

# **Zambia in Figures 2016**

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# Preface

**Zambia in Figures** is based on data from the Statistical Year Book (**Selected Social Economic Indicators**) of Zambia, a statistical abstract providing summary statistics on a broad range of conditions and activities in Zambia. Priority is given to ensuring that the publication is easy to read and understand

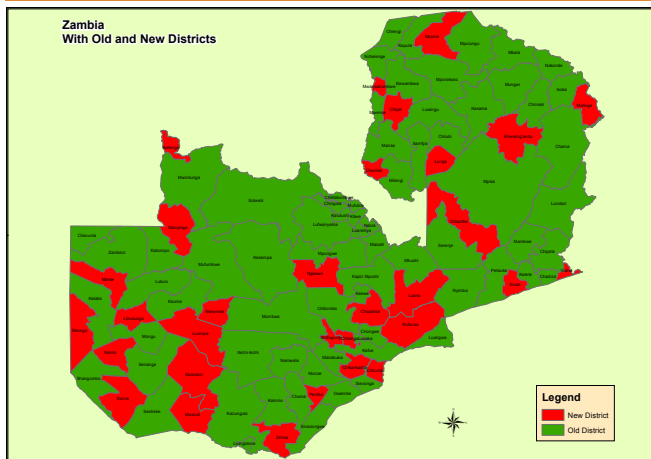
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John Kalumbi  
Director of Census and Statistics

**May, 2016**

# About Zambia



## Introduction

Zambia is a landlocked Sub-Saharan country sharing boundaries with Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo and Tanzania. It has a total surface area of about 752,614 square kilometers, thus ranking among the smaller countries in South Central Africa. It lies between 8 and 18 south latitudes and longitudes 22 and 34 east.

## Administration

Zambia gained independence from Britain on the 24th October, 1964. It has experienced three major phases of governance, the multi party system from 1964 to 1972, one party system from 1972 to 1991 and multi party system again since 1991.

Administratively, the country is divided into ten (10) provinces namely; Central, Copperbelt, Eastern, Luapula, Lusaka, Muchinga, Northern, North-western, Southern and Western provinces. These provinces are further subdivided into a total of 105 districts. Lusaka is the capital city of Zambia and seat of government. The government comprises of Central and Local government.

### **Natural Resources**

Zambia is situated on the great plateau of Central Africa. Its vegetation is mainly made up of Savannah woodlands and grassland. It has a tropical climate with three distinct seasons, the cool and dry season, the hot and dry season and the hot and wet season.

The country has abundant natural resources. It has five main rivers namely; Zambezi, Kafue, Luangwa, Luapula and Chambeshi rivers. In addition to these rivers, the country also has major lakes such as Tanganyika, Mweru, Mweru Wa Ntipa, Bangweulu and the man-made lakes Kariba and Itzhi Tezhi. Other interesting features include the Victoria Falls, one of the seven wonders of the world.

Zambia has some of the nature's best wildlife and game reserves affording the country with abundant tourism potential for earning foreign exchange. The magnificent Luangwa and Kafue National Parks have one of the most prolific animal population in Africa. It is also endowed with various minerals and precious stones such as copper, emeralds, zinc, lead and cobalt.

# Demographic Indicators

## Population

The projected population at national level shows an increase over the years from 13,718,722 in 2011 to 15,473,905 in 2015.

### Projected Population by Province, Zambia 2011-2015

Province	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Zambia	13,718,722	14,145,327	14,580,290	15,023,315	15,473,905
Central	1,355,775	1,394,423	1,433,860	1,474,093	1,515,086
Copperbelt	2,143,413	2,195,878	2,249,824	2,305,258	2,362,207
Eastern	1,628,880	1,673,989	1,719,803	1,766,300	1,813,445
Luapula	1,015,629	1,043,241	1,071,074	1,099,151	1,127,453
Lusaka	2,362,967	2,461,932	2,564,058	2,669,249	2,777,439
Muchinga	749,449	785,300	821,564	858,179	895,058
Northern	1,146,392	1,185,159	1,224,443	1,264,212	1,304,435
North-Western	746,982	768,262	789,836	811,706	833,818
Southern	1,642,757	1,694,370	1,746,791	1,799,885	1,853,464
Western	926,478	942,773	959,037	975,282	991,500

## Average Household Size

The national average household size is 5.1 members.

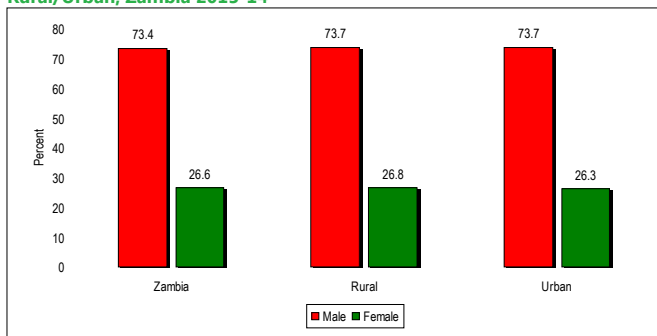
### Average Household Size by Province, Rural/Urban, Zambia 2014

Province	Total Households	Household Size		
		Total	Rural	Urban
Zambia	2,934,096	5.1	5.3	4.9
Central	296,465	5.0	5.2	4.5
Copperbelt	433,605	5.3	5.3	5.3
Eastern	339,708	5.2	5.2	4.9
Luapula	196,550	5.6	5.7	5.3
Lusaka	579,640	4.6	4.8	4.6
Muchinga	167,809	5.1	5.1	5.1
Northern	232,192	5.4	5.5	5.3
North-Western	149,767	5.2	5.2	5.0
Southern	348,028	5.2	5.4	4.5
Western	190,332	5.1	5.1	5.1

## Household Headship

In Zambia, the majority of households are headed by males (73.4 percent) while 26.6 percent of households are headed by females.

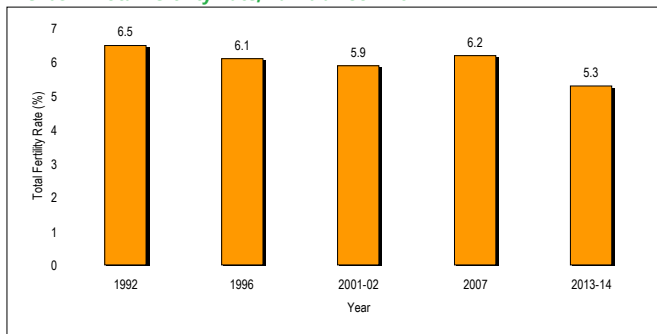
### Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Rural/Urban, Zambia 2013-14



## Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

The TFR has been generally declining over the years with an exception of 2007, when it increased from 5.9 births per woman in 2001-02 to 6.2 births per woman in 2007.

### Trends in Total Fertility Rate, Zambia 1992-2014



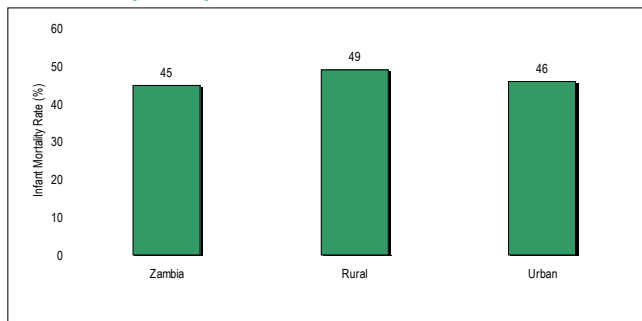
The TFR at national level increased from 5.9 in 2001-02 to 6.2 in 2007 then reduced to 5.3 in 2013-14.

<b>Total Fertility Rate by Rural/Urban, Province, Zambia 2001, 2007 and 2014</b>			
<b>Rural/Urban and Province</b>	<b>Total Fertility Rate</b>		
	<b>2001-02</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2013-14</b>
<b>Zambia</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>
Rural	6.9	7.5	6.6
Urban	4.3	4.3	3.7
Central	6.2	6.4	5.9
Copperbelt	4.5	4.8	4.0
Eastern	6.8	7.1	5.8
Luapula	7.3	7.2	6.4
Lusaka	4.3	4.1	3.7
Muchinga*	-	-	6.3
Northern	6.9	7.9	6.6
North-Western	6.8	7.3	6.2
Southern	6.1	6.7	6.2
Western	6.4	6.2	5.6
Source: 2001-02, 2007 and 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Surveys			
*Muchinga was not yet a province in 2001 and 2007			

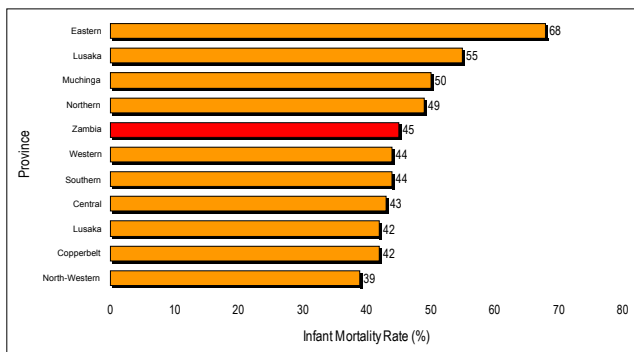
## Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

The IMR at national level was recorded at 45 deaths per 1,000 live births.

## Infant Mortality Rate by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2013-14



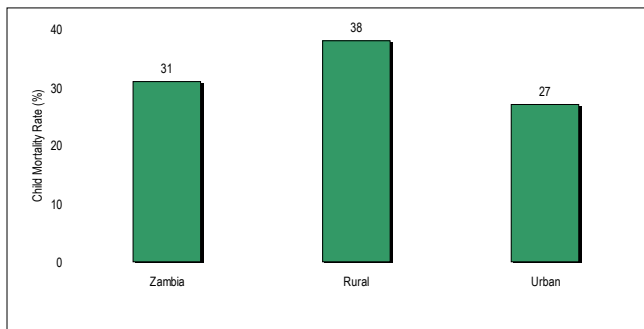
## Infant Mortality Rate by Province, Zambia 2014



## Child Mortality Rate (CMR)

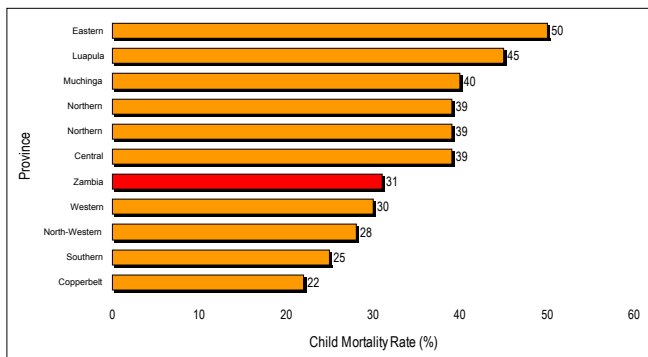
Child mortality at national level was recorded at 31 deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age 1.

## Child Mortality Rate by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2013-14





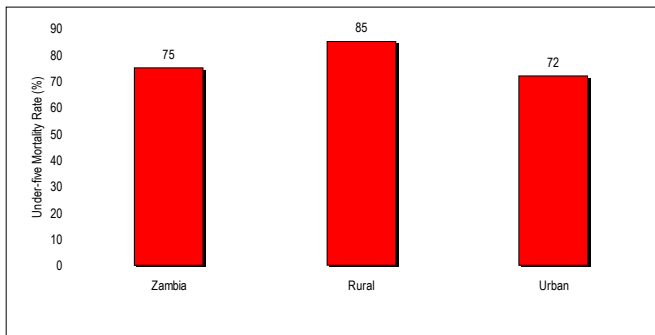
## Child Mortality Rate by Province, Zambia 2013-14



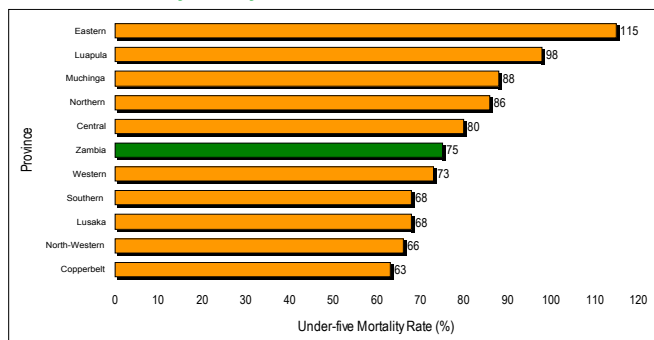
## Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)

At the national level, under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) was 75 deaths per 1,000 live births.

## Under Five Mortality Rate, Rural/Urban, Zambia 2013-14



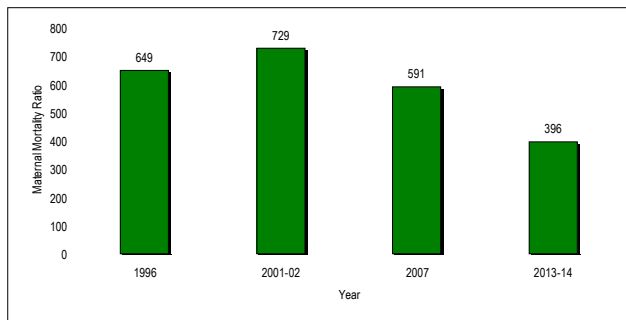
## Under-five Mortality Rate by Province, Zambia 2013-14



## Maternal Mortality Ratio

The maternal mortality ratio increased from 649 in 1996 to 729 in 2001-02. However, the MMR decreased to 398 in 2013-14.

## Maternal Mortality Ratio, Zambia 1996, 2001-2, 2007 and 2013-14



# Education Indicators

## Literacy Rate

At national level, males had the highest literacy rates in both 2007 and 2013-14 at 81.9 and 83.0 percent, respectively.

**Literacy rate by Sex, Rural/Urban, Province and Age, Zambia 2007 and 2013-14**

Province/ Rural/Urban	2007		2013-14	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Zambia	81.9	63.7	83.0	67.5
Rural	75.0	50.8	73.4	54.3
Urban	89.9	81.3	93.2	82.8
<b>Province</b>				
Central	82.7	69.0	80.2	68.2
Copperbelt	90.2	80.3	90.9	83.7
Eastern	71.2	47.7	66.3	49.3
Luapula	82.5	57.8	78.1	48.1
Lusaka	84.8	74.1	93.2	80.1
Muchinga	-	-	76.1	54.4
Northern	80.2	52.3	75.6	49.1
North-Western	72.5	46.6	83.8	60.9
Southern	80.1	66.6	81.3	72.0
Western	75.8	57.4	79.6	65.8
<b>Age Group</b>				
15-19	83.5	73.3	82.3	78.8
20-24	81.0	61.0	88.6	75.4
25-29	79.1	64.3	81.0	63.2
30-34	80.5	56.2	80.4	60.4
35-39	79.9	59.1	80.3	58.7
40-44	84.4	64.3	82.6	60.4
45-49	83.1	60.7	81.5	60.5

## School Attendance

Generally, there are more females attending primary school than males. However, males who are attending secondary and higher school tend to be more than their female counterparts.

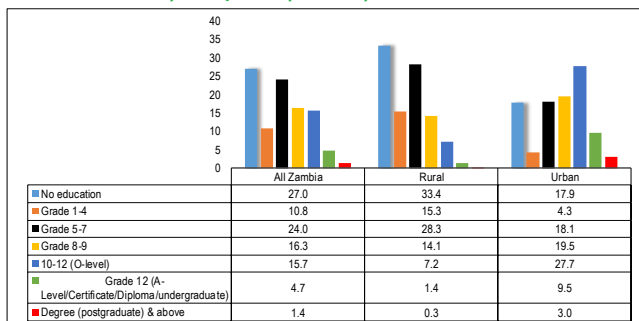
School Attendance Rates by Province and Sex, Zambia, 2015				
Province/Sex		Pre-Primary Age	Primary School Age	
		5-6 years	7-10 years	11-13 years
Zambia	Total	29.8	77.2	90.9
	Male	28.2	75.5	88.9
	Female	31.4	78.9	92.8
Central	Total	23.5	80.9	92.3
	Male	22.4	81.9	91.3
	Female	24.6	80.0	93.4
Copperbelt	Total	49.0	88.7	94.3
	Male	46.1	87.2	93.5
	Female	52.0	90.0	95.2
Eastern	Total	18.7	68.0	83.4
	Male	15.4	63.3	76.4
	Female	22.0	72.3	91.2
Luapula	Total	14.6	58.2	83.6
	Male	15.0	56.0	83.5
	Female	14.2	60.3	83.8
Lusaka	Total	47.7	84.9	93.5
	Male	46.9	85.4	90.8
	Female	48.4	84.5	95.8
Muchinga	Total	21.5	76.0	93.7
	Male	19.7	77.3	93.4
	Female	23.1	74.7	94.0
Northern	Total	12.8	67.9	88.9
	Male	14.0	62.9	85.6
	Female	11.7	72.5	91.3
North-Western	Total	20.4	75.8	92.5
	Male	19.5	72.7	92.9
	Female	21.3	78.8	92.1
Southern	Total	35.4	82.1	93.3
	Male	32.6	81.4	92.9
	Female	38.2	82.8	93.6
Western	Total	21.4	76.2	92.2
	Male	18.2	71.6	90.5
	Female	24.9	80.2	93.8
Source: 2015 Living Conditions Monitory Survey.				

Secondary school age		Primary School age	Secondary school age	Higher education age	Population estimate persons 5-22 yrs. old attending grades
85.7	65.3	83.1	75.7	29.4	4,697,435
86.1	70.9	81.3	78.4	36.3	2,327,154
85.3	60.1	84.8	73.4	22.5	2,370,281
87.4	64.8	85.6	76.9	29.5	479,067
85.7	72.7	85.7	78.7	35.6	240,326
88.7	56.2	85.6	76.1	23.8	238,741
87.4	70.1	91.2	78.0	37.9	730,386
85.7	70.6	90.1	78.1	38.9	346,374
89.4	69.7	92.2	78.0	36.8	384,012
78.2	58.4	74.9	68.8	27.2	502,833
76.6	65.1	69.3	70.7	37.9	250,834
79.8	51.4	80.5	67.6	16.0	251,999
80.6	62.4	70.9	72.4	25.4	313,632
85.6	67.4	70.1	77.2	36.7	157,522
76.3	57.8	71.6	68.3	16.8	156,110
87.8	69.0	88.3	77.8	26.3	819,168
87.6	73.2	87.5	79.8	28.3	391,317
87.9	65.4	89.1	76.2	24.3	427,851
87.3	72.0	83.6	79.9	31.2	305,513
88.7	83.3	84.1	85.9	46.6	164,350
85.9	60.6	83.0	74.6	17.7	141,163
87.2	58.4	77.2	74.8	26.9	380,988
89.4	66.6	72.6	78.6	35.1	187,094
85.1	48.8	81.0	71.3	18.4	193,894
84.5	67.2	83.0	76.7	29.7	269,757
87.3	71.3	81.9	79.7	40.1	132,731
82.2	63.4	84.3	74.1	21.4	137,026
88.8	67.8	86.8	78.5	31.3	599,514
90.2	76.3	86.3	82.8	43.0	314,263
87.4	58.8	87.3	74.7	18.0	285,251
85.3	55.3	83.1	71.8	21.4	296,577
86.1	58.0	80.3	74.6	27.0	142,342
84.4	53.4	85.8	69.3	16.5	154,235

## Highest Level of Education Attained

At national level, 27 percent of the population had no education. Those who attained grade 5-7 were reported at 24 percent. The least were those with the degree at 1.4 percent.

### Percentage Distribution of the Population 5+ Years by Highest Level of Education Attained, Rural/Urban, Zambia, 2015



## Pupil/Teacher Ratio

At National level, grades 1-4 have the highest the pupil teacher ratio (PTR) with 56.9 pupils per teacher. The lowest is among those in grade 8-9 with 23 pupils per teacher.

### Pupil Teacher Ratio in All Schools by Class Range and Province, Zambia, 2014

Province	Grade 1-4	Grade 5-7	Grade 1-7	Grade 1-9	Grade 8-9	Grade 10-12
Zambia	56.9	52.7	55.3	47.2	23.7	36.0
Central	55.1	50.6	53.4	45.3	22.8	31.1
Copperbelt	39.6	49.1	42.9	37.8	25.0	42.5
Eastern	73.3	55.2	66.1	58.3	28.6	32.0
Luapula	104.9	96.3	101.8	85.9	38.0	40.2
Lusaka	42.4	48.3	44.7	37.7	20.4	39.0
Muchinga	74.3	53.1	65.5	57.3	23.8	24.4
North-Western	59.5	46.9	54.6	46.7	24.6	38.8
Northern	74.6	53.3	66.0	54.6	14.4	26.7
Southern	53.5	53.9	53.6	45.0	21.9	31.7
Western	58.1	48.5	54.5	48.5	27.1	39.3

Source: Education Statistical Bulletin 2014

## Gender Parity Index

One of the goals for the Millennium and Development Goals (MDGs)/Sustainable Development Goals is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. The target is to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary and in all levels of education no later than 2015.

Gender Parity Index in All Schools by Grade Group and Province, Zambia, 2014						
Province	Grade 1-4	Grade 5-7	Grade 1-7	Grade 1-9	Grade 8-9	Grade 10-12
Zambia	1.01	0.97	0.99	0.99	0.94	0.85
Central	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.97	0.95	0.91
Copperbelt	1.03	1.02	1.03	1.02	1.00	0.98
Eastern	1.06	0.96	1.03	1.01	0.89	0.80
Luapula	0.97	0.90	0.95	0.93	0.82	0.79
Lusaka	1.06	1.05	1.06	1.05	1.01	0.96
Muchinga	1.00	0.88	0.96	0.95	0.86	0.80
North-Western	1.00	0.94	0.98	0.96	0.90	0.85
Northern	0.98	0.85	0.94	0.93	0.87	0.80
Southern	1.00	0.97	0.99	0.98	0.93	0.90
Western	1.01	0.96	1.00	0.98	0.90	0.90

Source: Education Statistical Bulletin 2014

## Teachers in All Schools

At primary there are more females teachers compared to their male counterpart. However, at secondary school level, there more male teachers.

Teachers in All Schools by Sex from 2011 to 2014					
All Schools	Sex	2011	2012	2013	2014
Primary Schools	Male	30,364	34,474	35,148	36,105
	Female	31,822	38,493	38,403	42,290
	Total	62,186	72,967	73,549	78,395
Secondary Schools	Male	8,845	10,785	11,273	12,551
	Female	6,078	7,854	8,342	9,867
	Total	14,923	18,639	19,615	22,418
	Total	77,646	91,606	93,164	100,813

Source: Education Statistical Bulletin 2014

## Proportion of Candidates obtaining Full School Certificates, Zambia, 2012-2014

Province	2014			2013			2012		
Province	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Zambia	58.47	52.62	55.87	61.98	57.85	60.21	64.9	59.59	58.08
Central	61.5	56.71	59.2	59.5	56.44	58.21	58.21	49.63	53.14
Copperbelt	47.4	40.28	43.93	62.7	57.44	60.2	57.67	51.69	54.79
Eastern	68.25	66.05	67.4	64.1	64.51	64.25	65.7	64.5	54.79
Luapula	56.83	48.3	53.56	54.25	46.09	51.19	54.67	52.13	52.13
Lusaka	63.42	58.9	61.28	64.55	58.11	61.59	64.9	59.59	62.44
Muchinga	65.45	60.82	63.68	70.65	66.54	69.16	63.24	61.18	62.49
Northern	54.85	46.83	51.71	54.65	56.38	55.26	62.08	55.0	59.51
North Western	56.38	52.07	54.65	60.55	58.16	59.64	57.26	51.45	55.04
Southern	67.51	65.03	66.43	66.26	62.04	64.47	65.38	60.96	63.49
Western	53.37	48.5	51.22	54.05	51.61	53.02	54.39	49.69	52.35

Source: Education Statistical Bulletin 2014

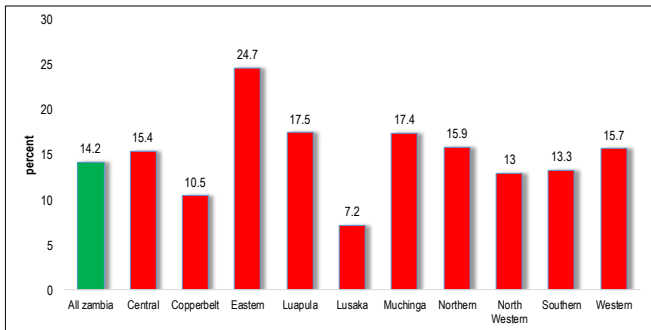


# Health Indicators

## General Health

At national level, the results show that 14.2 percent of the population stated an illness/injury.

### Percentage prevalence of reported illness/injury in the two weeks period preceding the Survey by Province, Zambia, 2015



## Cause of ill health

Results show that Malaria/Fever is the most common illness cited at 41.3 percent, followed by Cough/Cold/Chest Infection at 21.9 percent and Headache at 6.1 percent.

**Reported cause of ill health among survey respondents that reported having been ill or injured in the two weeks preceding the Survey, Zambia 2015**

Type of Illness	Rural	Urban	All Zambia	Total number (in Thousands)
Fever/Malaria	43.7	34.9	41.3	910
Cough/Cold/Chest Infection	21.3	23.3	21.9	481
Tuberculosis (Tb)	0.5	0.4	0.4	10
Asthma	1.0	0.7	0.9	21
Bronchitis	0.2	0.2	0.2	4
Pneumonia/Chest Pain	0.6	1.1	0.7	16
Diarrhoea without Blo	3.0	3.3	3.1	68
Diarrhoea with Blood	0.6	0.1	0.5	11
Diarrhoea and Vomiting	0.8	1.5	1.0	22
Vomiting	0.2	0.2	0.2	4
Abdominal Pains	3.4	3.7	3.5	77
Constipation/Stomach	1.2	1.3	1.2	26
Liver Infection/Side	0.1	0.1	0.1	3
Lack of Blood/Aneamia	0.4	0.4	0.4	9
Boils	0.4	0.3	0.4	8
Skin Rash/Skin Infection	1.6	2.2	1.7	38
Piles/Haemorrhoids	0.1	0.1	0.1	1
Shingles/Herpes Zoste	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Paralysis of any Kind	0.4	0.5	0.5	10
Stroke	0.2	0.5	0.3	6
Hypertension	0.7	1.8	1.0	22
Diabetes/Sugar Diseases	0.4	1.5	0.7	15
Eye Infection	1.4	1.4	1.4	31
Ear Infection	0.3	0.2	0.2	5
Toothache/Mouth Infection	2.6	2.8	2.6	58
Headache	6.0	6.8	6.2	137
Measles	0.0	0.2	0.1	2
Jaundice/Yellowness	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Backache	2.7	1.9	2.5	55
Cancer of any Kind	0.1	0.1	0.1	2
Maninjititis	0.1	0.0	0.1	2
Body Pains	0.7	1.0	0.8	17
Body Swelling	0.4	0.7	0.4	10
Other	5.0	7.2	5.6	123
Total	100	100	100	2,200

Source: 2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey

## Child Health

A child's birth weight or size at birth is an important indicator of the child's vulnerability to the risk of childhood illnesses and chances of survival. Children whose birth weight is less than 2.5 kilograms, or children reported to be "very small" or "smaller than average," are considered to have a higher than average risk of early childhood death. Low birth weight is a major risk to child survival.

**Percentage of live births in the 5 years prior to the survey by Mother's estimate of Baby's Size at Birth and Background Characteristics, Zambia 2013-14**

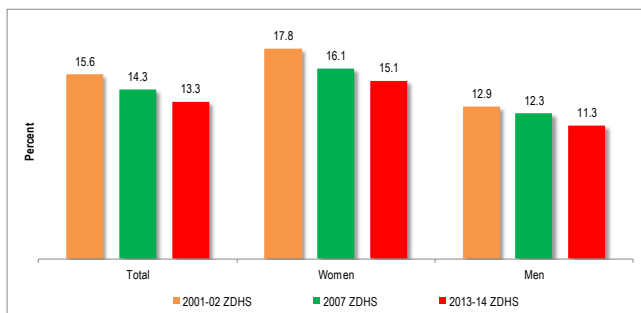
Background Characteristics	Percent distribution of all live births by size of child at birth as estimated by mother			Births with a reported birth weight <sup>1</sup>
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Percentage that weighed less than 2.5 kg
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	1.8	8.0	89.2	10.1
Rural	1.9	9.7	86.2	8.5
<b>Province</b>				
Central	3.3	11.2	83.9	7.4
Copperbelt	2.0	7.3	90.3	10.3
Eastern	2.5	5.3	90.8	9.1
Luapula	0.7	7.7	90.6	8.5
Lusaka	1.5	7.8	89.0	10.3
Muchinga	3.2	11.1	85.2	8.7
Northern	1.2	14.0	78.1	8.5
North-Western	1.0	10.3	85.0	6.9
Southern	1.3	8.5	89.3	10.0
Western	2.7	13.9	82.6	7.7
<b>Mother's Education</b>				
No education	3.1	8.8	85.7	9.7
Primary	1.0	9.7	86.7	9.3
Secondary	2.0	9.1	87.9	9.5
More than education	2.0	2.2	94.7	6.5
Zambia	1.9	9.1	87.2	9.2

Source: 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey. 1Based on either a written record or the mother's recall

## Trends in HIV Prevalence

HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 in Zambia had declined over time, from 15.6% in 2001-02 and 14.3 percent in 2007 and further to 13.3 percent in 2013-14

### Trends in percentage HIV Positive among adults aged 15-49 tested in the 2001-02, 2007 and 2013-14 ZDHS by Sex, Zambia



Source: 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

**Percentage HIV Positive among Women and men age 15-49 who were tested in the Survey by Background Characteristics, Zambia 2013-14**

Background Characteristics	Women	Men	Total
Age			
15-19	4.8	4.1	4.4
20-24	11.2	7.3	9.4
25-29	15.0	10.1	12.9
30-34	20.7	14.0	17.6
35-39	24.2	17.6	21.0
40-44	24.1	21.0	22.5
45-49	19.5	19.3	19.4
50-59	na	17.9	na
Residence			
Rural	9.9	8.1	9.1
Urban	21.0	15.0	18.2
Province			
Central	14.8	9.8	12.5
Copperbelt	20.0	16.2	18.2
Eastern	10.9	7.7	9.3
Luapula	12.1	9.7	11.0
Lusaka	19.4	13.0	16.3
Muchinga	6.9	5.8	6.4
Northern	10.4	10.6	10.5
North Western	7.9	6.4	7.2
Southern	14.7	11.0	12.8
Western	17.5	12.5	15.4
Mother's Education			
None	13.4	11.4	12.8
Primary	14.3	9.9	12.4
Secondary	16.2	12.0	14.0
Tertiary	16.7	14.3	15.3
Zambia (Age Group 15-49)	15.1	11.3	13.3
Source: 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey			

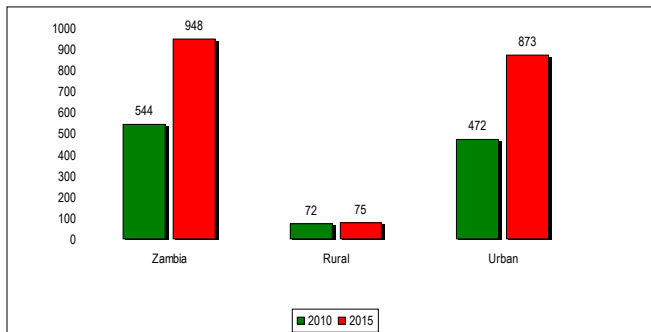


# Housing and Environmental Indicators

## Household Connectivity to Electricity

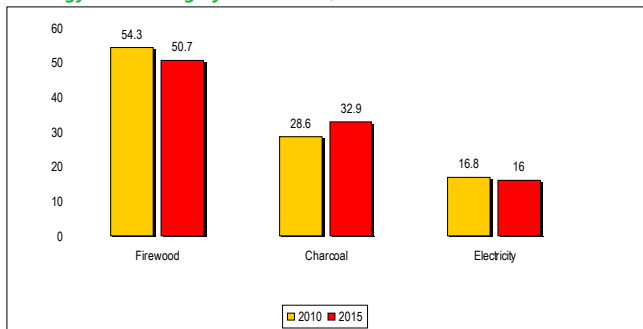
There are more households connected to electricity in urban areas than in rural areas.

### Trends in Household ('000) Connectivity to Electricity by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010 and 2015



## Most commonly used sources of Energy for Cooking by Households

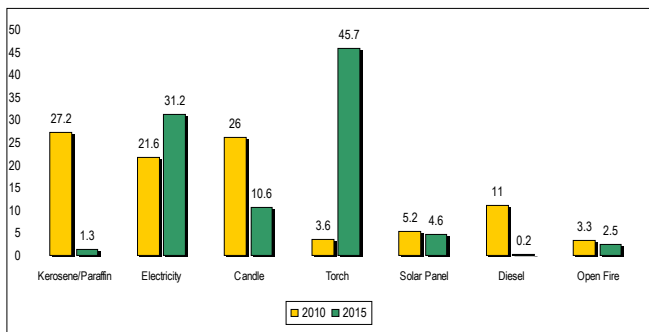
### Trends in the Percentage Distribution of the most commonly used sources of Energy for Cooking by Households, Zambia 2010 and 2015



## Most commonly used sources of energy for Lighting by Households

Kerosene was the most commonly used source of energy for lighting in 2010 at 27.2 percent while in 2015, Torch was the most commonly used source at 45.7 percent.

### Trends in the Percentage Distribution of the most commonly used sources of Energy for Cooking by Households, Zambia 2010 and 2015



Source: 2010 & 2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey

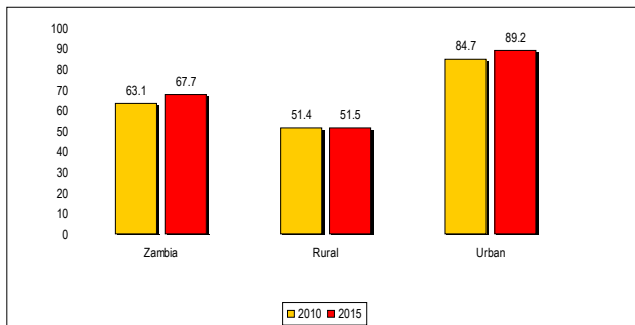
Note: Torch includes all those gadgets that were intended to be used as a source of energy for lighting.

## Access to improved sources of Drinking Water

Urban households recorded an increase from 84.7 percent in 2010 to 89.2 percent in 2015 while the percentage for rural households remained almost the same with 51.4 percent in 2010 and 51.5 percent in 2015.



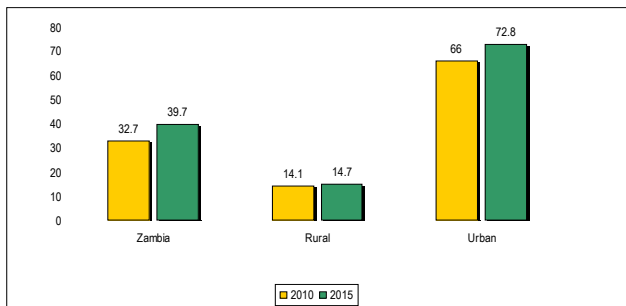
## Trends in the Percentage Distribution of Households accessing improved sources of Drinking Water by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010 and 2015



Source: 2010 & 2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey

## Access to Improved Sanitation

### Trends in the Percentage Distribution of Households with access to improved Sanitation by Rural/Urban, 2010, 2015, Zambia

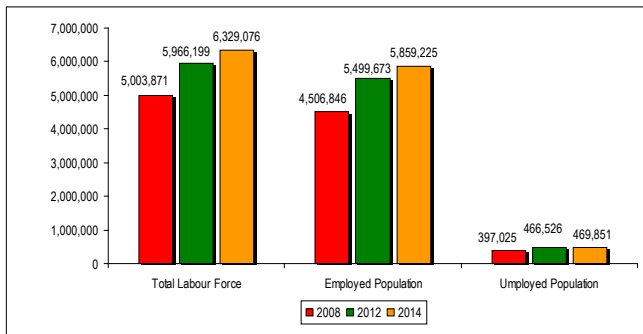


Source: 2010 & 2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey

# Employment Indicators

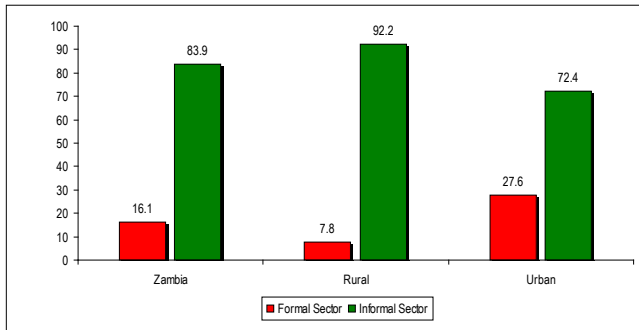
## Labour Force (Economically Active Population)

### Total Labor Force, Zambia 2008, 2012 and 2014



Source: Labour Force Survey 2008, 2012 and 2014

### Formal and informal Employment by Region, Zambia 2014



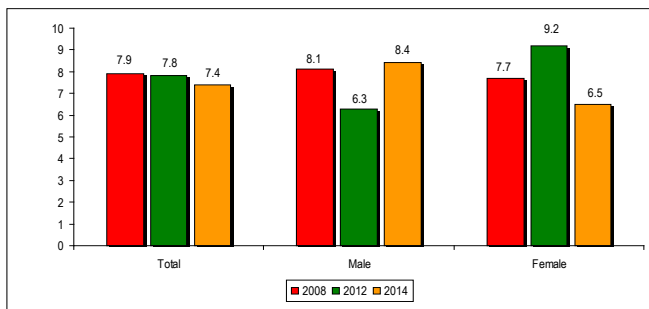
Source: Labour Force Survey 2014

## Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Institutional Sector and Type of Employment, Zambia 2014

Institutional Sector	Type of Employment	
	Formal Employment	Informal Employment
Central Government	35.0	0.4
Local Government	4.0	0.1
Parastatal/State-owned Firm	7.5	0.2
Embassy/International Organization	0.4	0.0
Private Household	1.3	6.9
Producers' Co-operative	0.4	0.1
NGO, Faith-based Organization	2.4	0.3
Private Business/Farm	48.9	91.9

Source: Labour Force Survey 2014

## Employment Rate by Sex, Zambia 2008, 2012 And 2014



## Average Monthly Earnings for Paid Employment by Type of Employment, Rural/Urban, Zambia 2014

Type of Employment	Number of Paid Employees, Interns and Apprentices	Amount in Kwacha		
		Total	Rural	Urban
Formal Employment	629,626	3,512	3,169	3,634
Informal Employment	688,810	1,227	1,246	1,220
Total	1,318,436	2,344	2,173	2,405

Source: Labour Force Survey, 2014

The background of the slide features a tall, lattice-structured communication tower reaching towards a clear blue sky. Several satellite dishes are visible, including a large one in the lower-left foreground and smaller ones mounted on the tower. The scene is partially framed by green foliage at the bottom. An orange horizontal band is superimposed across the middle of the image, containing the text.

# Economic Indicators



