Zambia

Sources:
Paukert 1973, Table 6 p.104-105
Jain 1975
Cromwell 1977, Table 1
ILO 1984
Lecaillon et al. 1984, Table 4 p. 26-27
van Ginneken and Park 1984
Milanovic 1994
World Bank Poverty Monitoring Database 2002
Deininger & Squire, World Bank 2004
World Bank, Africa Department
Zambia Living Conditions Monitoring Survey 2004, pg 104 and 105

Surveys:
Household Survey 1976
This survey is used by van Ginneken and Park (1984). The survey covered 1004 urban and 794 rural households. Quite limited tabulations were available from the survey so rather crude adjustment procedures were employed to estimated the income distribution. The estimated incomes were based on a disposable income concept, excluding imputed rent but including own consumption and in-kind incomes.

Social Dimensions of Adjustment Priority Survey I and II 1991, 1993
The survey is used by Deininger & Squire (2004) and World Bank Poverty Monitoring Database. This is a World Bank Priority Survey with a sample size around 10000-12000 households carried out in one visit to the households. The survey used a panel design where half of the sample of urban households of Priority Survey I were retained and the other half replaced.

The reference period for consumption items were normally one month but for most food consumption two weeks. Some items were also asked for past 3 months. Apart from food and non-food items, expenditures on education, health, housing, remittances and transport were asked. Durables were not asked and home production was excluded in 1991. In 1993 both purchased and home-produced food was asked.

The income aggregate seems to include earnings, rents, transfers (should include both private and public) and other income. Earnings in-kind were not included but remittances in-kind and other income in-kind were asked. The transfers include pensions, scholarships and insurance payments. Most incomes were asked for the past 12 months and wages for a time period chosen by the respondent. In 1993 home production is included in total income.

Living Conditions Monitoring Survey I and II, 1996, 1998
The survey is used by Deininger & Squire (2004), World Bank Africa Department and the World Bank Poverty Monitoring Database. The survey is a World Bank Living

Standards Measurement Survey. In 1996, almost 12000 households were included and in 1998 almost 17000. The survey was carried out in one visit the households but the questionnaire on consumption is definitely better than in the priority surveys. The LSMS-surveys have more details on food and especially non-food consumption. Not only purchased and home-produced food was asked as in the Priority Survey, but also food received as gift. Apart from food and non-food items, expenditures on education, health, housing, remittances, services (not asked in 1991 & 1993) and transport were asked. Durables were, however, also excluded from this survey. In 1998 imputed rents were included, in 1996 it is unclear.

Some changes on the income side had also taken place compared to the priority surveys. On the income side only self-employment income was asked for past 12, all other items were asked for past month. In-kind incomes were in this survey explicitly asked for wages and home production was included in total income. Transfers included also interest income. In general, the 1998 survey gives the best impression.