Foreword

John Kalumbi

DIRECTOR OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

The Central Statistical Office (CSO) is a department under the Ministry of Finance (MOF). The Census and Statistics Act of the Laws of Zambia mandates the CSO to collect and analyse official data on economic and social indicators.

The Central Statistical Office has four Divisions namely; Economic and Financial Statistics; Agriculture and Environment Statistics; Social Statistics and Information, Research and Dissemination. Each division is headed by a Deputy Director.

The Central Statistical Office (CSO) through its Information, Research and Dissemination (IR&D) Division, in its attempt to provide highlights of CSO's work, it has produced the third edition of "THE STATISTICIAN".

Through this publication, our data users will gain access to a variety of statistical data on Socio-economic indicators. This publication contains information on the forth coming 2013 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey, Consumer Price Index, 2012/2013 Crop Forecast Highlights and other various statistical products.

It is our wish that through this publication, media institutions, policy makers, the donor community, Non Governmental Organizations (NGO)'s, researchers, academicians and the general public will make use of this information for sustainable national development.

I would also like to urge our readers and users of statistical information to send us any comments that may enhance statistical production and contribute to the improvement of this Newsletter.

2013 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS) launched!

What is the Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS)?

The Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS) is a nation wide survey carried out by Central Statistical Office (CSO) in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MoH)

The ZDHS is conducted every 4-5 years. The first one was conducted in 1992. The fifth is being conduct this year (2013).

This survey is aimed at providing information for use by policy makers, researchers, planners and implementers to facilitate better provision of services, in areas such as Family Planning, Nutrition, Maternal and Child Health and HIV/AIDS,.

The participating households will be selected randomly from sampled Enumeration Areas. Data collectors from CSO and MoH with valid identification will visit the selected households for interviews.

The Government of Zambia, therefore, requests you to cooperate with the data collectors and give them the needed information freely.

What is the relevance of the 2013 ZDHS?

The ZDHS helps the Government to identify existing health problems in our communities, to plan and implement better health facilities and other social services.

It also helps Government to track and assess the impact of existing health services and in the development of new programmes.

How will the Information be collected?

Trained data collectors will visit the selected households to interview all eligible members on various health issues. Three different questionnaires will be used; These are Household, Woman and Men questionnaires.

Eligibility Criteria

Household Questionnaire - for the entire household

Woman Questionnaire - for women in the age range 15 to 49 years

Man Questionnaire - for men in the age range 15-59 years

The ZDHS will also assess nutritional status of children and women through the measure of height and weight. In addition, a few drops of blood will be collected with consent from eligible individuals to ascertain the HIV and AIDS burden in the country.

Qualified health and trained personnel will be used to collect blood and will observe recommended procedures when collecting blood samples.

All the equipment used to collect blood will be new and will not be reused.

Some people may fear to be told their HIV status. Be assured that during this survey, results for HIV will only be revealed to those wanting to know their status.

Some people may fear that they could run out of blood if they give a blood sample. Be assured that the amount to be collected is very little.

What is expected of you?

Once your home has been selected to be interviewed, you should cooperate with the data collectors. Kindly allow them to also collect blood samples, as this is a national activity that is aimed at improving health service delivery in the country.

ZDHS

"Participate For Better Provision of Health Services"

Iven Sikanyiti
Deputy Director
Social Statistics

The Social Statistics Division forms the core of the Central Statistical Office for it houses the Census of Population and Housing which is the largest undertaking carried out by the office. The Division has three branches; Population and Demography Branch, Geographic Information Branch and the Labour Statistics Branch.

The Population and Demography Branch is responsible for conducting the census of population and housing that provides socio-economic and demographic information up to the lowest administrative levels. The branch is also responsible for undertaking the Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS) and other population related ad hoc surveys. e.g. Maternal Mortality Survey (MMS).

The branch also has other routine programs such as, Migration Statistics and the Sample Vital Registration with Verbal Autopsy (SAVVY).

Under Migration Statistics information on numbers of people entering and leaving the country by various characteristics is provided.

The Sample Vital Registration with Verbal Autopsy (SAVVY) provides information on numbers and causes of death as well as capturing information on births occurring in communities.

The Geographic Information branch was created for the purpose of designing and producing census maps to use during census and survey data collection. It also provides the frame for all the other surveys conducted by the office, ministries, researchers and other organizations.

The maps are meant to guide enumerators during data collection to ensure that they completely cover their areas of assignment. The maps are also meant to ensure that there are no overlaps or omissions during data collection.

The branch comprises HQ and provincial staff whose duties include field mapping, a process through which geographic data is collected across the country using appropriate tools and equipment. This data is then compiled and used, in addition to other available map data to produce the census maps. The branch is also involved in the production and dissemination of census and survey data in form of maps and atlases using GIS.

The Labour Statistics Branch produces Labour force size, growth, composition and distribution. It also produces employment, unemployment and underemployment statistics through the Labour Force Survey that is planned to be conducted every two years. The branch maintains the Central Register of Business Establishments which forms the main sampling frame for establishment based surveys such as the Quarterly Employment and Earnings Inquiry.

The Quarterly Employment and Earnings Inquiry is a survey used mainly to compile formal sector employment statistics. It focuses on the private sector, Non government organisation, the local government and the Central Government. Other statistics from the employment and earnings inquiry are the income statistics in the formal sector.
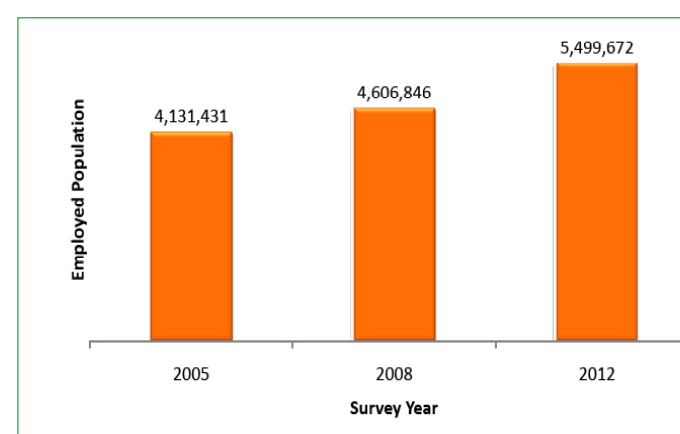
Employed Population in Zambia

The employed population in Zambia, regardless of whether it is in the formal sector or not, has steadily been increasing. The increase in employment responds to the growth in the general population. In 1980, the population of Zambia was 5.7 million which has increased to 13.0 million in 2010. According to the Labour force surveys conducted in 2005 and 2008, results have shown a corresponding growth in the employed population from 4,131,431 in 2005 to 5,499,672 in 2012. By 2008, the employed population had increased to 4,606,846. The 2012 Labour force survey also reveals that employed population has increased to 5,499,672, which represents a 70.0 percent employment-to-population ratio.

Employed Population (Number) in 2005, 2008 and 2012*

Note: The 2012 figure are pre-final

Gender in Employment

Out of 5.5 million employed population in 2012, 49.1 percent were males and 50.9 percent were females. However, out of 4,606,846 employed population in 2008 males dominated over females. Males accounted for 51.9 percent while females accounted for 48.1 percent. In 2005, males made up 51.6 percent of the estimated 4,131,531 employed population while females accounted for 49.4 percent.

Which Sector Are The Majority of The Employed Population?
About half (or 50.6 percent) are in the agriculture industry of the informal sector out of 5.5 million employed population in 2012. The second largest proportion of 34.0 percent of the employed population comprised those in the non agriculture industry of the informal sector while 13.8 and 1.6 percent of the employed population were in non agriculture and agriculture of the formal sector, respectively.

Employed Population by Sex in 2005, 2008 and 2012

Reference Year	Total Employed Population	Male	Female
	Number	Percent	
2005	4131431	51.6	49.4
2008	4,606,846	51.9	48.8
2012	5,499,672	49.1	59.9
Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey			

Employed Population in Agriculture and Non agriculture Industry by Sex, Rural/Urban and Employment Sector, Zambia, 2012

Sex and Rural/ Urban	Total Employment		Formal				Informal			
			Non-Agriculture		Agriculture		Non-Agriculture		Agriculture	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,499,672	100	759,999	13.8	87,420	1.6	1,867,342	34	2,784,911	50.6
Male	2,702,410	100	540,304	20	62,920	2.3	784,478	29	1,314,708	48.6
Female	2,797,263	100	219,695	7.9	24,501	0.9	1,082,865	38.7	1,470,202	52.6
Rural	3,394,135	100	125,139	3.7	63,221	1.9	619,076	18.2	2,586,699	76.2
Urban	2,105,539	100	634,861	30.2	24,200	1.1	1,248,267	59.3	198,211	9.4
Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey										
Note: 2012 figures are pre-final										

Consumer Price Index

The Consumers Price Index (CPI) is Zambia's most widely used short term economic indicator and provides a measure of change in the prices of goods and services bought by households.

It is a measure of inflation which plays a crucial role in setting and monitoring the fiscal and monetary policy and it is also used to adjust benefit payments and in wage negotiations.

The Central Statistical Office (CSO) revised the Consumer Price Index (CPI) based on a new methodology including the revised basket of products, new weights, new index reference

period and new software for processing the CPI.

The differences between the Old and the New CPI methodologies are summarised in the table below.

Goodson Sinyenga
Deputy Director
Economic Statistics

The Economic and Financial Statistics Division consists of six branches namely: National Accounts, Prices and Consumption Studies, Living Conditions Monitoring, Public Finance, External Trade and Industrial Production. Several macroeconomic indices are produced by the Division.

The National Accounts Branch is responsible for computing Gross Domestic Product, which is the yardstick for measuring economic performance of the country. Other aggregates produced are Gross National Income, Gross Disposable Income, and Gross Saving.

The Prices and Consumption Studies Branch is responsible for producing the Consumer Price Index, used to gauge the changes in the general price levels of goods and services in the country.

The Living Conditions Monitoring Branch conducts the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey used to measure the poverty levels and the general socioeconomic welfare of households in the country.

The Public Finance Branch is responsible for production of Government Financial Statistics as well as other financial statistics of the public sector.

The External Trade Branch is responsible for compilation and analysis of the Merchandise Trade Statistics between Zambia and the rest of the world.

The Industrial Production Branch is responsible for the compilation of the Index of Industrial Production used to gauge the quarterly performance of the Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity industries.

Comparison of the Old and New Consumer Price Index

Item/ Area	Old CPI	New CPI
Basket of products	357	440
Classification (COICOP)	8 Divisions	12 Divisions
Weights	1993/1994 HBS	2002/2003 LCMS III HBS TYPE
Compilation level	Metropolitan Low Income Group, Metropolitan High Income Group, and Non-Metropolitan Group.	Provincial CPIs
Base Period	1994	2009
Methodology	Arithmetic mean	Geometric mean
Price reference period	Base price reference period	Previous month price
Outlets	2115	Over 3000
Software for Data Entry, Processing and Reporting	Dbase IV, DOS based	Microsoft Access, with Visual Basic for Applications (Windows based)

The new CPI index reference period is 2009 based on the 2002/2003 LCMS Household Budget Survey

What is the CPI?

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in the average level of retail prices of all goods and services bought by a typical consumer or household. It is based on the changes in the price of a 'fixed basket of goods and services'.

The simplest way to think of the CPI is as a measure of the total cost of goods and services purchased by Zambian consumers. Price changes

of particular goods and services in the basket will alter the total cost. The CPI measures this change over time.

The CPI is a key macro-economic indicator. Consequently, it is of great interest to Government, Labour Unions, Business Organisations, Research Institutions and the general public. In Zambia, the CPI is mainly used as an important fiscal and monetary tool. The Labour Unions, other agencies and individuals settling disputes on contract or agreement over periods utilise the CPI as a reference.

Coverage of the CPI

The CPI relates to households living in both rural and urban areas of Zambia.

The CPI data are collected through a monthly Survey of sampled retail trade and service outlets. Data collected are prices of selected goods and services. Approximately 23,500 prices of goods and services included in the CPI are collected from about 3500 outlets countrywide from 1st to 10th of each month.

The CPI covers all the 10 provinces. The Selection of outlets was done

using non-probability sampling methods. Available information and application of best judgement was used to ensure that representative samples were selected.

COICOP Classification

The CPI is categorised according to the international classification system, Classification Of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) as recommended by the UN to allow for international comparability.

The table below shows the main divisions of the COICOP classification.

COICOP Division Classification

Division	COICOP	Number of Products
01	Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	130
02	Alcohol & Tobacco	16
03	Clothing & Footwear	52
04	Housing & Household Services	24
05	Furniture & Household Goods	57
06	Health	28
07	Transport	34
08	Communication	12
09	Recreation & Culture	36
10	Education	5
11	Restaurants & Hotels	10
12	Miscellaneous Goods & Services	36
Total		440

Consumer Price Index (CPI) Weights

As some items have a bigger share in the household total expenditure budget, each item is given a 'weight' to represent its relative

importance. Consumer Price Index (CPI) weights are derived from an household budget survey. The CPI is a fixed weights index, which

implies that the weight of each product/group stays the same until the expenditure survey is conducted. The current weights for the New

CPI are based on results of 2002/2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS) and price-updated to 2009.

Consumer Price Index - Main Group Weights	
All Items	1 000.00
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	534.85
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	15.21
Clothing and Footwear	80.78
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	114.11
Furnishing, Household Equip., Routine HseMtc	82.36
Health	8.15
Transport	58.08
Communication	12.94
Recreation and Culture	13.84
Education	26.62
Restaurant and Hotel	3.37
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	49.69
Source: CSO- Prices Statistics	

Using the CPI

The CPI figure with the highest public profile is officially called the All Groups Consumers Price Index. It measures the average change in prices over all the twelve "groups" in the index and is appropriate as a general measure of consumer inflation.

However, for some uses of the CPI, it may be more appropriate to use the CPI at a lower level of detail. For example, if a person wants to determine what has happened to the price of clothing over a given period, it would be more appropriate to use the clothing division index than the All Groups index.

Before attempting to use the CPI or components of the CPI to measure price change, users should also determine whether the index is the most appropriate for their needs, as it is only one of many measures of price change produced by CSO.

Concepts and Definitions

- ### *CPI Basket*
The CPI Basket consists of specified goods and services consumed by households

- ### *Outlets*
An outlet is an establishment or other place where goods or services are sold to consumers for non-business use, e.g a shop or market stall.

- ### *The Consumer Price Index*
The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes over time in the general level of price of goods and services that households acquire, for the purpose of consumption, with reference to the price level in 2009.

- ### *Inflation*
Inflation is the general rise in prices of goods and services on which individuals or households spend their money.

- ### *Monthly Inflation Rate*
The monthly inflation rate is calculated as the change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) of the relevant month compared with the Consumer Price Index (CPI) of the previous month expressed as a percentage.

- ### *Annual Inflation Rate*
The annual inflation rate is calculated as the change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) of the relevant month of the current year compared with the Consumer Price Index (CPI) of the same month in the previous year expressed as a percentage.

Index of Industrial Production (IIP)

Comparison of economic performance over time is a key factor in economic analysis and a fundamental requirement for policy-making. Short-term indicators play an important role in this context by providing such comparison indicators.

Among these short-term indicators, the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) has historically been one of the most well known and well-used indicators. The IIP measures volume changes in the production of an economy, and therefore provides a measurement that is free of influences of price changes, making it an indicator of choice for many applications.

The Total IIP for Zambia is a composite indicator that measures the short-term changes in the volume of production of a basket of industrial products during a given period with respect to the one in a chosen base period. It is compiled and published quarterly by the Central Statistical Office (CSO) with the time lag.

The IIP is a short-term indicator of industrial growth till the actual results from a comprehensive annual survey/census of industries and National Accounts Statistics become available. This indicator is of paramount importance to the Government for policy planning purposes and is also being extensively used by various organizations including Industrial Associations, Research Institutes and Academicians.

Scope and coverage

The general scope of the IIP as recommended by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) is to include Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas steam and Air-conditioning supply, as well as Water supply, Sewerage, Waste management and Remediation activities. Due to constraints of the data availability and other resources, the present index of industrial production compiled in Zambia has in its scope the Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity sectors only.

Different terms, definitions and concepts used in compilation of IIP

Index: An index is a composite/summary indicator, an absolute number free of units of measurement and expressed, generally, as a percentage with reference to a chosen point. It is a number that shows the percentage change(s) in a variable or group of variables during a particular period with respect to a chosen reference period, called the base period.

Industrial production: Industrial production refers to the outputs of all industrial activities, which form part of the International Standard Industrial Classification (**ISIC**). The current IIP in Zambia is based on the second revision of the ISIC. The term 'industry' is used in a restricted sense of production of commodities, excluding agriculture and services. However, in the compilation of IIP the scope is limited and thus industrial production for the purpose of IIP in Zambia means the sectors of Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity.

Item basket: It is generally not practicable to include all the economic activities that contribute to industrial production, because data for some activities may not be readily and economically available and some economic activities may not warrant inclusion due to their insignificant contribution. Hence, the items basket means representative basket of items selected by applying judgment and on the basis of their relative importance for compilation of the index. Generally, individual items are included in the index basket according to some minimum contribution of individual item to national product. The basket is so selected that the contribution to national product of all the items in the basket is about 75 to 80 percent. The overriding criterion for the selection of item basket is the regular availability of production data from the various data source agencies.

Weights: The relative importance of various economic activities is different and these differentials need to be reflected while measuring the performance of the entire industrial sector. With a view to achieving this, each item included in the item basket is given appropriate weight. The weight is generally determined on the basis of the gross value added (GVA) from that industrial activity. However, the value of turnover was used as a proxy to determine the weights in the Zambian IIP.

Base period: The IIP is a weighted average of the production relatives. The production relative is the ratio of the production in the current period to the reference period. This reference period is called the base period. The base period is selected taking into consideration its normality, proximity to the comparison period, availability of all relevant data and synchronization with other macroeconomic indicators. The base period for the current IIP is the year 2000 and is in the process of being rebased to the year 2010 because of the availability of comprehensive data from the 2010 Economic Census.

Base revision: To capture the changes in the structure and composition of the industry over time due to the technological changes, economic structural changes and changes in the consumption patterns of the people, it is necessary to revise the IIP periodically by changing its base to a more recent period. The criteria used for the selection of a base year include: (i) normality (ii) availability of complete and detailed data set (iii) year of economic significance (iv) proximity to the study period, and (v) synchronization with the base year of other important indicators like the National Accounts, Consumer Price Index etc. It is worth mentioning that while the first four have economic and statistical implications, the last one is for the sake of comparability and for drawing more meaningful conclusions.

Computation of IIP: IIP is generally computed as the weighted average of production relatives of all the industrial activities. Here, Laspeyre's fixed-base formula is used for the calculation of the index:

Interpretation of the IIP

Let's look at table below and analyze how we say IIP is 3.1 % in the fourth quarter of 2012, Manufacturing has been static (0.0%) in the fourth quarter of 2012, etc, etc…

Total Index of Industrial Production for 2011 and 2012 (2000=100)				
PERIOD	TOTAL INDEX	MINING & QUARRYING	MANUFACTURING	ELECTRICITY
WEIGHT	1.000	0.350	0.511	0.139
2011 Q1	193.9	307.0	125.1	162.4
2011 Q2	197.8	279.8	152.0	159.9
2011 Q3	198.3	260.7	166.3	159.0
2011 Q4	202.0	255.4	178.8	152.9
2011	198.0	275.7	155.6	158.6
2012 Q1	195.8	277.3	148.4	165.0
2012 Q2	195.2	255.4	160.7	170.9
2012 Q3	208.3	280.8	171.8	160.0
2012 Q4	208.2	269.0	178.8	163.6
2012	201.9	270.6	164.9	164.9
YEAR-ON-YEAR PERCENTAGE CHANGE				
2011 Q1	7.7	6.9	6.7	14.0
2011 Q2	5.8	2.4	9.7	8.7
2011 Q3	4.3	(4.3)	13.4	11.6
2011 Q4	4.6	(2.0)	11.6	6.1
2011	5.6	0.9	10.6	10.1
2012 Q1	1.0	(9.7)	18.6	1.6
2012 Q2	(1.3)	(8.7)	5.8	6.9
2012 Q3	5.0	7.7	3.3	0.6
2011 Q4	3.1	5.3	0.0	7.0
2012	2.0	(1.9)	6.0	4.0
Source: CSO, Industrial Production Statistics				

The total IIP for the fourth quarter of 2012 was 208.2 whereas in 2011 it was 202.0, this shows that IIP went up by 3.1%. This implies that, in general, industrial output has risen by 3.1 percent in the fourth quarter of 2012 compared to the same quarter the previous year. The same interpretation can be applied to the total average index for the year. In this case, the Total average IIP for 2012 was 201.9 whereas in 2011 it was 198.0 which shows a 2.0 percent increase in industrial output. Below is a detailed table showing the IIP for the various industries included on the IIP.

2012 4th QUARTER INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION - ZAMBIA

PERIOD	TOTAL INDEX	MINING				MANUFACTURING								TOTAL ELECTRICITY
		TOTAL MINING	Coal	Non-ferrous Ore	Stone Quarrying	TOTAL MANUFACTURING	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	Textile, Clothing & Leather	Wood & Wood Products	Paper & Paper Products	Chemicals, Rubbers & Plastics	Non-metallic Mineral Products	Basic Metal Industries	
WEIGHT	1.000	0.350	0.005	0.242	0.103	0.511	0.235	0.060	0.006	0.017	0.059	0.025	0.009	0.139
2011 Q1	193.9	307.0	0.0	297.0	343.9	125.1	153.0	14.1	261.7	169.3	154.5	178.8	79.0	162.4
2011 Q2	197.8	279.8	0.0	264.5	328.1	152.0	212.4	4.5	275.3	184.1	99.0	233.1	83.6	159.9
2011 Q3	198.3	260.7	0.0	226.1	353.6	166.3	227.5	3.4	194.8	149.5	91.5	253.0	77.3	159.0
2011 Q4	202.0	255.4	0.0	227.3	332.6	178.8	253.2	3.4	192.3	193.5	98.7	274.1	56.2	152.9
2011	198.0	275.7	0.0	253.7	339.5	155.6	211.5	6.4	231.0	174.1	110.9	234.7	74.0	158.6
2012 Q1	195.8	277.3	0.0	248.2	357.8	148.4	186.0	13.0	276.4	197.9	174.4	235.4	82.6	165.0
2012 Q2	195.2	255.4	33.4	223.0	341.2	160.7	222.4	3.9	280.6	212.7	111.6	246.1	99.5	170.9
2012 Q3	208.3	280.8	22.0	252.1	359.6	171.8	236.6	3.6	207.0	178.0	98.2	257.7	88.8	160.0
2012 Q4	208.2	269.0	75.6	234.2	359.1	178.8	261.1	5.8	199.3	206.1	104.4	275.9	66.5	163.6
2012	201.9	270.6	32.8	239.4	354.4	164.9	226.5	6.6	240.8	198.7	122.1	253.8	84.4	164.9
YEAR-ON-YEAR PERCENTAGE CHANGES e.g. (Q2 2005/Q2 2004-1)*100														
2010	9.7	12.3	(100.0)	16.5	5.3	6.7	7.4	(56.8)	13.4	22.7	2.8	13.0	(2.0)	8.9
2011 Q1	7.7	6.9	(100.0)	8.9	3.2	6.7	4.8	(46.6)	5.4	24.1	12.8	18.6	(1.6)	14.0
2011 Q2	5.8	2.4	(100.0)	1.1	4.9	9.7	9.7	(80.1)	5.4	7.4	0.5	22.8	(1.4)	8.7
2011 Q3	4.3	(4.3)	(100.0)	(13.7)	14.5	13.4	11.2	(0.7)	9.5	24.3	4.5	26.7	(1.3)	11.6
2011 Q4	4.6	(2.0)	(100.0)	(8.4)	10.5	11.6	10.0	(5.6)	4.8	21.1	8.6	29.8	1.5	6.1
2011	5.6	0.9	(100.0)	(2.8)	8.1	10.6	9.3	(54.7)	6.1	18.4	7.2	25.0	(0.9)	10.1
2012 Q1	1.0	(9.7)	(100.0)	(16.5)	4.0	18.6	21.6	(7.7)	5.6	16.9	12.9	31.7	4.6	1.6
2012 Q2	(1.3)	(8.7)	-	(15.7)	4.0	5.8	4.7	(13.7)	2.0	15.5	12.7	5.6	19.0	6.9
2012 Q3	5.0	7.7	-	11.5	1.7	3.3	4.0	5.9	6.2	19.1	7.3	1.9	14.9	0.6
2011 Q4	3.1	5.3	-	3.0	8.0	0.0	3.1	69.9	3.7	6.5	5.9	0.7	18.3	7.0
2012	2.0	(1.9)	-	(5.7)	4.4	6.0	7.1	3.5	4.2	14.1	10.1	8.1	13.9	4.0

International Trade Statistics

Trade in tangible goods; sometimes referred to as merchandize trade is basically the flow/exchange of goods between the seller (i.e. exporter) and buyer (i.e. importer). These economic players are usually resident in different countries.

In order to simplify the understanding of trade flows, we shall consider the total sum of all revenues realized from the sell of goods to the rest of the world as total exports. In other words, export refers to outward flows of goods leaving the economic territory of a country to the rest of the world. Likewise, the total value of all the expenditure bills incurred on buying goods from the rest of the world shall be referred to as total imports. In other words, this refers to the inward flows of goods from the rest of the world into the economic territory of a country.

The Trade Balance which is the numerical difference between the total values of exports and imports; compares the country's trade in terms of earnings and expenditure with the rest of the world.

- *when the difference is positive, then there is a Trade Surplus (i.e. more exports than imports in value terms)*
- *When the difference is negative, then there is a Trade deficit (i.e. More imports than exports)*

Major sources of Trade Statistics Data

There are four sources which include: Customs (major source), Non-Customs, Enterprise Surveys and Administrative sources such as Zambia Export Growers Association (ZEGA), Zambia Development Agency (ZDA), and Zambia National Farmers Union (ZNFU) among others.

The major source of trade data is the Customs Division at Zambia Revenue Authority (ZRA), which supplies declaration records in both electronic format and actual bills. This accounts for over 95 percent in terms of coverage. This forms the first stage of data processing of External Trade Statistics.

This is submitted to the External Trade Section of CSO for further processing using EUROTRACE.

Non-Customs: In order to ensure better coverage, customs data is supplemented by other sources whose transactions are not subjected to customs surveillance, like in the case of electricity exports - data for electricity exports are obtained from Zambia Electricity Supplying Company (ZESCO), and crude oil from TAZAMA and INDENI Oil Refineries.

Enterprise Surveys: In order to ensure better coverage and institute quality controls, customs data is supplemented by results obtained from the Survey of Major Imports and Exports; conducted monthly. Local enterprises (i.e. traders in goods of economic importance to Zambia) are surveyed on a monthly basis. The main outputs of this exercise are:

- *real values of selected goods imported/ exported*
- *correct partner attribution*
- *reliable and correct volume statistics*
- *High quality data on quantities*

Administrative Sources: Data for cash crops like Coffee, Tobacco and Cotton, are obtained from respective authorities setup by the Government to monitor their production and sales. Data on major cash crops is obtained from (ZEGA) among others.

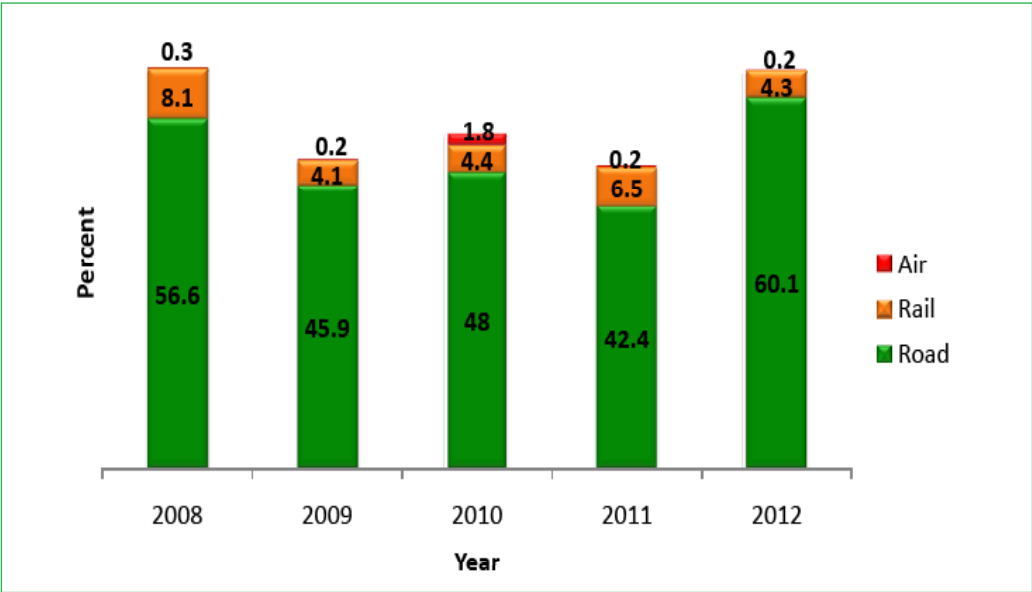**System for Recording Trade Flows:** Recording of trade flows in Zambia prior to 2007 was based on Special Trade System (STS). From 2007 onwards, trade flows are based on the General Trade System (GTS) which is recommended by the UN System of Trade Statistics. According to this system, imports include all those goods from abroad that have entered the economic territory of Zambia. Exports include goods produced, grown or manufactured in Zambia directly exported (domestic exports) and exports of originally imported goods in free circulation (re-exports). Exports of goods which were originally imported in bond and which never entered Zambia's customs territory are also included. Goods simply in transit through Zambia are deemed not to enter the Zambian custom's territory.

How are Trade Statistics of Goods Valued?

There are two methods of valuing trade statistics depending on whether they are imports or exports. Imports are valued at cost, insurance and freight prices (c.i.f), which is the price of a good delivered at the border of the importing country. Exports are valued at free on board (fob) prices; which take into account the transaction value of the goods and value of services performed to deliver goods to the border of the ex-porting country.

Relevance of Trade Statistics :

There is a high demand for accurate, timely and reliable International Merchandize Trade Statistics (IMTS) by both local and international players. The following are some of the major uses in Zambia;

A. Development of Sound Trade Policies:

B. Undertaking Market Analysis:
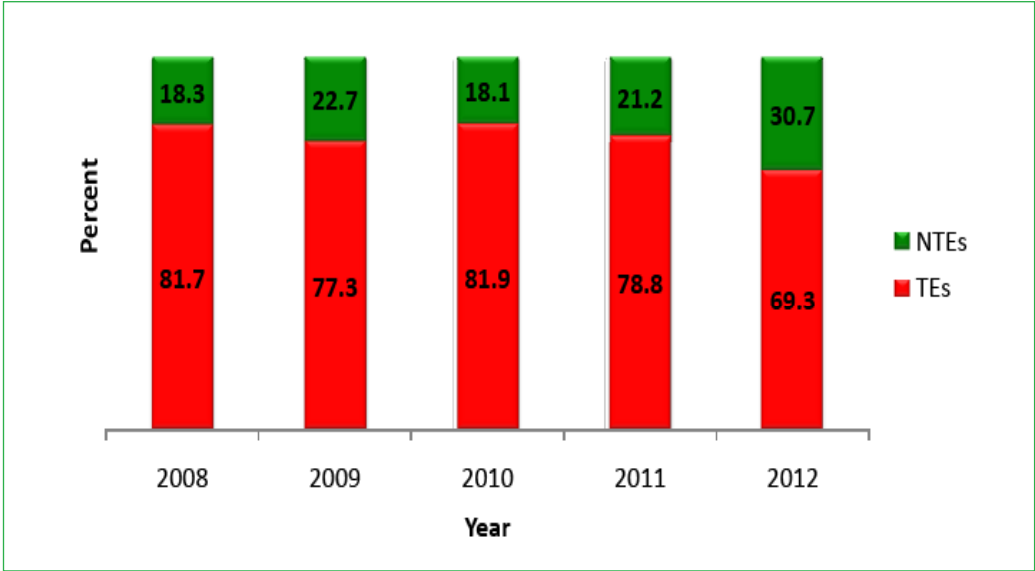
C.Infrastructure Planning/ Development:

Transport Network:
Zambia is a landlocked country and it relies heavily on roads to import and export goods.

Statistical highlights on Merchandize Trade

Roads are the most used mode of transport for bulky export products as opposed to other transport types. In 2012, the tonnage exported via roads alone accounted for 60.1 percent followed by rail at 4.3 percent.

Percentage Shares of Traditional Exports (TEs) and Non-Traditional Exports, 2008 – 2012

Percentage Share of Tonnage Exported By Mode of Transport, 2008-2012

The picture on the import side is more less the same, with the roads being the mostly used modes of trans-port for imports of goods.

Import Percentage Shares by Mode of Transport, 2008-2012					
Mode/year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
ROAD					
% Share- Value Of Imports	52.7	53.6	58.8	53.7	51.8
% Share-Tonnage Imported	56.6	45.9	48.0	42.4	60.1
RAIL					
% Share- Value Of Imports	3.3	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.0
% Share-Tonnage Imported	8.1	4.1	4.4	6.5	4.3
AIR					
% Share- Value Of Imports	8.7	9.3	7.3	6.8	7.8
% Share-Tonnage Imported	0.3	0.2	1.8	0.2	0.2

Performance of the External Sector 2008-2012

Export Trade

Zambia's export trade has generally experienced increases since 2008 in the various categories of export products; these being Traditional Exports (mainly metals-copper and cobalt) and Non-Traditional Exports (other than copper and cobalt). Traditional Exports accounted for an average contribution of about 77.8 percent were as NTES had a share of about 22.2 percent of the total export earnings during the period 2008 to 2012.

Traditional Exports and Traditional Exports: This category comprises mainly metals (i.e. copper and cobalt).

Non-Traditional Exports: For purposes of understanding this article, Non-Traditional Exports will include all such goods other than metals (i.e. copper and cobalt).
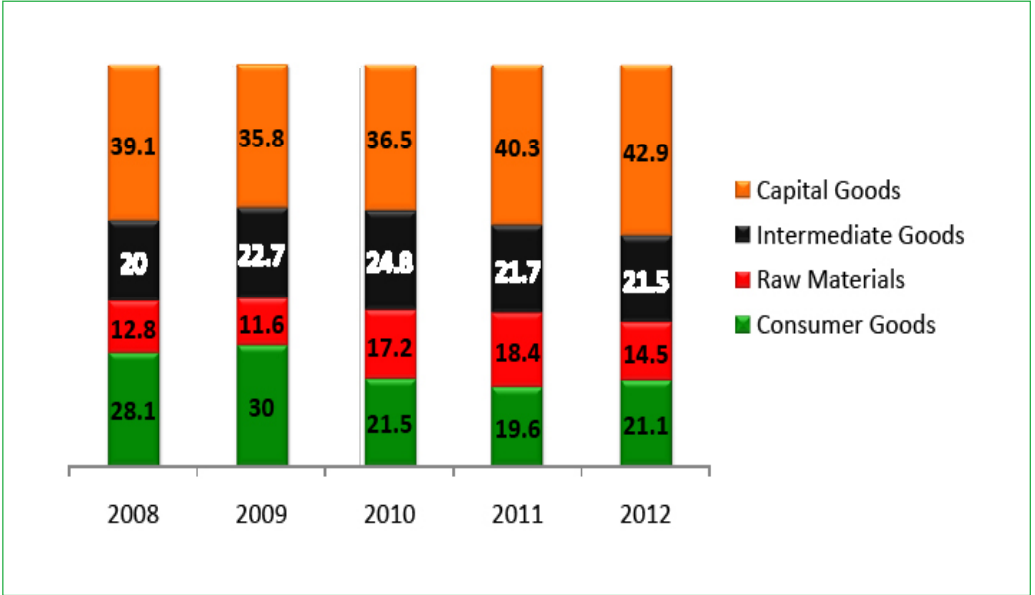
Import Trade

The imports trade between 2008 and 2012 was characterized by high import values of mainly Capital goods, Consumption and Intermediate. This pattern of import trade could be attributed to the high capital requirement for investment in the industrial sector (mainly the mines), agricultural and transport & communication sectors of the economy.

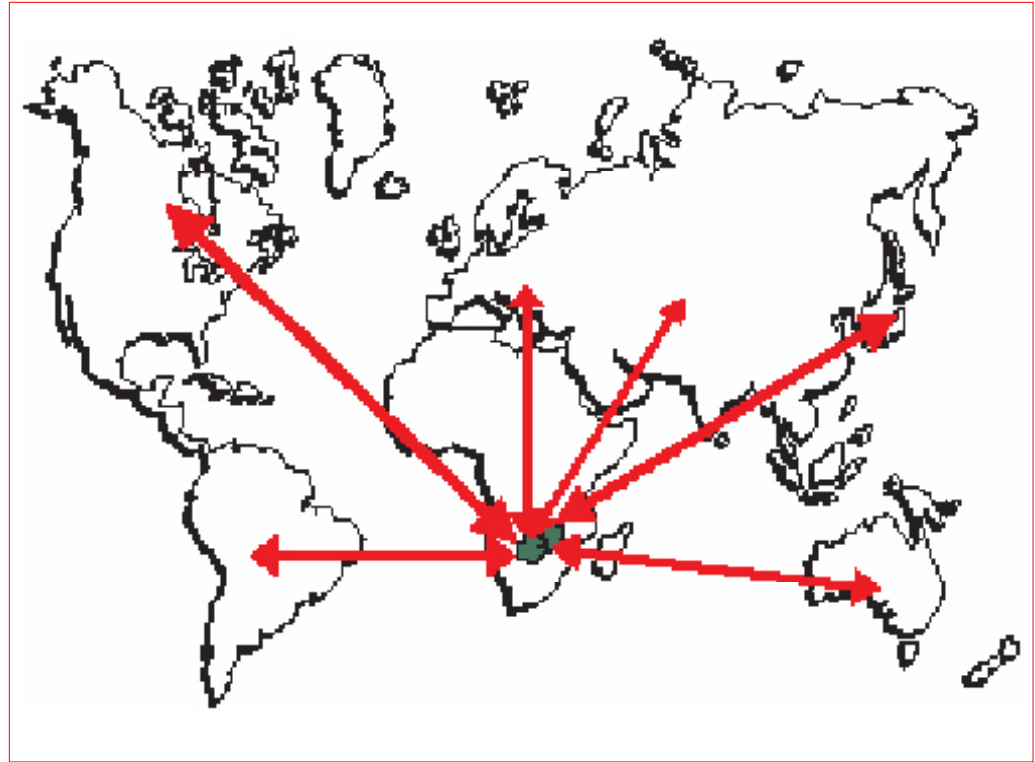## Percentage Shares of Imports by Product Categories, 2008 - 2012

Raw Materials: These are goods that are not subjected to any form of transformation in their production. Residuals, wastes and scrap are also included under this category

Intermediate Products: These are products that undergo a further transformation. Included in this category are parts (as far as they are separately identified as such in the Harmonized System).

Consumer Goods: These are goods at the last stage of production and are ready for use. Also included under this category is food and live animals (except pure-bred breeding animals).

Capital Goods: This category of goods includes livestock (pure-bred breeding live animals) and durable industrial production goods such as machinery

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)-Revised Estimates:

Introduction

All over the world national accounts statistics have made the size, composition and development of national economies and their major components visible. As a consequence, they can be monitored, analysed, forecast and used for decision making. Among the indicators that are computed under this type of statistics is the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which measures the country's total output and helps one best understand a country's economy. A country's total output includes all the good and services produced by the country over a specified period of time usually a year.

Nominal GDP

The Central Statistical Office produces preliminary, revised and final estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for a particular year. The preliminary estimates, usually based on data for the first two quarters of the reference year are produced at the end of the third quarter of the reference year.

In 2012, the Zambian GDP was estimated at

> **GDP growth by Industry**
>
> The overall growth in 2012 was mainly stimulated by the Construction, Transport and Communications, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, Financial Institutions and Insurance, Manufacturing the Community, Social and Personal Services industries and Wholesale and Retail Trade. Moreover, with the exception of the Mining and Quarrying industry and Restaurants, bars and Hotels, the rest of the industries registered growths.

K110,616.0 million. This is known as nominal GDP because it also has price increases in its estimate. These estimates are then revised at the beginning of the year after the reference period, when more data becomes available – usually data is up to the third quarter. Final estimates are produced within six months after the end of the reference period.

GDP per capita

GDP per capita is obtained by dividing the nominal GDP by the country's population. This shows the real productivity of the population. The GDP per Capita for Zambia in 2012 was K8,023.0 million.

Real GDP

To compare GDP from one year to another, it is important to remove the effects of inflation. This is done by valuing current year output using prices of the base year. The base year for the current real GDP series is 1994. At constant 1994 prices, the 2012 GDP was valued at K4,945.1 million.

GDP Growth Rate

The growth rate is the percent increase in GDP from one year to another. It shows how a country's economy is changing. Data compiled for various sectors of the Zambian economy confirm a GDP growth rate of 7.3 percent in 2012. These estimates are 0.5 percentage points higher than 2011 estimates that showed a growth of 6.8 percent.

Key Findings for the Revised Annual Estimates of Gross Domestic Product for 2012

The secondary sector is shows a higher growth compared to the other sectors.

KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
PRIMARY SECTOR	2.5	12.4	10.2	2.2	3.1
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2.6	7.2	6.6	8.0	7.1
Mining and Quarrying	2.5	20.3	15.2	(5.2)	(2.7)
SECONDARY SECTOR	4.7	6.2	6.5	8.5	10.2
Manufacturing	1.8	2.2	4.2	8.0	8.8
Electricity, Gas and Water	(1.2)	6.8	7.4	8.2	1.5
Construction	8.7	9.5	8.1	8.9	13.0
TERTIARY SECTOR	7.2	3.9	6.6	7.8	7.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	2.7	2.3	4.3	7.5	4.5
Restaurants, Bars and Hotels	5.0	(13.4)	9.6	7.9	(1.7)
Transport, Storage and Communications	15.8	7.6	14.9	13.7	12.8
Financial Institutions and Insurance	8.7	5.2	6.0	4.9	12.0
Real Estate and Business services	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.9
Community, Social and Personal Services	11.7	8.6	5.3	8.4	8.8
Less: FISIM	2.5	3.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
TOTAL GROSS VALUE ADDED	5.7	6.4	7.6	6.8	7.3
Taxes less subsidies on Products	5.7	6.4	7.6	6.8	7.3
TOTAL G.D.P. AT MARKET PRICES	5.7	6.4	7.6	6.8	7.3

The Primary Sector - which is comprised of agriculture, forestry and fishing as well as mining and quarrying grew by 3.1 percent in 2012 compared to 2.2 percent in 2011. Growth in this sector was mainly spurred by the Agriculture, forestry and fishing which grew by 7.1 percent this year.

The Secondary Sector grew by 10.2 percent in 2012 compared to the 8.5 percent growth in 2011. Construction was the main source of this growth, posting a growth of 13.0 percent. This was mainly due to increased building and construction activities at corporate and household levels.

The electricity and water supply; and the manufacturing industries grew by 1.5 percent and 8.8 percent, respectively.

The Services or Tertiary Sector grew by 7.4 percent in 2012 compared to a growth of 7.8 percent in 2011. The Transport and Communications industry had the largest contribution to this growth of 12.8 percent. The growth was mainly due to the sustained growth in the Telecommunications sub-industry as well as the Road Transport sub-industry.

Levels of GDP and GDP per Capita

Zambia's current price GDP shows that the level of GDP rose from K93, 344.4 million in 2011 to K110, 616.0 million in 2012. In US dollar terms, the economy rose from US$ 19.2 billion in 2011 to US$21.3 billion in 2012.

GDP per capita increased from US$1, 431.9 in 2011 to US$1,551.8 in 2012.

Levels of GDP, 2006-2012

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
GDP by kind of economic activity (K'billions)	38,560.8	46,194.8	54,839.4	64,615.6	77,666.6	93,344.4	110,616.0
GDP in US$ Million	10,705.09	11,541.43	14,638.85	12,805.79	16,190.66	19,204.61	21,395.55
GDP per capita (Kwacha)	3,268.23	3,798.75	4,378.12	5,010.19	5,953.06	6,959.87	8,023.01
GDP per capita (US Dollars)	907.3	949.1	1,168.7	992.9	1,241.0	1,431.9	1551.8
Real GDP	3,356.1	3,564.0	3,766.5	4,007.7	4,313.0	4,607.9	4,945.1
Source: CSO, National Accounts Statistics							

Percentage Changes in GDP at Constant 1994 Prices, 2006-2012

*Revised Estimates

Structure of the Economy

The GDP at current prices depicts the structure of the economy. The Services Sector accounted for 43 percent of the total GDP in 2012. Secondary Sector accounted for 37.3 percent of the total GDP. The Primary Sector is expected to account for 20.9 percent of the total GDP.
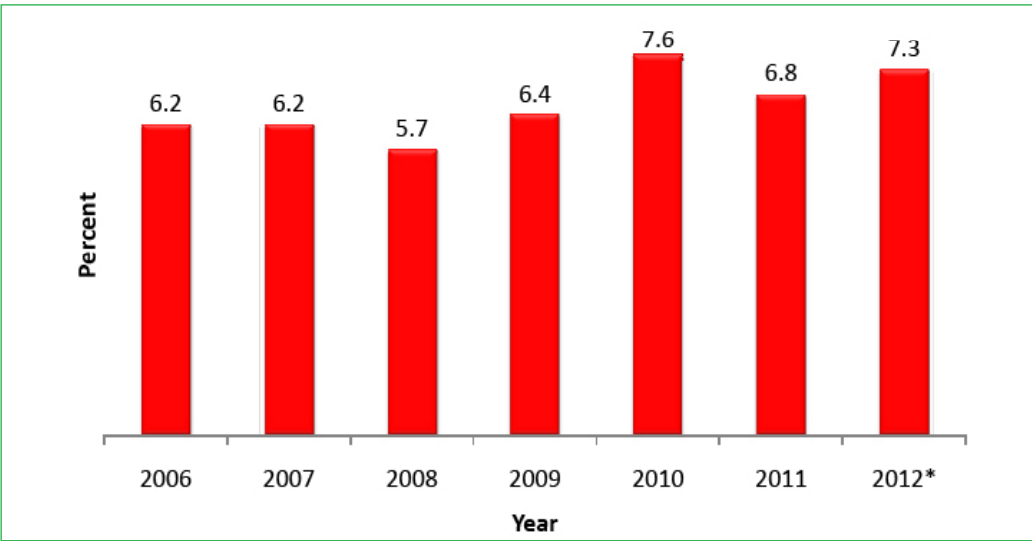
Within the Tertiary Sector, the Wholesale and Retail Trade industry accounted for the largest share, followed by the Community, Social and Personal Services, and the Financial Institutions and Insurance industry.

Within the Secondary Sector, Construction has the largest share, followed by Manufacturing. Electricity and Water Supply has the lowest share of GDP in this sector.

Within the Primary Sector, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing accounts for the larger share compared to Mining and Quarrying. The structure of the primary sector has not changed much in the preceding five years.

Percentage Share of GDP by Kind of Economic Activity, 2006-2012

KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Period Average
PRIMARY SECTOR	24.4	24.2	23.5	23.4	23.8	22.8	20.9	23.3
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	20.2	19.8	19.8	20.8	20.1	19.4	18.4	19.8
Mining and Quarrying	4.2	4.4	3.6	2.6	3.7	3.4	2.5	3.5
SECONDARY SECTOR	25.6	27.1	28.2	30.4	31.8	33.8	37.1	30.7
Manufacturing	10.4	9.7	9.4	9.3	8.7	8.4	8.1	9.1
Electricity, Gas and Water	3	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.9
Construction	12.2	14.5	16.1	18.3	20.2	22.3	26.2	18.5
TERTIARY SECTOR	47.4	46.3	46.3	45.9	45.5	44.4	43	45.5
Wholesale and Retail trade	16.9	16	15.6	15.3	14.4	14	13.2	15.1
Restaurants, Bars and Hotels	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.3	2	2.5
Transport, Storage and Communications	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.6	4	3.8	3.7	4.0
Financial Institutions and Insurance	8.4	7.9	8	8.6	8.7	8.1	8.1	8.3
Real Estate and Business services	6	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.2	5.7
Community, Social and Personal Services	9	9.4	10	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.8	10.1
Less: FISIM	-4.8	(4.5)	(4.6)	(4.5)	(5.0)	(4.7)	(4.7)	(4.7)
TOTAL GROSS VALUE ADDED	92.6	93.1	93.4	95.2	96.1	96.2	96.4	94.7
Taxes less subsidies on Products	7.4	6.9	6.6	4.8	3.9	3.8	3.6	5.3
TOTAL G.D.P. AT MARKET PRICES	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: CSO, National Accounts Statistics

Over the last seven years, there has been a shift in the structure of the economy. Notably, the secondary sector has increased its share of the economy from 25.6 percent in 2006 to 37.1 percent in 2012. The primary sector has remained more or less the same, while there has been a decline in the share of the tertiary sector, from 47.4 percent in 2006 to 43.0 percent in 2012.

The 2012/13 Non-farm Informal Sector Business Survey

Central Statistical Office (CSO) is currently undertaking the 2012/13 Non-farm Informal Sector business survey. The first non-farm Informal sector survey was carried out in 2002/2003 as one of the modules under Living Conditions Monitoring Survey. The survey is designed to measure the contribution of the Non-farm informal Sector to the overall Zambian economy. This is under the perception that, in recent years, there has been rapid growth of informal sector economic activities in the country.

One of the basic objectives of the survey is to be able to determine the contribution made by the informal sector towards total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country. Without informal sector data, the GDP figures produced will not be complete. We would not be able to determine the proportion of the workforce employed in the informal sector, the proportion of household income generated from the informal sector and the level of capital investments made in this sector.

The data from the non-farm informal sector survey will be used to supplement data for the main phase of the Economic Census. The information obtained through this survey will be used to supplement the 2010 Economic Census To comprehensively measure the Zambian economy, there is need to cover all the economic activities of establishment/ enterprises operating in the formal sector as well as economic activities of the establishments in the informal sector. As the title Non-farm informal Business Survey suggests, the survey currently being carried out throughout the breadth and length of this country relates to non-farm establishments that were not covered during the main data collection exercise of the Economic Census. The survey is covering all those households that indicated running a non-farm business during listing of the 2012 Labour Force Survey (LFS). It does not cover new establishments that emerged after the 2012 LFS listing exercise.

Agriculture and Environment Statistics

Daniel Daka
Deputy Director
Agriculture and Environment Division

The Agriculture Statistics Division consists of two branches namely: the Agriculture Statistics Branch and the Environment Statistics Branch.

The Division conducts two major surveys annually; namely the Crop Forecast Survey (CFS) and the Post Harvest Survey (PHS).

The purpose of the CFS is to obtain information from farmers on the anticipated estimates of area under major crops, production and sales during the season. This information is used to assess the food security situation in the country and also to produce the National Food Balance Sheet. The National Food Balance Sheet is used to determine the surplus or deficit of major cereals and tubers in the country. The information is vital to the government, NGOs, private sector particularly traders as well as donors for strategic planning and decision making purposes. Such strategic decisions may relate to local marketing and import/export issues.

The PHS on the other hand provides actual production as opposed to estimates provided by the CFS. The major objective of the Post Harvest Survey is;
• To provide Key Agriculture Performance Indicators for the National Development Plans.

• To provide public institutions, private sector and other stakeholders and the farmers themselves with indicators of seasonal agricultural performance for planning and research.

• To provide agricultural production figures used for calculating agricultural contribution to the country's Gross Domestic Product;

• To provide Government institutions, the donor community and other international partners with useful information that will enable the formulation of developmental programs for improving food security.

• To provide baseline data used in carrying out Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping (VAM).

• To generate information that will contribute towards preparedness and mitigation of disasters;

• To provide the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock with indicators for Agricultural Sector Performance Analysis for agricultural policy, planning and decision making. The Division also conducts other activities such as the Fish Catch Assessment Survey.

2012/2013 Crop Forecast Highlights

Findings from the 2012/2013 Crop Forecast Survey (CFS) show that production of Sunflower, Soya-beans, Mixed beans, Bambara nuts, Cowpeas, Sweet Potatoes, Wheat, Popcorn and Barley is expected to increase compared to last agriculture season. Expected production has increased by 65 percent for Sunflower, 29 percent for Soya beans, 2 percent for Mixed Beans, 3 percent for Bambara Nuts, 94 percent for Cow Peas, 15 percent for Sweet Potatoes, 7 percent for Wheat, 235 percent for Popcorn and 23 percent for Burley Tobacco. On the other hand, production of Maize, Sorghum, Rice, Millet, Groundnuts, Cotton, Irish Potatoes, Paprika, Barley and Virginia Tobacco is expected to decline. Production is expected to decline by 11 percent for maize, 3 percent for Sorghum, 1 percent for Rice, 16 percent for Millet, 48 percent for Cotton, 31 percent for Irish Potatoes, 37 percent for Paprika, 6 percent for Groundnuts, 25 percent for Barley and 13 percent for Virginia Tobacco. The decline in the expected production of Maize, Sorghum, Rice and Groundnuts is inspite of an increase in the area planted under these crops.
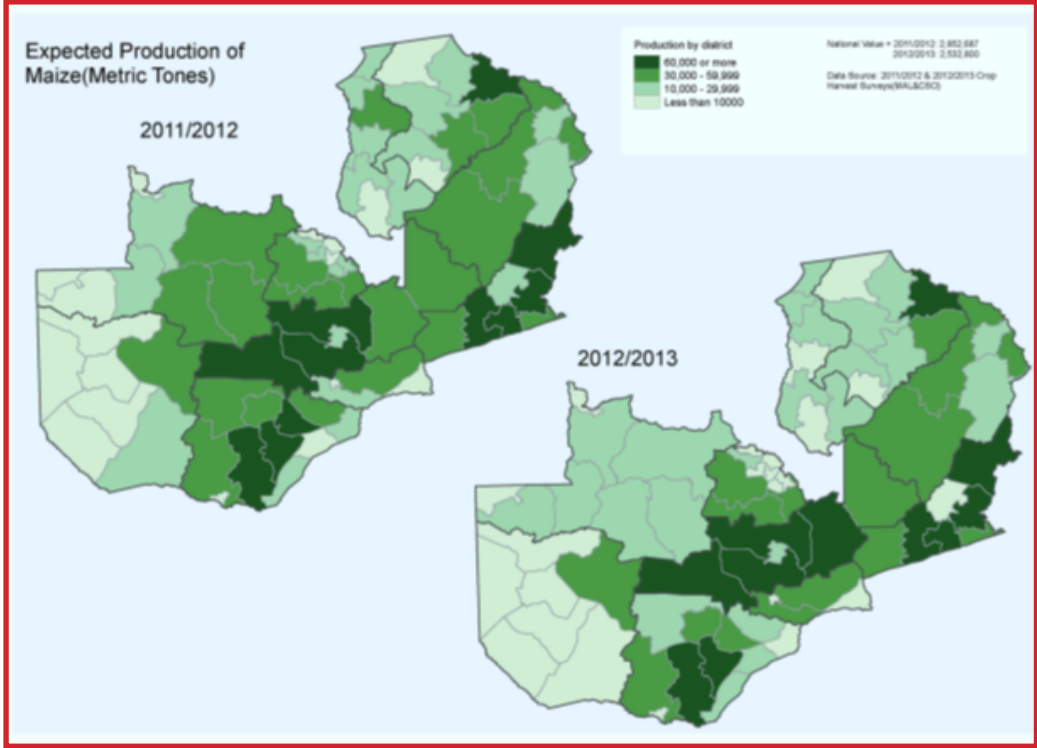
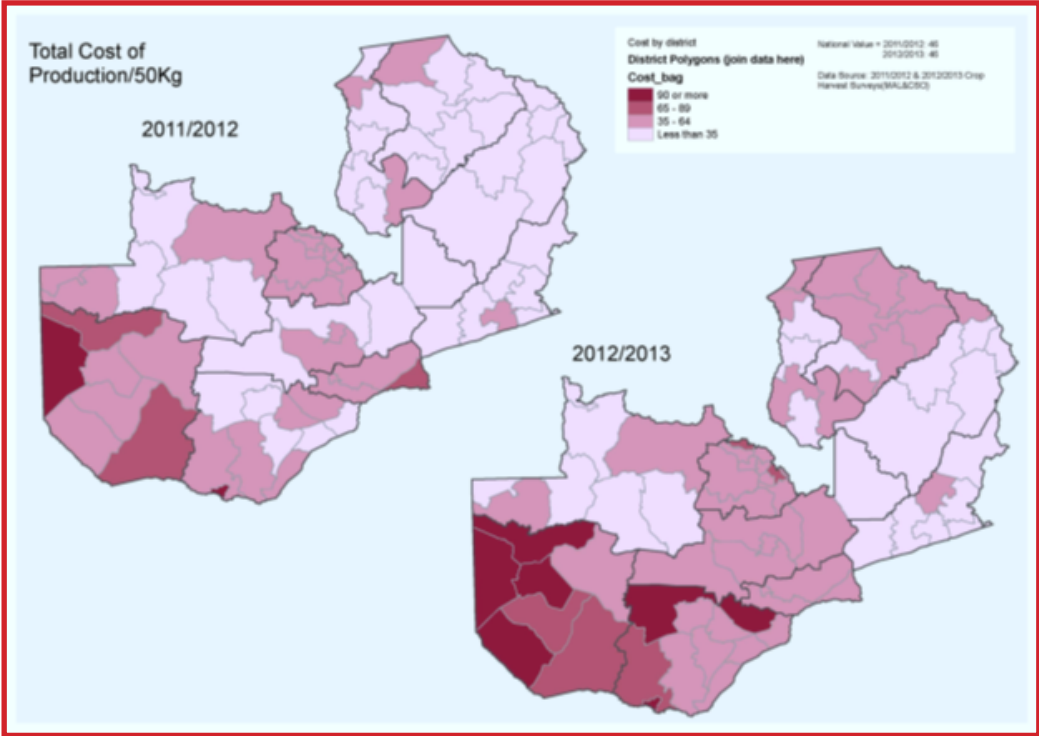| CROP	Area planted (Ha)			Expected Production (MT)			Yield Rate (MT/Ha)		
	2011/12	2012/13	% change	2011/12	2012/13	% change	2011/ 12	2012/ 13	% change
Maize	1,274,983	1,312,402	2.93	2,852,687	2,532,800	(11.21)	2.24	1.93	(13.74)
Sorghum	18,685	23,112	23.69	15,379	14,971	(2.65)	0.82	0.65	(21.03)
Rice	31,388	38,520	22.72	45,321	44,747	(1.27)	1.44	1.16	(19.66)
Millet	35,828	33,834	(5.57)	28446	23,942	(15.83)	0.79	0.71	(10.57)
Sunflower	40,870	66,515	62.75	20,468	33,733	64.81	0.50	0.51	1.83
Groundnuts	184,397	207,249	12.39	113,026	106,792	(5.52)	0.61	0.52	(15.16)
Soya beans	86,223	124,858	44.81	203,038	261,063	28.58	2.35	2.09	(11.25)
Cotton	314,497	172,160	(45.26)	269,502	139,583	(48.21)	0.86	0.81	(5.48)
Irish potatoes	1,903	1,757	(7.67)	32,066	22,038	(31.27)	16.85	12.54	(25.59)
Mixed beans	88,673	104,177	17.48	55,301	56,411	2.01	0.62	0.54	(13.41)
Bambara nuts	5,181	5,155	(0.51)	4,712	4,842	2.76	0.91	0.94	3.37
Cowpeas	4,869	7,873	61.70	2,139	4,143	93.69	0.44	0.53	20.64
Sweet potatoes	42,847	48,454	13.09	163,484	188,355	15.21	3.82	3.89	1.95
Paprika	680	418	(38.57)	965	605	(37.28)	1.42	1.45	2.28
Wheat	37,230	41,810	12.30	253,522	273,584	7.91	6.81	6.54	(3.96)
Barley	2,142	1,528	(28.66)	15,295	11,524	(24.66)	7.14	7.54	5.58
Popcorn	2,033	5,562	173.61	2,150	7,203	234.95	1.06	1.30	22.89
Virginia tobacco	10,724	11,348	5.82	24,250	21,195	(12.60)	2.26	1.87	(17.30)
Burley tobacco	3,160	7,091	124.40	7,067	8,704	23.16	2.24	1.23	(44.99)

Slightly more than half of all the maize expected to be produced this season is coming from 12 districts as shown in the table below.

S/N	District	Expected Production(MT)	Percent of National Total Production
1	Kalomo	152,434	6.0
2	Chibombo	143,426	5.7
3	Chipata	143,272	5.7
4	Lundazi	123,504	4.9
5	Petauke	119,804	4.7
6	Kapiri-Mposhi	117,360	4.6
7	Katete	90,022	3.6
8	Choma	88,100	3.5
9	Mkushi	81,880	3.2
10	Mbala	78,676	3.1
11	Mumbwa	73,162	2.9
12	Mpongwe	63,935	2.5
	Total 12 Districts	1,275,576	50.4
	Rest of Zambia	1,257,224	49.6
	National Production	2,532,800	100

Cost of producing a 50Kg bag of Maize

The cost of maize production was calculated for small and medium farmers only. The cost of production analysis was based on two components, the cash and non-cash expenditure. The cash expenditure included expenditure on hired labour, fertilizer, seed, herbicides and transport cost of fertilizer to homestead while the non-cash expenditure considered households using own labour, household using recycled grain as seed and land value.

The CFS results for the 2012/2013 agricultural season show that Western Province had the highest median cost of production of K86 followed by Southern Province with K63 per 50 Kg bag of maize. Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces recorded moderate cost of production of K56 and K55 respectively. The lowest cost of production was recorded in Eastern and North-Western Province with each reporting a median cost of K30 per 50 Kg bag.

Cost of Maize Production 2011/2012 and 2012/2013 Agricultural season

Province	2012(K)	2013(K)	Percentage Change
Central	30	41	34
Copperbelt	44	56	29
Eastern	28	30	8
Luapula	30	35	17
Lusaka	50	55	9
Muchinga	22	31	37
Northern	29	38	30
North-Western	27	30	10
Southern	34	63	85
Western	59	86	47

Maize Production And Yield

The results also show that the maize yield rate has reduced to 1.93 MT/Ha from 2.24 MT/Ha in the 2011/2012 agriculture season. Reasons for the reduction in production was mainly attributed to the poor rainfall especially in the southern part of the country and late application of fertilizer.

In comparision to the 2011/2012 Agriculture Season, the median cost of production in all provinces has gone up. The most remarkable percentage change was in Southern province with 85 percent followed by Western province with 47 percent. The lowest change was recorded in Eastern and Lusaka provinces with 8 percent and 9 percent respectively.

Maize Production Estimates 2011/2012 to 2012/2013 Agriculture Seasons

CSO Produces a Public use File from the 2010 Population Census

Peter Mukuka
Deputy Director
Information, Research & Dissemination

The Information, Research and Dissemination (IRD) Division consists of two branches namely: Information Technology and Research & Dissemination.

In an effort to promote increased utilization of Statistical information for effective decision making, CSO through the Research and Dissemination Branch provides interface with various statistical users. These users include policy makers, the Donor Community, Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Researchers, Academicians, the Media and the General Public. The branch also provides consultancy services to researchers and individuals. It also conducts adhoc surveys.

Through the Division, members of the public gain access to a variety of statistical publications such as Census reports, Living Conditions Survey Reports, CPI reports and also other key socio-economic indicators such as GDP, Inflation rates, Index of Industrial Production, External Trade, etc.

All those conducting research can use the Resource Centre or visit the CSO website on www.zamstats.gov.zm. The Resource Centre plays a major role in the dissemination of CSO publications. The centre has a wide range of statistical information and makes this available to members of the public.

The centre is open from Monday to Friday from 08:30 to 13:00 hours in the morning, and 14:00 to 17:00 hours in the afternoon.

The National Data Archives (NADA) is also another way of disseminating Statistical information. The NADA can be accessed through the CSO website.

Good news to workers in both the public and private sector, academicians, researchers, students and the general public, the Central Statistical Office (CSO) has produced a 10 percent sample of the 2010 Census of population and housing for use by data users who would like to create custom tables that are not in the 2010 Census of Population and Housing reports that have been or will be published by CSO. The 10 percent sample of the 2010 census is a stratified random sample of the population which is created by sub-sampling the full census sample.

The sample is designed to provide representative indicators upto the district levels.

CSO produces a large number of pre-tabulated data from its censuses and surveys. However, these products cannot meet the needs of every data user. In order to try and meet the needs of all data users, CSO produces Public Use Micro data files so that users can produce their own customised tables which are not in its various census and survey reports.

Public Use Micro data files are untabulated data records that are disseminated for general public use to users outside CSO. Since CSO is mandated to protect the confidentiality of its census and survey respondents, public use micro data files are highly anonymised by removing the names and addresses of respondents and households, and by collapsing geographic and respondent characteristic details to ensure that identification of respondent details is highly unlikely.

The CSO has made it fairly easy to access the Public Use Micro data files. All you have to do is to write a request letter to the Director of Census and Statistics. You also have to state in the request letter what you want to use the data for. These files are available in two basic formats, as ASCII text files with a CSPro data dictionary, SPSS, SAS, Stata, and R. Most statistical programs can read files in at least one of these formats.

Statistics in a Changing Environment; a Gender Perspective

As a producer of statistical information, we provide fuel to the decision making process by ensuring our statistics revolve around the demands made by stake holders in the development process. A recent demand by government and other policy making bodies is that of providing gender statistics.

The United Nations defines gender as socially-constructed differences in attributes and opportunities associated with being female or male and to the social interactions and relationships between women and men. Gender determines what is expected, allowed and valued in a woman or a man in a given context Thus Gender statistics are statistics that adequately reflect differences and inequalities in the situation of women and men in all areas of life (United Nations, 2006). The call for gender statistics comes as societies realise that development is achieved when there is equal opportunity and participation by both males and females in the development process. Culture and norms embedded in most traditions have resulted in unequal access of women and men to social and economic opportunity.

The differences and inequalities between women and men in roles and responsibilities, activities undertaken, access to and control over resources, as well as decision-making opportunities have all negatively impact on social and economic development.

To eliminate the forces that avert equity between the sexes, the government has ratified several treaties one of them being the International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). Women's advocates, the media, general public and other development stakeholders also continue to combine efforts towards the elimination of all forms of inequalities.

Gender Statistics by CSO

The office collects and provides quantitative evidence to help stakeholders understand the situation of women and men and monitor progress on gender equality programs and policies. CSO produces gender statistics in various social and economic areas.
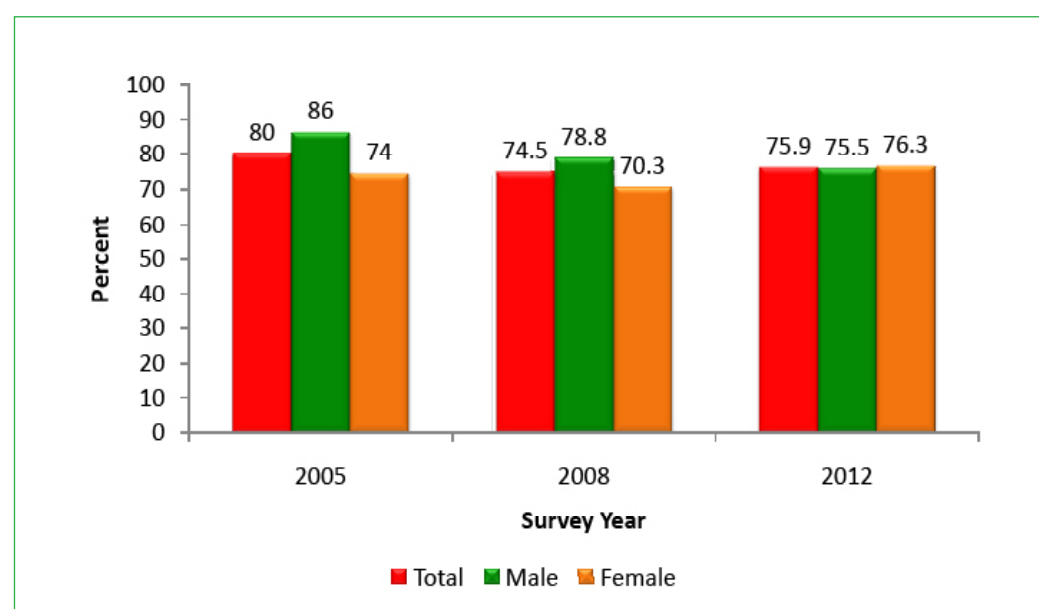
A peek at some available statistics

The trends in the labour force show a reduction in the labour force participation rate. The rate was at 80.0 percent in 2005 then reduced to 74.5 percent in 2008 and later increased to 75.9 percent in 2012.

Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex

Trends on Life Expectancy indicate that life expectancy at birth was 51. The life expectancy for females was 53 years and that of males was 49 years. The highest life expectancy was recorded in 1980 with 52 years. Life expectancy for females was generally higher than for males.
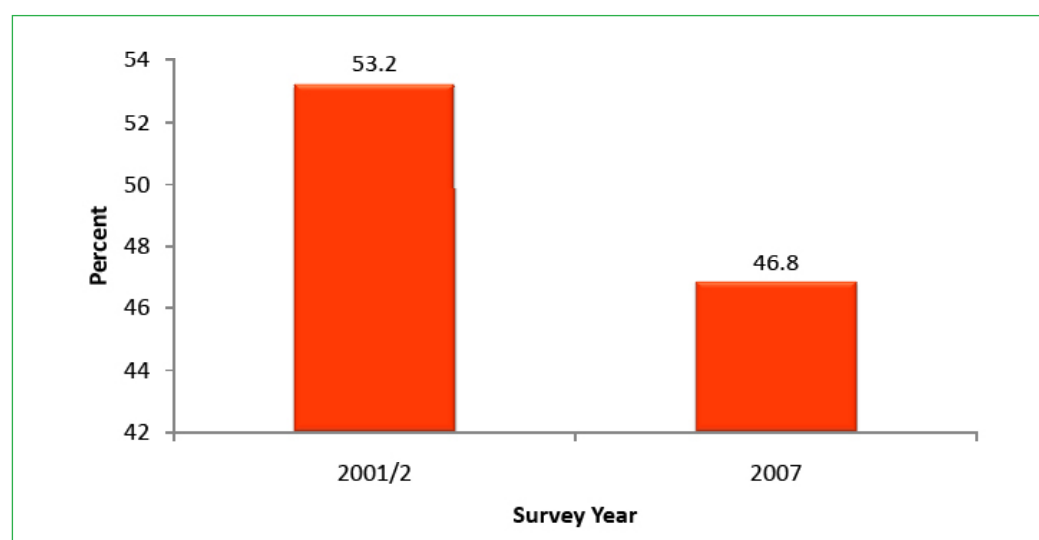
Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex

Sex	1980	1990	2000	2010
Total	52	47	50	51
Male	52	46	48	49
Female	53	48	52	53
Source: CSO, Census of population and housing, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010				

Trends on gender based violence from the Zambia Demographic and Health Surveys (ZDHS) shows a reduction in the proportion of females experiencing physical violence from 53.2 percent in 2001/2 to 46.8 percent in 2007. The aim for Zambia as stated in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Protocol on Gender and Development is to reduce levels of gender based violence to half by 2015.

Percentage of Females Aged 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Experienced Physical Violence Since Age 15

Trends on under five mortality rate show that mortality rate had escalated to high levels in 1990 and 2000 but reduced in 2010. The lowest under five mortality rate was in 1980. The statistics also shows that the under five mortality rates for males is generally higher than that of females
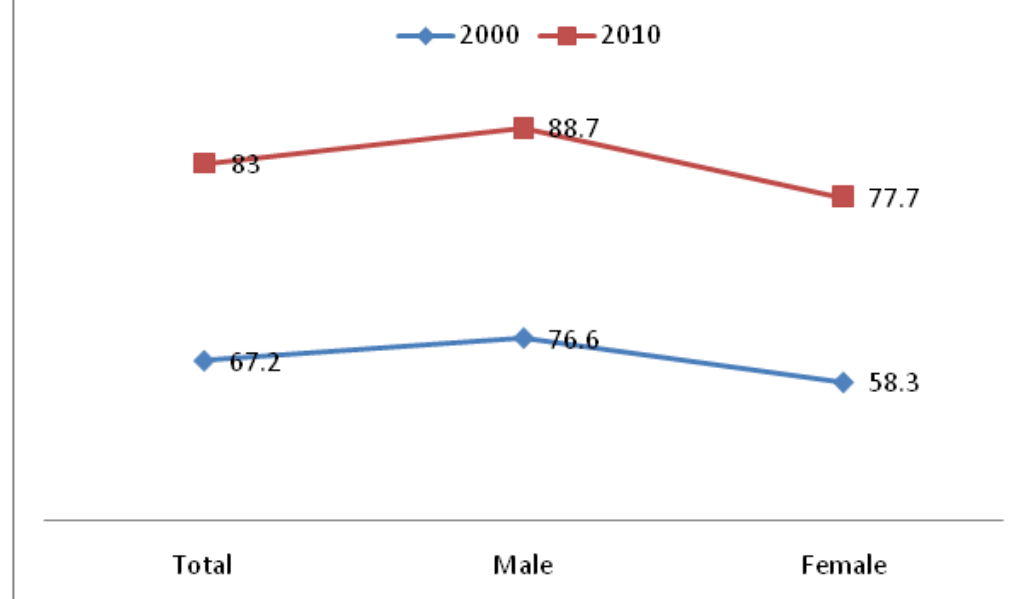
Under Five Mortality Rate (UMR) by Sex	1980	1990	2000	2010
Total	121	151	162	137
Male	124	157	169	147
Female	115	146	155	128
Source: CSO, Census of population and housing, 2010				

Statistics from the censuses show that adult literacy has increased from 67.2 percent in 2000 to 83.0 percent in 2010. Male literacy increased from 76.6 percent in 2000 to 88.7 percent in 2010 and female literacy increased from 58.3 percent in 2000 to 77.7 percent in 2010.

Source: CSO, Census of Population and Housing 2000, 2010

Gender Indicators

Selected Gender Disaggregated Positions in the Judiciary and National Commissions

DECISION-MAKING	Male	Female	Total	% for Men	% for Women
Chief Justice	0	1	1	0	100
Deputy Chief Justice	0	1	1	0	100
High Court Judges	19	19	38	50	50
Magistrates	24	9	33	73	27
Local Court Justices	711	97	801	88	12
Human Rights Commissioners	5	2	7	71	29
Anti-Corruption Commissioners	3	2	5	60	40
Public Service Commissioners	5	1	6	83	17
Teaching Service Commissioners	4	0	4	100	0
Police and Prison Commissioners	6	1	7	86	14
Electoral Commission of Zambia Commissioners	6	2	8	75	25
Commissioner for Investigation	0	1	1	0	100
Source: Ministry of Gender and Child Development, 2012.					

Student Enrolment at University of Zambia by Sex 2008-2011

Sex	2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	7,007	55.3	7,609	57.7	7,890	58.2	9,247	56.6
Female	5,671	44.7	5,585	42.3	5,659	41.8	7,083	43.4
Total	12,678	100	13,194	100	13,549	100	16,330	100
Source: Ministry Of Education								

Student Enrolment at Copperbelt University by Sex, 2008-2011

Sex	2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	3,813	74.0	4,743	76.5	4,523	70.5	6,341	71.1
Female	1,342	26.0	1,457	23.5	1,890	29.5	2,566	28.8
Total	5,155	100	6,200	100	6,413	100	8,907	100
Source: Ministry Of Education								

GENDER PARITY INDEX (GPI), GRADE 1-9 & GRADE 10-12, 2011

YEAR	2009	2010	2011
Grade 1-9	0.97	0.99	0.97
Grade 10-12	0.87	0.88	0.82
Source: MOE, Educational Statistical Bulletin, 2010.			
NOTE: Gender Parity Index (GPI) is ratio of female to male pupils.			

Percentage Distribution of Decision-Making Positions in Government for the Five Year Tenure of Government by Sex, 2000-2012

Positions	2000-2006			2006-2011			2011-2012		
	Male %	Female %	Total	Male %	Female %	Total	Male %	Female %	Total
Members of parliament	89	11	158	86	14	158	89	11	158
Cabinet ministers	80	20	20	78	22	23	80	20	20
Deputy ministers	80	20	30	80	20	30	87	13	38
Total	87	13	208	84	16	211	88	13	216
Source: National Assembly									

Republic of Zambia

Area: 752,612 Square Kilometers

Location: In the heart of Central Africa, bordered by Angola, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Malawi, Tanzania and Congo D.R.

Population: 13,092,666 million (2010)

Annual Rate of Population Growth: 2.8%

GDP per Capita: US$1,551.1 (2010)

Economic Growth Rate: 7.3% (2012)

Climate: Sub-tropical-cool and dry (May to August). Hot and dry (September to November). Warm and Wet (December to April)

Capital City: Lusaka

Other Cities: Kitwe, Ndola, Livingstone

Main Towns: Chingola, Chipata, Choma, Kabwe, Kasama, Mansa, Mongu, Mufulira, Luanshya and Solwezi

INTERPRETATION OF THE 2013 AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCIAL SHOW THEME: BUSINESS IN A CHANGING ENVIRONMENT

CSO's mission statement is

"To coordinate and provide timely, quality and credible official statistics for use by Stakeholders and clients for Sustainable Development".

To achieve its mission statement, CSO monitors changes in the business environment through censuses and surveys in order to respond to the statistical needs of the nation. In the collection and compilation of all statistics (i.e. population, labour, agriculture, economic) CSO complies with internationally accepted standards.

CSO has also changed/is in the process of changing the way it measures most of the indicators to conform to internal standards as outlined by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). Some of the changes that CSO has/will make are:

- *Benchmarking Economic Statistics*

- *Processing the Census data using scanners as opposed to manual computer entry*

- *Using satellite imagery for mapping*

- *Compilation of Agriculture Statistics*

- *Measurement of the HIV Incidence*

- *Evolution of Data Dissemination*