



SATELLITE HOME SURVEY 2022

March 2023

WITH SUPPORT FROM



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It is with utmost gratitude that we acknowledge the contributions of the various respondents and stakeholders who took part in this research survey. These include individuals that gave their time and spoke objectively in response to the questions on the Satellite Homes Survey i.e., participating and non-participating households in Lusaka. Acknowledgments are also extended to the Jesuit Centre for Theological Reflection (JCTR) staff members especially those from the Social and Economic Development Programme for the support, dynamism, vision, sincerity and motivation rendered. The team gave their very best in ensuring that the study was objectively done and accomplished.

Special mention goes to all the organizations that helped with key information including the Zambia Statistics Agency (ZSA), Ministry of Health (MOH) and Ministry of Education (MoE) among others.

Lastly, but not least, we commend the entire organisation JCTR for being committed to the fight against inequality in Zambia. The work being done in highlighting the plight and needs of the voiceless majority in communities is a noble one that should continue.



SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

The Jesuit Centre for Theological Reflection is renowned for tracking the cost of living in Zambia. One way through which the cost of living is monitored is through the Satellite Home Survey research. This survey is conducted bi-annually in high density areas of Lusaka which are; Kanyama, Chanda, Kalingalinga, Garden, Kamanga and Ngombe compounds. The main objective of the survey is to highlight the living conditions experienced by households in these selected high density areas in Lusaka. Therefore, this report highlights the living conditions from the above mentioned high density areas between July and December, 2022.

The research employed a mixed methods research approach (qualitative and quantitative) with respondents stratified and randomly selected from all the six (6) high density areas of Lusaka. In each of these areas surveyed, an interview guide is used to obtain information from one household. A representative of a household who has adequate knowledge of the living conditions of the household provides the information. In addition to these respondents from households, there are also representatives from health centers and schools.

Zambia remains one of the least developed countries in Africa, with 54% of the population living on less than \$1.90 a day and an average life expectancy of 63.5 years. Early research on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the population shows that it has pushed a substantial number of Zambians further into precarious circumstances and has increased food insecurity. Zambia ranked 143 out of 189 countries in the 2019 Human Development Index, with 48% of the population unable to meet their minimum calorie requirements and more than one-third of children under five stunted. During 2022, the major driver of the cost of living in Zambia has been the introduction of the cost reflective tariffs on the petroleum products back in November 2021. The new fuel pump prices had an immediate knock-on-effect on commodity prices. For instance for the JCTR Basic Needs and Nutrition Basket (for basic food items and essential non-food items) for a family of 5 in Lusaka exceeded K9,000.00 for the first time in January 2022. The cost of living generally remained high throughout the year.

The 2022 2nd Half SHS report revealed a number of key issues. The study results showed that most households were headed by men (64 percent), with most households having lived for more than 5 years in the area of residence. Furthermore, the survey showed that majority of household heads between the ages of 21 and 65 years were married. This has a bearing on the potential for increased household income from two household guardians, both from wages and/or businesses. Most of this household income brought in by the breadwinner was reported to have been sourced from wages or salaries while 29.6 percent of the respondents cited Business ventures as the main source of income of the household. Most household respondents reported an average monthly income from the breadwinner of K1, 001 to K3,000. Out of the 224 respondents (82.96 percent) who expressed that their household income is not sufficient to meet their basic needs expenditure, 25 percent of the respondents reported reduction of expenditure as a coping mechanism to meet household costs. Overall, we recommend that;

- Government should put in place measure to reduce the cost of living as it is affecting the majority of poor people in the informal sector.
- Government should prioritize creation of decent jobs; focus should be on jobs that ensure that workers get an income that will allow them to afford basic needs of life.
- There is need increase national budget allocation to the social sector to be able to ensure that the vulnerable citizens are living a dignified life.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Jesuit Centre for Theological Reflection (JCTR) is a research, education and advocacy organisation that promotes study and action on issues linking Christian faith and social justice in Zambia. Since its inception in 1988, the JCTR has fostered a faith-inspired perspective, to critically understand current socio-economic issues. The centre emphasizes human dignity at individual, household and national levels and thereby generates activities at these levels to promote social justice. Furthermore, the essential human development envisaged is a world where the poor and marginalized people are able to live to their full potential, meeting their basic needs sustainably, while living dignified lives. However, influencing the promotion of human dignity remains largely the responsibility of Civil Society Organisations and other Non-Governmental Organisations who speak for the poor and marginalized. Over the years, the JCTR in collaboration with likeminded CSOs has advocated and lobbied for effective policies that promote and enhance living conditions.

1.1 OVERVIEW OF THE ZAMBIAN ECONOMY IN 2022

Zambia remains one of the least developed countries in Africa, with 54% of the population living on less than \$1.90 a day and an average life expectancy of 63.5 years. Early research on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the population shows that it has pushed a substantial number of Zambians further into precarious circumstances and has increased food insecurity. Zambia ranked 143 out of 189 countries in the 2019 Human Development Index¹, with 48% of the population unable to meet their minimum calorie requirements and more than one-third of children under five stunted.

In 2022 the government has managed to stabilize the economy by taming its own appetite to borrow as a way of addressing fiscal deficit. Zambia leveraged on the international community, donor, investor and market confidence to stabilize the Kwacha and drive down the inflation. The IMF bailout package worked very well as an icing on the cake in turning the economy around. Furthermore, in 2022 people across the globe were reeling under the pressure of the rising cost of living occasioned multiple crises of COVID-19 pandemic, climate change and the rising of commodity prices especially on petroleum products and food due to the Russia-Ukraine conflict and Zambia was not spared by these external shocks.

During 2022, the major driver of the cost of living in Zambia has been the introduction of the cost reflective tariffs on the petroleum products back in November 2021. The new fuel pump prices had an immediate knock-on-effect on commodity prices. For instance for the JCTR Basic Needs and Nutrition Basket (for basic food items and essential non-food items) for a family of 5 in Lusaka exceeded K9,000.00 for the first time in January 2022. The cost of living generally remained high throughout the year. One of great success stories of 2022 is the job creation in the public sector with the recruitment of over 30,000 teachers and over 11,200 health professionals. This is very important when one considers that over 40,000 people and their dependents have been provided with a steady income stream and a lifeline in a country where unemployment levels are critically high. One of the key milestones of 2022 was the launch of the 8th National Development Plan as an economic blueprint aimed at improving living standards as well as reducing poverty and inequality by creating conditions for strong and inclusive growth and promoting an economic transformation and job creation through

¹ <https://hdr.undp.org/content/human-development-report-2019>

the implementation of interventions to enhance production and productivity in the agriculture, tourism, mining and manufacturing sectors.

The country saw the Kwacha demonstrate better stability against major trading currencies such as the US dollar and continued averaging around K16.78 /US\$ at the beginning of July to K 15.77/ US\$ at the end of September. Inflation rate at the close of September 2022 increased to 9.9 percent from 9.7 percent in June 2022. However, this is a significant reduction from 22.1 percent in September, 2021.

It is against this background that the Jesuit Centre for Theological Reflection (JCTR) conducts Satellite Homes Survey (SHS) biannually to complement the Basic Needs and Nutrition Basket (BNNB) which is carried out on a monthly basis. Essentially, in an attempt to realize its vision and core values, the JCTR conducts the Satellite Home Survey research in selected highdensity areas in Lusaka; Chainda, Kalingalinga, Garden, Kamanga, Kanyama and Ngombe compounds. The research is aimed at assessing the social and economic conditions prevailing in these areas by looking at the abilities of families to access their basic needs. It investigates urban living conditions and coping mechanisms. The SHS aims to provide a multidisciplinary perspective of the nature, roots and dynamics of urban poverty at the same time highlighting the nature, risk and vulnerability of people. It further seeks to analyse access to basic services and employment opportunities. The impact of unemployment or deteriorating economic opportunities on the living conditions of the urban poor. This research, which has been conducted for over 10 years, has been the basis for lobbying and advocacy messages that the JCTR uses to engage government on various issues such as poverty eradication, good health and access to quality education systems.

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 Overall Objective

To highlight the living conditions experienced by households in selected high-density areas in Lusaka.

2.2 Specific Objectives

- a. To assess income levels in order to understand living conditions in selected high density areas in Lusaka.
- b. To analyse access to basic services such as education and health in selected high-density areas in Lusaka.
- c. To determine the quality and quantity of food accessed by households in selected high density areas in Lusaka

3. SURVEY RESULTS

3.1 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

3.1.1 Household Demographic Characteristics

DISTRIBUTION OF SURVEY AREAS

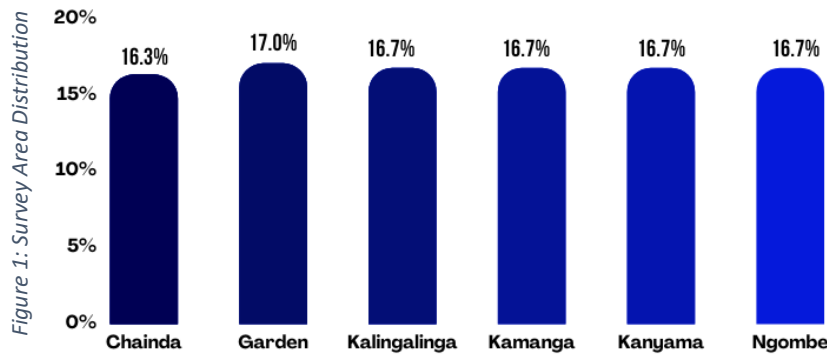
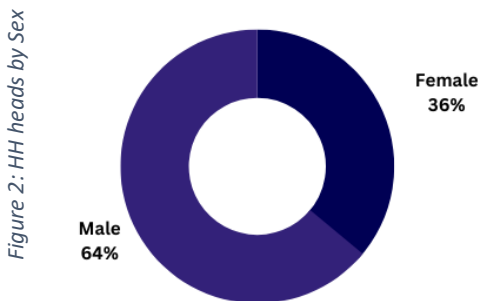


Figure 1: Survey Area Distribution shows that there was a fairly even distribution of households included in the survey across the target populations, based on the overall target sample size of 270 households, in which the household heads or their spouses were the preferred respondents.

With regards to the household structure, most households were headed by men (64 percent), with most households having lived for more than 5 years in the area of residence, which partially

Distribution of Household Heads by Sex

(n=268)



Respondent's length of stay in Area

Figure 3: Length of Stay

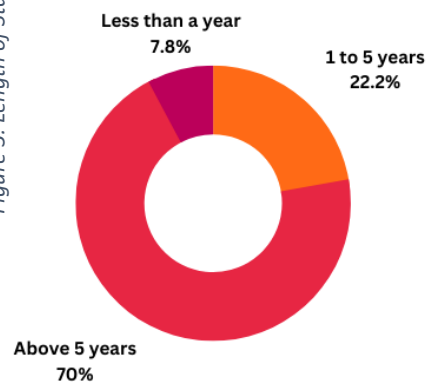
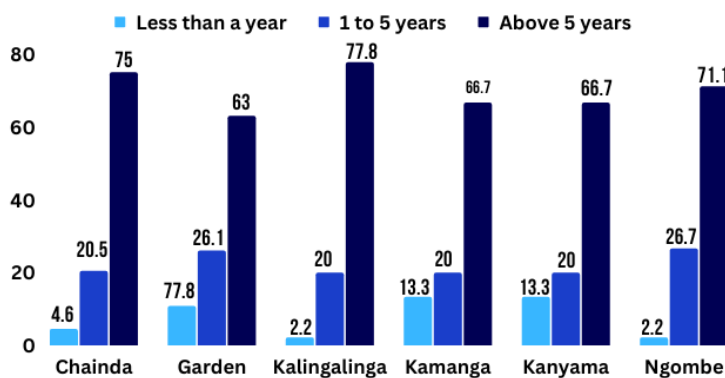


Figure 4: Area by Residence Duration

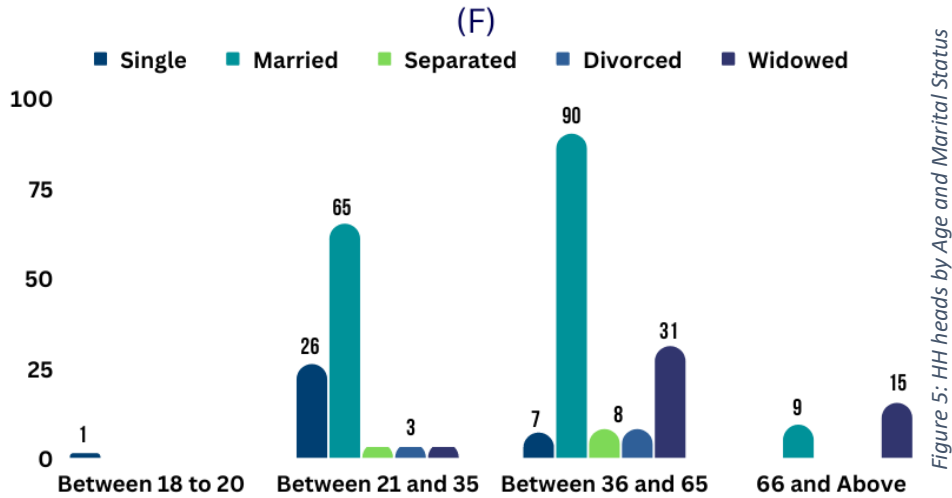
DISTRIBUTION OF SURVEY AREAS BY THE DURATION OF RESIDENCE (%)



guarantees the validity of any historical insights shared by the respondents. Figure 4 below shows that the duration of household residence in an area remains consistent across the residential areas surveyed, rendering the assumption that households would prefer to stay longer in one residential area over another unjustifiable by the results.

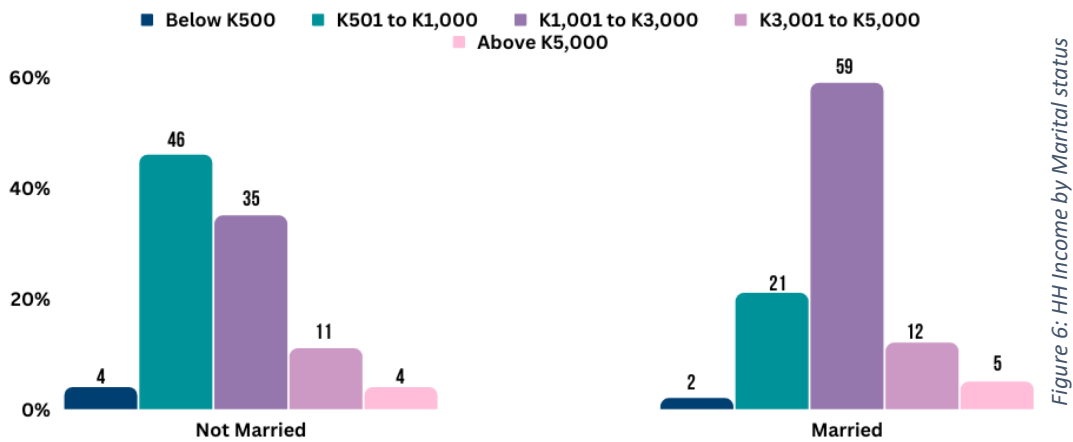
The results below show that majority of household heads between the ages of 21 and 65 years were married. This has a bearing on the potential for increased household income from two household guardians, both from wages and/or businesses. This is seen in that majority (71 percent) of the married

HOUSEHOLD HEADS BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS



household heads reported a household income of between K1,001 and K5,000. This is higher than their counterparts who are not-married, of whom only 46 percent were in the K1,001 to K5,000 category.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY MARITAL STATUS



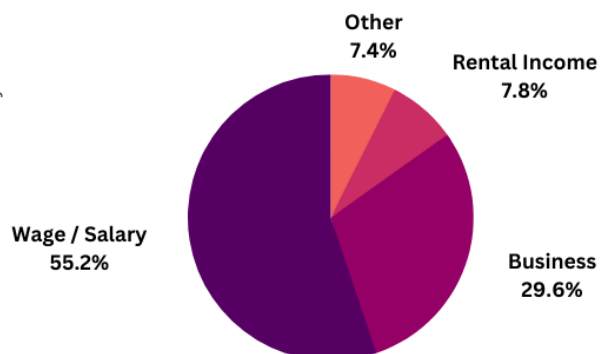
3.1.2 Household Income Characteristics

Most of this household income brought in by the breadwinner was reported to have been sourced from wages or salaries while 29.6 percent of the respondents cited Business ventures as the main source of income of the household.

Other sources of income that were reported by respondents were such as Farming (0.37 percent), Pensions (0.74 percent), Casual/Piece Work (2.96 percent) and Assistance from Relatives (3.33 percent).

Figure 7: Main Income Source for HH Head

Main Source of Income for Bread Winner



OTHER HH INCOME FROM BREADWINNER (N=95)

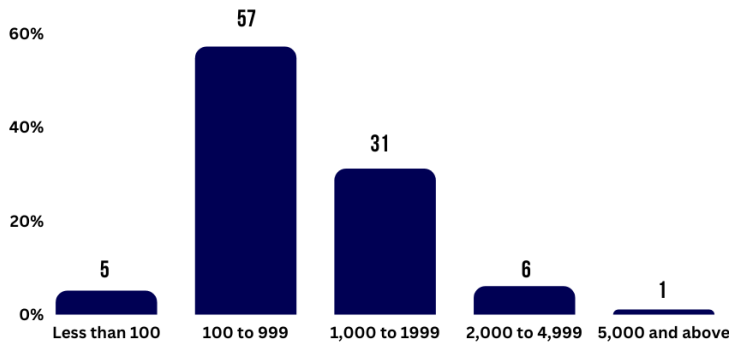


Figure 8: Other HH Income from HH head

Most household respondents reported an average monthly income from the breadwinner of K1,001 to K3,000 (49.63 percent), K500 to K1,000 (30.74 percent), and K3,001 to K5,000 (11.48 percent). Only 2 households had income between K10,001 and K15,000. Most households equally reported other monthly income between K100 and K1,999 (88 percent) while, all households of varying household sizes had an average monthly income of K0 to K3,000.

HH HEAD INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE (N=269)

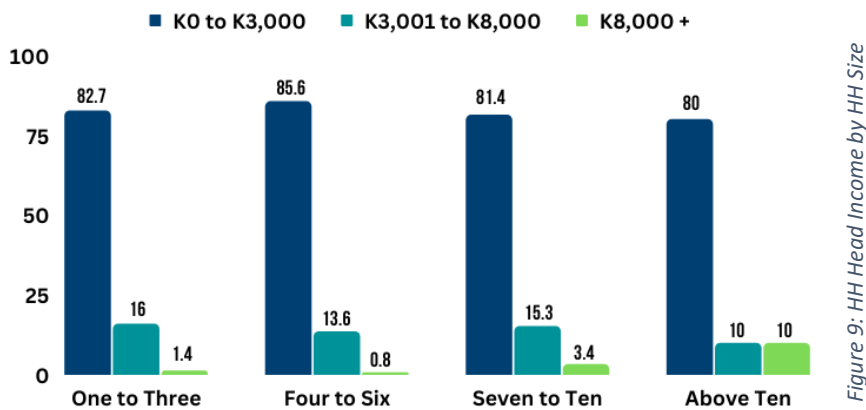


Figure 9: HH Head Income by HH Size

For households which reported receiving assistance in material form, majority received household groceries, clothes and food from extended family, nuclear family and non-family individuals ‘good Samaritans’ (GS) as the most common benefactors. The only non-individual benefactor reported was the Special Hope Network; a faith-based organization working in Zambia to promote children’s access to a home, health and education with special focus on children with intellectual disabilities.

ASSISTANCE RECEIVED IN MATERIAL FORM (N=19)

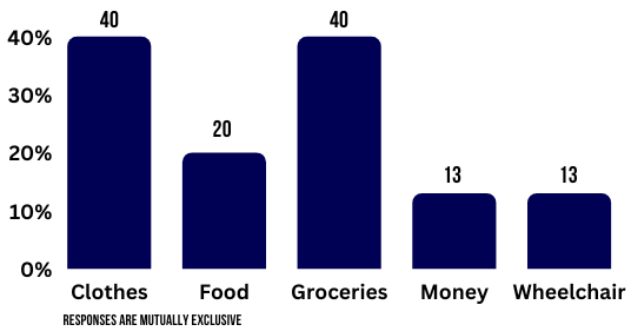


Figure 10: Assistance in Material Form

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED IN MATERIAL FORM (N=18)

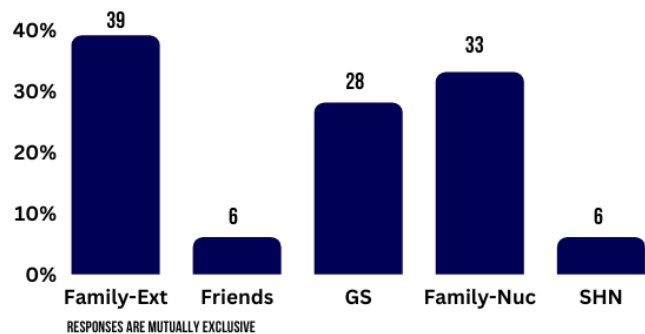


Figure 11: Sources of Assistance in Material Form

COPING MECHANISMS FOR HH'S WITH INSUFFICIENT INCOME FOR HH BASIC NEEDS % (N=224)

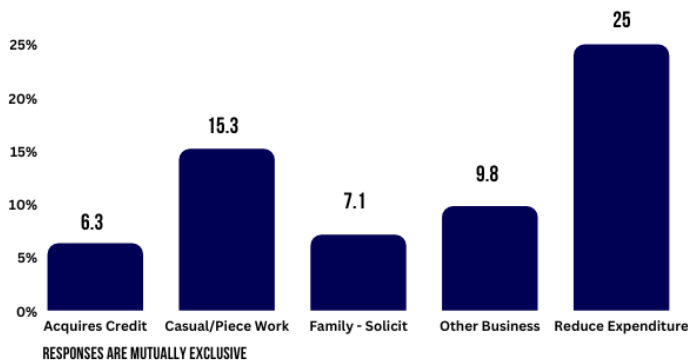


Figure 12: Coping for HH Basic Needs

Out of the 224 respondents (82.96 percent) who expressed that their household income is not sufficient to meet their basic needs expenditure, 25 percent of the respondents reported reduction of expenditure as a coping mechanism to meet household costs. Others respondents solicited assistance from non-family members (3.6 percent) or used their savings (0.9 percent) to meet household costs when income was insufficient.

Of the 72 households that reported saving, only two percent reported saving more than K3000 on a monthly basis. Majority of the households saved less than K500 on a monthly basis.

Among the households that faced challenges with saving (n=112), challenges were mostly attributed to Low income (57 percent) and households generally reporting not having enough funds (34 percent). Other reasons for saving challenges reported were a large family size (5 percent) and households having no funds at all (1 percent).

Average HH Monthly Savings

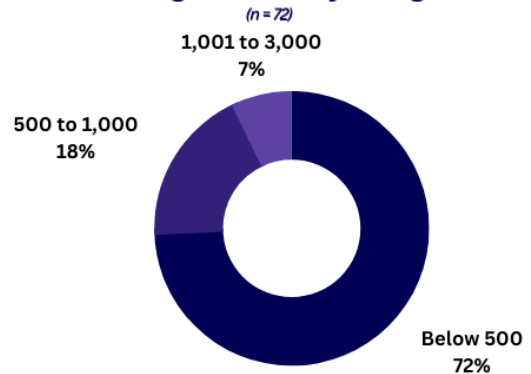


Figure 13: Average HH Monthly Savings

3.1.3 Household Food and Nutrition Characteristics

NO. OF MEALS BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE (%)

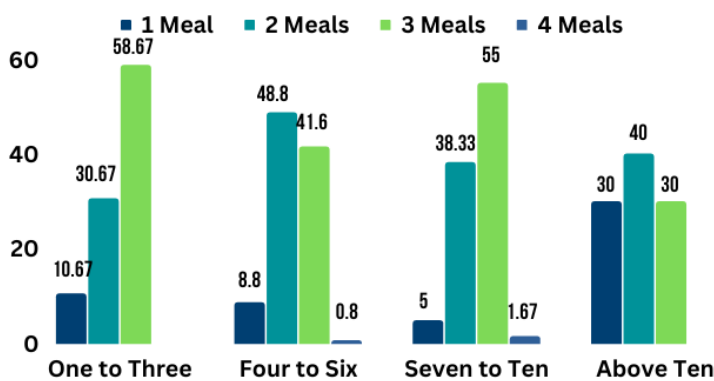


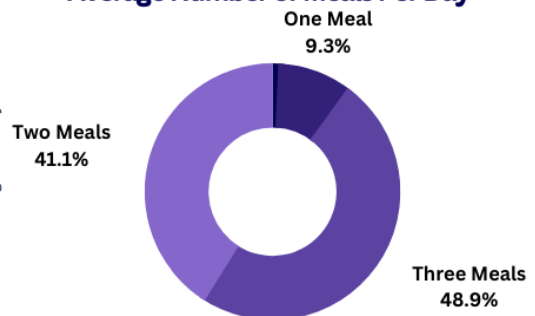
Figure 14: No. of Meals by HH Size

Following that the overall average number of meals for the households was 3 meals, there was an observed weak - negative correlation $r (-0.0419^*)$ between the number of household occupants and the average number of meals taken daily which partially satisfies the assumption that households with a higher number of occupants had fewer meals.

Households which satisfied this assertion had *Four to Six* and *Above Ten* occupants of whom majority of respondents reported average meal frequencies at 2 or less {Four to Six, [2 Meals and Less = 57.6 percent]; Above Ten, [2 Meals and Less = 70 percent]}.

Average Number of Meals Per Day

Figure 15: Average No. of Meals Daily



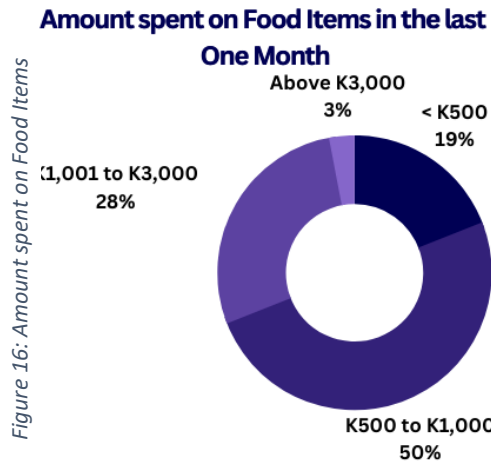


Figure 16: Amount spent on Food Items

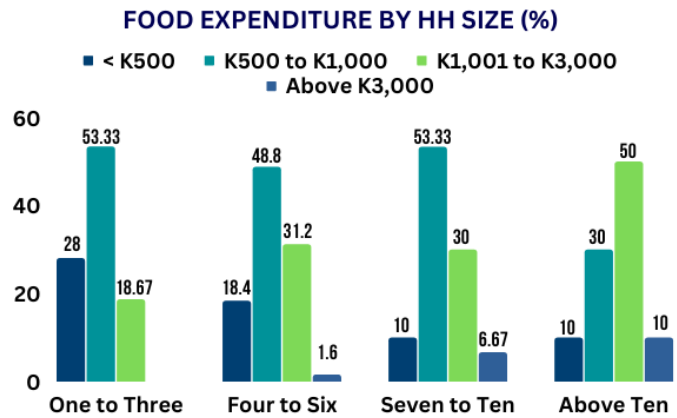


Figure 17: Food expenditure by HH Size

In addition to the average number of meals cited, majority of the households spent less than K3,000 on food expenditure in the month before the survey while majority of households with less than seven household members spent between K500 and K1,000 on food. Most households with over 10 Household members used between K1,001 and K3,000 on food. Overall, only seven households spent above K3,000 (3 percent) on food items in the month prior to the survey.

Major Challenges with meeting Food Expenditure

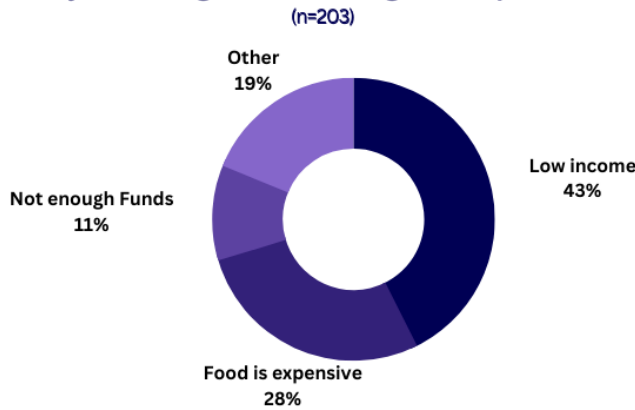


Figure 18: Challenges meeting Food Exp

When asked whether the household income was sufficient to meet household food expenditure, 203 respondents expressed challenges with buying food of which low income (43 percent) and a high cost of food (28 percent) were reported. The response; 'not enough funds' was also captured from 11 percent of the respondents while other responses included the words 'general lack of funds' for all uses, 'no regular income' and 'large family size' were also cited by the

respondents. To meet these challenges, 38 percent of households reported skipping meals while 37 percent reduced the overall household expenditure.

The survey also captured the highest consumed food groups by the households reported as of the week before the survey in which Cereals such as Nshima, Bread, Potatoes among others and, meat, poultry, fish, dry beans etc. were consumed by 99.6 percent and 76 percent of the households respectively for each food group represented. Vegetables, including wild fruits and fruits including wild vegetables were consumed by 53.7 percent and 30.7 percent of the households respectively.

FOODS HAD BY HH IN THE LAST ONE WEEK

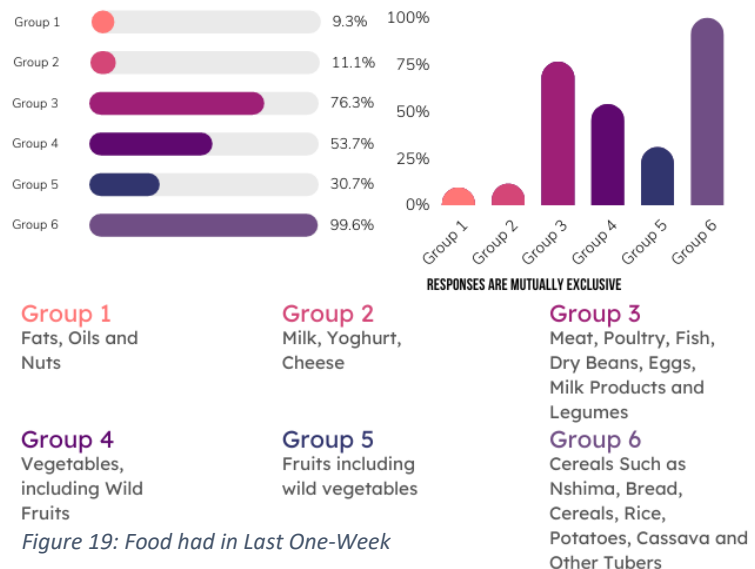


Figure 19: Food had in Last One-Week

3.1.4 Household Health Characteristics

Of the 198 respondents who reported having household members needing health care in the one month prior to the survey, 191 (96 percent) reported being able to access health care services for the following reasons;

REASONS FOR ACCESSING MEDICAL SERVICES (%)

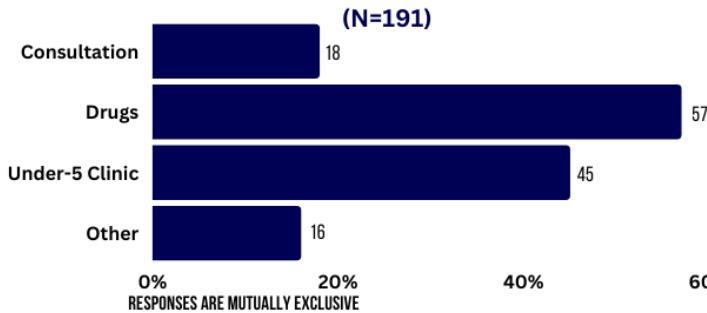
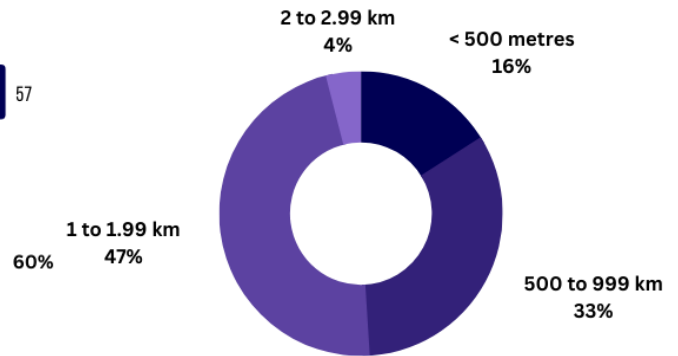


Figure 20: Reasons for needing Health Care

Figure 21: Distance to Nearest HCF

Distance to the Nearest Healthcare Facility



As presented above, majority of the respondents reported having household members who sought drugs (57 percent) and/or Under-Five services (27 percent) at a health care facility. The nearest of these health care facilities were reported to be between 1 and 2 kilometres from the households by most respondents (47 percent).

COST OF HEALTHCARE SERVICES (%)

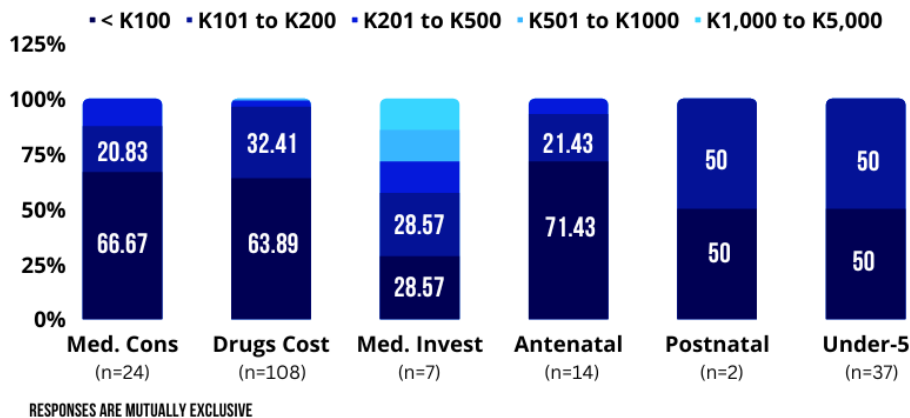


Figure 22: Cost of HC Services

Out of the 191 respondents who reported that at least one household member accessed any of the various health care services listed, majority spent less than K100 on the health services accessed. Among other health expenses reported by the respondents, amounts between K501 and K1,000 were paid for a Brain scan while amounts between K1,001 and K5,000 were paid for an Xray or CT scan.

Challenges experienced with meeting health care costs quoted by the respondents were;

the general *lack of funds*², *not enough funds*³ and *low income*⁴. Only 9 percent of the respondents listed 'high costs of health care' as a challenge with meeting health care costs while other challenges mentioned were 'large family size' and the household not having a 'regular income'.

Challenges with meeting Health Costs

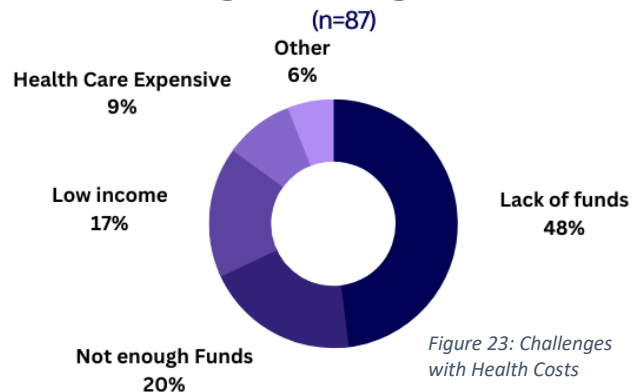


Figure 23: Challenges with Health Costs

² Lack of funds: Refers to the HH absolutely NOT having funds to spend on Health expenditure

³ Not enough funds: Refers to the HH having funds for other uses but not enough for Health expenditure

⁴ Low income: Refers to the HH having insufficient income (or low-income source) for all HH expenditure

COPING MECHANISMS TO MEET HEALTH COSTS (%)

(N=87)

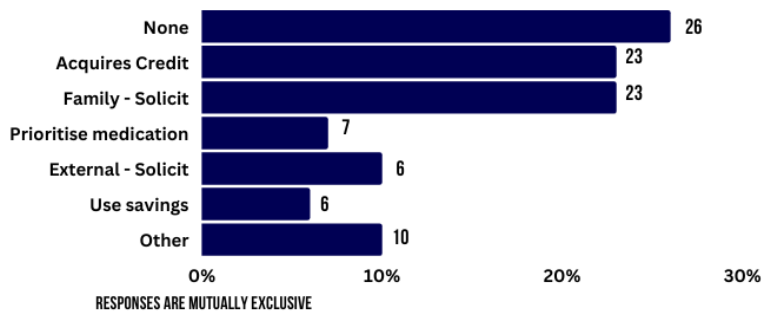


Figure 24: Coping to meet Health Costs

Other than the presented coping mechanisms to cover medical costs, others listed were the taking of casual/piece work, use of the food budget, discontinuation of the medicine course and general reduction of other household expenditure.

When asked about the service conditions experienced at the health care facility, only 8.6 percent of the respondents reported having received all medication prescribed at the facility. Majority either received a prescription only or received some medication and a prescription for the medication not in stock at the facility.

Amidst these challenges, the households reported that they acquire credit (23 percent) and/or seek assistance from family members (23 percent) to cover up the gap in meeting health costs highlighted in the challenges above. Six percent of the respondents reported using their savings and seeking assistance from non-family members (external) to cater for any health costs not met.

CONDITIONS EXPERIENCED AT THE LAST HEALTH CARE FACILITY VISIT

(N=268)

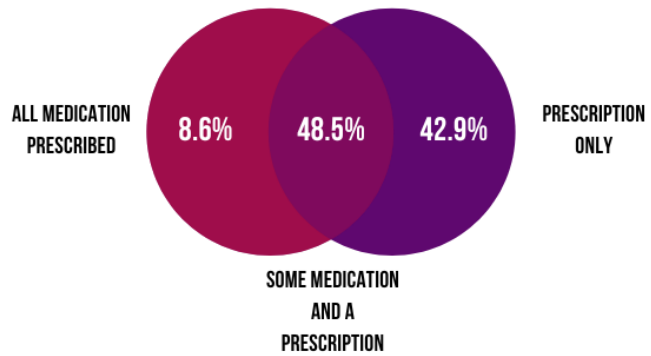


Figure 25: Conditions experienced at last HCF visit

3.1.5 Household Education Characteristics

In the survey, the respondents were asked to share numbers of how many children of school going age were in the household, from Primary school level to Tertiary education. In total, about 540 children were reported to be of school going Age with the following characteristics;

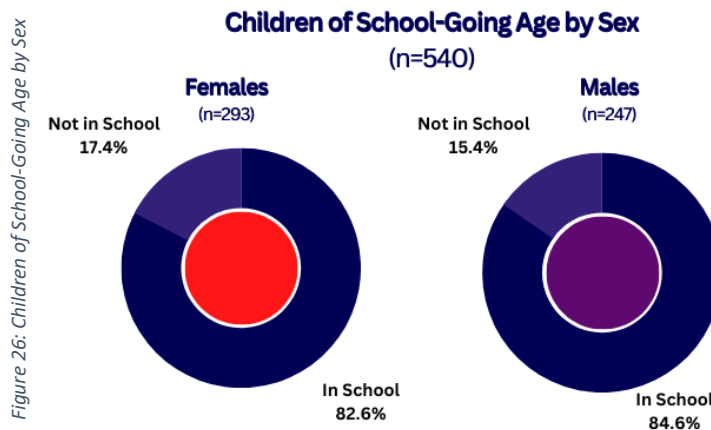


Figure 26: Children of School-Going Age by Sex

When disaggregated by children not in school and those in school, there was a semi-equal distribution between sexes with a difference of 2 percent. Majority of the children of school-going age were in-school (83.6 percent average). The major reasons given for children not in school were expressed in phrases of the lack of funds, not enough funds, place search in which the child was transitioning from an examination level to the next and being generally being in a gap year.

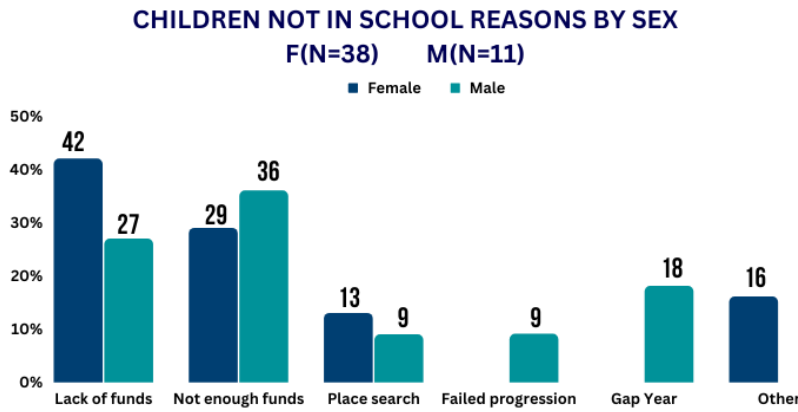


Figure 27: Children Not-in-School Reasons by Sex

Other reasons cited for children not in school were *health limitations, household responsibilities, child not yet of age, general student apathy towards education and teenage pregnancy*. One case was cited for each of these cases by the respondents.

Overall, even with in the introduction of the Free Education Policy of 2022, expenditure related to education were reported as majority of households spending below K500 (49 percent) followed by 36 percent spending between K500 and K1,000.

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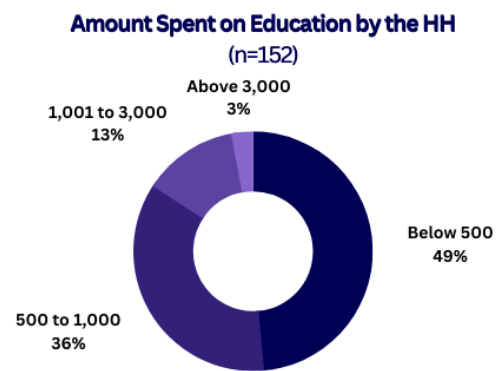


Figure 28: Amount Spent on Education

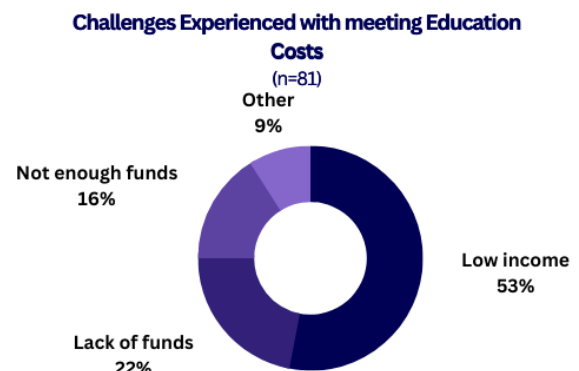


Figure 29: Challenges with meeting Education costs

Statements cited with regards the challenges experienced with meeting education costs were mostly related to fund constraints, in descending order of frequency; *low income (53 percent)* and the general *lack of funds (22 percent)* among others.

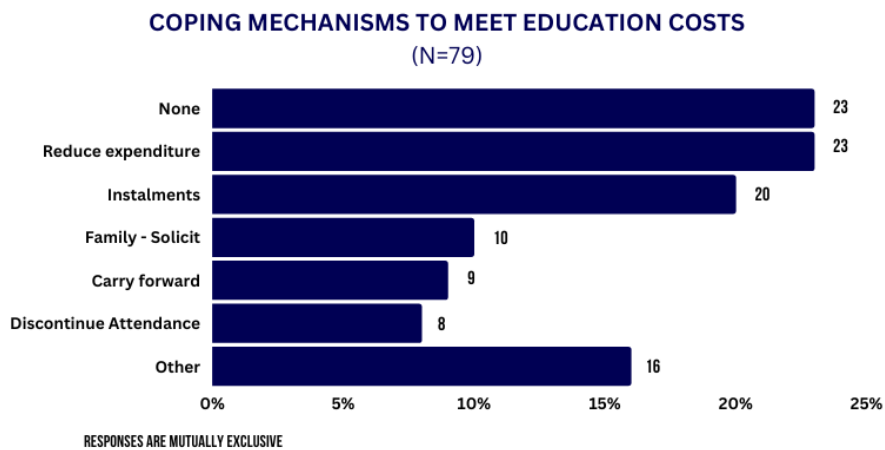


Figure 30: Coping to meet Education costs

Other challenges listed were that Education costs were generally expensive, a large family size and the household not having an income source. To meet these challenges, the respondents reported the general reduction in overall expenditure, payments in instalments and the discontinued school attendance of the child.

3.1.6 Household Water and Sanitation Characteristics

Under the category of water and sanitation, the survey respondents were asked what their main source of water is, among other questions.

Most of the respondents accessed 3 main sources of water for household use thus; a communal tap outside the yard (37.4 percent), a tap outside the house yet within the yard (31.1 percent) and a water kiosk (16.3 percent).

Only 2.2 percent of the households had an interior system as a water source with multiple taps. With majority of these water systems being used, the households have connection to a paid central water grid which attracts various costs. The survey recorded 50 percent of the households spending less than K50 on water on a monthly basis. Following this count, 28 percent of the households spent between K50 and K99 on water on a monthly basis. Which brings the overall observed water expenditure to less than K100 for 78 percent of the households. Only eight (8) households (3 percent) spent more than K200 on water.

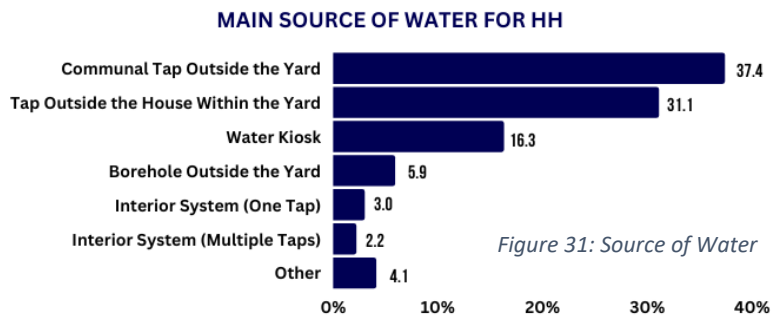


Figure 31: Source of Water

Amount Spent on Water by the HH (n=268)

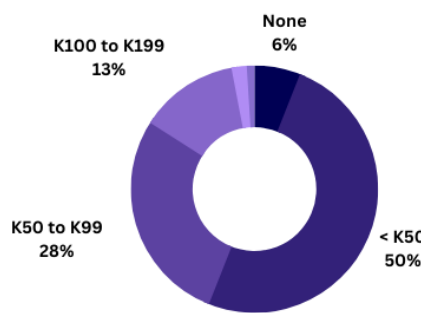


Figure 32: Amount spent on Water

Amount Spent on Toilet and Sanitation by the HH (n=144)

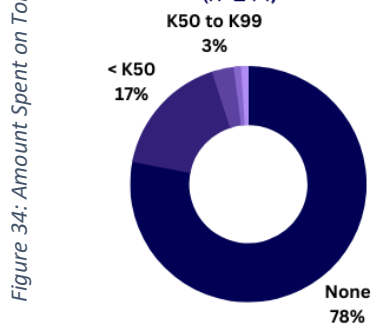


Figure 34: Amount Spent on Toilet

Amount Spent on Garbage Disposal (n=267)

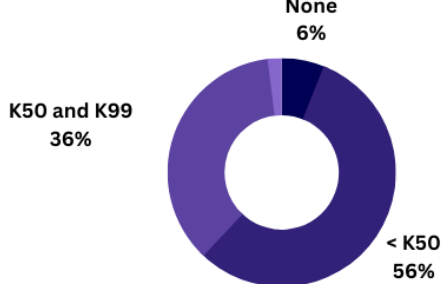


Figure 35: Amount spent on Garbage

TYPE OF TOILET AND SANITATION FACILITY

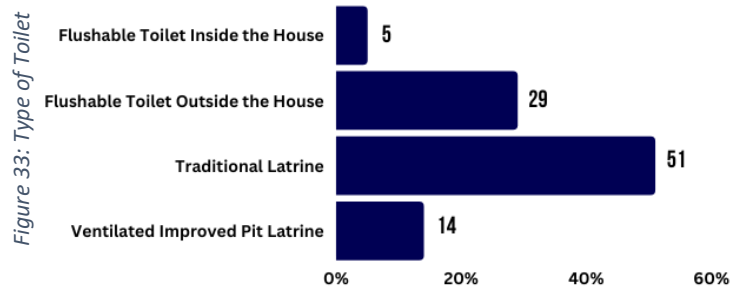


Figure 33: Type of Toilet

With such water systems present, 51 percent of the households reported the use of a traditional latrine while 29 percent used a flushable toilet outside the house. Following the recent advocacy towards the use of improved water and sanitation facilities in peri-urban and rural settlements, 14 percent of the households used a ventilated improved pit latrine. This reduces the number of households paying for toilet services to 22 percent in which majority paid less than K50.

With regards sanitation services, most households (94 percent) reported the use of a paid garbage bin within or outside the yard. The remaining 6 percent of households reported burning or burying their garbage, using a rubbish pit within or outside the yard or using a communal dumpsite. For households that reported spending on garbage disposal, 56 percent reported using less than K50 while 36 percent spent between K50 and K99.

3.1.7 Household Housing and Occupation Characteristics

In this sub-section, we discuss the ownership statuses of the house occupied by the households. About 63 percent of the households rented their houses of residence while 26 percent owned the houses.

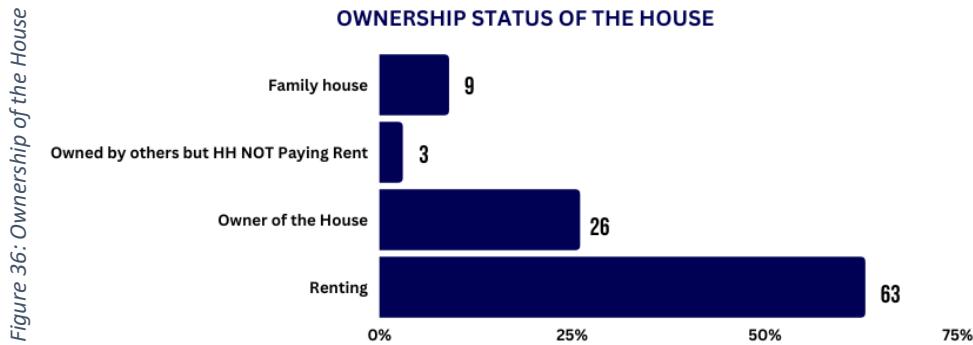


Figure 36: Ownership of the House

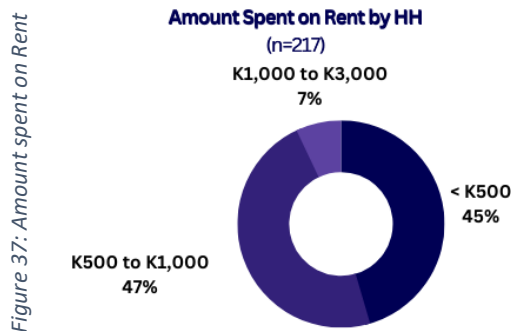


Figure 37: Amount spent on Rent

Nine percent of the households reported that they lived in a family house of which they do not pay rentals and do not have legal ownership of the housing property.

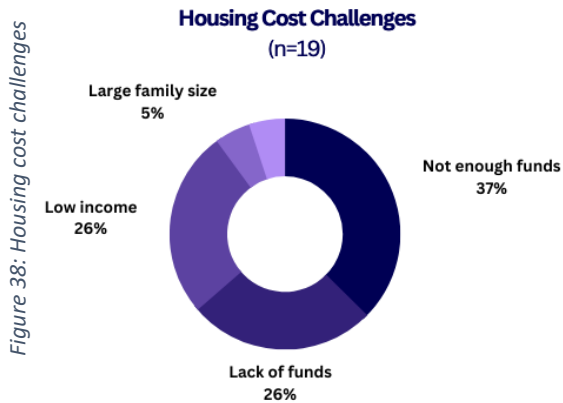


Figure 38: Housing cost challenges

Of the households paying rentals for their residences, 93 percent spent less than K1000 on rentals of whom 45 percent spent less than K500 on average.

Coping Mechanisms to meet Housing Costs (n=25)

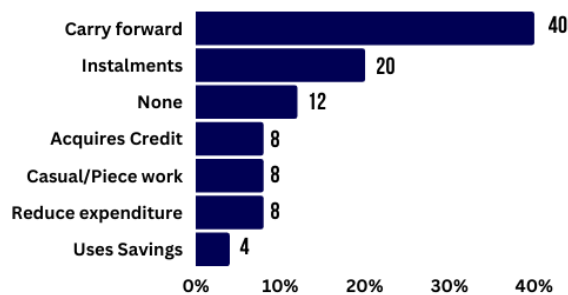


Figure 39: Coping to meet Housing Cost

For households that expressed challenges with meeting housing costs (n=19); 89 percent shared fund related challenges of which 26 percent reported having low sources of income. Other phrases mentioned with regards housing cost challenges were Not having enough funds and general lack of funds altogether. So as to meet these challenges mentioned, most (40 percent) households carried over their rental payments to the following months while about 20 percent paid in instalments. Majority of households with more than ten occupants strongly expressed inadequacy of their house size for the number of occupants.

Only households with six or less occupants mostly agreed to the house being sufficient for household residents. Though weak, there was a negative correlation ($r = -0.4073$) between the household size and the adequacy perception of the house by residents.

ADEQUACY OF THE OCCUPIED HOUSE BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE

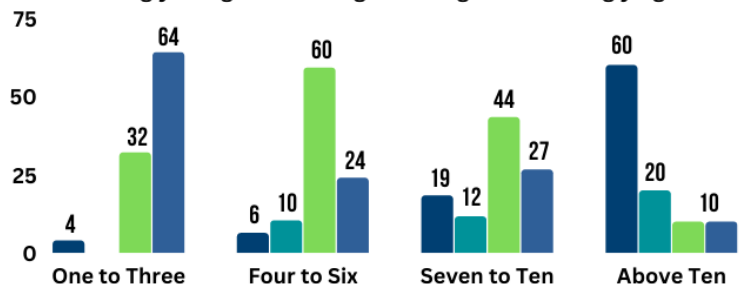


Figure 40: Adequacy of House for HH

TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT/INCOME SOURCE OF OTHER HH MEMBERS

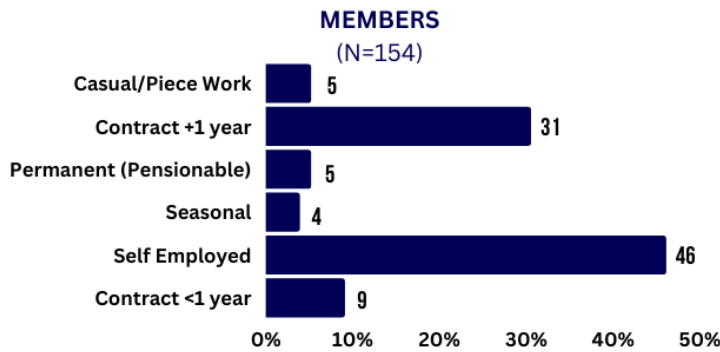


Figure 41: Type of Employment of HH member

Among the 237 households that had other household members in the labour force⁵ other than the breadwinners, some household members had employment or a source of income and were contributing to the households' overall income.

Most of these household members were reported to be self-employed (46 percent), while others were in long-term employment contracts (31 percent).

When asked about the contribution of these labour force household members to the overall household income, 60.4 percent of the households reported their contribution above Average.

EXTENT OF CONTRIBUTION TO HH INCOME (N=154)

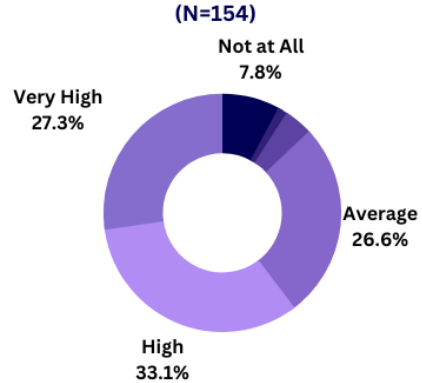


Figure 42: Level of Contribution to HH income

CHALLENGES WITH CONTRIBUTING TO HH INCOME (N=18)

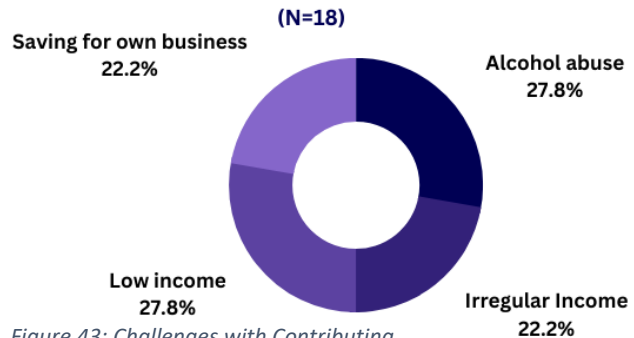


Figure 43: Challenges with Contributing

REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT OF LABOUR FORCE HH MEMBER (N=237)

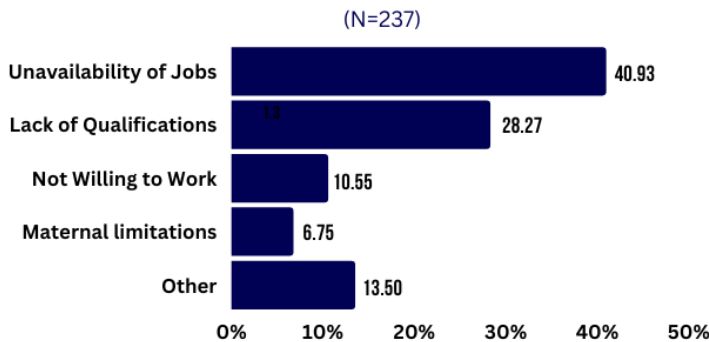


Figure 44: Reasons for Unemployment of HH member

Other reasons shared for unemployment were household responsibilities, Disability (2.11 percent), health limitations and spousal restrictions.

Only 11.49 percent of the unemployed Household members in the labour force had College, Vocational or University Level education. Majority as presented were reported between Primary and Secondary School level.

Among the household members in the labour force reported as unemployed, most reasons for their unemployment were cited as the unavailability of jobs (40.93 percent) or their lack of qualifications (28.27 percent). Maternal limitations such as child lactating and general child care were equally recorded as reasons for unemployment for

QUALIFICATION OF LABOUR FORCE HH MEMBER UNEMPLOYED (N=235)

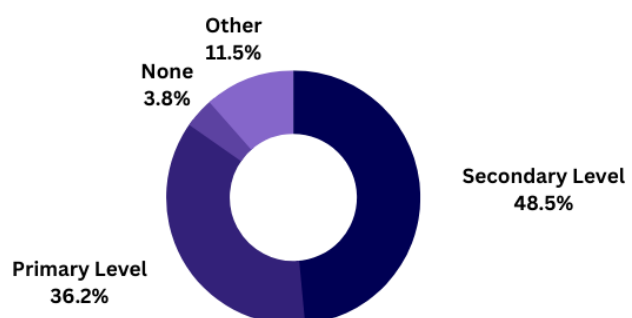
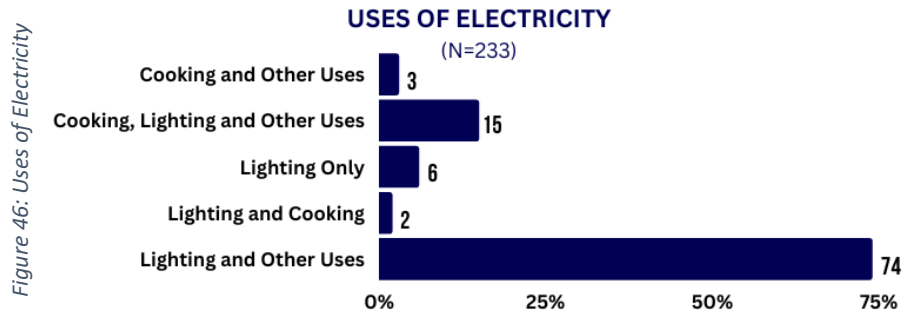


Figure 45: Qualification of HH member unemployed

⁵ The labour force, or currently active population, comprises all persons who fulfil the requirements for inclusion among the employed (civilian employment plus the armed forces) or the unemployed.

3.1.8 Household Energy Characteristics

Out of the total number of households surveyed, only 233 of them reported the use of electricity in which majority (74 percent) used it for lighting and other uses. 15 percent included cooking in this list



of uses of electricity too. Other sources of energy used for lighting were solar and candles. For households that used candles for their lighting, most (92 percent) spent less than K50 on a monthly basis.

OTHER SOURCES OF ENERGY FOR LIGHTING

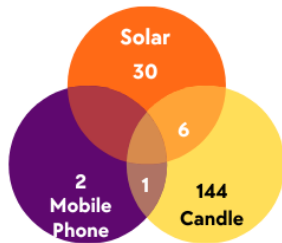


Figure 48: Other Energy source for Lighting



Figure 49: Sources of Energy for Cooking

When asked about sources of energy used for cooking, 52 percent of the households reported using between K200 and K500 on charcoal on a monthly basis out of the 261 reported charcoal users. About 31 percent reported using between K100 and K199 while only one household reported the use of firewood.

AMOUNT SPENT ON CANDLES (N=152)

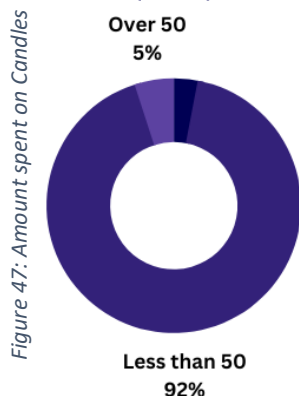


Figure 47: Amount spent on Candles

AMOUNT SPENT ON CHARCOAL (N=261)

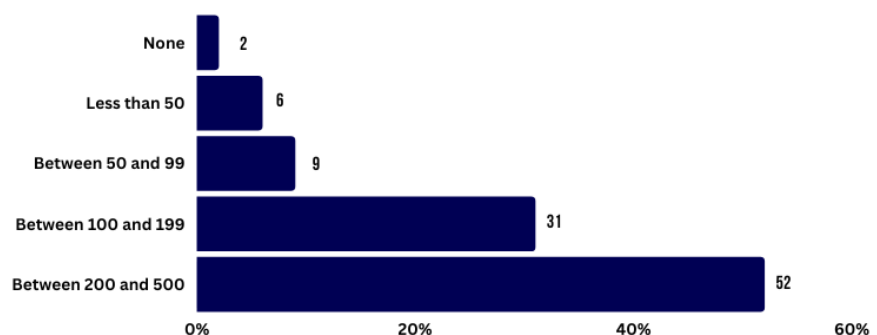


Figure 50: Amount spent on Charcoal

4 Conclusion and Recommendations

The general welfare of any society largely depends on the active economic participation of its citizens. The engagement of individuals in gainful economic activities directly influences households' well-being. Often human beings exchange their labour with income in order to access various basic needs such as, food, shelter, education, health and clothing.

The 2022 Satellite Homes Survey, has revealed that families in selected high-density areas of Lusaka faced difficulties in meeting their basic needs and requirements. Compromised livelihoods; as seen from variables such as lack of access to adequate quality necessities such as water and sanitation, are high in these areas Households do not have sufficient resources to demand goods and services thus depriving human dignity. This has been shown clearly by comparing average incomes against the cost of living as measured by JCTR. Most household respondents reported an average monthly income from the breadwinner of K1,001 to K3,000 when on the other hand the December BNNB indicated K8,982.82.

4.1 Recommendation to Government and Policy Makers

- I. Government should put in place measure to reduce the cost of living as it is affecting the majority of poor people in the informal sector.
- II. Government should prioritize creation of decent jobs; focus should be on jobs that ensure that workers get an income that will allow them to afford basic needs of life. Government should focus on creating jobs that protect the dignity of the worker, jobs that can cushion households on the high cost of living. One way of creating jobs is through creating an enabling environment in which private sector can thrive.
- III. There is need increase national budget allocation to the social sector to be able to ensure that the vulnerable citizens are living a dignified life.

5 REFERENCES

laquinta, David & Drescher, A.W.. (2000). Defining the peri-urban: Rural-urban linkages and institutional connections. Land Reform, Land Settlement and Cooperatives. 8-27. Online: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/287613842_Defining_the_peri-urban_Rural-urban_linkages_and_institutional_connections

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