

CHAPTER 9: HOUSEHOLD LINKS WITH RURAL AREAS

9.1 Introduction

Understanding urban household links with rural areas in terms of cash and goods flow in either direction is important in that it forms part of the households' social capital and can influence the households' expenditure patterns. Social capital is about the value of social networks, bonding similar people and bridging between diverse people with norms of reciprocity. There may be reciprocal remittance of cash and goods between urban households and friends and relatives in rural areas that form important parts of expenditure and affect expenditure patterns.

9.2 Households sending cash, goods, or both to rural relatives

Table 72 shows the proportion of households sending cash, goods or both to rural households by urban area.

- The proportion of households sending cash or goods or both to relatives in rural areas was highest in the less urbanized areas of Mansa and Kasama. The proportion of households sending cash only was least in Mansa and highest in Kitwe while that of households sending goods only was higher in these districts. Households sending both cash and goods were highest in Mansa.
- The average value of cash/goods sent in Kwacha terms, seems to follow the relative expenditure levels of the sample urban areas. It was highest in Lusaka followed by Kitwe, Mansa and then Kasama.
- Rural relatives of households in the more urbanized Lusaka and Kitwe would prefer to receive cash and the less urbanized Mansa and Kasama prefer goods when crop harvests are poor. A significant proportion of households in Kitwe and Mansa indicated that their rural relatives would prefer to receive both cash and goods (33% to 35% compared to 20% to 22%).

Table 73 shows the proportion of households sending cash, goods or both to rural households per household adult equivalent expenditure terciles and by location.

- The proportion of households sending cash, goods or both to rural relatives is higher among households in the high expenditure terciles than the low ones in all sampled urban areas. The situation is similar for those households sending cash only except in Mansa where it is more or less the same for both the low and high expenditure terciles. The proportion of households sending goods only is highest in the low expenditure tercile while that of households sending both was more or less the same in Lusaka and Kitwe, and was still higher in the high expenditure tercile in Mansa and Kasama. The average value of the goods/cash sent was generally higher in the higher expenditure terciles in all urban areas.
- In Kasama, the proportion of households with rural relatives who would prefer goods is higher than those that would prefer cash or both cash and goods in the low expenditure tercile while the opposite is true in the high expenditure one. In Mansa, Kitwe and Lusaka the proportion is higher for cash than goods or both for both the low and high expenditure terciles.

Table 72. Proportion of households sending cash, goods or both to rural relatives by location

Category	Lusaka	Kitwe	Mansa	Kasama
	.... % of Households Sending			
HH sending cash, goods or both	45.8	39.7	65.1	53.6
Type of remittance:	.... % of Households Using Different Types			
<i>Cash only</i>	50.3	64.9	24.7	48.5
<i>Goods only</i>	15.4	11.1	21.3	30.3
<i>Both</i>	34.2	24.1	53.9	21.2
	..... Value of Cash/Goods Sent			
Average value of cash/goods sent (Kwacha)	537,101	417,332	260,644	208,759
Rural relatives preference when harvest is poor*	.... % of Households Preferring Different Options			
<i>Cash</i>	59.4	51.6	45.6	43.7
<i>Goods</i>	18.8	13.5	21.9	36.8
<i>Both</i>	21.8	34.9	32.5	19.6

Source: CSO/MACO/FSRP Urban Consumption Survey, 2007-2008

*Data from round 1 only.

Table 73. Proportion of households sending cash, goods or both to rural relatives by household per adult equivalent expenditure terciles and by location

Category	Lusaka				Kitwe				Mansa				Kasama			
	Overall	low	medium	high	Overall	low	medium	high	Overall	low	medium	high	Overall	low	medium	high
	..... % of Households Sending															
HH sending cash, goods or both	45.8	21.9	53.1	62.4	39.7	22.7	41.4	55.0	65.1	51.4	71.0	72.9	53.6	30.1	50.4	80.0
Type of remittance:	..... % of Households Using Different Types															
<i>Cash only</i>	50.3	34.4	53.6	53.1	64.9	53.7	67.2	67.7	24.7	29.5	19.2	26.8	48.5	28.0	38.4	62.3
<i>Goods only</i>	15.4	28.4	17.3	9.2	11.1	23.6	9.9	6.8	21.3	33.0	20.8	13.6	30.3	67.4	37.4	12.1
<i>Both</i>	34.2	37.2	29.0	37.6	24.1	22.7	22.9	25.5	53.9	37.5	60.0	59.6	21.2	4.6	24.2	25.6
	..... Value of Cash/Goods Sent															
Average value of cash/goods sent	537,101	195,914	371,402	778,506	415,765	162,052	314,296	585,720	260,644	120,690	211,098	371,395	208,759	45,169	116,870	337,452
Rural relatives preference when harvest is poor*	..... % of Households Preferring Different Options															
<i>Cash</i>	59.4	57.2	64.2	56.2	51.6	57.9	54.2	47.4	45.6	58.2	42.6	42.0	43.7	23.2	41.3	53.6
<i>Goods</i>	18.8	17.6	19.5	18.7	13.5	13.3	9.7	16.0	21.9	27.7	13.4	26.5	36.8	57.1	41.0	25.6
<i>Both</i>	21.8	25.2	16.3	25.1	34.9	28.8	36.2	36.6	32.5	14.1	44.0	31.5	19.6	19.7	17.7	20.8

Source: CSO/MACO/FSRP Urban Consumption Survey, 2007-2008

*data from round 1 only

9.3 Households receiving cash or goods from rural relatives

Figure 14 shows the proportion of households that received cash or goods from rural relatives by urban area.

- The proportion of households that received cash/goods from rural relatives was higher as was the case of households who sent cash/goods to rural relatives in the less urbanized areas of Mansa and Kasama. Kitwe had the lowest proportion.

Figure 14: Households receiving cash or goods from rural relatives by location

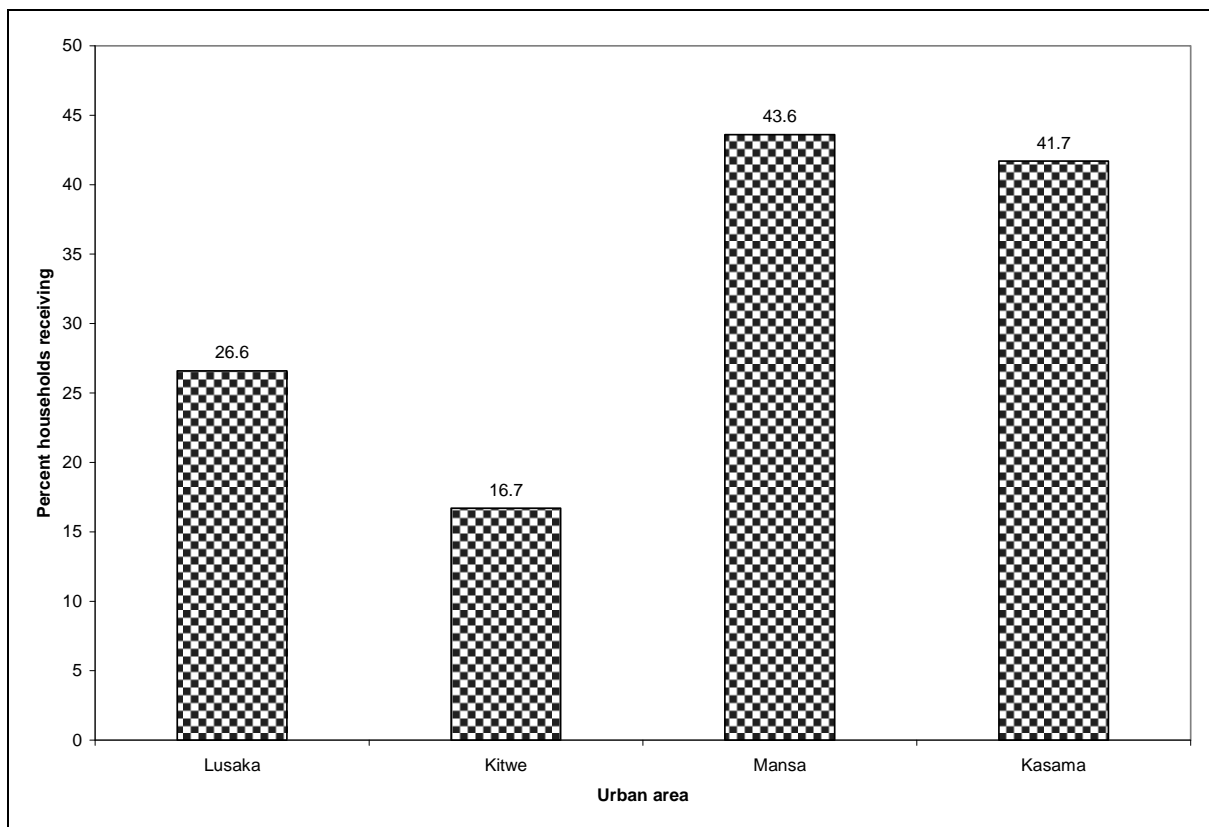


Table 74 shows the proportion of households receiving farm products from rural relatives per adult equivalent expenditure terciles and by location.

- The proportion of households receiving farm products is generally higher in the less urbanized areas of Mansa and Kasama. The proportion is higher among the high and medium expenditure terciles in all the sample urban areas.
- Looking at the ranks of each received farm product based on the proportion of households that receive the farm product among the households receiving, groundnuts ranks quite highly in all the sample urban areas. It is the most important in Lusaka and Kitwe, and comes second to cassava and other field crops in Mansa and Kasama respectively.
- Other field crops that rank third in Mansa are the most important in Kasama, come second together with cassava in Kitwe and is third following maize in Lusaka.

- Maize is fourth in Mansa and Kasama and was followed by vegetables in both urban areas. Vegetables ranked fourth ahead of cassava in Lusaka and poultry in Kitwe.
- With regard to expenditure terciles:
 - More households in the low expenditure terciles received maize than those in the high expenditure tercile except in Lusaka where the proportion was more or less the same, while the highest proportion was in the medium tercile
 - The same proportion of households in the low and high expenditure terciles received cassava from rural relatives in Lusaka with the highest proportion being in the medium tercile as was the case with maize. More households in the low expenditure tercile received cassava in Kitwe; the proportion was the same across expenditure terciles in Mansa; and more households in the medium and high expenditure terciles in Kasama.
 - More households in the high expenditure terciles received groundnuts than those in the low expenditure terciles except in Mansa. The proportion of the households who received this product was least in the medium tercile in Lusaka and Kitwe. It was highest in the high expenditure tercile in Kasama and the medium expenditure tercile in Mansa with the low and high expenditures recording a more or less similar proportion.
 - More households in the high and medium expenditure tercile received vegetables in Lusaka and Kasama, the low tercile in Mansa and were the same in Kitwe.
 - More from the high expenditure terciles received fruit in all sample urban areas except Mansa where more in the low tercile received fruit.
 - More households in the high expenditure tercile received poultry as well except in Kasama where there were more in the low tercile who did so.

9.4 Summary

Households sending cash, goods or both to rural areas

- The proportion of urban households sending cash or goods or both to rural areas is highest in the less urbanized Mansa and Kasama (65% and 54% respectively compared to 46% and 40% for Lusaka and Kitwe respectively). The proportion of those that send only cash is least in Mansa (25% compared to 49% to 65%) in other locations. The proportion of households sending goods only is higher in Mansa and Kasama (21% and 30% respectively compared to 15% and 11% in Lusaka and Kitwe respectively). Those that send both cash and goods are highest in Mansa (54% compared to 21-34%) elsewhere.
- The proportion of households sending cash, goods or both to rural relatives is higher in the high than low expenditure tercile, except in Mansa where it is same. Sending of goods only is highest in the low expenditure tercile. The proportion of households sending only goods to rural relatives in the low expenditure terciles are 3 to 7 times those of the high expenditure terciles.
- The average value of the cash and goods sent is higher in the more urbanized Lusaka and Kitwe (about K420,000 to K540,000 compared to K209,000 to K260,000).
- More rural relatives of Lusaka and Kitwe households prefer remittances from urban relatives in the form of cash (52-59% compared to 44-46%) in other locations, and more of those in Kasama prefer goods (37% compared to 14-22%) elsewhere. Cash is the most preferred by households in all expenditure terciles, except for goods in the low expenditure tercile in Kasama, and both cash and goods in the medium expenditure tercile in Mansa.

Households receiving cash or goods from rural relatives

- The proportion of households receiving cash or goods from rural relatives is higher in Mansa and Kasama (42-44% compared to 17-27%). The receipt of farm products is more in these less urbanized sample areas. It is higher among households in the high and medium expenditure terciles.
- The main farm products received by urban households from rural relatives are groundnuts, maize, cassava, other field crops and vegetables. Maize is mostly received by households in the low expenditure tercile in all sample urban areas except for Lusaka where it is the same for both high and medium expenditure households. Cassava is mostly received by households in the low expenditure tercile in Kitwe and the high expenditure one in Kasama. Its receipt is the same among these expenditure groups in Lusaka and Mansa.
- Groundnuts, vegetables, fruit and poultry tend to be received more among high expenditure households with a few exceptions:
 - Groundnuts, vegetables, and fruit are more received by low expenditure households in Mansa; and
 - Poultry is received more by low expenditure households in Kasama.

Table 74. Proportion of households receiving farm products from rural relatives per household adult equivalent expenditure terciles and by location

Characteristic	Lusaka				Kitwe				Mansa				Kasama			
	Overall	low	medium	high	Overall	low	medium	high	Overall	low	medium	high	Overall	low	medium	high
	..... % of Households Receiving															
% of households receiving products	.3	.2	.3	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.3	.4	.6
Type of farm produce received*	..... % of Households Receiving Different Products															
Maize	36.6	34.5	38.3	36.3	22.2	27.5	32.4	12.7	19.8	25.3	33.0	4.9	18.8	22.8	31.8	8.3
Cassava	15.5	12.3	17.0	16.0	40.4	63.5	32.7	34.4	63.2	62.7	58.2	67.8	52.0	20.6	67.0	60.9
Groundnuts	43.1	42.0	35.8	49.6	48.6	42.2	57.1	45.9	51.1	46.5	62.9	44.6	55.9	33.6	50.3	72.4
Other field crops	30.0	12.0	36.6	34.4	41.4	10.6	43.0	55.4	24.9	25.1	30.5	20.0	57.7	46.9	60.7	62.0
Vegetables	29.4	24.9	29.4	31.8	19.2	16.8	27.0	14.9	13.5	22.1	10.9	9.5	19.2	17.9	3.6	29.6
Fruit	11.5	.0	14.7	15.2	4.3	5.7	2.5	4.8	4.3	8.6	.0	4.7	7.6	6.5	2.8	11.1
Large animals	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	.0	1.1	.0
Small animals	.7	.0	2.2	.0	3.7	.0	.0	8.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.0	5.5	.0	1.3
Poultry	7.2	4.9	4.2	10.8	6.2	9.2	.0	9.0	8.5	6.7	5.4	12.5	8.1	18.4	3.7	4.9
Meat, dairy, eggs, and fish	4.5	5.6	2.0	5.8	4.5	4.3	5.4	3.9	2.2	.0	3.4	2.8	1.8	4.5	.0	1.3

Source: CSO/MACO/FSRP Urban Consumption Survey, 2007-2008

*Note: households may receive more than one type of produce; therefore the columns will not add to 100%