REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

LIVING CONDITIONS IN ZAMBIA (1998)

PRELIMINARY REPORT

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
P.O. BOX 31908
LUSAKA
ZAMBIA

PREFACE

The Central Statistical Office carried out a Living Conditions Monitoring Survey in November-December, 1998. The survey was carried out nation-wide in all the 72 districts of Zambia on a sample basis. The main objectives of the survey are to:-

(i) Monitor the effects of government policies on households and individuals.

(ii) Measure and monitor poverty overtime in order for government to evaluate its poverty reduction programs.

(iii) To monitor the living conditions of households in Zambia in the form of access to various economic and social facilities and infrastructure and access to basis needs; food, shelter, clean water and sanitation, education and health, etc.

(iv) To identify vulnerable groups in society.

The Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS 1998) collected data on the living standards of households and persons in the areas of education, health, income sources, income levels, food production and consumption, and access to various amenities.

The results presented in this report are based on the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey of 1998. The results presented are preliminary. A full report will be published later giving more details on the topics covered in this report. Also upcoming is a full report on poverty and nine provincial reports. A separate section is presented to show changes in some aspects of living conditions between 1996 and 1998.

David S. Diangamo
DIRECTOR OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

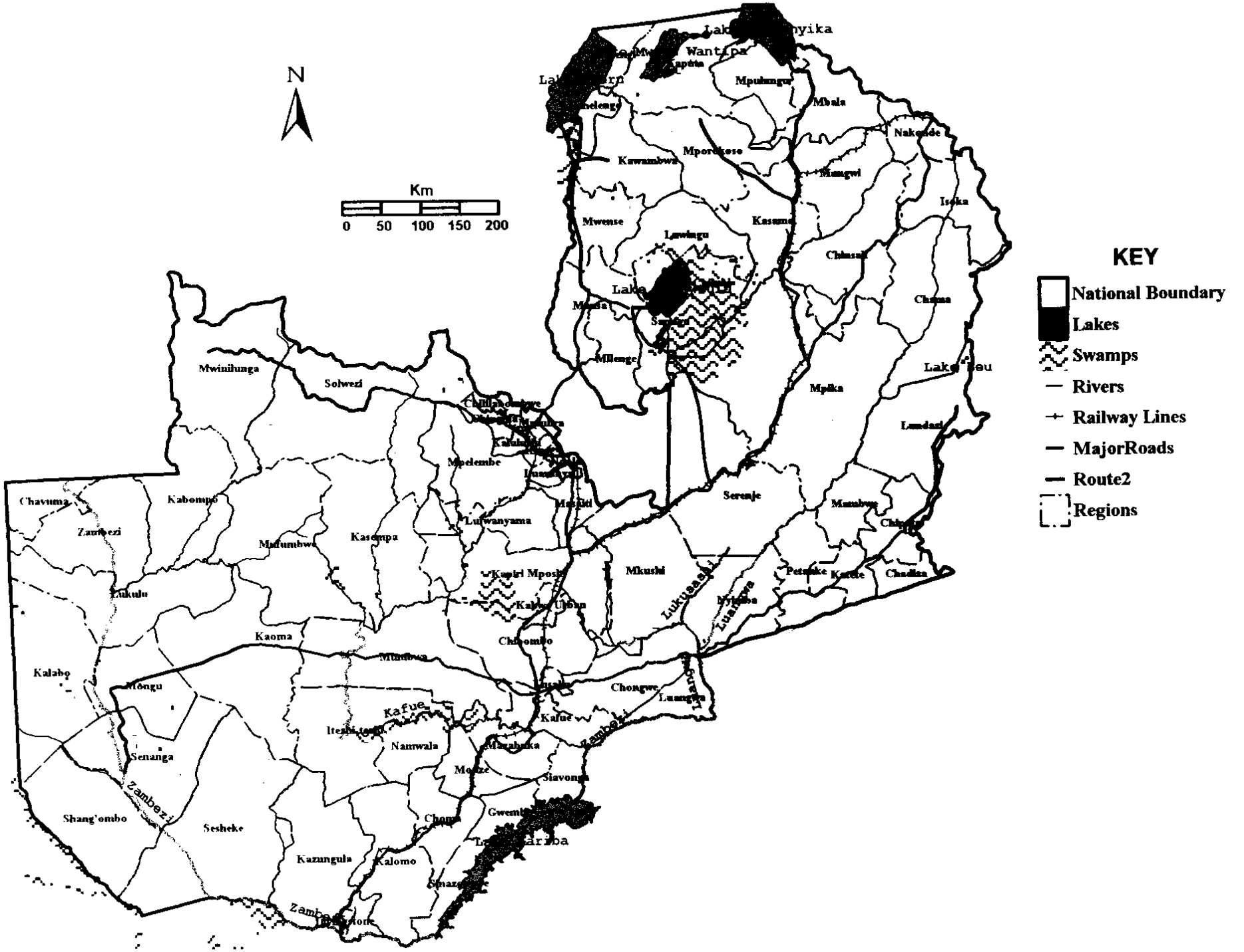
December, 1999

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The success of the survey was as a result of variable contribution from various people and institutions. The Central Statistical Office would like to express its gratitude to the following:-

- The governments of Norway and Zambia for jointly funding the survey.
- The Social Recovery Project (SRP) for managing the funds as a component of the overall Social Fund, through the World Bank as well as contributing funds.
- The World Bank (SIF 2000 Fund) for contributing towards collection of data in some Micro-projects areas.
- The London school of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine for contributing towards the collection of the health component of the survey.
- The World Bank both in Washington D.C. and Lusaka for their support.
- The Living Conditions Monitoring Unit staff (survey staff) at Central Statistical Office for having executed the survey successfully and putting together this report.
- The various users who contributed to the finalization of the survey contents.
- All field staff; enumerators, supervisors, provincial heads and their deputies, trainers and drivers.
- All data processing staff; data entry operators and supervisors and computer technicians.
- The Directorate and other professionals at Central Statistical Office who edited the report.
- All households who gave their valuable information without which the survey would not have succeeded.

CONTENTS


N
Km
0 50 100 150 200
KEY
National Boundary
Lakes
Swamps
Rivers
Railway Lines
MajorRoads
Route2
Regions
Mwinilunga
Solwezi
Chavuma
Kabompo
Zambezi
Mufumbwe
Kasempa
Mpelembe
Luwanyama
Mkushi
Serenje
Mumbwa
Chibombo
Kaoma
Mongu
Kalabo
Senanga
Shang'ombo
Sesheke
Kazungula
Kalomo
Namwala
Kafue
Chongwe
Lusaka
Mpika
Lundazi
Chadiza
Petauke
Katete
Mbala
Mpulungu
Nakonde
Isoka
Chinsali
Chama
Mwense
Kawambwa
Mansa
Samfya
Lawingu
Milenge
Kafue
Zambezi

2. BACKGROUND

The Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS 1998) whose results are presented in this report, was carried out between November – December, 1998. The monitoring of living conditions and poverty through surveys by Central Statistical Office started in 1991. So far three surveys have been conducted, analysed, and results published. These are the Social Dimensions of Adjustment Priority Survey I (1991), The Social Dimensions of Adjustment Priority Survey II (1993) and the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS 1996). The LCMS 1998 is a continuation of the Living Conditions Monitoring Surveys which are intended to be carried out regularly.

The LCMS1998 was carried out nation-wide and covered 16,710 households representing a sampling fraction of about 1 household per every 113 households. The survey covered 8,487 households in rural areas and 8,223 households in urban areas

The sample design used is the Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) method. This entailed allocating the total sample proportionately to each stratum according to it's population share. Sample selection also followed the PPS method.

The survey covered the following topics:-

- Demographic characteristics
- Migration
- Health
- Education
- Economic Activities
- Income
- Under five Children Nutrition (Anthropometry)
- Access to various facilities & infrastructure
- Household Assets
- Expenditure
- Community Developmental Issues
- Food production
- Poverty

The above topics are the basis for computing poverty and the analysing living conditions in Zambia and are based on an internationally accepted list of living conditions components.

The results of the survey is of great benefit in that they give reliable information on key living conditions indicators against which to monitor development. Moreover, the series of surveys contain some core indicators which are repeated in each survey and those form the basis for comparability overtime.

The survey used two types of questionnaires to collect data from the field. The listing form was used to list all households in the sample enumeration areas, and the main questionnaire was used to obtain information on the household and each member of the household.

Zambia has set for itself certain goals to be achieved in some specific time period. One of the aims of the Living Conditions Monitoring System is to monitor progress made towards achieving these goals. Some of the goals and policies set by government are tabulated below:-

- To reach immunization coverage against major child illnesses such as polio, tuberculosis and measles of 80 percent or more of children below the age of 5 years.

- Increase primary school enrollment and retention rates to at least 80 percent of school-age children.

- Improve enrollment and retention of girls in primary education to reduce the current disparities between girls and boys.

- To increase access to education for the population by providing more school places and having all children attain at least basic education of up to Grade 9 level. The current policy is to encourage private sector participation in provision of education alongside government.

- Increase access to clean water for 50 percent of rural and 100 percent of urban households by year 2000.

- Increase access to sanitary means of excreta disposal for 50 percent of rural and 100 percent of urban households by year 2000.

- Reduce poverty to 50 percent of the population by year 2004.

- Reduce the incidence of illness in the population by concentrating on preventive measures rather than on curative measures. This is expected to be achieved through direct means such as immunizations and indirect means such as provision of clean and safe water and sanitation (disposal of sewerage and refuse).

- To transform the agriculture sector to be a viable industry and thereby reduce food insecurity of households and increase the contribution of this sector to the Gross Domestic Product.

- Improvement in provision of infrastructure to the population by rehabilitating the existing and building new ones where needed. Infrastructure referred to being roads, bridges, schools, health facilities, water facilities, and so on.

PART I:

1998 RESULTS

3. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

3.1. INTRODUCTION

The analysis of demographic characteristics of Zambia's population is important in order to understand the living conditions of the people subsequently, the analysis will lead into how living conditions pose an impact on the social and economic situation of the country. Thus, this chapter aims to provide an analysis on demographic characteristics.

Age, sex and geographic distribution of the population are important demographic characteristics that are imperative when looking at the living conditions of the population. It is important to note that demographic characteristics can also give good indications to understanding different aspects of society.

The LCMS 1998 collected the following demographic characteristics of the population: -

- Age, sex , relationship, marital status and residence
- Migration
- Orphanhood
- Deaths in households

3.2. POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

Table 1 shows the population distribution by province, rural and urban areas. The population of Zambia was estimated to be 10.2 million in 1998. Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces recorded highest population figures at 18 and 15 percent, respectively. The lowest population figures were recorded in North-Western, Luapula and Western provinces at 5,7 and 7 percent, respectively.

At national level, 62 percent of the population were residing in rural areas while 38 percent were living in urban areas. Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces are highly urbanised with 83 and 77 percent of population residing in urban areas respectively. Eastern and Western provinces are the least urbanised provinces with only 9 and 10 percent of their population living in urban areas respectively.

3.3. AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

The Table 2 shows the population distribution by 5-year age groups in relation to sex. It also highlights the cumulative percent age distribution of the population by sex.

The population was concentrated in the younger age groups ranging from 0 to 34 years. About 45 percent of the population were children aged between 0 to 14

years. Additionally, 24 percent of the population were youths aged between 15 and 24 years. Adults in the age group 25-64 years constituted 33 percent of the population while only 2 percent were aged 65 years and above.

3.4. DEATHS IN HOUSEHOLDS

Households that experienced deaths during the last 12 months prior to the survey and deceased persons by age group are shown in Table 3.

About 15 percent of households experienced at least one death during the reference period. In rural areas 17 percent of households experienced deaths as compared to 12 percent in urban areas.

Lusaka Province recorded the lowest proportion of households with at least one death during the reference period at 12 percent. Meanwhile Luapula Province recorded the highest number of households with at least one death at 22 percent.

The highest percentage of deceased persons was among children aged 1-4 years with 34 percent. That was followed by adults aged between 25 to 44 years with 18 percent. The percentage of deceased infants aged below 1 year was 17 percent. A similar pattern occurred in both rural and urban areas.

Under 5 children accounted for 51 percent of the deaths that occurred in the reference period.

It is also important to note that rural areas experienced more deaths with 52 percent, in the younger age group, 0-4 years as compared to urban areas with 48 percent. However, urban areas experienced more deaths with 36 percent in older age group, 25-64 years compared to rural areas with 25 percent. Fewer deaths were recorded in urban areas for age group 65+ years at 5 percent as compared to 10 percent for rural areas.

Except for Luapula Province, the patterns of mortality in the provinces were similar to that found at national level. It is important to note that 70 percent of the deaths in Luapula Province were in the agegroup 0-4 years.

3.5. ORPHANHOOD

In the LCMS 1998,an “orphan” was defined as “a person aged 20 years or below whom had lost at least one of the parents”. The 20-year cut-off point was introduced because one was considered to be mature enough to fend for oneself after that age.

Table 4 shows the number of orphans and percentage distribution by type, rural/urban, sex, age group, stratum and province. About 16 percent of the population aged 20 years and below were orphans in 1998 and this amounted about 961,000 orphans, (aged 0-20 years). Orphans aged 0-18 years were about 838,000 in 1998.

Rural and urban areas had recorded 15 and 18 percent of orphans respectively. Western, and Lusaka provinces had the highest levels of orphans at 19 percent each. Meanwhile North Western province had the lowest proportion at 13 percent.

The percentages of orphans increased at older age groups. The numbers of orphans were low at 6 percent for children aged 0-5 years. The percentage increased to 14 percent for age group 6-9 years, 20 percent for the age group 10-14 years, 26 percent for age group 15-18 years and lastly 29 percent for age group 19-20 years.

Overall 20 percent lost their mothers only, 61 percent lost their fathers only and 18 percent lost both parents. The loss of father was largely common in all age groups, strata, sex and every province.

3.6. INDIVIDUAL MIGRATION

In LCMS 1998, migration was defined as an individual or household who moved from one clearly defined geographical area to another. The geographical units used in the survey are rural and urban, district and province. Members of the household were asked to state where they had been residing twelve months prior to the survey and if they had moved to state the reason, for their actions.

Table 5 shows persons and households who moved by where they moved to. The highest number of people (638,000) or households (130,000) moved to urban areas. The highest number of persons (511,000) or households (104,000) moved to urban low cost areas.

A substantial number of small scale farmers also migrated, 405,000 persons or 70,000 households.

Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces received the highest number of migrants (286,000) and (226,000) persons respectively, while North-Western (52,000) and Western provinces (48,000) had the least.

Table 6 shows persons that moved by reason for moving. Most of the people that moved had reported job transfer of the head of the household as a major reason for moving at 29 percent. “Other” category took second place with 17 percent and followed by resettlement at 13 percent.

Table 1: Percentage distribution of the population by province, rural/urban, Zambia, 1998

	Number of persons	Population share	Population Distribution		
			Rural	Urban	Total
Total Zambia	**10,184,000**	**100**	**62**	**38**	**100**
Province					
Central	1,019,000	10	66	34	100
Copperbelt	1,823,000	18	23	77	100
Eastern	1,305,000	13	91	9	100
Luapula	701,000	7	86	14	100
Lusaka	1,526,000	15	17	83	100
Northern	1,237,000	12	84	16	100
North-Western	549,000	5	87	13	100
Southern	1,268,000	12	81	19	100
Western	756,000	7	90	10	100

Table 2: Percentage distribution of the population by 5 year age-groups and sex, Zambia, 1998

	Percentage Distribution			Cumulated Percentage		
Age-group	males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
0 – 4	15	15	15	15	15	15
5 – 9	16	15	16	31	30	31
10 – 14	14	13	14	45	43	45
15 – 19	13	13	13	58	56	58
20 – 24	10	12	11	68	68	69
25 – 29	8	8	8	76	76	77
30 – 34	6	6	6	82	82	83
35 – 39	5	5	5	87	87	88
40 – 44	3	4	4	90	91	92
45 – 49	3	3	3	93	94	92
50 – 54	2	2	2	95	96	97
55 – 59	2	2	2	97	98	98
60 – 64	1	1	1	98	99	99
65+	2	2	2	100	100	100

Table 3: Percentage distribution of deaths by 5 year age-group and sex, Zambia, 1998

	Proportion of house-holds who experienced at least one death	Below 1	1 – 4	5 –14	15 – 24	25 – 44	45 – 64	65+	Total	Number of people who died
Zambia	15	17	34	7	7	18	9	8	100	380,024
Rural/Urban										
Rural	17	17	35	8	6	16	9	10	100	276,286
Urban	12	18	30	4	8	25	11	5	100	103,738
Province										
Central	13	13	35	5	5	25	13	4	100	29,893
Copperbelt	14	16	27	7	8	25	12	5	100	53,004
Eastern	17	17	33	13	3	14	7	13	100	61,129
Luapula	22	26	44	5	6	11	4	4	100	44,806
Lusaka	12	18	33	2	8	22	10	6	100	39,657
Northern	15	20	29	8	6	19	10	8	100	45,153
North-Western	16	11	33	4	8	15	12	17	100	24,971
Southern	13	12	38	5	9	20	9	6	100	36,147
Western	20	16	32	5	11	15	8	14	100	45,264

Table 4: Orphans and percentage distribution by type, rural/urban, sex, stratum and Province, Zambia, 1998

	Type of orphans						
	Percentage of orphans	Number of orphans	Mother only dead	Father only dead	Both parents dead	Total	Total number of persons aged 0-20 years
All Zambia	**16**	**961,344**	**20**	**61**	**19**	**100**	**5,906,637**
Rural	15	569,950	21	62	17	100	3,710,171
Urban	18	391,394	19	60	21	100	2,196,466
Sex							
Male	16	485,262	20	61	19	100	2,956,802
Female	16	476,082	20	62	19	100	2,949,835
Age-group							
0-5	6	109,910	19	72	9	100	1,794721
6-9	14	175,548	19	63	19	100	1,256,721
10-14	20	275,552	21	60	19	100	1,357,473
15-18	26	277,472	20	58	21	100	1,072,341
19-20	29	122,862	19	60	21	100	425,381
Stratum							
Small scale farming	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	[illegible]
Medium scale farming	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	[illegible]
Large scale farming	13	707	14	76	10	100	5,492
Non-agricultural	16	44,393	16	65	19	100	276,525
Low cost areas	18	289,118	18	63	19	100	1,603,374
Medium cost areas	17	55,082	21	52	27	100	321,217
High cost areas	17	47,194	22	55	23	100	271,875
Province							
Central	15	90,254	18	67	16	100	593,449
Copperbelt	16	171,292	17	63	20	100	1,055,005
Eastern	14	103,526	16	62	22	100	745,047
Luapula	18	73,120	30	47	23	100	403,274
Lusaka	19	157,977	16	62	22	100	844,198
Northern	15	108,905	17	62	21	100	749,597
North Western	13	42,274	22	63	15	100	314,594
Southern	17	135,086	22	62	16	100	778,740
Western	19	78,910	30	60	11	100	422,733

Table 5: Proportion and number of persons and households who moved from their usual place of residence in the last 12 months prior to the survey by rural/urban, stratum, and province

	Persons who moved		Households who moved	
	Proportion (%)	**Number**	**Proportion (%)**	**Number**
All Zambia	**11**	**1,123,000**	**12**	**218,000**
Rural/urban				
Rural	8	485,000	7	88,000
Urban	17	638,000	19	130,000
Stratum				
Rural small scale farmers	7	405,000	7	70,000
Rural medium scale "	6	14,000	4	1,000
Rural large scale "	0	-	-	-
Rural non-agricultural	13	65,000	14	17,000
Urban low cost areas	18	511,000	21	104,000
Urban medium cost	13	70,000	15	14,000
Urban high cost areas	12	58,000	14	12,000
Province				
Central	8	84,000	9	16,000
Copperbelt	12	226,000	14	46,000
Eastern	8	109,000	8	21,000
Luapula	10	67,000	10	13,000
Lusaka	19	286,000	21	57,000
Northern	11	131,000	12	27,000
North-Western	10	52,000	10	10,000
Southern	10	120,000	9	19,000
Western	6	48,000	6	9,000

Table 6 Persons who moved from their usual residence in the last 12 months prior to the survey by Reason for moving, Zambia, 1998.

Reason	Percent distribution of main reason for moving
For school	2
Came back from school/studies	1
To seek work/business	3
To start work/business	6
Transfer of head of household	29
Previous household could not afford to keep him/her	6
Got married	4
New household	5
Retirement	1
Retrenchment	2
Decided to resettle	13
Acquired own/different accommodation	6
Found new agricultural land	5
Other reasons	17
Total	100

4. EDUCATION

4.1. INTRODUCTION

This section presents and describes statistical information on educational characteristics obtained from the survey. Education characteristics have important implications on several concerns in a population such as health, poverty levels, employment and earnings, and nutrition.

The emphasis in the survey, and this section in particular, is placed on formal education through schools. This is the most important form of education. It is also more easily observed and may be particularly affected by structural adjustment. Some attention is also given to pre-school education.

The survey collected data from each member of the household aged 5 years and above on the following:

- Whether one currently attends school or not
- Grade attending last year
- Ever attended school
- If not attending, main reason for leaving school or never attending
- Highest grade attained

The analysis in this section is limited. However, the survey data provides enough information to allow in-depth analysis.

4.2. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

The school attendance rate was based on the number of persons who reported currently attending school at the time of the survey.

The school attendance rate is computed as the proportion of individuals attending school at the time of the survey in specific age groups.

The regulation age for a child to start school in Zambia is seven years. The age groups for which the attendance rate was computed were selected to correspond with levels of school (lower primary, upper primary, lower secondary, upper secondary, post secondary).

- Lower primary grades 1, 2, 3 and 4 correspond to pupils of ages 7 to 10 years
- Upper primary grades 5, 6 and 7 correspond to pupils of 11 to 13 years
- Junior secondary grades 8 and 9 correspond to pupils of ages 14 to 15 years
- Senior secondary grades 10, 11, and 12 correspond to pupils of ages 16 to 18 years
- Higher institutions of learning correspond to pupils of ages 19 to 22 years.

The Tables which follow present data on school attendance by age group.

Tables 1 and 2 present data on school attendance rate by age-group. It should be noted that though the age groups used (7-13, 14-18, 19-22) may correspond with respective education levels (primary, secondary and higher), because of age-grade mismatches the attendance may not necessarily have represented that of appropriate grades.

Table 1 shows 16 percent of individuals aged 5 to 6 years were attending school. Sixty-eight percent, 54 percent and 17 percent of the primary school age (7 to 13 years), secondary school age (14 to 18 years) and post secondary school age (19 to 22 years), respectively, were attending school. There was a declining school attendance with increasing school age.

School attendance rates among children of primary school age was the same for both female and male.

females begun school earlier, as suggested by the higher attendance rate they had over males in the 5 to 6 years age group.

Beginning with secondary school age, school attendance among male individuals was higher than that of females. This disparity increased with increasing school age. This suggests a greater drop out rate for females at secondary school level or higher.

School attendance was consistently lower in rural than urban areas for all school ages. Sixty-one percent of primary school age were attending school in rural areas compared to 80 percent for those in urban. Similarly, 48 percent of secondary school age in rural areas were attending school compared to 63 percent in urban, and 14 percent of persons of higher institutional age were attending school in rural compared to 22 percent in urban.

Within the rural areas school attendance among individuals in small scale agricultural households was the lowest. In urban areas, the Low cost areas had lower rates than the other two strata.

Table 2 shows the school attendance rates in the provinces. School attendance was highest in Lusaka province with 79 percent for the 7-13 years age group, followed by Copperbelt and Central provinces. Eastern Province had the lowest attendance rates of 48 and 37 percent for the primary and secondary age groups respectively.

The gross attendance levels of more than 100 percent show the existence of under- and over-age school attendance. This might be an indication of an education system beset by inadequacies.

4.3. GROSS ATTENDANCE RATES

The gross attendance rate is calculated as attendance at a given education level or grade as a percentage of the population whose ages correspond to that level:

Because the enumerator includes all pupils, regardless of age, it is possible to have gross level attendance rates which are greater than 100.

Table 3 shows that gross school attendance rates, nationally, were 87 percent and 24 percent for primary and secondary school levels respectively. The primary school gross attendance rates were 81 percent for rural Zambia and 96 percent for urban Zambia. Gross attendance rates are consistently higher for the male persons than female persons.

Within the rural areas, the highest gross primary school attendance rate, 104, was among persons in medium scale farming households, the lowest, 77 among persons in small scale farming households.

This state of affairs could be due to a number of reasons: lack of school places, poor admission, examination success rates, high repeat rates. However, gross attendance rates of less than 100 are also common.

Table 4 presents the gross attendance rate for the different regions.

Gross primary school attendance is high in Copperbelt and Southern provinces, recording values of 96 and 95 respectively. Eastern province had the lowest gross attendance rate of 67. Gross secondary school attendance is highest on the Copperbelt whose rate is 33 percent.

4.4. NET ATTENDANCE

Net attendance rate is computed as the percentage of persons who attend grades corresponding to their ages.

The difference between the gross and net level attendance rates can indicate the extent to which over and under-age pupils are in the school system at different levels.

Table 5 shows net attendance rates by grade, sex and place of residence (rural/urban). The net primary school attendance rate for Zambia was 66 percent. This means that only 66 percent of Zambian children aged 7-13 years attend the appropriate primary school grades.

Net attendance rates are lower in rural areas than in urban areas both at primary level and secondary level.

Net primary school attendance rates do not indicate any major differences by sex.. The net attendance rates for both males and females is 66 percent. At secondary school level the net attendance rates are 25 percent and 22 percent for males and females respectively. In rural areas, persons from large scale farming households have the highest net attendance rates at both primary and secondary school level, followed by medium scale farming households. However, though this was expected of large scale farming households, very few large scale farming households fell in the sample and thus this result should be used with caution.

An efficiently implemented policy of compulsory education by government should have resulted in net attendance rates of nearly 100 per cent at the primary school level.

Table 6 shows net attendance rates by region (province). Copperbelt province showed the highest net rate of 74 percent. It was followed by Central and Lusaka who both had 73 percent at primary level.

4.5. LEVEL OF EDUCATION IN THE POPULATION

Table 7 shows that 27 percent of the population (5 years and above) had had no formal education. A further 23 percent completed lower primary, 27 percent completed upper primary, 11 percent junior secondary and 10 percent senior secondary. 1.8 percent of the population have completed GCE `A' level or A level. Only 0.2 completed Bachelor's degree or above.

Twenty-nine (29) percent of the females not currently in school never had any formal education compared to 24 percent for males. And more males attained secondary school level or above than the females.

The population is also subdivided into various age groups. for those above 49 years of age, the older the persons, the more likely they are to have stopped schooling in earlier grades.

Table 8 present reasons for leaving attending school by education level at which left. Thirty-eight percent of persons who left school between grades 1 and 4 gave the reason as either having not been selected or failed or could not get a place, while 46 percent of those who left in grades 5 to 7 gave the same reason. The second major reason given for leaving school was lack of support.

Table 9 presents reasons for having never attended school by various age groups. Thirty percent of persons of all age groups who never went to school gave the reason as being under age. The second major reason given was that they were not enrolled. The third major reason was lack of support.

Table 1: School attendance rate by age-group, sex and place of Residence. Zambia, 1998

Rural/Urban, Stratum	Number of Person (Aged 5-22)				Persons 5 - 22 Years Attending
	5-6	7-13	14-18	19-22	
Zambia Total	16	68	54	17	2,362,000
Male	14	68	61	26	1,265,000
Female	18	68	47	10	1,097,000
Rural Total	8	61	48	14	1,272,000
Male	6	61	56	23	712,000
Female	9	60	40	6	560,000
Urban Total	29	80	63	22	1,090,000
Male	26	80	69	30	553,000
Female	32	80	58	15	537,000
Small Scale Farmers					
Total	7	60	48	14	1,110,000
Male	6	60	56	23	625,000
Female	8	60	39	6	485,000
Medium Scale Farmers					
Total	15	75	59	24	69,000
Male	10	76	67	32	38,000
Female	18	75	49	14	31,000
Large Scale Farmers					
Total	51	80	59	21	3,000
Male	47	79	72	27	1,000
Female	63	80	48	15	2,000
Non Agricultural					
Total	10	62	45	8	90,000
Male	6	65	52	17	47,000
Female	14	60	39	2	43,000
Low Cost Areas					
Total	24	77	58	18	729,000
Male	22	77	65	26	374,000
Female	26	77	52	12	355,000
Medium Cost Areas					
Total	36	88	76	31	188,000
Male	30	87	79	40	92,000
Female	42	89	73	23	96,000
High Cost Areas					
Total	56	91	74	33	174,000
Male	52	91	81	41	87,000
Female	60	90	69	25	87,000

Table 2: School attendance rate by age-group, sex and province. Zambia, 1998

Province	Age-group				
	5-6	7-13	14-18	19-22	Person 5-22 Attending
Zambia Total	16	68	54	17	2,362,000
Male	14	68	61	26	1,265,000
Female	18	68	47	10	1,097,000
Central Total	18	75	57	20	263,000
Male	13	74	62	29	136,000
Female	22	75	52	12	127,000
C/belt Total	23	76	61	21	490,000
Male	22	76	65	27	251,000
Female	25	76	58	16	239,000
Eastern Total	7	48	37	11	196,000
Male	4	50	48	20	115,000
Female	9	45	26	5	81,000
Luapula Total	6	61	53	16	146,000
Male	6	63	66	24	88,000
Female	7	58	39	8	58,000
Lusaka Total	33	79	56	15	393,000
Male	29	80	62	21	198,000
Female	37	78	51	10	195,000
Northern Total	8	60	54	19	274,000
Male	8	61	60	31	157,000
Female	8	59	48	8	117,000
N/ Western Total	9	65	61	22	128,000
Male	9	62	69	32	72,000
Female	8	69	51	14	56,000
Southern Total	15	73	58	15	322,000
Male	13	70	66	25	167,000
Female	16	76	49	7	155,000
Western Total	4	63	49	18	152,000
Male	2	64	53	33	84,000
Female	6	61	44	7	68,000

Table 3: Gross School attendance rate by grade, sex and place of residence. Zambia, 1998

	Gross School Attendance (grade) Rate						Person 5-22 years Attending
	1-4	5-7	8-9	10-12	1-7	8-12	
Zambia Total	87	87	43	12	87	24	2,362,000
Male	89	89	45	13	89	26	1,265,000
Female	84	84	41	11	84	23	1,097,000
Rural Total	84	77	28	5	81	15	1,272,000
Male	87	82	32	6	85	17	712,000
Female	81	72	24	5	77	12	560,000
Urban Total	91	102	68	21	96	40	1,090,000
Male	94	104	70	23	98	42	553,000
Female	89	101	66	20	94	38	537,000
Small scale farmers							
Total	83	76	27	5	81	14	1,110,000
Male	86	81	30	6	84	16	625,000
Female	80	71	23	5	77	12	485,000
Medium scale farmers							
Total	107	101	36	7	104	19	69,000
Male	110	111	37	9	110	21	38,000
Female	104	90	35	5	98	17	31,000
Large scale farmers							
Total	77	122	42	23	94	30	3,000
Male	69	166	15	60	110	32	1,000
Female	83	81	104	8	82	29	2,000
Non-agricultural							
Total	83	69	38	7	77	19	90,000
Male	88	73	44	7	82	23	47,000
Female	78	66	30	8	73	16	43,000
Low cost areas							
Total	89	100	60	16	93	33	729,000
Male	92	103	62	16	96	35	374,000
Female	87	97	57	16	91	31	355,000
Medium Cost Areas							
Total	99	114	85	27	105	51	188,000
Male	101	107	93	31	104	54	92,000
Female	97	120	80	23	107	48	96,000
High Cost Areas							
Total	93	104	90	44	98	61	174,000
Male	97	105	87	52	100	65	87,000
Female	90	104	92	38	96	58	87,000

Table 4: Gross school attendance rates by grade, sex and province - Zambia, 1998

	Gross School Attendance (grade) rate						Persons 5-22 Years Attending
	1-4	5-7	8-9	10-12	1-7	8-12	
Zambia Total	87	87	43	12	87	24	2,362,000
Male	89	89	45	13	89	26	1,265,000
Female	84	84	41	11	84	23	1,097,000
Central Total	88	92	56	16	90	32	263,000
Male	92	94	56	18	93	33	136,000
Female	85	91	57	14	87	30	127,000
C/Belt Total	87	109	56	18	96	33	490,000
Male	92	110	49	19	99	32	251,000
Female	83	108	62	16	93	34	239,000
Eastern Total	70	63	20	3	67	11	196,000
Male	76	69	28	5	73	14	115,000
Female	64	56	14	2	61	8	81,000
Luapula Total	87	79	37	8	84	20	146,000
Male	93	87	44	10	91	24	88,000
Female	79	70	28	7	76	15	58,000
Lusaka Total	90	91	51	19	90	32	393,000
Male	91	94	58	19	92	34	198,000
Female	88	88	45	19	88	29	195,000
Northern Total	87	69	43	5	79	20	274,000
Male	91	69	42	4	82	19	157,000
Female	81	68	43	6	76	20	117,000
N-western Total	90	86	44	11	88	25	128,000
Male	81	95	49	15	86	30	72,000
Female	101	77	37	8	91	20	56,000
Southern Total	94	95	39	12	95	22	322,000
Male	94	100	43	12	96	24	167,000
Female	95	90	34	12	93	20	155,000
Western Total	89	76	33	5	84	16	152,000
Male	93	78	33	6	87	17	84,000
Female	84	74	33	4	80	14	68,000

Table 5: Net School attendance rate by grade, sex and place of residence - Zambia, 1998

	Net School Attendace (grade) Rate						Persons 7-18 Years Attending
	1-4	5-7	8-9	10-12	1-7	8-12	
Zambia Total	57	39	14	11	66	23	2,103,000
Male	56	38	14	11	66	25	1,111,000
Female	57	40	15	10	65	22	992,000
Rural Total	49	29	8	5	59	14	1,170,000
Male	48	29	9	6	59	16	645,000
Female	50	29	7	5	60	12	525,000
Urban Total	70	55	25	19	77	38	933,000
Male	69	52	22	21	77	40	465,000
Female	70	57	28	17	77	36	468,000
Small Scale farmers							
Total	49	29	7	5	58	14	1,023,000
Male	48	29	8	5	58	15	567,000
Female	50	29	6	4	59	12	456,000
Medium Scale							
Total	62	37	10	6	74	18	62,000
Male	62	38	12	9	75	20	34,000
Female	63	36	7	4	73	16	28,000
Large Scale farmers							
Total	51	36	3	18	76	30	3,000
Male	37	40	4	45	78	31	1,000
Female	61	32	0	8	74	29	2,000
Non Agricultural							
Total	50	29	16	7	60	19	83,000
Male	51	30	20	7	63	23	43,000
Female	48	28	12	7	57	16	40,000
Low Cost Areas							
Total	66	51	20	14	74	31	634,000
Male	66	49	17	15	75	33	321,000
Female	66	53	22	14	74	30	313,000
Medium Cost Areas							
Total	80	64	35	25	85	49	158,000
Male	80	62	35	30	84	53	76,000
Female	80	66	36	21	85	45	82,000
High Cost Areas							
Total	80	63	41	37	87	58	142,000
Male	79	62	38	45	86	63	69,000
Female	80	65	44	31	87	54	73,000

Table 6: Net school attendance rates by grade, sex and province - Zambia, 1998

	Net School Attendance (grade) Rate						Persons 7-18 Years Attending
	1-4	5-7	8-9	10-12	1-7	8-12	
Zambia Total	57	39	14	11	66	23	2,103,000
Male	56	38	14	11	66	25	1,111,000
Female	57	40	15	10	65	22	992,000
Central Total	63	47	23	14	73	30	235,000
Male	62	47	20	16	73	32	120,000
Female	63	47	27	13	73	29	115,000
C/Belt Total	66	54	21	16	74	31	424,000
Male	65	50	16	17	74	30	215,000
Female	67	58	25	14	74	33	209,000
Eastern Total	39	20	6	3	47	11	177,000
Male	42	23	7	5	50	14	103,000
Female	35	15	5	1	45	7	74,000
Luapula Total	52	29	10	8	60	20	134,000
Male	54	29	12	8	62	24	80,000
Female	49	29	8	8	58	14	54,000
Lusaka Total	65	47	20	17	73	30	338,000
Male	65	46	20	17	74	33	168,000
Female	65	49	20	17	73	28	170,000
Northern Total	47	29	10	5	59	19	249,000
Male	46	28	11	4	60	19	138,000
Female	47	32	9	6	58	20	111,000
N-Western Total	54	30	15	11	62	25	114,000
Male	49	30	16	14	59	29	62,000
Female	61	30	13	7	66	20	51,000
Southern Total	61	41	11	11	71	21	294,000
Male	57	39	12	11	68	23	150,000
Female	64	43	9	11	74	19	144,000
Western Total	54	30	8	4	62	15	138,000
Male	54	31	6	5	63	15	74,000
Female	55	28	10	4	61	14	64,000

Table 7: Percentage distribution of population of 5 years and above, by highest level of education attained by sex, rural/urban and age-group - Zambia, 1998

	Highest level of education attained							
	None	1-4	5-7	8-9	10-12	A-Level	Bch Degree and Above	Total (%)
Zambia								
Total	27	23	27	11	10	1.8	0.2	100
Male	24	22	27	12	13	2.2	0.4	100
Female	29	23	28	10	7	1.4	0.1	100
Rural Total	32	26	28	8	5	0.5	0.0	100
Male	29	25	28	10	7	0.8	0.1	100
Female	35	27	28	7	3	0.3	0.0	100
Urban Total	18	17	26	15	18	3.7	0.6	100
Male	17	17	23	15	22	4.3	0.9	100
Female	19	18	29	16	14	3.1	0.3	100
Age group								
5-9	78	22	0.3	0.0	.	.	.	100
10-14	18	57	24	1	0.1	.	.	100
15-19	10	16	47	20	7	0.0	.	100
20-24	10	10	36	22	20	1.2	0.1	100
25-29	10	10	37	22	17	3.8	0.3	100
30-39	11	10	37	14	22	4.8	0.7	100
40-49	18	16	30	10	18	6.2	0.9	100
50-59	32	28	20	7	8	2.9	0.8	100
60 and older	48	32	16	2	1.3	0.9	0.4	100

Table 8: Percentage distribution of persons who ever attended school, not currently attending school by highest level attained and reason for leaving school

Reason for leaving attending school	Highest level of education attained					
	Grade 1-4	Grade 5-7	Grade 8-9	Grade 10-12	O/A level and above	Total Zambia
Zambia	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
1. Working	.	.	.	19	.	1
2. Not Selected/Failed/Couldn't get a place	38	46	.	.	.	34
3. Pregnancy	19	.	.	.	.	9
4. Made girl Pregnant	.	17	.	.	.	6
5. Completed Studies	.	.	.	.	100	2
6. No Need to Continue School	18	.	.	.	.	9
7. Lack of Support	25	16	13	62	.	23
8. Need to help out at home	.		.	19	.	1
9. Other, Specified	.	21	87	.	.	15

Table 9: Percentage distribution of persons 5 years and above, who never attended school by age-group and reasons for never attending school

Reason for never attending school	Age Group									
	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Zambia
Zambia	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
1. Under age	61	4	1	0.4	1	0.4	1	0.3	0.4	30
2. Was Never Enrolled	28	47	38	18	13	14	15	21	21	26
3. Couldn't get a place	2	3	7	4	1	1	1	0.5	1	2
4. Expensive	2	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	2
5. No Support	3	21	28	12	12	12	8	8	6	8
6. School too far	3	11	9	2	2	2	3	6	7	4
7. Illness/injury/disabled	0.5	4	4	2	3	1	1	1	0.2	1
8. Other, Specified	0.6	2	4	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
10. Not Applicable	0.5	0.7	2	59	65	67	70	62	62	24

5. HEALTH

5.1. INTRODUCTION

At present, Zambia is being affected by the rising number of deaths due to HIV/AIDS. The Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, undertaken in 1998 collected information on the current health status of individuals in Zambia.

This section of the report covers the following aspects:

- The prevalence of illness.
- The most common symptoms/illnesses.

The reference period was the two-week period prior to the survey.

5.2. PREVALENCE OF ILLNESS/INJURY.

Table 1 shows the percentage distribution of persons reporting illness or injury in the two-week period preceding the survey by rural/urban, stratum and province. Overall, 11 percent of the total population reported an illness or injury in the two-week period preceding the survey.

Similarly, a higher proportion of the rural population, 12 percent, reported illness as compared to the urban with 10 percent. Within strata, the small scale farming category had the highest proportion of persons reporting illness with 13 percent. The non-agricultural and low-cost categories recorded 11 percent each. Large and medium scale categories recorded 9 and 8 percent respectively.

At provincial level, Northern Province reported the highest prevalence of illness with 16 percent. Luapula and Western provinces recorded prevalence rates of 15 and 14 percent respectively. Eastern and North-Western provinces also had quite high prevalence rates with 12 percent each.

Table 2 shows the percentage distribution of persons reporting illness or injury in the two-week period preceding the survey by sex and age group. Overall, 12 percent of the female population reported an illness or injury in the two-week period preceding the survey compared to the 10 percent for males.

The most affected persons were in age-groups 0-4, 40-44 and 50+ years. Relatively, high percentages were recorded in age-groups 25-39 and 45-49 years.

5.3. MOST COMMON SYMPTOMS AND ILLNESS.

During the survey, people were asked to give the various main symptoms of illness or illnesses that they had suffered from two weeks prior to the survey.

Table 3 shows the percentage distribution of persons reporting various symptoms by sex and rural/urban. Fever and malaria was the most prevalent illness in

Zambia with 32 percent. The prevalence of cough, cold and chest infections was also high although half that of malaria and fever at 15 percent.

The prevalence of fever/malaria infections was slightly higher among the male population with 32 percent as compared to females with 31 percent. In the case of cough/cold/chest infection, percentages for both males and females were the same at 15 percent each. It is important to note that malaria infection continues to be the most prevalent disease followed by cough/cold/chest infection both in rural and urban areas. The prevalence of malaria was 30 percent in rural areas. Similarly urban areas recorded a prevalence rate for malaria of 35 percent. A prevalence rate of less than 20 percent each was recorded in rural and urban areas for cough/cold/chest infection.

Table 4 shows the percentage distribution of persons reporting persons reporting various symptoms by age group. As in Table 3, fever/malaria was the most prevalent in all the age groups except the 0-1 year age group. However, the prevalence of cough/cold/chest infection in the 0-1 year age group was the highest with 42 percent. The 2-4 years age group had the highest prevalence of malaria with 40 percent, followed by 5-9 years with 38 percent. The 50+ years age group had the lowest prevalence of malaria with 22 percent..

Headache was also a common illness especially among female, in rural areas and the age group 15-34 years.

Table 1: Proportion of persons reporting illness/injury in the two weeks period preceding the survey by rural/urban, Stratum and Province. Zambia, 1998

	Proportion sick/injured	Total number of persons
All Zambia	**11**	**10,184,000**
Rural/Urban		
Rural	12	6,360,000
Urban	10	3,824,000
Stratum		
Small scale farmers	13	5,594,000
Medium scale farmers	8	246,000
Large scale farmers	9	10,000
Non-agricultural	11	509,000
Low-cost areas	11	2,79,000
Medium cost areas	7	539,000
High cost areas	7	496,000
Province		
Central	9	1,019,000
Copperbelt	10	1,823,000
Eastern	12	1,305,000
Luapula	15	701,000
Lusaka	9	1,526,000
Northern	16	1,237,000
Northwestern	12	549,000
Southern	9	1,268,000
Western	14	756,000

Table .2: Percentage distribution of persons reporting illness/injury in the two weeks period preceding the survey by sex and age. Zambia, 1998

	Proportion who reported illness/injury	Total Number of persons who reported illness/injury	Total Population
All Zambia	**11**	**1,154,228**	**10,184,000**
Sex			
Male	10	516,529	5,024,000
Female	12	637,699	5,159,000
Age-group (Years)			
0-4	16	26,724	1,511,000
5-9	10	170,468	1,587,000
10-14	8	122,701	1,378,000
15-19	8	117,756	1,306,000
20-24	11	140,091	1,092,000
25-29	13	118,209	816,000
30-34	13	91,852	610,000
35-39	13	84,559	478,000
40-44	15	68,384	367,000
45-49	13	57,405	283,000
50+	17	156,079	755,000

Note: Due to rounding the proportion does not in all cases match the absolute figures.

Table .3: Percentage distribution of person reporting various symptoms by sex and rural/urban. Zambia, 1998

	All Zambia	Sex		Rural/urban	
		Male	Female	Rural	Urban
Fever/malaria	32	32	31	30	35
Cough/cold chest infection	15	15	15	15	17
Diarrhoea without blood	7	9	7	7	7
Diarrhoea with blood	2	2	1	1	2
Diarrhoea and vomiting	2	2	2	1	3
Vomiting	0	0	1	0	1
Abdominal pains	7	5	8	7	6
Eye infection	5	5	5	6	4
Ear infection	1	1	1	1	1
Toothache/mouth infection	3	3	4	4	2
Headache	9	8	10	9	8
Measles	1	1	1	1	1
Injury of any type	6	7	5	7	4
Other	10	10	10	10	11
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table .4: Percentage distribution of person reporting various symptoms of illness/injury by age-group. Zambia, 1998

	All Zambia	Age-group (Years)							
		0-1	2-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-34	35-49	50+
Fever/malaria	32	27	40	38	30	34	32	32	22
Cough/cold/ chest infection	15	42	24	15	14	13	13	16	20
Diarrhoea without blood	7	15	5	9	12	10	7	6	4
Diarrhoea with blood	2	2	2	1	3	1	2	1	1
Diarrhoea and vomiting	2	-	3	3	4	2	2	1	1
Vomiting	0	-	-	1	0	1	0	0	1
Abdominal pains	7	4	5	6	6	7	8	6	7
Eye infection	5	3	11	7	7	5	5	3	5
Ear infection	1	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	1
Toothache/mouth infection	3	-	-	2	2	4	4	4	4
Headache	9	0	1	6	9	10	12	8	7
Measles	1	-	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Injury of any type	6	2	1	4	6	5	5	7	10
Other	10	6	6	6	6	7	10	13	16
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

6. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF THE POPULATION

6.1. INTRODUCTION

The well-being of both individuals and households in society largely depends on their participation in gainful economic activities. The desire to attain and sustain a certain acceptable level of consumption of goods and services has led individuals to engage in various economic activities. Engagement in these activities not only ensures a person's livelihood but also equips an individual with means of acquiring and sustaining the basic needs of life such as food, clothing and shelter.

Most studies have revealed that the employment levels to a large extent determine the economy's production and consumption levels. In a developing country like ours, it becomes imperative to constantly measure and monitor changes in levels of economic activities overtime as fluctuations in employment levels have serious poverty implications.

The LCMS 1998 survey collected data for measuring the state of economic activities in the country. In order to capture child labour, the population aged five years and above was deliberately targeted and used to provide information on labour force and income generating activities.

The following topics have been covered to determine the 1998 levels of economic activities in the country:-

- Main economic activity
- Labour force participation
- Employment and unemployment
- Employment status
- Occupation and
- Industry of employment

6.2. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

The following concepts and definitions constituted the guiding principles for collecting, processing and analyzing economic activities and labour force data. Most of the concepts used in this chapter conform to the ILO definitions of economic activity and labour force.

6.2.1 The Economically Active Population (or Labour Force)

In the LCMS 1998, the economically active population relates to all persons aged 12 years and above of either sex whose main economic activity status was to supply their labour for the production of economic goods and services during the time of the survey. This comprised the employed and unemployed persons.

6.2.2 Labour Force Participation Rate

This refers to the proportion of the population aged 12 years and above who were in the labour force or were economically active at the time of the survey.

6.2.3 The Employed Population

This comprise persons who performed some work or conducted business, for pay, profit or family gain.

6.2.4. Employment Status

Employment status of the working population was classified into the following categories:-

- Employer: A person who operated his or her own economic enterprise(s) and used hired labour.

- Employee: A person who worked for a public or private employer and received remuneration in wages, salaries either in cash or in-kind.

- Self-employed: Refers to a person who operated his or her own economic enterprise(s) and hired no employees.

- Unpaid Family Worker: Refers to a person who normally assisted in the family business or farm but did not receive any pay or profit for work so performed.

6.2.5 Unemployed Population

This constituted persons who, at the time of the survey, were either looking for work/means to do business or were not looking for work/means to do business but were available for work/business.

6.2.6 Unemployment Rate

This refers to the number of the unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force or economically active population.

6.2.7 Inactive Population

This refers to persons aged 12 years and above who were not economically active. This includes full-time students, full-time home-makers, retired persons not doing any gainful work or business, vagabonds, the invalids, tramps, etc.

6.3. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS

Table 1 shows the main economic activity status of the survey population aged 12 years and above. The majority of the population were reported to be in employment, 54 percent, followed by full-time students, 20 percent and home-makers, 15 percent. Although there were more males than females in employment, the percentage of females (24 percent) who reported to be home-makers was four times that of their male counterparts (6 percent). No significant sex differences were recorded for the remaining economic activity statuses as revealed by the survey.

The rural-urban classification of the population aged 12 years and above shows quite significant differences in terms of the main activity status of the 1998 working-age population. There were proportionately more employed persons in rural, 65 percent than in urban areas, 37 percent. The proportion of the urban population falling under the unemployed, full-time students and home makers were much higher than those for their rural counterpart.

Explicit stratification of the rural population according to farming levels reveals a larger percentage of the small scale farmers, 68 percent in employment as compared to medium, 54 percent, large scale, 47 percent and non-agriculture, 44 percent strata. In terms of proportions there were more unemployed persons among the non agricultural households than was the case in the rest of the rural strata.

In urban areas, higher percentages of unemployed and full-time home-makers characterised low cost areas compared to the medium and high cost areas. The low cost area 14 percent had a high percentage of unemployed persons compared to the medium, 12 percent and high cost areas, 11 percent. There were also more full-time students among the population residing in the medium and high cost areas than was the case in the low cost areas.

All the provinces along the old line of rail (Central, Copperbelt, Lusaka and Southern) had less than sixty percent of their working-age population in employment. Eastern province had the highest percentage of the employed persons, 80 percent followed by North-western, 65 percent and Northern Province, 64 percent. Copperbelt Province had the highest proportion of the unemployed population, 15 percent followed by Lusaka Province, 14 percent. The latter provinces also had the highest percentages of home-makers, 20 and 23 percent respectively. In general provinces along the old line of rail had the highest percentages of full-time students and home-makers compared to the predominantly rural provinces.

6.4. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES

Table 2 shows the labour force participation rates at national, residence, stratum and province levels. In 1998, only 62 percent of the population aged 12 years and above were in the labour force or were economically active. The rates reveal high levels of economic activities among the males, 68 percent than among the female population, 56 percent.

The rural population was generally more economically active than the urban population with activity rates of 69 percent and 51 percent respectively. The low level of participation in the labour market by urban females could account for most of the inactivity in the urban areas. Only 38 percent of the urban female population was economically active compared to 68 percent among the rural female population. No significant sex differences in activity rates were revealed in rural areas as opposed to the urban scenario where the participation of males in the labour market was higher than that of the females by 25 percentage points.

Among the rural population, small scale farmers, 71 percent had the highest rates with large scale farmers trailing at 55 percent. Overall, there were proportionately more economically active males than females in all the rural strata.

In urban areas, the majority of the population residing in the low cost areas 53 percent were in the labour force compared to the medium 47 percent and high cost areas, 50 percent. The rates reveal a smaller difference between male and female participation rate in the high cost areas compared to the low and medium cost areas (17 as opposed to 27 percentage points).

Analysis of the activity rates by province reveals that Eastern Province had the largest proportion of persons in the labour force, 81 percent, while Copperbelt Province had the least, 53 percent. In general all the provinces along the southern line of rail had the lowest economic rates compared to the rest of the provinces, which are predominantly rural. Apart from having the lowest activity rates, these provinces also recorded huge sex disparities in levels of participation.

Table 3 and figure 1 shows age-specific participation rates of the population aged 12 years and above. The Table shows a progressive increase in activity for both the male and female population almost at all ages. The rates increase with age and reach the peak of 97 percents and 81 percent at age group 30-39 and 55-59 for the male and female population respectively. The decline in activity rates for both the male and female populations was much steeper among the urban than the rural population as the age increased. More children in rural areas entered the labour market during their early ages than in urban areas. The Table also reveals that the rural population had more resilience to remaining economically active as it grew older than the urban population.

6.5. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Table 4 shows the proportion of the labour force aged 12 years and above that was unemployed at the time of the survey. Out of the total labour force of 4.03 million, 12 percent (483,600 persons) were unemployed. The unemployment rate for the rural areas, 6 percent, was much lower than the urban rate, 27 percent, indicating that unemployment is more of the urban than rural problem. Further dis-aggregation of the urban labour force by sex reveals that the problem of unemployment was even more severe among the urban females than the urban males. Almost 1 in every three females in the labour force was unemployed, 29 percent, as compared to about 1 in every four males, 25 percent. In rural areas, there were no significant sex differences recorded in levels of unemployment.

Looking at the rural farming sector, there were lower unemployment rates among the small scale, 4 percent, and medium scale, 8 percent, farming populations. Unemployment rate was highest among the non-agricultural labour force where it was at 24 percent. Female unemployment was highest among the labour force in the nonagricultural stratum (27 percent) followed by the large scale stratum, 14 percent.

The urban scenario shows higher rates of unemployment amongst persons living in low cost and medium cost areas, 27 percent. There were proportionately more unemployed labour force population in the low cost and medium cost areas compared to the high cost areas for both sexes.

Analysis of unemployment by provinces reveal that the most urbanized provinces, that is, Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces, had two digit unemployment rate of more than 25 percent. Copperbelt province had the largest unemployed population accounting for about 27 percent of the labour force followed by Lusaka province, 26 percent. Central and Southern provinces also recorded two digit unemployment rates of 11 and 10 percent respectively. The rest of the provinces had one digit unemployment rates with eastern and North-western showing the lowest rates of 2 and 4 percent respectively. The proportion of the unemployed female labour force was higher in Copperbelt, 31 percent, and Lusaka, 29 percent, compared to their male counterpart, 25 and 24 percent.

The age specific unemployment rates are shown in Table 5 and figure 2. The Table shows high levels of unemployment among the youthful population, especially in the urban areas. Unemployment rates for the age groups 12 – 19 and 20 – 24 were as high as 70 and 47 percent in urban areas compared to 12 and 9 percent in the rural areas respectively. The rates progressively declined with age except in urban areas where they tended to increase after the age of 59 years. The rates were higher at all ages among the urban labour force than among the rural labour force. These results show how limited employment opportunities and resources are in urban areas especially for the youths as compared to their rural counterparts.

6.6. DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY

Table 6 shows the industrial distribution of the employed persons by residence and sex. The majority of the Zambian work force was engaged in agriculture, forestry and fisheries industry, 70 percent, followed by trading, 10 percent and service industry, 9 percent.

In rural areas, 89 and 94 percent of the male and female workers were engaged in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries industry, indicating an extremely homogeneous structure of the rural labour market. These results show that in rural Zambia, other industries apart from agriculture are almost non-existent.

In urban areas, the labour market was much more diversified showing a fair distribution of the work force across various industries. The majority of the male employed population was in the trading, 24 percent and services industries, 25 percent, followed by manufacturing, 13 percent, agriculture and transport industries (9 percent each). The most common branch of industries for the urban females were trading, 41 percent, services, 27 percent, and agriculture, 16 percent.

There were proportionately more females than males working in the trades, services, agriculture and hotels/restaurants industries. The opposite is true in the case of the real product primary industries (i.e. Mining and quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction, Energy etc.)

These results also indicate that the urban labour market opportunities for females are much more limited than those of their male counterparts. Eighty-four percent of the female work force was concentrated in the three most common industries, while the corresponding figure for the male work force was only 58 percent.

6.7. OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION

Table 7 shows the occupational status of the employed population. At national level, farming was the most predominant occupation, accounting for 70 percent of the total work force. This was followed by production and sales related occupation both at 8 percent respectively. In rural areas the most common type of work done was farming, 91 percent, and there were proportionately more females, 93 percent, than males, 88 percent with this occupation status.

The results also show that the urban work force had more varied occupational choices than their rural counterpart. In urban areas, the most prevalent occupation among males was production, 32 percent, followed by service and sales workers both at 18 percent, and professional workers, 14 percent. The majority of the female workers in urban areas reported to have sales related occupations, which accounted for 39 percent, followed by farming, 17 percent, professionals, 15 percent, and service, 13 percent. Production related occupations were dominated by the male work force recording 32 percent as opposed to 7 percent for females.

6.8. DISTRIBUTION OF THE EMPLOYED PERSONS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The employment status of the working labour force is shown in Table 8. Slightly more than half of the Zambian work force was in self-employment, 55 percent, followed by unpaid family workers, 27 percent, and private and government employees at 8 and 7 percent respectively. Self-employed and unpaid family workers accounted for more than 80 percent of the total work force. The percentage of female unpaid family workers, 39 percent, was more than twice that of their male counterpart, 16 percent. The female self-employed and unpaid family workers accounted for 90 percent of the total female employed population, corresponding to only 74 percent for the males. These results have implications in terms of female economic empowerment in our society.

The situation above was more projected in rural than in urban areas where more than 90 percent of the work force were reported to be either self-employed or unpaid family workers. Almost all the female workers, 97 percent, in rural areas fall in these two categories as compared to 90 percent of their male counterpart.

However, the employment statuses in urban areas were much more diversified. Even though the self employed, 42 percent, constituted the largest group, private sector, government and parastatal employees also accounted for the larger part of the employed population, 52 percent. Unpaid family workers were no more than 4 percent of the urban work force.

These results portray the existence of a huge informal sector in Zambia characterized by the large numbers of own-account and unpaid family workers.

Table 1: Percentage distribution of the population aged 12 years and above by main economic activity status, sex, rural/urban, stratum and province. Zambia, 1998

	Economic Activity Status						Total Number of persons aged 12 years and above
	Labour force		Inactive Population				
	Employed	Unemployed	Full-time Students	Full-time Home-makers	Retired/ Too old	Other	
All Zambia	54	8	20	15	2	1	6,490,000
Sex							
Male	59	9	23	6	1	1	3,176,000
Female	50	7	17	24	2	1	3,313,000
Rural/Urban							
Rural	65	4	17	11	1	1	3,996,000
Urban	37	13	24	22	2	1	2,493,000
Stratum							
Small Scale Farmers	68	3	17	10	1	1	3,501,000
Medium Scale Farmers	54	4	26	14	1	1	158,000
Large Scale Farmers	47	5	24	19	2	3	6,000
Non-Agricultural	44	14	13	23	3	2	333,000
Low Cost Areas	38	14	22	23	2	1	1,805,000
Medium Cost Areas	33	12	32	20	2	2	344,000
High Cost Areas	38	11	30	18	2	2	343,000
Province							
Central	51	7	23	17	2	1	651,000
Copperbelt	39	15	24	20	2	1	1,195,000
Eastern	80	1	13	5	1	0	843,000
Luapula	60	5	19	12	2	2	454,000
Lusaka	41	14	20	23	2	1	996,000
Northern	64	4	20	9	1	1	757,000
North-Western	65	3	21	10	1	1	347,000
Southern	51	6	23	18	2	1	765,000
Western	60	4	17	16	2	1	482,000

Table 2: Labour force participation rates among persons aged 12 years and above by sex, rural/urban, stratum and province. Zambia, 1998

	Participation Rates			Total number of persons aged 12 years and above
	Both sexes	Male	Female	
All Zambia	62	68	56	6,490,000
Rural/Urban				
Rural	69	71	68	3,996,000
Urban	51	63	38	2,493,000
Stratum				
Small Scale Farmers	71	72	71	3,501,000
Medium Scale Farmers	59	61	57	158,000
Large Scale Farmers	55	70	40	6,000
Non-Agricultural	60	73	48	333,000
Low Cost Areas	53	67	40	1,805,000
Medium Cost Areas	47	60	34	344,000
High Cost Areas	50	59	42	343,000
Province				
Central	58	63	53	651,000
Copperbelt	53	65	42	1,195,000
Eastern	81	80	82	843,000
Luapula	65	68	62	454,000
Lusaka	55	70	40	996,000
Northern	68	69	67	757,000
North-Western	67	67	67	347,000
Southern	56	62	51	765,000
Western	65	66	63	482,000

Table 3: Labour force participation rates among persons aged 12 years and above by rural/urban, sex and age group. Zambia, 1998

Age Group	Participation Rates									Number of persons aged 12 years and above
	Total			Rural			Urban			
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	
All Zambia	62	68	56	69	71	68	51	63	38	6,490,000
12 – 19	28	26	29	35	31	39	16	18	14	2,107,000
20 – 24	66	73	61	77	78	76	52	66	41	1,084,000
25 – 29	81	93	68	87	94	80	71	91	52	814,000
30 – 34	84	97	72	90	98	84	76	96	56	609,000
35 – 39	85	97	74	90	97	84	78	96	58	476,000
40 – 44	85	96	75	91	97	85	76	93	60	366,000
45 – 49	86	94	77	92	97	88	75	89	55	282,000
50 – 54	86	93	80	92	97	88	73	85	56	228,000
55 – 59	87	92	81	92	99	86	72	79	61	168,000
60 – 64	79	85	73	84	88	80	57	71	42	131,000
65+	67	81	52	73	86	59	41	58	23	226,000

Table 4: Unemployment rates among persons aged 12 years and above by sex, rural/urban, stratum and province. Zambia, 1998

	Unemployment Rates			Number of persons aged 12 years and above in the labour Force
	Both sexes	Male	Female	
All Zambia	12	13	12	4,029,000
Rural/Urban				
Rural	6	6	5	2,765,000
Urban	27	25	29	1,268,000
Stratum				
Small Scale Farmers	4	5	4	2,477,000
Medium Scale Farmers	8	8	7	92,000
Large Scale Farmers	10	7	14	3,000
Non-Agricultural	24	22	27	194,000
Low Cost Areas	27	25	31	941,000
Medium Cost Areas	27	27	27	156,000
High Cost Areas	22	20	25	167,000
Province				
Central	11	11	11	375,000
Copperbelt	27	25	31	635,000
Eastern	2	2	1	684,000
Luapula	8	8	8	296,000
Lusaka	26	24	29	546,000
Northern	6	7	5	516,000
North-Western	4	6	3	234,000
Southern	10	10	10	431,000
Western	6	8	5	311,000

Table 5: Unemployment rates among persons aged 12 years and above by rural/urban, sex and age group. Zambia, 1998

Age Group	Unemployment Rates									Number of persons aged 12 years and above in the labour force
	Total			Rural			Urban			
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	
All Zambia	12	13	12	6	6	5	27	25	29	4,029,000
12 – 19	25	28	23	12	14	11	70	72	69	583,000
20 – 24	21	25	18	9	10	7	47	47	47	720,000
25 – 29	13	15	12	7	8	6	23	23	23	656,000
30 – 34	7	7	7	4	4	3	13	11	16	514,000
35 – 39	5	5	6	2	3	2	10	8	14	407,000
40 – 44	5	6	5	2	3	2	11	10	12	311,000
45 – 49	5	6	5	3	3	3	11	11	9	242,000
50 – 54	4	4	4	2	2	2	10	9	14	197,000
55 – 59	4	3	4	2	1	3	10	8	13	146,000
60 – 64	2	3	2	1	1	0	12	9	16	102,000
65+	2	2	2	1	0	1	15	14	16	151,000

Table 6: Percentage distribution of employed persons aged 12 years and above by industry, rural/urban and sex . Zambia, 1998

Type of Industry	Total			Rural			Urban			Total number of employed persons
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
All Zambia	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	3,514,000
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	70	64	78	91	89	94	12	9	16	2,476,000
Mining and Quarrying	2	3	0	0	0	0	5	8	1	56,000
Manufacturing	4	5	2	2	2	1	10	13	6	134,000
Electricity, Gas and water	0	0	0	0	0	-	1	1	0	8,000
Construction	1	2	0	0	1	-	2	4	0	31,000
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10	10	11	3	3	3	30	24	41	363,000
Hotels and Restaurants	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	2	3	28,000
Transport and Communications	2	3	1	0	1	0	7	9	2	72,000
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1	2	1	0	0	0	4	5	3	44,000
Community, Social and personal services	9	11	6	3	4	1	25	25	27	303,000
Not Stated	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	100

Table 7: Percentage distribution of employed persons aged 12 years and above by occupation, rural/urban and sex . Zambia, 1998

Type of Occupation	Total			Rural			Urban			Total number of employed persons
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
All Zambia	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	3,518,000
Administrative, Managerial	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	21,000
Professional, Technical and related	5	6	4	2	3	1	14	14	15	179,000
Clerical and related	2	2	2	0	0	0	6	5	8	62,000
Service	5	7	3	1	2	1	16	18	13	180,000
Sales	8	7	10	2	2	3	26	18	39	297,000
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	70	64	78	91	88	93	12	10	17	2,474,000
Production and related	8	13	3	3	4	2	23	32	7	292,000
Workers not elsewhere classified	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	13,000

.

Table 8: Percentage distribution of employed persons aged 12 years and above by employment status, rural/urban and sex. Zambia, 1998

Employment Status	Total			Rural			Urban			Total number of employed persons
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
All Zambia	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	3,514,000
Self employed	55	58	51	59	68	50	42	34	54	1,923,000
Government employee	7	9	4	2	4	1	19	18	18	236,000
Parastatal employee	2	4	0	0	0	0	8	11	2	77,000
Private Sector Employee	8	13	4	3	4	1	25	31	15	298,000
International org. or Embassy employee	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	9,000
Employer/Partner	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	13,000
Unpaid Family Worker	27	16	39	35	22	47	4	2	7	939,000
Other	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	18,000

7. HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND ASSETS

7.1 . INTRODUCTION

Income is used as a measure of welfare because consumption of goods and services are dependent on the sum of income available to a household at any given time. Therefore, household income plays a vital role in the measurement of living conditions of households. It is important to observe that households' well being is not only accounted by income but also by the property possessed. Thus, assets possessed by households are also a vital measure of the well-being of societies.

During the LCMS 1998 survey information was collected on income for persons aged 5 years and above. The following income sources were included:-

- Income from agriculture production
- Income from non-agricultural business
- Income from regular salaries, wages and allowances
- Income in-kind
- Rental income from properties owned
- Income from remittances
- Income from pension, grants and interests
- Any other income that accrued to the person

Household income was calculated by summing up all incomes from all sources of all income earning members of the household. Data on consumption of own produced food was also collected and converted into cash household income. Household income presented in this chapter in based on 1,889,000 households.

This section presents income distributions based on total household income. In addition to cash income, the monetary value of in-kind and own-produce consumed was included in the household income. It is important to include income in-kind and own-produce consumed because poor households tend to depend highly on these sources of livelihood.

7.2. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Table 1 shows the distribution of household monthly income by rural/urban, stratum and province. The table shows an average monthly income for a Zambian household of about K204,683. Almost half of the households, 45 percent, had a monthly income of K75,000 and below, while only 14 percent of the households had a monthly income exceeding K300,000.

There was highly significant difference between the rural and urban monthly household incomes. The average monthly income for urban households was almost three times (K356,044) that of the rural households (K120,693).

There were fewer rural households than urban households in the higher income group (more than K150,000) with 55 percent for urban and only 18 percent in rural areas.

The small scale farming households and non-agricultural households mostly fell in the low income bracket with 84 and 79 percent respectively. On the other hand the medium scale and large scale farming households most fell into the high income bracket with 52 and 81 percent respectively. Over and above this, within the large scale farmers 74 percent of the households that fell in the high income bracket earned more than K300,000 per month.

Almost half of the low cost households were in the lower income bracket (K150,000 or less) with 48 percent. However, all the strata in the urban areas at over 50 percent of the households were in the high income bracket.

The most urbanised provinces, Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces, had higher monthly average household incomes of about K275,369 and K417,280 respectively. These provinces also had a higher concentration of households in the upper income brackets than the rest of provinces.

7.3. SHARE OF DIFFERENT SOURCES OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME.

The Table 2 shows various sources of total household income by rural/urban, stratum and province. According to the findings, the major sources of income of the households were from regular salaries, 33 percent and non-farming business, 32 percent. Sale of agricultural produce accounted for 12 percent of the total household income. Income from own food produced was only 11 percent.

Income from the sale of food crops was higher in rural than in urban households, 28 percent compared to 1 percent.

At provincial level, Eastern Province had the largest proportion of households with income from sale of agricultural produce, 53 percent, followed by Southern Province, 15 percent, Central Province, 13 percent. Households from Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces had the largest share of household income from regular salaries, 42 and 51 percent respectively.

7.4. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY SOURCE OF INCOME.

Table 4 shows distribution of total household income by source of income, sex, rural/urban, stratum and province.

At national level people earn most of their income from informal sector agricultural activities with 43 percent. This is followed by formal sector non-agricultural activities with 28 percent.

The table also shows that while most people in rural areas earn their income from informal sector agricultural activities 54 percent, people in urban areas receive most of their income from informal sector non-agricultural activities with 52 percent.

The large-scale farmers in rural areas earn the highest percentage of income from informal sector agricultural activities, 71 percent, followed by medium-scale farmers, 58 percent and small-scale farmers at 55 percent.

Looking at sex income differentials, most of the males got their income from informal sector agricultural activities 46 percent, while the females mostly got income from both informal and formal sector agricultural activities with 39 percent in each category.

At provincial level, more than half of the peoples' source of income was from informal sector non-agricultural activities with North-Western, 72 percent, Western, 69 percent, Central, 57, Luapula provinces, 52 percent, Southern, 50 percent and Northern, 47 percent. In the most urbanised provinces, Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces the highest source of income was from informal sector non-agricultural activities with 55 and 38 percent respectively.

7.5. OWNERSHIP OF HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

The LCMS 1998 collected data on household assets ownership. Household members were asked whether or not they owned any assets that were in working condition at the time of the survey.

Table 3 shows the proportion of households by type of assets owned.
At national level the highest proportion of households owned radios, 54 perccet, followed by bicycles, 30 percent, television sets, 26 percent, stove/cookers, 23 percent and electrical irons, 21 percent. However, some of these assets are either concentrated in the urban or rural areas. For instance, almost two-fifth of the rural households owned bicycles, compared to about one fifth in urban households. Assets like television sets, electrical irons, radios and stove/cookers are mostly owned by urban households..

The general pattern is such that ownership of agricultural related assets is common in rural areas, while ownership of electrical household appliances is prominent in urban areas.

Table 1: Percentage distribution of total household monthly income, by rural/urban, stratum and province. Zambia, 1998

	Income group									
	Less than 15000	**15000-30000**	**30001-75000**	**75001-150000**	**150001-225000**	**225001-300000**	**300001 +**	**Total**	**Mean Income**	**Number of house-holds**
All Zambia	12	10	23	24	11	6	14	100	204,621	1,889,000
Rural/urban										
Rural	16	14	30	23	8	4	6	100	120,643	1,209,000
Urban	4	4	12	25	17	10	28	100	356,044	680,000
Stratum										
Small scale farmers	16	14	31	23	8	3	5	100	97,702	1,054,000
Medium scale "	4	6	17	21	12	9	31	100	820,492	29,000
Large scale "	14	1	2	2	4	3	74	100	4,087,453	1,000
Non-agricultural	25	11	24	19	8	6	7	100	112,402	125,000
Low cost areas	4	4	13	27	18	11	22	100	279,536	500,000
Medium cost areas	4	4	8	21	15	11	38	100	358,816	88,000
High cost areas	2	2	11	18	11	7	50	100	763,181	93,000
Province										
Central	19	9	22	22	10	5	14	100	189,292	186,000
Copperbelt	7	6	18	24	13	8	24	100	275,359	326,000
Eastern	13	15	32	24	8	3	5	100	166,169	259,000
Luapula	15	14	28	23	9	4	7	100	114,576	138,000
Lusaka	3	2	9	27	18	12	28	100	417,280	275,000
Northern	9	15	34	23	8	5	6	100	109,786	234,000
North Western	10	11	32	26	9	5	7	100	117,809	105,000
Southern	14	9	19	25	13	6	14	100	187,949	206,000
Western	28	15	27	16	6	3	5	100	82,044	160,000

Table 2: Proportion distribution of total households income by source of income, province, rural/urban and stratum . Zambia, 1998

	Household source of income (K/mth)									Total number of house-holds
	Own produce	Sale food crops	Sale live-stock	Non-farm-ing	Non food crops	Sale poultry	Regular salaries	Other sources	Total	
All Zambia	11	3	2	32	6	1	33	14	100	1,889,000
Rural/urban										
Rural	26	7	5	23	15	1	11	11	100	1,209,000
Urban	1	1	0	37	0	0	47	14	100	680,000
Province										
Central	13	7	1	35	4	1	31	8	100	186,000
Copperbelt	3	2	0	30	0	1	51	14	100	326,000
Eastern	18	4	2	12	46	1	8	9	100	259,000
Luapula	27	6	1	41	0	1	15	10	100	138,000
Lusaka	1	1	1	40	0	0	42	16	100	275,000
Northern	27	6	2	41	0	1	16	7	100	234,000
North Western	30	7	2	25	0	1	19	17	100	105,000
Southern	15	3	9	25	2	1	28	19	100	206,000
Western	32	4	3	29	0	1	16	14	100	160,000

Table 3: Percentage of households by type of assets owned, 1998

Type of Asset	All Zambia	Rural	Urban
Plough	11	18	5
Crop Sprayer	6	9	3
Fishing Boat	1	2	1
Canoe	4	8	1
Fishing Net	7	11	2
Bicycle	30	36	23
Motor Cycle	1	1	1
Motor Vehicle	4	2	7
Tractor	1	1	1
Television	26	5	48
Video Player	8	1	16
Radio	54	38	71
Electric Iron	21	3	40
Refridgerator/Deep freezer	13	1	25
Telephone (including cellular)	4	0	7
Sewing Machine/Knitting Machine	12	7	17
Stove/Cooker	23	3	44
Non-residential building	4	3	4
Scotch Cart	4	6	2
Donkeys	1	0	1
Number of Households	1,889,000	1,209,000	680,000

Table 4: Percentage distribution of total household income by source of income sex, rural/urban, stratum, province. Zambia, 1998

	Source of Income					
	Informal Sector Agric	Informal Sector Non-Agric	Formal Sector Agric	Formal Sector non-agric	Total	Persons Employed
Zambia	**43**	**17**	**28**	**11**	**100**	**3,629,000**
Rural/Urban						
Rural	54	6	37	3	100	2,717,000
Urban	9	52	4	36	100	913,000
Sex						
Male	46	19	19	16	100	1,929,000
Female	39	15	39	7	100	1,700,000
Stratum						
Small-scale farmers	55	5	38	2	100	2,478,000
Medium-scale farmers	58	5	34	3	100	87,000
Large-scale farmers	71	4	14	11	100	3,000
Non-agricultural	46	27	14	13	100	149651
Low cost areas	11	56	4	29	100	669,000
Medium cost areas	5	39	3	54	100	114,000
High cost areas	2	41	1	56	100	129,000
Province						
Central	57	12	17	17	100	337,000
Copperbelt	26	38	7	30	100	464,000
Eastern	34	3	61	2	100	733,000
Luapula	52	10	33	4	100	266,000
Lusaka	13	55	5	27	100	393,000
Northern	47	10	37	6	100	507,000
North Western	72	7	17	4	100	228,000
Southern	50	15	25	10	100	397,000
Western	69	7	20	4	100	295,000

8. HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

8.1. INTRODUCTION

The welfare of households can be determined from their consumption patterns. Households derive happiness from consumption of goods and services including leisure. However, the ability to purchase goods and services from the market depends upon the total income available at a given time.

The 1998 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey collected information on the following expenditure items:

- Education
- Medicine and related medical expenses
- Clothing and Footwear
- Housing including rent, water, electricity, candles, paraffin, charcoal, firewood and housing maintenance
- Remittances in cash and kind
- Transport, including fuel and vehicle maintenance
- Personal services
- Food items
- Alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, cigarettes/tobacco

Information on own produce consumed or any other food item which was given to the household was collected from all households.

To derive total household expenditure, all expenses in the above stated categories were summed up. Thereafter, the total expenditure for all the categories was summed up. The cash value of own produce consumed and other food items that were given to households as gifts or food-for-work was then added to form total household income.

8.2. PERCENTAGE SHARE OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

The distribution of percentage share of household expenditure on different items is provided in Table 1. The table shows that food accounted for the highest share of the total household expenditure. Overall 59 percent of total expenditure was on food. The food expenditure in urban was 48 percent compared to rural 72 percent, almost three-quarters of total household expenditure. At national level, transport share and personal service was, 7 percent each, clothing, 6 percent, and housing, 5 percent.

In urban areas personal services at 10 percent had the next highest share after food, followed by transport, housing, and clothing, 7 percent each. In rural areas expenditure share on food was followed by clothing, 6 percent, and

transport, person service, and alcoholic beverages and tobacco, each had 5 percent share of total household expenditure.

8.3. PROPORTION OF OWN PRODUCED FOOD CROPS

The proportion of own produce consumed to total household expenditure on food is shown in Table 2. At national level, 21 percent of total food expenditure was own produce. In rural areas own produced food was 43 percent of total food expenditure, while in urban areas it was only 3 percent. However, looking at large scale farmers, own produced food constituted half of their budget on food, 53 percent.

Analysis of own produce consumption reveals that across the provinces, households in more urbanised provinces had the least share of own produced food, accounting for 3 percent for Lusaka and 5 percent for copperbelt compared to other province which had at least 25 percent.

Table 1: Percentage share of household expenditure on different items, 1998

Expenditure items	Zambia	Rural	Urban
Food	59	72	48
Housing	5	2	7
Clothing	6	6	7
Transport	7	5	9
Remittances	2	2	3
Education	3	2	5
Medical care	2	1	2
Personal services	7	5	10
Alcoholic beverages & Tobacco	4	5	4
Entertainment	1	0	1
Total	100	100	100
Number of households	1,889,000	1,209,000	680,000

Table 2: Proportion of own produced food to total food expenditure, 1998

	Proportion of own produced food	Number of households
All Zambia	21	1,889,000
Rural/urban		
Rural	43	1,209,000
Urban	3	680,000
Stratum		
Small scale farmers	46	1,054,000
Medium scale farmers	53	29,000
Large scale farmers	48	1,000
Non agricultural households	10	125,000
Urban low cost	3	500,000
Urban medium cost	3	88,000
Urban high cost	2	93,000
Province		
Central	25	186,000
Copperbelt	5	326,000
Eastern	41	259,000
Luapula	42	138,000
Lusaka	3	275,000
Northern	45	234,000
North –Western	42	105,000
Southern	26	206,000
Western	38	160,000

9. POVERTY AND COPING STRATEGIES

9.1. COVERAGE, CONCEPTS AND DEFINITION

This section concerns itself with poverty issues. Poverty may be much influenced by structural adjustment policies. Classification of persons as poor or non poor is based on the total expenditure accruing to the household in which they are members. A fixed poverty line separates the poor from the non poor. A further distinction is made, within the poor category, between the moderately poor and the extremely poor. Contents of the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey allow for the analysis of poverty issues.

There are several methods of determining the poverty line. In this report the absolute concept of poverty was adopted in calculating the line. The food basket approach is used in the measurement of poverty.

Absolute measures of poverty assume that individuals or households require a minimum calorie intake and level of food consumption. However, other non-food commodities such as housing, sanitation and water supply, considered essential are included in the commodity basket. Therefore, the food basket approach, which calculates the cost of acquiring basic food items that provide basic caloric requirements for an individual or household was used. The poverty line used in this analysis is derived from the study of 1991, conducted by Central Statistical Office in conjunction with the Prices and Incomes Commission and the National Food and Nutrition Commission. The cost was inflated to 1998 prices using the consumer price index.

The report has used the poverty index developed by Foster, Greer and Thorbeck (1984). Their class of poverty index provides the three indices which describe the degree of poverty. These indices are:

P_0 Incidence of poverty, as measured by the numbers in the total population living below the poverty line. The higher the index, the greater the proportion of the population below the poverty line.

P_1 The intensity of poverty reflected in the extent to which the incomes of the poor lie below the poverty line. The higher the index number the greater the poverty gap.

P_2 The degree of inequality among the poor, weighting the poorest more than the better off poor. This is done by squaring the gap between their income/expenditure and the poverty line.

This class of index takes the following general form,

$$P_x = (1/N) \sum_{i=1}^{n} [(Z-Y_i)/Z]^x \qquad (1)$$

where N denotes total population in the group of interest,

Z the poverty line,
n the number of individuals below the poverty line,
Y_i the income/expenditure of the ith poor household,
x is a parameter that varies to reflect correctly the degree of poverty. x can take values 0,1,2,
$Z-Y_i$ the gap between the poverty line and the income of the ith poor household.

If x=0, it can be readily shown that (1) simply becomes

$$P_0 = n/N \qquad (2)$$

The head count ratio i.e. proportion of total households below the poverty line

If x=1, the poverty index becomes,

$$P_1 = (1/N) \sum_{i=1}^{n} [(Z-Y_i)/Z] \qquad (3)$$

Which is simply the average of the poverty gaps expressed as a fraction of the poverty line. P_1 therefore takes into account how poor on average the poor are.

When x=2, the poverty index becomes,

$$P_2 = (1/N) \sum_{i=1}^{n} [(Z - Y_i)/Z]^2$$

Which is sensitive to income distribution among the poor.

To account for differences in household size and age structure of households, total income/expenditure was measured on a per adult equivalent basis. The use of adult equivalent scales was preferred because generally children are considered less demanding in the sense that an additional child requires fewer additional expenditures to maintain household welfare than would an additional adult. Applying the adult equivalent scale meant assigning a weight of between 0 and 1 to members of the household depending on their age. The adult equivalent scale for each member was added together with those of other members to give the household total adult equivalent. The total monthly household expenditure divided by total household adult equivalent gave the monthly household per adult equivalent expenditure.

Adult equivalent scales (weights) are based on calorie and protein requirements for different age groups. Each person is assigned a weight according to their age relative to the caloric and protein requirement of an adult person (1). Thus called as Adult equivalent scales.

These are given as:-

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 (13+ years)	1.00

The poverty lines used in this report were fixed at K32,861 and K47,188 for moderately poor and extremely poor respectively per adult equivalent unit per month. The same basket of food as was used in 1991 was used. The same poverty lines were adopted but adjusted, using Consumer Price Indices, to 1998 prices from the 1991 prices.

9.2. INCIDENCE OF POVERTY AMONG INDIVIDUALS

Persons who lived in household with monthly adult equivalent expenditure of less than K32,861 were considered as extremely poor. Those in households with monthly adult equivalent expenditure of less than K47,187 but equal to or greater than K32,861 were considered moderately poor. Persons in households with monthly adult equivalent expenditure equal to or greater than K47,187 were considered non poor.

Tables 1 to 3 present poverty using the "head count" or "incidence of poverty" poverty index.

Table 1 shows that of all persons in Zambia, 58 percent were extremely poor, 15 percent moderately poor, and 27 percent were non poor.

The table also shows poverty levels of persons by stratum. Among the rural strata, small sale farming households have the highest proportions (84 percent) of persons who are poor. Non agricultural households come second with 80 percent of all persons being poor. Large scale farming households have the lowest proportion of 16 percent poor. In general the proportion of persons who are poor in rural areas is much higher at 83 percent than urban areas where 56 percent are poor.

Amongst the urban strata, low cost areas have the highest percentage of poor persons, 61 percent. The persons living in high cost areas are least likely to be poor, 34 percent are poor.

Table 2 presents the incidence of poverty by province.

All provinces, apart from Lusaka (52 percent) and Copperbelt (65 percent), had very high poverty levels of around 80 percent, with Western Province faring the worst with 89 percent of persons poor. Western Province also had the highest proportion of extremely poor persons, 78 percent. Lusaka had the lowest, with 34 percent of its population extremely poor.

Table 2b shows the distribution of poverty across provinces or the contribution by each province to the total national poverty. Of the persons classified as extremely poor in Zambia 15 percent live in Eastern province and 15 percent on the Copperbelt. Thus nearly a third of all the extremely poor persons live in the two provinces. Of the moderately poor, 22 percent live in Copperbelt province and 18 percent are in Lusaka Province. The two provinces, Lusaka and Copperbelt, also contribute the highest proportion, 50 percent, of all non-poor persons in Zambia.

Table 3 shows the breakdown by rural and urban. In all provinces, the proportion of extremely poor persons, and all poor, was higher in rural areas than urban areas. Similarly, there was a higher proportion of persons who were moderately poor in urban areas than rural areas and the proportion of non poor persons was consistently higher among urban areas in all the provinces. In Lusaka Province more than half, 53 percent, of the urban population was non-poor.

Table 1: Incidence of Poverty by rural/urban and stratum, Zambia, 1998

Stratum, Province	Poverty status				Total	Total population
	Total Poor	Extremely Poor	Moderately Poor	Above Poverty Line		
All Zambia	**73**	**58**	**15**	**27**	**100**	**10,168,000**
Rural/urban						
Rural	83	71	12	17	100	6,344,000
Urban	56	36	20	44	100	3,824,000
Stratum						
Small Scale Farmers	84	72	12	16	100	5,600,000
Medium Scale Farmers	72	56	16	28	100	241,000
Large Scale Farmers	16	14	2	84	100	9,000
Non-Agricultural	80	67	13	20	100	508,000
Low Cost Areas	61	41	20	39	100	2,785,000
Medium Cost Areas	50	28	22	50	100	536,000
High Cost Areas	33	19	14	67	100	493,000

Table 2: Incidence of poverty by province, Zambia, 1998

Province	Poverty Status				Total (%)	Total population
	Total Poor	Extremely Poor	Moderately Poor	Not Poor		
All Zambia	**73**	**58**	**15**	**27**	**100**	**10,168,000**
Province						
Central	77	63	14	23	100	1,016,000
Copperbelt	65	47	18	35	100	1,824,000
Eastern	80	66	14	20	100	1,296,000
Luapula	81	69	12	19	100	698,000
Lusaka	52	34	18	48	100	1,527,000
Northern	81	67	14	19	100	1,226,000
North-Western	76	63	13	24	100	546,000
Southern	76	60	16	24	100	1,287,000
Western	89	78	11	11	100	748,000

Table 2b: Distribution of the poor by province, Zambia, 1998

Province	Total Poor	Extremely Poor	Moderately Poor	Above Poverty Line	Total population
Zambia Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**10,168,000**
Province					
Central	10	11	9	9	1,016,000
Copperbelt	18	15	22	23	1,824,000
Eastern	13	15	12	9	1,296,000
Luapula	7	8	5	5	698,000
Lusaka	15	9	18	27	1,527,000
Northern	12	14	12	8	1,226,000
North-Western	5	6	4	5	546,000
Southern	13	13	13	11	1,287,000
Western	7	10	5	3	748,000

Table 3: Incidence of Poverty by Level of Poverty, Stratum and Province (Rural/Urban) Zambia, 1998

Province (Rural/Urban)		Poverty Status				Total (%)	Total population
		Total Poor	Extremely Poor	Moderately Poor	Not Poor		
All Zambia	**Total**	**73**	**58**	**15**	**27**	**100**	**10,168,000**
	Rural	83	71	12	17	100	6,344,000
	Urban	56	36	20	44	100	3,824,000
Central	Total	80	63	14	23	100	1,016,000
	Rural	84	74	10	16	100	671,000
	Urban	63	43	20	37	100	345,000
Copperbelt	Total	65	47	18	35	100	1,824,000
	Rural	83	72	11	15	100	413,000
	Urban	59	39	20	40	100	1,411,000
Eastern	Total	80	66	14	20	100	1,296,000
	Rural	81	68	13	19	100	1,177,000
	Urban	66	48	18	34	100	119,000
Luapula	Total	81	69	12	19	100	698,000
	Rural	85	74	11	15	100	601,000
	Urban	55	37	18	45	100	97,000
Lusaka	Total	52	34	18	48	100	1,527,000
	Rural	77	66	11	23	100	257,000
	Urban	47	28	19	53	100	1,270,000
Northern	Total	81	67	14	19	100	1,226,000
	Rural	83	70	13	17	100	1,034,000
	Urban	68	47	21	32	100	192,000
North-Western	Total	76	63	13	24	100	546,000
	Rural	79	68	11	21	100	473,000
	Urban	56	33	23	44	100	73,000
Southern	Total	76	60	16	24	100	1,287,000
	Rural	81	66	15	19	100	1,050,000
	Urban	52	34	18	48	100	237,000
Western	Total	89	78	11	11	100	748,000
	Rural	91	81	10	9	100	669,000
	Urban	72	52	20	28	100	79,000

9.3. COPING STRATEGIES

Introduction.

The Introduction of the Structural Adjustment Program has brought with it some economic measures that have not quite been easy to integrate with the current Zambian living standards. Therefore, some households have had to use various coping strategies in times of need.
In this survey the most commonly used coping strategies were listed and respondents were asked whether or not they used them in times of need.
In this chapter, the various coping strategies are analysed as follows:-

- Use of various coping strategies by rural/urban.
- Use of various coping strategies by sex of the head of the household.
- Use of various coping strategies by income group of the household**.**

Use of various coping strategies.

During the survey statistics on various ways in which people cope in times of need were collected. They have been referred to as coping strategies.

Table 1 shows proportion of households that use various coping strategies by rural/urban Zambia, 1998.

The most commonly used coping strategy among the households in Zambia was the reduction in number of meals taken per day, 64 percent. This was followed by reducing other household items, 62 percent, asking from friends, 58 percent and substituting ordinary meals with, say, fruits, 51 percent.

The rural areas also exhibited a similar pattern with more people reducing the number meals as a coping strategy, 66 percent, followed by reducing other household items, 61 percent, asking from friends, 58 percent and substituting ordinary meals, 54 percent

The urban areas took a different turn with reducing other household items leading, 62 percent, then reducing number of meals and asking from friends at par with 60 percent each and substituting ordinary meals, 45 percent.

Table 2 shows the various coping strategies used by sex of the head of household.

The Table shows that the female headed household and male-headed households prioritised their coping strategies in a similar manner. Both had higher proportions reducing ordinary meals 70 and 62 percent followed by reducing other household items 65 and 61 percent, asking from friends, 60 and 58 percent respectively.

Table 3 shows the use of various coping strategies by income group.

The Table shows that those that earned K150,000 or less mostly reduced their number of meals in order to cope in times of need. And those that earned more than K150,000 would mostly ask for assistance from their friends.
This trend can also be seen with informal borrowing where the proportions increase with increasing income. The proportions that relied on formal borrowing also increase with increasing income.

Table 1: Proportion of Households that use various coping strategies by rural/urban. Zambia, 1998.

Coping Strategy	All Zambia	Rural/Urban	
		Rural	Urban
Piecework on farms	28	38	9
Other piecework	31	37	22
Food for work	14	20	4
Relief food	7	10	2
Wild food only	18	26	5
Substituting ordinary meals	51	54	45
Reducing number of meals	64	66	60
Reducing other household items	62	61	62
Informal borrowing	29	24	38
Formal borrowing	5	3	10
Church charity	5	4	6
NGO charity	2	2	1
Pulling children out of school	9	9	9
Sale of assets	15	17	13
Petty vending	18	15	23
Asking from friends	58	58	60
Begging from the streets	1	1	1
Other	1	1	1

Table 2: Proportion of households that use various coping strategies by sex of head. Zambia, 1998.

Coping strategies	All Zambia	Sex of head		Total number of households who used coping strategies
		Male	Female	
Piecework on farms	28	26	32	521000
Other piecework	31	32	30	590000
Food for work	14	14	15	265000
Relief food	7	7	7	127000
Wild food only	18	17	23	346000
Substituting ordinary meals	51	49	58	952000
Reducing number of meals	64	62	70	1196000
Reducing other household items	62	61	65	1154000
Informal borrowing	29	30	25	539000
Formal borrowing	5	6	4	103000
Church charity	5	4	6	87000
NGO charity	2	2	2	34000
Pulling children out of school	9	8	12	168000
Sale of assets	15	16	13	290000
Petty vending	18	18	18	335000
Asking from friends	58	58	60	1096000
Begging from the street	1	1	1	15000
Other piecework	1	1	1	23000

Table 3: Proportion of households that use various coping strategies by income group. Zambia, 1998.

Coping strategies	All Zambia	Income group of households			
		Not stated	Less than 15000	15000 – 30000	30001 – 75000
Piecework on farms	28	2	44	43	32
Other piecework	31	18	39	42	37
Food for work	14	1	19	21	17
Relief food	7	0	9	9	8
Wild food only	18	3	29	28	20
Substituting ordinary meals	51	35	60	57	54
Reducing number of meals	64	50	71	69	67
Reducing other household items	62	60	66	65	63
Informal borrowing	29	23	19	23	29
Formal borrowing	5	17	2	2	4
Church charity	5	2	4	5	5
NGO charity	2	0	2	2	2
Pulling children out of school	9	18	10	9	10
Sale of assets	15	11	14	15	18
Petty vending	18	24	10	16	23
Asking from friends	58	54	57	60	60
Begging from streets	1	2	1	1	1
Other piecework	1	7	2	2	1

Table 3 (Cont'd): Proportion of households that use various coping strategies by income group, Zambia, 1998.

Coping strategies	Income group of households				Total number of households who used the coping strategies
	75001 – 150000	150001 – 225000	225001 – 300000	300001 +	
Piecework on farm	20	12	10	4	521000
Other piecework	28	23	20	14	590000
Food for work	11	9	7	4	265000
Relief food	6	4	4	3	127000
Wild food only	14	8	7	4	346000
Substituting ordinary meals	51	43	38	32	952000
Reducing number of meals	65	60	54	45	1196000
Reducing other households items	64	59	58	48	1154000
Informal borrowing	37	39	41	32	539000
Formal borrowing	6	9	11	12	103000
Church charity	5	4	5	4	87000
NGO Charity	2	1	2	1	34000
Pulling children out of school	9	8	8	6	168000
Sale of assets	17	14	16	13	290000
Petty vending	22	24	25	16	335000
Asking from friends	62	63	58	50	1096000
Begging from the streets	1	1	1	1	15000
Other piecework	1	1	1	1	23000

10. HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO VARIOUS FACILITIES

10.1. INTRODUCTION

The living conditions of the population in a country is also measured by what extent the population have access to good housing, safe sources of water supply, good sanitation, and to health, education and other social and economic infrastructure.

Access to clean and safe sources of water supply for households is a top priority on the country's development agenda as it has a bearing on health. Unsafe sources of water supply are a source of occurrences of water-borne diseases such as dysentery, bilharzia and diarrhoea.

In the LCMS 1998 the following information on housing conditions and access to various infrastructure was collected:-

- Tenancy status
- Source of water supply (wet & dry seasons)
- Distance to source of water supply
- Whether the household treats/boils drinking water
- Main source of energy for lighting.
- Main source of energy for cooking.
- Main type of toilet facility used.
- Method of garbage disposal.
- Distance to various social & economic facilities.
- Average charges for rent, water and electricity.

10.2. TENANCY STATUS

Table 1 shows the distribution of households by tenancy status. At national level the majority of households, 74 percent, live in their own house, 16 percent live in rented accommodation and 10 percent live in free housing.

Home ownership is higher in rural, 90 percent, than in urban areas, 45 percent. However, it is to be noted here that most of the rural houses are traditional huts while most of the urban houses are the modern type. Rented accommodation is prominent in urban areas, 31 percent and this is especially so in the urban low cost areas.

Home ownership is pre-dominant in all the provinces except Lusaka province where home ownership and rented accommodation are equally prominent, 42 percent, in each category.

10.3. SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY DURING THE WET SEASON

Table 2 shows the main sources of water supply for households during the wet season. Protected wells, bore-holes, and taps are regarded as clean or safe sources of water, while unprotected wells and river/lakes are considered unclean or unsafe sources of water.

According to this definition, 55 percent of households in Zambia have access to clean water. Access to clean water is more common in urban areas, 90 percent, than in rural areas, 35 percent. Within the strata, the small scale farming households have the least access to clean water, 34 percent, while 97 percent of households residing in urban high cost areas have access to clean water.

Among the provinces, Lusaka province has the highest proportion of households with access to clean (safe) water, 93 percent, followed by Copperbelt Province, 77 percent, Southern Province, 63 percent, Central Province (61 percent), Eastern Province, 44 percent, Western Province, 37 percent, North-Western Province , 36 percent, Northern Province, 24 percent and Luapula has the least, 20 percent.

Copperbelt, 42 percent and Lusaka Province, 30 percent have the highest proportion of households with own tap as the main source of water supply. Central Province (20 percent) and Southern Province, 14 percent also have quite a significant proportion of households with own tap as the main source of water supply.

Zambia set a goal of achieving 100 percent safe sources of water for urban households and 50 percent for rural households by the year 2000. From the data in Table 13.2 it can be seen that 10 percent of urban and 15 percent of rural households are yet to have safe sources of water supply in order to achieve the target by the year 2000.

10.4. SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY DURING AND DRY SEASON

Table 3 shows the main sources of water supply for households during the dry season.

The pattern of sources of water supply is similar for both the wet and dry seasons. As in the wet season, 55 percent of households in Zambia have access to clean (safe) water during the dry season. In urban areas 89 percent of households have access to clean water and 37 percent in rural areas. The pattern of access to safe water is the same by stratum, province and poverty status both in the wet and dry seasons..

However, though the overall pattern of access to safe water is similar in both the wet and dry seasons there are differences in some cases. In rural areas access to safe water increases in the dry season and this is attributed to increased usage of

bore-holes. Some households therefore switch to using bore-holes during the dry season. The reverse is the case in urban areas where access to safe water decreases during the dry season and this is because some households switch to using unprotected wells during this season.

Small and medium scale farmers also switch to safer sources of water supply during the dry season while households in urban low cost areas switch to unsafer sources during the same season.

On the provincial level, Central and Copperbelt Province households have less access to safe sources of water supply during the dry season while Southern Province households gain more access to safe sources, specifically bore-holes.

10.5. SOURCES OF ENERGY FOR LIGHTING

Table 4 shows the type of lighting used by households in Zambia. The majority of households in Zambia use Kerosene/paraffin for lighting, 62 percent, followed by electricity, 19 percent, candle, 7 percent, open fire, 7 percent, and diesel, 4 percent.

In the rural areas most households, 78 percent, use kerosene/paraffin for lighting followed by open fire, 11 percent, diesel, 5 percent, electricity, 2 percent, candle, 1 percent, other sources, 1 percent and, 1 percent, of households do not use any lighting at all.

In urban areas most households, 48 percent use electricity for lighting followed by kerosene/paraffin, 35 percent and the rest use candle, 16 percent.

Among the various strata the majority of households in the rural strata use kerosene/paraffin for lighting but a significant proportion among large scale farmers use electricity for lighting. On the other hand, the majority of households in the urban strata use electricity for lighting with the urban high cost areas having the highest proportion, 82 percent.

In all the provinces except Lusaka the majority of households use kerosene/paraffin for lighting.

Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces have the highest proportion of households who use electricity for lighting. Over 40 percent of households in both Copperbelt and Lusaka province use electricity for lighting. The other provinces with a notable proportion of households using electricity for lighting are Central, 20 percent, and Southern, 16 percent.

Lusaka Province has the highest proportion of households who use candle for lighting, 27 percent.

Western Province has the highest proportion of households who use open fire for lighting, 33 percent. Western Province also has the highest proportion of households who do not use any kind of lighting at all, 4 percent. Furthermore, 2 percent of households in Eastern Province, 2 percent in Northwestern Province, and 1 percent in Southern Province do not use any kind of lighting at all.

Diesel which is a fuel for vehicles and other machinery is another type of lighting used by households in all the provinces except Luapula although it is an environmental and health hazard and also highly flammable.

10.6. MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR COOKING

Table 5 shows the main source of energy used for cooking among households in Zambia. The majority of households in Zambia use firewood for cooking, 61 percent in total followed by charcoal, 23 percent in total and electricity, 15 percent

The proportion of households who use electricity for lighting, 19 percent, (Table 4) is higher than those who use electricity for cooking, 15 percent. Some households though have access to electricity, do not have the means to use it for cooking such as stoves. This represents 4 percent of households who have access to electricity.

In rural areas most households use firewood for cooking, 90 percent, followed by charcoal, 9 percent and only 1 percent use electricity for cooking.

In urban areas most households use charcoal for cooking, 49 percent, followed by electricity, 39 percent, and firewood, 12 percent.

In all the rural strata most households use firewood for cooking. However, a substantial proportion of large scale farming households use electricity, 14 percent, and gas, 11 percent for cooking. On the other hand, the majority of households living in urban low cost areas use charcoal for cooking, 58 percent in total, while the majority of households in urban medium cost areas, 62 percent and in urban high cost areas, 72 percent, use electricity for cooking.

Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces have the highest proportion of households who use electricity for cooking, 36 percent and, 33 percent respectively. The other provinces with a notable proportion of households using electricity for cooking are Central, 16 percent and Southern, 12 percent.

Luapula, Lusaka, and Copperbelt provinces have over 40 percent of households who use charcoal for cooking (both purchased and own produced). Luapula Province has the highest proportion of households who use own produced charcoal for cooking, 30 percent. In the rest of the provinces the majority of households use firewood for cooking.

Kerosene/paraffin, gas, and crop/livestock residues are hardly used by households for cooking in Zambia.

10.7. TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY

Table 6 shows the type of toilet facilities used by households.

Most households in Zambia use pit latrines and this accounts for 62 percent of the households. That is 49 percent use their own pit latrines and 13 percent use communal/shared pit latrines.
The remainder households use flush toilets, 17 percent, other toilet facilities, 3 percent and 19 percent do not have any kind of toilet facility at all.

Other toilet facilities are like bucket and acqua privy (type of toilet which flushes at intervals by a built-in mechanism).

In rural areas, the most common toilet facility is pit latrine, 57 percent own and 9 percent shared. Only 2 percent of the rural households use flush toilets while 3 percent use some other type of toilet facility and 29 percent do not have any toilet facility at all.

The most common type of toilet facility used in urban areas is also the pit latrine, 34 percent own and 19 percent shared. Flush toilets are used by 45 percent of urban households.

Among the strata, most households use pit latrines except the urban medium cost and high cost areas where the flush toilet is the predominant toilet facility used.

Among the provinces, Copperbelt Province has the highest proportion of households who use flush toilets, 50 percent, followed by Lusaka Province , 24 percent). The other provinces with a significant proportion of households who use flush toilets are Central, 21 percent, and Southern, 16 percent. Eastern Province has the least proportion of households with flush toilets, 1 percent.

Western Province has the highest proportion of households with no toilet facility, 73 percent, followed by Southern, 43 percent, and Eastern, 39 percent.

10.8. METHOD OF GARBAGE DISPOSAL

Table 7 shows various methods of garbage disposal used by households.

The most commonly used method is by digging a pit to use for disposing of garbage. The proportion of households in Zambia who use this method of garbage disposal is 54 percent, followed by dumping, 40 percent, and only 3 percent of the households have their refuse collected while 2 percent use burning as a garbage disposal method.

In rural areas pit and dumping are both equally used as a method of garbage disposal, used by 48 percent and 47 percent of the population respectively. Only 1 percent of households in rural areas have garbage collected for proper disposal.

The majority of urban households use pit as a method of garbage disposal, 63 percent, followed by dumping, 28 percent, and 7 percent have their garbage collected for proper disposal while 2 percent use burning and 1 percent some other method.

Among the strata the urban low, medium and high cost areas have quite a significant proportion of households who have their refuse collected for proper disposal although the majority households still use the pit for garbage disposal.

Copperbelt Province has the highest proportion of households who have their refuse collected, 11 percent.

Western Province has the highest proportion of households who dispose of their garbage by dumping.

10.9. ACCESS TO FACILITIES

Access to facilities was observed in terms of distance to various facilities by households. Various facilities and the proximity of the households to these facilities are shown in Table 8.

On the whole, urban households have more easy access to most of the facilities than rural households.

- Almost all urban households are within 5km's distance from a food market while only 38 percent of rural households are in that category.

- Ninety percent (90 percent) of urban households are within 5km's of a post office while only 16 percent of rural households are in the same category.

- Both rural and urban households have easy access to a primary school, 86 percent of rural households and 99 percent of urban households are within 5kms distance.

- Ninety six percent (96 percent) of urban households live within 5km's distance of a secondary school while only 26 percent of rural households are in the same category.

- Ninety nine percent (99 percent) urban households live within 5km's of distance to a health facility while 50 percent of rural household are within that distance.

- Both rural and urban households have relatively easy access to a hammermill, 76 percent of rural households and 99 percent of urban households are within 5kms distance. Hammermills are especially important in rural areas as most households take the staple food, maize, to hammermills to be grinded into maize flour. In urban areas the staple food is most often bought from shops ready milled although some urban households do also take maize to be grinded at a hammermill, as a cheaper source of maize flour.

- Urban households have relatively more easy access to input markets than rural households although agricultural production is mainly done in rural areas. Input market refers to any place where buying and selling of agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, and farming implements take place. Seventy nine percent (79 percent) of urban households are within 5km's distance to an input market while only 18 percent of rural households are within that distance.

- Ninety seven percent (97 percent) of urban households live within 5km's distance to a police post/station while only 19 percent of rural households are within that distance.

- Eighty one percent (81 percent) of urban households live within 5km's distance to a bank while only 6 percent of rural households are within that distance.

- Both rural and urban households have relatively easy access to a public transport facility although quite a substantial proportion of rural households do not. Ninety nine percent (99 percent) of urban households and 66 percent of rural households are within 5km's distance of a public transport facility.

Table 1: Percentage distribution of households by tenancy status by rural/urban, stratum, province and poverty status. Zambia, 1998.

	Tenancy Status						
	Owner Occu-pied	**Rented From Institu-tion**	**Rented from private land-lords**	**Free hous-ing**	**Other**	**Total**	**Total number of households**
All Zambia	**74**	**4**	**12**	**10**	**-**	**100**	**1,889,000**
Rural/urban:							
Rural	90	2	1	6	-	100	1,209,00
Urban	45	8	31	17	-	100	680,000
Stratum:	92	2	1	5	-	100	1,054,000
Rural small scale farmers	94	2	0	4	-	100	29,000
Rural medium scale farmers	85	3	-	12	-	100	1,000
Rural large scale farmers	71	5	6	19	1	100	125,000
Rural non-agricultural households	48	5	35	11	-	100	500,000
Urban low cost areas	41	15	18	27	-	100	88,000
Urban medium cost areas	29	12	18	40	1	100	93,000
Urban high cost areas							
Province:	74	3	7	16	-	100	186,000
Central	60	7	18	14	1	100	326,000
Copperbelt	91	1	3	4	-	100	259,000
Eastern	87	3	3	6	1	100	138,000
Luapula	42	4	42	12	-	100	275,000
Lusaka	86	4	4	6	-	100	234,000
Northern	90	3	2	4	-	100	105,000
N/Western	71	7	5	17	-	100	206,000
Southern	94	3	1	3	-	100	160,000
Western							

Table 2: Percentage distribution of households by main source of water supply during the wet season, by rural/urban, stratum, province . Zambia, 1998

	Main Source Of Water Supply (Wet Season)								Total
	River/ Lake	Unpro-tected well	Pro-tected well	Bore-Hole	Public tap	Own Tap	Other Tap	Other Source	
All Zambia	**15**	**28**	**11**	**11**	**12**	**16**	**5**	**2**	**100**
Rural/urban:									
Rural	23	39	16	14	3	1	1	2	100
Urban	1	8	4	4	27	43	12	1	100
Stratum:									
Small scale	24	40	16	14	2	1	1	2	100
Medium scale	17	41	20	16	1	2	1	2	100
Large scale	24	16	13	29	1	12	-	5	100
Non-Agric.	17	31	13	17	12	5	4	2	100
Low cost	1	10	5	4	33	33	13	1	100
Medium cost	2	7	1	1	12	66	9	1	100
High cost	0	2	0	5	10	75	7	1	100
Province:									
Central	9	29	10	21	9	20	1	1	100
Copperbelt	5	18	11	5	9	42	10	0	100
Eastern	19	36	22	15	4	2	1	0	100
Luapula	40	38	11	2	2	3	2	2	100
Lusaka	3	4	3	11	38	30	11	1	100
Northern	33	41	7	1	8	4	4	2	100
N/Western	19	44	27	3	3	2	1	0	100
Southern	16	16	8	23	13	14	5	6	100
Western	9	54	14	13	5	3	2	2	100

Table 3: Percentage distribution of households by main source of water supply during the dry season, by rural/urban, stratum, province. Zambia, 1998.

	Main source of water supply (dry season)								
	River/ Lake	Unpro-tec well	Protec-ted well	Bore-hole	Public tap	Own tap	Other	Other Sou-rce	Total
All Zambia	15	28	11	12	11	16	5	1	100
Rural/urban:									
Rural	23	39	16	16	3	1	1	1	100
Urban	1	9	4	4	27	42	12	1	100
Stratum:									
Small scale	24	40	16	15	2	1	1	1	100
Medium scale	17	39	20	19	1	2	1	1	100
Large scale	24	16	10	32	1	12	-	5	100
Non-Agric	20	28	13	17	12	5	4	2	100
Low cost	1	11	5	4	33	31	14	1	100
Medium cost	2	7	1	1	12	65	10	1	100
High cost	-	2	-	5	10	75	7	1	100
Province:									
Central	10	29	10	21	9	18	1	1	100
Copperbelt	5	19	10	5	8	41	10	-	100
Eastern	16	37	22	17	4	2	1	-	100
Luapula	40	39	11	2	2	3	2	2	100
Lusaka	2	4	3	11	38	29	12	1	100
Northern	34	41	7	1	8	3	4	2	100
N/Western	20	44	27	3	3	2	1	-	100
Southern	16	12	8	29	13	14	5	6	100
Western	10	54	14	13	5	3	2	2	100

Table 4: Percentage distribution of households by main type of lighting energy used by rural/urban, stratum, province and poverty status. Zambia, 1998

	Type of lighting energy used							Total	Total No. of house-holds
	Kerosene/ Paraffin	Electri-city	Candle	Open fire	Diesel	Other	None		
All Zambia	**62**	**19**	**7**	**7**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**100**	**1,889,000**
Rural/urban:									
Rural	78	2	1	11	5	1	1	100	1,209,000
Urban	35	48	16	-	-	-	-	100	680,000
Stratum:									
Small scale	78	2	1	12	5	1	1	100	1,054,000
Medium scale	88	3	1	1	6	1	-	100	29,000
Large scale	59	26	7	1	7	-	-	100	1,000
Non-Agric	68	9	6	10	5	2	1	100	125,000
Low cost areas	42	37	20	-	1	-	-	100	500,000
Medium cost areas	21	72	5	-	-	-	-	100	88,000
High cost areas	13	82	5	-	-	-	-	100	93,000
Province:									
Central	68	20	3	2	7	-	-	100	186,000
Copperbelt	49	41	8	1	1	-	-	100	326,000
Eastern	84	2	2	7	4	-	2	100	259,000
Luapula	85	6	1	7	-	-	-	100	138,000
Lusaka	28	42	27	0	2	1	-	100	275,000
Northern	76	6	1	11	5	-	-	100	234,000
N/Western	75	3	1	12	7	1	2	100	105,000
Southern	68	16	4	6	5	1	1	100	206,000
Western	53	3	2	33	3	2	4	100	160,000

Table 5: Percentage distribution of households by main type of cooking fuel used by rural/urban, stratum, province and poverty status. Zambia, 1998.

	Type of cooking fuel used							
	Colle-cted fire-wood	Purch-ased fire-wood	Charcoal Own Prod-Used	Charcoal Purch-ased	Gas	Electri-city	Total	Total Number of households
All Zambia	58	3	3	20	-	15	100	**1,889,000**
Rural/urban:								
Rural	87	3	5	4	-	1	100	1,209,000
Urban	7	5	2	47	-	39	100	680,000
Stratum:								
Small scale	89	2	4	3	-	1	100	1,054,000
Medium scale	91	2	2	4	-	2	100	29,000
Large scale	59	3	6	7	11	14	100	1,000
Non-Agric	69	4	5	16	-	5	100	125,000
Low cost	8	4	2	56	-	29	100	500,000
Medium cost	5	5	1	27	-	62	100	88,000
High cost	3	6	-	18	-	72	100	93,000
Province:								
Central	61	5	1	17	-	16	100	186,000
Copperbelt	19	3	4	40	-	33	100	326,000
Eastern	90	4	-	5	-	1	100	259,000
Luapula	49	2	30	16	-	2	100	138,000
Lusaka	14	3	-	46	-	36	100	275,000
Northern	84	1	2	9	-	4	100	234,000
N/Western	88	3	2	6	-	1	100	105,000
Southern	74	4	-	9	-	12	100	206,000
Western	92	4	-	2	-	2	100	160,000

Table 6: Percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facility used, by rural/urban, stratum, Province and poverty status. Zambia, 1998

	Type of Toilet Facility Used							
	Own flush Toilet	Communal/ shared flush toilet	Own Pit Latrine	Communal/shared pit latrine	Other toilet facility	No toilet Facility	Total	Total number of hholds
All Zambia	**16**	**1**	**49**	**13**	**3**	**19**	**100**	**1,889,000**
Rural/urban:								
Rural	2	-	57	9	3	29	100	1,209,000
Urban	42	3	34	19	1	1	100	680,000
Stratum:								
Small scale	1	-	57	8	3	30	100	1,054,000
Medium scale	2	-	66	2	3	28	100	29,000
Large scale	32	3	53	-	2	11	100	1,000
Non-Agric	5	1	51	15	4	24	100	125,000
Low cost	30	3	42	24	2	1	100	500,000
Medium cost	68	4	19	7	2	-	100	88,000
High cost	80	5	9	4	1	1	100	93,000
Province:								
Central	19	2	60	5	4	10	100	186,000
Copperbelt	48	2	41	7	2	1	100	326,000
Eastern	1	-	43	14	2	39	100	259,000
Luapula	5	-	80	9	3	3	100	138,000
Lusaka	21	3	35	37	1	3	100	275,000
Northern	4	-	80	11	3	2	100	234,000
N/Western	2	-	82	10	1	6	100	105,000
Southern	14	2	26	7	8	43	100	206,000
Western	3	-	20	3	1	73	100	160,000

Table 7: Percentage distribution of households by main method of garbage disposal, by rural/urban, stratum, province, and poverty status. Zambia, 1998.

	Type of garbage disposal						
	Refuse collected	Pit	Dumping	Burning	Other method of disposal	Total	Total Number of house-Holds
All Zambia	3	54	40	2	1	100	**1,889,000**
Rural/urban:							
Rural	1	48	47	3	1	100	1,209,000
Urban	7	63	28	2	1	100	680,000
Stratum:							
Small scale farmers	1	49	47	3	1	100	1,054,000
Medium scale farmers	1	54	42	3	-	100	29,000
Large scale farmers	1	69	21	6	3	100	1,000
Non-Agric. households	1	45	48	4	1	100	125,000
Low cost areas	5	60	33	2	1	100	500,000
Medium cost areas	10	68	19	1	2	100	88,000
High cost areas	14	72	11	3	1	100	93,000
Province:							
Central	2	70	26	2	-	100	186,000
Copperbelt	11	59	27	2	1	100	326,000
Eastern	1	47	50	2	-	100	259,000
Luapula	1	70	28	2	-	100	138,000
Lusaka	3	54	41	2	1	100	275,000
Northern	1	60	33	4	1	100	234,000
N/Western	1	63	34	1	-	100	105,000
Southern	2	39	55	2	3	100	206,000
Western	1	22	71	5	1	100	160,000

Table 8: Percentage distribution of households by proximity to various facilities by rural/urban, Zambia, 1998.

		Distance to facility			Total	Total number of households
		0-5km	6-15km	16km+		
Food Market	All Households	60	16	24	100	1,889,000
	Rural	38	25	37	100	1,209,000
	Urban	99	1	1	100	680,000
Post Office	All Households	43	21	37	100	1,889,000
	Rural	16	27	57	100	1,209,000
	Urban	90	9	1	100	680,000
Primary School	All Households	91	7	2	100	1,889,000
	Rural	86	11	3	100	1,209,000
	Urban	99	1	-	100	680,000
Secondary School	All Households	51	16	32	100	1,889,000
	Rural	26	24	50	100	1,209,000
	Urban	96	3	1	100	680,000
Health Facility	All Households	68	22	11	100	1,889,000
	Rural	50	34	17	100	1,209,000
	Urban	99	1	-	100	680,000
Hammermill	All Households	84	10	6	100	1,889,000
	Rural	76	15	10	100	1,209,000
	Urban	99	1	-	100	680,000
Input Market	All Households	40	21	39	100	1,889,000
	Rural	18	22	61	100	1,209,000
	Urban	79	19	2	100	680,000
Police Station	All Households	48	18	34	100	1,889,000
	Rural	19	27	54	100	1,209,000
	Urban	97	2	1	100	680,000
Bank	All Households	33	14	53	100	1,889,000
	Rural	6	13	81	100	1,209,000
	Urban	81	15	4	100	680,000
Public Transport	All Households	78	12	10	100	1,889,000
	Rural	66	18	16	100	1,209,000
	Urban	99	1	-	100	680,000

11. HOUSEHOLD FOOD PRODUCTION

11.1. INTRODUCTION

Two aspects of agricultural activities are important elements of household and individual welfare. Firstly, the production of crops and the ownership of livestock, chickens etc are a means of providing income for the households to enable them to provide other goods and services vital for their welfare. Secondly, both agricultural production and ownership of livestock or poultry contribute to food security of the households. Moreover, households especially in urban areas engage in agricultural activities in order to supplement their incomes.

This chapter presents the following aspects pertaining to food security:-

- Number of households engaged in agricultural activities
- Production and amount produced of various food crops
- Ownership of cattle, goats, sheep and pigs
- Ownership of chickens, ducks, guinea fowls and other poultry

LCMS 1998 was household based and thus did not collect institutional type of agricultural activities.

Also, it is important to note that the LCMS 1998 was not a fully-fledged agricultural survey and was therefore not designed to obtain detailed, year-round farm management data and crop specific input-output information (such as labour use). The information on agricultural production was collected at household level. LCMS 1998 collected the information from both rural and urban households. Therefore, the data presented in this chapter may in some instances not be fully comparable to data collected through other sources e.g. in the agricultural Post Harvest Surveys.

11.2. THE EXTENT OF FOOD PRODUCTION

In LCMS 1998, an agricultural household was defined as one where at least one of its members was engaged in either growing of crops, owning of livestock, or poultry, fish farming or any combination of these. Agricultural activities that a member of the household managed on behalf of persons who were not members of the household were excluded. Agricultural activities that persons from other households managed on behalf of a member of the household were included. An agricultural household was therefore defined on the condition that the holding belonged to a member of the household and would therefore benefit the household.

Table 1 shows the proportion and number of agricultural households by rural/urban, and province

Overall, 71 percent of households in Zambia, or about 1,325,000 (1.3 million) households, were engaged in agricultural activities during the 1997/98 agricultural

season, that is, either they grew some crops and/or owned some livestock and/or owned some poultry and/or did some fish farming.

Ninety-one percent of all the rural households were engaged in some agricultural activities, while 33 percent of the urban households engaged in some agricultural activities. This shows that even in urban areas some households were involved in some agricultural production.

In Eastern, North-Western and Western provinces, more than 90 percent of the households were engaged in some form of agricultural activity, while Lusaka had the lowest, 25 percent of households engaged in agricultural activity.

In absolute numbers, Eastern Province had the highest number of agricultural households (244,000) and Lusaka Province had the least (68,000)

Table 2 shows proportion of households who grew maize (hybrid and local) and maize production by rural/urban and province.

Seventy-one percent of the agricultural households in Zambia grew some maize in the 1997/98 agricultural season. In rural areas, 72 percent of the agricultural households grew maize. In urban areas 64 percent of the agricultural households grew maize.

Most of the maize was produced in rural areas, 8,277,000, 90kg bags or 88 percent of total production. Urban households produced 12 percent of total maize production.

On a provincial level, Eastern Province produced the highest amount of maize (2,421,000 90kg bags) followed closely by Central (2,345,000 90kg bags) and Southern Province (1,800,000 90kg bags). These three provinces together produced 70 percent of total maize production.

Eastern Province was the highest producer of local maize (2,126,000 bags) which accounted for 39 percent of total local maize production.

Central Province (1,571,000 bags) and Southern Province (1,083,000 bags) were the largest producers of hybrid maize.

Table 3 presents percentage of households engaged in the production of cereal crops other than maize. Other than maize, crops which are regarded as staples, in the order of importance are; millet, sorghum, and rice.

Table 3 shows that 28 percent of the agricultural households harvested some cassava during the 1997/98 agricultural season. The total production was 2,375,000 90kg bags.

More rural than urban agricultural households grew some cassava, 33 percent as compared to 5 percent. Most cassava is grown in Northern and Luapula provinces.

Northern Province is also the major producer of millet, accounting for nearly two-thirds of the total national production. Most sorghum is grown in Northern, Western and Central provinces. Most of the rice production is from Western, Northern, and Eastern provinces.

Table 1: Proportion of agricultural households by rural/urban, and province, Zambia, 1998

		Proportion of Agricultural households	Total number of Agricultural households
All Zambia		**71**	**1,325,000**
Rural/urban			
Rural		91	1,100,000
Urban		33	225,000
Province			
Central		72	133,000
Copperbelt		46	149,000
Eastern		95	244,000
Luapula		90	124,000
Lusaka		25	68,000
Northern		90	209,000
North –Western		92	96,000
Southern		76	156,000
Western		92	146,000
Rural/urban in Province			
Central:	Rural	90	107,000
	Urban	39	26,000
Copperbelt:	Rural	76	66,000
	Urban	35	83,000
Eastern:	Rural	97	227,000
	Urban	69	16,000
Luapula:	Rural	93	112,000
	Urban	70	12,000
Lusaka:	Rural	80	36,000
	Urban	14	32,000
Northern:	Rural	95	188,000
	Urban	61	21,000
North-Western:	Rural	94	86,000
	Urban	78	10,000
Southern:	Rural	87	140,000
	Urban	37	16,000
Western:	Rural	94	137,000
	Urban	64	9,000

Table 2: Proportion of agricultural households who grew maize and percentage distribution of amount of maize produced (90 Kg bags) by rural/urban, and province - Zambia, 1998

	Percent growing maize (All types)	All Maize Production (90kg bags)	% growing Local maize	Local M Production (90kg bags	% growing Hybrid Maize	Hybrid Production (90kg bags	Total number of agricultural households who grew maize
All Zambia	**71**	**9,374,000**	**59**	**5,484,000**	**15**	**3,890,000**	**936,000**
Rural/Urban							
Rural	72	8,277,000	61	4,970,000	15	3,307,000	792,000
Urban	64	1,097,000	48	514,000	18	583,000	144,000
Province							
Central	81	2,345,000	53	774,000	36	1,571,000	107,000
Copperbelt	73	730,000	67	494,000	11	236,000	109,000
Eastern	95	2,421,000	91	2,126,000	8	294,000	231,000
Luapula	34	181,000	29	81,000	6	100,000	42,000
Lusaka	64	557,000	45	242,000	24	315,000	44,000
Northern	39	452,000	31	303,000	10	149,000	82,000
North Western	80	462,000	76	406,000	6	56,000	77,000
Southern	83	1,800,000	53	718,000	36	1,083,000	131,000
Western	77	426,000	69	340,000	10	86,000	112,000

Table 3: Proportion of agricultural households who grew cassava, millet, sorghum and Rice, and production by rural/urban, and province - Zambia, 1998

	Proportion growing Cassava	Cassava Production (90kg bags)	Proportion growing Millet	Millet Production (90kg bags	Proportion growing sorghum	Sorghum Production (90kg bags	Proportion growing Rice	Rice Production (90kg bags
All Zambia	**28**	**2,375,000**	**14**	**638,000**	**7**	**27,000**	**3**	**162,000**
Rural/Urban								
Rural	33	2,314,000	17	623,000	9	25,000	4	153,000
Urban	5	60,000	2	15,000	2	12,000	1	9,000
Province								
Central	13	161,000	11	54,000	9	42,000	0	0
Copperbelt	8	37,000	5	15,000	7	28,000	1	6,000
Eastern	2	82,000	8	55,000	4	31,000	5	36,000
Luapula	81	573,000	10	38,000	3	11,000	2	11,000
Lusaka	1	6,000	0	2,000	1	2,000	0	1,000
Northern	68	1,071,000	52	423,000	16	57,000	4	20,000
North Western	52	267,000	3	4,000	8	40,000	0	1,000
Southern	2	14,000	5	13,000	4	11,000	0	0
Western	29	164,000	11	34,000	12	45,000	12	87,000

12. CHILD NUTRITION

12.1. INTRODUCTION

The Government of Zambia, through Ministry of Health has instituted measures to monitor the growth of children. Such measures include the strengthening of existing under five-clinic based health promotion programmes. These programmes have set goals that need to be achieved over a specific period. Some of the best goals are to:-

- Reduce 1990 levels of severe and moderate malnutrition by 20 percent or more.
- Expand immunization coverage against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, poliomyelitis and tuberculosis to 80 percent or more of children.

The information contained in this section can be utilised for advocacy, policy-making, planning, targeting and growth-monitoring activities by various stakeholders interested in the welfare of children in Zambia

The LCMS 1998 questionnaire on anthropometry section collected information on:

- Breast feeding and supplementation
- Immunization
- Child's height and weight

The anthropometry information was collected on all children aged 0-59 months (under-5) that were in the survey households whether they were children of the head of household or not. However, measurement of stunting, wasting and undernutrition were only done for children aged 3-59 months.

12.2. BREAST FEEDING AND SUPPLEMENTS

During the first six months, exclusive child breastfeeding plays an important role in the survival of the child. Breast milk contains all the necessary nutrients that a child requires. It contains anti-bodies that protect infants from illness. Thus, mothers are encouraged to exclusively breastfeed their infants during the first six months after birth. Early introduction of supplementary food or plain water increases the risk of diarrhoea and other sickness in young children. Hence, health practitioners discourage this practice.

Table 1a shows proportion of children under five years who were currently being breastfed by age group and rural/urban. At national level, 96 percent of children aged 0-3 months were being breastfed. The percentage of children who were currently being breastfed dropped sharply from 61 percent for children aged 19-21 months to 25 percent for children aged 22-24 months.

In rural areas more children were breastfed than in urban areas. For example in the age category of 0-3 months 97 percent of children in rural areas were being breastfed as compared to 93 percent of children in urban areas. The difference in breastfeeding status between the children in rural and urban areas is most pronounced in the age category of 19-21 months. In rural areas, 66 percent of the children in this age group were being breastfed compared to 52 percent in urban areas.

Table 1b shows percentage distribution of children (0-6 months) by breastfeeding status, age group, rural/urban and province.

At national level, very small proportion of children were being exclusively breastfed with 6 percent. The highest proportion of these children were being given food supplements, 84 percent. Those being given water only in addition to breastmilk made up the difference of 9 percent.

The rural areas had a higher proportion of children that were being given food supplements, 86 percent, in comparison to the urban areas with 80 percent. The urban areas however had a higher proportion of children that were being exclusively breastfed 10 percent compared to 4 percent in the rural areas. The difference in the proportion of children who were taking water in addition to breastmilk was small between the rural and urban areas (1 percentage point).

At provincial level, Western Province had the highest proportion of children that were being exclusively breastfed with 14 percent followed by Lusaka Province with 12 percent and Copperbelt Province with 10 percent. For all provinces, above 70 percent of the children were being given food supplements. There were outstanding proportions of children that were being given food supplements in Eastern and North-Western provinces with 99 and 96 percent respectively.

Although breastfeeding is highly practised as shown in Table 1a, exclusive breast-feeding is not very common. Overall only 11 percent of children under 4 months of age were exclusively breastfed. Twenty-two percent were given water in addition to breast milk. Those that received food supplements in addition to breast milk account for 67 percent of those under 4 months.

In the age group of 4-6 months, 5 percent of children were exclusively breastfed. The proportion of children that were being given food supplements in addition to breastmilk was 90 percent. Children who were given water only in addition to breastmilk constituted 5 percent of this age group.

12.3. FREQUENCY OF FEEDING ON SOLID FOODS

Table 2 shows that more than 60 percent of the children were fed at least three times in a day. The table further shows that there are differences in feeding children on solid foods between the rural and urban areas. In rural areas 58 percent of children fed at least three times in a day compared to 69 percent in urban areas. About 71 percent of children in age category 10 – 12 months were fed three or more times in a day. Further feeding differences were observed according to mother 's education. Significant high frequency of feeding children at more than three times a day were found among mothers with higher education level. Almost 86 percent of children whose mothers' education were in higher education category fed three times or more in a day compared to 58 percent whose mothers' education were in primary education category.

12.4 IMMUNISATION

According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), a child is considered to be fully vaccinated if he or she has received BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccines. The WHO further recommends that by the age of 12 months a child should have received all vaccinations. The Ministry of Health adopted this recommendation and its target is to vaccinate 80 percent of all children by the age of 12 months by the year 2000.

Tables 3 shows the percentages of children aged 12 – 23 months who received specific vaccines. About 73 percent of children had their vaccination cards available at the time the field work was undertaken. Information from both vaccination cards/clinic cards and mothers' reports showed 98 percent of children had been vaccinated against tuberculosis, 73 percent and 72 percent had received three doses of DPT and polio, respectively. The coverage rate for measles was 91 percent. There was no significant difference in vaccination coverage by sex of child. However, mother's education level revealed some differences in vaccination coverage. The coverage rate showed an increase by mothers' level of education.

Table 4 shows information on vaccination coverage by province, and rural/urban. The table shows that there has been total coverage of the children aged 12-23 months with the BCG vaccination in Lusaka Province. The rest of the provinces have coverage of not less than 95 percent. Luapula Province exhibited low DPT and polio vaccine coverage with 55 and 59 percent respectively inn comparison to the other provinces that all had over 65 percent coverage for both.

12.5. CHILD NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Weight and height are commonly used to derive measures to assess the overall nutritional and health status of children. The factors that influence nutritional status of children are many. Among them are poverty status of mothers, poor diet and poor environmental conditions of households. These can impair growth in children and result in reduced weight or height.

Nutritional indicators are defined as follows:-

- **Chronic malnutrition (height – for- age (ht/A)) - Stunting**
- **Chronic and current malnutrition (weight–for–age (wt/A))- Under- weight**
- **Current malnutrition (weight – for –height (wt/ht)) - Wasting**

The reduction in height according to age is referred to as *Stunting* and is a reflection of long-term or chronic malnutrition.

W*asting* is failure to gain weight in relation to height. This can be a result of recent illness or sudden lack of appetite which can cause muscle and fat loss in a child. It is actually a short-term effect.

Under-weight is low weight in relation to age. It can either be due to chronic or acute malnutrition.

A number of indicators have been developed to express the various types of malnutrition affecting growth of children. Chosen for this report are the most commonly used indicators. The indicators expressed as Z- scores were generated using the ANTHRO software package. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), the nutritional status of children in the sample is compared with an international reference population defined by the U.S. National Centre for Health Statistics (NCHS). Indicators described below are expressed in standard deviation units, i.e. Z-score. For this report Z-score below 2SD of the reference median are have been used for information on height/age, weight/age and weight/height.

Table 5 shows that overall, 53 percent of children aged 3–59 months were stunted , 24 percent were underweight and 5 percent were wasted. In rural areas much higher percentages of children were stunted, under-weight and wasted. Children in rural areas recorded 56 percent for stunting, compared to 47 percent in urban areas. More than 50 percent in each province of Central, Eastern, Luapula, Northern, and Western were stunted. Low percentages of stunted children were observed in Southern, Lusaka and North-Western provinces.

Table 6 shows the percentage of children classified as stunted, underweight and wasted by some demographic characteristics. From the table it is evident that the incidence of stunting increases as children get older. Stunting was even prevalent among children aged 3–6 months with 21 percent. Incidence of stunting, underweight and wasting were higher in male children than female children. The probability of being stunted, underweight and wasted varied significantly with the

household size. The bigger the household size the higher the incidence of stunting, underweight and wasting. Stunting constituted 67 percent of children who lived in households with members greater than 10 as compared to 41 percent of those in households with less than 5 members.

Table 7 shows the percentage of children classified as stunted, underweight and wasted by household income and mothers' education. Generally, household income and education levels of the mother have substantial bearing on the nutritional status of the child. Both household income and the level of education of the mother are inversely related to stunting, underweight and wasting. Stunted children constituted 63 percent in households whose income ranged between K15,000 and K30,000. A low proportion of stunted children was found in households whose incomes were higher than K300,000.

Considering mother's level of education stunting varied from 55 percent of children among those whose mothers had little education to 32 percent of children among those whose mothers had higher education

Table 1a: Proportion of children (under-five years) who were currently being breastfed by age group and rural/urban, Zambia, 1998

Age in month	All children	Rural	` Urban	Number of children under five years
0 – 3	96	97	93	26,000
4 – 6	97	97	96	78,000
7 – 9	98	98	100	81,000
10 – 12	94	94	92	86,000
13 – 15	86	85	87	85,000
16 – 18	78	82	73	63,000
19 – 21	61	66	52	67,000
22 – 24	25	29	17	102,000
25 – 27	14	16	11	72,000
28 – 30	9	13	3	56,000
31 – 33	6	8	4	47,000
34 – 36	4	4	5	105,000
37 +	2	2	2	411,000

Table 1b: Percentage distribution of children (0-6 months) by breastfed status, age group, rural/urban and province, Zambia, 1998

Age in month, rural/urban, province	Exclusively breastfeeding	Plain water only	Breastfeeding with supplements	Total	Number of children under five years
All Children	6	9	84	100	100,000
Rural/urban					
Rural	4	9	86	100	69,000
Urban	10	10	80	100	31,000
Province					
Central	6	15	78	100	10,000
Copperbelt	10	9	82	100	13,000
Eastern	0	1	99	100	11,000
Luapula	5	13	82	100	9,000
Lusaka	12	12	76	100	14,000
Northern	0	10	90	100	16,000
North-Western	-	4	96	100	5,000
Southern	7	8	85	100	15,000
Western	14	18	73	100	8,000
Age group					
0 – 3	11	22	67	100	25,000
4 – 6	5	5	90	100	75,000

Table 2: Percentage distribution of children who were given food supplements by number of times they were given per day by rural/urban, age of children and mother's education.

	Once	Twice	Thrice	Four times	Five times	More than five times	Total	Number of children
All Children	7	31	46	12	2	1	100	365,000
Rural	7	35	48	7	1	1	100	239,000
Urban	8	23	42	22	3	2	100	126,000
Age of Child in months								
0 – 3	19	38	34	2	1	6	100	11,000
4 – 6	18	45	32	3	0	1	100	52,000
7 – 9	6	37	42	13	2	0	100	64,000
10 – 12	5	24	50	16	4	1	100	63,000
13 +	4	27	52	14	2	1	100	175,000
Mother's education								
Primary	8	34	47	9	1	1	100	256,000
Secondary	6	26	44	18	4	1	100	104,000
Higher	1	13	28	32	15	11	100	6,000

Table 3: Percentage distribution of children 12 – 23 months whom had received various vaccination, Zambia, 1998

	BCG	DPT	POLIO	MEASLES	Percent with clinic cards	Number of children
All children	98	73	72	91	73	243,000
Sex of child						
Male	98	99	99	97	70	112,000
Female	98	99	99	96	67	131,000
Mother' education						
Primary	99	99	99	96	69	167,000
Secondary	100	99	99	97	67	71,000
Higher	99	100	100	98	58	5,000

Table 4: Percentage distribution of children 12 – 23 months whom had received various vaccination, Zambia, 1998

	BCG	DPT	POLIO	MEASLES	Percent with clinic cards	Number of children
All children	98	73	72	91	73	243,000
Rural/urban						
Rural	97	70	70	90	73	151,000
Urban	99	77	76	93	72	92,000
Province						
Central	99	84	78	94	77	27,000
Copperbelt	99	78	77	92	69	42,000
Eastern	98	68	72	87	69	24,000
Luapula	97	55	59	92	68	18,000
Lusaka	100	73	71	90	75	36,000
Northern	95	74	71	87	67	34,000
North western	98	67	72	95	65	12,000
Southern	99	70	72	89	75	32,000
Western	97	73	74	94	75	17,000

Table 5: Incidence of stunting, underweight and wasting of children aged 3 – 59 months. Zambia, 1998

	Stunting	Underweight	Wasting	Number of children
All Zambia	**53**	**24**	**5**	**940,000**
Rural/urban				
Rural	56	26	6	603,000
Urban	47	20	5	337,000
Province				
Central	53	23	3	89,000
Copperbelt	50	21	5	163,000
Eastern	58	22	7	126,000
Luapula	60	26	5	65,000
Lusaka	48	21	5	132,000
Northern	58	28	6	119,000
North western	49	25	8	47,000
Southern	47	25	6	127,000
Western	56	28	6	70,000

Table 6 : Percentage of children classified as stunted, underweight and wasted by age and sex of child and households size, Zambia, 1998

	Stunting	Underweight	Wasting
All children	**53**	**24**	**5**
Age in months			
3 – 6	21	.	3
7 –12	46	.	6
13 –18	53	39	8
19 – 24	57	61	7
25 – 36	56	.	5
37 – 59	57	20	4
Sex of child			
Male	57	22	6
Female	48	6	5
Household size			
3 – 4	41	2	4
5 – 6	61	22	17
7 – 9	49	.	.
10+	67	33	17

Table 7: Incidence of stunting, underweight and wasting by household income and the level of education of the child's mother, Zambia.

	Stunting	underweight	Wasting
Household income			
Less than 15,000	57	31	9
15,001 – 30,000	63	26	6
30,001 – 75,000	54	25	5
75,001 – 150,000	53	23	5
150,001 – 225,000	48	21	5
225,001 – 300,000	49	23	5
300,000 +	41	15	4
Mother's education			
Primary	55	26	6
Secondary	45	17	4
Higher	32	10	4
Total	53	24	5

13. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES.

13.1 INTRODUCTION

Development basically refers to betterment. It can also be defined as progress or reinforcement. The kind of development we are looking at here is biased towards the well being of the Zambian population.

The development strategy followed by Zambia after independence relied on copper export earnings and tax revenues to fund investment in import-substituting industries and to provide resources for expanding the public sector employment, government services and consumer subsidies. Between 1970 and 1990 copper production fell by more than one third, yet Zambia's fundamental dependence on copper scarcely changed. The real US dollar copper prices fell by more than one-half. Government tried to cushion the impact of external shocks by keeping the prices of maize (Zambia's staple food) low and financing the subsidy through foreign borrowing. The education and health of the population worsened as increased demand coincided with falling supply. Vulnerability increased as the basis for employment shrunk and the economy declined.

Renewed Adjustment efforts started in the late eighties. The current government that came into power in 1991 brought the rebirth of the Structural Adjustment Program. The key measures include liberalising foreign trade and exchange rates, lowering the fiscal deficit by dropping subsidies, controlling liquidity by strictly spending on a cash budget, and privatising maize and agricultural input marketing.

These measures have halted economic decline but have not been sufficient to reduce poverty significantly. Thus, in 1993, government started to reform the social sector with the devolution of safety-net activities to local groups and NGOs among other things.

This section focuses on actions to ensure that the poor share faster in the benefits of reform through improving their human capital and productivity at the community level.

This section looks at the following aspects of community development:-

- The types of social and economic facilities that households would like to be provided or improved in their communities
- The types of projects that have occurred in the communities
- The extent to which the projects have improved their way of life

13.2 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACILITIES DESIRED BY HOUSEHOLDS.

Table 1 shows the percentage distribution of households by their choice of social and economic facilities that they would like provided in their communities by type and residence, Zambia, 1998.

The Table shows that the most needed projects in the Zambian communities are those related to agriculture, 21 percent. This is followed by provision of water ,18 percent, provision of food and consumer goods, 17 percent, health- related projects, 13 percent , roads, 8 percent and education, 6 percent. The provision of transport and security were the lowest at 1 percent each. The findings show a tendency for people to go for the very basic needs of life, food and water unlike other needs like housing and sanitation at 2 percent only.

This pattern is also exhibited in the rural and urban areas. The rural communities, however, have a higher proportion of households that require agricultural development, 29 percent, than the urban communities, 6 percent and health as well, 15 versus 9 percent respectively. The urban areas have a higher demand for water, 26 percent, than the rural areas, 13 percent and provision of consumer goods, 18 percent and 16 percent, respectively.

13.3. DEVELOPMENT CHANGES THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

Table 2 shows the percentage distribution of households by the type of development changes that have taken place in their communities in the last five years by rural and urban.

The table shows that in the last five years, the highest proportion of households in Zambia, 28 percent say that the schools in their communities have been rehabilitated. Fifteen percent have had transport provided and 14 percent have had health centres rehabilitated. Availability of consumer goods and provision of hammer-mills are at par with 13 percent, sinking of bore-holes, 12 percent and building of schools and grading of roads are at par with 11 percent. Provision of police services records 10 percent, building of health facilities, 8 percent and sinking of wells and availability of housing are at par with 7 percent each.

13.4. EXTENT TO WHICH DIFFERENT PROJECTS HAVE HELPED DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES

Table 3 shows the percentage distribution of households that had projects done in the communities by the extent to which these projects have improved their livelihood**.**

Most households recorded being satisfied with the projects that have been undertaken in their communities, with more than half of the households being very satisfied with most of the projects.

Availability of agricultural inputs,. 16 percent and extension services 18 percent, had the lowest proportions of households who expressed satisfication. This could be due to the fact that our agricultural sector is yet to expand.

Table 1: Percentage distribution of households' choice of social and economic facilities that they would like provided in their communities by type and rural urban, Zambia, 1998.

Type of project	All Zambia	Rural/urban		Number of households
		Rural	Urban	
Agriculture	21	29	6	378,650
Credit	4	3	5	73,009
Education	6	6	5	109,602
Employment	4	1	8	65,533
Hammermills	4	6	2	78,198
Health	13	15	9	242,984
Housing	2	1	4	29,715
Security	1	1	3	22,928
Roads	8	7	9	143,346
Sanitation	2	0	5	33,749
Transport	1	2	1	24,228
Water	18	13	26	320,141
Food and consumer goods	17	16	18	301,749
Total	100	100	100	1,823,832

Table 2: Percentage distribution of households by type of development changes that have taken place in their communities in the last five years. Zambia, 1998.

Type of project	All Zambia	Rural/urban		Number of households
		Rural	Urban	
Building of school	11	11	13	196,000
Rehabilitation of school	28	25	35	489,000
Building of health facility	8	8	8	139,000
Rehabilitation of health facility	14	10	22	236,000
Building of road	3	2	6	48,000
Grading of road (rehabilitating gravel road)	11	10	14	199,000
Tarring of road	5	2	13	89,000
Sinking of well	7	8	4	120,000
Sinking of bore-hole	12	13	11	208,000
Piping of water	3	0	9	51,000
Rehabilitation of water supply	3	1	7	48,000
Provision of a hammer-mill	13	13	13	226,000
Provision of transport service	15	7	33	264,000
Provision of sanitation	2	1	3	33,000
Provision of agricultural inputs on credit	3	3	2	45,000
Availability of buyers of agricultural produce	4	5	3	77,000
Availability of consumer goods	13	7	26	222,000
Provision of credit	1	1	1	15,000
Availability of employment opportunities	1	1	2	20,000
Availability of housing	7	1	19	119,000
Availability of police services	10	6	19	176,000
Availability of agricultural extension services	3	4	1	52,000
Availability of veterinary services	3	2	4	51,000
Availability of agricultural inputs	2	1	3	32,000

Table 3: Percentage distribution of households that had projects done in the communities by the extent to which these projects have improved their livelihood ,Zambia, 1998.

Type of project	Extent A great deal	Some	Little	None	Not/App-licable	Total	Number of households
Building of school	53	13	10	22	3	100	226,000
Rehabilitation of school	41	21	13	21	3	100	549,000
Building of health facility	62	10	6	16	5	100	144,000
Rehabilitation of health facility	50	24	13	11	2	100	286,000
Building of road	43	23	18	15	1	100	53,000
Grading of road (rehabilitating gravel road)	42	21	16	19	2	100	209,000
Tarring of road	62	21	11	7	0	100	130,000
Sinking of well	61	13	9	14	3	100	121,000
Sinking of bore-hole	57	13	8	18	4	100	224,000
Piping of water	65	19	10	5	1	100	64,000
Rehabilitation of water supply	66	18	8	6	1	100	54,000
Provision of a hammer-mill	52	21	16	11	1	100	252,000
Provision of transport service	62	21	11	6	1	100	347,000
Provision of sanitation	53	20	12	8	7	100	37,000
Provision of agricultural inputs on credit	16	6	6	9	64	100	45,000
Availability of buyers of agricultural produce	44	19	12	22	2	100	76,000
Availability of consumer goods	49	24	14	13	0	100	283,000
Provision of credit	24	19	24	29	3	100	17,000
Availability of employment opportunities	35	27	24	11	3	100	22,000
Availability of housing	47	19	9	22	3	100	177,000
Availability of police services	50	25	15	10	0	100	210,939
Availability of agricultural extension services	18	22	25	30	5	100	52,000
Availability of veterinary services	33	22	11	28	7	100	50,000
Availability of agricultural inputs	25	33	19	21	2	100	32,000

PART II:

CHANGES IN LIVING CONDITIONS (1996-1998)

14. CHANGES IN DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

The overall population had increased at national level from 9.5 million in 1996 to 10.1 million in1998. Similar increase were recorded in provinces. However the distribution of the population between rural and urban had changed slightly. Population distribution in rural areas had decreased by 1 percent from 63 percent in 1996 to 62 percent in 1998. Urban areas, however, showed a slight increase from 37 percent in 1996 to 38 percent in 1998.

Overall, the proportion of households which experienced at least one death had increased between 1996 and 1998 from 8 to 15 percent. Such households in Rural areas also increased from 9 to 17 percent. Similarly households in Urban areas increased from 7 to 12 percent.

The number of orphans had also risen at national level from 13 percent in 1996 to 15 percent in 1998. Rural areas had recorded an increase in the number of children orphaned from 13 percent in 1996 to 15 percent in 1998. Orphaned children in Urban areas increased from 15 percent to 17 percent.

Figure 1: Distribution of Population by Rural and Urban, 1996-1998

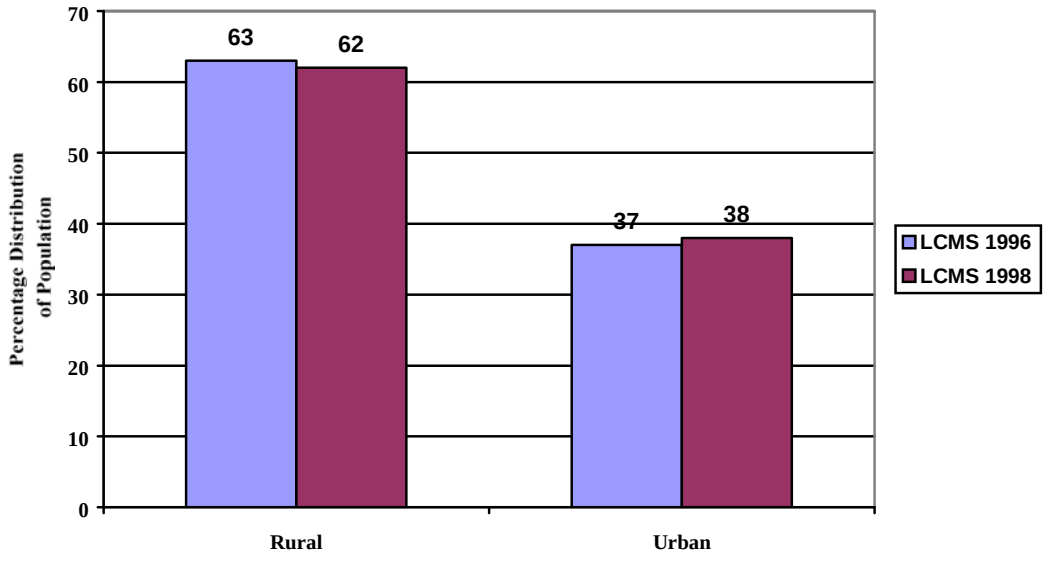


Figure 2: Proportions that Experienced Death by Rural/Urban

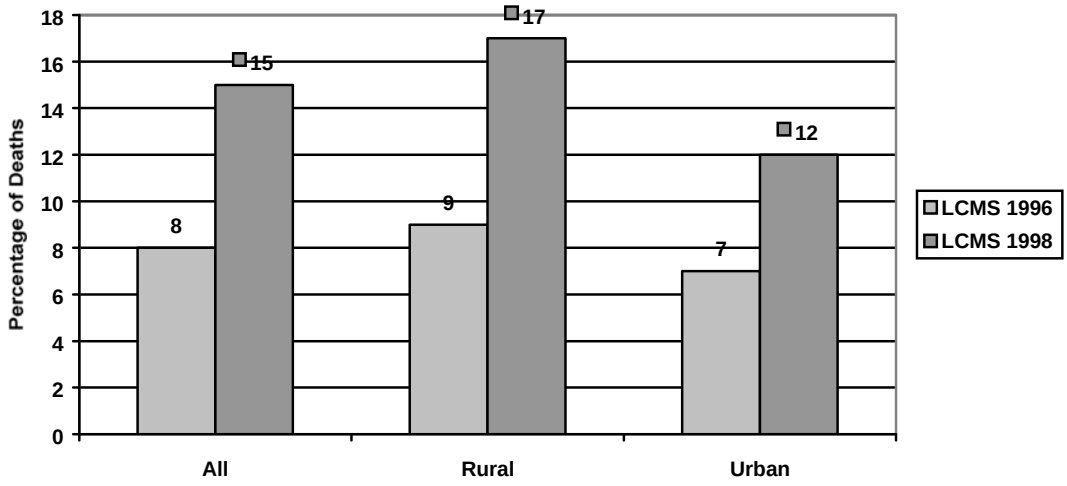
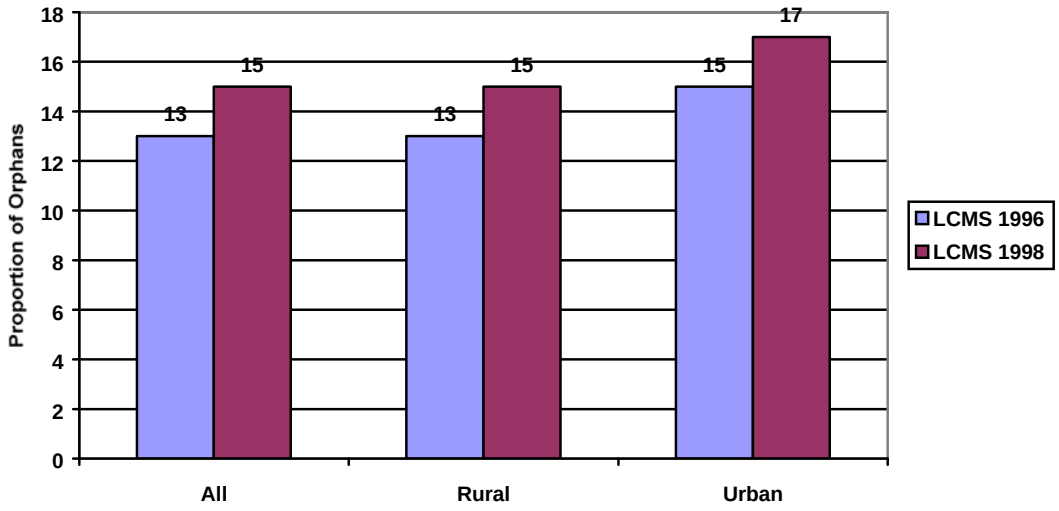


Figure 3: Changes in the Proportions of People who were Orphans, 1996-1998



15 CHANGES IN EDUCATION

The data shows a little drop in all attendance rates between 1996 and 1998. The following bar charts show the changes.

Figure 1: Primary Age Attendance Rates by Sex

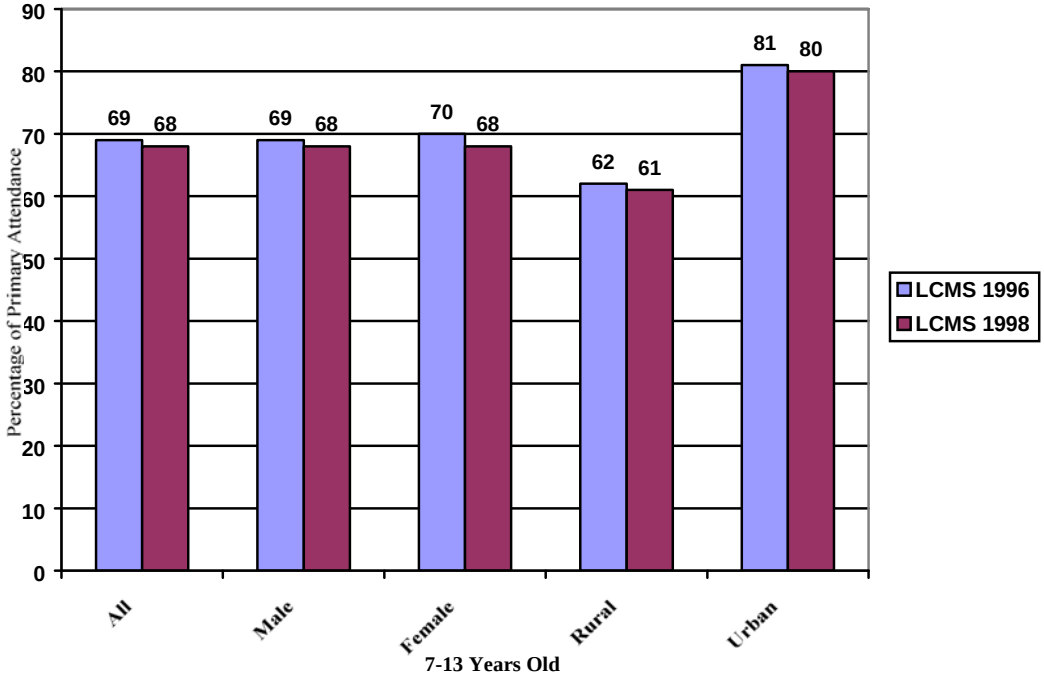


Figure 2: Primary Grade Gross Attendance Rates by Sex

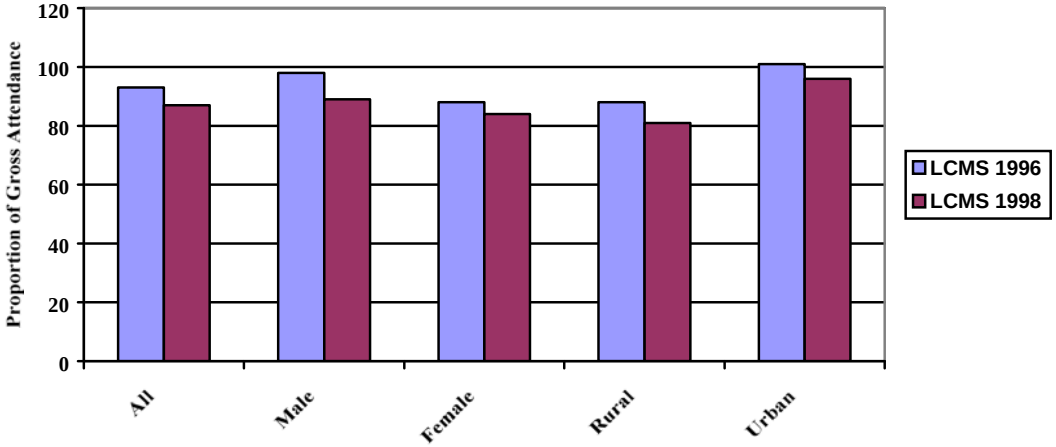
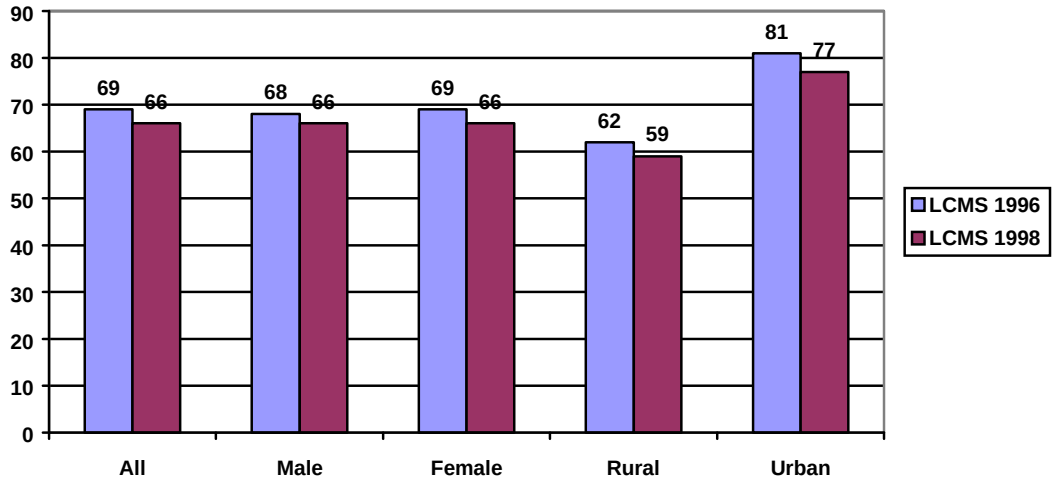


Figure 3: Primary Grade Net Attendance Rates by Sex



Grades 1-7

16. CHANGES IN HEALTH

Prevalence of Illness/Injury

Figure 1 shows the proportion of persons reporting illness/injury in the two-week period preceding the surveys by rural/urban in 1996 and 1998.

The chart shows that 1996 recorded a higher proportion of person reporting illness, 25 percent, as compared to 1998, 11 percent. There has been a reduction of more than half in the prevalence of illness since 1996.

The rural areas continue to have a higher prevalence of illness compared to the urban areas in both years. However, there has been a reduction largely in the rural areas, from 27 percent in 1996 to 12 percent in 1998.

Most Common Symptoms

Figure 2 shows the proportions of persons reporting various symptoms in 1996 and 1998.

The chart shows that the prevalence of fever/malaria has remained the highest at 32 percent in both 1996 and 1998. This is followed by cough/cold/chest infection, 32 percent in 1996 and 15 percent in 1998. There has been a substantial reduction since 1996.

Figure1: Proportion of Persons that Reported Illness/Injury in the Two-Week Period Preceeding the Survey by Rural/Urban, Zambia 1996 and 1998

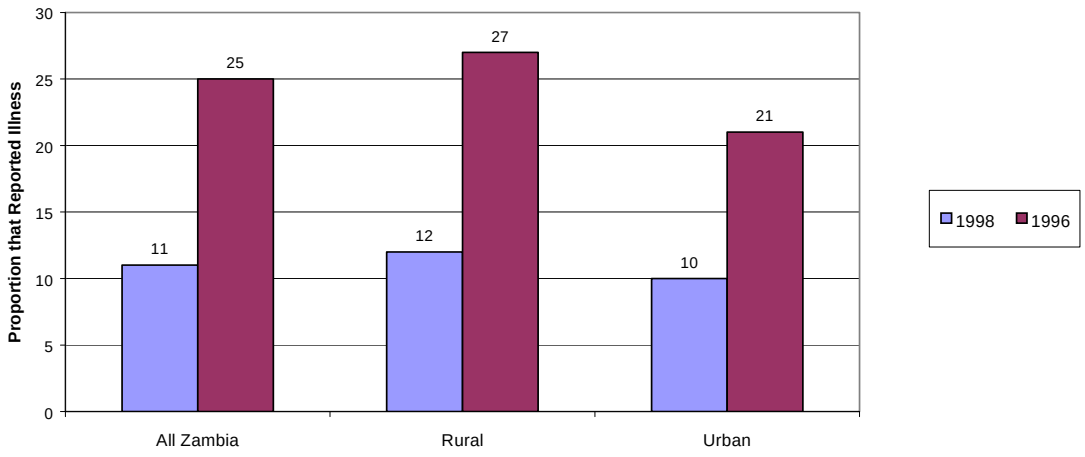
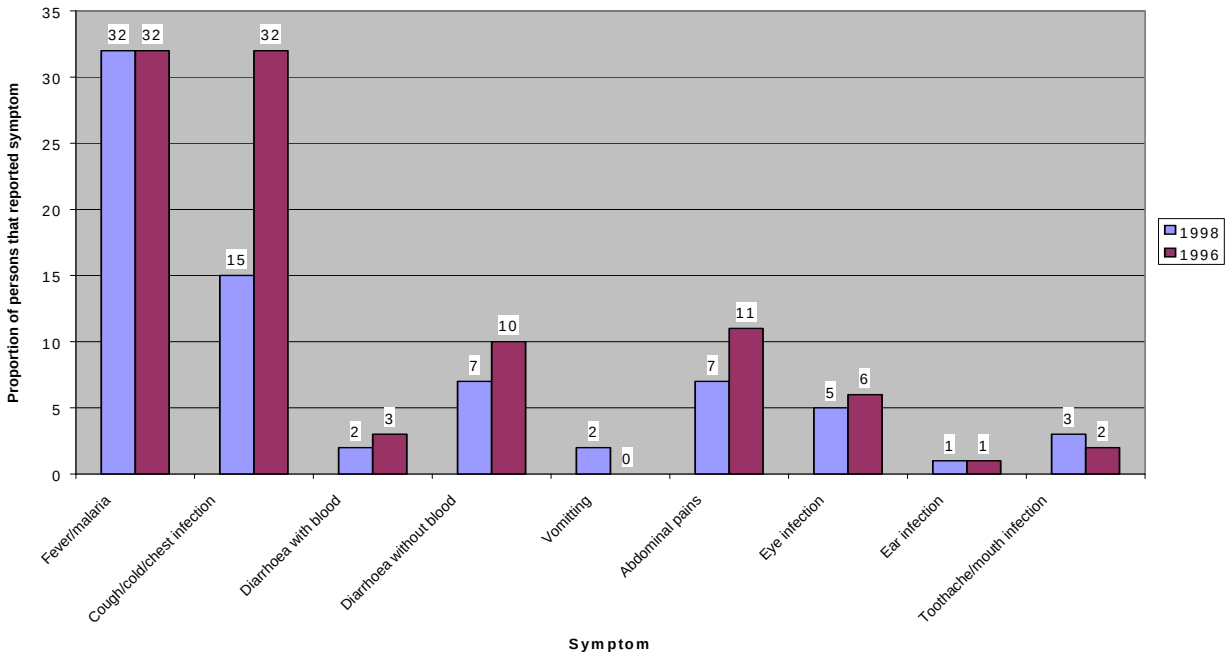


Figure2: Proportion of persons reporting various symptoms in the two-week period preceeding the survey, zambia, 1969 and 1998.



17. CHANGES IN THE LABOUR FORCE AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Introduction

The level of economic activity in Zambia is to a large extent influenced by seasonal changes. Employment in the agricultural sector is higher during the rainy season.

Participation Rates

Figure 1 shows that the labour force participation rates declined from 68 percent in1996 to 63 percent in 1998. Female economic activities reduced from 63 percent, in 1996 to 57 percent in 1998. Equally male economic activities dropped from 73 percent in 1996 to 69 percent in 1998.

Figure 2 shows that Labour force participation rates for rural areas decreased from 74 percent in 1996 to 70 percent in 1998. The Labour force participation rates in urban areas declined by 7 percentage points, from 59 percent in 1996 to 52 percent in 1998.

Unemployment Rates

Figure 3 shows in unemployment rates from 15 percent in 1996 to 12 percent to 1998. During this period, the unemployment rates for males reduced from 15 percent in 1996 to 13 percent in 1998 while female unemployment reduced from 16 percent to 12 percent.

Figure 4 shows that both rural and urban unemployment rates have reduced since 1998. In rural areas unemployment rates dropped from 9 percent in 1996 to 6 percent in 1998. The unemployment rates in urban areas reduced almost by the same margin of the rural areas, from 29 percent in 1996 to 27 percent in 1998.

Employment by Industry

Figure 5 shows the percentage distribution of employed persons by industry. It reveals an increase in the percentage of the employed persons in the agricultural sector, from 67 percent in 1996 to 70 percent in 1998. The percent of persons employed in mining and manufacturing has remained the same for both years at 2 percent and 4 percent, respectively.

Employment Status

Figure 6 reveals an increase in the percentage of the self employed also called the own-account workers from 51 percent in 1996 to 55 percent in 1998. Analysis of employment status also shows a decline in the percentage of employed persons in parastatal and the private sector. The percentage of employed persons in parastatal declined from 4 percent in 1996 to 2 percent 1998. Similarly, the percentage of employed persons in the private sector declined from 10 percent in 1996 to 8 percent 1998.

Figure 1: Trends in Participation Rates by Gender

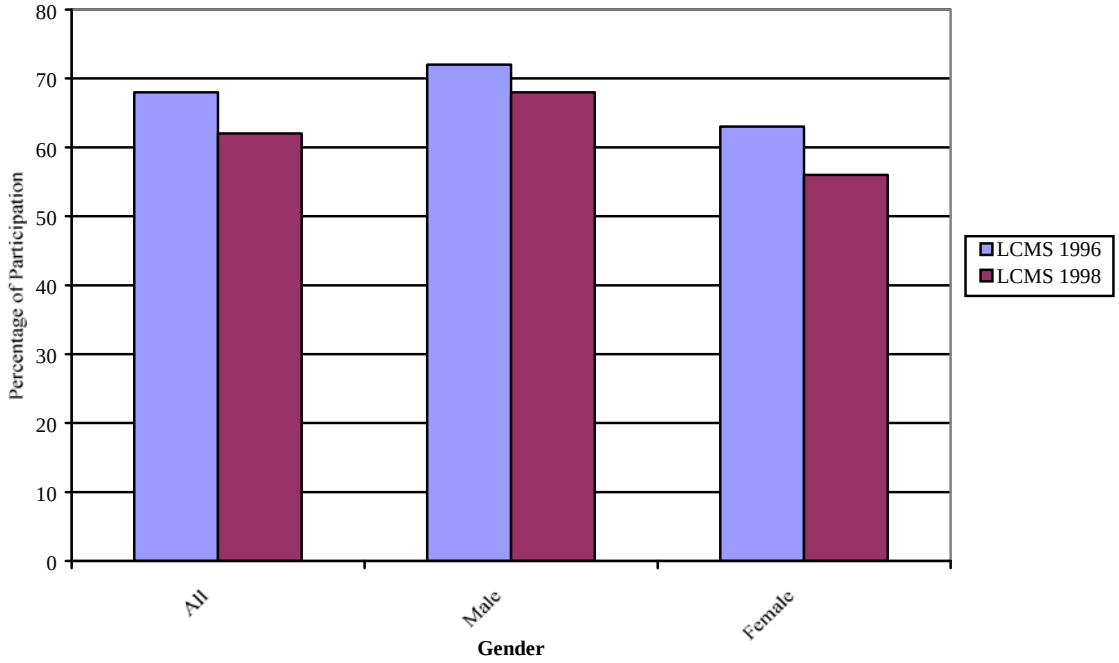


Figure 2: Trends in Participation Rates by Rural/Urban

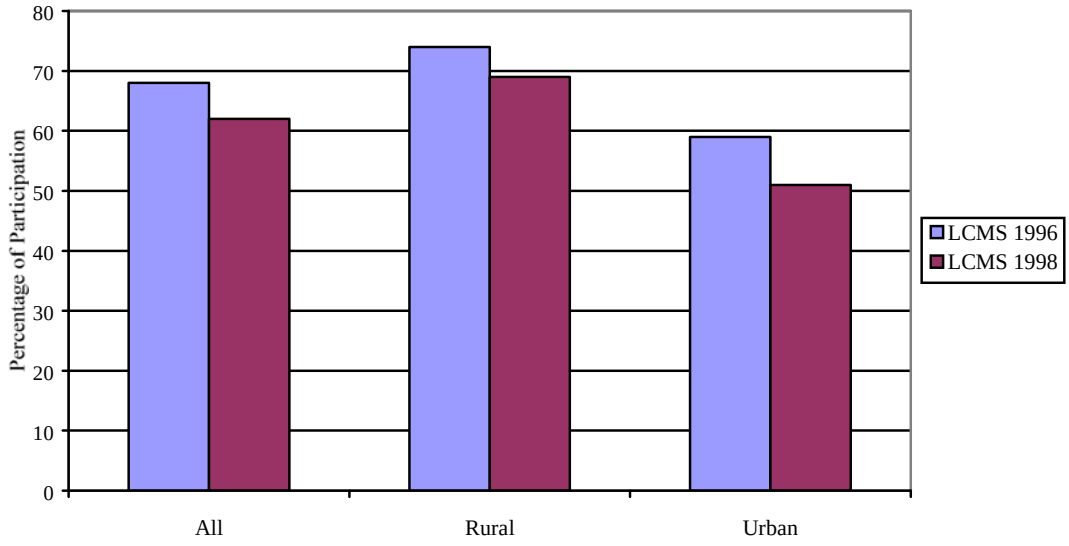


Figure 3: Trends in Unemployment Rates for Persons Aged 12 Years and Above

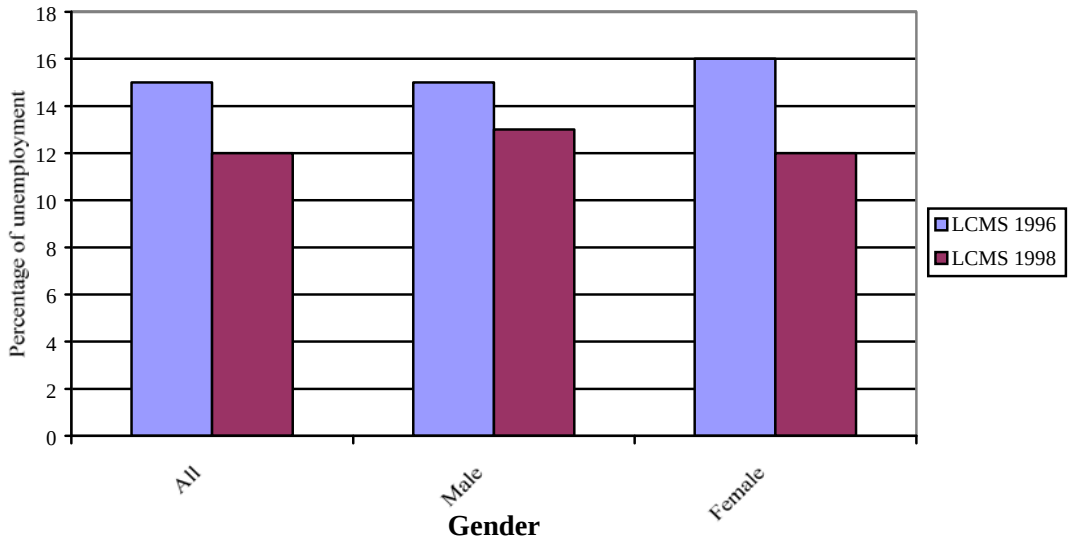


Figure 4: Tends in Employment Rates for Persons Aged 12 Years and Above by Rural/Urban

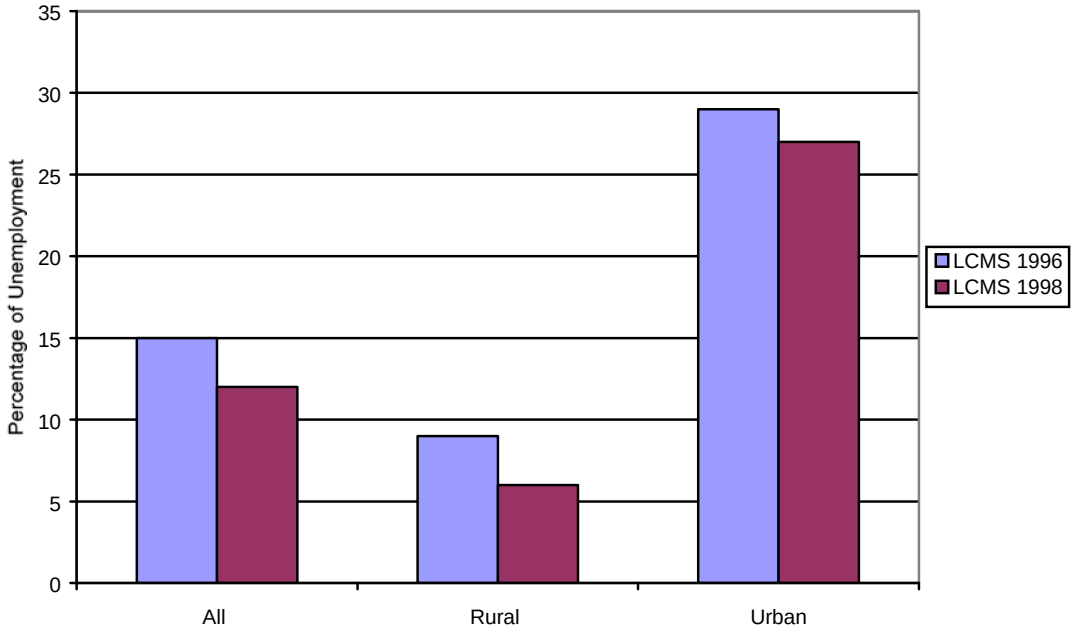


Figure 5: Trends in Distribution of the Employed Persons by Industry

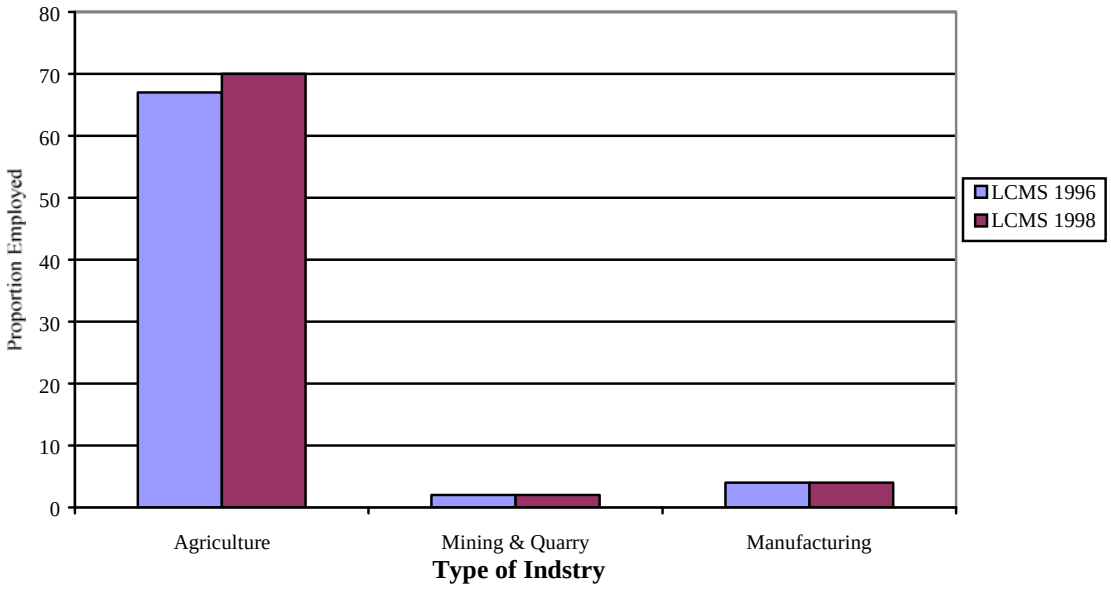
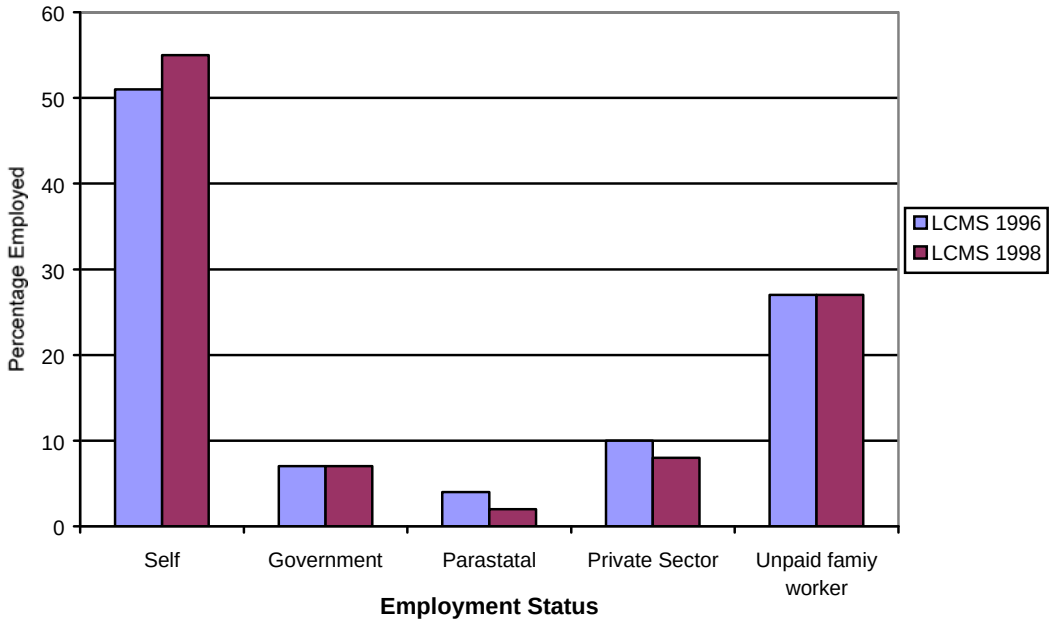


Figure 6: Trends in Distribution of the Employed Persons by Employment Status



18. CHANGES IN HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND ASSETS

Figures 1 and 2 show changes in the share of different sources of Household income by all Zambia and Rural/Urban. There was an overall drop in income from own produced food from 19 percent to 3 percent at national level, from 41 percent to 4 percent in rural areas and from 4 percent to 1 percent in urban areas. Sale of own food crops increased in rural areas from 5 percent to 22 percent, from 0 percent to 1 percent in urban areas and from 2 percent to 9 percent at national level. Income from non-food crops was seen to increase from 1 to 6 percent at national level and from 2 to 15 percent in rural areas. Income, however from gross monthly salaries was the highest source in 1998 (29 percent) and 1996 (36 percent) at national level but from the percentage points it can be seen that there was a decline during this time frame (1996-1998).

Figure 3 reveals that ownership of assets have increased generally for each type of asset between 1996 and 1998 at national level. Ownership of ploughs increased from 10 percent in 1996 to 11 percent in 1998. Ownership of bicycles had an increase of 5 percentage points from 25 percent in 1996 to 30 percent in 1998. Ownership of motor vehicles had an increase of 1 percentage points from 3 in 1996 to 4 percent in 1998. Ownership of television sets increased from 18 percent in 1996 to 26 percent in 1998. Ownership of video players increased from 4 in 1996 percent to 8 percent in 1998. More than half of the population had owned radios in 1998 (54 percent) compared to 1996 (45 percent). Ownership of stoves or cookers also increased from 15 percent in 1996 to 23 percent in 1998. Other changes in different types of assets are indicated in figure 3.

Figure 1: Changes in Income from Different Sources

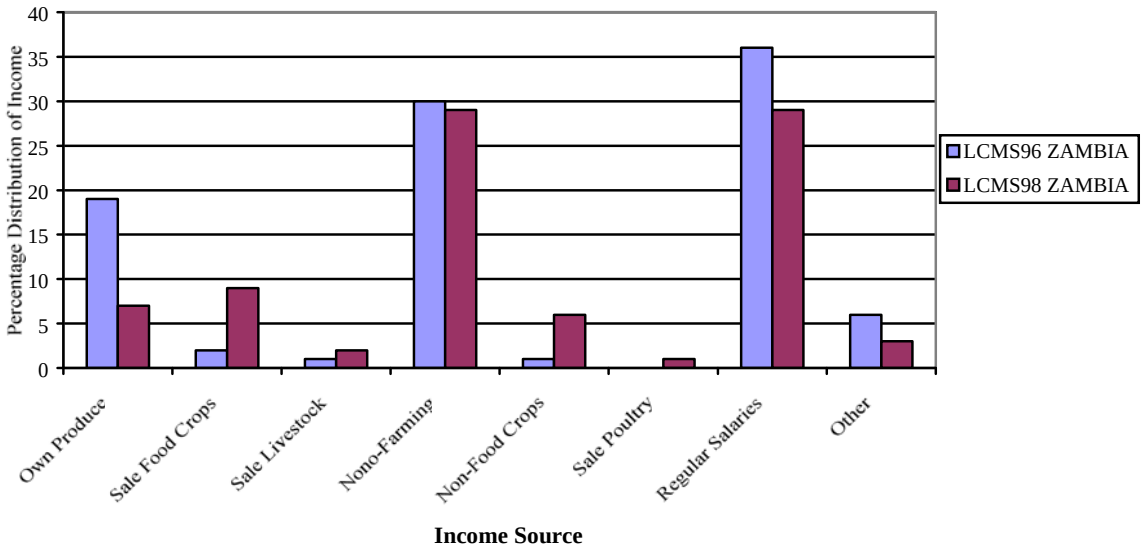


Figure 2: Changes in Income from Different Sources by Rural/Urban

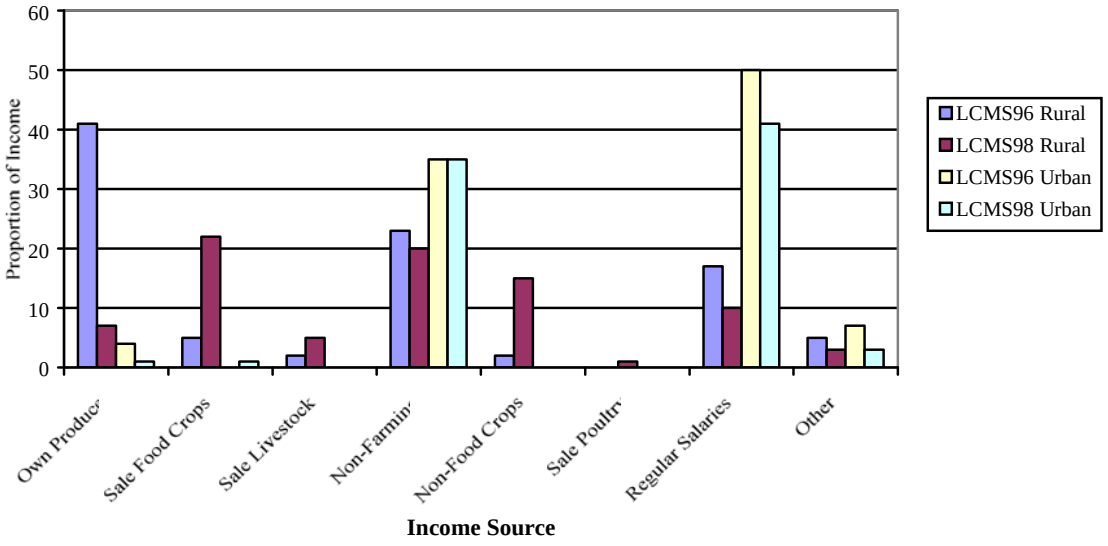
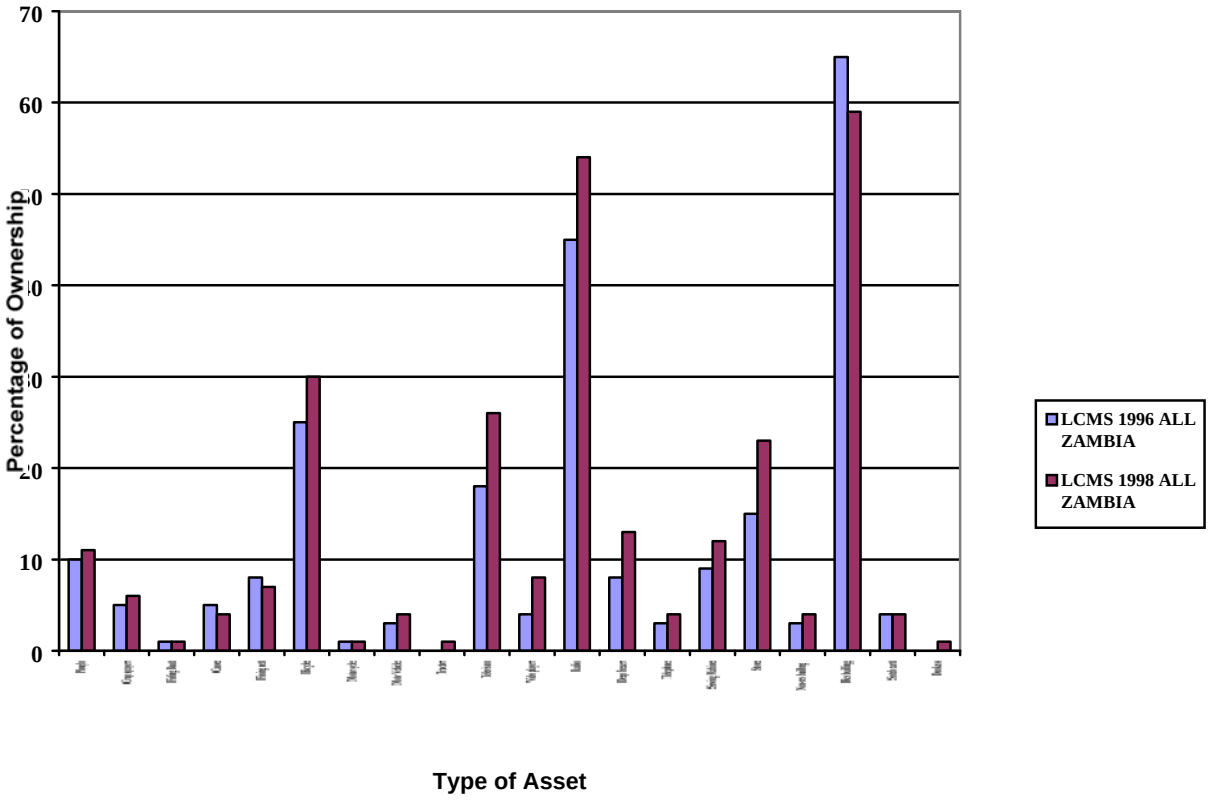


Figure 3: Changes in the ownership of assets



19. CHANGES IN HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

The results of the LCMS 1996 and LCMS 1998 show that expenditure share on food as increased from 53 percent in 1996 to 59 percent in 1998. This indicates that household economic welfare is getting worse over time.

The increase is even more pronounced in rural areas, from 59 percent 1996 to 72 percent in 1998.

Figure 2 shows that there is a general decline in the consumption of own produced food. In 1996, at national level, own produced food constituted 34 percent of the total food expenditure, only to decline sharply to 21 percent in 1998.

In rural areas there is a substantial decline from 62 percent in 1996 to 43 percent in 1998. In urban areas it dropped from 9 percent to 3 percent.

Figure 1: Trends in Household Expenditure

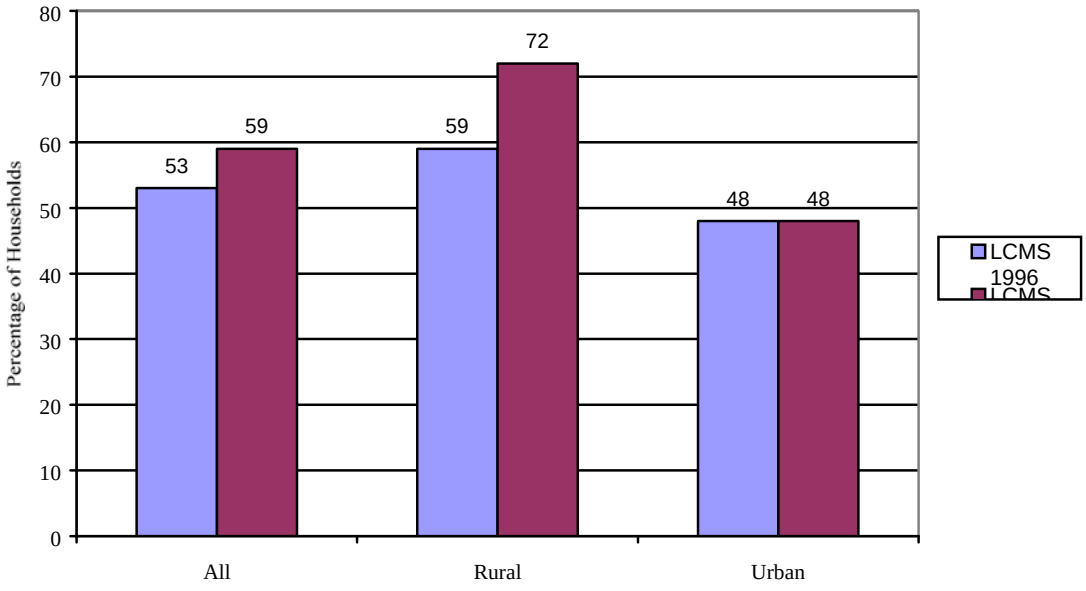
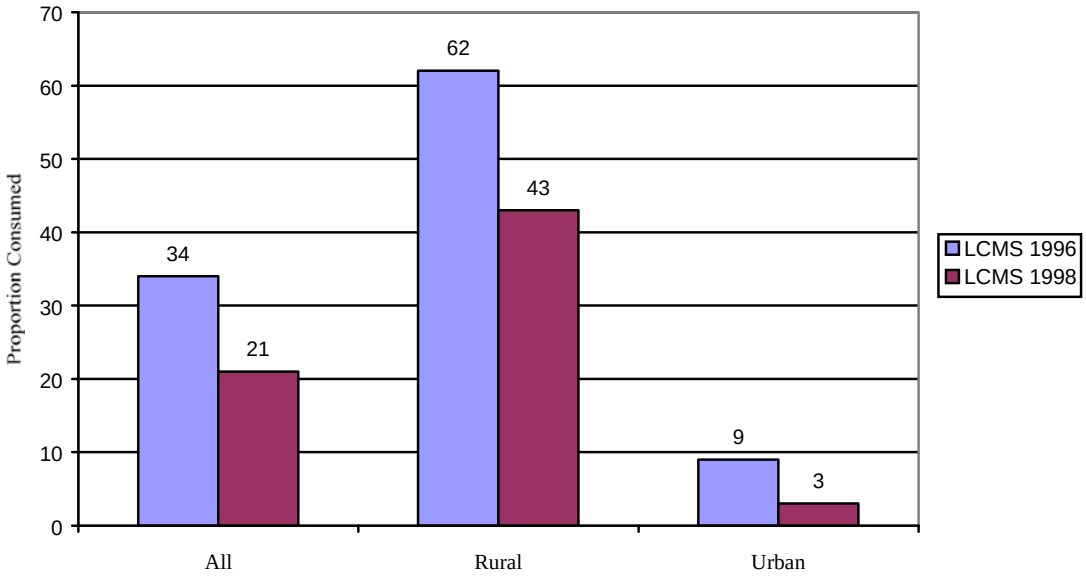


Figure 2: Proportion of Own Produced Food Consumed



20: CHANGES IN POVERTY

Tables 1 and 2 show changes in poverty incidence between 1996 and 1998. The incidence of poverty distribution follows a similar pattern in both years. Poverty levels in rural areas are higher than in urban areas. Western province has the highest incidence of poverty followed by Northern and Eastern provinces in both years. Lusaka province has the lowest incidence of poverty followed by Copperbelt in both years.

Between 1996 and 1998, the percentage of poor persons increased by more than 3 percentage points, from 69.2 percent in 1996 to 72.9 percent in 1998. This overall change may be attributed to the increase in urban poverty.

Poverty in urban areas increased by 10 percent, from 46 percent in 1996 to 56 percent in 1998 while that in rural areas remained about the same.

Extreme poverty increased from 53.2 percent in 1996 to 57.9 percent in 1998 and this is attributed to the increase in extreme poverty in urban areas.

There was a big increase in the extremely poor in urban areas, from 27.3 percent in 1996 to 36.2 percent in 1998 representing a change of about 9 percentage points.

On the other hand, extreme poverty in rural areas only increased by about 3 percentage points, from 68.4 percent in 1996 to 70.9 percent in 1998.

Moderate poverty reduced but only marginally between 1996 and 1998, from 16 percent to 15 percent.

Moderate poverty increased in urban areas by a small margin of about 1 percent while in rural areas moderate poverty reduced by about 2 percent.

The incidence of poverty remained about the same for small scale farmers between 1996 and 1998.

The incidence of poverty increased for the medium scale farmers, rural non-agricultural households, urban low cost areas, urban medium cost areas, and urban high cost areas.

The incidence of poverty reduced for the large scale farmers, from 34.9 percent in 1996 to 15.6 percent in 1998, a reduction of 19.3 percent. However, the population of persons from large scale farming households is very small and therefore its overall contribution is small as well.

Poverty **increased** in Central, Copperbelt, Luapula, Lusaka and Western Provinces but **reduced** in Eastern, Northern, North -Western, and Southern Provinces.

Lusaka Province had the **highest increase** in poverty from 1996 to 1998 (by 14 percent), while North-Western Province had the **highest reduction** in poverty of 4.5 percent.

Poverty also increased by a large margin in the Copperbelt Province from 1996 to 1998, by 9.4 percent.

We can therefore conclude that the increase in the overall poverty from 69.2 in 1996 to 72.9 in 1998 was due to the big increase in the percentage of extremely poor people in urban Zambia.

Table 1: Incidence of Poverty in 1996 and 1998 by Rural/Urban, and Province

	Incidence of Poverty All Poor		Incidence of extreme Poverty		Incidence of moderate Poverty		Percent Non poor	
	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996
All Zambia	**72.9**	**69.2**	**57.9**	**53.2**	**15.0**	**16.0**	**27.1**	**30.8**
Rural/Urban								
Rural	83.1	82.8	70.9	68.4	12.2	14.4	16.9	17.2
Urban	56.0	46.0	36.2	27.3	19.8	18.7	44.0	54.0
Stratum								
Small scale farmers	84.0	84.4	72.1	70.5	12.0	13.9	16.0	15.6
Medium scale farmers	71.9	65.1	56.4	49.7	15.5	15.4	28.1	34.9
Large scale farmers	15.6	34.9	13.3	15.0	2.3	19.9	84.4	65.1
Non-agricultural households	79.3	72.0	66.6	52.1	12.7	19.9	20.7	27.9
Low cost areas	61.2	51.1	40.8	31.4	20.4	19.7	38.8	48.9
Medium cost areas	49.4	32.4	27.7	15.7	21.8	16.8	50.6	67.6
High cost areas	33.5	23.8	19.4	10.8	14.2	13.0	66.5	76.2
Province								
Central	76.8	73.8	63.2	58.6	13.6	15.2	23.2	26.4
Copperbelt	65.0	55.6	46.8	33.3	18.2	22.3	35.0	44.4
Eastern	80.3	82.0	66.5	69.9	13.8	12.1	19.7	18.0
Luapula	80.9	78.8	69.2	63.9	11.7	14.8	19.1	21.2
Lusaka	52.0	38.0	34.1	22.0	17.8	16.0	48.0	62.1
Northern	81.1	83.9	66.8	69.4	14.3	14.5	18.9	16.1
North-Western	75.8	80.3	63.2	64.8	12.6	15.5	24.2	19.7
Southern	75.8	75.9	60.3	58.6	15.5	17.3	24.2	24.1
Western	89.2	84.3	78.0	73.6	11.1	10.7	10.8	15.7

Table 2: Percentage Change in Poverty Between 1996 and 1998 by Rural/Urban, and Province

	Percent Change in Poverty (1996-1998)	Percent Change in Extreme Poverty (1996-1998)	Percent Change in moderate Poverty (1996-1998)	Percent Change in Non-poor (1996-1998)
All Zambia	**3.7**	**4.7**	**-1.0**	**-3.7**
Rural/urban				
Rural	0.3	2.5	-2.2	-0.3
Urban	10.0	8.9	1.1	-10.0
Stratum				
Small scale farmers	-0.4	1.6	-1.9	0.4
Medium scale farmers	6.8	6.7	0.1	-6.8
Large scale farmers	-19.3	-1.7	-17.6	19.3
Non-agricultural	7.3	14.5	-7.2	-7.2
Low cost areas	10.1	9.4	0.7	-10.1
Medium cost areas	17.0	12.0	5.0	17.0
High cost areas	9.7	8.6	1.2	-9.7
Province				
Central	3.0	4.6	-1.6	-3.2
Copperbelt	9.4	13.5	-4.1	-9.4
Eastern	-1.7	-3.4	1.7	1.7
Luapula	2.1	5.3	-3.1	-2.1
Lusaka	14.0	12.1	1.8	-14.1
Northern	-2.8	-2.6	-0.2	2.8
North-Western	-4.5	-1.6	-2.9	4.5
Southern	-0.1	1.7	-1.8	0.1
Western	4.9	4.4	0.4	-4.9

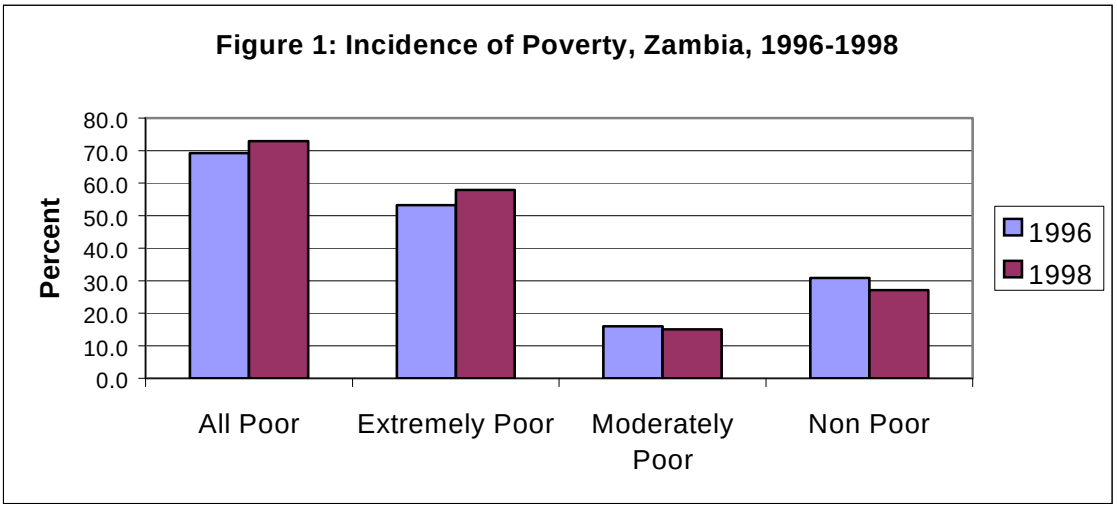


Figure 2: Incidence of Poverty in Rural Zambia, 1996 and 1998.

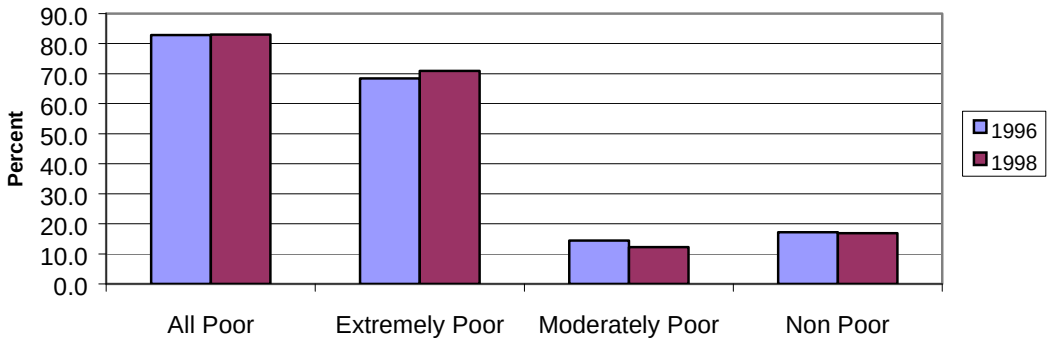
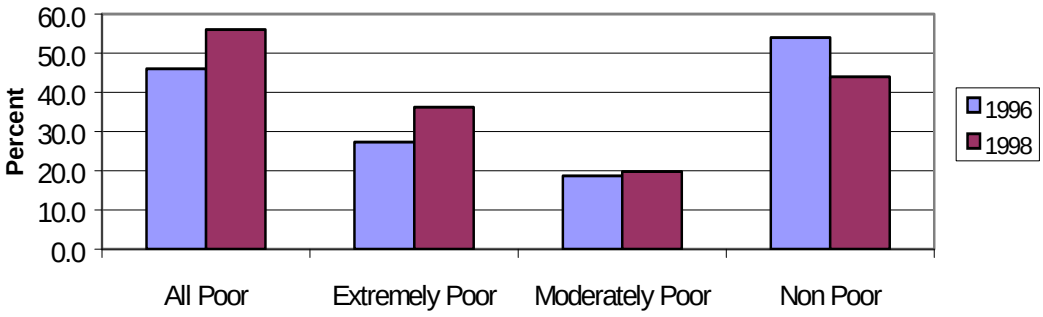


Figure 3: Incidence of Poverty in Urban Zambia, 1996 and 1998



21: CHANGES IN HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO VARIOUS FACILITIES

1. Introduction

An examination of the data in this section reveals an overall improving situation but the situation is still short of the goals set by government. There are marked variations in living conditions between rural and urban areas and also between provinces in the two time periods.

2. Tenancy Status

Figure 1 shows changes in house ownership between 1996 and 1998 nationally and by rural/urban.

House ownership increased between 1996 and 1998, from 68 percent to 74 percent.

House ownership increased more in the urban areas, from 35 percent in 1996 to 45 percent in 1998. This represents an increase of 10 percentage points.

Household ownership in the rural areas also increased but by a smaller margin of 4 percentage points, from 86 percent in 1996 to 90 percent in 1998.

3. Main Source of Water Supply

Figure 2 shows the changes in sources of water supply for households.

There was a decrease in the proportion of households with access to unclean sources of water supply between 1996 and 1998 and this decrease was mainly in rural areas.

All provinces except Lusaka had an increase in access to clean water between 1996 and 1998 with North-Western Province having the highest increase (from 19 percent in 1996 to 36 percent in 1998 – an increase of 17 percentage points). Lusaka Province displays a slight reduction in access to clean water between 1996 and 1998.

4. Source of Energy for Lighting

Figure 3 shows changes in the type of lighting energy used by households.

At the national level, the use of electricity, kerosene (paraffin), and candle increased between 1996 and 1998 whereas the use of open fire, diesel and other sources decreased in the same period.

The use of kerosene increased in rural areas by a big margin and reduced in urban areas by a smaller margin.
The use of electricity increased in urban areas and remained the same in rural areas.

Central, Copperbelt, Luapula, Northern and Southern Provinces had an increase in electricity usage and this was particularly so in the Copperbelt and Southern Provinces. On the other hand, Eastern, Lusaka, North-Western, and Western Provinces experienced a slight decline in the usage of electricity.

5. Source of Energy for Cooking

Figure 4 shows the type of energy used by households for cooking.

The use of electricity for cooking increased between 1996 to 1998 while the use of firewood decreased and the use of charcoal remained the same

6. Type of Toilet Facility Used and Main Method of Garbage Disposal

The use of cleaner sanitation is generally on the increase as can be seen in figures 5 and 6. The proportion of households not using any toilet facility and those just dumping their refuse reduced between 1996 – 1998.

Figure 1: Household Ownership, Zambia, 1996-1998

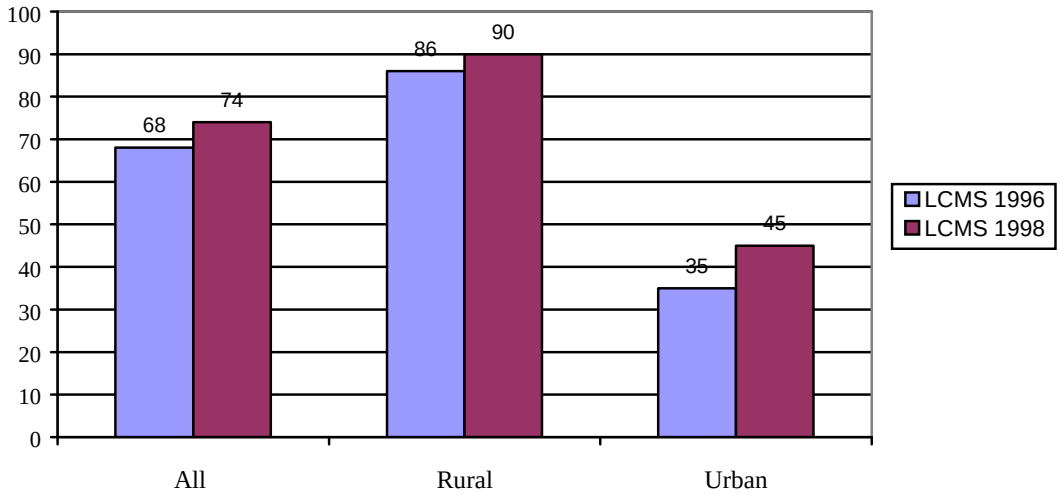


Figure 2: Households with Access to Clean Water during the Dry Season, 1996-1998

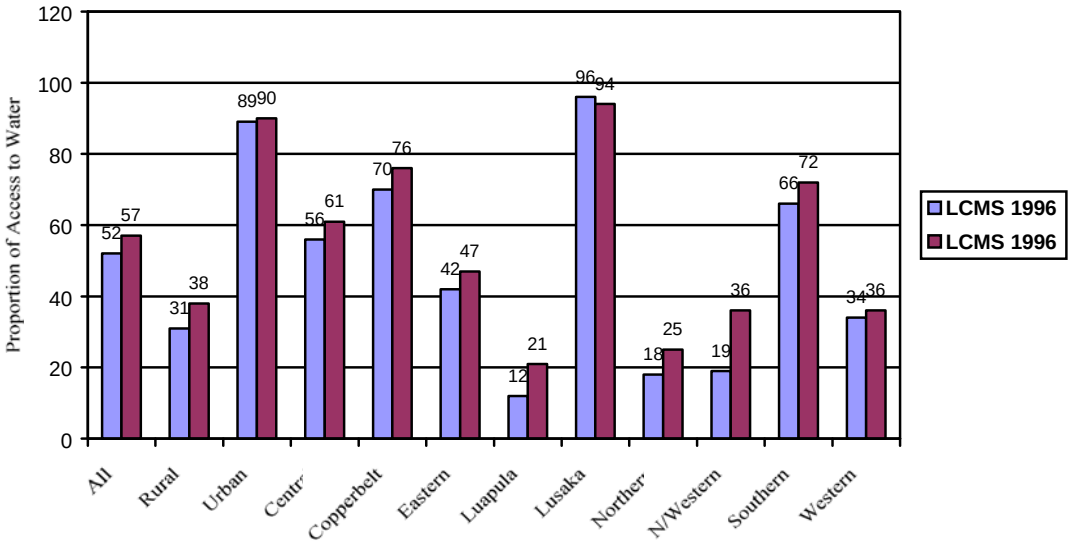


Figure 3A: Type of Lighting Used by Households, 1996-1998

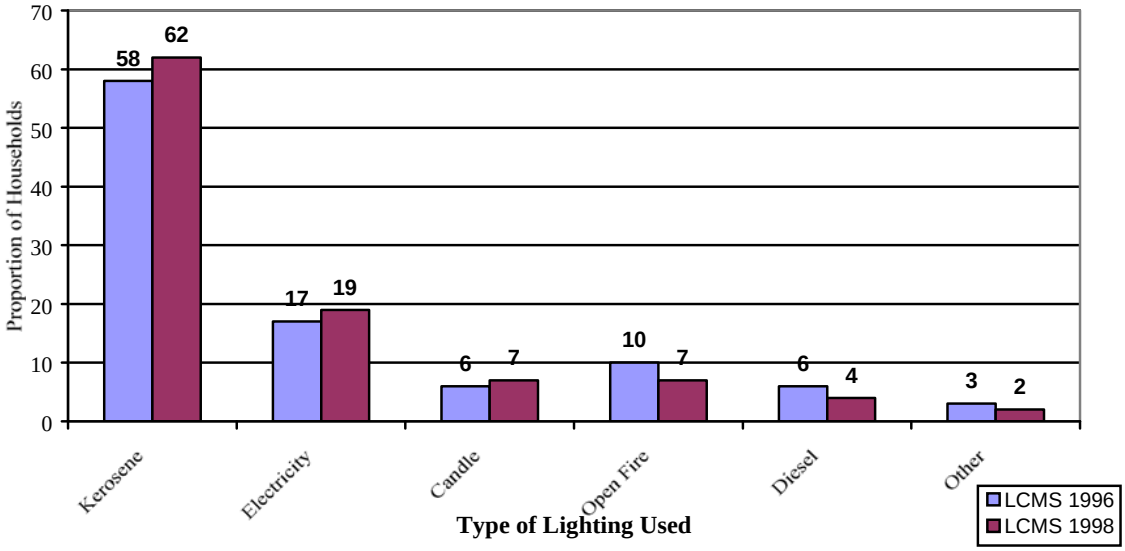


Figure 3B: Type of Lighting Used by Households in Rural Areas, 1996-1998

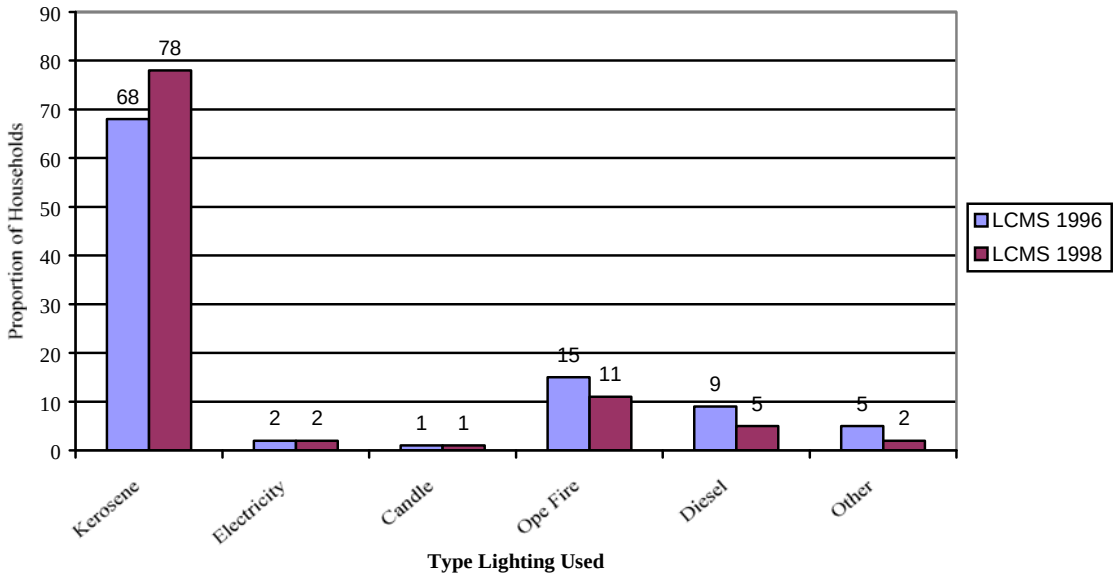


Figure 3C: Type of Lighting Used by Households in Urban Areas, 1996-1998

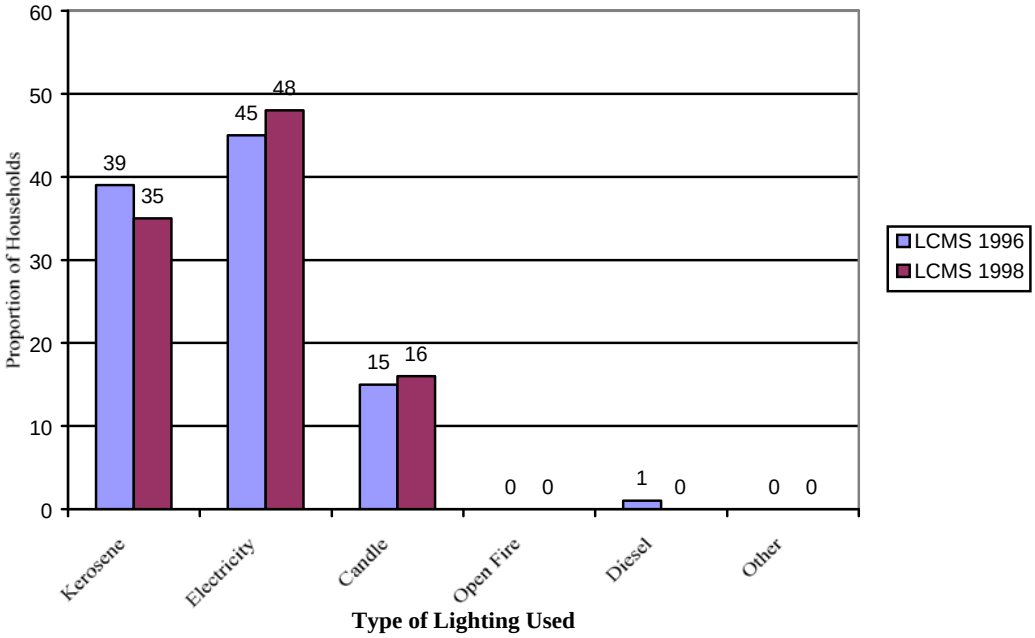


Figure 3D: Electricity Usage by Province, 1996-1998

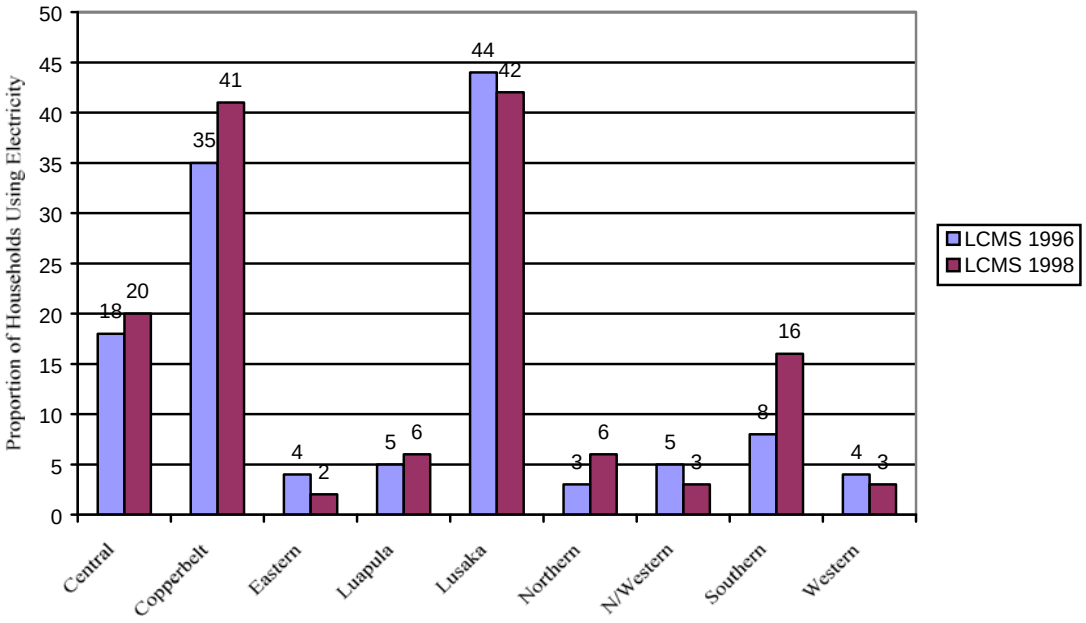
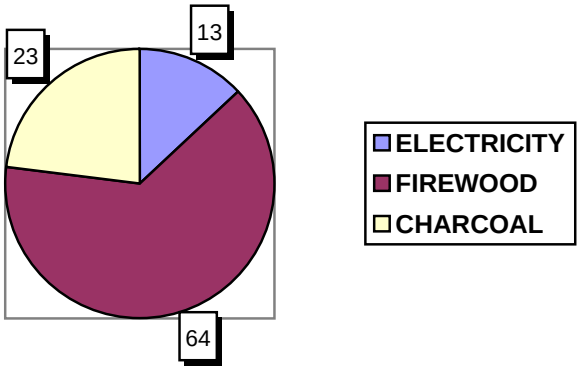


Figure 4: Type of Energy Used for cooking by Households, 1996-1998

LCMS 1996



LCMS 1998

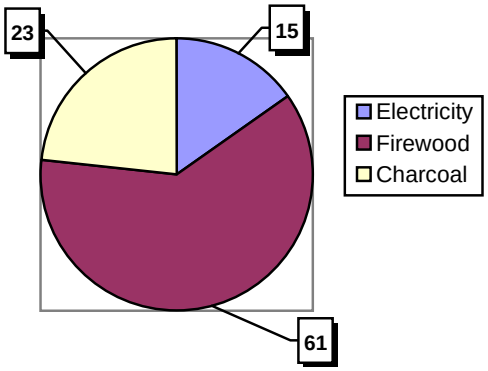


Figure 5: Type of Toilet Facility Used and Main Method of Garbage Disposal

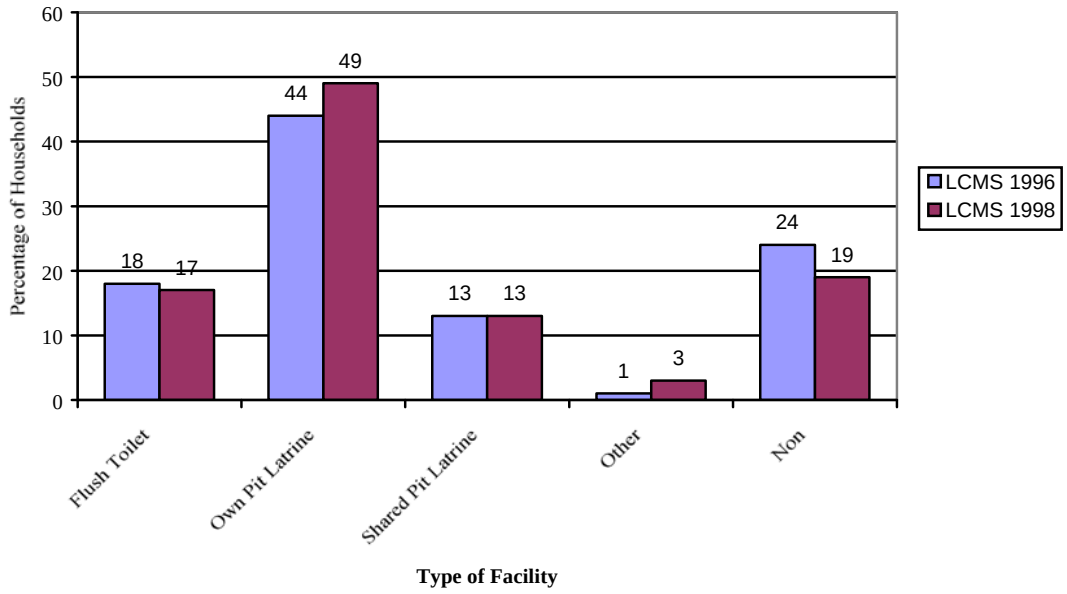
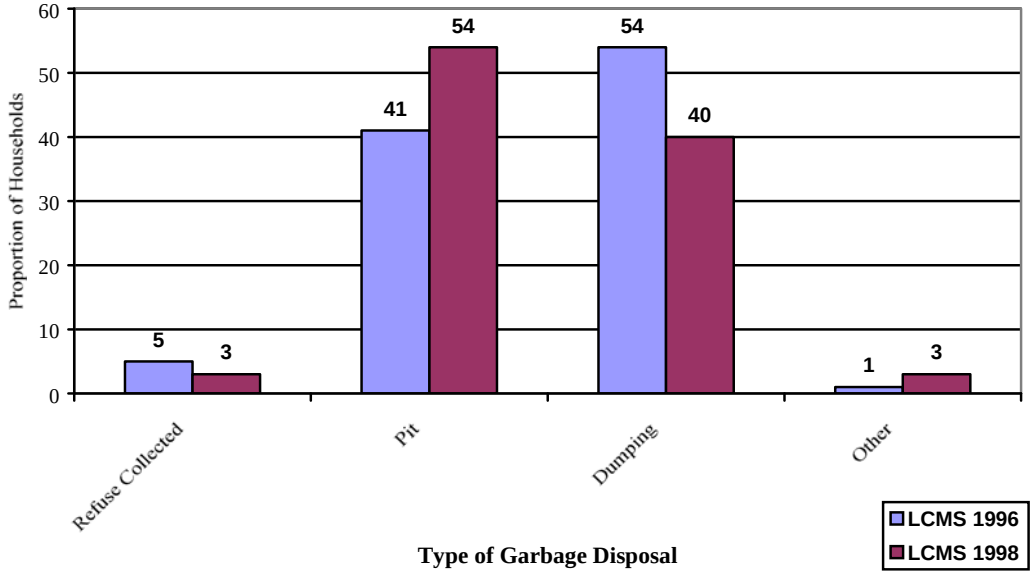


Figure 6: Type of Garbage Disposal



22. CHANGES IN CHILD NUTRITION

Trends in Exclusively Breastfeeding Among Children Aged 0-6 Months

Figure 1 shows the percentage distribution of children under seven months by current breastfeeding status in 1996 and 1998.

Comparison of 1996 and 1998 LCMS results show that the proportion of exclusively breastfeeding in the age category of 0-1 months has declined from 40 percent to 35 percent. However, there is an increase in exclusive breastfeeding for children aged 4-6 months, from 1 percent to 5percent.

Figures 2 shows that in 1998, 53 percent of children aged 3-59 months were classified as stunted, as compared to 50 percent in 1996. That indicated a slight deterioration in children's nutritional status.

Generally, stunted children had increased in all provinces except in Central, Northern, North-Western and Southern Provinces. Luapula, Northern and Eastern Provinces recorded the highest proportions of children who were stunted (see Figure 2 for details).

Overall, little change had occurred in the incidence of underweight from 1996, 24 percent in 1996 to 25 percent in 1998. Wasting had not varied at national level except that it had varied slightly across provinces.

Figure 1: Percentage Distribution of Children Under-five Years by Current Breastfeeding Status in 1996 and 1998

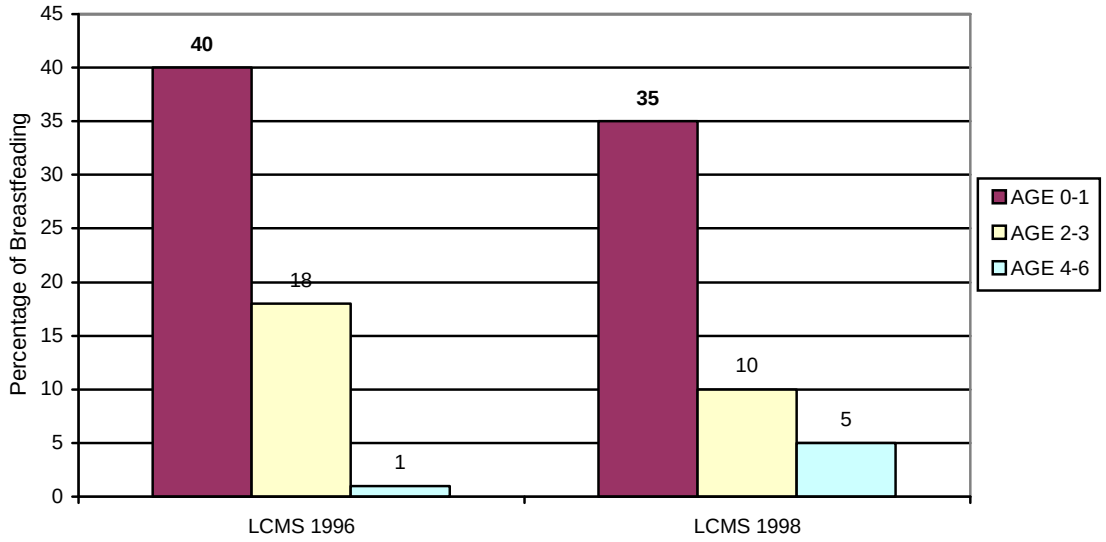


Figure 2: Proportion of stunted children aged 3-59 months, Zambia,1996.

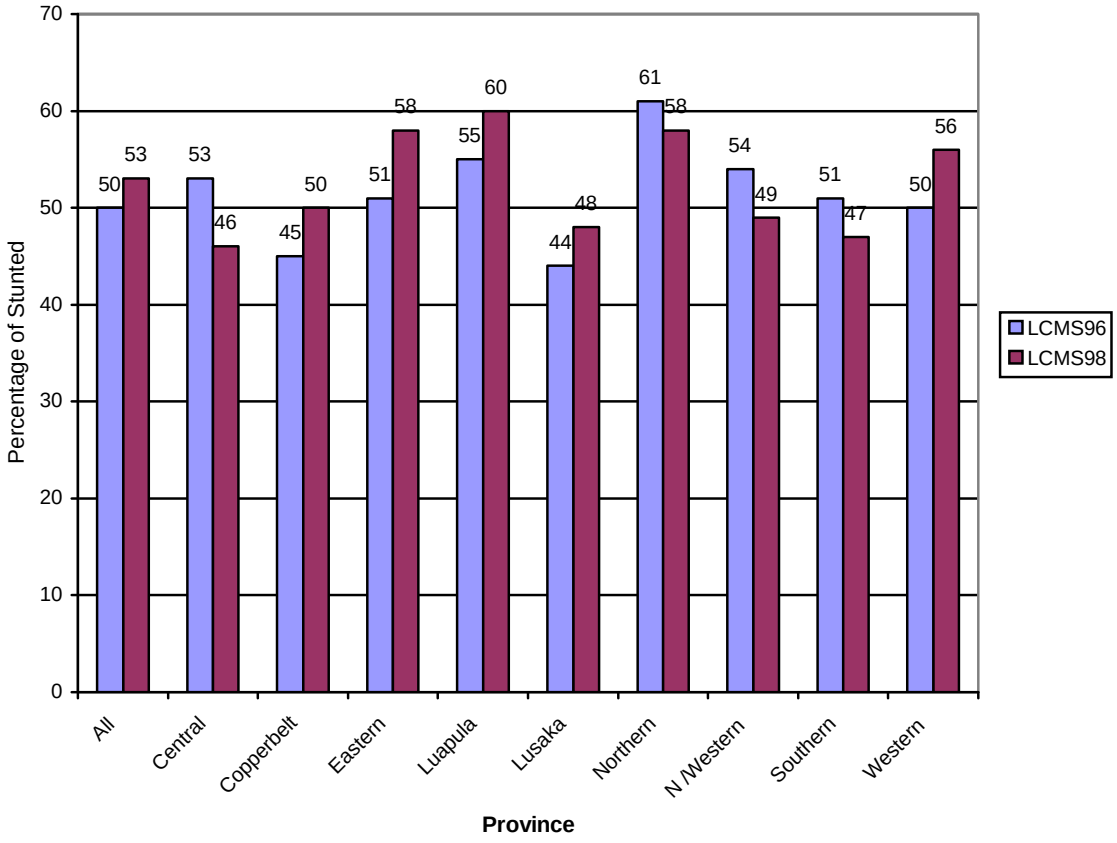
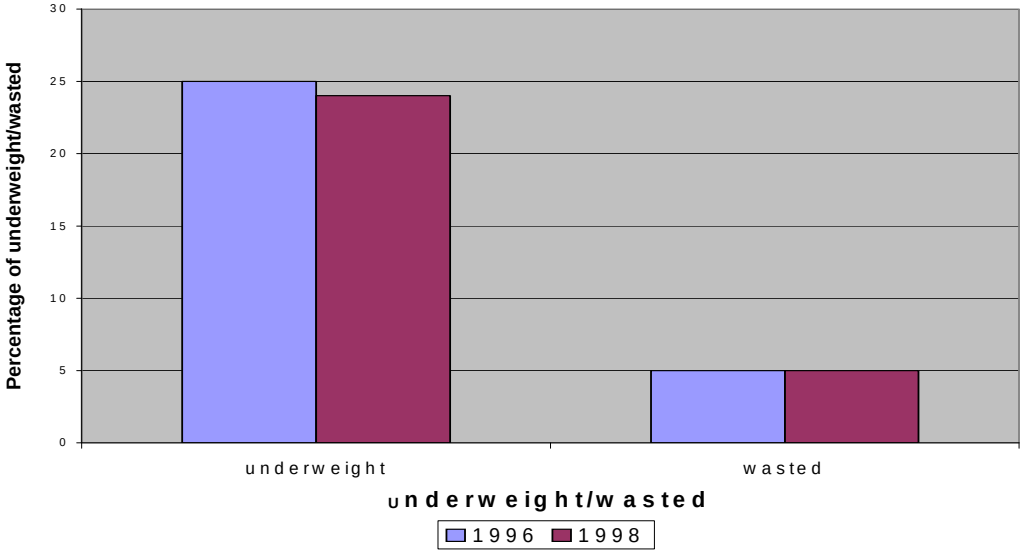


Figure3: Proportion of underweight and wasted children aged 3-59 months,Zambia,1996.



CODES OF PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS

PROVINCE	CODE	DISTRICT	
CENTRAL	1		
		Chibombo	101
		Kabwe	102
		Kapiri Mposhi	103
		Mkushi	104
		Mumbwa	105
		Serenje	106
COPPERBELT	2		
		Chililabombwe	201
		Chingola	202
		Kalulushi	203
		Kitwe	204
		Luanshya	205
		Lufwanyama	206
		Masaiti	207
		Mpongwe	208
		Mufulira	209
		Ndola	210
EASTERN	3		
		Chadiza	301
		Chama	302
		Chipata	303
		Katete	304
		Lundazi	305
		Mambwe	306
		Nyimba	307
		Petauke	308
LUAPULA	4		
		Chiengi	401
		Kawambwa	402
		Mansa	403
		Milengi	404
		Mwense	405
		Nchelenge	406
		Samfya	407
LUSAKA	5		
		Chongwe	501
		Kafue	502
		Luangwa	503
		Lusaka	504

Northern	6		
		Chilubi	601
		Chinsali	602
		Isoka	603
		Kaputa	604
		Kasama	605
		Luwingu	606
		Mbala	607
		Mpika	608
		Mporokoso	609
		Mpulungu	610
		Mungwi	611
		Nakonde	612
NORTH-WESTERN	7		
		Chavuma	701
		Kabompo	702
		Kasempa	703
		Mufumbwe (Chizera)	704
		Mwinilunga	705
		Solwezi	706
		Zambezi	707
SOUTHERN	8		
		Choma	801
		Gwembe	802
		Itezhi-tezhi	803
		Kalomo	804
		Kazungula	805
		Livingstone	806
		Mazabuka	807
		Monze	808
		Namwala	809
		Siavonga	810
		Sinazongwe	811
WESTERN	9		
		Kalabo	901
		Kaoma	902
		Lukulu	903
		Mongu	904
		Senanga	905
		Sesheke	906
		Shang’ombo	907