



Republic of Zambia
Central Statistical Office

Mission Statement:

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

Volume Five

Serving Your Data Needs

2015

THE S T A T I S T I C I A N

Foreword



John Kalumbi
Director - 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 fifth 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 National Disability Survey (NDS), Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS) highlights, Consumer Price Index, Trade Statistics, 2014/2015 National Food Balance Sheet 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.

Government conducting the 2015 National Disability Survey (NDS)

What is the 2015 National Disability Survey (NDS)?

The 2015 National Disability Survey (NDS) is a nationwide survey carried out by the Ministry of Community Development Mother and Child Health (MCDMCH) and the Central Statistical Office (CSO). The main purpose of the National Disability Study is to determine the disability prevalence among adults and children in Zambia, to analyse the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of persons with disabilities, including children, and to assess the main issues that affect their quality of life in terms of participation and use of basic social services.

The participating Enumeration Areas adequate representation
households will be throughout the country. in urban and rural
selected randomly The sample has been areas for each of the 10
from the sampled stratified to have provinces.



For more information, Please contact:

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Data collectors from CSO and MCDMCH with valid identification will visit the selected households for interviews.

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

What is the relevance of the 2015 National Disability Survey?

The data and knowledge generated through this survey will inform the mainstreaming of the response to disability through relevant Government policies and programmes, and contribute to the effective implementation of the Persons with Disabilities Act No. 6 of 2012.

Findings from the NDS intend to:

- *Estimate national disability prevalence. This will be disaggregated by age, sex, severity of disability, province and rural or urban.*
- *Analyse the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of persons with disabilities, including children by their wealth status, employment status, education level, formal and informal support mechanisms, participation, access to services;*
- *Analyse critical issues and barriers faced by persons with disabilities, including children, in terms of restricting their participation in*

activities and access to services;

- *Formulate recommendations for the mainstreaming of disability in relevant national policies, programmes, and public services.*

Develop a strategy for the collection of comprehensive, reliable and culturally adapted statistical data on the living conditions among persons with disabilities

- *Identify various forms of activity limitations that people living with disabilities face*

How will the information be collected?

The data will be collected using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI), which is a computer assisted data collection method. Electronic questionnaires have been designed and will be used during face-to-face interviews.

Four electronic questionnaires will be used in the NDS i.e., household questionnaire, Child Module Questionnaire, Individual Disability Questionnaire and Individual without Disability Questionnaire.

The households which shall be randomly selected will be visited and enumerated using a Household Questionnaire. The Household questionnaire includes information about each person, sex, age, disability status, education and economic activity. The Household Questionnaire will also collect information on housing characteristics such as source of income, expenditure, source of drinking

water, sanitation facilities and ownership of durable goods.

The Child Module and Individual without disability questionnaires will collect information on Activity limitation, Participation restriction, Inventory of environmental factors, Activities performance, Education, Employment and Income, Assistive devices, Health and general wellbeing.

What will happen to Households with at least one person with disability?

All persons with disabilities in the household are eligible for an interview. Persons with disabilities aged between 2 to 17 years will be interviewed using the child module after the parents'/guardian's consent while those aged 18 years and older will be interviewed using the individual with disability questionnaire.

What will happen to Households without persons with disabilities?

Households without persons with disabilities will be interviewed using the individual without disability questionnaire.

What is expected of me?

Once your household has been selected to be interviewed, kindly cooperate with the data collectors and provide them with all the needed information freely. This is a nationwide survey aimed at improving service delivery for persons with disabilities in the country.



Iven Sikanyiti
Assistant 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, the Sample Vital Registration with Verbal Autopsy (SAVVY).

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.

2013/14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS) Disseminated!

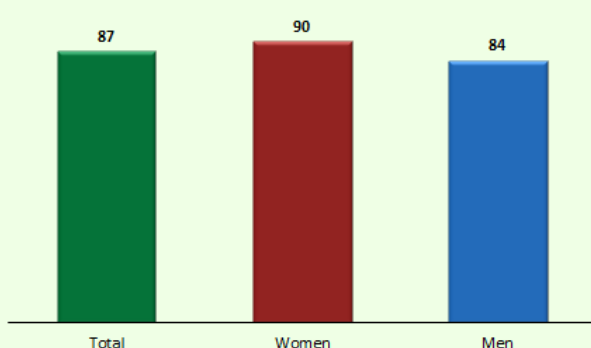
What is the Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS)?

The Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS) is a nationwide survey conducted by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Ministry of Health. It is conducted every 4-5 years. The first one was conducted in 1992 and the 2013/2014 ZDHS is the fifth in the series.

A one day dissemination seminar was held at which highlights of key indicators from the survey were presented. Below are some highlights on HIV testing response rates and HIV prevalence by different socio-economic and demographic characteristics;

HIV Testing Response Rates

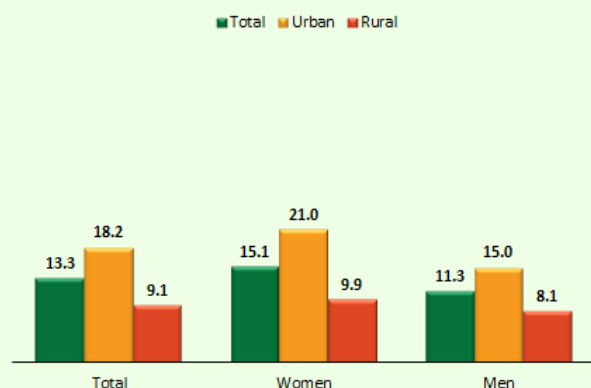
Percent of women and men age 15-49 tested for HIV in the 2013-14 ZDHS



The majority of men and women surveyed in the 2013-14 ZDHS agreed to be tested for HIV. Overall, 87 percent of the ZDHS respondents who were eligible for testing were both interviewed and tested. Testing coverage rates were higher among women than among men (90 percent and 84 percent, respectively).

HIV Prevalence by Residence

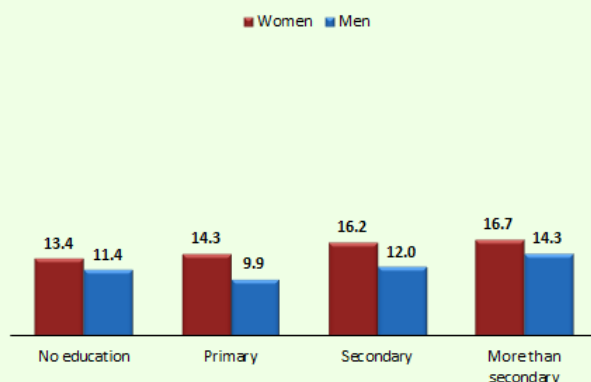
Percent of women and men age 15-49 who are HIV-positive



Nationwide, 13.3 percent of adults (women and men aged 15-49) are HIV-positive. Almost a fifth (18.2 percent) of the urban population is HIV-positive compared to 9.1 percent among the rural population. Rates are higher in women than in men nationwide and in both urban and rural areas.

HIV Prevalence by Education

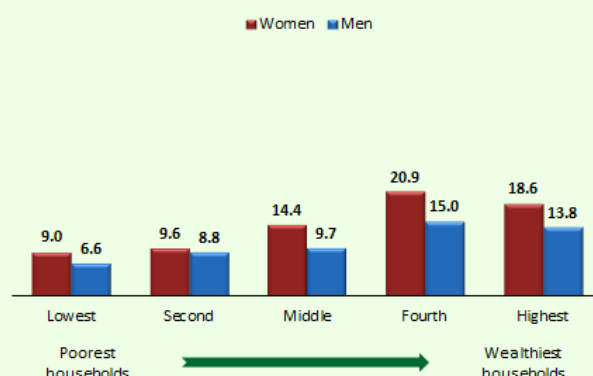
Percent of women and men age 15-49 who are HIV-positive



Among women, HIV prevalence increased with education from 13.4 percent of women with no education to 16.7 percent with more than secondary education. Among men, HIV prevalence generally increased with education.

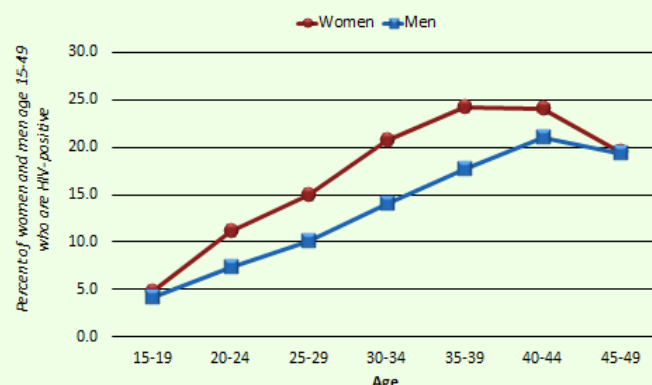
HIV Prevalence by Wealth

Percent of women and men age 15-49 who are HIV-positive



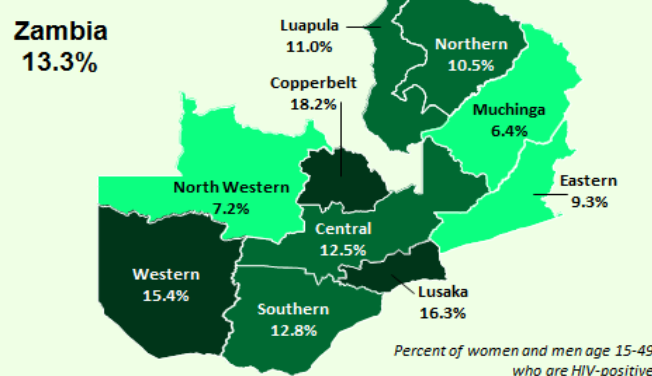
HIV prevalence generally increased with household wealth. For women, HIV prevalence increased from 9.0 percent in the poorest households to 20.9 percent in the fourth quintile. Among men, HIV prevalence increases from 6.6 percent among the poorest households to 15.0 percent in the fourth quintile.

HIV Prevalence by Age



Among women, HIV prevalence is highest at age 35-39 (24.2 percent) and lowest at age 15-19 (4.8 percent). Among men, HIV prevalence is highest at age 40-44 (21 percent) and lowest at age 15-19 (4.1 percent).

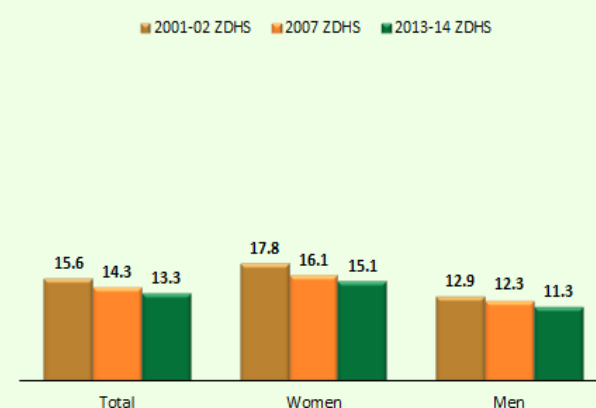
HIV Prevalence by Province



HIV prevalence ranges from a low of 6.4 percent in Muchinga province to a high of 18.2 percent in Copperbelt province.

Trends in HIV Prevalence

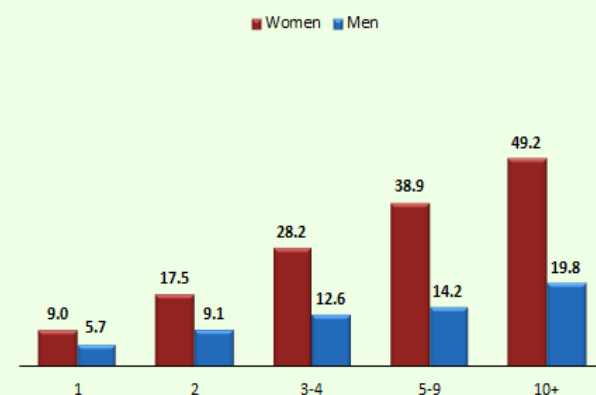
Percent of women and men age 15-49 who are HIV-positive



Overall, the total estimate of HIV prevalence among adults has declined slightly from 15.6 percent in 2001-02 to 13.3 percent in 2013-14. HIV prevalence has declined among women, from 17.8 percent in 2001-02 to 15.1 percent in 2013-14. Among men, HIV prevalence has decreased during the same period from 12.9 percent to 11.3 percent.

HIV Prevalence by Number of Lifetime Sexual Partners

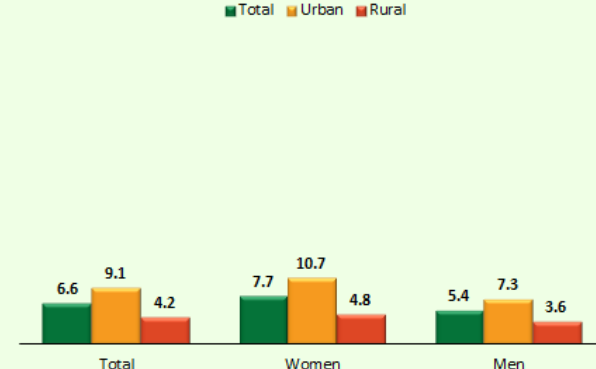
Percent of women and men age 15-49 who are HIV-positive



The more lifetime sexual partners one has in Zambia, the greater the risk of contracting HIV. Among women, those who have had only 1 sexual partner have lower HIV prevalence (9 percent) compared to women with 10+ partners (49.2 percent). Among men, HIV prevalence increases with the number of sexual partners.

HIV Prevalence among Youth by Residence

Percent of women and men age 15-24 who are HIV-positive



Among youth age 15-24, HIV prevalence is 6.6 percent. HIV prevalence is higher among urban youths (9.1 percent) than youths in rural areas (4.2 percent). HIV prevalence is higher among young women (7.7 percent) than young men (5.4 percent). Among young women and young men, HIV prevalence is higher among youths in urban than rural areas.



Goodson Sinyenga
Assistant 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.

ZAMBIA'S CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

INTRODUCTION

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an indicator of the change in the average prices of a fixed basket of goods and services commonly purchased by a typical household relative to a base year. The CPI is a key macroeconomic indicator which is mainly used by the Central Bank and the Treasury as an important fiscal and monetary tool. Consequently, it is of great interest to Government, Labour Unions, Business organizations, Research institutions, the general public and other agencies.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Zambian CPI dates back to 1964 and has undergone several revisions. The first revision was made in 1975. More revisions done in 1985 and 1994.

The latest review was done in 2009 and resulted in the most comprehensive overhaul made to the CPI for several decades. This was after the 2002/2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS). Among the prominent outcomes is the production of indices and inflation rates at provincial level. The current CPI is categorized according to the International Classification System, Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) as recommended by the United Nations (UN) to allow for international comparability.

SCOPE/COVERAGE OF THE CPI

The scope of the CPI heavily depends on the main use of the index and on the resources available for data collection. The scope of the CPI

pertains to population coverage, geographical coverage, outlet coverage, item coverage, and price coverage. The CPI relates to households living in the 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 are collected from about 3500 outlets (shops, stalls, markets, etc.) country wide from 1st to 10th of each month. These outlets are spread across all the 10 provinces of Zambia and the selection was done using non-probability sampling methods. Available information and application of best judgment was used to ensure that representative samples were selected.

STEPS IN THE COMPUTING THE CPI

Identification of the Base Year

The base period is the period, usually a year, at which the index number is set to 100. It is the reference point of the index number series. This is determined by the time when the Household budget survey is done.

Determination of the CPI Basket

The CPI basket consists of specified goods and services consumed by households. The determination of the CPI basket of goods and services is an important step. This is crucial because inadequate representation of the typical basket will give wrong signals as to the behavior of prices- a very important factor in economic planning.

Determination of the Household Consumption Patterns/Weights

The weights used to compile the CPI are derived from the Household Budget Survey (HBS). These weights reflect the consumption priorities of households and the way they allocate resources to meet their needs. A Weight is a value attached to a commodity or group of

commodities to indicate the relative importance of that commodity or group of commodities in the basket of goods and services.

The current weights are based on the 2002/2003 HBS and price updated to 2009. The weight for each item of expenditure is a proportion of that expenditure item to the total national expenditure. The national expenditure weights is equal to 1000.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX-MAIN GROUP WEIGHTS	
All Items	1,000.00
Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	534.85
Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	15.21
Clothing and Footwear	80.78
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	114.11
Furnishing, Household Equip., Routine Hse Mtc	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

Monitoring of Prices of Items in the CPI Basket

Collection of data for the CPI is done by CSO provincial staff. This is done during the first 10 days of each month. About 23,500 price quotations are collected throughout the country are entered into the computation of the monthly CPI.

The Data are collected from the sample outlets which were chosen using the following criteria:

1. Popularity of an establishment along the line of goods to be priced

This means the sample outlet is publicly noted in the locality for selling goods included in the CPI survey questionnaires and the outlet is patronized by the large segment of the population.

2. Consistency and completeness of Stock

Consistency of stock- the outlet has a constant,

steady or regular stock of commodities listed in the CPI survey questionnaire as well as of those commodities of the same kind and belonging to the same commodity.

Completeness of stock-the sample outlet carries in its stock many if not all of the items included in the CPI survey questionnaires relative to other outlets in the area.

3. Permanency of Outlet

The outlet to be chosen should be an established store or stall in the market area. It should not be an ambulant or transient vendor.

4. Geographical Location

The outlet should be in a convenient place and is accessible to the majority if not all consumers in the area.

International Merchandise Trade

International merchandise trade is basically the exchange of goods between the exporter and importer who are usually residents in different countries. In order to simplify the understanding of trade flows, total exports shall refer to the total sum of all revenue realized from the sell of goods to the rest of the world, in other words it's the outward flow of goods leaving the economic territory of a country to the rest of the world. While total imports shall refer to the total value of expenditure bills incurred when buying goods from the rest of the world, in other words this refers to the inward flow of goods from the rest of the world to the economic territory of a country.

Sources of Trade Statistics

There are basically four different sources that feed into the compilation and production of external trade statistics for Zambia. These are Customs (major source), Non-Customs, Enterprise Surveys (Survey of Major Importers and Exporters) and other administrative sources such as Zambia Export Growers Association (ZEGA), Zambia Electricity Supply Company (ZESCO), Zambia Development Agency (ZDA), and Zambia National Farmers Union (ZNFU) among others.

Customs:

The Department of Customs and Excise of the Zambia Revenue Authority (ZRA) is the major source of International Trade Merchandise data. The data is collected by means of Customs Bills of Entry (CBE) completed by both importers and exporters, or in some cases by Clearing Agents and verified by Customs Officials.

Non-Customs:

In order to ensure comprehensive coverage, customs data is supplemented by other sources, on the basis that, some 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. These Non-Customs sources of trade data are also important since they assist in cross - checking of customs data. However, it is important to note that these Non-Customs sources of trade data are not generally substitutes for customs data from bills of entry.

Enterprise Surveys:As a way of further ensuring comprehensive coverage and quality controls, customs data is supplemented by results obtained from the monthly Survey of Major Importers and Exporters.

The main outputs of this exercise are:

- Real values of selected goods imported/exported
- Correct partner attribution
- Reliable and correct volume statistics
- 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 while data on other major cash crops are obtained from Zambia Export Growers Association (ZEGA), Zambia National Farmers Union (ZNFU) among others.

Data Processing

Zambia Revenue Authority (ZRA) does the first stage of data processing and then submits to the External Trade Branch of the Central Statistical Office (CSO) for further processing using statistical procedures.

Processing at CSO

The Central Statistical Office (CSO) has software called EUROTRACE housed in the External Trade and Balance of Payments Statistics Branch. This software is compatible with Asycuda ++ and Asycuda world, and as such processes Asycuda ++ and Asycuda world format data received every month directly. For non-automated ports, actual bills are sorted by procedure type before being captured using the manual module of Eurotrace Software. The software is used to carry out further validity checks and general management of trade data received from ZRA, before they are disseminated to the various users.

After processing is complete, a variety of statistics are produced, some tailored to the user specification. Statistics are compiled in various nomenclatures which include Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3, Broad Economic Category (BEC) and Harmonized Coding System (i.e. HS 2007) just to mention but a few.

Harmonized Coding System (HS)

The harmonised commodity description and coding system generally known as the 'harmonised system' is a multipurpose international product nomenclature developed by the world customs organisation (WCO). It comprises about 5,000 commodity groups each identified by a six digit code, arranged in a legal and logistical structure and is supported by well-defined rules to achieve uniform classification.

The system is used by more than 200 countries and economies as a basis for their customs tariffs and for the collection of international trade statistics, over 98 percent of the merchandise in international trade is classified in terms of HS. The HS contributes to the harmonization of customs and trade procedures, and the non-documentary trade data interchange in connection with such procedures, thus reducing the cost related to international trade.

Standard International Trade Classification

SITC is the Standard International Trade Classification which is a statistical classification of the commodities entering external trade. It is designed to provide the commodity aggregates required for purposes of economic analysis and to facilitate the international comparison of trade-

by-commodity data. The current international standard is the SITC, Revision 3.The hierarchical structure of the classification comprises: Sections – one-digit code, Divisions – two-digit codes, Groups – three-digit codes, Subgroups – four digit codes and Items – five-digit codes.

Broad Economic Category (BEC)

The purpose of the classification is to analyse international trade statistics by large economic classes of commodities, distinguishing by food, industrial supplies, capital equipment, consumer durables and consumer non-durables in order to supplement the summary data already compiled on the basis of the sections of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).

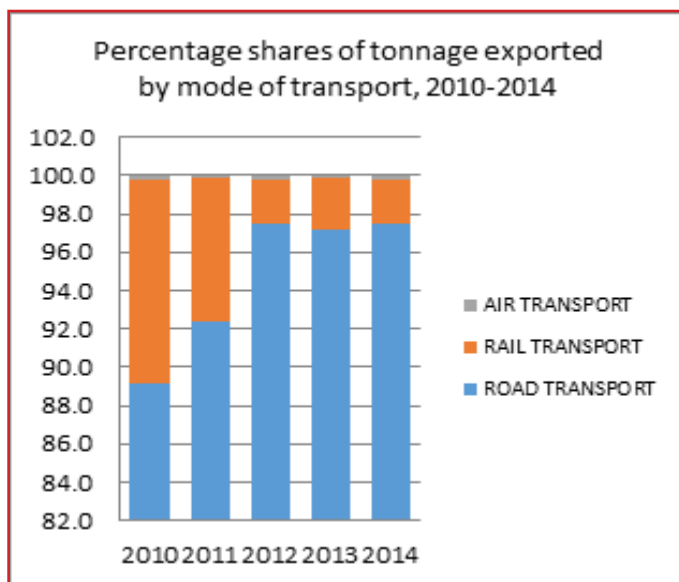
The BEC was developed in such a way as to provide elements which enable the construction of aggregates approximately

comparable to those for the three basic classes of goods in the 1968 SNA. A number of sub-categories were established to supplement these main categories. The sub-categories reflect the various end-uses of commodities. But this can only be done through the linking of HS to BEC relation.

Mode of Transport Exports

Roads are the most used mode of transport for bulky exports compared to other modes of transport. In 2014 exports via road accounted for 97.5 percent of the total exports. While Rail transport accounted for 2.3 percent share of the volumes exported. It's evident that Zambia being a landlocked country relies greatly on road to expedite trade with the rest of the world. In terms of revenue, Road accounted for 94.9 percent and Rail mode of transport recorded a drop of as low as 1.3 percent of the revenue.

Export Percentage Shares by Mode of Transport, 2010-2014					
Mode/ Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
ROAD TRANSPORT					
%Share of tonnage	89.1	92.4	97.5	97.2	97.5
%share of value	83.2	87.4	92.7	92.0	94.9
RAIL TRANSPORT					
%Share of tonnage	10.7	7.5	2.3	2.6	2.3
%share of value	14.9	9.4	3.5	2.4	1.3
AIR TRANSPORT					
%Share of tonnage	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
%share of value	1.5	2.3	3.2	4.4	3.0
Others					
%Share of tonnage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
%share of value	0.3	1.0	0.6	1.3	0.9

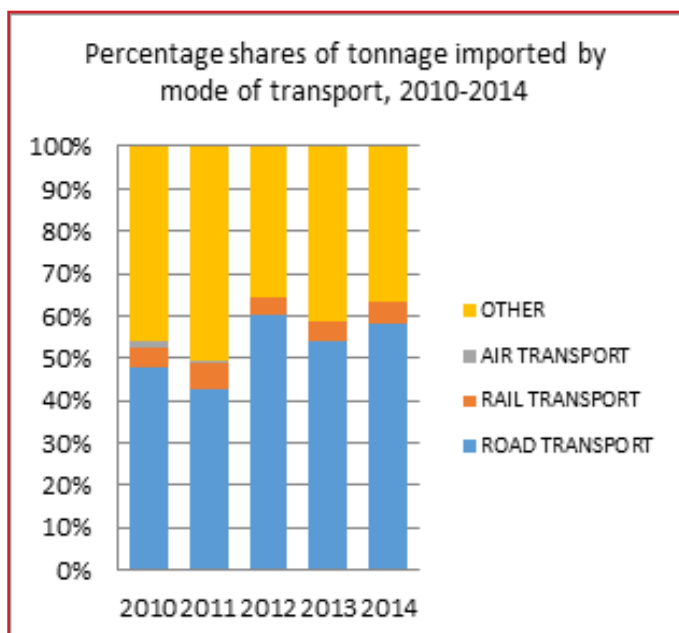


Imports

The scenario on the imports side is more or less the same; roads are the most used mode of transport for Zambia's imports. On average 52.5 percent of tonnage imported

during the period under review used road as the mode of transport. Rail mode of transport is underutilized as only 5 percent of tonnage on average was imported via rail during the period under review.

Import Percentage Shares by Mode of Transport, 2010-2014					
Mode/ Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
ROAD TRANSPORT					
%Share of tonnage	48.0	42.4	60.1	54.0	58.1
%share of value	58.8	53.7	51.8	55.3	59.8
RAIL TRANSPORT					
%Share of tonnage	4.4	6.5	4.3	4.6	5.0
%share of value	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.8
AIR TRANSPORT					
%Share of tonnage	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
%share of value	7.3	6.8	7.8	6.5	5.8
Others					
%Share of tonnage	45.7	50.8	35.4	41.2	36.6
%share of value	31.9	37.2	38.4	36.0	32.7



Percentage Shares of Top 20 Exports by SITC

Refined copper is the top export product averaging 63.1percent of the total export earnings between 2010 and 2014. Other exports were in very minimal values such as SITC 68251 (copper...of refined copper) and SITC (Cobalt mattes and other intermediate products of cobalt metallurgy; cobalt, unwrought; waste and scrap; powders) which averaged 3.4percent and 2percent respectively.

FLOW CODE	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL EXPORTS				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
68212	Refined copper	55.6	67.3	60.4	60.1	71.9
68251	of refined copper	9.4	4.4	2.4	0.7	0.1
68981	Cobalt mattes and other intermediate products of cobalt metallurgy; cobalt, unwrought; waste and scrap; powders	2.7	2.4	2.3	1.3	1.3
68214	Copper alloys (other than master alloys)	1.2	2.5	2.9	2.3	1.4
68241	of refined copper	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.2	0.9
06111	Cane sugar, raw	2.0	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.2
04410	seed	0.4	0.6	2.6	0.3	0.3
04490	other	0.1	1.5	1.9	1.1	0.3
97101	Gold (including gold plated with platinum), non-monetary, unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, or in powder form	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.2
12110	Tobacco, not stemmed/stripped	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.8
26310	Cotton (other than linters), not carded or combed	0.7	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.6
66122	Portland cement	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.0	0.7
52232	Sulphuric acid; oleum	0.3	0.5	0.8	2.4	2.2
08124	of maize (corn)	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.3
77316	Other electric conductors, for a voltage not exceeding 1,000 V	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
12120	Tobacco, wholly or partly stemmed/stripped	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7
52226	Sulphur, sublimed or precipitated; colloidal sulphur	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
28310	Copper ores and concentrates	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5
35100	Electric current	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.8
28929	Waste and scrap of precious metal, n.e.s., or of metal clad with such precious metal	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.6
Others		20.2	11.6	15.3	19.6	12.9
TOTAL SHARE		100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL VALUE		34,500.1	42,915.0	48,206.2	57,176.0	59,617.0

Percentage Shares of Top 20 Imports by SITC

Copper ores and concentrates are the highest imports averaging 12 percent of the total import value, 'Fuel oils'and'Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude'averaged 5.4 percent and 4.7percent respectively during the period under review. Cobalt ores and concentrate averaged 2.3 percent during the same period.

FLOW CODE	DESCRIPTION	IMPORTS				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
28310	Copper ores and concentrates	11.7	14.0	9.6	13.7	12.8
33440	Fuel oils	1.3	2.0	3.6	9.0	11.3
33300	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	9.6	5.1	6.2	0.9	1.9
28793	Cobalt ores and concentrates	4.1	1.6	2.2	1.6	2.1
52255	Cobalt oxides and hydroxides; commercial cobalt oxides	3.3	2.5	1.1	2.1	0.3
78219	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, n.e.s.	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.0
78120	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons, n.e.s.	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.2
78211	Dumpers designed for off-highway use	1.1	1.7	2.1	1.1	1.6
72399	Other parts for the machinery of group 723 (excluding heading 723.48) and of subgroup 744.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2
54293	Medicaments, n.e.s., put up in measured doses or in forms or packings for retail sale	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.7
56216	Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution	1.2	1.6	0.8	1.1	1.0
72839	Parts of the machinery of subgroup 728.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.1
69119	Other	0.7	0.9	1.2	2.9	2.2
72321	Front-end shovel-loaders	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5
79295	Other parts of aeroplanes or helicopters	0.0	0.4	1.8	0.2	0.0
72322	Mechanical shovels, excavators and shovel-loaders with a 360 degree revolving superstructure	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.4
76412	Other apparatus for transmission or reception of voice, images or other data, including apparatus for communication in a wired or wireless network (such as a local or wide area network)	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.7
42229	Refined oil and its fractions	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.6
56291	Fertilizers, mineral or chemical, containing the three fertilizing elements nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.4
27410	Sulphur of all kinds, other than sublimed sulphur, precipitated	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.8
Others		57.5	56.9	59.4	56.2	55.1
TOTAL SHARE		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL VALUE		25,507.5	35,440.9	45,275.9	54,904.1	58,735.7

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

Gross Value Added (GVA) and GDP measure the additional value of goods and services that are newly created in the economy over a fixed period usually a year that are available for domestic final uses or for exports. GDP measures the size of an economy as well. Gross value added = output – intermediate consumption. Output is the value of

the goods and services which are produced by an establishment in the economy that become available for final use outside that establishment.

I n t e r m e d i a t e Consumption (Input Costs)- is the cost of goods and services used in production.

GDP = Gross Values Added + Taxes – Subsidies

What is GDP at Current/constant Prices?

- Current price- is the value of goods and services at the current reporting period/year. The contribution of each industry to the total GDP is measured at current prices is also called the nominal GDP
- Constant price- is the value of goods and

services at the price of the base/benchmark period/year. It removes the effects of price changes. GDP at constant prices measures the real growth.

What are the data sources?

The main source of data for the compilation of GDP comes from financial statements for

companies residing in Zambia. The companies are classified according to their main economic activity. Data for the informal sector comes from household surveys.

What are the uses of GDP numbers?

GDP estimates are commonly used to measure the economic performance of a whole

country or region, but can also measure the relative contribution of an industry sector. GDP enables policy makers and central banks to judge whether the economy is contracting or expanding. Hence, GDP is vital for planning, policy formulation, decision making and monitoring of the performance of the economy.

GDP BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN CURRENT PRICES (K'MILLION)

The results show that GDP growth for 2014 slowed down to 5.6 percent from 6.7 percent in 2013. Mining and quarrying is among the notable industries that have slowed down.

KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	CURRENT PRICES						CONSTANT PRICES				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	9,601.60	11,107.10	12,490.40	13,161.30	14,744.50		9,601.60	10,373.10	11,081.90	10,259.10	10,909.60
Mining and Quarrying	12,518.40	13,869.70	12,164.40	11,983.60	10,406.60		12,518.40	11,869.30	11,549.50	12,225.60	11,384.50
PRIMARY SECTOR	22,120.10	24,976.80	24,654.90	25,144.90	25,151.10		22,120.10	22,242.40	22,631.40	22,484.70	22,294.10
Manufacturing	7,676.50	8,832.60	10,052.80	11,160.60	12,552.40		7,676.50	8,290.20	8,886.40	9,289.80	9,624.70
Electricity, Gas and Water	1,825.40	2,412.90	2,642.40	3,030.40	3,402.00		1,825.40	1,974.80	2,055.90	2,177.80	2,228.00
Construction	10,588.40	14,034.80	16,664.10	20,021.50	23,170.30		10,588.30	11,535.20	13,103.50	14,596.40	15,679.30
SECONDARY SECTOR	20,090.30	25,280.30	29,359.20	34,212.40	39,124.70		20,090.30	21,800.20	24,045.80	26,063.90	27,531.90
Wholesale and Retail trade	17,846.20	20,842.50	23,095.50	25,995.20	29,761.70		17,846.20	19,180.80	19,943.00	20,982.80	22,282.20
Restaurants, Bars and Hotels	1,640.00	1,912.20	1,941.50	2,104.80	2,359.80		1,640.00	1,770.20	1,724.40	1,762.60	1,816.20
Transport, Storage and Communications	7,425.40	8,636.80	9,780.10	11,412.90	13,004.60		7,425.40	8,442.70	9,524.10	10,701.20	12,038.60
Financial Intermediaries and Insurance	4,073.50	4,570.90	5,434.50	6,560.90	7,861.20		4,073.50	4,271.80	4,784.70	5,369.90	6,080.60
Real Estate and Business services	7,406.60	9,163.80	10,011.90	11,184.10	12,663.90		7,406.60	7,618.70	7,897.30	8,143.20	8,394.10
Community, Social and Personal Services	13,820.00	16,444.50	19,908.80	24,014.60	29,269.20		13,820.00	14,975.10	16,383.90	18,485.20	19,845.80
TERTIARY SECTOR	52,211.80	61,570.80	70,172.40	81,272.50	94,920.40		52,211.80	56,259.30	60,257.60	65,445.00	70,457.50
Less: FISIM	-2,585.90	-2,901.70	-3,449.90	-4,164.90	-4,990.40		-2,585.90	-2,644.60	-2,704.60	-2,766.00	-2,828.80
TOTAL GROSS VALUE ADDED	91,836.30	108,926.20	120,736.60	136,464.90	154,205.90		91,836.30	97,657.30	104,230.10	111,227.60	117,454.60
Taxes less subsidies on Products	5,379.60	6,426.70	7,633.50	8,257.50	11,694.70		5,379.60	5,720.60	6,105.60	6,515.50	6,880.30
TOTAL G.D.P. AT MARKET PRICES	97,215.90	115,352.80	128,370.10	144,722.40	165,900.60		97,215.90	103,377.90	110,335.80	117,743.10	124,335.00
Growth rates	25.7	18.7	11.3	12.7	14.6			6.3	6.7	6.7	5.6

GDP SHARES BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

The table below shows that Wholesale and retail trade has a largest contribution to total GDP in 2014 and the lowest was restaurant, bars and hotels.

GDP SHARES BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN CURRENT PRICES (K'MILLION)					
KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	9.9	9.6	9.7	9.1	8.9
Mining and Quarrying	12.9	12.0	9.5	8.3	6.3
PRIMARY SECTOR	22.8	21.7	19.2	17.4	15.2
Manufacturing	7.9	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.6
Electricity, Gas and Water	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Construction	10.9	12.2	13.0	13.8	14.0
SECONDARY SECTOR	20.7	21.9	22.9	23.6	23.6
Wholesale and Retail trade	18.4	18.1	18.0	18.0	17.9
Restaurants, Bars and Hotels	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4
Transport, Storage and Communications	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.9	7.8
Financial Intermediaries and Insurance	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.7
Real Estate and Business services	7.6	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.6
Community, Social and Personal Services	14.2	14.3	15.5	16.6	17.6
TERTIARY SECTOR	53.7	53.4	54.7	56.2	57.2
Less: FISIM	-2.7	-2.5	-2.7	-2.9	-3.0
TOTAL GROSS VALUE ADDED	94.5	94.4	94.1	94.3	93.0
Taxes less subsidies on Products	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.7	7.0
TOTAL G.D.P. AT MARKET PRICES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Industrial Output slows down in 2014

Total Index of Industrial Production (IIP)

The total index of industrial production (IIP) slowed down to 1.2 percent in 2014 compared to 5.1 percent recorded in 2013. The slowdown in the increase of the total index is mainly attributed to the reduction in the output of the mining and quarrying sector for the 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters of 2014.

Total Index of Industrial Production for 2013 and 2014 (2000=100)									
PERIOD	SECTOR INDICES					YEAR ON YEAR PERCENTAGE CHANGES			
	TOTAL INDEX	MINING & QUAR- RYING	MANUFACTURING	ELECTRICITY		TOTAL INDEX (%)	MINING & QUAR- RYING (%)	MANUFACTURING (%)	ELECTRICITY (%)
WEIGHT	1.000	0.350	0.511	0.139					
2013 Q1	206.8	292.9	153.8	185.2		5.7	5.6	3.7	12.2
2013 Q2	200.8	266.4	162.4	176.4		2.8	4.3	1.1	3.2
2013 Q3	215.0	280.2	180.3	178.6		5.2	(0.2)	9.8	11.6
2013 Q4	222.0	279.6	196.1	172.4		6.6	4.0	9.7	5.4
2013	211.1	279.8	173.2	178.1		5.1	3.4	6.2	8.0
2014 Q1	214.1	300.3	159.1	199.2		3.5	2.5	3.4	7.6
2014 Q2	204.5	243.0	179.0	201.1		1.9	(8.8)	10.2	14.0
2014 Q3	215.5	271.6	185.1	186.1		0.2	(3.1)	2.7	4.2
2014 Q4	220.6	268.8	197.1	185.8		(0.6)	(3.9)	0.5	7.8
2014	213.7	270.9	180.1	193.0		1.2	(3.2)	4.0	8.4

Mining and Quarrying sector Output

The Mining and Quarrying sector output recorded a decline of 3.2 percent in 2014 compared to an increase of 3.4 percent in 2013. The reduction in mining output is as a result of reduced copper production in the second, third and fourth quarters of 2014.

The output for the Non-ferrous mining sub-sector declined by 6.9 percent in 2014 compared to an

increase of 3.5 percent in 2013. The decline in the output is attributed to the reduction in the production of copper in the second, third and fourth quarters of 2014.

The Stone quarrying sub-sector recorded an increase of 2.1 percent from January to December 2014 compared to an increase of 2.2 in the same period

in 2013. This is owing to increased production of building sand and crushed stones.

The coal and lignite sub-sector increased by 54.3 percent in 2014 compared to an increase of 249.4 percent in 2013. The increase in the coal output is as a result of recapitalization in the industry.

IIP for the Mining and Quarrying sector, (2000=100)									
PERIOD	SECTOR INDICES					YEAR ON YEAR PERCENTAGE CHANGES			
	TOTAL MINING	Coal	Non-ferrous Ore	Stone Quarrying		TOTAL MINING	Coal	Non-ferrous Ore	Stone Quarrying
WEIGHT	0.350	0.005	0.242	0.103					
2013 Q1	292.9	50.7	263.5	372.7		5.6	-	6.2	4.2
2013 Q2	266.4	57.8	234.2	351.4		4.3	72.9	5.0	3.0
2013 Q3	280.2	118.9	247.4	364.5		(0.2)	439.7	(1.9)	1.3
2013 Q4	279.6	230.6	245.8	361.0		4.0	204.9	5.0	0.5
2013	279.8	114.5	247.7	362.4		3.4	249.4	3.5	2.2
2014 Q1	300.3	158.6	264.5	390.8		2.5	212.6	0.4	4.8
2014 Q2	243.0	109.5	198.3	354.0		(8.8)	89.4	(15.3)	0.7
2014 Q3	271.6	215.0	231.6	368.0		(3.1)	80.8	(6.4)	1.0
2014 Q4	268.8	223.7	227.8	367.1		(3.9)	(3.0)	(7.4)	1.7
2014	270.9	176.7	230.5	370.0		(3.2)	54.3	(6.9)	2.1
() means negative growth									

The actual copper production declined by 7.3 percent from 763,805 metric tonnes in 2013 to 708,259 metric tonnes in 2014.

Production of Refined Copper and Cobalt			
PERIOD	2013	2014	% Change
Quarter 1	178,761	179,449	0.38
Quarter 2	173,160	145,205	(16.1)
Quarter 3	206,603	193,416	(6.4)
Quarter 4	205,281	190,189	(7.3)
TOTAL	763,805	708,259	(7.3)

Manufacturing Output Increases

The manufacturing sector Output recorded an increase of 4.0 percent in 2014 compared to an increase of 6.2 percent in 2013. The slower growth in the sector was mainly due to, among others, slow growths in the food, beverages and tobacco; paper and paper products; and chemicals sub-sectors.

There was a 4.3 percent increase in the Food, Beverages and Tobacco sub-sector in 2014 compared to a growth of 6.4 percent in 2013. The increase in the index was attributed to increases in meat processing, production of beverages and sugar production.

In comparison to an

increase of 14.4 percent in 2013, the Textiles, Clothing and Leather sub-sector declined by 33.9 percent in 2014.

There was a 1.3 percentage increase in the production of Wood and Wood Products sub-sector in 2014 compared to a decrease of 1.5 percent in 2013. This was attributed to increases in the production of wood

planks, panel doors, domestic furniture, school desks, etc. Increased production in the sawmilling industry also contributed to the growth.

The overall output in the Paper and Paper Products sub-sector grew marginally by 1.5 percent in 2014 compared to an increase of 10.9 percent in 2013.

The Chemicals, Rubber and Plastics sub-sector increased production by 5.0 percent in 2014 compared to an increase of 9.5 percent in 2013. The growth was attributed to increases in the production of detergents, shampoos, disinfectants, soaps, cosmetics and rubber lining.

The output for the Non-metallic Mineral Products sub-sector increased by 7.2 percent in 2014 compared to an increase of 1.7 percent in 2013. The growth in the sub-sector was mainly due to increased production of cement, concrete articles and ceramics.

In 2014, the Basic Metal Industries recorded a 14.8 percent increase compared to an increase of 6.2 percent in 2013. The increase was mainly because of growths in the production of rolling and mill balls. The Output in the Fabricated Metal Products sub-sector experienced a rise of 1.8 percent in 2014 compared to a rise of 5.3 percent in 2013. This was attributed to marginal increase in the production of fabricated metal products such as door frames, metal vent ductings, wheelbarrows, pipes, wire, crowns, general cans and drums.

IIP for the Manufacturing and Electricity Sectors (2000=100)										
PERIOD	MANUFACTURING INDICES									TOTAL ELECTRICITY INDICES
	TOTAL MANU-FACTURING	Food, Bever-ages & Tobacco	Textile, Clothing & Leather	Wood & Wood Products	Paper & Paper Products	Chemicals, Rub-bers & Plastics	Non-metallic Mineral Prod-ucts	Basic Metal Industries	Fabricated Metal Products	
WEIGHT	0.511	0.235	0.06	0.006	0.017	0.059	0.025	0.009	0.1	0.139
2013 Q1	153.8	191.9	15.8	261.9	233.5	188.4	241.5	88.6	90.4	185.2
2013 Q2	162.4	229.7	4.6	279.8	220.4	121.9	251.1	104.2	88.7	176.4
2013 Q3	180.3	252.3	3.9	207.7	180.1	117.1	270.6	93.5	137.4	178.6
2013 Q4	196.1	289.9	5.8	199.4	247.3	107.4	269.5	72.3	125.9	172.4
2013	173.2	240.9	7.5	237.2	220.3	133.7	258.2	89.6	110.6	178.1
2014 Q1	159.1	196.1	11	267.8	230.7	193.5	282.5	111.4	94.9	199.2
2014 Q2	179	258.5	4.1	284.1	224.6	127.3	270.4	120.2	95.9	201.1
2014 Q3	185.1	259.8	2.7	208	196.3	135.7	273.3	89.8	130.8	186.1
2014 Q4	197.1	290.9	2.1	201	243.3	104.8	281.2	90	128.7	185.8
2014	180.1	251.3	5	240.2	223.7	140.3	276.9	102.9	112.6	193
YEAR-ON-YEAR PERCENTAGE CHANGE										
2013 Q1	3.7	3.2	21.8	(5.3)	18.0	8.0	2.6	7.2	(3.3)	12.2
2013 Q2	1.1	3.3	18.6	(0.3)	3.6	9.2	2.1	4.7	(16.6)	3.2
2013 Q3	9.8	6.6	6.2	0.3	1.2	19.3	5.0	5.2	27.8	11.6
2013 Q4	9.7	11.0	0.4	0.0	20.0	2.9	(2.3)	8.7	11.6	5.4
2013	6.2	6.4	14.4	(1.5)	10.9	9.5	1.7	6.2	5.3	8
2014 Q1	3.4	2.2	(30.3)	2.3	(1.2)	2.7	17	25.8	5.1	7.6
2014 Q2	10.2	12.5	(12.2)	1.6	1.9	4.5	7.7	15.4	8	14
2014 Q3	2.7	3	(29.7)	0.2	9	15.9	1	(3.9)	(4.8)	4.2
2014 Q4	0.5	0.3	(63.8)	0.8	(1.6)	(2.4)	4.3	24.6	2.2	7.8
2014	4.0	4.3	(33.9)	1.3	1.5	5.0	7.2	14.8	1.8	8.4
() means negative growth										

Electricity generation increases

The Electricity generation index went up by 8.3 percent in 2014 compared to a growth of 8.0 percent recorded in 2013. The actual generation of electricity increased from 13,696 Thousand GWH in 2013 to 14,837 Thousand GWH in 2014.

Quarterly Generation of Electricity in '000 GWH (2013 and 2014)											
Year	2014					2014					Percentage change
Period	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	TOTAL	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	TOTAL	
Generation	3,342	3,378	3,549	3,427	13,696	3,595	3,850	3,699	3,693	14,837	8.33



Daniel Daka
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Agriculture and Environment Division

The Agriculture and Environment Statistics Division consists of two (2) branches namely: The Agriculture Statistics Branch and the Environment Statistics Branch.

The Agriculture Statistics Branch conducts two major surveys annually; The Crop Forecast Survey (CFS) and the Post Harvest Survey (PHS) while the Environment Statistics Branch conducts the Fish Catch Assessment Surveys (CAS).

The purpose of the CFS is to obtain information from farmers on area planted, expected production, expected sales, quantity of fertiliser used among many other variables. This information is used to assess the food security situation in the country and also to produce the National Food Balance Sheet (NFBS). The NFBS is used to determine the surplus or deficit of major cereals and tubers in the country. This 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 objectives of the PHS are;

- To provide key Agriculture Performance Indicators for the National Development Plans.
- To provide public institutions, the private sector, research organisations and other stakeholders with indicators of seasonal agricultural performance for planning and research.
- To provide agricultural production figures used for calculating the agriculture sector's contribution to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
- 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 (MAL) with indicators used for Agricultural Sector Performance Analysis for agricultural policy, planning and decision making.

The purpose of the CAS conducted by the Environment Statistics Branch is to obtain information that provides estimates of the annual fish production from Zambia's major water bodies. This information is necessary for determining the contribution of the fisheries sector to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It also helps to monitor

the quantities of fish caught in order for Government and other stakeholders to put in place measures to prevent resource over exploitation.

The survey also captures the methods of fishing and the type of fishing gear and equipment used and species of fish caught and their numbers as well as providing estimates of fish production. The CAS is also an important tool in estimating food security as the fisheries sector provide a valuable and cheap source of nutrition to the fishing communities, surrounding areas and the nation as a whole.

The National Food Balance Sheet (NFBS)

The NFBS for the 2015/2016 marketing season based on the CFS covering 2014 to 2015 agricultural season shows that the country is expected to produce sufficient maize for both human consumption and industrial use. Total maize production in the 2014/2015 season has been estimated to be 2,618,221 metric tonnes. Maize carry-over stocks have been estimated at 1,345,401 metric tonnes. As at 1st may 2015, most of the carry-over maize stock was in storage

with FRA, Private traders, Large Scale farmers as well as Small & Medium scale Farmers. When the maize carry-over stock from last season is added to the maize production for the 2014/2015 agricultural season the total supply of maize available for the 2015/2016 marketing season is 3,963,622 metric tonnes.

For an estimated population of 14.58 million people, the food balance sheet shows that total maize required for human

consumption amounts to 1,501,896 metric tonnes. The estimated maize required for industrial use, specifically stock-feed and breweries is 245,630 and 110,000 metric tonnes respectively. Post-harvest physical losses have been estimated at 5 per cent of current national production. Structural Informal cross-border trade estimates have also been factored into the balance sheet. A provision of 200,000 metric

tonnes of maize has been made. This provision does not include formal exports out of Zambia.

When total maize requirements are netted out from total maize availability, a net surplus of 876,768 metric tonnes is estimated. Total maize requirements include anticipated government strategic reserve stock of 500,000 metric tonnes to be held by the Food Reserve Agency (FRA).

National Food Balance for Zambia for the 2015/2016 Agricultural Marketing Season Based on the 2014/2015 MAL/CSO Crop Forecasting Survey and MAL/CSO/ Private Sector Utilization Estimates (Metric Tonnes)

			Maize	Paddy rice	Wheat	Sorghum & Millet	Sweet and Irish potatoes	Cassava flour	Total (maize equivalent)
A.	Availability:								
	(i) Opening stocks (1st May 2015)	1/	1,345,401	2,239	56,690	6,625	0	12	1,409,887
	(ii) Total production (2014/15)	2/	2,618,221	25,514	N/A	40,090	164,232	952,847	3,829,211
	Total availability		3,963,622	27,753	N/A	46,715	164,232	952,859	5,239,098
B.	Requirements:								
	(i) Staple food requirements:								
	Human consumption	3/	1,501,896	58,477		42,246	156,020	815,688	2,725,615
	Strategic Reserve Stocks (net)	4/	500,000	0		0	0	0	500,000
	(ii) Industrial requirements:								
	Stockfeed	5/	245,630	0		0	0	0	245,630
	Breweries	6/	110,000	0		0	0	0	110,000
	Grain retained for other uses	7/	40,000	3,000		2,464	0	0	45,306
	(iii) Losses	8/	130,911	1,276		2,005	8,212	47,642	191,461
	(iv) Structural cross-border trade	9/	200,000						200,000
	(v) Existing FRA Export Commitments		358,417						
	Total requirements		3,086,854	62,753		46,715	164,232	863,331	4,018,011
C.	Surplus/deficit (A-B)	10/	876,768	-35,000		0	0	89,528	862,670
D.	Potential Commercial exports	11/	-876,768	35,000	64,081	0	0	0	0
E.	Food aid import requirements	12/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes:

- 1/ Stocks expected to be held by commodity traders, millers, brewers, FRA, DMMU and commercial and small scale farmers as at 1st May 2015
- 2/ Production estimates by MAL/CSO. Cassava production is based on the total area under cassava, using an annual yield figure of 11.7 tonnes per hectare (MAFF Root and Tuber Improvement Programme, 1996). A flour extraction rate of 25% is used. Other tubers are sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes.
- 3/ Human staple food consumption represents 70% (1,470 kCal/person/day, CSO) of total diet (2,100 kCal/person/day, National Food and Nutrition Commision), for the national population of 14.58 million people (based on CSO Census projections with 2.8% growth rate projected to October 2014, mid marketing year). The food balance shows an overall surplus of staple foods. Food prices may affect the level of food consumption.
- 4/ National strategic requirements expected to be carried over into the next season by FRA. (this amount of 500,000 Mt includes equivalent quantity that is already budgeted for)
- 5/ Estimated requirements by major stockfeed producers.
- 6/ Estimated requirements by industrial breweries.
- 7/ Estimated retention of grain for other uses by smallholders.
- 8/ Post harvest losses are estimated at 5% for grains, sweet potatoes and cassava, in line with estimates from other SADC countries.
- 9/ Structural exports represents cross-border trade, mostly to the DRC, that occurs on a continuing basis and that is likely to occur during the 2014/15 marketing season. It does not include Formal trade.
- 10/ Expected surplusses or deficits that arise after meeting minimum overall staple human consumption requirements as well as industrial requirements. The total surplus/deficit is expressed as maize equivalent using energy values. The rice deficit is based on a 3 year rolling average of what is known to be imported each year, as indicated under D.
- 11/ Commercial imports/exports represent expected regional and international trade by the private sector. been harvested For cassava, the surplus represents cassava that is still in the ground and may not necessarily be harvested
- 12/ Total estimated requirement for food relief among vulnerable groups, to be imported. This could be met with maize or other grains.





Sheila S. Mudenda

Acting Assistant 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 branch, 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.

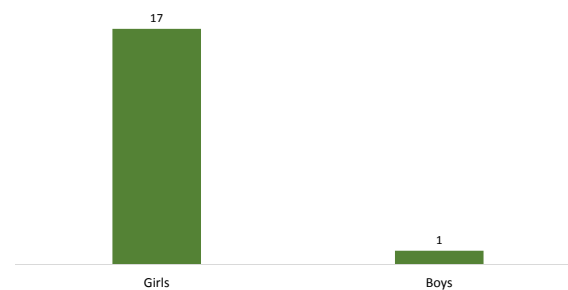
The National Data Archives (NADA) and the Data Portal are also ways of disseminating Statistical information. The NADA can be accessed through the CSO website, while the Data Portal can be accessed www.zambia.africadata.org.

Child Marriage a Violation of Girls' rights!

Child marriage is a violation of the rights of girls in that it exposes them to many health risks like, teen pregnancy, fistula, childbearing and motherhood before they are physically and psychologically ready. This vice deprive the children of their right to education and employment making them more vulnerable to the risk of intimate partner sexual violence as well as sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

The 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey results show that 17 percent of girls in the age group 15-19 years were currently married, whereas only a percent of males of the same age group were currently married.

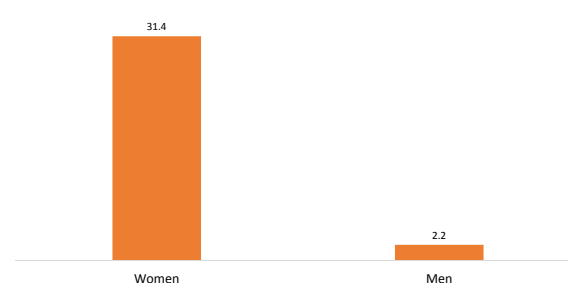
Percentage of Girls and Boys Aged 15 - 19 Years Currently Married



Source: Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS), 2013-14

The percentage distribution of women and men age 20-24 years who got married at exact age 18. It is worth noting that only 2.2 percent of men in this age group got married by age 18 as compared to 31 percent of women in the same age group. According to ZDHS, sixty percent of women and 52 percent of men aged 15-49 are currently married in Zambia. Marriage occurs relatively early in Zambia, among women aged 20-49 (45 percent) marry by age 18 years.

Percentage of Young Man and Women Aged 20 - 24 who Married by Exact Age 18



Source: Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS), 2013-14

**Note: Much as DHS gives us the above statistics on the number of children currently married there is a gap in terms of age; girls and boys before the age of 15 years were not captured in this survey.*

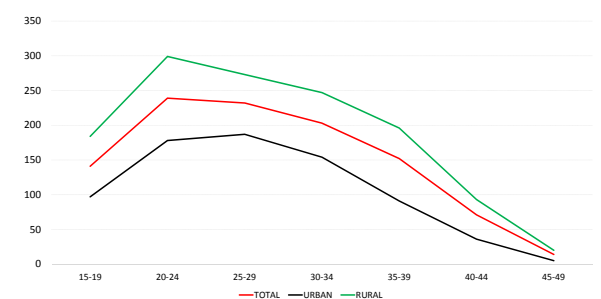
Fertility Rates By Residence, Zambia

Girls who marry early are likely to have their first child at a young age, giving birth to more children at short intervals, contributing greatly to the fertility rate and possibly experience maternal health complications.

There is a difference between the urban and rural areas in terms of fertility rates. Age Specific Fertility Rates for women in rural areas are much higher than those in urban areas.

The fertility pattern in the figure also confirms that childbearing begins early, especially in rural areas as evidenced by the peak younger age group 20-24 years. In urban areas the fertility rates peak in the age group 25-29 suggesting that child bearing is delayed in urban areas compared to rural areas.

Age Specific Fertility Rates Distribution by Age Group and Rural/Urban.



Source: Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS), 2013-14

Teen Pregnancy and Motherhood

The ZDHS reveals that 29 percent of the girls aged 15 - 19 in Zambia began childbearing before the age of 18. This is a major social and health issue with severe problems for both the teen mother and child. Girls with no education (53 percent) begun childbearing earlier compared to those in the same age group with secondary education (23 percent). The pattern is similar with those in the lowest quintile (45 percent) began childbearing early as compared to those in highest wealth quintile.

Percentage of Girls age 15 - 19 in Zambia who began Childbearing before the age of 18

Background Characteristics	Percentage of women age 15 -19 who			
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
Age				
15	2.5	2.4	4.9	740
16	7.2	4.7	11.9	766
17	17.3	8.3	25.7	642
18	37	4.7	41.7	745
19	52.4	6.5	58.9	732
Education				
No education	43.4	9.8	53.2	68
Primary	30.1	5.8	35.9	1,398
Secondary	18.3	4.8	23.1	2,145
More than Secondary	*	*	*	13
Wealth				
Lowest	37.7	6.8	44.5	546
Secondary	29.9	8.6	38.6	591
Middle	28.7	5.8	34.5	677
Fourth	22.7	5.5	28.2	802
Highest	8.5	1.9	10.3	1,010
Total	23.3	5.2	28.5	3,625

Source: Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS), 2013-14

Current Use of Contraceptives

The results from the 2013-14 ZDHS confirm that the use of contraceptives is low among those with no education (37 percent) and living in rural areas as compared to those with education (63 percent) and living in urban areas. Use of contraceptives has a link with poverty, only 39 percent among women in the lowest wealth quintile are using contraceptives as compared to those in the highest wealth quintile with 62 percent.

Among the married girls in the age group 15-19, only 37 percent are currently using contraceptives. The girl is exposed to a lot of maternal health risks such as not having knowledge of the fertile period resulting in unplanned pregnancy at an interval of less than 2 years after a previous birth. It will also expose the girl to the complication of fistula which is a condition that develops when there is damage to the tissues of the vagina, bladder and rectum due to prolonged obstructed labour, resulting in an opening between the bladder, rectum and vagina through which urine and faeces pass uncontrollably. Girls with such conditions end up being rejected socially while the man will look for someone else to marry.