Republic of Zambia

Central Statistical Office

Zambia

2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey
Key Findings

CSO Mission Statement

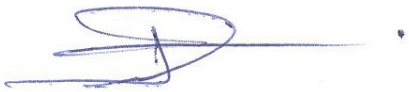
"To coordinate and Provide Timely, Quality and Credible Official Statistics for use by Stakeholders and Clients for Sustainable Development"

FOREWORD

The Central Statistical Office (CSO) undertook the 2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS) between April and May 2015. The Survey covered all the 10 provinces in the country on a sample basis. The main objective of the 2015 LCMS was to monitor and highlight the living conditions of the population of Zambia.

The Government of the Republic of Zambia through the Ministry of Finance provided funding for the survey. The World Bank (WB) provided technical and financial support in data collection using the electronic-based Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) technique and in poverty analysis using the best practice methodology. This report summarizes the findings of the 2015 LCMS covering Household Demographic Characteristics, Migration, Education, Health, Economic Activities of Household Members, Household Income and Assets, Household Expenditure, Food Production and Consumption, Community Developmental Issues, Household Access to Amenities and Housing Conditions, and Poverty. A detailed 2015 LCMS report will be published by June 2016.

I would like to express sincere gratitude to the Government of Zambia and the World Bank/DFID for jointly funding the survey. I would also like to extend my appreciation to the general public for providing valuable information to our field staff during the survey. Lastly, I would like to thank all field staff that directly or indirectly participated in the LCMS data collection and analysis.



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28 April, 2016

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About The 2015 LCMS

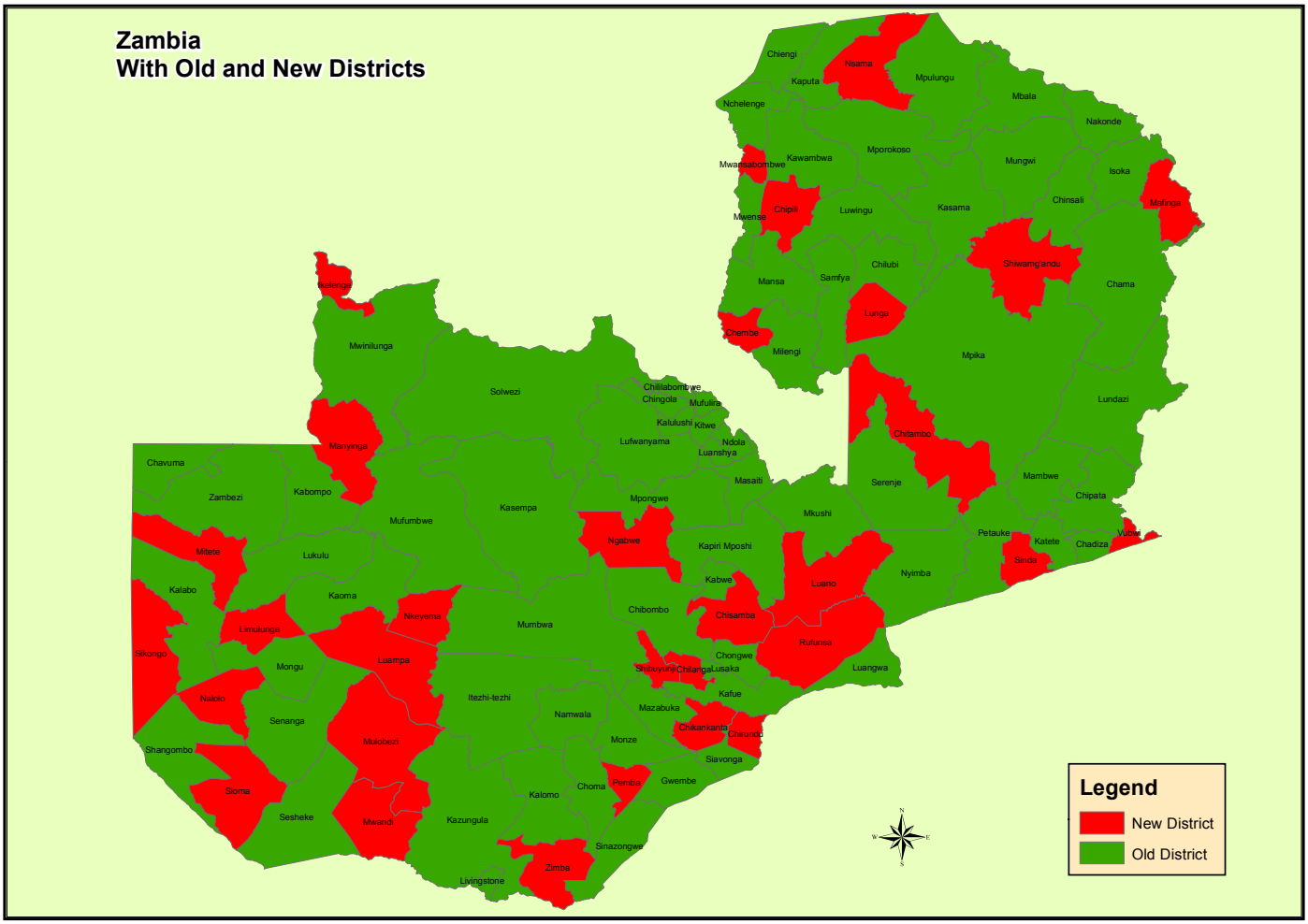
The 2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS)

The Living Conditions Monitoring Surveys (LCMSs) evolved from Social Dimensions of Adjustments Priority Surveys of 1991 and 1993. The first LCMS survey was conducted in 1996. Since then, seven surveys have been undertaken inclusive of the 2015 LCMS. Each of the successive LCMSs has been used to gauge the effectiveness of Government policies and development programs. In April/May 2015, CSO conducted the seventh LCMS. The survey was mainly intended to monitor and highlight the living conditions of the Zambian society. The survey also included a set of priority indicators on poverty and other living conditions that can be used to measure the progress that the country is making towards the attainment of both domestic and global development targets such as Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Revised Sixth National Development Plan (R-SNDP).

Who participated in the survey?

The 2015 survey was designed to cover a representative sample of about 12,260 non-institutionalized private households residing in both rural and urban parts of the country. A total of 664 Enumeration Areas (EAs) were drawn from a total of 25,600 EAs nationwide. The survey was designed to produce reliable estimates at national, provincial and rural/urban levels.

Administrative Map of Zambia



What were the objectives of the survey?

The following are some of the identified key objectives of the 2015 LCMS:

- ***Monitor the impact of government policies and programs on the well-being of the Zambian population;***
- ***Monitor the level of poverty and its distribution in Zambia;***
- ***Provide various users with a set of reliable indicators against which to monitor development; and***
- ***Identify vulnerable groups in society and enhance targeting in policy implementation.***

For the purpose of measuring the above objectives, the LCMS questionnaires covered the following topics:

1. ***Demography and Migration***
2. ***Orphanhood***
3. ***Marital Status***
4. ***Health***
5. ***Education***
6. ***Economic Activities***
7. ***Household Income***
8. ***Household Agricultural Production***
9. ***Household Expenditure***
10. ***Household Assets***
11. ***Household Amenities and Housing Conditions***
12. ***Household Access to Facilities***
13. ***Child Health and Nutrition***
14. ***Community Developmental Issues***
15. ***Death in Households***
16. ***Self-assessed Poverty, Shocks to Household Welfare and Household Coping Strategies.***

How was data collected?

Data collection was done over the period of April/May 2015. Face to face personal interviews were conducted using a structured electronic questionnaire via the Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) technique. This was the first time that LCMS data was collected electronically using the World Bank's Survey Solutions software.

Concepts and Definitions

Household: A household was defined as a group of persons who eat and lived together. These people may or may not be related by blood, but made common provision for food and other essentials for living. A household comprised several members and in some cases had only one member.

Head of Household: This was the person all members of the household regarded as the head and who normally makes day-to-day decisions concerning the running of the household. The head of the household could be male or female.

Poverty Status: All households and household members were assigned a poverty status based on their household consumption expenditure. Each member of a household was assigned the same poverty status based on the household's adult equivalent consumption expenditure. The 2015 poverty line was valued at K214.26 per Adult Equivalent. The households and individuals were classified as non-poor, moderately poor or extremely poor.

Migration is one of the three components of population change, complementing fertility (births) and mortality (deaths). Migration is the geographic movement of people across a specified boundary of the country for the purpose of establishing a new residence. Migration can either be internal or international.

School attendance rate was defined as the percentage of population by age group attending school at the time of survey.

Gross attendance rate (GAR) was defined as the total number of persons attending a specific level of education regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age total population for that level.

Net attendance rate (NAR) was defined as the percentage of individuals attending an education level corresponding to their age expressed as a percentage of the total population of official school age for that same level.

The employed population: This comprises persons who performed some work or conducted business for pay, profit or family gain.

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.

Paid Employee: A person who worked for a public or private employer and received remuneration in wages or 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 performed. These persons were regarded as employed.

An agricultural household was defined as one where at least one of its members was engaged in any of the following agricultural activities: growing of crops, livestock/poultry owning, fish farming or a combination of any of these.

Household Monthly Income: This is the monthly earnings of a household from engaging in economic activities such as the production of goods and services and the ownership of assets. Household monthly income is the sum of all incomes of household members.

Per Capita Mean Monthly Income: This denotes the average monthly income of a household member, calculated as the quotient of total household monthly income and the total number of persons in the household.

Household Mean Monthly Income: This is the average monthly income of a household and is calculated as the quotient of the total monthly income of all households and the total number of households in Zambia. Related to the mean monthly income is the modal income representing the income received by the majority of households.

Per Capita Income Deciles: These are the tabular representation of income distribution of a population. Per capita income deciles divide an income distribution arranged in ascending or descending order into ten equal parts or deciles. For each decile, the percentage of the total income is calculated as well as the percentage of the total population receiving the total income in the deciles. The difference between the two percentages varies directly with inequality in income distribution.

Gini Coefficient: This measures household income distribution using an index of inequality. The coefficient gives the numerical degree to which the Lorenz curve diverges from the equi-income distribution line. The Gini coefficient always ranges from 0 to 1. A coefficient of 0 represents total equality in income distribution, while a coefficient of 1 represents total inequality. A coefficient such as 0.66 can be considered to represent a high incidence of inequality in income distribution, while a coefficient such as 0.15 represents a more equitable income distribution.

Expenditure on food: this includes expenses on bread, meat, milk, nuts, etc., including own produce consumed;

Expenditure on non food: this includes expenses such as housing, transport, education, etc.

Traditional hut: referred to a housing structure usually made of mud material around the walls and roof is usually thatched.

Improved traditional hut: referred to a housing structure that had been improved by the materials used for either the walls and/or the roofing, e.g. red brick or burnt brick walling, asbestos or even iron sheets on the roof.

Detached house: referred to a housing structure usually that is split into two or more housing units. Each housing unit is independently detached from the other and stands on its own.

Torch includes all those gadgets that were intended to be used as a source of energy for lighting

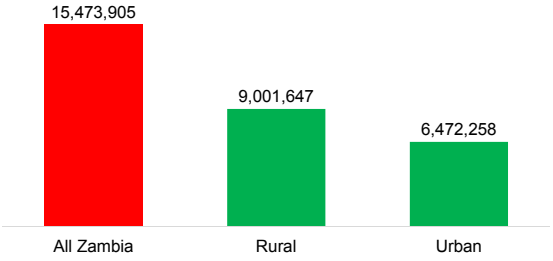
An improved drinking-water source is defined as one that, by the nature of its construction and when properly used, adequately protects the source from outside contamination, particularly faecal matter (World Health Organisation – www.wssinfo.org)

An Improved sanitation facility is one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact (World Health Organisation –www.wssinfo.org).

General Demographic Characteristics

The 2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS) results show that the population of Zambia was estimated at 15.5 million in 2015. The population was mainly concentrated in rural areas at 58.2 percent compared to 41.8 percent in urban areas.

Figure 1: Distribution of the Population by Rural/ Urban, Zambia, 2015.



About 1,700, 000 households were in rural areas while about 1, 300,000 were in urban areas.

Figure 2: Distribution of Households by Rural/Urban, Zambia, 2015.

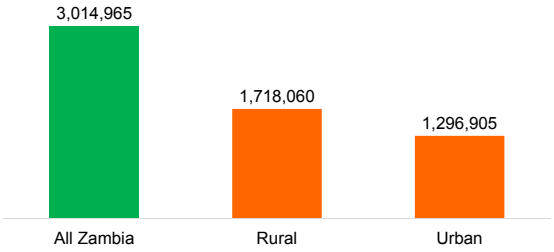


Figure 3 shows the percentage distribution of the population by relationship to the household head. Results show that there were 3, 014,965 heads of households representing 19.5 percent of the total population. Own child and Spouse accounted for 49.3 and 13.9 percent of the total population, respectively.

Figure 3: Percentage Distribution of the Population by Relationship to the Household Head, Zambia, 2015.

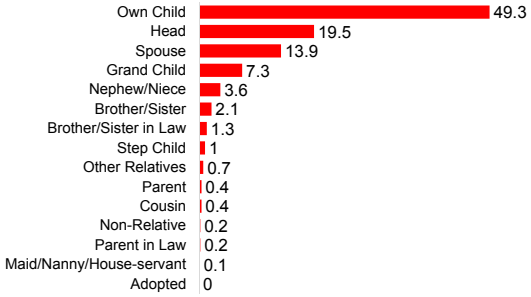


Figure 4 shows the average household size by rural/urban. The average household size in Zambia was 5.1 persons. Overall, the average household size tends to be larger in rural areas with an average of 5.2 persons per household compared to 5.0 persons per household in urban areas.

Figure 4: Average Household Size by Rural/Urban, Zambia, 2015.

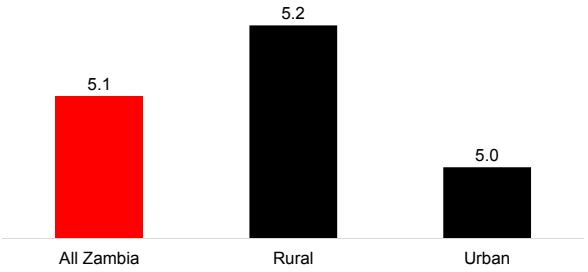
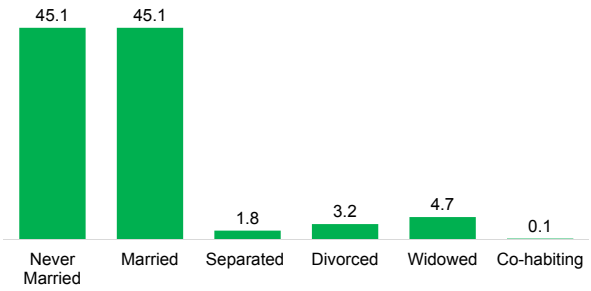


Figure 5 shows the percentage distribution of persons aged 12 years or older by marital status. Results show that 45.1 percent had never been married with the same percentage of the population reporting that they were married, 1.8 percent were separated, 3.2 percent were divorced, 4.7 percent were widowed and 0.1 percent were cohabiting.

Figure 5: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 12 Years or Older by Marital Status, Zambia, 2015.



Migration

Figure 6 shows the proportion of persons who migrated 12 months prior to the survey. Results show that a total of 242,158 persons or 1.6 percent of the population migrated at national level. The results further show that urban areas had a higher proportion of migrants at 2.1 percent compared to 1.1 percent in rural areas.

Figure 6: Proportion of Persons who Migrated by Rural/Urban, Zambia, 2015.

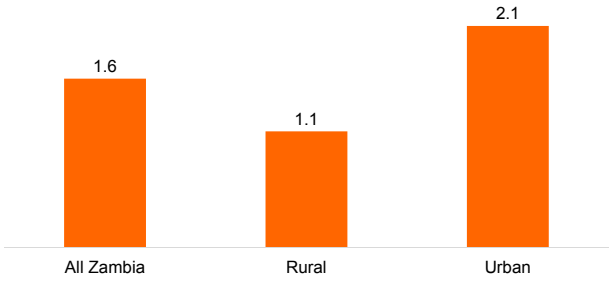


Figure 7 shows the percentage distribution of individual migrants by direction of migration. The largest proportion of the population migrated from one urban area to another at 37 percent.

Figure 7: Percentage Distribution of Individual Migrants by Direction of Migration, Zambia, 2015.

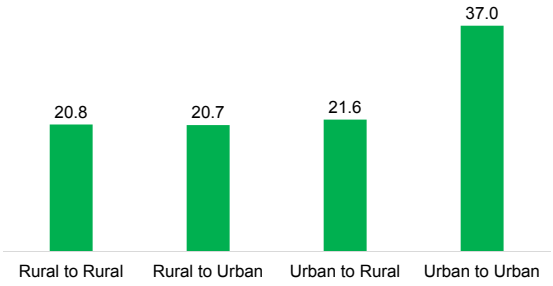


Figure 8 shows the percentage distribution of individual migrants by reason for migration. Results show that the most common reasons cited for migrating were "transfer of head" and "decision to resettle" at 28.3 and 21.3 percent, respectively.

Figure 8: Percentage Distribution of Individual Migrants by Reason for Migration, Zambia 2015.

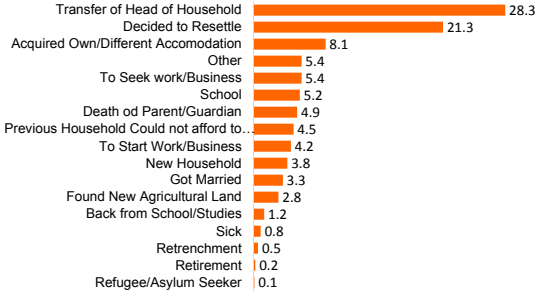
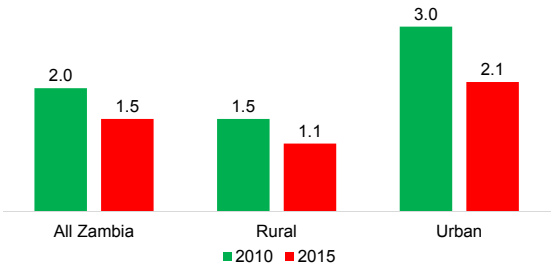


Figure 9 shows the proportion of individual migrants by rural/urban for 2010 and 2015. Results show that the proportion of migrants reduced from 2 percent in 2010 to 1.5 percent in 2015.

Figure 9: Proportion of Individual Migrants by Rural/ Urban, Zambia, 2010 and 2015.



Education

Figure 10 shows school attendance rates by age-group and rural/urban. At national level, results show that the school attendance rates for the primary school-age population (7-13 years) was 83.1 percent while that of secondary school-age population (14-18 years) was 75.7 percent.

Figure 10: School Attendance Rates by Age-Group and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2015.

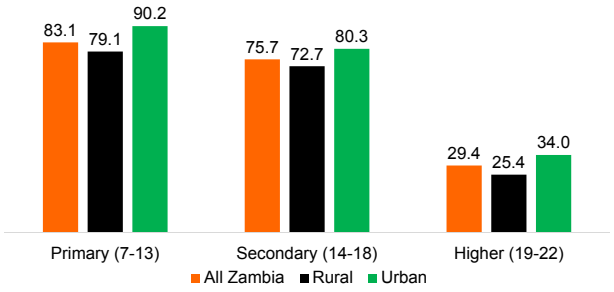


Figure 11 shows School Attendance Rates by Age-Group and Sex. At national level, results show that the school attendance rates for the female primary school-age population (7-13 years) was 84.8 percent while that of the males was 81.3 percent. The attendance rate for females of secondary school-age (14-18 years) was 73.4 percent while that of the males was 78.4 percent.

Figure 11: School Attendance Rates by Age-Group and Sex, Zambia 2015.

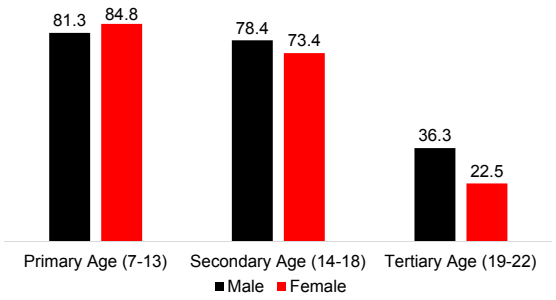


Figure 12 shows Gross attendance rates by grade, rural/urban. At national level, the results show that the gross attendance rate for primary school was 104.1 percent while that for secondary school was 64.4 percent. Analysed by rural-urban, gross attendance rate for primary school was 102.6 percent in rural areas compared to 106.7 percent in urban areas. The gross attendance rates for secondary school was relatively lower than that for primary school.

Figure 12: Gross Attendance Rates by Level of Education, Rural/Urban, Zambia, 2015.

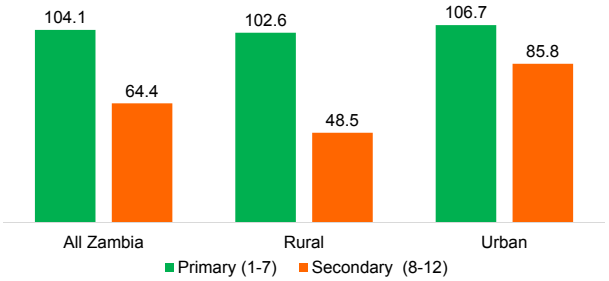


Figure 13 shows the Primary and Secondary school net attendance rate by rural/urban. At national level, Primary and Secondary school net attendance rate was 78.6 percent and 43.7 percent, respectively. Urban areas tend to have higher net attendance rates than rural areas.

Figure 13: Primary and Secondary School Net Attendance Rate by Rural/Urban, Zambia, 2015.

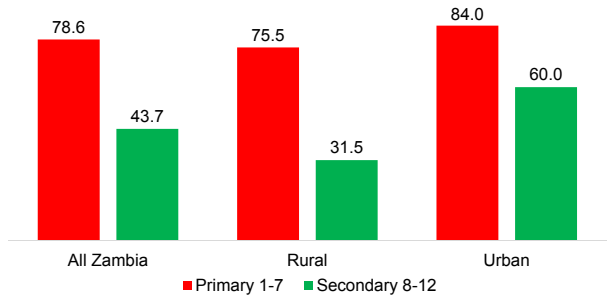


Table 1 shows the percentage distribution of persons attending school by type of school and level of education. Central Government still remains the main provider of education at all levels with 84 percent of the school attendants in Government schools. However, the private sector had a notable contribution to education particularly at college and university level.

Table1: Percentage Distribution of Persons Attending School by Type of School and Level of Education, Zambia, 2015.

Type of school	Central Government	Local Government (Councils)	Mission/ Religious	Industrial	Private	Community	Other*	Total
All levels	84.0	1.0	2.1	0.1	10.0	2.3	0.4	100
Primary	83.5	1.2	2.5	0.1	10.4	2.4	0.0	100
Secondary	90.9	0.0	3.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	100
College	62.1	0.9	3.5	0.3	33.1	0.0	0.0	100
University & above	66.3	0.0	3.1	0.2	30.0	0.0	0.4	100
Note: (*): Other refers to categories not elsewhere classified such as those attending school abroad								

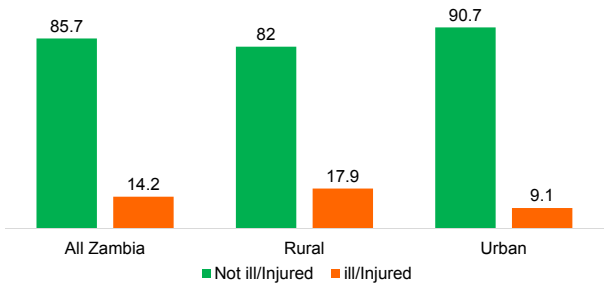
Health

The survey collected data on the health status of all individuals in Zambia. Health status of household members is a direct indicator of welfare of the household.

Information on health consultations and health facilities visited was obtained from all persons in the survey who reported an illness. This information helps in coming up with indicators on incidence of illnesses, medication and health consultations costs. The reference period was the two-week period prior to the survey.

Figure 14 shows the proportion of persons reporting illness in the two weeks preceding the survey by rural/urban. Results show that 14.2 percent of persons reported an illness in the two weeks preceding the survey. Results further show that 17.9 and 9.1 percent of the population in rural and urban areas, reported illness respectively.

Figure 14: Proportion of Persons Reporting Sickness in the two weeks Preceding the Survey by Rural/ Urban, Zambia 2015.



Health consultations in this survey meant seeking medical advice from any health institution or personnel. Institutions consulted included medical, traditional, church and spiritual institutions. If a person initially consulted and later used self-administered medicine, this person was regarded as having consulted.

Figure 15 shows the percentage distribution of persons reporting illness two weeks prior to the survey by consultation status. At national level, 70.5 percent of the persons who reported illness during the period under consideration had consulted over their illness or injury and 19.7 percent resorted to self-administered medication. About one in every ten persons who reported illness neither consulted nor used self-administered medicine.

Figure 15: Percentage Distribution of Persons Reporting illness two weeks prior to the Survey by Consultation Status. Zambia 2015.

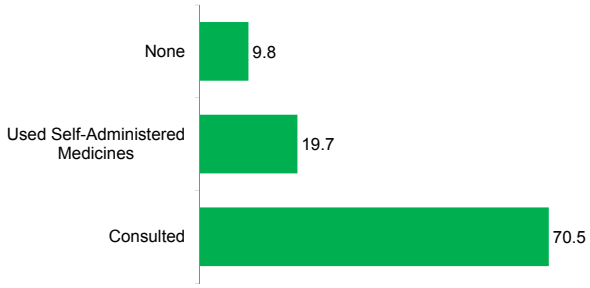


Table 2 shows the percentage distribution of persons who reported illness by medical personnel who attended to them by rural/urban. At national level, results indicate that most of the persons who reported illness were attended to by a Clinical Officer (40.5 percent) followed by a Nurse/Midwife (35.0 percent). This was also reflected in both rural and urban areas where a Clinical Officer attended to most of those who reported illness. Medical doctors attended to 29.9 percent of persons who reported illness in urban areas compared to 12.7 percent in rural areas.

Table 2: percentage Distribution of Persons who Reported illness by Medical Personnel who Attended to them by Rural/Urban, Zambia, 2015.

Residence	Medical Doctor	Clinical Officer	Nurse/ Midwife	Community Health Worker	Traditional Healer	Faith Healer	Spiritual Healer	Church Healer
All Zambia	17.1	40.5	35	5	0.8	0	0	0.1
Rural	12.7	41	36.6	6.8	1	0	0	0.2
Urban	29.9	39	30.4	0.1	0.1	0	0	0

Data on the amount paid for either consultation or medication was collected from all persons who reported an illness.

Table 3 shows the average amount (in kwacha) spent on medication and/or consultation by person consulted. At national level, the average amount spent on consultation or medication was K113.7.

Rural/urban analysis indicates that the average amount spent in rural areas was K72.64 compared to K176.22 in urban areas.

Table 3: Average Amount (in Kwacha) spent on Medication and/or Consultation by Person Consulted, Zambia 2015.

Persons Consulted	Rural	Urban	All Zambia
Medical Doctor	234.59	352.59	303.10
Clinical Officer	16.12	44.20	25.95
Nurse/Midwife	14.14	42.22	23.46
Community Health Worker	7.67	14.15	7.89
Traditional Healer	361.61	147.77	349.56
Spiritual Healer	30.00	.	30.00
Church Healer	8.69	.	8.69
Other Personnel	10.88	21.75	14.19
All Zambia	72.64	176.22	113.70

Economic Activity Of The Population

Figure 16 shows the percentage distribution of the population aged 12 years or older by main economic activity status. Results show that 43 percent of the population aged 12 years or older were in paid employment while 27 percent were full time students. Unpaid family workers and unemployed accounted for 6.3 and 9.2 percent, respectively.

Figure 16: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 12 Years or Older by Main Economic Activity Status, Zambia, 2015.

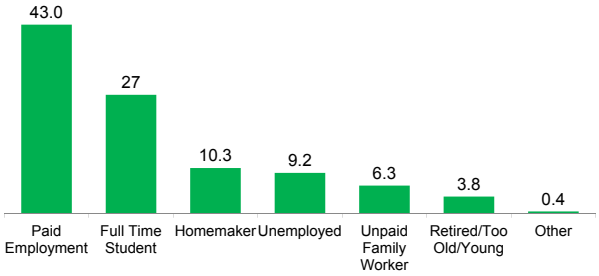
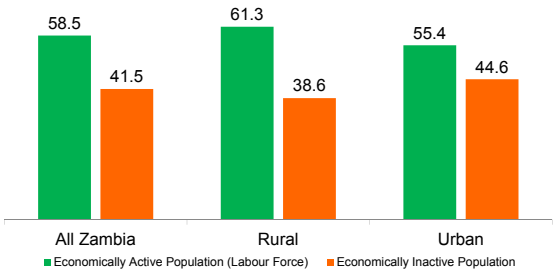


Figure 17 shows labour force participation rate by rural/urban. At national level, 58.5 percent of the population aged 12 years or older was economically active.

Rural/urban analysis reveals higher levels of economic activities in rural (61.3 percent) than in urban areas (55.4 percent).

Figure 17. Labour Force Participation Rates by Rural/ Urban, Zambia, 2015



Household Food Production

Figure 18 shows the Percentage distribution of households engaged in agricultural activities by rural/urban. At national level, 58.7 percent of all households were engaged in agricultural production in the 2013/2014 agriculture season. Analysed by rural-urban, 89.4 percent of the households were engaged in agricultural activities in rural areas compared to 17.9 percent in urban areas.

Figure 18: Percentage Distribution of Households engaged in Agricultural Activities by Rural/urban, 2013/2014 Agricultural Season, Zambia 2015.

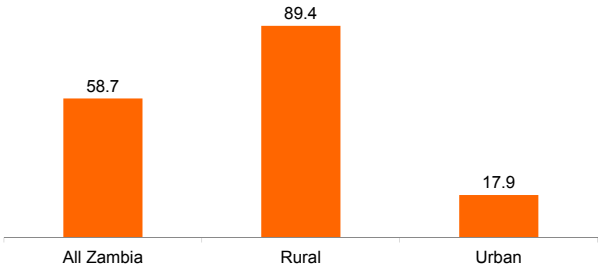
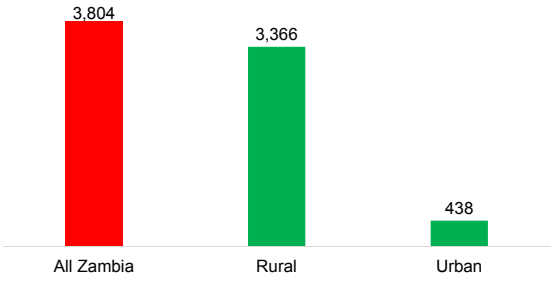


Figure 19 shows maize production ('000 MT) by rural/urban for the 2013/14 agricultural season. The total quantity of maize produced in 2013/2014 season was 3.8 million metric tons (MT). Rural areas produced 88.5 percent of the total maize produced.

Figure 19: Maize Production ('000 MT) by Rural/ Urban, 2013/2014 Agricultural Season, Zambia 2015.



Household Income and Assets

Figure 20 shows the average monthly household income by rural/urban. The average monthly income for households was K1, 801.30.

On average, households in urban areas earned about four times as much as those in rural areas.

Figure 20: Average Monthly Household Income by Rural/Urban, Zambia, 2015.

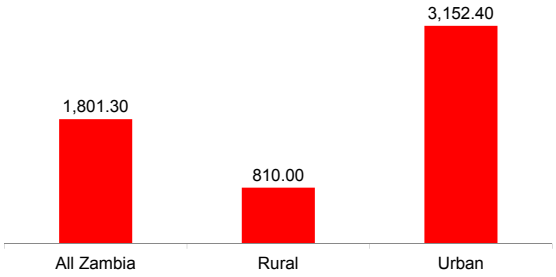


Figure 21 shows that male headed households continued to have higher levels of mean monthly income compared to female headed households. Male headed households had a mean monthly income of K 1,928, while female headed households had a mean monthly income of K 1,377.6.

Figure 21: Average Monthly Household Income (ZMW) by Sex of Head, Zambia 2015.

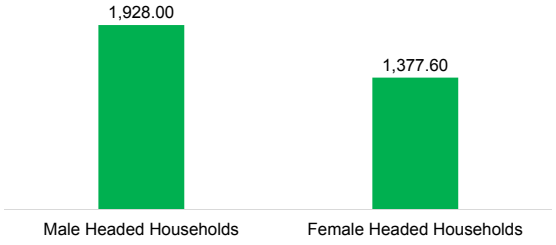


Figure 22 shows the average monthly per capita income by rural/urban. The mean per capita monthly household income as defined by the total household income divided by the number of persons in the household was K444.2.

Figure 22: Average Monthly per capita income by rural/urban, Zambia, 2015.

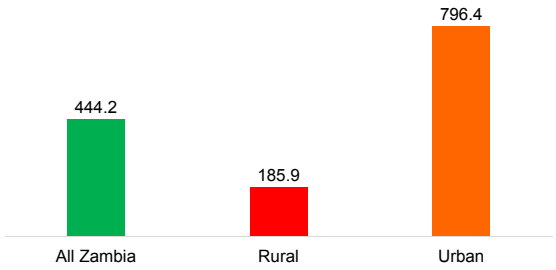


Figure 23 shows the average monthly per capita income by sex of head. The male headed households had higher per capita income (K453.5) than the female headed households (K413.2 percent).

Figure 23: Average Monthly per Capita Income by Sex of Head, Zambia 2015.

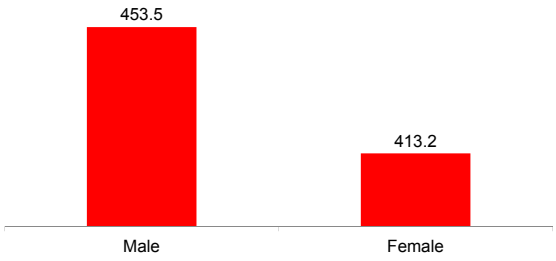
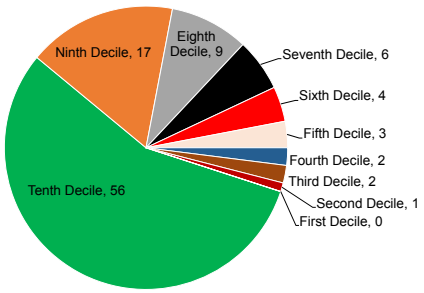


Figure 24 shows the percentage distribution of household income by decile. The bottom 50 percent accounted for 7.3 percent of the total income, while the top 10 percent accounted for 56 percent of the income.

Figure 24: Percentage Distribution of Household Income by Decile, Zambia, 2015.

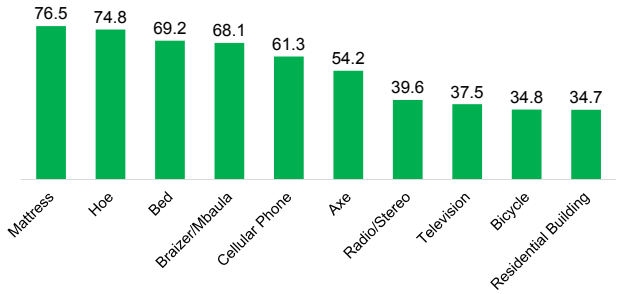


The Gini Coefficient is a measure of inequality. It ranges from 0 to 1. The lower the Gini Coefficient, the lower the inequalities. The Gini Coefficient was 0.69 at national level, 0.60 in Rural and 0.61 in urban areas.

Figure 25: Gini Coefficient, Rural/Urban and Year, Zambia, 2015.

The 2015 LCMS collected data on 49 assets. Figure 26 shows the proportion of households owning top 10 assets. The most widely owned asset by households was a mattress at 76.5 percent. Other widely owned assets were hoes, beds and braziers at 74.8 percent, 69.2 percent and 68.1 percent, respectively.

Figure 26: Proportion of Households Owning 10 Assets, Zambia, 2015.



Household Expenditure

Figure 27 shows average household monthly expenditure by rural/urban. At national level, the average household monthly expenditure was K1,588.

Households in urban areas (K2,680) spent at least three times more than rural households (K763).

Figure 27: Average Household Monthly Expenditure (ZMW) by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2015.

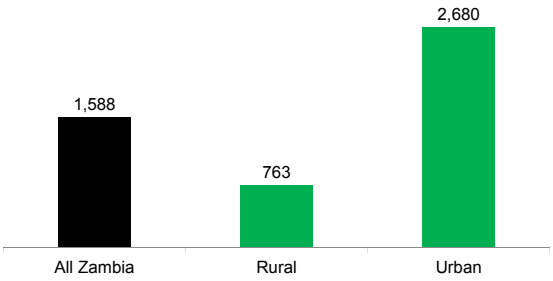
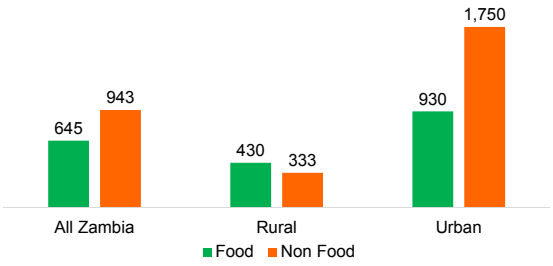


Figure 28 shows the average household monthly expenditure (ZMW) by rural/urban, food and non-food. On average, households spent K298 more on non-food than on food items at K943 and K645, respectively. Urban households spent K930 and K1,750 on food and non-food compared to K430 and K333 expenditure by rural households, respectively.

Figure 28: Average Household Monthly Expenditure (ZMW) by Rural/Urban, food and non-food, Zambia, 2015.



Poverty Analysis

Figure 29 shows Headcount Poverty by Rural/ Urban. The proportion of the population living below the poverty line was 54.4 per cent.

Poverty in Zambia still remains predominantly a rural phenomenon with poverty levels at 76.6 percent compared to 23.4 percent in urban areas.

Figure 29: Headcount Poverty by Rural/Urban, Zambia, 2010 and 2015.

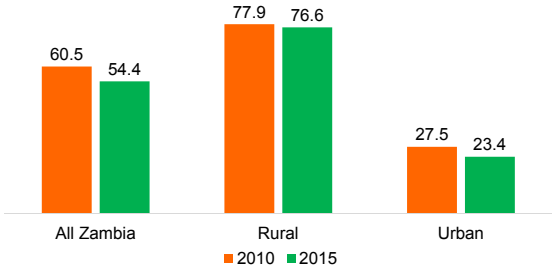


Figure 30 shows percentage distribution of the population by level of poverty. Results show that 40.8 percent of the population was extremely poor while 13.6 percent was moderately poor. The sum of extreme and moderately poor gives overall poverty.

Figure 30: Percentage Distribution of the Population by Level of Poverty, Zambia, 2015.

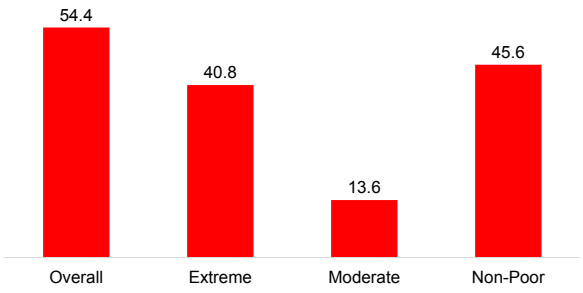


Figure 31 shows percentage distribution of the population by level of poverty and sex of household head. At national level, 53.8 percent of the population found in male headed households was poor compared to 56.7 percent found in female headed households.

Figure 31: Percentage Distribution of the Population by Level of Poverty and Sex of Household Head, Zambia, 2015.

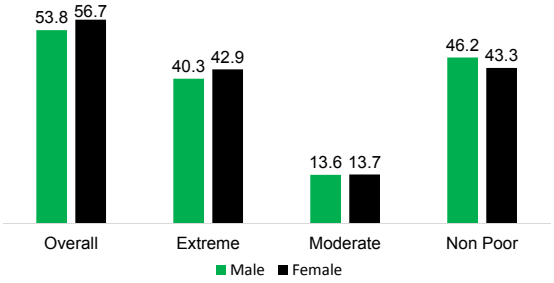
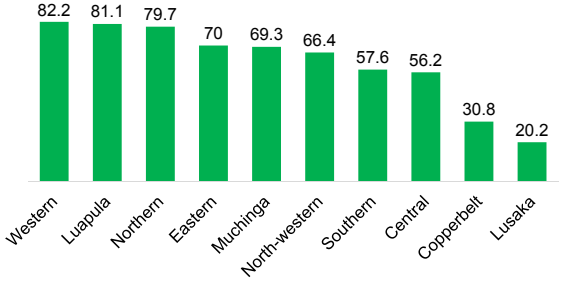


Figure 32 shows headcount poverty by province. The results show that Western Province had the highest proportion of the population that was poor at 82.2 percent while Lusaka Province had the lowest at 20.2 percent.

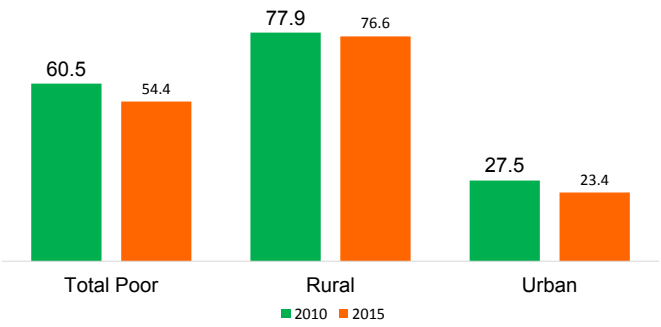
Figure 32: Headcount Poverty by Province, Zambia, 2015.



There have been a number of improvements in the method used to measure poverty during the 2015 poverty analysis. Therefore, users should take into consideration these methodological improvements when explaining the change in the level of poverty between 2010 and 2015.

Figure 33 shows that poverty declined in both rural and urban areas between 2010 and 2015.

Figure 33: Poverty Trends by Rural/Urban, Zambia, 2010-2015.



Self-Assessed Poverty and Coping Strategies

Figure 34 shows the perceived poverty status of the population. At national level, the results showed that 15.5 percent households regarded themselves as non-poor, 43.8 percent as moderately poor and 40.7 percent perceived themselves to be very poor.

Figure 34: Perceived Poverty Status of the Population, Zambia, 2015.

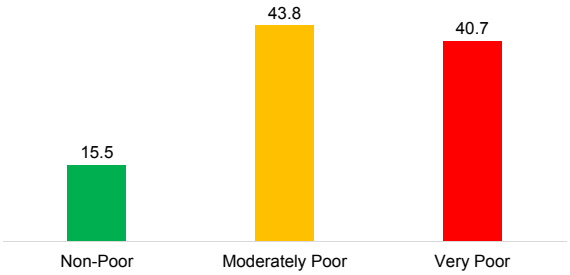


Figure 35 shows household's perceived poverty status by rural/urban. Results show that in rural areas, 7.8 percent of the population perceived themselves to be non-poor, while 38.8 percent and 53.4 percent considered themselves as moderately poor and very poor, respectively. In urban areas 25.7 percent of households perceived themselves to be non-poor, while 50.4 percent and 23.9 percent considered themselves to be moderately poor and very poor, respectively.

Figure 35: Household Perceived Poverty Status by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2015.

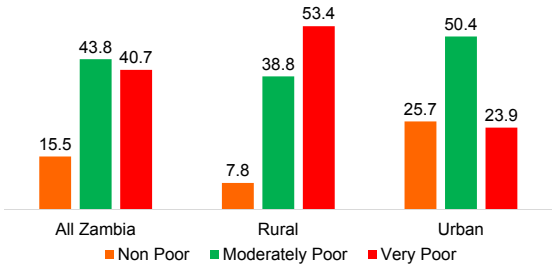


Figure 36 shows the percentage distribution of self-assessed poor households by main reason of poverty. The most cited reason for households' perceived poverty status at 18.4 percent was households' inability to afford agricultural inputs.

Figure 36: Percentage Distribution of Self-assessed Poor Households by Main Reason of Poverty, Zambia 2015.

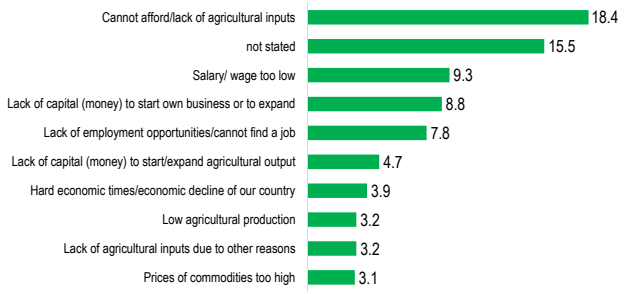
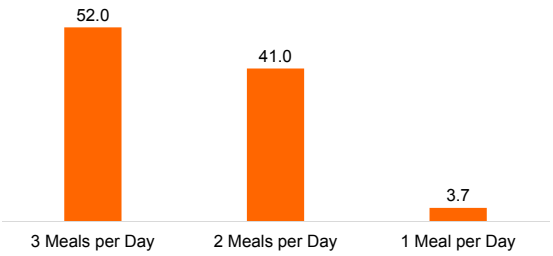


Figure 37 shows the percentage distribution of households by average number of meals per day. Fifty two percent of the households indicated that they had on average three meals per day while 41 percent indicated two meals per day.

Figure 37: Percentage Distribution of Households by Average Number of Meals per Day, Zambia 2015.



Household Amenities And Access To Facilities

The survey collected data on household amenities and access to facilities.

Figure 38 shows the percentage distribution of households by type of dwelling and rural/urban. Traditional housing was the most common type of dwelling in Zambia at 32 percent.

The highest proportion of households in rural areas occupied traditional huts at 52.9 percent. About 30 percent dwelt in improved traditional huts at 29.9 percent and 14.2 percent in detached houses.

Figure 38: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Dwelling and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2015.

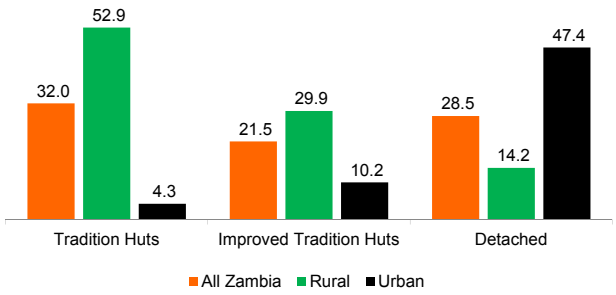


Figure 39 shows the proportion of households accessing improved source of drinking water by rural/urban. At national level, about 67.7 percent of households had access to safe water sources. Analysis by rural/urban shows that 51.6 percent of households in rural areas had access to safe water while 89.2 percent of households in urban areas had access to safe water.

Figure 39: Proportion of Households Accessing Improved Source of Drinking Water by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2015.

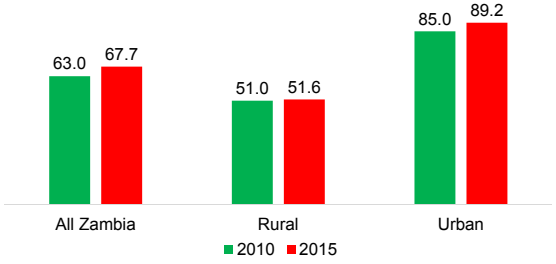


Figure 40 shows the percentage distribution of households by main types of lighting energy and rural/urban. At national level, the highest proportion of households used a torch as a source of lighting energy at 45.8 percent.

Figure 40: Main Type of Lighting Energy by Rural/ Urban, Zambia 2015.

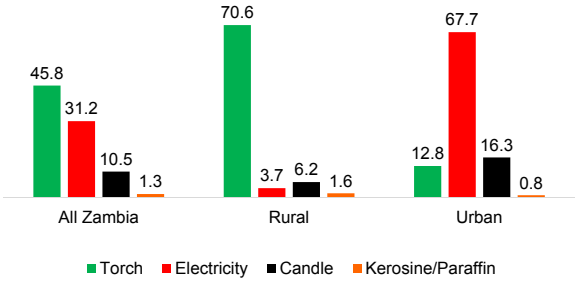


Figure 41 shows the percentage distribution of households by main type of lighting energy. About 46 percent of households used a torch as a main source of lighting energy. This was followed by Electricity, used by 31.2 percent of the households.

Figure 41: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main type of Energy for Lighting, Zambia, 2010 and 2015.

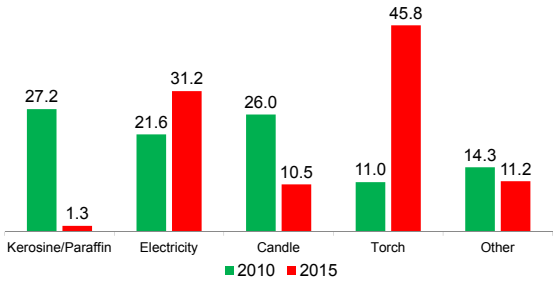


Figure 42 shows the percentage distribution of households by main source of energy for cooking and rural/urban. At national level, firewood was the most common source of energy for cooking at 50.7 percent.

Figure 42: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking and Rural/Urban, Zambia, 2015.

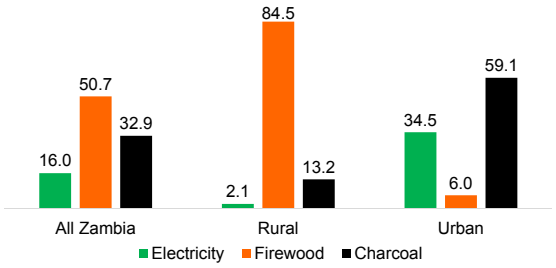


Figure 43 shows the proportion of households with access to improved toilet facility by rural/urban. The results show that 39.7 percent of households had access to an improved toilet facility.

Figure 43: Proportion of Households with Access to Improved Toilet Facility, Rural/Urban, Zambia, 2010 and 2015.

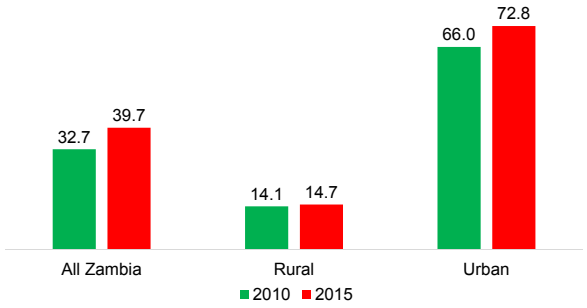


Figure 44 shows the proportion of children (under five-years) "currently" being breastfed by rural/urban. The results show that 40.2 percent of children were being breastfed. The proportion of children who were being breastfed was higher in rural areas (41.6 percent) than in urban areas (37.5 percent).

Figure 44: Proportion of children (under five-years) "currently" being breastfed by rural/urban, Zambia 2015.

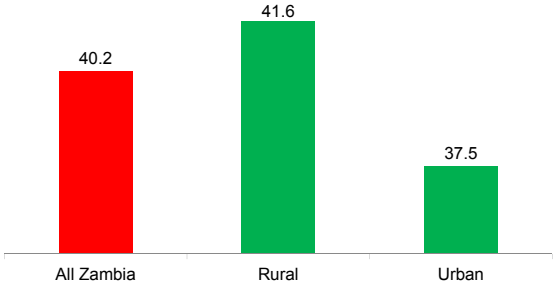


Figure: 45 shows percentage distribution of children (12-23 months) who initiated various vaccinations (at least one dose), by rural/urban. Results show that most children aged 12-23 months had received at least one dose of each of the four vaccinations against BCG (97.9 percent), DPT (98.3 percent), polio (97.2 percent) and measles (87.8 percent). Vaccination rates are slightly higher in urban than in rural areas, except for Measles vaccinations.

Figure 45: Percentage distribution of children (12-23 months) who initiated various vaccinations (at least one dose), by rural/urban, Zambia 2015.

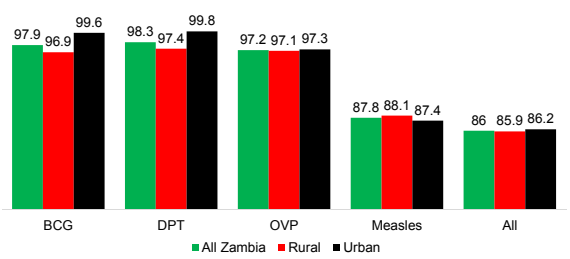


Figure 46 shows the proportion of children under the age of 5 years who completed all the vaccinations by rural/urban. The results show that 50.4 percent of children under the age 5 completed all the vaccinations. Rural/urban analysis shows that 45 percent of children under the age of 5 years in rural areas completed all the vaccinations compared to 59.7 percent in urban areas.

Figure 46: The proportion of Children under the Age of 5 Years who Completed all the Vaccinations by Rural/Urban, Zambia, 2015.

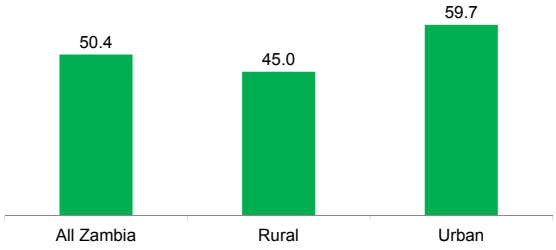
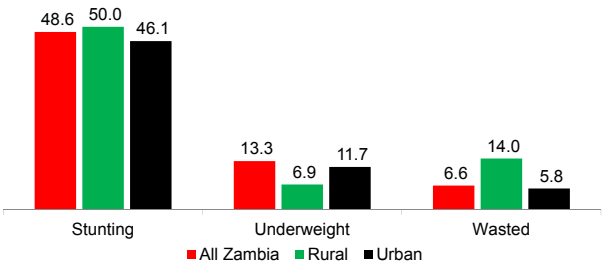


Figure 47 shows the distribution of under-5 children who were stunted, underweight and wasted by rural/urban. At national level, the results show that the prevalence of stunting was in the "very high" range (severity of malnutrition by percentage range) at 48.6 percent. The percentage of children who were underweight was in "medium" range at 13.3 percent. The percentage of under-5 children that were Wasted was also in "medium" range at 6.6 percent.

Figure 47: Stunted, Underweight and Wasted Under Five Children by Rural/Urban, Zambia, 2015



Community Development

Households were asked to indicate the projects/facilities that they wanted provided or improved in their various communities. Figure 48 shows the proportion of households by desired project/facility. Results show that educational and health facilities were the most desired facilities to be provided in the communities at 41.4 and 41.3 percent, respectively.

Figure 48: Proportion of Households by desired Project/Facility, Zambia, 2015.

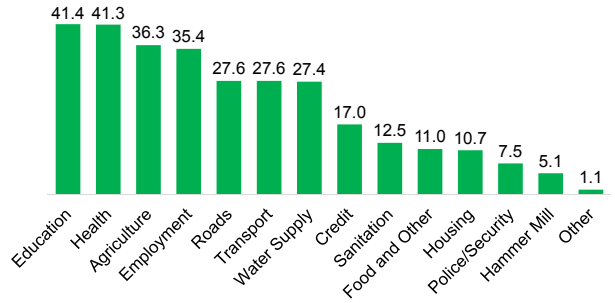


Table 4 shows the proportion of households by desired Project/Facility and rural/urban.

At national level, the highest proportion of households cited provision of education facilities as the most desired project.

In rural areas, 56.8 percent of households cited agriculture facilities as the most desired project while households in urban areas cited provision of employment as their most desired project at 48.1 percent.

Table 4. Proportion of Households by desired Project/Facility and Rural/Urban, Zambia, 2015.

Type of Facility	All Zambia	Rural	Urban
Education	41.4	36	21.1
Health	41.3	49.2	35.6
Agriculture	36.3	56.8	21.3
Employment	35.4	18.1	48.1
Roads	27.6	26.4	28.5
Transport	27.6	26.4	28.4
Water Supply	27.4	36	21.1
Credit	17	12.6	20.1
Sanitation	12.5	3.7	18.9
Food and Other consumer Goods	11	15	8
Housing	10.7	3.1	16.2
Police/Security	7.5	1.9	11.5
Hammer Mill	5.1	8.9	2.4
Other	1.1	0.9	1.2