unpaid family Workers: These are persons who normally assist in the family farm, business or enterprise but

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

Occupation means the type of work done by a person.

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

Earnings and profit

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

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

Not economically active population

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

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

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

```
+--------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|  Table 7.0: Diagrammatic presentation of economic activity                |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                |
|                         Population 7 Years                                     |
|                            and above                                           |
|                               |                                                |
|                               |                                                |
|              +----------------------------------------------+                  |
|              |                                     |                           |
|              |                                     |                           |
|          Economically                                                          |
|          active                          Economically Inactive                 |
|          (labour force)                                                        |
|               |                                   |                            |
|          +-----------+                 +-------------------------------------+  |
|          |           |                 |       |      |      |      |      | |  |
|          |           |                 |       |      |      |      |      | |  |
|      Working     Unemployed       Full-time Full-time Prisoners Beggars Retired  Other |
|        or                         Students Housewives          Invalids         |
|      Employed              |                                                     |
|          +------------------+                                                    |
|          |                 |                                                     |
|      Looking for       Not looking for                                          |
|      Work              work but available                                        |
|                        for work                                                 |
+--------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```
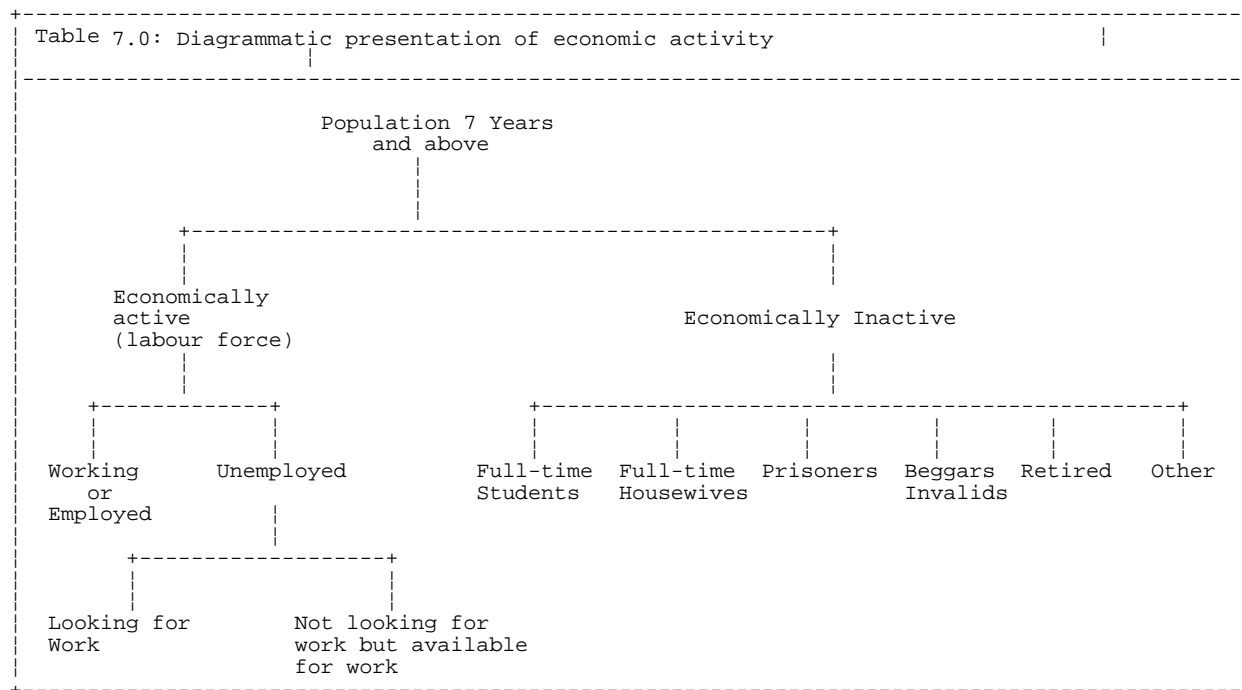
The Informal sector

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

- All Informal own-account enterprises (namely those owned and operated by own account workers), either alone or on partnership with members of the same or other households, which may employ unpaid family workers and employees on an accassional basis, but do not employ employees on a continuous basis. These may have characteristics such as (a) low level of organisation (b) low scale, (c) little or no division between labour and capital assets not belonging to the enterprise as such but to their owners (d) expenditure and assets are often indistinguishable from household expenditure and assets (e) depending on national circumstances, informal own-account enterprises which are registered in some way under national legislation might be excluded from the informal sector.

- In Zambia, the Informal sector was defined in the Priority Survey II as:-
  employees working in Private sector enterprises, self-employed persons , unpaid family workers, employers and others (unspecified) working in enterprises with less than 5 employees and not entitled to paid leave and pension.

7.2   Dimensions of the Labour Force

Size and growth

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

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

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

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

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

Age and sex structure of the Labour force

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

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

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

Age, sex activity rates

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

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

7.3 The currently employed Labour force

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

7.3.1 The currently employed Labour force by industry

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

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

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

7.3.2 The currently employed by occupation

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

7.3.3 The currently employed by employment status

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

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

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

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

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

7.3.4 Currently employed with secondary job

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

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

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

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

7.3.5 Currently employed by earnings from main job

7.3.5.1 Earnings of paid employees

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

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

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

Earnings of paid employees by Industry

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

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

Earnings of paid employees by Occupation

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

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

Earnings of paid employees by Employment status/sector

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.3.6 Employment in the Informal Sector

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

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

Informal Sector employment by Industry

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

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

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

Informal Sector employment by Occupation

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

Informal Sector employment by Employment status

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

Informal sector employment by Province

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

7.4   The Currently Unemployed Labour Force

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

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

The Currently Unemployed by age-group, sex and residence

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

Females have a higher unemployment rate of 21 percent than males 19 percent. The urban areas have a higher unemployment rate (33 percent) than rural (14 percent). The female unemployment rate in urban areas of 44 percent is much higher than that in rural areas of
13 percent. This implies that most females in rural areas are involved in agricultural activities as subsistence farmers and unpaid family workers. These are easier to do and hence exceed the number engaged in the urban formal and informal non-agriculture sectors. These require some basic capital in the case of informal sector jobs and training in the case of formal sector. This is so even if the number of women engaged in street vending in urban areas may also be substantial.

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

Currently Unemployed by Educational level

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

Current Unemployment Rates by Province

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

```
+---------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Table 7.1:                                                                |
| Percentage distribution of current labour force aged 7 years and above by age, sex, |
| residence and activity status, 1993                                       |
+---------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|                            Labour Force                                   |
|                                                                           |
|              Total                  Rural                  Urban          |
| Age Group   Both   Male  Female   Both   Male  Female   Both   Male  Female |
| ------------------------------------------------------------------------- |
| Total number 3503245 1850225 1653020 2461124 1202133 1258991 1042121 648093 394028 |
| of persons                                                                |
|                                                                           |
| Total        100    100    100     100    100    100     100    100    100 |
|                                                                           |
| 7 - 11       7.6    7.5    7.8     9.2    9.8    8.7     3.8    3.1    4.8 |
|                                                                           |
| 12 - 19      17.3   15.4   19.5    18.7   18.2   19.2    14.1   10.2   20.5 |
|                                                                           |
| 20 - 24      16.1   15.5   16.9    15.1   14.6   15.7    18.5   17.1   20.8 |
|                                                                           |
| 25 - 29      12.0   12.3   11.7    10.9   11.0   10.9    14.6   14.7   14.4 |
|                                                                           |
| 30 - 34      10.1   10.7   9.4     8.8    9.1    8.6     13.0   13.7   11.9 |
|                                                                           |
| 35 - 39      8.1    8.2    7.9     6.9    6.6    7.3     10.8   11.4   9.9 |
|                                                                           |
| 40 - 44      6.8    6.9    6.6     5.8    5.2    6.4     9.0    10.1   7.1 |
|                                                                           |
| 45 - 49      6.2    6.3    6.2     5.8    4.8    6.7     7.3    8.9    4.6 |
|                                                                           |
| 50 - 54      5.0    5.1    4.9     5.3    5.1    5.5     4.3    5.2    2.8 |
|                                                                           |
| 55 - 59      3.8    3.8    3.9     4.5    4.4    4.6     2.2    2.6    1.6 |
|                                                                           |
| 60 - 64      3.4    3.8    2.8     4.2    5.1    3.4     1.3    1.6    0.9 |
|                                                                           |
| 65 +         3.6    4.5    2.5     4.6    6.2    3.1     1.1    1.4    0.6 |
|                                                                           |
| Not stated   0.0    0.0    0.0     0.0    0.0    0.0     0.0    0.0    0.0 |
+---------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

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------------------------------------------------------------------------
| Table 7.1:(Cont'd)                                                    |
| Percentage distribution of current labour force aged 7 years and above by age, sex, |
| residence and activity status, 1993                                  |
+----------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                            Employed                                   |
|                                                                       |
|                   Total                    Rural             Urban    |
| Age Group    Both  Male  Female   Both    Male  Female   Both   Male  Female |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Total number 2812301 1500705 1311596 2114762 1023368 1091395 697539 477337 220201 |
| of persons                                                            |
|                                                                       |
| Total        100   100   100     100     100   100     100    100   100 |
|                                                                       |
| 7 - 11       4.9   4.7   5.2     6.4     6.7   6.1     0.5    0.4   0.8 |
|                                                                       |
| 12 - 19      13.5  11.9  15.3    16.5    15.8  17.2    4.2    3.5   5.9 |
|                                                                       |
| 20 - 24      14.3  13.2  15.5    15.0    14.1  15.8    12.0   11.2  13.9 |
|                                                                       |
| 25 - 29      12.5  12.8  12.3    11.4    11.6  11.2    16.1   15.4  17.4 |
|                                                                       |
| 30 - 34      11.5  12.2  10.7    9.6     9.9   9.3     17.2   17.0  17.8 |
|                                                                       |
| 35 - 39      9.4   9.6   9.2     7.6     7.3   7.9     14.9   14.5  15.9 |
|                                                                       |
| 40 - 44      7.9   8.1   7.7     6.4     5.8   6.9     12.6   13.0  11.8 |
|                                                                       |
| 45 - 49      7.4   7.3   7.5     6.5     5.4   7.5     10.2   11.5  7.4 |
|                                                                       |
| 50 - 54      5.9   5.9   5.8     5.8     5.6   6.0     5.9    6.5   4.5 |
|                                                                       |
| 55 - 59      4.5   4.4   4.6     5.0     5.0   5.0     3.1    3.3   2.5 |
|                                                                       |
| 60 - 64      4.0   4.5   3.3     4.7     5.7   3.7     1.7    1.9   1.3 |
|                                                                       |
| 65 +         4.2   5.4   3.0     5.2     7.0   3.4     1.5    1.8   0.7 |
|                                                                       |
| Not stated   0.0   0.0   -       -       -     -       0.0    0.0   -  |
+----------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

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+--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Table 7.1:(Cont'd)                                                                          |
| Percentage distribution of current labour force aged 7 years and above by age, sex, residence and |
| activity status, 1993                                                                      |
+--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|                                    Unemployed                                               |
+--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|                        Total                         Rural                 Urban      Sample number|
| Age Group    Both    Male   Female    Both    Male   Female    Both    Male   Female  of persons |
+--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Total number  690944  349520  341424  346362  178765  167597  344582  170756  173827        |
| of persons                                                                                  |
|                                                                                             |
| Total          100     100     100     100     100     100     100     100     100    24432  |
|                                                                                             |
| 7 - 11         18.5    19.5    17.5    26.7    27.8    25.4    10.3    10.7     9.9    1463   |
|                                                                                             |
| 12 - 19        33.0    30.5    35.6    32.0    32.0    31.9    34.1    28.9    39.1    3923   |
|                                                                                             |
| 20 - 24        23.8    25.3    22.2    16.0    17.4    14.5    31.6    33.6    29.6    4169   |
|                                                                                             |
| 25 - 29         9.8    10.1     9.6     8.0     7.6     8.5    11.6    12.7    10.6    3176   |
|                                                                                             |
| 30 - 34         4.3     4.3     4.4     4.2     4.0     4.4     4.5     4.6     4.4    2725   |
|                                                                                             |
| 35 - 39         2.8     2.5     3.0     3.1     2.4     3.8     2.5     2.6     2.3    2236   |
|                                                                                             |
| 40 - 44         2.0     1.8     2.2     2.4     1.6     3.4     1.6     2.1     1.1    1861   |
|                                                                                             |
| 45 - 49         1.4     1.7     1.2     1.5     1.6     1.5     1.4     1.7     1.0    1623   |
|                                                                                             |
| 50 - 54         1.5     1.6     1.4     2.0     1.9     2.1     1.0     1.4     0.7    1155   |
|                                                                                             |
| 55 - 59         1.1     0.9     1.2     1.6     1.3     2.0     0.5     0.6     0.5     797   |
|                                                                                             |
| 60 - 64         0.9     0.9     0.9     1.3     1.2     1.4     0.5     0.6     0.3     643   |
|                                                                                             |
| 65 +           0.8     0.9     0.7     1.2     1.3     1.1     0.5     0.5     0.4     660   |
|                                                                                             |
| Not stated      -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       1   |
+--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
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| Table 7.2:                                                                    |
|  Summary of main labour force indicators based on current activity (1991 and 1993) |
+------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                         1991                                  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                 Total                    Rural                 Urban          |
|Item            Both   Male  Female  Both  Male  Female  Both  Male  Female    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|Total population                                                               |
|(in thousands)  7896   3900   3996   3630  1814   1816   4266  2086   2180      |
|                                                                               |
|Population 7                                                                   |
|years and above                                                                |
|(in thousands)  6162   3041   3121   3297  1609   1688   2865  1431   1434      |
|                                                                               |
|Labour force                                                                   |
|(in thousands)  3215   1738   1477   2050  1007   1043   1165   731    434      |
|                                                                               |
|Employment rate   78     81     75     86    86     86     66    75     50      |
|                                                                               |
|Unemployment rate 22     19     25     14    14     14     34    25     50      |
|                                                                               |
|Percent of total                                                               |
|population 7 year                                                              |
|and above         78     78     78     91    89     93     67    69     66      |
|                                                                               |
|Labour force as                                                                |
|percentage of                                                                  |
|population aged                                                                 |
|7 years and above 52     57     47     62    63     62     41    51     30      |
|                                                                               |
|Economic                                                                       |
|dependency ratio 145.6  124.4  170.5  77.1  80.1   74.1  266.2 185.4  402.3     |
|                                                                               |
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| Table 7.2: (Cont'd)                                                           |
| Summary of main labour force indicators based on current activity (1991 and 1993) |
+------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|                                    1993                                       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                  Total                  Rural                  Urban          |
|Item              Both  Male  Female  Both  Male  Female  Both  Male  Female   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
```

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

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+----------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Table 7.3:                                                                       |
| Current labour force participation rates by age, sex and residence, 1993         |
+----------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|                          Current participation rates                             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                        Sample    |
|                Total              Rural              Urban             number     |
| Age Group                                                                 of     |
|            Both  Male  Female  Both  Male  Female  Both  Male  Female  persons    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| All Zambia   56    60    53     65    65    65     43    53    33  48210          |
|                                                                                  |
| 7 - 11       22    23    21     30    31    29      8     9     8   9100          |
|                                                                                  |
| 12 - 19      35    33    38     46    42    49     21    19    23  13622          |
|                                                                                  |
| 20 - 24      72    75    69     82    80    85     57    68    48   6384          |
|                                                                                  |
| 25 - 29      81    93    70     92    94    89     67    91    47   4233          |
|                                                                                  |
| 30 - 34      82    96    69     90    96    86     71    96    47   3550          |
|                                                                                  |
| 35 - 39      82    96    71     91    96    87     72    95    50   2872          |
|                                                                                  |
| 40 - 44      85    95    76     91    95    88     78    96    55   2257          |
|                                                                                  |
| 45 - 49      85    93    78     90    93    88     78    94    52   1960          |
|                                                                                  |
| 50 - 54      85    91    78     88    92    84     77    90    53   1413          |
|                                                                                  |
| 55 - 59      86    90    81     90    94    87     69    79    51    985          |
|                                                                                  |
| 60 - 64      83    89    74     86    91    79     65    79    43    815          |
|                                                                                  |
| 65 +         69    76    58     72    78    63     48    62    24   1017          |
|                                                                                  |
| Not stated  100   100     -      -     -     -    100   100     -      2          |
+----------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

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--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 Table 7.4:
 Usual labour force participation rates by age, sex and residence, 1993
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
                              Usual participation rates
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
                                                                     Sample
              Total               Rural               Urban          number
                                                                       of
Age Group   Both  Male Female  Both  Male Female  Both  Male Female Persons
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
All Zambia    55    58    53    63    61    65    42    53    32 48210

7 - 11        16    17    16    23    23    22     5     6     5 9113

12 - 19       28    25    32    36    31    41    18    16    19 13622

20 - 24       72    73    72    83    77    89    57    67    48 6388

25 - 29       83    95    74    95    96    94    69    92    49 4234

30 - 34       85    98    73    96    98    93    72    98    49 3546

35 - 39       87    99    76    97   100    94    75    98    52 2873

40 - 44       89    98    81    96    98    94    81    98    58 2258

45 - 49       90    97    84    97    99    95    80    96    52 1959

50 - 54       91    96    87    96    97    95    79    94    53 1412

55 - 59       91    95    88    96    98    94    74    85    55  986

60 - 64       88    94    81    92    97    86    67    82    44  815

65 +          75    83    61    78    86    67    50    67    23 1018

Not stated   100   100     -     -     -     -   100   100     -    2
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

```
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Table 7.5:
 Percentage distribution of currently employed aged 7 years
 and above by industry, sex and residence, 1993
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
                                   Percent employed
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
                                                                      Sample
              Total              Rural              Urban             number
                                                                        of
Industry      Both  Male Female  Both  Male Female  Both  Male Female Persons
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
All Zambia   100.0 100.0 100.0  100.0 100.0 100.0  100.0 100.0 100.0 18133

Agriculture,
forestry and
fisheries     73.5  65.1  83.1   93.7  91.4  95.9   11.7   8.2  19.2 9805

Mining and
quarrying      2.5   4.3   0.6    0.3   0.3   0.3    9.3  12.7   1.9  795

Manufacturing  3.7   5.5   1.5    0.9   1.4   0.4   12.2  14.5   7.1 1133

Electricity, gas
and water      0.4   0.6   0.1    0.1   0.1   0.0    1.3   1.7   0.5  126

Construction   1.0   1.8   0.1    0.2   0.4    -     3.6   4.9   0.7  316

Trade, wholesale
and retail
distribution   7.0   6.7   7.3    1.6   1.7   1.4   23.6  17.6  36.9 2219

Hotels and
restaurants    0.4   0.6   0.3    0.0   0.0   0.0    1.7   1.7   1.6  153

Transport and
communication  2.2   3.6   0.7    0.6   1.0   0.4    7.1   9.4   2.2  660

Finance,
insurance and
real estate    1.4   1.9   0.8    0.3   0.3   0.3    4.7   5.3   3.2  467

Community,
social and
personal
services       6.7   8.7   4.5    1.6   2.5   0.7   22.5  21.9  23.8 2196

Not stated     1.1   1.2   1.0    0.7   0.8   0.6    2.3   2.0   2.9  292
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

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+------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
|Table 7.6:
|Percentage of persons currently employed by occupation, sex and residence, 1993
+------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
|                              Percent employed
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
|Occupation         Total                Rural              Urban              Sample
|                                                                              number
|                                                                              of
|                 Both   Male  Female  Both   Male  Female  Both   Male  Female Persons
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
|All Zambia       100.0  100.0  100.0  100.0  100.0  100.0  100.0  100.0  100.0 18133
|
|Administrative,
|managerial         0.8    1.2    0.3    0.1    0.2    0.0    2.7    3.2    1.5   258
|
|Professional,
|technical and
|related            4.3    5.5    3.0    1.3    1.8    0.7   13.8   13.4   14.7  1391
|
|Clerical and
|related            2.4    2.7    2.1    0.1    0.2    0.1    9.3    8.0   12.1   883
|
|Service            4.2    6.3    1.7    0.5    0.9    0.2   15.5   18.5    9.2  1381
|
|Sales              5.2    4.0    6.6    1.2    1.3    1.2   17.4   10.0   33.4  1625
|
|Agriculture,
|forestry,
|fisheries         74.2   65.8   83.7   94.4   92.2   96.5   12.4    9.1   19.5  9902
|
|Production and
|related            8.0   13.3    2.0    1.7    2.7    0.7   27.4   36.0    8.7  2498
|
|Workers not else-
|where classified   0.6    0.7    0.5    0.6    0.6    0.6    0.8    1.0    0.2   124
|
|Not stated         0.2    0.3    0.2    0.0    0.0    0.1    0.8    0.8    0.7    71
|
  -----------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

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-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
| Table 7.7:                                                                |
|  Percentage distribution of currently employed aged 7 years              |
|  and above by employment status, sex and residence, 1993                 |
+---------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|                             Percent employed                             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                              Sample       |
|                  Total             Rural             Urban   number       |
|                                                              of           |
| Employment Status Both  Male Female Both  Male Female Both  Male Female Persons |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| All Zambia       100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 18148 |
|                                                                           |
| Self employed     43.0  46.8  38.7  47.7  59.3  36.9  28.6  19.7  48.0  7008 |
| Central                                                                   |
| government                                                                |
| employee           5.0   6.7   3.1   1.6   2.6   0.7  15.6  15.6  15.6  1621 |
| Local government                                                          |
| employee           1.0   1.6   0.3   0.2   0.4   0.0   3.3   4.1   1.8   312 |
| Parastatal                                                                |
| employee           5.6   9.4   1.3   0.5   0.8   0.2  21.2  27.8   6.9  1849 |
| Private sector                                                            |
| employee           6.3   9.7   2.4   1.2   2.0   0.4  21.9  26.4  12.1  1972 |
| Employer           0.2   0.3   0.1   0.1   0.2   0.0   0.5   0.6   0.3    58 |
| Unpaid family                                                             |
| worker            37.4  24.0  52.7  47.8  33.6  61.0   5.7   3.3  10.7  4928 |
| Other              0.1   0.1   0.1   0.0   0.1   0.0   0.4   0.3   0.5    32 |
| Not stated         1.4   1.4   1.3   0.9   1.1   0.7   2.8   2.2   4.1   368 |
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

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

```
----------------------------------------------------------+
| Table 7.9:                                               |
|  Percentage of workers with secondary jobs               |
|  by industry of main job and sex, 1993                   |
+----------------------------------------------------------|
|                                             Sample       |
|                    Both    Male    Female   number of    |
| Industry                                    Persons      |
|----------------------------------------------------------|
| All Zambia          5.0     6.7     3.0      18060        |
|                                                          |
|                                                          |
| Agriculture,                                             |
| forestry and                                             |
| fisheries           4.7     7.0     2.6       9736        |
|                                                          |
| Mining and                                               |
| quarrying           3.7     3.8     2.3        793        |
|                                                          |
| Manufacturing       6.3     6.9     3.6       1125        |
| Electricity, gas                                         |
| and water           5.9     6.1     4.5        126        |
|                                                          |
| Construction        6.7     7.0     2.2        316        |
|                                                          |
| Trade, wholesale                                         |
| and retail                                               |
| distribution        3.9     4.3     3.4       2208        |
|                                                          |
| Hotels and                                               |
| restaurants         5.0     1.7    11.9        153        |
|                                                          |
| Transport and                                            |
| communication       5.0     4.7     6.3        657        |
|                                                          |
| Finance,                                                 |
| insurance and                                            |
| real estate         5.9     4.3    10.3        466        |
|                                                          |
| Community,                                               |
| social and                                               |
| personal                                                 |
| services            9.4     9.9     8.3       2189        |
|                                                          |
| Not stated          0.9     1.6      -         292        |
 ----------------------------------------------------------+
```

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--------------------------------------------------------
| Table 7.10:                                          |
| Percentage of workers with secondary jobs            |
| by occupation of main job and sex, 1993              |
+------------------------------------------------------|
|                                           Sample     |
|                                           number     |
|                                             of       |
| Occupation         Both    Male   Female  Persons    |
|------------------------------------------------------|
| All Zambia          5.0     6.7      3.0  18353       |
|                                                      |
| Administrative and                                   |
| managerial workers  8.4     9.5      3.0    257       |
|                                                      |
| Professional,                                        |
| technical and                                        |
| related workers     9.6     9.8      9.0   1411       |
|                                                      |
| Clerical and                                         |
| related workers     6.4     6.8      5.9    890       |
|                                                      |
| Service             6.2     6.2      6.4   1388       |
|                                                      |
| Sales               3.4     3.6      3.2   1650       |
|                                                      |
| Agriculture,                                         |
| forestry,                                            |
| fisheries           4.6     6.8      2.6   9939       |
|                                                      |
| Production and                                       |
| related  workers    5.8     5.9      5.2   2529       |
|                                                      |
| Workers not else                                     |
| where classified    3.8     3.7      4.0    123       |
|                                                      |
| Not stated          1.4     2.4        -    166       |
--------------------------------------------------------+
```

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

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

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

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

```
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Table 7.13:
Percentage distribution of currently paid employees by earnings groups, industry and sex, 1993
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
                                        Earnings group (Kwacha/month)
                        ----------------------------------------------------------------
                                                                            Sample
                             Less                                           number
                             than    5000-  10001-  25001-  50001-  75001-    of
Industry         Total  None  5000   10000   25000   50000   75000  100000 100001+ Persons
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
All Zambia       100.0  12.6   4.4   13.5    41.7    19.0    4.4     1.5     3.0    5785

Male             100.0  11.3   3.8   14.1    41.5    20.0    4.7     1.4     3.1    4650
Female           100.0  18.1   6.9   11.1    42.7    14.3    2.9     1.6     2.4    1135

Agriculture,
forestry and
fisheries        100.0  22.1  14.9   25.5    30.2     3.5    0.6     1.2     2.0     300

        Male     100.0  18.0  13.2   27.4    32.6     4.3    0.7     1.4     2.4     252
        Female   100.0  41.5  22.8   16.4    19.3      -      -       -       -      48
Mining
and
quarrying        100.0  11.4   1.7    4.4    17.6    49.4   11.4     0.7     3.3     729

        Male     100.0  10.3   1.8    4.1    17.8    50.9   11.5     0.7     2.9     695
        Female   100.0  30.7    -     9.8    14.1    24.4    9.5      -     11.5      34
Manufact-
uring            100.0  12.2   4.1   17.0    44.7    13.3    3.4     1.5     3.9     715

        Male     100.0  11.8   3.2   17.6    44.9    13.3    3.3     1.7     4.3     648
        Female   100.0  16.4  13.3   10.3    42.6    12.5    4.3      -      0.6      67
Electric-
ity, gas
and water        100.0   8.1   3.2    5.6    47.3    26.4    4.8     3.4     1.1     121

        Male     100.0   8.3   3.7    5.4    46.4    25.4    5.5     4.0     1.3     107
        Female   100.0   7.0    -     7.0    53.6    32.5     -       -       -      14
Construc-
tion             100.0  12.4   1.2   21.0    48.6    11.3    3.2     1.9     0.4     261

        Male     100.0  12.7   1.3   20.8    49.2    10.2    3.3     2.0     0.5     246
        Female   100.0   5.9    -    25.2    37.4    31.5     -       -       -      15
Trade,
wholesale
and
retail
distribu-
tion             100.0  14.8   6.5   22.1    38.7    11.3    2.1     1.8     2.7     558

        Male     100.0  12.7   3.8   22.6    42.2    11.6    2.4     1.3     3.4     436
        Female   100.0  23.1  16.7   20.1    25.4    10.0    0.7     3.9      -     122
Hotels
and
restaura-
nts              100.0  11.3   9.0   28.9    32.3    10.5    2.6     1.8     3.6     139

        Male     100.0  12.8   7.6   25.1    35.1    12.6    2.9     1.3     2.5      93
        Female   100.0   8.3  12.0   36.7    26.3     6.2    1.8     2.8     6.0      46
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

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+----------------------------------------------------------------------------+
¦ Table 7.13: (Cont'd)                                                        ¦
¦ Percentage distribution of currently paid employees by earnings groups, industry and sex, 1993 ¦
+----------------------------------------------------------------------------¦
¦                                    Earnings group (Kwacha/month)            ¦
¦                          ------------------------------------------------------------- ¦
¦                                                                      Sample ¦
¦                          Less                                        number ¦
¦                          than     5000-   10001-  25001-  50001-  75001-    of     ¦
¦ Industry         Total  None  5000  10000  25000  50000  75000  100000  100001+ Persons ¦
¦                          ------------------------------------------------------------- ¦
¦                                                                            ¦
¦ Transport and                                                              ¦
¦ communication    100.0   9.9   4.1   7.7   41.4   25.4   5.3   2.0   4.1   540 ¦
¦                                                                            ¦
¦          Male    100.0   9.4   4.6   8.2   42.0   25.0   4.8   1.9   4.2   488 ¦
¦          Female  100.0  15.6    -    2.5   35.6   29.9  10.4   3.0   2.8    52 ¦
¦                                                                            ¦
¦ Finance, insurance                                                         ¦
¦ and real estate  100.0  11.4   0.8   6.2   37.7   30.9   7.2   3.0   2.7   404 ¦
¦                                                                            ¦
¦          Male    100.0  11.6   0.7   6.7   40.7   26.3   7.8   2.7   3.5   311 ¦
¦          Female  100.0  10.5   1.4   4.3   27.1   47.4   5.1   4.2    -     93 ¦
¦                                                                            ¦
¦ Community, social                                                          ¦
¦ and personal                                                               ¦
¦ services         100.0  11.4   3.6  11.9   53.6   12.6   2.9   1.1   3.0  1964 ¦
¦                                                                            ¦
¦          Male    100.0   9.6   3.3  13.5   53.0   13.4   3.1   1.0   3.0  1337 ¦
¦          Female  100.0  15.6   4.2   8.1   55.0   10.7   2.3   1.2   2.7   627 ¦
¦                                                                            ¦
¦ Not                                                                        ¦
¦ stated           100.0  25.9   2.3  19.3   23.8   14.8  11.6    -    2.3    54 ¦
¦                                                                            ¦
¦          Male    100.0  21.7   3.1  16.0   24.4   19.1  12.6    -    3.1    37 ¦
¦          Female  100.0  37.7    -   28.4   22.1    2.9   8.9    -     -     17 ¦
¦                                                                            ¦
¦                                                                            ¦
+----------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

```
+--------------------------------------------------------------------+
¦ Table 7.14:                                                        ¦
¦ average monthly earnings in (Kwacha/month) of currently paid       ¦
¦ employees by industry and sex, 1993                                ¦
+--------------------------------------------------------------------¦
¦                                                        Sample      ¦
¦                                                        number      ¦
¦                                                          of        ¦
¦ Industry              Both        Male       Female   Persons      ¦
¦--------------------------------------------------------------------¦
¦ All Zambia           27144       27618        25078     5788       ¦
¦                                                                    ¦
¦ Agriculture, forestry                                             ¦
¦ and fisheries        12671       14314         4991      300       ¦
¦                                                                    ¦
¦ Mining and quarrying 41015       37343       106039      729       ¦
¦                                                                    ¦
¦ Manufacturing        25486       26326        16650      715       ¦
¦                                                                    ¦
¦ Electricity, gas and                                              ¦
¦ water                27955       28952        21530      121       ¦
¦                                                                    ¦
¦ Construction         20023       20087        18777      261       ¦
¦                                                                    ¦
¦ Trade, wholesale and                                              ¦
¦ retail distribution  21283       23202        13954      559       ¦
¦                                                                    ¦
¦ Hotels and restaurants 26035     22152        34041      139       ¦
¦                                                                    ¦
¦ Transport and                                                     ¦
¦ communication        32982       33034        32459      540       ¦
¦                                                                    ¦
¦ Finance, insurance and                                            ¦
¦ real estate          32916       33656        30241      405       ¦
¦                                                                    ¦
¦ Community, social and                                             ¦
¦ personal services    25866       26720        23878     1965       ¦
¦                                                                    ¦
¦ Not stated           22818       26098        13574       54       ¦
 --------------------------------------------------------------------+
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Note: Excluding earnings not stated cases

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+-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
|Table 7.15:
|Percentage distribution of currently paid employees by earnings groups, occupation and sex, 1993
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
|                                         Earnings group (Kwacha/month)
|                     -----------------------------------------------------------------------------
|                                                                                        Sample
|                               Less                                                     number
|                               than   5000-   10001-  25001-  50001-  75001-            of
|  Occupation         Total None 5000  10000   25000   50000   75000   100000  100001+ Persons
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
|All Zambia           100.0 12.7  4.4  13.5    41.7    18.9    4.4     1.5      3.0   5787
|
|Male                 100.0 11.4  3.8  14.0    41.5    20.0    4.7     1.4      3.1   4649
|Female               100.0 18.6  6.9  11.1    42.4    14.2    2.9     1.6      2.4   1138
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
|Administrative,
|managerial           100.0 12.5  2.0   3.9    23.8    25.5   13.2     7.7     11.1    197
|
|        Male         100.0 10.3  2.3   4.4    25.7    25.5   13.0     6.9     11.7    171
|        Female       100.0 29.0   -     -      9.5    25.2   14.1    13.5      8.7     26
|
|Professional
|technical and
|related              100.0 11.3  1.9   3.2    47.9    21.8    6.2     2.4      5.3   1199
|
|        Male         100.0  8.8  1.7   3.6    44.6    24.3    7.8     2.7      6.6    818
|        Female       100.0 16.9  2.3   2.1    55.6    16.2    2.5     2.0      2.5    381
|
|Clerical and
|related              100.0 11.6  1.6   5.2    48.3    25.5    4.6     1.4      2.0    816
|
|        Male         100.0 11.0  1.9   6.1    48.2    25.6    4.2     1.0      2.1    467
|        Female       100.0 12.4  1.1   3.9    48.5    25.3    5.2     1.9      1.8    349
|
|Service              100.0 12.4  6.8  25.7    44.2     7.7    1.3     0.5      1.4   1213
|
|        Male         100.0 12.2  5.6  24.7    45.8     8.6    1.4     0.6      1.2   1007
|        Female       100.0 13.7 12.9  30.7    36.2     2.9    1.0      -       2.7    206
|
|Sales                100.0 20.3 12.2  25.4    30.5     6.6    0.6     0.9      3.5    185
|
|        Male         100.0 16.0  6.0  28.2    35.3     9.4    0.9      -       4.2    129
|        Female       100.0 30.1 26.5  18.8    19.5      -      -      2.9      2.1     56
|
|Agriculture,
|forestry,
|fisheries            100.0 26.6 15.8  25.9    27.7     1.5    0.4     0.8      1.4    244
|
|        Male         100.0 20.3 14.0  28.8    32.1     1.8    0.3     0.9      1.7    209
|        Female       100.0 54.7 23.9  12.8     8.0      -     0.6      -        -      35
|
|Production
|related              100.0 10.6  2.6  12.8    39.7    25.9    5.1     1.0      2.3   1824
|
|        Male         100.0 10.2  2.4  12.3    40.0    26.5    5.3     1.1      2.2   1754
|        Female       100.0 18.8  9.5  24.5    31.7    11.3     -       -       4.2     70
|
|Workers not else-    100.0  7.5  6.5   8.9    32.6    32.3    7.3     3.1      1.7     63
|where classi-
|fied    Male         100.0  8.0  6.9   4.9    34.0    34.3    6.7     3.3      1.8     59
|        Female       100.0   -    -   73.0    10.0      -    17.0      -        -       4
|
|Not stated           100.0 22.8  2.7  18.5    25.6    13.0   14.7      -       2.7     46
|
|        Male         100.0 22.4  3.6  16.4    24.8    13.5   15.8      -       3.6     35
|        Female       100.0 24.1   -   25.2    28.0    11.4   11.4      -        -      11
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

```
+----------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Table 7.16:                                                          |
| Average monthly earnings in (Kwacha/month) of currently paid employees |
| by occupation and sex, 1993                                          |
+----------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                            Sample    |
|                                                            number    |
|                                                              of      |
| Occupation              Both        Male      Female     Persons     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| All Zambia              27107       27612      24920       5790       |
|                                                                      |
| Administrative,                                                      |
| managerial              50701       51160      47258        197       |
|                                                                      |
| Professional, technical                                              |
| and related             36621       41078      26413       1199       |
|                                                                      |
| Clerical and related    29256       30891      26856        819       |
|                                                                      |
| Service                 17255       16619      20562       1213       |
|                                                                      |
| Sales                   19764       23194      11837        185       |
|                                                                      |
| Agriculture, forestry,                                               |
| fisheries               12227       14305       2985        244       |
|                                                                      |
| Production and related  27992       27199      47550       1824       |
|                                                                      |
| Workers not elsewhere                                                |
| classified              28121       28803      17295         63       |
|                                                                      |
| Not stated              25920       27523      20803         46       |
|                                                                      |
|  -------------------------------------------------------------------+
```
Note: Excluding earnings not stated cases

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

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

Employment status	Total	None	Less than 5000	5000-10000	10001-25000	25001-50000	50001-75000	75001-100000	100001+	Sample number of Persons
All Zambia	100.0	12.7	4.4	13.5	41.7	18.9	4.4	1.5	3.0	5790
Male	100.0	11.4	3.8	14.1	41.5	20.0	4.7	1.4	3.1	4652
Female	100.0	18.6	6.9	11.1	42.4	14.2	2.9	1.6	2.4	1138
Central government employee	100.0	12.0	1.4	3.6	62.5	14.1	2.3	0.9	3.1	1632
Male	100.0	10.1	1.4	4.7	62.2	15.1	2.7	0.6	3.2	1115
Female	100.0	16.8	1.5	1.0	63.4	11.6	1.2	1.5	3.0	517
Local government employee	100.0	13.7	3.7	10.0	63.1	6.4	1.5	0.5	1.1	313
Male	100.0	12.9	3.9	9.7	63.5	7.3	1.1	0.6	0.9	260
Female	100.0	18.0	2.5	11.5	60.3	1.6	3.7	–	2.4	53
Parastatal employee	100.0	11.0	2.7	7.3	29.5	34.8	8.7	2.1	3.9	1859
Male	100.0	10.6	2.4	7.0	29.4	35.6	8.9	2.0	409	1652
Female	100.0	14.7	4.7	9.7	30.0	28.5	6.4	3.0	3.3	207
Private sector employee	100.0	14.6	8.4	27.5	32.5	10.5	2.6	1.5	2.3	1986
Male	100.0	12.7	6.9	28.0	35.3	10.4	2.5	1.6	2.6	1625
Female	100.0	23.3	15.7	25.3	19.3	11.2	3.0	1.2	0.9	361

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

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

Note: Excluding earnings not stated cases

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--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Table 7.19:
Percentage distribution of employers and self-employed by earnings groups, occupation and sex, 1993
+------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
                                  Earnings group (Kwacha/month)
                                                                       Sample
                           Less                                        number
                           than    5000-   10001-  25001-  50001-  75001-        of
Occupation        Total  None  5000   10000   25000   50000   75000  100000  100001+ Persons
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
All Zambia        100.0  28.1  42.7    9.7     9.6     5.0    1.6    1.0     2.2   7196

Male              100.0  19.8  46.5   11.1    11.3     6.0    1.6    1.2     2.6   3983
Female            100.0  39.7  37.5    7.8     7.3     3.7    1.6    0.8     1.6   3113

Administrative,
managerial        100.0  13.6  25.7    9.8    11.6    16.3    4.3   12.3     6.4     50

        Male      100.0  16.0  22.0   12.7    12.0    13.3    1.2   17.1     5.7     37
        Female    100.0   7.6  35.1    2.5    10.4    24.1   12.0      -     8.4     13

Professional,
technical
and related       100.0  50.2   6.6   10.4     9.2    11.5    1.4    0.3    10.5    120

        Male      100.0  46.5   6.1   10.3    11.0     9.1    2.3      -    14.8     76
        Female    100.0  56.3   7.4   10.5     6.1    15.6      -    0.8     3.2     44

Clerical and
related           100.0  64.5   2.5    2.0    20.3     5.5      -      -     5.3     38

        Male      100.0  71.0     -    3.6    19.7     2.1      -      -     3.6     20
        Female    100.0  56.6   5.5      -    20.9     9.6      -      -     7.3     18

Service           100.0  28.7   0.2   18.7    13.2    16.6    6.1    5.1    11.3    102

        Male      100.0  30.4   0.3   18.1    11.3    16.2    6.8    8.0     8.9     66
        Female    100.0  25.6     -   19.9    16.6    17.3    4.8      -    15.7     36

Sales             100.0   9.5  10.2   16.8    26.2    18.1    5.9    5.1     8.3   1310

        Male      100.0   9.6   7.0   11.2    22.4    25.1    5.7    6.4    12.5    471
        Female    100.0   9.5  12.1   20.0    28.5    13.8    6.0    4.3     5.7    839

Agriculture,
forestry,
fisheries         100.0  30.5  49.4    8.2     6.7     2.7    0.9    0.4     1.1   4822

        Male      100.0  20.1  53.1   10.6     9.4     3.7    1.1    0.6     1.4   2864
        Female    100.0  45.9  43.9    4.7     2.7     1.4    0.6    0.1     0.6   1958

Production and
related           100.0  14.0  14.3   20.2    25.4    14.3    4.3    1.7     5.8    580

        Male      100.0  15.4  12.5   17.1    26.4    16.3    4.3    1.9     6.2    407
        Female    100.0  10.5  19.0   28.1    22.8     9.2    4.3    1.3     4.9    173

Workers
not               100.0  61.8  19.3    5.2     8.2     1.0      -    2.3     2.3     52
elsewhere
classi-   Male    100.0  42.2  26.2    8.6    16.5     1.9      -      -     4.5     28
fied      Female  100.0  81.2  12.5    1.8      -       -      -    4.5       -     24

Not stated        100.0  24.7  20.9    3.1    16.9    17.3    1.8   10.0     5.4     22

        Male      100.0  29.7  12.4    4.7     8.0    26.8    2.8   12.8     2.8     14
        Female    100.0  15.6  36.3      -    32.9       -      -    5.0    10.1      8
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

```
+----------------------------------------------------------------+
| Table 7.20:                                                    |
| Average monthly earnings in (Kwacha/month) of employers        |
| and self-employed by occupation and sex. 1993                  |
+----------------------------------------------------------------+
|                                                    Sample      |
|                                                    number      |
|                                                    of          |
| Occupation              Both       Male      Female Persons    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|
|All Zambia               13193      15713       9697    7098    |
|                                                                |
|Administrative,                                                 |
|managerial               56893      64958      36283      50    |
|                                                                |
|Professional, technical                                         |
|and related              46121      65324      13917     120    |
|                                                                |
|Clerical and related     16593      18905      13818      38    |
|                                                                |
|Service                  55936      43610      77966     102    |
|                                                                |
|Sales                    40700      52562      33635    1310    |
|                                                                |
|Agriculture, forestry,                                          |
|fisheries                 7858      10340       4177    4824    |
|                                                                |
|Production and related   32547      36459      22698     580    |
|                                                                |
|Workers not              13471      22728       4253      52    |
|else where                                                      |
|classified                                                      |
|                                                                |
|Not stated               46799      58223      26178      22    |
|                                                                |
+----------------------------------------------------------------+
```
Note: Excluding earnings not stated cases

```
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Table 7.21:                                                                                   |
| Percentage distribution of employers and self-employed by earnings groups and sex, 1993       |
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|                                        Earnings group (Kwacha/month)                          |
|                    -----------------------------------------------------------------------    |
|                                                                                  Sample       |
|                              Less                                                 number       |
|                              than    5000-  10001-  25001-  50001-  75001-        of           |
| Employment                                                                                    |
| status          Total  None  5000    10000  25000   50000   75000   100000 100001+ Persons    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|All Zambia       100.0  28.1  42.7     9.7    9.6     5.0     1.6     1.0     2.2    7103       |
|                                                                                               |
|Male             100.0  19.8  46.4    11.2   11.3     5.9     1.6     1.2     2.6    3985       |
|Female           100.0  39.7  37.6     7.7    7.3     3.7     1.6     0.8     1.6    3118       |
|                                                                                               |
|Self                                                                                           |
|employed         100.0  28.2  42.9     9.7    9.6     4.9     1.6     1.0     2.1    7045       |
|                                                                                               |
|       Male      100.0  19.7  46.8    11.2   11.2     5.8     1.6     1.2     2.5    3935       |
|       Female    100.0  39.7  37.6     7.7    7.3     3.7     1.5     0.8     1.6    3110       |
|                                                                                               |
|Employer         100.0  22.8    -     10.2   18.9    21.5     2.7     9.4    14.6      58       |
|                                                                                               |
|       Male      100.0  23.8    -      6.1   19.1    24.7     1.1     9.0    16.2      50       |
|       Female    100.0  16.5    -     36.7   17.2      -     12.6    12.6     4.4       8       |
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

```
 -------------------------------------------------------------
| Table 7.22:                                                 |
| Average monthly earnings in (Kwacha/month) of employers     |
| and self-employed by employment status and sex, 1993        |
+-------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                    Sample   |
|                                                    number   |
|                                                      of     |
| Employment status       Both        Male      Female  Persons|
|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| All Zambia             13172       15699        9670   7105 |
|                                                             |
| Self employed          12943       15349        9629   7047 |
|                                                             |
| Employer               60559       64149       37003     58 |
 -------------------------------------------------------------
```

Note: Excluding earnings not stated cases

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

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

```
+------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|Table 7.24:                                                                         |
|Percentage distribution of currently employed persons in informal employment sector by |
|occupation, sex and residence, 1993                                                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                          Percent employed                                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|              Total                  Rural                 Urban          Sample     |
|                                                                          number     |
|                                                                            of       |
|Occupation     Both   Male  Female  Both   Male  Female  Both   Male  Female Persons |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|All Zambia     100    100    100    100    100    100    100    100    100   10954    |
```
```
|Administrative,                                                                      |
|managerial      0      0      0      0      0      0      1      1      1      35     |
|                                                                                    |
|Professional,                                                                        |
|technical and                                                                        |
|related         0      0      0      0      0      0      2      2      1      73     |
|                                                                                    |
|Clerical and                                                                         |
|related         0      0      0      -      -      -      0      0      0      12     |
|                                                                                    |
|Service         1      1      1      0      0      0      7      9      6      240    |
|                                                                                    |
|Sales           6      5      7      1      1      1      42     32     51     1341   |
|                                                                                    |
|Agriculture,                                                                         |
|forestry,                                                                            |
|fisheries       89     88     89     96     96     97     29     27     30     8554   |
|                                                                                    |
|Production and                                                                       |
|related         3      5      2      1      2      1      18     26     10     623    |
|                                                                                    |
|Workers not else-                                                                    |
|where classified 1     1      1      1      1      1      0      0      0      56     |
|                                                                                    |
|Not stated      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      16     |
+------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

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+------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|Table 7.25:                                                                         |
|Percentage distribution of currently employed persons in informal employment sector by |
|employment status, sex and residence, 1993                                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                          Percent employed                                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                           Sample    |
|              Total                  Rural                 Urban           number    |
|                                                                             of      |
|Employment Status Both  Male  Female Both   Male  Female Both   Male  Female Persons |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|All Zambia     100    100    100    100    100    100    100    100    100  10954     |
|                                                                                    |
|Self employed   54     66     43     52     66     39     74     70     77   6343    |
|                                                                                    |
|Private sector                                                                       |
|employee        2      3      1      0      1      0      11     17     7     369    |
|                                                                                    |
|Employer        0      0      0      0      0      -      1      1      0      32    |
|                                                                                    |
|Unpaid family                                                                        |
|worker          44     31     56     48     33     61     14     11     16    4202   |
|                                                                                    |
|Other           0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      8     |
+------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

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+----------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Table 7.26:                                                          |
| Percentage of currently employed persons in informal employment      |
| sector by province and sex, 1993                                     |
+----------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                          Percent employed                           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
|            Rural                    Urban              Sample        |
|                                                        number of     |
| Province    Both   Male  Female  Both   Male  Female   persons       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| All Zambia   100    100    100    100    100    100    11193          |
|                                                                      |
| Central     11.5   11.8   11.3   11.1   11.7   10.6    1338          |
|                                                                      |
| Copperbelt   2.5    2.7    2.4   34.4   36.0   33.1    1494          |
|                                                                      |
| Eastern     20.1   20.3   20.0    7.5    8.1    6.9    1612          |
|                                                                      |
| Luapula     11.1   10.9   11.3    7.7    6.2    9.1    1369          |
|                                                                      |
| Lusaka       2.1    2.3    1.9   21.4   24.0   18.9     838          |
|                                                                      |
| Northern    21.7   21.8   21.6    4.5    3.2    5.6    1869          |
|                                                                      |
| North-Western 5.9   5.7    6.1    1.4    1.3    1.6     493          |
|                                                                      |
| Southern    10.5   10.9   10.2    6.9    6.1    7.5     994          |
|                                                                      |
| Western     14.5   13.6   15.2    5.1    3.6    6.6    1186          |
+----------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

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+-----------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Table 7.27:                                                           |
| Current unemployment rates by age, sex and residence, 1993            |
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                      Current unemployment rates                       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
|            Total              Rural               Urban               |
| Age Group  Both   Male Female Both   Male Female Both   Male Female    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| All Zambia  20    19    21    14    15    13    33    26    44        |
|                                                                       |
| 7 - 11      48    49    47    41    42    39    90    90    90        |
|                                                                       |
| 12 - 19     38    37    38    24    26    22    80    75    84        |
|                                                                       |
| 20 - 24     29    31    27    15    18    12    56    52    63        |
|                                                                       |
| 25 - 29     16    15    17    10    10    10    26    23    32        |
|                                                                       |
| 30 - 34      8     8    10     7     5     7    11     9    16        |
|                                                                       |
| 35 - 39      7     6     8     6     4     7     8     6    10        |
|                                                                       |
| 40 - 44      6     5     7     6     5     7     6     5     7        |
|                                                                       |
| 45 - 49      5     5     4     4     5     3     6     5    10        |
|                                                                       |
| 50 - 54      6     6     6     5     4     5     8     7    11        |
|                                                                       |
| 55 - 59      6     5     7     5     4     6     8     6    13        |
|                                                                       |
| 60 - 64      5     5     6     4     4     5    12    10    18        |
|                                                                       |
| 65 +         5     4     6     4     3     5    14    10    30        |
|                                                                       |
| Not stated   -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     -        |
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

```
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
| Table 7.28:                                                           |
| Percentage distribution of currently unemployed by age and level of education|
| completed, 1993                                                       |
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------+
|                                                              Sample    |
|                                                              number    |
|                       Grade   Grade   Grade    A             of        |
| Age Group    Total  None  1-7    8-9    10-12  Level  Degree  Persons  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| All Zambia    100   19.3   54.5   14.0   11.8   0.4    0.0    5612     |
|                                                                        |
| 7 - 11        100   60.2   39.6    0.2    0.1    -      -      691     |
|                                                                        |
| 12 - 19       100   13.2   70.2   12.6    3.9    0.1    -     1895     |
|                                                                        |
| 20 - 24       100    5.3   46.2   26.2   21.7    0.5    -     1635     |
|                                                                        |
| 25 - 29       100    7.0   51.0   17.2   24.1    0.7    -      629     |
|                                                                        |
| 30 - 34       100    9.2   54.5   10.3   25.9    0.1    -      259     |
|                                                                        |
| 35 - 39       100   13.1   48.2   13.1   22.5    2.4    0.6    142     |
|                                                                        |
| 40 - 44       100   17.4   54.0   11.5   14.3    2.4    0.4    109     |
|                                                                        |
| 45 - 49       100   26.5   51.5    8.2   13.9    -      -       84     |
|                                                                        |
| 50 - 54       100   36.0   53.3    4.0    4.8    1.8    -       67     |
|                                                                        |
| 55 - 59       100   48.6   45.4    4.5    1.5    -      -       39     |
|                                                                        |
| 60 - 64       100   54.6   37.8    4.3    1.2    2.1    -       34     |
|                                                                        |
| 65 +          100   37.9   58.7    0.9    -      2.5    -       28     |
 -----------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

```
-----------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Table 7.29:                                                           |
| Percentage distribution of currently unemployed by sex and level of education|
| completed, 1993                                                       |
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------+
|                                                              Sample    |
|                                                              number    |
|                       Grade   Grade   Grade    A             of        |
| Age Group    Total  None  1-7    8-9    10-12  Level  Degree  Persons  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| All Zambia    100   19.3   54.5   14.0   11.8   0.4    0.0    5612     |
|                                                                        |
| Male          100   19.2   51.3   14.7   14.2   0.6    0.1    2798     |
|                                                                        |
| Female        100   19.3   57.8   13.4    9.3   0.2    -     2814      |
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

```
+----------------------------------------------------------------+
| Table 7.30:                                                    |
| Current unemployment rates by sex and province, 1993           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|
|               Current unemployment rates                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Province          Both         Male          Female            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| All Zambia         20           19             21              |
|                                                                |
| Central            18           17             19              |
|                                                                |
| Copperbelt         33           26             45              |
|                                                                |
| Eastern            16           16             15              |
|                                                                |
| Luapula            10           11              9              |
|                                                                |
| Lusaka             32           26             42              |
|                                                                |
| Northern           10           11             10              |
|                                                                |
| North-Western      19           21             17              |
|                                                                |
| Southern           23           23             24              |
|                                                                |
| Western            12           13             11              |
+----------------------------------------------------------------+
```

Chapter 8   Household Income and Assets

8.1   Coverage

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

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

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

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

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

8.2   Distribution of household income

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

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

Table 8.3 presents data on households by income group, mean income and residence.
On a provincial basis Lusaka ranks first in terms of mean income, followed closely by Central province and thirdly by Copperbelt Province with mean incomes of K56,000, K54,000, and K50,000, respectively. North-Western Province has the

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

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

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

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

8.3   Income inequality

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

Gini coefficient

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

The formula for the Gini coefficient is:-

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

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

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

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

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

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

8.4   Household assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```
+----------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Table 8.3:                                                                        |
| Percentage distribution of households by monthly income group and residence, 1993|
+----------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|                   |                     Income group                             |
|                   +--------------------------------------------------------------|
|                   | Less                                                Sample   |
|                   | than  5000- 10001- 25001- 50001- 75001- 100001      size     |
|                   | 5000  10000 25000  50000  75000 100000  and    Mean (households)|
| Residence         |                                         above Total income  |
|-------------------+--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Central           |   18    18    24    17     8     3    11   100 54527   810   |
|         Rural     |   26    23    22    12     5     2     9   100 41633   410   |
|         Urban     |    2     7    27    28    15     5    15   100 82611   400   |
|                   |                                                              |
| Copperbelt        |   10     9    29    29    11     4     8   100 49739  2800   |
|         Rural     |   24    18    32    17     3     2     4   100 29783   250   |
|         Urban     |    8     7    29    31    12     4     9   100 53336  2550   |
|                   |                                                              |
| Eastern           |   45    19    19     9     3     2     3   100 19615   857   |
|         Rural     |   48    20    19     8     2     1     2   100 14263   670   |
|         Urban     |    6     5    25    24     9    12    18   100 85615   187   |
|                   |                                                              |
| Luapula           |   15    22    39    15     4     2     2   100 22589   710   |
|         Rural     |   17    24    39    14     3     1     2   100 19138   510   |
|         Urban     |    4    11    38    22    10     8     7   100 42895   200   |
|                   |                                                              |
| Lusaka            |   11     9    29    22     9     6    13   100 55817  2037   |
|         Rural     |   41    14    18     9     5     4     9   100 41465   139   |
|         Urban     |    7     8    31    24    10     7    13   100 58062  1898   |
|                   |                                                              |
| Northern          |   18    25    38    13     2     1     3   100 27811  1026   |
|         Rural     |   20    27    37    11     1     1     3   100 26652   777   |
|         Urban     |    4     5    44    31     7     3     7   100 39339   249   |
|                   |                                                              |
| North             |                                                              |
| western           |   42    25    22     6     1     1     1   100 12873   441   |
|         Rural     |   46    28    21     4     .     1     1   100 10216   291   |
|         Urban     |   15     7    33    29     9     3     4   100 35154   150   |
|                   |                                                              |
| Southern          |   28    18    27    15     6     1     4   100 25882   841   |
|         Rural     |   35    22    25    12     5     0     2   100 22074   466   |
|         Urban     |    9     9    36    25     9     4     7   100 37887   375   |
|                   |                                                              |
| Western           |   35    24    27    11     2     1     1   100 13909   625   |
|         Rural     |   39    25    26     9     1     1     0   100 11653   400   |
|         Urban     |    6    15    39    25     8     4     4   100 33215   225   |
|-------------------+--------------------------------------------------------------|
|                   |                                                              |
| All Zambia        |   24    18    29    16     6     3     6   100 33595 10147   |
+----------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

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

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

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

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

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

Monthly income group	Percentage of households	Percent share of total household income	cummulative percentage distribution of households	cummulative percentage distribution of income	Sample size (households)
Less than 5000	23.5	1.7	23.5	1.7	1646
5000-10000	17.7	3.9	41.2	5.6	1359
10001-25000	28.6	14.2	69.8	19.8	3032
25001-50000	16.4	17.2	86.2	37.0	2144
50001-75000	5.6	10.1	91.8	47.1	797
75001-100000	2.6	6.7	94.4	53.8	372
100001+	5.6	46.2	100.0	100.0	797
All Zambia	100.0	100.0			10147
Rural areas Less than 5000	32.9	3.9	32.9	3.9	1206
5000-10000	23.4	7.9	56.3	11.8	900
10001-25000	27.1	20.0	83.4	31.8	1082
25001-50000	10.1	15.9	93.5	47.7	432
50001-75000	2.6	7.1	96.1	54.8	112
75001-100000	1.0	4.2	97.1	59.0	42
100001+	2.9	41.0	100.0	100.0	127
All	100.0	100.0			3913
Urban areas Less than 5000	6.8	0.1	6.8	0.1	440
5000-10000	7.5	1.1	14.3	1.2	459
10001-25000	31.1	10.1	45.4	11.3	1938
25001-50000	27.6	18.1	73.1	29.4	1712
50001-75000	11.0	12.2	84.1	41.6	685
75001-100000	5.4	8.5	89.4	50.1	330
100001+	10.6	49.8	100.0	100.0	670
All	100.0	100.0			6234

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

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+--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Table 8.8:                                                                                  |
| Percentage of households owning assets by province, 1993                                    |
+--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|                 |                                                    North                  |
|                 | All   Centr- Coppe- Easte- Luapu-        North- weste- South- Weste-       |
| Asset           | Zambia  al   rbelt   rn     la   Lusaka   ern     rn    ern     rn         |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Radio           |  42    45     64     30     27     68     29     25     41     20          |
|                 |                                                                          |
| Bicycle         |  22    27     19     30     19      9     31     28     26      8          |
|                 |                                                                          |
| Fishing         |                                                                          |
| Net             |   7     5      1      1     32      1     15      6      2     11          |
|                 |                                                                          |
| Plough          |  14    23      1     20      1      8      3      6     52     18          |
|                 |                                                                          |
| Television set  |  10    10     24      2      3     28      2      2      6      1          |
|                 |                                                                          |
| Refrigerator    |   6     5     14      1      1     18      1      1      4      1          |
|                 |                                                                          |
| Canoe           |   5     4      1      .     22      1      9      5      2     11          |
|                 |                                                                          |
| Crop            |                                                                          |
| Sprayer         |   6    16      1     10      1      4      1      1     19      2          |
|                 |                                                                          |
| Motor           |                                                                          |
| Vehicle         |   3     3      5      1      1      6      1      0      3      0          |
|                 |                                                                          |
| Fishing         |                                                                          |
| boat            |   1     0      0      0      4      0      1      0      1      2          |
|                 |                                                                          |
| Handgrinding    |                                                                          |
| Mill            |   1     1      0      0      0      0      .      0      9      0          |
|                 |                                                                          |
| Hammer          |                                                                          |
| Mill            |   1     1      1      1      0      1      0      0      2      0          |
|                 |                                                                          |
| Tractor         |   0     1      0      0      0      1      0      0      1      0          |
|                 |                                                                          |
| Motor           |                                                                          |
| Cycle           |   1     1      0      0      0      1      0      2      2      0          |
|                 |                                                                          |
| Sample number   | 10068  806   2799    856    706   2035    965    440    836    625         |
| of households   |                                                                          |
+--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

```
+----------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Table 8.9:                                                                 |
| Percentage of households owning assets by socio-economic group, 1993       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                 |            Small    Medium    Urban    Urban    Urban    |
|                 |            scale    scale     low      medium   high     |
| Asset           | All Zambia farmers  farmers   cost     cost     cost     |
|-----------------+-----------------------------------------------------------|
```

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

Table 8.10: Percentage of households owning assets by gender of household head, 1993			
Asset	All Zambia	Male head	Female head
Radio	42	47	21
Bicycle	22	25	9
Fishing net	7	8	3
Plough	14	16	7
Television set	10	11	6
Refrigerator	6	7	4
Canoe	5	6	2
Crop sprayer	6	7	2
Motor vehicle	3	3	1
Fishing boat	1	1	0
Handgrinding mill	1	1	1
Hammer mill	1	1	0
Tractor	0	1	0
Motorcycle	1	1	0
Sample number of households	10059	8293	1766

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Chapter 9   **Household Expenditure**

9.1   **Coverage, Concepts and Definitions**

Data collected on household expenditure covered the following:-

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

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

Summary of major findings

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

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

Food

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

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

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

Percentage shares of expenditure on selected food items are displayed in Table 9.3.
At national level, results show that maize meal, meat, vegetables, fish, cooking oil, sugar, bread, chicken, cassava as well as beans comprised the major items of expenditure under the food category. Others were, milk and kapenta.

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

Housing

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

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

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

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

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

	Total	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transport	Remittances	Education	Medical care	Sample number of households
Rural	11456	8578	400	661	788	477	443	110	3915
Urban	39064	25920	4289	1942	2797	1783	1997	335	6235
All Zambia	21523	14902	1818	1128	1521	953	1009	192	10150

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

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

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

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

Table 9.4: Percentage share of selected food items to total food expenditure by rural and urban, 1993	Zambia	Rural	Urban
Maize	20.5	24.3	18.3
Rice	1.1	0.6	1.3
Bread	2.7	0.6	3.9
Kapenta	1.8	1.1	2.2
Beans	2.6	3.4	2.1
Vegetables	3.7	3.4	3.8
Fish	3.7	4.1	3.5
Sugar	3.1	2.3	3.6
Salt	1.4	2.3	0.9
Cooking oil	4.3	1.9	5.6
Eggs	0.7	0.4	0.9
Irish Potatoes	0.5	0.3	0.7
Sweet Potatoes	1.0	1.0	0.9
Cassava	3.0	7.9	0.2
Milk	1.5	1.4	1.6
Tea/Coffee	0.5	0.2	0.7
Banana	0.3	0.6	0.2
Oranges	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other Fruits	0.2	0.3	0.2
Meat	5.0	3.6	5.8
Chicken	2.6	2.3	2.7
Total	100	100	100
Sample size	10150	3915	6235

```
----------------------------------------------------------------------+
  Table 9.5:                                                           |
  Percentage share of household expenditure on different items by province, |
  rural and urban, 1993                                               |
+---------------------------------------------------------------------|
                                                        Medic- Sample  |
                    Housi- Cloth- Trans- Remit- Educa-  al     number of|
             Food   ng     ing    port   tances tion   care   households|
---------------------------------------------------------------------- |
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

_____

Chapter 10 Poverty

10.1   Coverage, Concepts and Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```
+----------------------------------------------------------+
| Table 10.1: Adult Equivalent Scales, 1993                |
|----------------------------------------------------------|
|  Age                            Adult Equivalent Scale    |
|                                                           |
|   Child 0 years                        0                  |
|   Child 1-3 years                      0.36               |
|   Child 4-6 years                      0.62               |
|   Child 7-9 years                      0.78               |
|   Child 10-12 years                    0.95               |
|   Adult female (13 years and above)    1.00               |
|   Adult male (13 years and above)      1.00               |
+----------------------------------------------------------+
```

To identify the poor the following had to be done:

1.   The size of each household was expressed in terms of the number of equivalent adults (or consumer units). Each household member was assigned an adult equivalent weight according to their age. The contention being that it costs less to meet food calorie requirements for children than for adults.

2.   Household income was then divided by the sum of its adult equivalent weights to obtain income per equivalent adult. Household income computed includes own-produce consumed by households.

3.   When the income per equivalent adult was computed for each household, this was then taken as the index of well-being or poverty.

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

$P0$ Is simply a head-count ratio.It indicates the proportion of the population below the poverty line. The higher the index, the greater the proportion of individuals or households below the poverty line.

$P1$ Indicates the intensity of poverty. That is the average gap between the income of a poor individual or household and the poverty line. The higher the index number the greater the poverty gap.

$P2$ Weighs the poverty of the poorest individuals more heavily than those slightly below the poverty line. This is done by squaring the gap between their incomes and the poverty line in order to increase the weight of the poorest individual in the overall poverty measure.

The general formula for the above indices is :-

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

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

Z = the poverty line.

n = the number of individuals below the poverty line.

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

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

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

The indices are then derived as follows:-

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

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

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

10.2   Incidence of Poverty

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. 3   Intensity of poverty

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```
+---------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Table 10.2:                                                               |
| Incidence of poverty by level of poverty, province and residence,1993     |
+---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                    |                          Above            Sample      |
|                    |     Extremely  Moderately poverty   Total  size       |
| Province,          |     poor       poor       line      percent (persons) |
| Residence          |                                                       |
|--------------------+------------------------------------------------------|
| Central            |      69          8          23        100     5199    |
|          Rural     |      78          5          17        100     2735    |
|          Urban     |      49         16          36        100     2464    |
|                    |                                                       |
| Copperbelt         |      61         13          25        100    17382    |
|          Rural     |      85          5          10        100     1392    |
|          Urban     |      58         15          27        100    15990    |
|                    |                                                       |
| Eastern            |      87          4           9        100     4855    |
|          Rural     |      91          3           6        100     3627    |
|          Urban     |      45         20          35        100     1228    |
|                    |                                                       |
| Luapula            |      81          8          11        100     3836    |
|          Rural     |      86          6           8        100     2658    |
|          Urban     |      58         17          25        100     1178    |
|                    |                                                       |
| Lusaka             |      55         11          34        100    12638    |
|          Rural     |      78          4          18        100      900    |
|          Urban     |      51         12          37        100    11738    |
|                    |                                                       |
| Northern           |      87          4           9        100     5603    |
|          Rural     |      89          3           8        100     3915    |
|          Urban     |      70         12          17        100     1688    |
| North              |                                                       |
| western            |      90          5           5        100     2483    |
|          Rural     |      95          2           3        100     1434    |
|          Urban     |      58         20          22        100     1049    |
|                    |                                                       |
| Southern           |      86          5           9        100     5568    |
|          Rural     |      91          4           5        100     3162    |
|          Urban     |      69          9          22        100     2406    |
|                    |                                                       |
| Western            |      91          4           5        100     3541    |
|          Rural     |      94          2           3        100     2137    |
|          Urban     |      66         16          18        100     1404    |
|                    |                                                       |
| Rural              |      89          4           8        100    21960    |
| Urban              |      56         14          30        100    39145    |
|                    |                                                       |
| All Zambia         |      76          8          16        100    61105    |
+---------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

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 -------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Table 10.3:                                                             |
| Incidence of poverty by province and level of poverty, 1993             |
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                |                              Above    Sample           |
|                |       Extremely  Moderately  poverty  size             |
| Province       |         poor       poor      line    (persons)         |
|----------------+--------------------------------------------------------|
| Central        |          9          10        14       5199            |
| Copperbelt     |         15          32        28      17382            |
| Eastern        |         15           7         7       4855            |
| Luapula        |          8           7         5       3836            |
| Lusaka         |         10          20        28      12638            |
| Northern       |         14           7         7       5603            |
| North western  |          6           3         2       2483            |
| Southern       |         14           8         7       5568            |
| Western        |         10           4         3       3541            |
| Total          |        100         100       100      61105            |
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```

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 -------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Table 10.4:                                                             |
| Incidence of poverty by socio-economic groups, 1993                     |
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                      |                     Above          Sample        |
|                      |Extremely  Moderately poverty Total size          |
| Socio-economic group |  poor       poor     line   Percent (persons)    |
|----------------------+--------------------------------------------------|
| Small scale farmers  |   89         3         8      100     18940       |
| Medium scale farmers |   85         7         8      100      3020       |
|----------------------+--------------------------------------------------|
| Urban low cost       |   59        14        27      100     21071       |
| Urban medium cost    |   56        16        28      100     13099       |
| Urban high cost      |   44        11        45      100      4975       |
|----------------------+--------------------------------------------------|
| All Zambia           |   76         8        16      100     61105       |
 -------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

```
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------+
¦  Table 10.5:                                                                 ¦
¦    Incidence of poverty by gender of household head and household size, 1993 ¦
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------¦
¦                     ¦                                      Sample            ¦
¦                     ¦   Extremely    Moderately    Above    Total   size     ¦
¦                     ¦     poor          poor       poverty  percent (persons)¦
¦                     ¦                             line                       ¦
¦---------------------+-------------------------------------------------------¦
¦Gender of head       ¦                                                        ¦
¦                     ¦                                                        ¦
¦Male                 ¦      75            8           17       100    52551   ¦
¦Female               ¦      81            5           14       100     8505   ¦
¦                     ¦                                                        ¦
¦Household size       ¦                                                        ¦
¦                     ¦                                                        ¦
¦1 person             ¦      62            9           30       100      441   ¦
¦2-3 persons          ¦      70            7           23       100     4743   ¦
¦4-5 persons          ¦      74            8           18       100    11547   ¦
¦6-9 persons          ¦      77            8           16       100    29075   ¦
¦10+                  ¦      79            8           13       100    15250   ¦
¦All Zambia           ¦      76            8           16       100    61056   ¦
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

```
+---------------------------------------------------------------------------+
¦  Table 10.6:                                                              ¦
¦    Percentage distribution of households poverty level by                ¦
¦    age and gender of household head and size of household                ¦
+---------------------------------------------------------------------------¦
¦                     ¦                             Above      Sample        ¦
¦                     ¦  Extremely  Moderately    poverty  Total size        ¦
¦                     ¦    poor        poor       line     percent (households)¦
¦---------------------+-----------------------------------------------------¦
¦Age of household     ¦                                                      ¦
¦head                 ¦                                                      ¦
¦                     ¦                                                      ¦
¦13-19                ¦    76           3           22      100       23     ¦
¦20-29                ¦    65           9           26      100     1578     ¦
¦30-39                ¦    66          10           24      100     3051     ¦
¦40-49                ¦    75           8           18      100     2600     ¦
¦50+                  ¦    84           5           10      100     2881     ¦
¦                     ¦                                                      ¦
¦Gender of head of    ¦                                                      ¦
¦household            ¦                                                      ¦
¦                     ¦                                                      ¦
¦Male                 ¦    72           8           19      100     8353     ¦
¦Female               ¦    80           5           14      100     1780     ¦
¦                     ¦                                                      ¦
¦Size of household    ¦                                                      ¦
¦                     ¦                                                      ¦
¦1 person             ¦    61           9           30      100      440     ¦
¦2-3 persons          ¦    69           7           23      100     1831     ¦
¦4-5 persons          ¦    74           8           18      100     2563     ¦
¦6-9 persons          ¦    77           8           16      100     4001     ¦
¦10+                  ¦    78           8           14      100     1298     ¦
¦All Zambia           ¦    74           8           18      100    10133     ¦
+---------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

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

	Extremely poor	Moderately poor	Above poverty line	Total percent	Sample size (households)
Socio-economic group					
Small scale farmers	88	4	8	100	3506
Medium scale farmers	84	7	9	100	406
Urban low cost	53	15	32	100	3524
Urban medium cost	50	16	35	100	1909
Urban high cost	37	11	52	100	800
Province					
Central	66	7	27	100	810
Copperbelt	56	14	30	100	2800
Eastern	86	4	10	100	857
Luapula	80	8	12	100	710
Lusaka	49	12	39	100	2036
Northern	87	5	9	100	026
North western	90	4	6	100	440
Southern	81	7	12	100	841
Western	90	4	6	100	625
Residence					
Rural	87	4	8	100	3912
Urban	50	14	36	100	6233
All Zambia	74	8	18	100	10145

```
+----------------------------------------------------------------------+
|Table 10.8:                                                           |
|Poverty indices by province                                          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                       |                              Sample           |
|                       |                              size    Number of|
|Province               | P0       P1       P2     (persons) persons   |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------|
|                       |                                              |
|All Zambia             | 0.83731  0.61863  0.51446   60804   7838675  |
|                       |                                              |
|Central                | 0.77376  0.54436  0.43680    5195    766922  |
|                       |                                              |
|Copperbelt             | 0.74900  0.43805  0.31334   17245   1437250  |
|                       |                                              |
|Eastern                | 0.90887  0.76272  0.68115    4841   1026781  |
|                       |                                              |
|Luapula                | 0.89385  0.67054  0.55842    3832    557263  |
|                       |                                              |
|Lusaka                 | 0.65887  0.39322  0.28331   12596   1055194  |
|                       |                                              |
|Northern               | 0.91206  0.73378  0.63227    5558    986923  |
|                       |                                              |
|North Western          | 0.94968  0.82922  0.77078    2439    410147  |
|                       |                                              |
|Southern               | 0.90900  0.69287  0.57952    5561    966175  |
|                       |                                              |
|Western                | 0.94785  0.78598  0.69260    3537    632020  |
+----------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

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

11.1   Coverage

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

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

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

11.2   Type of tenancy

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

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

11.3   Type of lighting energy

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

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

11.4   Type of cooking energy

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

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

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

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

11.5   Type of toilet facility

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

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

11.6   Garbage disposal

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

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

11.7   Households proximity to various facilities

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

Food market

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

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

Post office

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

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

Primary and secondary school

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

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

Hospital/health centre

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

11.8   Building material of dwelling units

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

Roofing material

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

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

Wall material

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

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

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

Floor material

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

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

```
----------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|  Table 11.1:                                                               |
|  Percentage distribution of households by type of tenancy,                 |
|  place of residence, socio economic group, gender of household head        |
|  and province                                                              |
+---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                      Type of tenancy                         Sample        |
|                                                              number        |
|                                      Free of                 of hou-       |
|                Owned       Rented    charge      Other   Total seholds      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|All households     71          22        6          1      100   10131 |
|                                                                            |
|Residence                                                                   |
|                                                                            |
|Rural              94           2        3          0      100    3908 |
|Urban              30          56       12          2      100    6223 |
|                                                                            |
|Socio-economic group                                                        |
|                                                                            |
|Small scale farmers 94          2        3          0      100    3502 |
|Medium scale farmers 97         2        1          .      100     406 |
|Urban low cost     44          46        8          2      100    3518 |
|Urban medium cost  10          75       14          1      100    1907 |
|Urban high cost    15          56       27          2      100     798 |
|                                                                            |
|Gender of household                                                         |
|head                                                                        |
|                                                                            |
|Male               69          23        7          1      100    8350 |
|Female             81          14        5          0      100    1781 |
|                                                                            |
|Province                                                                    |
|                                                                            |
|Central            82          14        4          0      100     810 |
|Copperbelt         33          56        9          2      100    2794 |
|Eastern            91           5        3          1      100     857 |
|Luapula            89           6        4          0      100     710 |
|Lusaka             40          48       11          1      100    2035 |
|Northern           88           8        4          0      100    1024 |
|North western      85           9        6          .      100     439 |
|Southern           79          12        8          1      100     838 |
|Western            91           4        5          .      100     624 |
----------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

```
+----------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Table 11.2:                                                                 |
| Percentage distribution of households by type of lighting enery,           |
| place of residence, socio economic group, gender of household head         |
| and province                                                               |
+----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```
------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Table 11.6:                                                           ¦
| Percentage distribution of households proximity to various facilities by |
| rural and urban                                                       ¦
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------¦
|                                 Distance to facility                  ¦
|                                                                       ¦
|                                    16 km                              ¦
|                               6-15  and          Sample              ¦
|                                                  number of           ¦
|                          0-5 km  km    more  Total  households       ¦
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------¦
```

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

```
+--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|  Table 11.7:                                                                                           |
|  Percentage distribution of households by type of roofing materials a dwelling is made of and by       |
|  residence, socio-economic group and province                                                         |
|                                                                                                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                        Roofing material                                                |
|          -------------------------------------------------------------------------                     |
|                 Iron  Kimb-                    Gras-          Pole                        Sample         |
|          Asbe- shee- erly  Conc- Mudb- s/st-           and                      number of              |
|          stos  ts    brick rete  rick  raw   Pole  dagga  Mud  Other  Total  households                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ALL        35    24    0     1     0    38     0     0     0     2     100    10139                      |
|                                                                                                        |
| Residence                                                                                             |
|                                                                                                        |
| Rural        3    10    0     0     0    86     0     0     .     0     100    3910                      |
|                                                                                                        |
| Urban       55    33    0     1     0     8     0     0     0     3     100    6229                      |
|                                                                                                        |
| Socio-economic group                                                                                  |
|                                                                                                        |
| Small scale farmers    3     9    0     0     0    88     0     0     .     0     100    3504            |
|                                                                                                        |
| Medium scale farmers   6    22    .     .     .    72     .     .     .     .     100     406            |
|                                                                                                        |
| Urban low cost        42    42    0     0     0    11     0     0     .     5     100    3521            |
|                                                                                                        |
| Urban medium cost     79    15    .     2     0     4     0     .     .     0     100    1909            |
|                                                                                                        |
| Urban high cost       57    33    1     2     .     6     .     .     0     2     100     799            |
|                                                                                                        |
| Province                                                                                              |
|                                                                                                        |
| Central     23    29    0     .     .    48     .     .     .     0     100     810                     |
|                                                                                                        |
| Copperbelt  48    36    0     1     0     9     0     .     .     6     100    2797                      |
|                                                                                                        |
| Eastern     11    13    .     0     0    75     .     0     .     .     100     857                     |
|                                                                                                        |
| Luapula      9     9    0     .     1    80     0     0     .     .     100     710                     |
|                                                                                                        |
| Lusaka      66    26    0     1     0     5     0     0     0     0     100    2036                     |
|                                                                                                        |
| Northern    13    12    0     .     .    75     .     .     .     0     100    1025                     |
|                                                                                                        |
| North western  17  19    .     0     .    64     .     .     .     .     100     438                   |
|                                                                                                        |
| Southern    30    20    .     0     0    49     0     .     .     0     100     841                     |
|                                                                                                        |
| Western     12    14    0     .     .    74     .     .     .     .     100     625                     |
+--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

```
+----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
¦  Table 11.8:                                                                                  ¦
¦  Percentage distribution of households by type of wall materials a dwelling is made of and by ¦
¦  residence, socio economic group and province                                                ¦
¦----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------¦
¦                                       Walls material                                         ¦
¦                  ---------------------------------------------------------------              ¦
¦              Iron Kimb-                      Gras-        Pole                       Sample    ¦
¦         Asbe- shee- erly Conc- Mudb- s/st-        and                      number of ¦
¦         stos   ts  brick rete  rick  raw   Pole dagga  Mud  Other  Total  households¦
¦----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------¦
¦ALL           0     0    11    37    33     1     0    11     5     2    100    10139        ¦
¦                                                                                              ¦
¦Residence                                                                                     ¦
¦                                                                                              ¦
¦Rural         0     0     7     2    50     3     0    26    10     1    100     3910        ¦
¦                                                                                              ¦
¦Urban         0     1    13    58    22     0     0     2     2     2    100     6229        ¦
¦                                                                                              ¦
¦Socio-economic group                                                                          ¦
¦                                                                                              ¦
¦Small scale farmers  0   0     6     2    50     4     0    27    10     1    100     3504    ¦
¦                                                                                              ¦
¦Medium scale farmers  .  0    10     4    50     1     1    18    16     .    100      406    ¦
¦                                                                                              ¦
¦Urban low cost    0     1     9    50    31     1     0     2     3     3    100     3521     ¦
¦                                                                                              ¦
¦Urban medium cost 0     1    15    74     7     0     .     1     1     1    100     1909     ¦
¦                                                                                              ¦
¦Urban high cost   .     1    26    54    14     0     0     1     0     3    100      799     ¦
¦                                                                                              ¦
¦Province                                                                                       ¦
¦                                                                                              ¦
¦Central       0     0     6    19    62     0     .     6     2     5    100      810        ¦
¦                                                                                              ¦
¦Copperbelt    0     0    17    44    32     0     0     3     2     0    100     2797        ¦
¦                                                                                              ¦
¦Eastern       0     0     5    10    16     0     0    25    43     .    100      857        ¦
¦                                                                                              ¦
¦Luapula       .     0    16     7    67     1     .     3     0     5    100      710        ¦
¦                                                                                              ¦
¦Lusaka        0     1     7    79     6     0     0     2     1     3    100     2036        ¦
¦                                                                                              ¦
¦Northern      .     0     9    11    60     0     0    16     2     0    100     1025        ¦
¦                                                                                              ¦
¦North western .     0    10    21    51     2     .    14     1     1    100      438        ¦
¦                                                                                              ¦
¦Southern      1     1     9    30    34     1     0    22     0     2    100      841        ¦
¦                                                                                              ¦
¦Western       .     1     6    16     8    18     0    50     1     0    100      625        ¦
+----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

```
+------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|   Table 11.9:                                                                            |
|   Percentage distribution of households by type of floor materials a dwelling is made of and by |
|   residence, socio economic group and province                                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                              Floor material                                             |
|        --------------------------------------------------------------------------------- |
|              Iron  Kimb-                      Gras-        Pole                   Sample   |
|        Asbe- shee- erly  Conc- Mudb- s/st-         and                  number of         |
|        stos  ts    brick rete  rick  raw   Pole  dagga  Mud  Other  Total  households     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ALL              0     0     0    55     0     0     0     0    42      2    100    10139  |
|                                                                                          |
| Residence                                                                               |
| Rural            0     0     0    11     0     0     0     0    86      2    100     3910  |
| Urban            0     0     0    82     1     0     0     0    15      2    100     6229  |
|                                                                                          |
| Socio-economic group                                                                    |
| Small scale farmers 0  0     0    10     0     0     0     0    87      2    100     3590  |
| Medium scale farmers 0 .     .    16     1     .     .     0    81      2    100      320  |
| Urban low cost   0     0     0    74     1     0     0     0    22      1    100     3496  |
| Urban medium cost .    .     0    94     0     0     0     .     4      2    100     1934  |
| Urban high cost  0     .     0    90     .     .     0     .     8      2    100      799  |
|                                                                                          |
| Province                                                                                |
| Central          .     .     .    45     0     0     .     .    54      0    100      810  |
| Copperbelt       0     0     0    75     1     0     0     0    23      1    100     2797  |
| Eastern          0     .     0    28     0     .     .     0    71      .    100      857  |
| Luapula          .     0     0    23     0     .     .     0    73      4    100      710  |
| Lusaka           0     0     0    89     0     0     0     .     8      1    100     2036  |
| Northern         0     .     .    19     .     0     .     0    74      7    100     1025  |
| North western    .     .     .    37     0     .     .     .    63      0    100      438  |
| Southern         0     .     .    44     0     .     .     1    54      0    100      841  |
| Western          0     .     .    25     0     .     0     0    68      6    100      625  |
+------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

_____

Chapter 12 Agriculture

12.1   Coverage, Concepts and Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12.2   Agricultural Households

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

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

12.3   Production

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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+-------------------------------------------------------------+
| Table 12.1:                                                 |
| Proportion of households engaged in agricultural activities by|
| place of residence and province, 1993                       |
+-------------------------------------------------------------+
| Province and         Agricultural households   Sample number of|
| Residence            as percent of total       households    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Total Zambia              70                    10141         |
|                                                             |
| Residence                                                   |
|                                                             |
| Rural                     97                    3908          |
| Urban                     22                    6233          |
|                                                             |
| Province                                                    |
|                                                             |
| Central                   79                    809           |
|          Rural            97                    409           |
|          Urban            39                    400           |
|                                                             |
| Copperbelt                29                    2800          |
|          Rural            95                    250           |
|          Urban            17                    2550          |
|                                                             |
| Eastern                   95                    857           |
|          Rural            97                    670           |
|          Urban            65                    187           |
|                                                             |
| Luapula                   93                    710           |
|          Rural            97                    510           |
|          Urban            67                    200           |
|                                                             |
| Lusaka                    15                    2036          |
|          Rural            90                    139           |
|          Urban             3                    1897          |
|                                                             |
| Northern                  96                    1024          |
|          Rural            98                    775           |
|          Urban            75                    249           |
|                                                             |
| North                                                       |
| western                   90                    439           |
|          Rural            98                    289           |
|          Urban            27                    150           |
|                                                             |
| Southern                  83                    841           |
|          Rural            97                    466           |
|          Urban            38                    375           |
|                                                             |
| Western                   92                    625           |
|          Rural            96                    400           |
|          Urban            62                    225           |
+-------------------------------------------------------------+
```

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

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

```
------------------------------------------------------------------------+
  Table 12.3:
  Percentage distribution of households producing maize (Both varieties),
  hybrid maize, local maize and cassava by gender of household head and
  socio-economic group, 1993
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
             Maize(Both varieties) Hybrid Maize  Local Maize   Cassava

                Producers          Producers      Producers    Producers
                as percent         as percent     as percent   as percent
                of total           of total       of total     of total
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
Gender of household
head

Total               100               100            100          100

Male                 80                86             77           79

Female               20                14             23           21


|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|

Small scale farmers  84                80             87           93

Medium scale farmers  7                10              5            4

Urban low cost        6                 5              6            2

Urban medium cost     2                 3              2            1

Urban high cost       1                 1              1            0
------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

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

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

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| Table 12.5                                                                       |
| Production of maize(Both varieties), hybrid maize, local maize and cassava by    |
| gender of household head, socio-economic group and household size, 1993          |
+----------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|             Maize(Both varieties)    Hybrid Maize    Local maize       Cassava    |
|                                                                                   |
|                       Average           Average         Average          Average  |
|                       produce(-         produce(-       produce(-        produce(- |
|                         90 Kg             90 Kg           90 Kg            90 Kg   |
|             Producers   bags)  Producers  bags) Producers  bags)  Producers bags) |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|Total Zambia  561124     14     229344     23    387276     6      314990       9  |
|                                                                                   |
|Gender of household                                                                |
|head                                                                               |
|                                                                                   |
|Male          445578     15     196874     24    295284     7      245802       9  |
|                                                                                   |
|Female        115546     10      32470     19     91992     5       69189       7  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|Socio-Economic Group                                                               |
|                                                                                   |
|Small scale farmers 469748 13    183559    21    331561     6      294696       9  |
|                                                                                   |
|Medium scale farmers 36098 36     23216    45     19103    12       10566      10  |
|                                                                                   |
|Urban low cost 34191      9      12311     17     24502     4        5151       6  |
|                                                                                   |
|Urban medium cost 14534   15      7050     27      8261     3        3642       8  |
|                                                                                   |
|Urban high cost   6552    22      3208     37      3849     7         935      13  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|Size of household                                                                  |
|                                                                                   |
|1-2            64553      7      14658     15     51218     5       40437       7  |
|                                                                                   |
|3-4           150513     11      53243     18    108525     6       94525       8  |
|                                                                                   |
|5-6           147467     14      62743     21    102327     7       88152       9  |
|                                                                                   |
|7-8           104163     14      47159     23     68857     6       56629      10  |
|                                                                                   |
|9-10           54890     20      30666     29     32460     7       23956      12  |
|                                                                                   |
|11+            39537     28      20874     43     23888     9       11292      13  |
+----------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
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Table 12.6:
Percentage distribution of livestock owned and average stock by place of residence and province, 1993

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

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

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

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|  Table 12.8:                                                              |
|    Percentage distribution of poultry owned and average stock by          |
|    place of residence and province, 1993                                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                     avg.size            avg.size   Other      avg.size     |
|            Chicken  of stock   Ducks    of stock   poultry    of stock     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Residence                                                                 |
|                                                                           |
| Total         100      10       100        6         100        11         |
|                                                                           |
| Rural          92      10        75        6          90        11         |
|                                                                           |
| Urban           8      10        25        7          10        12         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                           |
| Province                                                                  |
|                                                                           |
| Central        13      12        13        6          13        10         |
|                                                                           |
| Copperbelt      5      11        11        7           4         7         |
|                                                                           |
| Eastern        12       7        12        6          35        16         |
|                                                                           |
| Luapula         8       8        13        6           2         6         |
|                                                                           |
| Lusaka          4      13         6        7           4        12         |
|                                                                           |
| Northern       25      11        21        5          10        10         |
|                                                                           |
| North western   6       9         4        7           1         8         |
|                                                                           |
| Southern       18      13        12        8          25        10         |
|                                                                           |
| Western         9       9         8        6           6        11         |
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|  Table 12.9:                                                              |
|    Percentage distribution of poultry owned and average stock by          |
|    gender of household head and socio-economic group, 1993                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                     avg.size            avg.size   Other      avg.size     |
|            Chicken  of stock   Ducks    of stock   poultry    of stock     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                           |
| All zambia    100      10       100        6         100        11         |
|                                                                           |
| Gender of household                                                       |
| head                                                                      |
|                                                                           |
| Male           84      10        89        6          91        11         |
|                                                                           |
| Female         16       8        11        5           9        10         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Socio-economic group                                                      |
|                                                                           |
|                                                                           |
| Small scale farmers  81  10      66        6          72        11         |
|                                                                           |
| Medium scale farmers 10  14      10        7          18        12         |
|                                                                           |
| Urban low cost  4       8        16        8           6        13         |
|                                                                           |
| Urban medium cost 3    11         7        6           3        15         |
|                                                                           |
| Urban high cost 2      16         2        5           1         7         |
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Chapter 13 Anthropometry

13.1   Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

13.2   Determining nutritional status

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

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

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

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

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

13.3   Geographical distribution of malnutrition

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

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

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

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

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

13.4 Determinants of child malnutrition

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

- Children from female headed households are more likely to be stunted and underweight than their counterparts from male headed households though there appears to be no differences in levels of wasting. In general, this may be attributed to constraints women face in accessing productive assets, employment and labour among others including the heavy workloads they have to contend with in running their homes.

- Male children are worse off nutritionally for all indicators than female children. No satisfactory explanation has yet been offered though references are made to possibly intra-household resource allocation that favour girls and genetic differences.

- Although undernutrition affects all children under 5 years, within this five year range, there are periods of increased risk which are reflected in the prevalence and type of malnutrition. For the first 3-6 months of life, the prevalence of undernutrition is relatively low presumably due to the protective influence of breastfeeding. Beyond 7 months, after the introduction of supplementary foods, usually of poor quality, the incidence of undernutrition increases sharply for all indicators and continues to increase for stunting with underweight peaking between 19-24 months and wasting between 13-18 months.

- The effect of household size on nutritional status indicate that the situation improves with increasing household size. This is clearly the case for stunting and underweight but not so for wasting which shows a somewhat random pattern.

- The mother's level of education has a positive impact on the nutritional status of their children with mothers of a higher educational status having lower incidence of malnourished children. The picture is not that clear cut for wasting though.

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

- Distance to a health facility is inversely related to nutritional status. That is the further away a household is from a health centre or hospital, the greater are the chances of having more stunted and underweight children. Thus 46 percent and 23 percent of children living within 5 km of a health facility were stunted and underweight respectively compared to 59 percent and 29 percent of those living 16 km or more away. The implications of these results are that closer access to health services that offer vaccinations, growth monitoring activities, family planning and counselling for mothers among others can play an important role in reducing malnutrition levels.

- The type of child care provided for children in the absence of the parents and in particular the mother is likely to be important in determining early childhood malnutrition. The results from this survey indeed show this. Low levels of stunting and underweight were found amongst children in nursery schools/day care centres or being cared for by nannies compared to those being cared for by relatives and neighbours. There is however no such association with respect to wasting.

- Malnutrition is associated with type of toilet facility. Flush toilets, presumably suggesting higher economic

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

- The method of garbage disposal is correlated with nutritional status. Lower rates of malnutrition for all three indicators were found in households with a collected method of waste disposal. This however suggests a higher economic status rather than any direct effect of waste disposal.

- Both stunting and underweight show a clear association with source of drinking water. Lower levels of malnutrition were found in households with access to a public or household own tap than from other sources. There is no such clear association for wasting with levels of wasting being highest in households with public and own taps.

- The survey included a single question on whether the child was breastfed continuously for the first six months of life. The results indicate there was no difference in stunting and wasting rates whether the child had been continuously breastfed or not. However, in the case of underweight, there was less malnutrition among those breastfed than those who were not.

- Malnutrition is associated with total household income. Higher rates of underweight and stunting were found in lower income categories than in the higher income brackets. The highest income grouping showed abnormally high rates of wasting and underweight due to the very small sample size.

- Marital status of household head was associated with the incidence of underweight and wasting but not with stunting. Thus, households with married heads had lower incidence of both underweight (24 percent) and wasted
(5 percent) children compared to the not married household heads who had corresponding incidence of 31 percent and 8 percent. Stunting was independent of whether the head was married or not.

- Socio-economic group was positively correlated with malnutrition with small and medium scale farmers having higher levels of stunted and underweight children than urban households. As to wasting, all socio-economic groups appear to have been equally affected.

- Attendants to mothers during child birth varied noticeably by residence, province and socio-economic group. In rural areas, child birth attendance was dominated by Untrained Traditional Birth Attendants (UTBA's) (57 percent) while in urban areas nurses and midwives together (82 percent) dominated.

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

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

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

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

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

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

```
----------------------------------------------------------------
| Table 13.1:                                                   |
| Incidence of stunting, underweight and wasting                |
| by province and place of residence.                           |
+----------------------------------------------------------------|
|                     |          Under-           Sample         |
|                     | Stunted  weight   Wasted  size          |
|                     |                            (children     |
| Residence,          |                            3-59 months   |
| Province            |                            old)          |
|---------------------+------------------------------------------|
| All Zambia          |    48      25       6       6525         |
| Rural               |    52      28       5       2512         |
| Urban               |    41      18       6       4013         |
|                     |                                          |
| Central             |    52      25       3        604         |
|          Rural      |    58      29       4        299         |
|          Urban      |    37      16       2        305         |
|                     |                                          |
| Copperbelt          |    48      21       5       1785         |
|          Rural      |    62      27       2        120         |
|          Urban      |    46      20       6       1665         |
|                     |                                          |
| Eastern             |    54      27       6        597         |
|          Rural      |    55      28       6        444         |
|          Urban      |    42      23       5        153         |
|                     |                                          |
| Luapula             |    52      30       6        430         |
|          Rural      |    54      31       6        324         |
|          Urban      |    41      23       5        106         |
|                     |                                          |
| Lusaka              |    40      16       8       1171         |
|          Rural      |    41      21       7        114         |
|          Urban      |    40      15       8       1057         |
|                     |                                          |
| Northern            |    54      31       4        683         |
|          Rural      |    56      34       5        481         |
|          Urban      |    39      13       4        202         |
| North               |                                          |
| western             |    46      16       3        214         |
|          Rural      |    52      19       4        107         |
|          Urban      |    21       5       0        107         |
|                     |                                          |
| Southern            |    40      22       7        713         |
|          Rural      |    43      22       7        423         |
|          Urban      |    32      19       6        290         |
|                     |                                          |
| Western             |    47      33       6        328         |
|          Rural      |    48      35       6        200         |
|          Urban      |    37      18       4        128         |
 ----------------------------------------------------------------+
_
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Table 13.4:                                                               |
| Child birth attendance by residence, province and socio-economic group, 1993 |
+---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                        Child birth attended by ...                        |
|        ------------------------------------------------------------------ |
|          Physi-          Midwi-                              Sample        |
|          cian   Nurses   ves    TPHCW   TTBA  UTBA  Other Total size       |
|                                                          (children        |
|                                                           3-59            |
|                                                          months old)      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------- |
| Zambia           3     26     22     1      6    39     4   100    6509     |
|                                                                            |
| Residence                                                                  |
|                                                                            |
| Rural            1     15     12     2      8    57     4   100    2507     |
|                                                                            |
| Urban            4     43     39     0      2     8     3   100    4002     |
|                                                                            |
| Province                                                                   |
|                                                                            |
| Central          1     27     15     0     10    45     1   100     602     |
|                                                                            |
| Copperbelt       5     45     34     0      2     9     3   100    1784     |
|                                                                            |
| Eastern          1     17     23     0      6    45     7   100     597     |
|                                                                            |
| Luapula          1     16     18     4      8    47     6   100     430     |
|                                                                            |
| Lusaka           5     41     34     2      3    12     3   100    1166     |
|                                                                            |
| Northern         2     11     13     1      7    59     4   100     680     |
|                                                                            |
| North-Western    0     17     24     .     10    47     1   100     214     |
|                                                                            |
| Southern         2     14     18     1      6    58     1   100     708     |
|                                                                            |
| Western          2     37      4     1      8    41     7   100     328     |
|                                                                            |
| Socio-economic group                                                       |
|                                                                            |
| Small                                                                      |
| scale farmers    1     15     12     2      8    56     5   100    2178     |
|                                                                            |
| Medium scale                                                               |
| farmers          2     17     15     0      3    61     2   100     329     |
|                                                                            |
| Urban low cost   4     40     37     0      3    10     4   100    2175     |
|                                                                            |
| Urban medium cost 5    49     39     0      1     4     2   100    1352     |
|                                                                            |
| Urban high cost  4     40     43     1      1     8     1   100     475     |
---------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

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

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

```
---------------------------------------------------------------
| Table 13.6:                                                 |
| Reason for not visiting Under-5 Clinic by residence, province and |
| socio -economic group, 1993                                 |
+-------------------------------------------------------------+
|                           Not                               |
|           Not    Absen- Illne- avail- Unawa-        Sample  |
|           stated ce     ss     able   re     Other  size    |
|                                                     (children|
|                                                     3-59    |
|                                                     months old)|
---------------------------------------------------------------
```

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

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Listing Form and Questionnaire

HOUSEHOLD LISTING FORM

PRIORITY SURVEY

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.   SUMMARY:

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
P.O. BOX 31908
LUSAKA.

NAME OF LOCALITY/VILLAGE	BUILDING NUMBER	
	FROM	TO

SURVEY BUILDING NUMBER	HOUSING UNIT NUMBER	HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	NAME OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD MALE(M)..1 FEMALE...2 (F)	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		
					BOTH	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

WAS ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN ANY AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD LAST AGRICULTURAL SEASON YES...1 NO....2 >> 28	WHAT WAS THE TOTAL SIZE OF CULTIVATED AREA UNDER CROP LAST AGRICULTURAL SEASON			LIVESTOCK							
				CURRENT NUMBER OWNED							
				CATTLE				GOATS	SHEEP	PIGS	
				DOES ANY MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD OWN LIVESTOCK YES..1 NO..2 >> 21	BEEF	DAIRY	OTHER			EXOTIC	OTHER
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

PAGE +-----+ OF +-----+

CSA No. +---------+ SEA No. +---+

POULTRY				DUCKS	OTHER POULTRY	WHAT IS THE TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES	SAMPLING SERIAL NUMBER			
CURRENT NUMBER OWNED											
CHICKENS			OTHER								
DOES ANY MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY POULTRY YES..1 NO..2 >> 28	BROILER	LAYER	PARENT STOCK OF POULTRY					SS	MS	LS	NG
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE,
P.O. BOX 31908,   QUESTIONNAIRE SERIAL NO:
LUSAKA.

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

```
            +----------------------+
      FORM  |S |D |A |S | 0 |0 |0 |2|
            +----------------------+
```

QUESTIONNAIRE NO.   OF

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

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

15. INTERVIEW STATUS

```
        ACCEPTED INTERVIEW.......1 >> SECTION 00
        DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLD......2 --------------------+
        DWELLING NOT FOUND.......3                     |
        HOUSEHOLD NOT FOUND......4                     |
        ILLNESS/DEATH...........5                      |
        REFUSAL..................6      +-- NEXT SELECTED HOUSEHOLD
        OTHER, SPECIFY ..........7     |
                        --------------------+
```

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

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

SEC-ID | 0 | 0 |

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

FOR ALL PERSONS

*2	*3	4	*5	6	*7	8	9	10
Residence status USUAL MEMBER PRESENT...1 USUAL MEMBER ABSENT....2 VISITOR...3>>NEXT PERSON	Relationship with the head of household HEAD..........1 SPOUSE.........2 OWN CHILD......3 STEP CHILD.....4 BROTHER/ SISTER........5 OTHER RELATIVE.6 NON-RELATIVE...7	Sex MALE...1 FEMALE.2	How old is .... now? YEARS .... 1 MONTHS ... 2 RECORD AGE IN MONTHS FOR THOSE 0 TO 59 MONTHS OLD. THE REST RECORD IN COMPLETED YEARS	Marital status FOR THOSE 12 YEARS AND OVER MARRIED...1 SEPARATED.2 DIVORCED..3 WIDOWED...4 NEVER MARRIED...5	Did you have to stop your normal activities due to sickness or injury during last 3 months? IF YES FOR HOW MANY DAYS? IF NO ENTER 00	Has.... had a health consul- tation in the last 3 months? YES...1 NO....2>>11	Who was the last person/ institution consulted? TRADITIONAL HEALER.....1 GOVERN- MENT.......2 MISSION....3 INDUSTRIAL HEALTH INSTITU- TION.......4 PRIVATE....5	How much did .... pay for the last consul- tation including treatment? KWACHA
36	37	38	39 40 41	42	43 44	45	46	47 51

E D U C A T I O N   F O R   T H O S E   5   Y E A R S   A N D   A B O V E

	11	12	*13	*14	15	16	*17	*18	19
SERIAL NUMBERS OF HH MEMBERS	Has ... ever attended school? YES .. 1 NO .... 2>> NEXT PERSON	Is the school... attending or the last school attended a government, mission, or private one? GOVERNMENT.....1 MISSION........2 PRIVATE........3	IF AGED 31 and ABOVE >>18 Is ... currently attending school? YES..1 NO...2 >>15	what grade is ... currently attending? ENTER CODE >> 16	What was the main reason for leaving school? WORKING............1 EXPENSIVE..........2 TOO FAR............3 NOT SELECTED/ FAILED.............4 PREGNANCY..........5 COMPLETED STUDIES..6 GOT MARRIED........7 OTHER..............8	Was ... attending school last year? YES..1 NO...2 >>18	What grade was ... attending last year? ENTER CODE	What is/was the highest grade attained? ENTER CODE	Which year was this highest grade attained? ENTER YEAR
	52	53	54	55 56	57	58	59 60	61 62	63 64
+-----+	+--+	+--+	+--+	+-----+	+--+	+--+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
+-----+	+--+	+--+	+--+	+-----+	+--+	+--+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
+-----+	+--+	+--+	+--+	+-----+	+--+	+--+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
+-----+	+--+	+--+	+--+	+-----+	+--+	+--+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
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+-----+	+--+	+--+	+--+	+-----+	+--+	+--+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
+-----+	+--+	+--+	+--+	+-----+	+--+	+--+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+

	ACTIVITY LAST 12 MONTHS							
SEC ID	MAIN ACTIVITY LAST 12 MONTHS						SECONDARY JOB	
2 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HOUSE-HOLD SERIAL NUMBER	Most of the last 12 months were you------ WORKING...1 NOT WORKING-+ BUT LOOKING │ FOR WORK..2 │ NOT WORKING │ AND NOT │ LOOKING FOR │ WORK BUT │ AVAILABLE │ FOR WORK..3 │ FULL-TIME │ >>13 STUDENT...4 │ FULL-TIME │ HOUSEWIFE.5 │ RETIRED/ │ VERY OLD..6 │ OTHER │ SPECIFY...7-+	What type of job/busi ness were you doing most of the last 12 months? SPECIFY IN THE SPACE PROVIDED	What sort of business /service was carried out by your employer/ establish- ment/busi- ness? SPECIFY IN THE SPACE PROVIDED	What is your employment status? SELF EMPLOYED.1 CENT.GOVT EMPLOYEE.2 LOCAL GOVT EMPLOYEE.3 PARASTATAL EMPLOYEE.4 PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYEE.5 EMPLOYER.6 UNPAID FAMILY WORKER...7 OTHER....8	Was this job/busi ness FULL-TIME ALL YEAR.1 PART-TIME ALL YEAR.2 FULL-TIME PART OF THE YEAR.3 PART-TIME PART OF THE YEAR.4	How many years have you worked/ been in this job/ business? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR ENTER 00	Did you have a secondary job/busi- ness during last 12 months? YES.1 NO..2>>13	What was your main secondary job/business? SPECIFY IN THE SPACE PROVIDED
34 35	36	37 39	40 42	43	44	45 46	47	48 50

	ACTIVITY LAST 12 MONTHS (CONT'D)				A C T I V I T Y L A S T 7 D A Y S			
SEC ID	S E C O N D A R Y J O B (CONT'D)				C U R R E N T M A I N J O B			
2|0	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
HOUSE-HOLD SERIAL NUMBER	What sort of business/ser-vices was carried out by your employer/ establishment/ business in this secondary job/business? SPECIFY IN THE SPACE PROVIDED	What was your employment status in this secondary job/ business? SELF-EMP.....1 CENT. GOVT EMPLOYEE ....2 LOCAL GOVT EMPLOYEE ....3 PARASTATAL EMPLOYEE.....4 PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYEE.....5 EMPLOYER.....6 UNPAID FAMILY WORKER.......7 OTHER........8	Is this secondary job/ business? FULL-TIME ALL YEAR.....1 PART-TIME ALL YEAR.....2 FULL-TIME PART OF THE YEAR.........3 PART-TIME PART OF THE YEAR.........4	How many years have you worked/ been in this secon-dary job/ business? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR ENTER 00	During the last 7 days were you WORKING....1 NOT WORKING -+ BUT LOOK- ING FOR WORK.......2 NOT WORKING AND NOT LOOKING FOR WORK BUT AVAILABLE FOR WORK...3 >>29 FULL-TIME STUDENT....4 FULL-TIME HOUSEWIFE..5 RETIRED/ VERY OLD...6 OTHER (SPECIFY). 7-+	What is your current main job/busi-ness? SPECIFY IN THE SPACE PROVIDED	Is this the same job/busi-ness you were doing most of last 12 months? YES..1>>20 NO...2	What sort of busi-ness/ser-vice is carried out at your work place/ business SPECIFY IN THE SPACE PROVIDED
	51 53	54	55	56 57	58	59 61	62	63 65
	+--|--+	+--|--|--+	+--+	+--+	+--|--+	+--+	+--|--|--+	+--+	+--|--|--+

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+----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|         |              A C T I V I T Y    L A S T   7   D A Y S  (CONT'D)                            |
|         +----------------------------------------------------------------------------+---------------|
| SEC     |         C U R R E N T    M A I N    J O B (CONT'D)                          |CURRENT SECONDARY
| ID      |                                                                            |JOB
+---------+----------------------------------------------------------------------------+---------------|
| 2 0     |   17    |    18     |    19     |   20   |   21   |    22      |   23    |   24    |
+---------+---------+-----------+-----------+--------+--------+------------+---------+---------+
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HOUSE-HOLD SERIAL NUMBER	Is this job/business.... FULL-TIME ALL YEAR...1 PART-TIME ALL YEAR...2 FULL TIME PART OF THE YEAR...3 PART-TIME PART OF THE YEAR...4	How many years have you worked /been in this job/business? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR ENTER 00	What is your employment status? SELF EMPLOYED....1 CENT. GOVT EMP.....2>>23 LOCAL GOVT EMP.....3>>23 PARASTATAL EMP.....4>>23 PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYEE....5 EMPLOYER....6 UNPAID FAMILY WORKER......7 OTHER.......8	Are you entitled to pension scheme/ social security in this job/busi-ness? YES...1 NO....2	Are you entitled to paid leave in this job/business? YES...1 NO....2	Are there more than 5 people work-ing in this company/ business including the owner? ASK FOR NO. OF WORKERS IN ALL BRANCHES OF THE SAME COMPANY/ BUSINESS. YES...1 NO....2	Do you also have a secon-dary job/busi-ness? YES...1 NO....2 >>29	What is your main secondary/job/busi-ness SPECIFY IN THE SPACE PROVIDED
	66	67 68	69	70	71	72	73	74 76
□ □ □	□ □	□ □ □	□ □	□ □	□ □	□ □	□ □	□ □ □
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	ACTIVITY LAST 7 DAYS (CONTD.)						
SEC ID	CURRENT SECONDARY JOB (CONT'D)				PREVIOUS MAIN JOB		
2 0	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
HOUSE-HOLD SERIAL NUMBER	What sort of business/service is being carried out by your employer/establi shment/business in this secon- dary job/busi- ness? SPECIFY IN THE SPACE PROVIDED	What is your employment status in this secondary job/ business SELF-EMPLOYED.1 CENT.GVT EMPL.2 LOCAL GVT EMP.3 PARASTATAL EMPLOYEE......4 PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYEE......5 EMPLOYER......6 UNPAID FAMILY WORKER.7 OTHER.........8	Is this secon- dary job/busi- ness? FULL-TIME ALL YEAR.....1 PART-TIME ALL YEAR.....2 FULL-TIME PART OF THE YEAR.....3 PART-TIME PART OF THE YEAR.....4	How many years have you worked/ been in this secondary job/business? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR ENTER 00	Did .... have a pre- vious job/ business? YES...1 NO....2>> SECTION 3A	Was this the same job/bus- iness you were doing most of the last 12 months? YES....1 >>32 NO.....2	What was your employment status? SELF-EMP....1 CENT.GVT EM.2 LOCAL GOVT EMPLOYEE....3 PARASTATAL EMPLOYEE....4 PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYEE....5 EMPLOYER....6 UNPAID FAMILY WORKER......7 OTHER.......8	What was the reason for leaving this job/business? LOW WAGE/ SALARY......1 LOST JOB....2 ENTERPRISE CLOSED......3 OTHER (SPECIFY)...4
	77 79	80	81	82 83	84	85	86	87
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☐	☐☐☐	☐	☐	☐☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

SECTION 3A: HOUSING AND FACILITIES, HOUSING AMENITIES

SEC-ID | 3 | 1 |

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

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

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

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     +-----+
SEC-ID|0 | 4|
     +-----+
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NO.	QUESTIONS	CATEGORIES AND CODES	SKIP TO	
*1.	Where was the household residing 12 months ago?	SAME DWELLING, LOCALITY/VILLAGE/ TOWN .... 1 DIFFERENT DWELLING, SAME LOCALITY/ VILLAGE/TOWN .... 2 DIFFERENT DWELLING, DIFFERENT LOCALITY/VILLAGE/TOWN..............3 DIFFERENT DISTRICT .... 4 FOREIGN COUNTRY .... 5 HOUSEHOLD DID NOT EXIST 12 MONTHS AGO 6	-+ |>>4 -+ >> 3 >> 4	34 +--+ | | +--+
*2.	Was this different locality/district situated in a rural or urban area?	RURAL............................ 1 URBAN............................ 2	SEE APPENDIX 3	35 +--+ | | +--+
3.	What was the main reason for migration?	JOB/BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY......... 1 TRANSFER OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.... 2 RESETTLEMENT..................... 3 ACQUIRED OWN ACCOMMODATION ...... 4 RETIRED.......................... 5 OTHER 6		36 +--+ | | +--+
4.	Have any members of your household been away for more than 6 months to look for, or take a job/business in the last 12 months?	YES.............................. 1 NO............................... 2	>>Sect.5A	37 +--+ | | +--+
5.	Where did they go? Is it to-----------	WITHIN ZAMBIA.. 1 OTHER AFRICA.. 8 BOTSWANA....... 2 USA........... 9 SWAZILAND...... 3 OTHER AMERICA.10 SOUTH AFRICA... 4 EUROPE........11 ZIMBABWE....... 5 ASIA..........12 NAMIBIA........ 6 FAR EAST......13 LESOTHO........ 7 OCEANIA.......14		38 39 +-----+ | | | +-----+
6.	How many members of the household have gone away?			40 41 +-----+ | | | +-----+
7.	Was the household head one of them?	YES.............................. 1 NO............................... 2		42 +--+ | | +--+

SECTION 5A: AGRICULTURE, HOLDING

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        +-----+
SEC-ID  | 5| 1|
        +-----+
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NO.	QUESTION	CATEGORIES AND CODES	SKIP TO	
*1.	Was any member of the household engaged in any agricultural activity for this Household during the last agricultural season?	YES............... 1 NO................ 2	>>SECT. 6A	
*2.	What was the total size of the holding?	SIZE GIVEN IN HECTARE,ACRE OR LIMA		HA. ACRE LIMA
*3.	What was the total area under crop during the 1991/92 crop season?	SIZE GIVEN IN HECTARE,ACRE OR LIMA		HA. ACRE LIMA

SECTION 5B: AGRICULTURE, CROP PRODUCTION

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      +-----+
SEC-ID |5 | 2|
      +-----+
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NO.	QUESTION	CATEGORIES AND CODES	SKIP TO	
1	HYBRID MAIZE			
1.1	Did any member of the household plant any hybrid maize for grain during the 1991/92 season?	YES............... 1 NO................ 2	>> 2.1	+--+ | | +--+

1.2 *	Which members of the household planted hybrid maize during this season?	FILL IN CODES,
		
		 YES............... 1
		 NO................ 2
		
		 FOR DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
				HEAD +--+
				                   +--+
				 SPOUSE +--+
				                   +--+
				 HEAD-SPOUSE +--+
				 COMBINED +--+
				                   +--+
				 OTHER +--+

1.3	Did the household harvest any hybrid maize from the area planted?	YES............... 1 NO................ 2	>> 2.1	+--+ | | +--+
1.4	How many 90 kg bags of hybrid maize did the household harvest?	NUMBER OF 90 KG BAGS 0----- FOR NONE		+---------------+ | | | | | | | +---------------+
1.5	How many 90 kg bags of hybrid maize did the household sell?	NUMBER OF 90 KG BAGS 0----- FOR NONE		+---------------+ | | | | | | | +---------------+
2.	LOCAL MAIZE	CATEGORIES AND CODES	SKIP TO	
2.1	Did any member of the household plant any local maize for grain during the 1991/92 season?	YES............... 1 NO................ 2	>> 3.1	+--+ | | +--+

2.2 *	Which members of the household planted local maize during this season?	FILL IN CODES,
		
		 YES............... 1
		 NO................ 2
		
		 FOR DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
				HEAD +--+
				                   +--+
				 SPOUSE +--+
				                   +--+
				 HEAD-SPOUSE +--+
				 COMBINED +--+
				                   +--+
				 OTHER +--+

2.3	Did the household harvest any local maize from the area planted?	YES............... 1 NO................ 2	>> 3.1	+--+ | | +--+
2.4	How many 90 kg bags of local maize did the household harvest?	NUMBER OF 90 KG BAGS 0----- FOR NONE		+---------------+ | | | | | | | +---------------+
2.5	How many 90 kg bags of local maize did the household sell?	NUMBER OF 90 KG BAGS 0----- FOR NONE		+---------------+ | | | | | | | +---------------+
3	CASSAVA			
3.1	Did any member of the household have cassava under production during the 1991/92 season?	YES............... 1 NO................ 2	>> Sect.5C	+--+ | | +--+

3.2 *	Which members of the household had cassava under production during this season?	FILL IN CODES,
		
		 YES............... 1
		 NO................ 2
		
		 FOR DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
				HEAD +--+
				                   +--+
				 SPOUSE +--+
				                   +--+
				 HEAD-SPOUSE
				  COMBINED
				 +--+
				                   +--+
				 OTHER +--+

3.3	Did the household harvest any cassava from the area under production since 1st October 1991?	YES............... 1 NO................ 2	>> Sect.5C	+--+ | | +--+
3.4	How many 90 kg bags of cassava flour did the household harvest?	NUMBER OF 90 KG BAGS 0----- FOR NONE		+---------------+ | | | | | | | +---------------+
3.5	How many 90 kg bags of cassava flour did the household sell?	NUMBER OF 90 KG BAGS 0----- FOR NONE		+---------------+ | | | | | | | +---------------+

SECTION 5C: AGRICULTURE, VEGETABLES

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

SECTION 5D LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

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      +-----+
SEC-ID |5 |4 |
      +-----+
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NO.	QUESTION	CATEGORIES AND CODES	SKIP TO	
1.	LIVESTOCK			
1.1	Does any member of the household own cattle of any kind today?	YES............... 1 NO................ 2	>> 1.5	+--+ | | +--+
1.2	What is the total number of cattle the household owns today?	NUMBER OF CATTLE		+----------------+ | | | | | | | +----------------+
1.3	Did the household slaughter any cattle for own consumption in the last 12 months?	YES............... 1 NO................ 2	>>1.5	+--+ | | +--+
1.4	How many cattle did you slaughter for own consumption in the last 12 months?	NUMBER OF CATTLE SLAUGHTERED		+-----+ | | | +-----+
1.5	Does any member of the household own any goats?	YES............... 1 NO................ 2	>> 1.9	+--+ | | +--+
1.6	What is the total number of goats the household owns today?	NUMBER OF GOATS		+----------------+ | | | | | | | +----------------+
1.7	Did you slaughter any goats for own consumption in the last 12 months?	YES............... 1 NO................ 2	>> 1.9	+--+ | | +--+
1.8	How many goats did you slaughter for own consumption in the last 12 months?	NUMBER OF GOATS SLAUGHTERED		+-----+ | | | +-----+
1.9	Does any member of the household own any sheep?	YES............... 1 NO................ 2	>> 1.13	+--+ | | +--+
1.10	What is the total number of sheep the household owns today?	NUMBER OF SHEEP		+----------------+ | | | | | | | +----------------+
1.11	Did the household slaughter any sheep for own consumption in the last 12 months?	YES............... 1 NO................ 2	>> 1.13	+--+ | | +--+
1.12	How many sheep did you slaughter for own consumption in the last 12 months?	NUMBER OF SHEEP SLAUGHTERED		+-----+ | | | +-----+
1.13	Does any member of the household own pigs today?	YES............... 1 NO................ 2	>> 2.1	+--+ | | +--+
1.14	What is the total number of pigs today?	NUMBER OF PIGS		+----------------+ | | | | | | | +----------------+
1.15	Did the household slaughter any pigs for own consumption in the last 12 months?	YES............... 1 NO................ 2	>> 2.1	+--+ | | +--+
1.16	How many pigs did you slaughter for own consumption in the last 12 months?	NUMBER OF PIGS SLAUGHTERED		+-----+ | | | +-----+

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

SECTION 6A NON-FARM BUSINESS ACTIVITIES, GENERAL INFORMATION

SEC-ID ¦ 6¦ 1¦

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

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

SEC-ID | 6 | 2 |

BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

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

SECTION 7 HOUSEHOLD INCOME

SEC-ID | 0 | 7 |

SERIAL NUMBER OF HH MEMBER	QUESTIONS TO BE ASKED TO ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 7 YEARS AND ABOVE: How much income did .... receive during the last 12 months from the following sources? UNIT: DAY...1, WK...2, MTH...3, YR...4. GIVE THE ABOVE AMOUNT IN KWACHA, 0... FOR NONE				
	SALE OF OWN PRODUCED FOOD CROPS				
	Hybrid Maize	Local Maize	Cassava	Groundnuts	Rice
	36 37 | 0 | 1 |	| 0 | 2 |	| 0 | 3 |	| 0 | 4 |	| 0 | 5 |
34 35	38 UNIT 39 45	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT
	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT
	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT
	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT
	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT
	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT
	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT
	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT

| SERIAL NUMBER OF HH MEMBER | QUESTIONS TO BE ASKED TO ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 7 YEARS AND ABOVE: How much income did .... receive during the last 12 months from the following sources? UNIT: DAY...1, WK...2, MTH...3, YR...4. GIVE THE ABOVE AMOUNT IN KWACHA, 0... FOR NONE | | | | |

	SALE OF OWN PRODUCED FOOD CROPS(CONT'D)	SALE OF OWN PRODUCED NON-FOOD CROPS			LIVESTOCK
	Other Food Crops	Cotton	Tobacco	Other non-food Crops	Sale of own Livestock & livestock Products
	|0|6|	|0|7|	|0|8|	|0|9|	|1|0|
+--+ |_|_| +--+	UNIT |__| +-----------+	UNIT |__| +-----------+	UNIT |__| +-----------+	UNIT |__| +-----------+	UNIT |__| +-----------+
|__|	UNIT |__| +-----------+	UNIT |__| +-----------+	UNIT |__| +-----------+	UNIT |__| +-----------+	UNIT |__| +-----------+
|__|	UNIT |__| +-----------+	UNIT |__| +-----------+	UNIT |__| +-----------+	UNIT |__| +-----------+	UNIT |__| +-----------+
|__|	UNIT |__| +-----------+	UNIT |__| +-----------+	UNIT |__| +-----------+	UNIT |__| +-----------+	UNIT |__| +-----------+
|__|	UNIT |__| +-----------+	UNIT |__| +-----------+	UNIT |__| +-----------+	UNIT |__| +-----------+	UNIT |__| +-----------+
|__|	UNIT |__| +-----------+	UNIT |__| +-----------+	UNIT |__| +-----------+	UNIT |__| +-----------+	UNIT |__| +-----------+
|__|	UNIT |__| +-----------+	UNIT |__| +-----------+	UNIT |__| +-----------+	UNIT |__| +-----------+	UNIT |__| +-----------+
|__|	UNIT |__| +-----------+	UNIT |__| +-----------+	UNIT |__| +-----------+	UNIT |__| +-----------+	UNIT |__| +-----------+

SERIAL NUMBER OF HH MEMBER	QUESTIONS TO BE ASKED TO ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 7 YEARS AND ABOVE: How much income did .... receive during the last 12 months from the following sources? UNIT: DAY...1, WK...2, MTH...3, YR...4. GIVE THE ABOVE AMOUNT IN KWACHA, 0... FOR NONE				
	POULTRY	OTHER FARMING	INCOME FROM NON-FARMING BUSINESS ACTIVITIES		
	Sale of own Poultry and Poultry Products	Other Farming Income	Non-farming Business Activity 1 (from section 6)	Non-farm Business Activity 2 (from section 6)	Non-farm Business Activity 3 (from section 6)
	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 5
	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT
	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT
	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT
	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT
	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT
	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT
	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT
	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT

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

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

SERIAL NUMBER OF HH MEMBER	INCOME FROM NON-FARM BUSINESS ACTIVITIES (CONTD.)	REGULAR SALARIES			
	Other non-farm Business Activities	Government Sector salary incl. regular allowances	Government Sector non regular allowances, overtime, bonus etc.	Parastatal Sector salary incl. regular allowances	Parastatal Sector non regular allowances, overtime, bonus etc.
	`|1|6|`	`|1|7|`	`|1|8|`	`|1|9|`	`|2|0|`
	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT
	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT
	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT
	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT
	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT
	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT
	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT
	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT

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

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

SERIAL NUMBER OF HH MEMBER	REGULAR SALARIES (CONTD.)		OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME			
	Private Sector salary incl. regular allowances	Private Sector non-regular allowances, overtime, bonus etc.	Rent received	Remittances Received	Transfer payment (Pensions, scholarship insurance, interest, etc)	Other Sources
	|2|1|	|2|2|	|2|3|	|2|4|	|2|5|	|2|6|
	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT
	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT
	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT
	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT
	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT
	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT
	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT
	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT

SECTION 8: HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES
           (INCLUDE REMITTANCES FROM OUTSIDE FOR PURPOSES BELOW IF RECORDED IN SECTION 7 QUESTIONS 24 & 25).
         +-----+
SEC-ID | 0| 8|
         +-----+

NO.	QUESTIONS	OWN PRODUCE CONSUMED LAST MONTH/LAST 2 WEEKS (RESPECTIVELY) – Item 10 only	GIVE THE AMOUNT IN KWACHA 0..........FOR NONE
*1.	EDUCATION EXPENSES How much was spent on the following during the current school term? .. School fees including examination fees		52 58 34 35 +------------------+ +-----+ | | | | | | | | |0 |1 | +------------------+ +-----+
	.. School uniforms		+------------------+ +-----+ | | | | | | | | |0 |2 | +------------------+ +-----+
	.. Contribution to school/PTA		| | | | | | | | |0 |3 | +------------------+ +-----+
	.. Private tuition		| | | | | | | | |0 |4 | +------------------+ +-----+
*2.	How much was spent on books and stationery during the current school term?		+------------------+ +-----+ | | | | | | | | |0 | 5| +------------------+ +-----+
*3.	MEDICAL EXPENSES How much was spent on the following during the past 3 months .... Medicines?		+------------------+ +-----+ | | | | | | | | |0 | 6| +------------------+ +-----+
	... Fees to Doctor/Health Assistant/Midwife /Nurse?		+------------------+ +-----+ | | | | | | | | |0 | 7| +------------------+ +-----+
	... Traditional Healer?		+------------------+ +-----+ | | | | | | | | |0 | 8| +------------------+ +-----+
	... Payments to hospital/health centre?		+------------------+ +-----+ | | | | | | | | |0 | 9| +------------------+ +-----+
4.	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR How much was spent on clothing and footwear, excluding school uniforms during the past 3 months		+------------------+ +-----+ | | | | | | | | |1 | 0| +------------------+ +-----+
5.	HOUSING How much was spent during the past 1 month on .. .. Rent		+------------------+ +-----+ | | | | | | | | |1 | 1| +------------------+ +-----+
	.. Water		+------------------+ +-----+ | | | | | | | | |1 | 2| +------------------+ +-----+
	.. Electricity		+------------------+ +-----+ | | | | | | | | |1 | 3| +------------------+ +-----+
	.. Candles		+------------------+ +-----+ | | | | | | | | |1 | 4| +------------------+ +-----+
	.. Paraffin		+------------------+ +-----+ | | | | | | | | |1 | 5| +------------------+ +-----+
	.. Charcoal		+------------------+ +-----+ | | | | | | | | |1 | 6| +------------------+ +-----+
	.. Firewood		+------------------+ +-----+ | | | | | | | | |1 | 7| +------------------+ +-----+
	.. Housing maintenance costs		+------------------+ +-----+ | | | | | | | | |1 | 8| +------------------+ +-----+

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

.. Sugar		`|				|` `| 3	7 |`
.. Salt		`|				|` `| 3	8 |`
.. Cooking oil		`|				|` `| 3	9 |`

.. Eggs

UNIT_____

QTY `+---------+`
    `|   |   |   |   |`
    `+---------+`

PRICE K `+-----------------+`
       `|   |   |   |   |   |   |`
       `+-----------------+`

`|   |   |   |   |   |` `| 4 | 0 |`

.. Irish Potatoes

UNIT_____

QTY `+---------+`
    `|   |   |   |   |`
    `+---------+`

PRICE K `+-----------------+`
       `|   |   |   |   |   |   |`
       `+-----------------+`

`|   |   |   |   |   |` `| 4 | 1 |`

.. Sweet Potatoes

UNIT_____

QTY `+---------+`
    `|   |   |   |   |`
    `+---------+`

PRICE K `+-----------------+`
       `|   |   |   |   |   |   |`
       `+-----------------+`

`|   |   |   |   |   |` `| 4 | 2 |`

.. Cassava

UNIT_____

QTY `+---------+`
    `|   |   |   |   |`
    `+---------+`

PRICE K `+-----------------+`
       `|   |   |   |   |   |   |`
       `+-----------------+`

`|   |   |   |   |   |` `| 4 | 3 |`

.. Milk

UNIT_____

QTY `+---------+`
    `|   |   |   |   |`
    `+---------+`

PRICE K `+-----------------+`
       `|   |   |   |   |   |   |`
       `+-----------------+`

`|   |   |   |   |   |` `| 4 | 4 |`

.. Tea/coffee

`|   |   |   |   |   |` `| 4 | 5 |`

.. Bananas

UNIT_____

QTY `+---------+`
    `|   |   |   |   |`
    `+---------+`

PRICE K `+-----------------+`
       `|   |   |   |   |   |   |`
       `+-----------------+`

`|   |   |   |   |   |` `| 4 | 6 |`

.. Oranges

UNIT_____

QTY `+---------+`
    `|   |   |   |   |`
    `+---------+`

PRICE K `+-----------------+`
       `|   |   |   |   |   |   |`
       `+-----------------+`

`|   |   |   |   |   |` `| 4 | 7 |`

.. Other Fruits

UNIT_____

QTY `+---------+`
    `|   |   |   |   |`
    `+---------+`

PRICE K `+-----------------+`
       `|   |   |   |   |   |   |`
       `+-----------------+`

`|   |   |   |   |   |` `| 4 | 8 |`

.. Meat (dry/fresh)

UNIT_____

QTY `+---------+`
    `|   |   |   |   |`
    `+---------+`

PRICE K `+-----------------+`
       `|   |   |   |   |   |   |`
       `+-----------------+`

`|   |   |   |   |   |` `| 4 | 9 |`

.. Chicken

UNIT_____

QTY `+---------+`
    `|   |   |   |   |`
    `+---------+`

PRICE K `+-----------------+`
       `|   |   |   |   |   |   |`
       `+-----------------+`

`|   |   |   |   |   |` `| 5 | 0 |`

SECTION 9A: FIXED HOUSEHOLD PROPERTIES AND ASSETS

```
       +-----+
SEC-ID | 9| 1|
       +-----+
```

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

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

```
      +-----+
SEC-ID |9 |2 |
      +-----+
```

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

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

SEC-ID | 1 | 0 |

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

Appendix 2 List Of Participants

The following people took part in the Priority survey:-

MEMBERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

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

MASTER TRAINERS

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

PROVINCIAL STATISTICAL OFFICERS (PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATORS):-

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

SUPERVISORS

CENTRAL PROVINCE

1. E. Shamende

COPPERBELT PROVINCE (Cont'd)

7. M. Lubemba (Ms)

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

COPPERBELT PROVINCE

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

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

EASTERN PROVINCE

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

LUSAKA PROVINCE

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

NORTHERN PROVINCE

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

SOUTHERN PROVINCE

1. F. Nkhata

LUAPULA

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

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE

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

WESTERN PROVINCE

1. S. M. Chiyala

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

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

NUMBER OF ENUMERATORS THAT WERE USED IN THE SURVEY PER PROVINCE

```
        CENTRAL:    25
        COPPERBELT: 80
        EASTERN:    28
        LUAPULA:    22
        LUSAKA:     60
        NORTHERN:   35
        N/WESTERN:  12
        SOUTHERN:   26
        WESTERN:    19
        ----
    TOTAL   307
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ANTHROPOMETRIC CONSULTANTS: D. Kaite and V. Chowa

DRIVERS: 30 (About 3 in each province)

LIST OF CONSULTANTS

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

Appendix 3: List of Enumerated SEAs

SUMMARY OF SELECTED SEAS BY URBAN AND RURAL STRATA AND PROVINCE

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

DETAILED LIST OF SEAS BY PROVINCE:

CENTRAL PROVINCE

URBAN SEAS:-   **RURAL SEAS:**

LOW COST SEAS

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

TOTAL SEAS   9

MEDIUM COST SEAS

DISTRICT	CSA	SEA
Kabwe Rural	109	3
Kabwe Urban	2 3	2
Kabwe Urban	32	1
Kabwe Urban	39	3
Mkushi	10	3

TOTAL   SEAS   5

HIGH COST SEAS

DISTRICT	CSA	SEA
Kabwe Rural	16	1
Kabwe Urban	35	2

TOTAL   SEAS   2

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GRAND TOTAL (CENTRAL PROVINCE):-

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

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

Total Number of SEAs   41

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   41 RURAL SEAS
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   57 SEAS
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COPPERBELT PROVINCE:

URBAN SEAS:-

LOW COST SEAS:

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

LOW COST SEAS CONT'D:

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

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TOTAL            SEAS          61
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MEDIUM COST SEAS:-

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

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

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

MEDIUM COST AREA CONT'D:-

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

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| TOTAL | SEAS | 31 |

HIGH COST SEAS

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

| TOTAL | SEAS | 11 |

RURAL SEAS:-

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

| Total number of SEAs | | 23 | |

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GRAND TOTAL (COPPERBELT):-

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

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126 SEAS

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EASTERN PROVINCE:

URBAN SEAS:-

LOW COST SEAS

DISTRICT	CSA	SEA

RURAL SEAS CON'D:-

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

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

TOTAL   SEAS   4

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MEDIUM COST SEAS

Chama	016	4	
Lundazi		037	3

TOTAL   SEAS   2

HIGH COST SEAS

Chipata	146	2
Chipata	151	2

TOTAL   SEAS   2

RURAL SEAS

Chadiza		004	2
Chadiza		009	1
Chadiza		014	1
Chadiza		019	1
Chadiza		025	2
Chama	001	3	
Chama	008	1	
Chama	008	2	
Chama	012	4	
Chama	020	2	
Chama	024	3	
Chipata	010	2	
Chipata	015	2	
Chipata	042	1	
Chipata	045	1	
Chipata	049	4	
Chipata	057	3	
Chipata	064	1	
Chipata	069	3	
Chipata	071	3	
Chipata	080	2	
Chipata	094	2	
Chipata	097	1	
Chipata	099	4	
Chipata	107	1	
Chipata	117	1	
Chipata	121	3	

Chipata	159	2	
Katete	010	3	
Katete	013	2	
Katete	024	3	
Lundazi		001	1
Lundazi	002	2	
Lundazi		017	3
Lundazi	022	2	
Lundazi	032	3	
Lundazi	037	2	
Lundazi	040	1	
Lundazi		048	1
Lundazi	049	2	
Lundazi	053	3	
Lundazi	060	1	
Lundazi	064	2	
Lundazi	073	1	
Lundazi	081	3	
Lundazi	083	1	
Petauke	043	4	
Petauke	049	3	
Petauke	052	3	
Petauke	060	1	
Petauke	070	3	
Petauke	074	4	
Petauke	082	2	
Petauke	090		2
Petauke	106		2
Petauke	107		1
Petauke	114		3
Petauke	129		2
Petauke	136		1
Petauke	142	1	
Petauke	152	3	
Petauke	157	1	
Petauke	161	1	

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Total number of SEAs   67

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GRAND TOTAL (EASTERN PROVINCE):

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

----

75 SEAS

LUAPULA PROVINCE :-

URBAN SEAS:-

LOW COST SEAS

DISTRICT	CSA	SEA
Mansa	095	3
Mansa	101	1
Mansa	103	1
Samfya	045	3

TOTAL	SEAS	4

MEDIUM COST SEAS

Mwense		045	1
Samfya	047	1	

TOTAL	SEAS	2

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HIGH COST SEAS

Mansa	093	3
Mansa	095	5

TOTAL	SEAS	2

RURAL SEAS:-		CSA	SEA
Kawambwa	005	3	
Kawambwa	007	2	
Kawambwa	014	1	
Kawambwa	032	1	
Kawambwa	044	3	
Kawambwa	048	3	
Kawambwa	049	2	
Kawambwa	053	2	
Kawambwa	055	1	
Kawambwa	058	4	
Kawambwa	060	3	
Mansa		003	3
Mansa		015	2
Mansa		024	3
Mansa		093	2
Mwense	012	1	

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

Total number of SEAs   51

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GRAND TOTAL (LUAPULA PROVINCE)

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

----
59 SEAS

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LUSAKA PROVINCE

URBAN SEAS:-LOW COST SEAS

NAME OF RESIDENTIAL AREA	CSA	SEA
Chunga	005	3
Desai	011	1
Paradise	015	4
Soweto	020	3
Soweto	022	2
George	025	3
George	031	3
Matero	035	3
Matero	038	2
Matero	042	2
Matero	045	3
Chaisa	050	3
Chaisa	054	1
Marapodi	057	4
Mandevu	061	1
Marapodi	064	3
Chipata	068	3
Chipata	071	2
Kabanana	074	2
Chazanga	077	2
Ng'ombe	081	5
Kamanga	088	3
Chainda	104	1
Chainda	108	1
Kayomba/kola	117	2
Chibolya	119	4
Kanyama	122	2
Kanyama	126	3
Kanyama	131	3
Kanyama	135	3
Misisi	140	2
Misisi	143	4
Kalingalinga	158	3
Mtendere	164	1
Mtendere	169	1
Kalikiliki	172	1
Bauleni	178	4
Chilenje	194	4
Cook	208	4
Chawama	212	4
Chawama	215	4
Chawama	218	4

RURAL SEAS:-

DISTRICT	CSA	SEA
Luangwa	007	1
Luangwa	010	1
Lusaka Rural	008	3
Lusaka Rural	011	4
Lusaka Rural	024	7
Lusaka Rural	030	2
Lusaka Rural	032	1
Lusaka Rural	037	1
Lusaka Rural	046	2
Lusaka Rural	047	3
Lusaka Rural	066	3
Lusaka Rural	071	1
Lusaka Rural	091	4
Lusaka Rural	096	1
Lusaka Rural	028	2

Total number of SEAs   15

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GRAND TOTAL (LUSAKA PROVINCE)

45 LOW COST SEAS
24 MEDIUM COST SEAS
8 HIGH COST SEAS
15 RURAL SEAS
----
92 SEAS

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

TOTAL   SEAS   45

MEDIUM COST SEAS

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

 TOTAL SEAS   24

HIGH COST SEAS

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

   TOTAL   SEAS   8

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NORTHERN PROVINCE

URBAN SEAS:-

LOW COST SEAS

DISTRICT	CSA	SEA
Chilubi	014	3
Kaputa	002	1
Kasama	053	2
Luwingu	029	3
Mpika	043	1

TOTAL SEAS		5

MEDIUM COST SEAS

DISTRICT	CSA	SEA
Isoka	060	3
Luwingu	029	1
Mpika	042	2

TOTAL SEAS		3

HIGH COST SEAS

DISTRICT	CSA	SEA
Kasama	048	1
Kasama	050	3

TOTAL SEAS		2

RURAL SEAS:-

DISTRICT	CSA	SEA

RURAL SEAS CONT'D

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

Total number of SEAs		78	

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GRAND TOTAL (NORTHERN PROVINCE)

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

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

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE

URBAN SEAS:-

LOW COST SEAS

DISTRICT	CSA	SEA
Mwinilunga	032	1
Solwezi	024	3

TOTAL   SEAS   2

MEDIUM COST SEAS

DISTRICT	CSA	SEA
Solwezi	022	1
Solwezi	029	1

TOTAL   SEAS   2

HIGH COST SEAS

DISTRICT	CSA	SEA
Zambezi	030	3
Solwezi	029	2

TOTAL   SEAS   2

RURAL SEAS:-

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

SOUTHERN PROVINCE

URBAN SEAS:-

LOW COST SEAS

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

TOTAL   SEAS   8

MEDIUM COST SEAS

DISTRICT	CSA	SEA
Livingstone	010	2
Livingstone	023	1
Livingstone	030	1
Sinazongwe	027	3
Gwembe	012	2

TOTAL   SEAS   5

HIGH COST SEAS

DISTRICT	CSA	SEA
Livingstone	007	4
Choma	105	1

TOTAL   SEAS   2
====================================

RURAL SEAS:-

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

Solwezi	001	3		Kalomo	006	1
Solwezi	008	1		Kalomo	010	1
Solwezi	014	3		Kalomo	011	3
Solwezi	017	1		Kalomo	015	2
Solwezi	039	2		Kalomo	024	2
Solwezi	047	1		Kalomo	024	3
Solwezi	052	4		Kalomo	041	2
Solwezi	059	3		Kalomo	046	2
Zambezi	003	1		Kalomo	055	2
Zambezi	011	4		Kalomo	068	2
Zambezi	016	1		Kalomo	071	1
Zambezi	039	3		Kalomo	113	3
Zambezi	044	3		Livingstone	003	2

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

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

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35 SEAS

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Mazabuka	015	1	
Mazabuka	030	1	
Mazabuka	039	2	
Mazabuka	059	1	
Mazabuka	066	2	
Mazabuka	075	2	
Monze	001	3	
Monze	025	1	
Monze	029	1	
Monze	045	2	
Monze	059	1	
Monze	067		1
Monze	074	3	
Namwala	010		2
Namwala	021	3	
Namwala	030	1	
Namwala	049	4	
Siavonga	006	2	
Siavonga	007	1	
Siavonga	015	2	
Sinazongwe	002	1	
Sinazongwe	005	2	
Sinazongwe	021	2	
Sinazongwe	033	2	

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Total number of SEAs        47
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GRAND   TOTAL   (SOUTHERN PROVINCE)

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

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62 SEAS

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WESTERN PROVINCE

URBAN SEAS:-

LOW COST SEAS

DISTRICT	CSA	SEA
Mongu	091	5
Sesheke	045	2
Kaoma	051	3

TOTAL	SEAS	3

MEDIUM COST SEAS

DISTRICT	CSA	SEA
Mongu	083	5
Mongu	085	1
Senanga	055	5

TOTAL	SEAS	3

HIGH COST SEAS

DISTRICT	CSA	SEA
Mongu	084	2

TOTAL	SEAS	1

RURAL SEAS:-

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

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

Total Number of SEAs   41

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GRAND TOTAL (WESTERN PROVINCE)

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

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48 SEAS

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