

# Statistical Association of Zambia (SAZ) formed

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## Statement by the Acting Board Chairperson of Zamstats



On behalf of the Board of Directors and management, I am pleased to present the Eighth Volume of "Statistician," June 2024, a pivotal publication within our national statistical system. This volume compiles data on our country's economic, social, and environmental trends derived from the 2022 e-Census of Population and Housing and recent national surveys.

As Acting Chairperson of the Board, I am happy to highlight that this publication adheres to the Statistics Act No.13 of 2018, which provides the legal framework for our national statistical system. This modern and progressive legislation incorporates the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and the African Charter for Statistics, thereby promoting and ensuring accuracy, reliability, and accessibility of our statistics. The Board's responsibilities include providing strategic policy direction to the Agency, promoting effective governance, and formulating the Agency's programmes and strategies.

The Board takes pride in planning and contributing to the development of an integrated national statistical system that will comprehensively meet statistical needs of the Government and stakeholders to ensure objective evidence-based, , policies, planning and decisions. Since inception, the Board has overseen the successful implementation and monitoring of various statistical activities in line with the work plans of ZamStats. Paramount activities were the successful planning and conduct of the monumental 2022 Census

of Population and Housing. The preliminary census results were announced in December 2022, while the population summary report will be disseminated at the Trade Fair. A detailed descriptive report will be ready by July 2024. Work on in-depth and thematic reports which necessitate sectoral research are on-going.

The Board, in addition carried out the final critical review of the Second National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS2). It also reviewed methodologies of various surveys to ascertain their adherence to accepted international standards to facilitate easy comparison of results from different regions and countries. The Agency's design and implementation of the NSDS2, along with coordination mechanisms such as the Code of Practice, are critical in ensuring high-quality statistics that meet international standards.

This eighth Volume underscores the significance of collaboration with stakeholders and the value of partnerships in advancing the national statistical system. It reaffirms our commitment to upholding the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and continuous improvement of coordination and national statistical activities.

I would like to acknowledge the hard work and dedication of our team, as well as the support of our stakeholders, in producing this publication. We remain committed to enhancing our statistical processes and products and delivering high-quality statistics that support evidence-based decision-making.

Happy Reading,



Dr. Jeremiah Banda  
**ACTING BOARD CHAIRPERSON - ZAMBIA STATISTICS AGENCY BOARD**

JULY, 2024

## Statement by the Statistician General



The Zambia Statistics Agency (ZamStats) was established by the Statistics Act No 13 of 2018 with a sole mandate to produce and publish official statistics. The Agency has through its Information, Research and Dissemination Division, produced the Eighth edition of "THE STATISTICIAN", 2024. This year's edition comes two years after the country's first e-Census of Population and Housing which was successfully conducted in 2022 and therefore highlights some of the key population results.

Among others, operationalisation of the Act will lead to the establishment of a well-coordinated National Statistical System (NSS) which will be more responsive to global, regional and national data needs. We have the understanding that the production and use of statistics are crucial for monitoring progress towards national and international development goals. In this regard, ZamStats is fostering implementation of the Second National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS2) which aspires for better national statistics for improved development outcomes. The NSDS is expected to address current data challenges and build statistical capacity across the National Statistical System (NSS) among others. The implementation so far has focused on designing coordination tools across the NSS to support production of quality data that can be comparable over time and between sources. In addition, some capacity building strides have been made. As part of the implementation of the NSDS2 the following have been achieved:

- i. Code of Practice for the NSS;
- ii. Criteria for designating Statistics as official;
- iii. Official Statistics seal Quality Reporting Template;
- iv. National Statistics Release Calendar (published 2022, 2023 & 2024);
- v. National Statistics Coordinating Committee & 1 thematic TWG;
- vi. Compendium of Statistical Concepts and Definitions for the NSS;
- vii. Capacity building program: Statistics in Action Course (STAC); and
- viii. Sector Statistics Plans (8 ministries & 3 agencies).

This publication is an indication of how we are working to improve the accessibility and usability of statistics for all users, and to promote a culture of data-driven decision-making in our country. Among the highlights in this publication are collaborative work with statistical agencies (sectors) both local and international. I am delighted to mention that the Agency recognises the importance of international cooperation in statistics and are working with other countries and organisations to improve the quality and comparability of statistics globally.

Our deepest gratitude goes to our Government and all stakeholders who are in one respect or another a valued member of our national statistical system. We are grateful that you continue to render unwavering support to the statistical services provided by our office. We look forward to your continued cooperation in the coming period till our next volume of the publication.



**Goodson Sinyenga**  
STATISTICIAN GENERAL

JULY, 2024

## Regional Offices/Location

	<b>KABWE</b> Works and Supply Buildings, Industrial Area
	<b>NDOLA</b> Mpelembe House Maina Soko Road
	<b>CHIPATA</b> Napsa House
	<b>MANSA</b> Napsa Building 2nd Floor, Rooms 3001-3010
	<b>LUSAKA</b> Head Office, Corner of John Mbita/Nationalist Road
	<b>CHINSALI</b> Forestry Department Building, Nambuluma Road
	<b>Kasama</b> Works and Supply Buildings
	<b>SOLWEZI</b> Bumi House, Stadium Road.
	<b>CHOMA</b> Old Provincial Administration along Livingstone Road
	<b>MONGU</b> Napsa Building, Southern Wing, Room 228



## The Zambia Statistics Agency: Regional Offices

The Zambia Statistics Agency as Established under the Statistics Act, 2018, with the mandate to collect, manage and disseminate statistics has regional offices in all the ten provinces of the country with sub offices in Livingstone of the Southern Province and Kitwe of the Copperbelt province.

The Regional Offices play a crucial role in the data collection processes of statistical activities and programs. The structures of the regional offices are field oriented with professional and skilled staff exposed to regular training in data collection methods and procedures.

### Regional Structure

The structure of the regional offices broadly includes the office of the Regional Statistician as head, Senior Statistician and Statistician (Professional positions), field officers (Statistical Clerks and Mappers), the IT unit/section whose main role of data entry and has since been over taken by technological advancements with a paradigm shift from PAPI (Paper Assisted Personal Interview) to CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interview) using tablets with electronic applications for data collection thereby forgoing data entry.

### Routine Data Collection Activities

Regional Offices by design undertake a number of routine data collection activities, which feed into the processing and production of official statistics for policy formulation, planning, implementation, and the monitoring and evaluation of various programs and projects. Routine data collection activities include those done on a monthly basis and others on a quarterly basis. Key and notable activities include:-

- **Consumer Price Index** Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average change in prices for a basket of consumer goods and services. CPI data is collected on a monthly basis from the 1st to the 10th of each month. Data collection is done from all the 116 districts of the country. The Zambia Statistics Agency produces and disseminates

among other indicators, the monthly inflation, every last Thursday of the month. The monthly inflation figure is also reported in the "Monthly Bulletin" which is a ZamStats monthly publication.

- **Quarterly Labour Force Survey**

The Quarterly Labour Force Survey is a household based survey done on quarterly basis done by ZamStats in collaboration with the Ministry Labour and Social Security. The survey provides key indicators of the countries labour market information for decision-making and investment plans.

- **Market Price Index**

The Market Price Index (MPI) measures the relative price of a bundle of goods and services in a specific region over a particular period. This is a key component in the tender pricing strategy, which looks at prices of commonly procured items, specifications of items or brand names that are standardized items and procured by procuring entities in different categories. The MPI is collected and compiled on a quarterly basis by ZamStats from selected districts within the provinces mainly provincial headquarters. ZamStats and Zambia Public Procurement Agency (ZPPA) do further analysis and validation before producing a report.

### Periodic Surveys.

- **Crop Forecast Survey**

The Zambia Statistics Agency in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture conducts the Crop Forecast Survey (CFS) annually. The CFS data collection is done in all the districts around February. The main objective of the CFS is to obtain data related to estimates on area planted to crops, expected and realized production, quantity and variety of seed, quantity harvested, and fertilizer used, carryover

stocks, crop marketing and labour costs among other variables. The CFS enables Government to make evidence based interventions to handle food surpluses or deficits in the nation.

The 2023/2024 CFS recorded an expected maize production of 1,511,143 MT with carryover stocks of 408,679 summed up to 1,919,822 MT. This was against a total of 3,243,110 MT as estimated requirements for both human consumption and industrial use. This presents a deficit of 1,323,288 MT.

- **Post-Harvest Survey**

ZamStats conduct the Post-Harvest Survey (PHS), like the CFS, in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture around October of the current agriculture season. The PHS validates estimates on variables obtained from the CFS. Additionally; the PHS collects data on livestock and poultry raised during the reference period. The results of PHS are used in estimating the contribution of agriculture to the GDP among other things.

- **Household Budget Survey**

The Zambia Statistics Agency in conjunction with the Statistics Sweden is currently conducting the Household Budget Survey (HBS). Data collection of the survey commenced in all the provinces in March 2024 and will run evenly over a 12 months period up to March 2025. The results of the HBS will be used to update the Consumer Price Index (CPI) weights and National Accounts Statistics as well as provide feedback on the progress made towards the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

- **Zambia Demographic and Health Survey**

Regional Offices recently completed data collection for the Zambia Demographic and Health Survey, which is

conducted every four years in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and other Cooperating Partners (CPs). The ZDHS obtains data demographic and health indicators, which include but not limited to fertility, marriages, sexual activity, maternal mortality and domestic violence.

- **Living Conditions and Monitoring Survey**

The Living Conditions and Monitoring (LCMS) survey is conducted every four years with the last one having been conducted in 2022. Data collection for the survey was successfully done in all the provinces and analysis has reached an advanced stage in readiness for publication of the report.

### Training

It is worth noting that prior to data collection; field staff undergo intensive training to be acquainted with key concepts specific to the survey and general but standard requisites for survey undertaking. Training of such staff is normally done in the provinces.

- **Data Sources**

The surveys conducted and coordinated by the Zambia



Officers about to go in the field

information from different sources. However, most of the surveys are household and establishment based. Provincial Offices have maintained databases for establishments that provide survey specific information especially for those activities conducted routinely. Zamstats endeavors to



Training Session of Field staff

create a good rapport with entities that provide the much needed information for evidence based decision making from the different statistical activities.

- **Field Instruments**

For data collection to be done effectively and efficiently there is need for appropriate tools and instruments to be in place. Considering the geographical expanse from which information is collected, it is important that movements for field staff are facilitated by use of motorable and non-motorable transport such as vehicles and motorbikes and bicycles respectively. To this effect, provincial offices have retained a fleet of appropriate vehicles, motorbikes and bicycles.

### PUBLICATIONS AND DATA USERS

Provincial offices have in stock a wide range of statistical publications of surveys conducted and other related reading material. The publications are also distributed to selected users such as Resource Centres, local libraries, Provincial Planning Unit, Local Authority Planning Department, District Commissioners Office and also to some data providers. The publications are accessible to other users including Researchers, Students, business community and Members of Parliament.

In an effort to further disseminate statistical information and create awareness, provincial offices actively participate in events such as the Public Service Day and other such traditional Ceremonies.



Display of Publications: Luapula Province

## 2022 Census of Population and Housing

The Government of Zambia through the Zambia Statistics Agency conducted the 2022 Census of Population and Housing between 18th August and 21st September 2022. The 2022 Census of Population and Housing marked the sixth national population census that Zambia has successfully conducted since independence in 1964. It was Zambia's first digital census conducted under the theme "Everyone Counts" in line with the United Nations 2030 Agenda of not leaving anyone behind.



### Census Objectives

The main objectives of the 2022 Population Census were:

- To provide accurate and reliable information on the size, composition and distribution of the population of Zambia at all Ward, Constituency, District and Provincial levels;
- To provide information on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population of Zambia;
- To provide an accurate sampling frame for future inter-censal household and population-based surveys;
- To generate statistics on small areas and small population groups; and
- To provide a benchmark for research and analysis, particularly for population projections.

### Census Collaboration

The success of the 2022 CPH depended on the dedicated support and involvement of a large number of institutions and individuals. Co-operating partners and local partners including the **United States Agency for International Development (USAID)**, **United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)**, **United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)**, **United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)**, **New Horizon Printing Press Ltd.**, **Pro-Print Ltd.**, **ECOBANK Zambia Ltd.**, **Zambia National Commercial Bank (ZANACO)**, **First National Bank (FNB)** and **CHOPPIES Supermarket Ltd** for

providing financial, material and technical assistance which enabled the Agency to conduct the Census.

Loading of map data files, Census application and training materials



during Tablet Provisioning. Technical Assistance provided by UNECA. ZANACO donated a cheque amounting to K60, 000 that will be used to purchase reflector jackets worn during enumeration while ECOBANK contributed 3,200 face masks which were used during the census mapping and listing exercise.

### Knowledge sharing following the census

The ZamStats hosted a delegation from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) from 31st July to 4th August 2023 to share information and experiences from the



Zambia 2022 Census of Population and Housing. Uganda conducted a technologically (digitally) driven national population and housing census in May, 2024.

ZamStats shared experiences particularly on the successes and challenges in administering and disseminating a digital census with

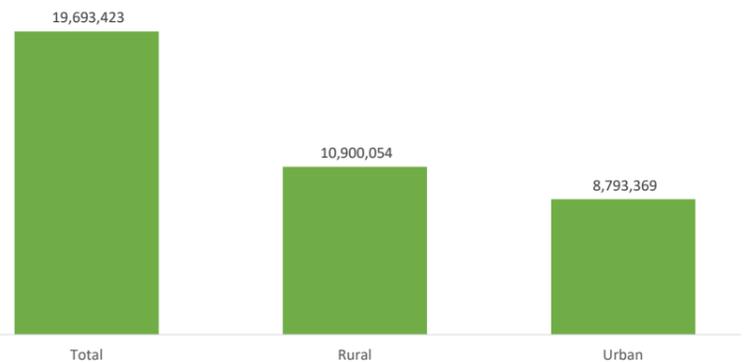


other countries during a (International Association for Official Statistics) pre-conference workshop in Livingstone, Zambia on 3rd April, 2023 as well as during the main conference which was held from 4th to 6th April, 2023.

### Census Results

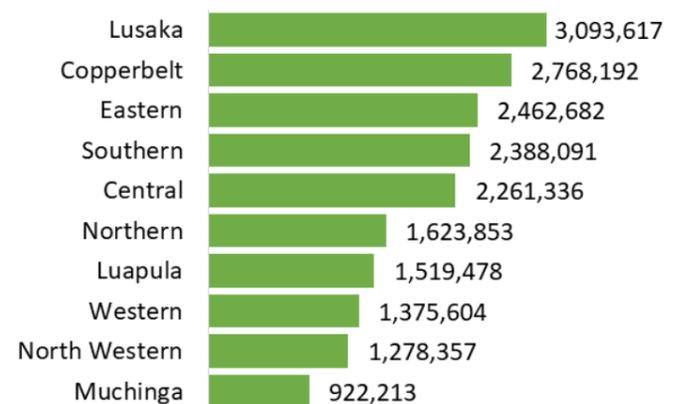
#### Population Size

The total population as at 8th September, 2022 was at 19,693,423. The rural areas had more people at 10,900,054 compared with the urban areas at 8,793,369. The total population for the 2022 Census of Population and Housing included the population from usual households, the homeless and the institutional population. There were more females than males.



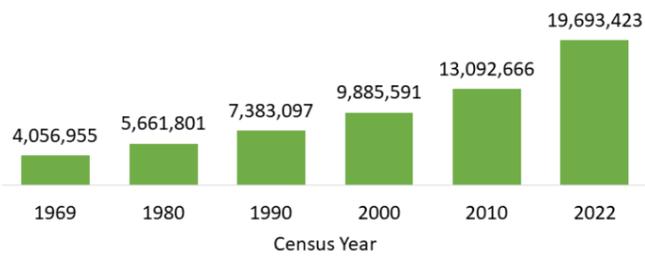
#### POPULATION BY PROVINCE

Lusaka Province had the largest population size at 3,093,617 followed by Copperbelt Province at 2,768,192. Muchinga Province had the smallest population size at 922,213.



## Trends In Population Size

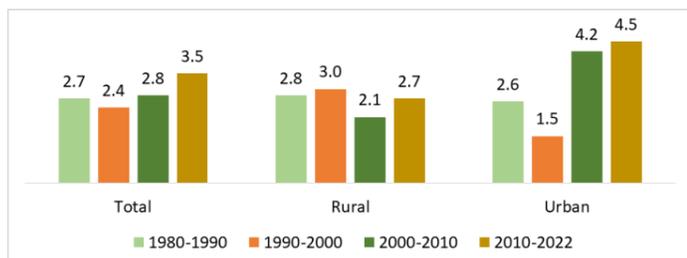
The population has more than quadrupled from 4,056,955 in 1969 to 19,693,423 in 2022.



## Average Annual Population Growth Rate

The national average annual population growth rate between 2010 and 2022 was 3.5 percent. It increased by 0.7 percentage points from the 2.8 percent recorded during the 2000-2010 intercensal period. Rural areas recorded an increase of 0.6 percentage point in the growth rate from the 2.1 recorded between 2000 and 2010, the urban areas recorded an increase of 0.3 percentage point in the same period.

Trends in Average Annual Population Growth Rate by Rural/Urban, Zambia 1980-1990, 1990-2000, 2000-2010 and 2010-2022



\*Note: Some areas have been reclassified from rural to urban in 2022

## Homeless and Institutional Population



**4,063**  
persons  
were  
homeless



**47,941**  
persons were  
residing in  
institutions

## Population Density

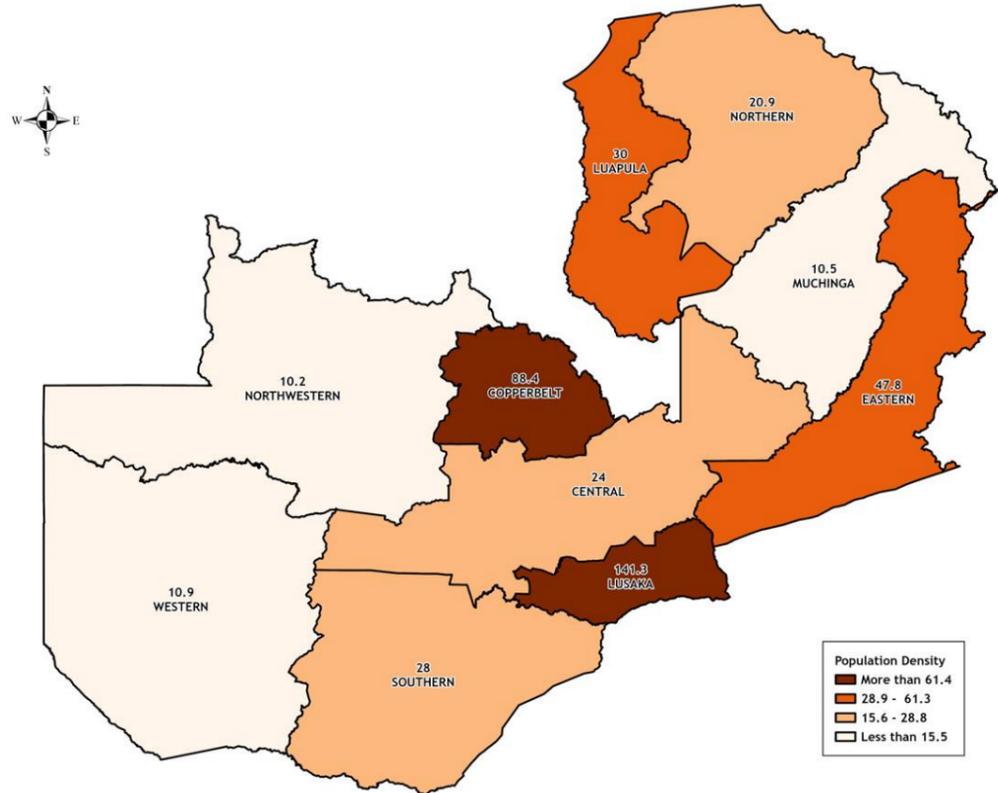
Zambia has a total surface area of 752,612 square kilometers. The country is sparsely populated with a population density of 26.2 persons per square kilometer in 2022,

representing an increase of 8.8 persons per square kilometer from 2010.

In 2022, Lusaka Province was the most densely populated with the density of 141.3 persons per square

kilometre followed by Copperbelt Province with a density of 88.4 persons per square kilometre. North Western Province was the least densely populated with 10.2 persons per square kilometre.

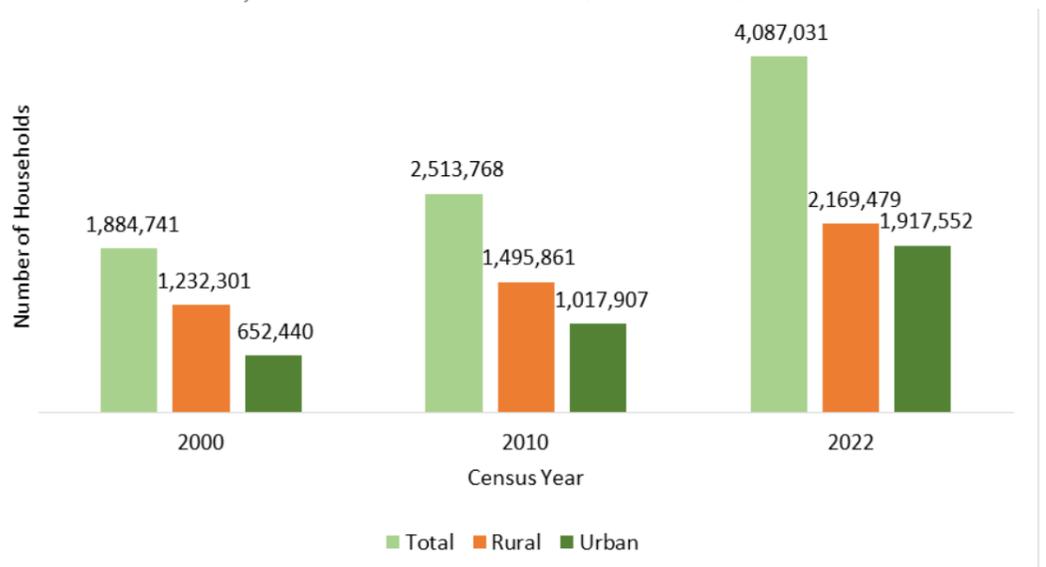
Population Density by Province, Zambia 2022



## Number of Households

A total of 4,087,031 households were enumerated during the 2022 Census; 2,169,479 were in rural areas and 1,917,552 were in urban areas. The number of households has been increasing over the past two decades.

Number of Household by Census Year and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2000, 2010 and 2022



## 2022 Census of Population and Housing Publicity at Ukusefya Pa Ngwena of the Bemba Speaking People in Mungwi - Northern Province



## The Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Inflation

### Consumer Price Index (CPI)

#### What is Consumer Price Index?

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a series of numbers/figures showing how the average price level of all those goods and services (Basket of Goods and Services) bought by a typical consumer or household changes overtime.

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.

Zambia Statistics Agency (ZamStats) has been compiling the Consumer Price Index (CPI) since 1965 on a monthly basis as recommended by UNECE, ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat and the World Bank for international comparability.

### Inflation

#### What is Inflation?

Inflation is a sustained increase in the general price levels of goods and services over time in an economy.

Inflation rate [%] is the speed at which prices of goods and services in the CPI basket are increasing over time.

#### What is Annual Rate of Inflation?

The annual inflation rate is the change in the CPI for all items of the relevant month of the current year compared with the CPI for all items of the same month in the previous year expressed as a percentage change.

#### Monthly rate of inflation

The monthly inflation rate is the percentage change in the CPI of the current month compared to the CPI of the previous month. The monthly inflation rate

reflects short-term changes in the average prices.

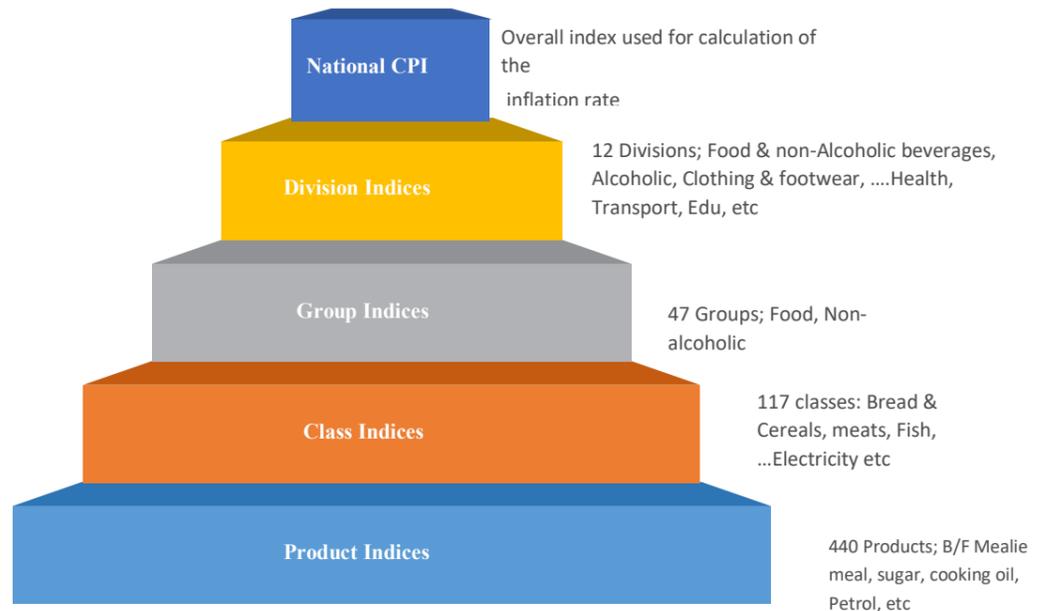
#### Coverage of the CPI

ZamStats surveys the prices of 440 consumer items and over 23,000 price quotations of goods and services from over 3,800 outlets/shops/companies across the 10 provinces of the country every month from 1st to 10th to create the CPI. The CPI relates to households living in both rural and urban areas of Zambia. 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. This list is obtained from a Living Conditions and Monitoring Survey/ Household Budget Survey which monitors household expenditure patterns. This is a fixed basket of goods and services monitored over a period of years.

#### Classification

The classification of household expenditures used in a CPI provides the necessary framework for the various stages of CPI compilation. It provides a structure for purposes of weighting and aggregation, and also a basis for stratifying the samples of products whose prices are collected. the CPI is categorized according to the international system called the COICOP (Classification of individual consumption according to purpose). The first level of classification in COICOP consists of 12 divisions covering total consumption expenditures of households. At the second level of disaggregation, the 12 divisions are divided into 47 groups of products, which are in turn divided into 117 classes of products at the third level. The CPIs are calculated at all levels starting from the price indices also known as elementary indices up all the way to division indices.

### Structure of the Consumer Price Index



The consumer prices index for Zambia is disaggregated by the above classifications including food and non-food. Furthermore, the CPI is disaggregated by district and province.

#### Consumer Price Index Classification and Weights

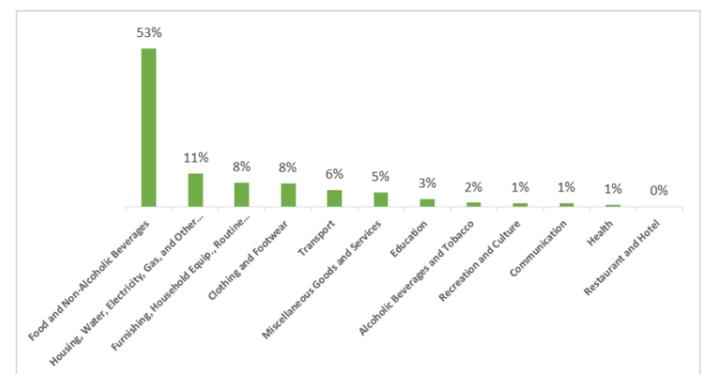
The CPI is categorized according to the international classification system, Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) as recommended by the UN to allow for international comparability.

The weight of a product/service in a CPI basket is the proportion of total household expenditure which is spent on that product/service during the weight reference period. The weights are normally set out of 100 or 1000.

The weights represent the importance of a particular product in the basket. The products with higher weights have more influence to the inflation movements.

Below is the COICOP classification at 12 division with their corresponding share of weights. Food represents 53 percent, while non-food represents 47 percent of the CPI total weights.

Consumer Price Index – COICOP Division by share of Weights



### Why the Consumer Price Index is Important

The consumer price index (CPI) is treated as a key indicator of economic performance in most countries. The following are the main uses of the CPI:

- It is the most widely used measure for inflation and, by proxy, of the effectiveness of the government's economic policy.
- The CPI gives the government, businesses and citizens an idea about price changes in the economy, and can act as a guide in order to make informed decisions about the economy.
- To adjust other series for price change. The CPI and the components that makes it up can also be used as a deflator of other economic indicators such as the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
- CPI is used as a means of adjusting Kwacha values: The CPI is often used to adjust consumers' income

payments such as wages, pensions and social security benefits, bursaries and other contractual payments (interest, rent, etc).

### Cost Of Living

While the terms cost of living and inflation are closely related and used interchangeably, they are different in various ways. Cost of living refers to the cost associated with maintaining a certain lifestyle, which varies with places, persons and even cities, and on the other hand, inflation refers to an increase in the price levels of services and goods over time in an economy. The Cost-of-living index (COLI) and the Purchasing Power Parity are the tool used to measure the cost of living. While the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is used to measure the inflation rate.

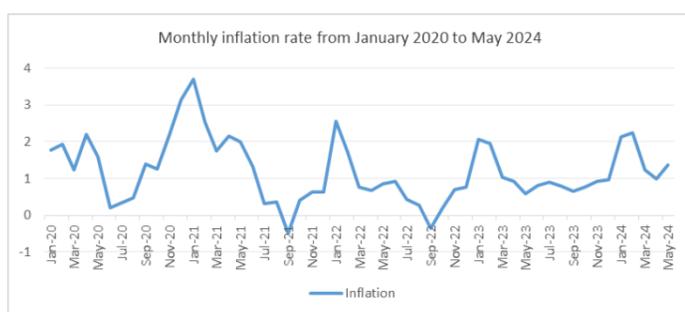
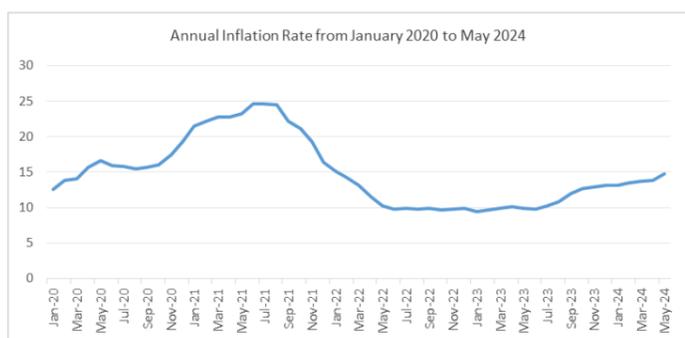
Both indices have very similar objectives in that they aim to measure the change

in the total expenditure needed to purchase either the same basket or two baskets whose composition may differ somewhat but between which the consumer is indifferent.

Both the CPI & COLI are used for Indexation of salaries & wage, Contracts, social benefits etc: Indexation is a procedure whereby the monetary values of certain payments, or stocks, are increased or decreased in proportion to the change in the value of some

price index. Indexation is most commonly applied to monetary flows such as wages, rents, interest or taxes, but it may also be applied to the capital values of certain monetary assets and liabilities. Under conditions of high inflation, the use of indexation may become widespread throughout the economy.

How does the annual inflation rate and monthly inflation rate for Zambia look like from 2020 to May 2024?



## 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 sale 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 in to 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 Electricity Supply Corporation (ZESCO).

### Customs:

The Department of Customs and Excise of the Zambia Revenue Authority (ZRA) is the major source of International Merchandise Trade 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 Corporation (ZESCO). There is also trade that is below customs thresholds which is referred to Small Scale Cross Border Trade (SSCBT) which is not subjected to the Customs Bills of Entry procedure.

### 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

### Data Processing

Zambia Revenue Authority (ZRA) does the first stage of data processing and then submits to the External Trade Branch of the Zambia Statistics Agency (ZamStats) for further processing using statistical procedures.

### Processing at ZamStats

ZamStats uses EUROTRACE to process data. This software is compatible with Asycuda world, and as such it processes Asycuda world format data received every month from ZRA. The software is used to carry out 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), Broad Economic Category (BEC) and Harmonized Coding System (HS) just to mention but a few.

### Harmonized Coding System (HS)

The harmonized commodity description and coding system generally known as the 'harmonized system' is a multipurpose international product nomenclature developed by the world customs organisation (WCO). It comprises over 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 many 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 undergoing 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 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.

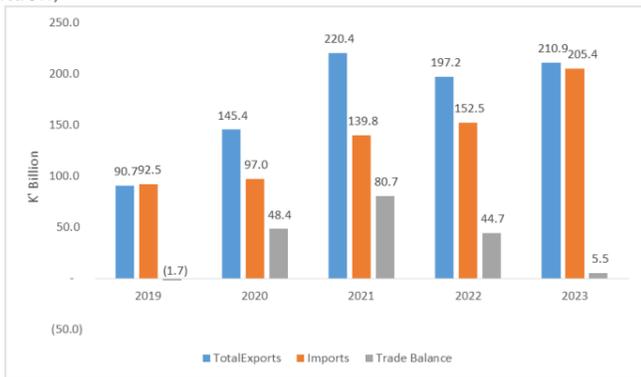
### Broad Economic Category (BEC)

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 2008 SNA. A number of sub-categories were established to supplement these main categories. The sub-categories reflect the various end-uses of commodities.

### Profile of Merchandise Trade, 2019-2023

During the period 2019 to 2023 Zambia's trade balance recorded surpluses except for the year 2019. The trade surpluses grew from K48.4 billion in 2020 to K80.7 billion in 2021 which was the highest during the period under review, then dropped to K44.7 billion and K5.5 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively. The drop in the surplus in 2023 was due to a surge in the imports for that year to a value of K205.4 billion from K152.5 billion recorded in 2022. Import values have been increasing year after year during the reference period, while exports declined in 2022 to K197.2 billion after recording the highest value in 2021 of K220.4 million for the period under review.

Total exports, Imports and Trade balance from 2019 to 2023 (K' Billion)

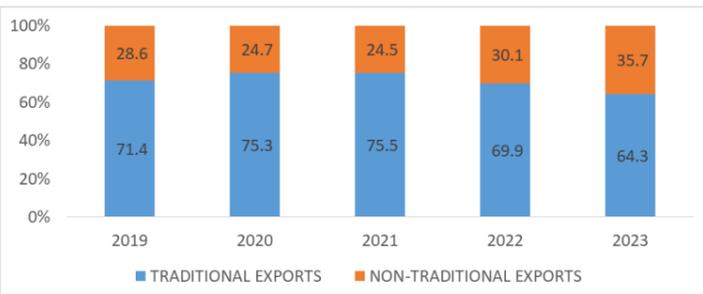


## Brief profile on exports trade

Zambia's exports earnings continue to be driven by Traditional Exports (Copper & Cobalt) accounting for an average share of 71.3 percent. However, some improvements in

performance of Non-Traditional exports have been recorded in the last two years with shares of 30.1 percent and 35.7 percent in 2022 and 2023, respectively.

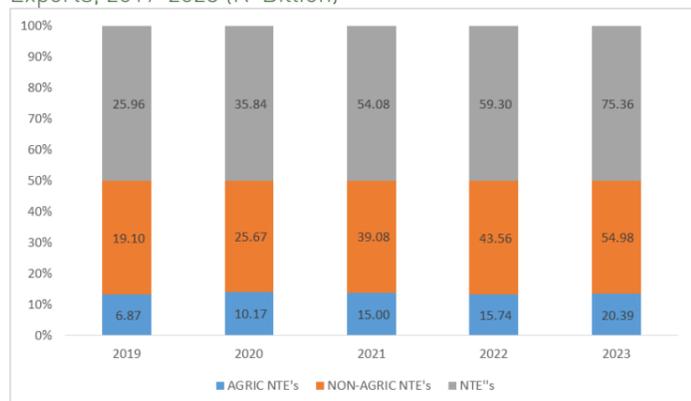
Traditional & Non-Traditional Exports, 2019-2023 (K' Billion)



The increases in NTE's can be attributed exports of Non-agricultural products which accounted for an average share of 73 percent while Agricultural NTE's accounted for an average of 27 percent. In terms of values, Both Agric and Non-Agric NTE's have been

increasing throughout the period under review. Agric NTE's increased by almost 200% from K6.9 billion in 2019 to K20.4 billion in 2023, similarly Non-Agric NTE's increased from K19.1 billion in 2019 to K55 billion in 2023.

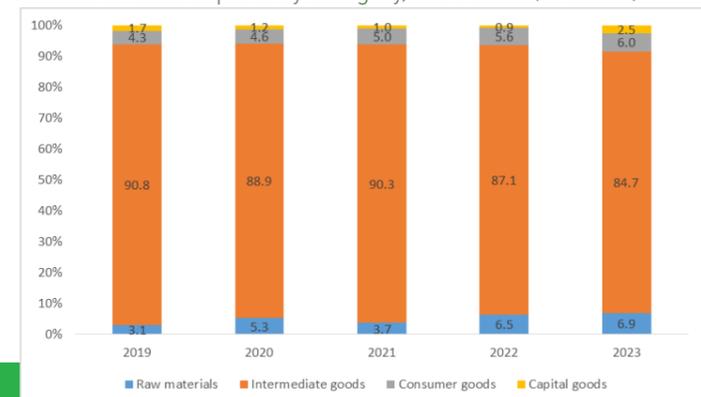
Value of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Non-Traditional Exports, 2019-2023 (K' Billion)



The major product categories show that export high values of Intermediate goods were recorded, mainly copper and related article accounting for an annual average of about

88 percent, followed by Consumer goods at 5.1 percent. Capital goods and Raw materials on average collectively accounted for 3.3 percent annually.

Shares of Total Exports by category, 2018-2023 (% Share)



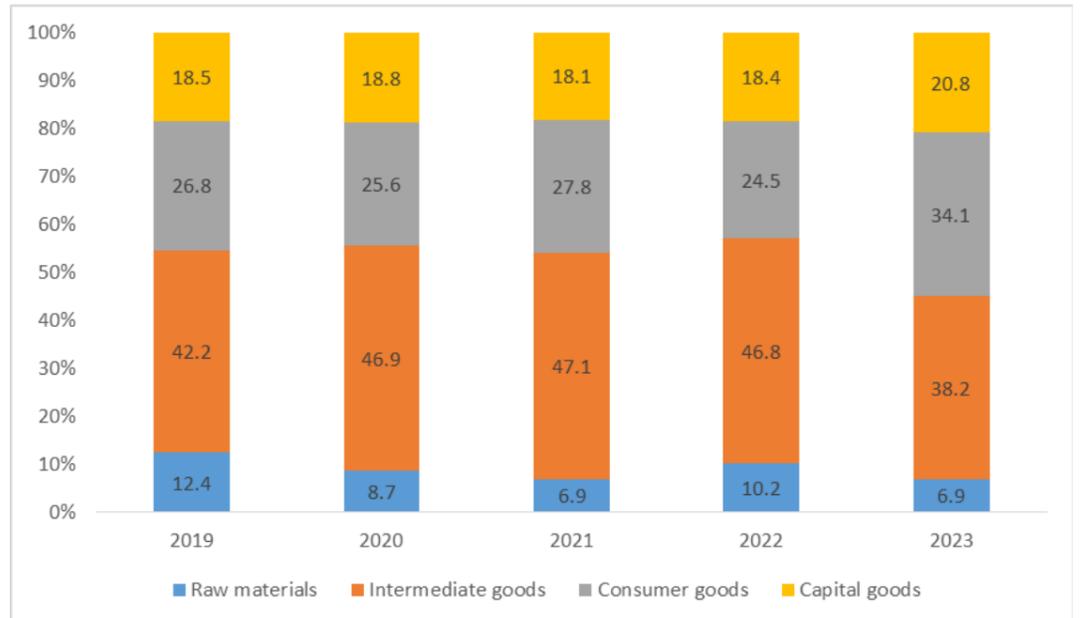
## Brief Profile of Imports Trade

The Imports trade profile between 2019 and 2023 was characterized with high values of mainly Intermediate goods and Consumer goods accounting for an annual average share of 43.3

percent and 27.8 percent respectively. In 2023 the share of consumer goods increased to 34.1 percent indicating an increase in imports of consumer goods in that year. Similarly Capital goods share increased to

20.8 percent from about 18.5 percent in the years prior to 2023. Raw materials imports were the least an average of 9 percent during the review period.

Import Shares by Category, 2019-2023 (% share)

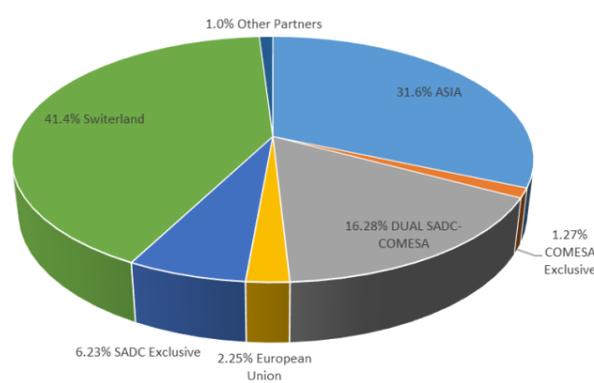


## Trade by major trading partners and selected regional groupings

Export Market Shares

Zambia's major destination of exports continues to be Switzerland and ASIA accounting for 41.1 percent and 31.6 percent, respectively. This is mainly due to Zambia's major exports being significantly characterized by Traditional Exports and Intermediate goods exports. Dual SADC-COMESA for countries that are in both COMESA and SADC accounted for 16.3 percent, SADC Exclusive accounted for 6.2 percent and COMESA Exclusive accounted for 1.3 percent.

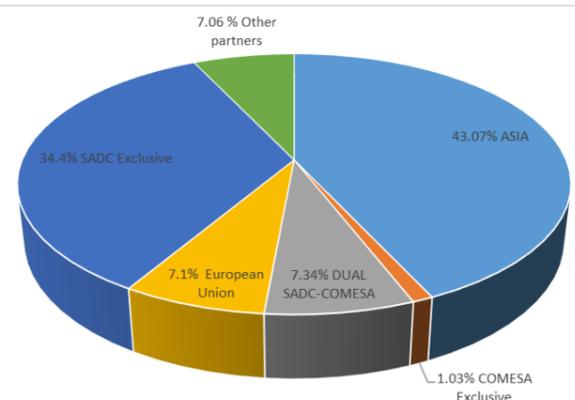
Export Market Shares by Selected Regional Groupings and Major Trading Partners, 2019-2023 (% shares)



European Union accounted for 7.1 percent. COMESA exclusive also accounted for a notable share of 1 percent during the review period. Other trading partners and regional groupings collectively accounted for a share of 7.1 percent.

Import Market Shares

Asia (mainly China and United Arab Emirates) was the main source of Zambia's imports accounting for 43.1 percent during the review period followed by SADC exclusive (Mainly South Africa) which accounted for a share 34.4 percent. Dual SADC-COMESA accounted for a share of 7.3 percent, while



Import Market Shares by Selected Regional Groupings and Major Trading Partners, 2018-2023 (% Share)

# Zambia's Small Scale Cross Border Trade Survey 2019–2021-Key Findings

## Brief Background

The Zambia Statistics Agency with support from COMESA, through the Regional Integration Support Mechanism (RISM II) Project 6th, 7th and 8th funded by the European Union (EU) conducted a Survey on SSCBT transactions from January 2019 to September 2019. The successor project on SSCBT survey under EDF 11 commenced immediately after RISM (II); for a period of three years. This project supplemented the efforts already made under RISM II and sustained data collection for two years and seven months.

**Baseline Survey Objectives**  
The main objective of the SSCBT survey was to establish the magnitude of SSCBT transactions between Zambia and her neighbors. This would augment the official external trade statistics compiled based on customs data. Specific objectives were to:

- establish the magnitude of unrecorded/informal trade between Zambia and her neighboring countries at the four borders (Chirundu, Kasumbalesa, Mwami and Nakonde);
- provide baseline information on the composition of commodities transacted under SSCBT;
- estimate trade flows in terms of values and quantities;
- provide a comparative analysis of recorded and unrecorded trade including net trade balances; and

### Definitions

**Small Scale Cross-Border Trade (SSCBT):** Refers to cross border trade transactions that are not recorded by Customs Authorities as a result of being traded in informal routes or being below the customs thresholds.

**Formal Trade:** Refers to trade transactions between residents and non-residents across the economic territories of two or more countries that are recorded by Customs Authorities.

### Methodology

#### General Principles

The collection of SSCBT data is in accordance with the General Trade System of compiling International Merchandise Trade Statistics, which requires that all goods leaving or entering the country are recorded as they cross the customs frontiers.

The recording of data included:

- All merchandise leaving/entering the country on foot, bicycle, and vehicle etc. Whether in large or small quantities but are not recorded by customs authorities; and
- Goods loaded or unloaded at bus terminals/markets to or from foreign countries and known to be crossing at a non-monitored border points.
- The recording of data excluded:
- Goods properly declared on customs declaration documents;
- All smuggled goods; and
- All transactions beyond working hours.

#### Selection of Monitored Border Posts

Purposive sampling was used to select the border posts for monitoring. This was based on the high concentration of informal trade transactions, availability of supporting institutions and good road network. As a result four borders were selected namely; Chirundu, Kasumbalesa, Mwami and Nakonde.

**Data Collection Techniques**  
The recording of small-scale cross border trade was based on both the direct observation and interview techniques. However, where necessary, verification was done through inquiries made to traders for some selected variables. The

methods used were the most cost-effective way of gathering data at border posts where conditions are far from ideal. The direct observation technique entails strategic positioning of enumerators at border posts to enable them record all merchandise going in

and out of the country. All traded goods that are not recorded by Customs Authorities are captured at the point of crossing the customs frontier using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI).



### Data Limitations

- The survey did not cover all points of exit/entry out of/into the country leading to some under estimation of small-scale cross border trade flows;
- Trade occurring at night and beyond the stipulated time of monitoring (8:00 AM to 5:00 PM) was not covered; and
- Difficulty in accurately estimating the quantities of some traded items especially

where assorted goods were carried in one package. Other estimation problems were associated with items transported in packages that were not transparent, and those in bulk like sugar not elsewhere specified (nes), fruits, etc.

### Summary of SSCBT by Border

Figure 1 shows a summary of SSCBT trade flow by border from 2019 to 2021. Kasumbalesa border

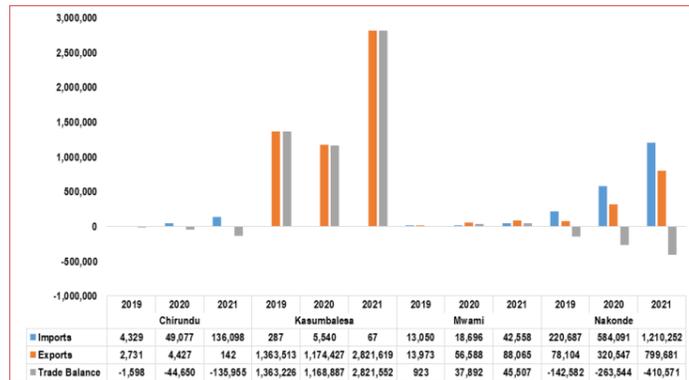
recorded the highest value of exports in 2021 at K 2,821 million accounting for 76.1 percent of total exports at four selected borders. Nakonde border was second at K 799.7 million accounting for 21.6 percent while Mwami border was third at K88 million (2.3 percent). Chirundu recorded the least exports at K142 thousand.

Results further show that, Nakonde border recorded the highest value of imports at K1,210 million accounting

for 87.1 percent of total imports in 2021. Chirundu was second with 9.8 percent at K 136 million followed by Mwami border at K88

million accounting for 3.0 percent. Kasumbalesa was the least in terms of imports at K67 thousand accounting for 0.1 percent.

Figure 1: Summary of SSCBT by Border and Flow, 2019-2021(K'000)



Source: ZAMSTATS, Small Scale Cross Border Trade Survey, 2019 -2021

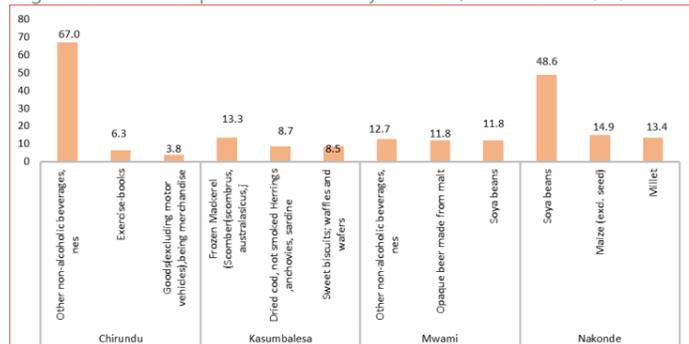
Main Export Products by Border

Figure 2 shows the main SSCBT export products by border. Soft drinks (Other non-alcoholic beverages, nes) were the highest at Chirundu border accounting for 67.0 percent of total export value. At Kasumbalesa border, Frozen Mackerel was the highest accounting for 13.3 percent followed by Dried Fish (Dried cod, not smoked Herrings, anchovies, sardine), accounting for 8.7 percent.

sardine) accounting for 8.7 percent of total export value at that border.

In the case of Mwami border, the top exported products were Soft drinks (Other non-alcoholic beverages, nes), accounting for 12.7 percent. Opaque beer made from malt (Chibuku) was third at 11.8 percent of total export value. Soya Beans was the highest at Nakonde border accounting for 48.6 percent followed by Maize (excl. seed) at 14.9 percent.

Figure 2: Main Export Products by Border, 2019-2021 (%)



Source: ZAMSTATS, Small Scale Cross Border Trade Survey, 2019 -2021

Main Import Products by Border

The main SSCBT import products at Chirundu border were Handbags, Sacks and bags of polymers and single consignment non-commercial goods. The first two products accounted for 9.5 percent each, while the third accounted for 2.6 percent, respectively. At Kasumbalesa border, the top three SSCBT import products were Chitenge Material (Printed plain cotton weave), Beauty

make-up skin-care and Sacks of polymers of ethyle accounting for 82.1 percent, 9.3 percent and 4.3 percent, respectively.

The main SSCBT import products at Mwami border were Protein concentrates and textured protein, Sacks and bags of polymers and Sunflower-seed and safflower oil (excl. crude) accounting for 24.9 percent, 22.9 percent and 15.0 percent respectively.

The main import products at Nakonde border were Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, Dried cod, not smoked Herrings, anchovies, sardine and Irish Potatoes (Other potatoes, fresh or chilled) accounting for 22.7 percent, 14.1 percent and 9.4 percent, respectively of the total import value (See Figure 3).

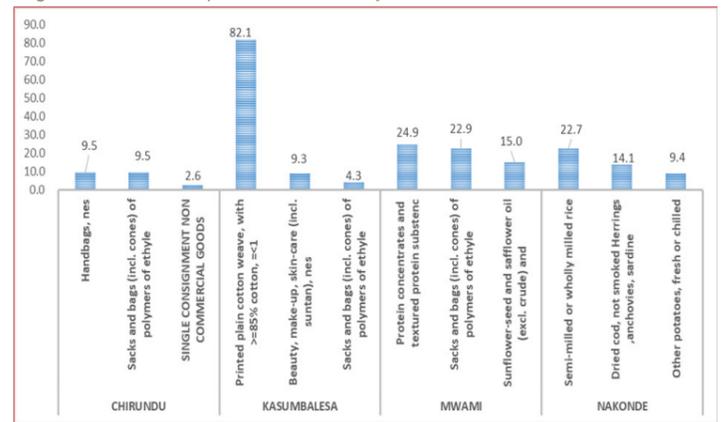
Contribution of SSCBT to Combined Trade

Figure 4 shows the contribution of SSCBT to combined trade (i.e. SSCBT plus Customs). Of the total imports through Mwami, SSCBT accounted for 3.8 percent in 2019, then rose to 4.1 percent in 2020, before almost doubling to 7.8 percent in 2021.

Further, SSCBT exports at Mwami accounted for 1.1 percent in 2019, then increased to 3.0 and 4.2 percent in 2020 and 2021, respectively. Generally, the share of SSCBT in combined Customs and SSCBT at Mwami border for both imports and exports increased over the reviewed years.

At Nakonde, the share of SSCBT imports in 2019 accounted for 1.9 percent, then increased to 4.3 and 5.7 percent in 2020 and 2021, respectively. The share of SSCBT exports in the combined export trade in 2019 was 0.6 percent, increasing to 1.0 percent

Figure 3: Main Import Products by Border, 2019-2021 (%)



Source: ZAMSTATS, Small Scale Cross Border Trade Survey, 2019 -2021

in 2020 and 2.2 percent in 2021. The share of SSCBT in both imports and exports increased over the three years at Nakonde border.

At Kasumbalesa border imports under SSCBT accounted for 0.0 percent in 2019 and 2021, respectively of the combined imports. In 2020, the share of SSCBT imports was 0.5 percent. However, SSCBT exports accounted for 21.5 percent in 2019, then reduced to 13.6 percent in 2020 before increasing to 41.1 percent in 2021.

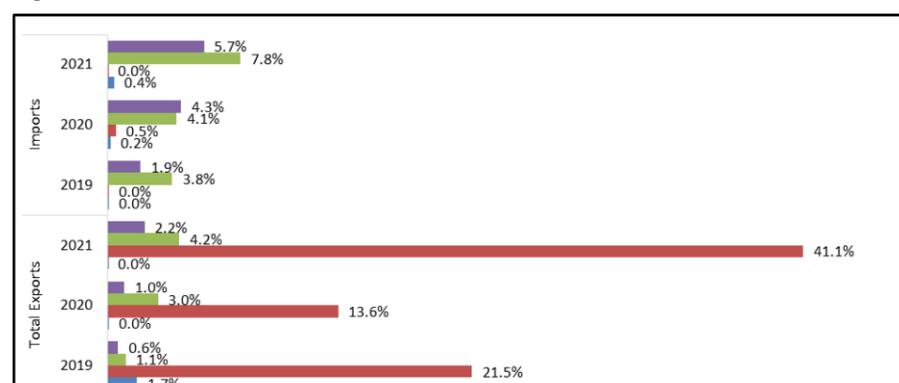
At Chirundu border SSCBT imports accounted for 0.0 percent in 2019, increased to 0.2 percent in 2020 and 2021, respectively. SSCBT exports accounted for 1.2 percent in 2019.

The percentage share of SSCBT imports by border showed that in 2019 Mwami border recorded the highest

at 3.8 percent followed by Nakonde at 1.9 percent and 0.0 percent for Chirundu and Kasumbalesa, respectively. In 2020 Nakonde recorded the highest share of SSCBT imports at 4.3% and Chirundu recorded the least at 0.2 percent. In 2021 SSCBT share of imports was highest at Mwami border at 7.8 percent and least in Kasumbalesa at 0.0 percent.

Of the combined exports recorded in 2019 from the surveyed borders, the share of SSCBT was highest for Kasumbalesa at 21.5 percent while Nakonde recorded the least share at 0.6 percent. In 2020, exports under SSCBT for Kasumbalesa accounted for 13.6 percent while Chirundu had the lowest share at 0.0 percent. In 2021, Kasumbalesa recorded the highest share of SSCBT exports at 41.1 percent under combined trade.

Figure 4: Percent share of SSCBT in Combined Trade, 2019-2021



Source: ZAMSTATS, Small Scale Cross Border Trade Survey, 2019 -2021

Export Market by Border and Country

Table 5 shows the export markets by border and country for the period 2019 to 2021. Out of the total SSCBT export earnings at K6,723.8

million, Congo DR accounted for the largest share at 79.7 percent amounting to K5,359.6 million.

Tanzania was second major export market with a 17.8

percent share of the export earnings amounting to K1,198.3 million. Zimbabwe and South Africa had the least shares at 0.1 and 0.0 percent with K7.2 million and K71.0 thousand, respectively.

## Import Sources by Border and Country

Table 6 shows the import source by border and country for the period. Of the total SSCBT import bill valued at K2, 284.7 million, Tanzania through Nakonde border accounted for the largest share at 88.2 percent amounting to K2, 015.0 million.

This was followed by South Africa through Chirundu border with 7.8 percent amounting to K177.6 million and Zimbabwe was the third accounting for 0.5 percent amounting to K11.8 million. Congo DR through Kasumbalesa border had the lowest share of the import bill at 0.3 percent amounting to K5.9 million.

Table 5: Export Market by Border and Country, 2019-2021 (K'000)

Border	Country	2019		2020		2021		Total	
		K'000	%Share	K'000	%Share	K'000	%Share	K'000	%Share
Chirundu	Zimbabwe	2,726.40	0.2	4,383.70	0.3	119.1	0	7,229.20	0.1
	South Africa	4.4	0	43.2	0	23.3	0	71	0
Kasumbalesa	Congo DR	1,363,513.00	93.5	1,174,426.60	75.5	2,821,619.40	76.1	5,359,559.00	79.7
Mwami	Malawi	13,973.10	1	56,587.60	3.6	88,064.80	2.4	158,625.50	2.4
Nakonde	Tanzania	78,104.30	5.4	320,547.40	20.6	799,681.00	21.6	1,198,332.70	17.8
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,458,321.10</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,555,988.60</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,709,507.60</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,723,817.30</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: ZAMSTATS, Small Scale Cross Border Trade Survey, 2019 -2021

Table 6: Import Sources by Border and Country, 2019-2021 (K'000)

Border	Country	2019		2020		2021		Total	
		K'000	%Share	K'000	%Share	K'000	%Share	K'000	%Share
Chirundu	Zimbabwe	1,961.40	0.8	8,439.80	1.3	1,420.70	0.1	11,821.80	0.5
	South Africa	2,367.40	1	40,637.00	6.2	134,677.30	9.7	177,681.70	7.8
Kasumbalesa	Congo DR	286.7	0.1	5,539.60	0.8	67.4	0	5,893.70	0.3
Mwami	Malawi	13,049.80	5.5	18,695.70	2.8	42,557.90	3.1	74,303.30	3.3
Nakonde	Tanzania	220,686.60	92.6	584,091.00	88.8	1,210,252.00	87.1	2,015,029.60	88.2
<b>Total</b>		<b>238,351.90</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>657,403.00</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,388,975.20</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,284,730.20</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: ZAMSTATS, Small Scale Cross Border Trade Survey, 2019 -2021

## Southern African Development Community Regional Statistics Project

The Government of the republic of Zambia through the Zambia Statistics Agency is receiving financial support from the World Bank (WB) to finance various activities in order to support statistical development in the country. The project is meant to benefit the entire National Statistical System (NSS). The project became effective in November 2023 and will run up to September, 2028. Specifically three components will be supported by the Project as follows:

### 1. Component 1: Census, Surveys and Administrative Data Systems

The project under component 1, will support collecting agricultural census data, covering small,

medium sized and large farms. These data will help produce updated statistical information on the agricultural structure of the country, key for identifying constraints and opportunities for the structural transformation of the sector, assessing linkages with the broader economy (contributing to identifying the share of agriculture in the GDP), and examining exposure and vulnerability to climate change of the population more deeply involved in agriculture. The project will also support administrative data systems, such as the development of a Migration Information System and a Tourism Information system, and the compilation of climate statistics.

### 2. Component 2: Institutional Transformation, Capacity Building and Quality Assurance Systems

Under this component the project will support the operationalization of the 2018 Statistics Act by financing an independent organizational structure assessment and roadmap to facilitate and promote the restructuring of ZamStats to meet the demands of an autonomous institution. The project will also support the procurement of software and associated technical assistance to meet the demands of the increased data production projected in the coming years, to enable efficient data

flows, and to comply with latest safety and documentation standards.

### 3. Data Dissemination, Access and Use

The project will improve micro-data access from the web. The component will also finance the setting up of and implementation of user assessment surveys to understand user's practices and needs that can then inform design changes. The project will enhance the use of statistical data among various stakeholders within and outside the government by financing, statistical literacy trainings to select strategic stakeholders such as Parliament and

the media etc. These activities will be further enhanced by supporting the establishment of an in-house Statistics Training Center that will cater for the growing demand for enhanced internal capacity in basic statistics among many stakeholders (ministries, local authorities/provinces, and agencies and will as private-sector associations, firms, civil society organizations, academic and research institutions and so on). Further, the Agency intends to carry out a survey on statistical knowledge attitudes and practices (KAP) to potential data users in order to identify barriers and inform strategies that promote data use.

## Agriculture and Environment Statistics

### Results for the 2023/2024 Crop Forecasting Survey

The Zambia Statistics Agency in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture conducted the 2023/2024 Crop Forecasting Survey (CFS) during the months of March and April 2024. The objective of the CFS is to provide Government with reliable, empirical annual estimates of crop production statistics for Agricultural Season.

### Production of food Crops

The results of the 2023/24 Crop Forecast Survey show that the production levels for most food crops have declined compared to the 2022/23 agricultural season.

#### Maize

Maize production is expected to decrease by 53.67 percent from 3,261,686 metric tonnes last season to 1,511,143 metric tonnes in the 2023/24 season. Area planted to maize increased by 16.49 percent from 1,896,482 hectares in the 2022/23 season to 2,209,160 hectares in the 2023/24 season. National average yield rate for maize is expected to reduce from 1.72 to 0.68 metric tonnes per hectare in 2023/24 season.

#### Sorghum

Sorghum production is expected to decline by 58.09 percent from 6,826 metric

tonnes produced in the 2022/23 season to 2,865 metric tonnes in the 2023/24 season. Area planted to sorghum decreased by 0.43 percent from 42, 557 hectares last season to 42, 372 hectares in the 2023/24 season, while the average national yield for sorghum is expected to decline by 56.25 percent from 0.16 to 0.07 metric tonnes per hectare in the 2023/24 season.

#### Rice

The survey results show that production of rice is expected to reduce by 60.81 percent from 62,680 metric tonnes produced in the 2022/23 season to 24,566 metric tonnes produced in the 2023/24 season. Area planted to rice increased from 85,511 hectares in the 2022/23 season to 86,832 hectares in the 2023/24 season, representing a 1.54 percentage increase. The average yield for rice reduced by 61.64 percentage points from 0.73 metric tonnes per hectare last agricultural season to 0.28 metric tonnes per hectare this season.

#### Millet

Production of millet is expected to decrease by 67.08 percent from 46,753 metric tonnes in the 2022/23 season to 15,390 metric tonnes in the 2023/24 season. Area Planted to millet also reduced by 22.51 percent from 53,829 hectares in the

2022/23 season to 41,712 hectares in the 2023/24 season. National average yield for millet declined by 57.47 percentage points from 0.87 metric tonnes per hectare last season to 0.37 metric tonnes per hectare this season.

#### Cassava

Cassava production is expected to record a decrease of 29.71 percent from 4,450,019 metric tonnes in the 2022/23 season to 3,127,778 metric tonnes in the 2023/24 season. The average national yield rate for cassava remained the same for both season at 11.7 metric tonnes per hectare.

#### Sunflower

Sunflower production is expected to record a decrease of 51.83 percent from 91,607 metric tonnes in the 2022/23 season to 44,128 metric tonnes in 2023/24 season. Area under sunflower cultivation increased by 81.61 percent from 255,005 hectares to 463,107 hectares in the 2023/24 season. The average national yield rate for sunflower is expected to decrease by 72.22 percentage points from 0.36 metric tonnes per hectare to 0.10 metric tonnes per hectare.

#### Groundnuts

Compared to last season, groundnuts production is expected to reduce by

62.77 percent, from 245,446 metric tonnes to 86,521 metric tonnes in the 2023/24 season. Area planted to groundnuts also recorded a decrease of 3.72 percent from 367,108 hectares last season to 353,441 hectares this season. The average national yield rate is also expected to decrease by 60.94 percent from 0.64 metric tonnes per hectare to 0.25 metric tonnes per hectare.

#### Soya Beans

Soya beans production is expected to decline by 77.67 percent from 760,067 metric tonnes in the 2022/23 season to 169,700 metric tonnes in the 2023/24 season. Area planted to soya beans decreased by 46.37 percent from 701,227 hectares in the 2022/23 season to 376,051 hectares in the 2023/24 season. The average national yield rate for soya beans decreased by 58.33 percentage points from 1.08 metric tonnes per hectare in 2022/23 season to 0.45 metric tonnes per hectare in the 2023/24 season.

#### Mixed Beans

Production of mixed beans is expected to decline by 55.80 percent from 88,095 metric tonnes recorded in the 2022/23 season to 38,937 metric tonnes expected in the 2023/24 season. Area planted to mixed beans also decreased by 38.97 % from 140,374 ha in the

2022/23 season to 85,674 ha in the 2023/24 season.

#### Cow Peas

Cow Peas Compared to last season, production is expected to decline by 81.0 per cent from 5,701 metric tonnes recorded in the 2022/23 season to 1,083 metric tonnes expected in the 2023/24 season.

#### Bambara Nuts

Bambara Nuts Compared to last season, production is expected to decline by 70.47 per cent from 7,294 metric tonnes recorded in the 2022/23 season to 2,154 metric tonnes expected in the 2023/24 season.

#### Sweet Potatoes

Sweet Potatoes Production is expected to decline by 64.39 from 234,631 metric tonnes recorded in the 2022/23 season to 83,542 metric tonnes expected in the 2023/24 season.

#### Irish Potatoes

Irish Potatoes Production is expected to decline by from 65,082 metric tonnes recorded in the 2022/23 season to 34,153 metric tonnes expected in the 2023/24 season, a decline by 47.52 per cent.

#### Wheat (for Grain)

Wheat production is expected to record a decrease of 28.33 percent from 277,492 metric tonnes in the 2022/23 season to 198,886 metric tonnes in 2023/24 season.

A Comparison of the Crop Forecasting Survey Results for Selected Variables, 2022/2023 and 2023 /2024 Agricultural Seasons

Crop	Area planted (Ha)			Expected production (MT)			Expected Yield (MT/Ha)		
	CFS2023	CFS2024	% change	CFS2023	CFS2024	% change	CFS2023	CFS2024	% change
Maize (for grain)	1,896,482	2,209,160	16.49	3,261,686	1,511,143	-53.67	1.72	0.68	-60.47
Sorghum (for Grain)	42,557	42,372	-0.43	6,836	2,865	-58.09	0.16	0.07	-56.25
Rice	85,511	86,832	1.54	62,680	24,566	-60.81	0.73	0.28	-61.64
Millet	53,829	41,712	-22.51	46,753	15,390	-67.08	0.87	0.37	-57.47
Sunflower	255,005	463,107	81.61	91,607	44,128	-51.83	0.36	0.10	-72.22
Groundnuts (Unshelled)	367,108	353,441	-3.72	235,446	87,655	-62.77	0.64	0.25	-60.94
Soya beans	701,227	376,051	-46.37	760,067	169,700	-77.67	1.08	0.45	-58.33
Seed Cotton	94,196	32,370	-65.64	55,971	9,072	-83.79	0.59	0.28	-52.54
Irish potatoes	2,843	2,401	-15.55	65,082	34,153	-47.52	22.89	14.23	-37.83
Tobacco (Virginia)	17,946	10,214	-43.08	28,930	14,190	-50.95	1.61	1.39	-13.66
Tobacco (Burley)	2,997	6,226	107.74	3,519	6,578	86.93	1.17	1.06	-9.40
Mixed beans	140,374	85,674	-38.97	88,095	38,937	-55.80	0.63	0.45	-28.57
Bambara nuts	7,169	7,810	8.94	7,294	2,154	-70.47	1.02	0.28	-72.55
Cow peas	16,093	42,793	165.91	5,701	1,083	-81.00	0.35	0.03	-91.43
Sweet potatoes (for Tuber)	106,590	49,200	-53.84	234,631	83,542	-64.39	2.20	1.70	-22.73
Cassava	380,344	267,331	-29.71	4,450,019	3,127,778	-29.71	11.70	11.70	0.00
Wheat (for Grain)	36,547	28,052	-23.24	277,492	198,886	-28.33	7.59	7.09	-6.59
Barley (for Grain)	2,520	1,261	-49.96	19,561	8,154	-58.32	7.76	6.47	-16.62

# Highlights of Youth not in Employment, Education or Training for the Period 2021 to 2023

## Youth not in Employment, Education or Training

Youth NEET is a widely used indicator for formulating policies aimed at offering suitable places in education or training as well as determining the participation age for economic activity for young people. In Addition, governments use it for implementing strategic funding in various schemes aimed at improving the education outcomes for disadvantaged young people and those with learning difficulties or disabilities.

In Zambia, the indicator is monitored under the guidance by the national employment and labour policy (NELP) through the Ministry of Labour and Social security.

According to the recent LFS reports, the number of youths not in employment, education or training (NEET) increased to 2,964,549 in 2023 from 2,743,460 in 2021. In all the years, rural areas accounted for more youths in NEET than urban areas.

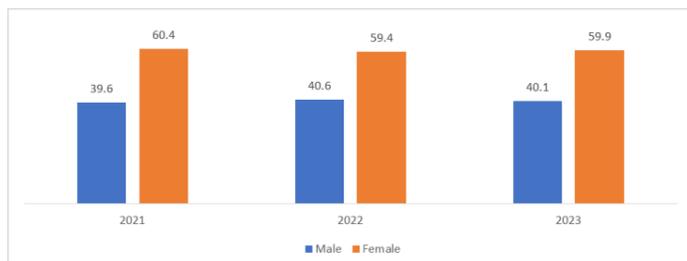
Number and Percentage Distribution of Youth (19-34 years) Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) by Rural/Urban 2021 to 2023

Region	2021	
	Total Youths	Youth NEET
	Number	Number
Total	4,605,460	2,743,896
Rural	2,323,646	1,647,095
Urban	2,281,814	1,096,801
Region	2022	
	Total Youths	Youth NEET
	Number	Number
Total	4,813,562	2,812,642
Rural	2,440,122	1,691,440
Urban	2,373,440	1,121,202
Region	2023	
	Total Youths	Youth NEET
	Number	Number
Total	5,293,119	2,964,549
Rural	2,703,035	1,761,394
Urban	2,590,085	1,203,155

Further analysis suggests that youth NEET is not only a rural phenomenon, but also a female phenomenon. In all the three years under review, the share of female youth NEET was above 50

percent. The percent share of female youth NEET initially decreased to 59.4 percent in 2022 from 50.4 percent in 2021 before increasing to 59.9 percent in 2023.

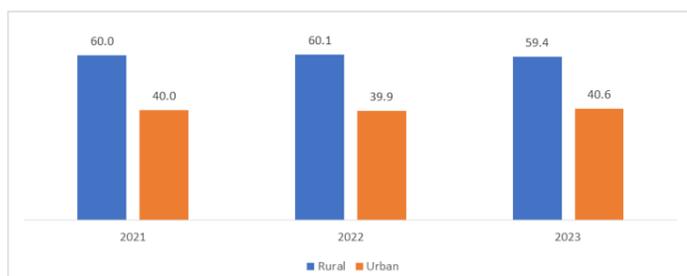
Percentage Distribution of Youth (19-34 years) Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) by Sex 2021 to 2023



The youth NEET is more of a rural than urban phenomenon. In 2021, rural areas accounted for 60.0 percent of youth NEET while urban areas accounted for 40.0 percent. In 2023, rural areas accounted for 59.4 percent of youth NEET while the urban areas accounted for 40.6 percent. The results

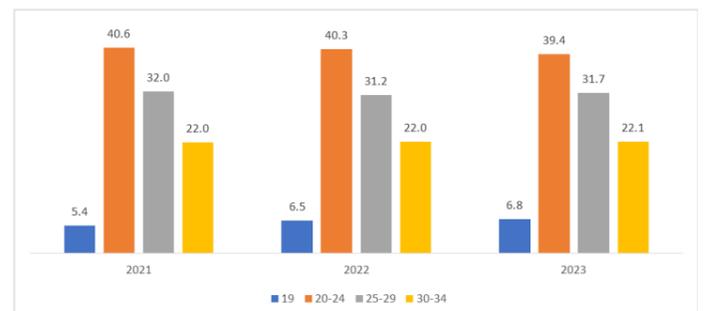
a slight decline in terms of share in rural areas and an increase in the urban share in 2021 and 2022.

Percentage Distribution of Youth (19-34 years) Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) by Rural/Urban 2021 to 2023



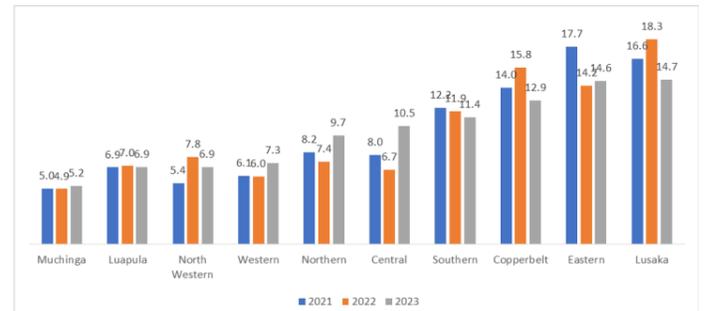
In terms of age, the age group 20-24 years had the highest share of youth NEET at 40.6 percent in 2021, 40.3 percent in 2022 and 39.4 percent in 2023, leading to concluding that youth NEET declines with increase in age.

Percentage Distribution of Youth (19-34 years) Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) by Age Group 2021 to 2023



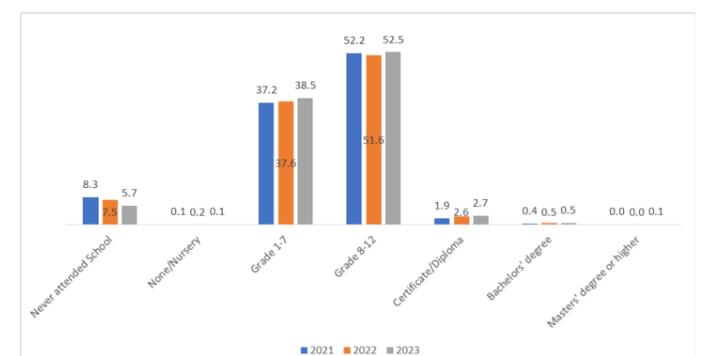
Eastern Province had the highest share of youth NEET at 17.7 percent while Muchinga Province had the lowest share at 5.0 percent. However, in 2023, Lusaka Province had the highest share of youth NEET at 14.7 percent with Muchinga Province maintained with the lowest share at 5.2 percent.

Percentage Distribution of Youth (19-34 years) Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) by Province 2021 to 2023



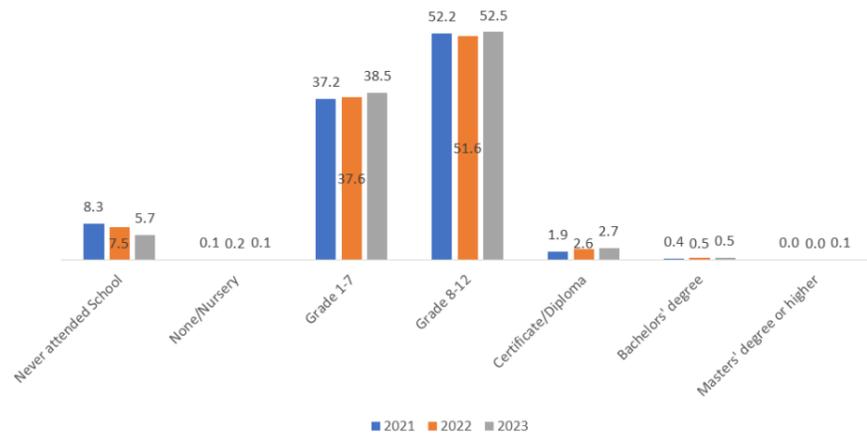
In relation to highest education attained by youth NEET, results show that those whose highest education was grade 8-12 in 2021, 2022 and 2023, accounted for the highest proportion at 52.2 percent, 51.6 percent and 52.5 percent, respectively while those with Bachelor's degree or higher accounted for less than one percent each.

Percentage Distribution of Youth (19-34 years) Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) by Highest Education Attained 2021 to 2023



In relation to highest education attained by youth NEET, results show that those whose highest education was grade 8-12 in 2021, 2022 and 2023, accounted for the highest proportion at 52.2 percent, 51.6 percent and 52.5 percent, respectively while those with Bachelor's degree or higher accounted for less than one percent each.

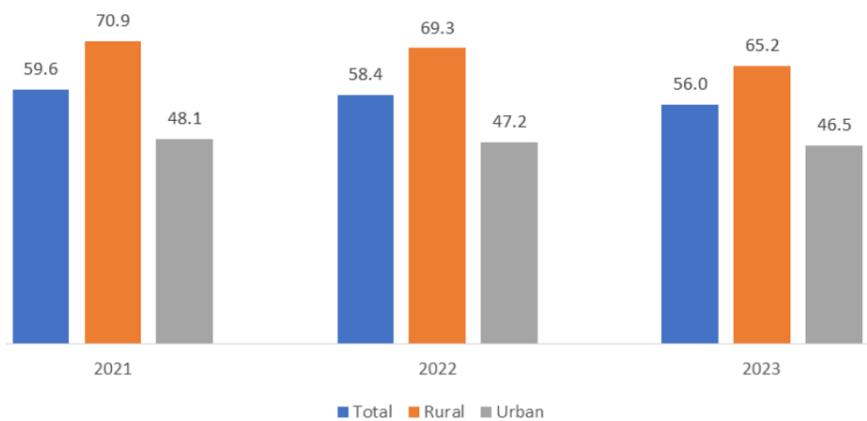
Percentage Distribution of Youth (19-34 years) Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) by Highest Education Attained 2021 to 2023



## YOUTH NOT IN EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION OR TRAINING (NEET) RATE

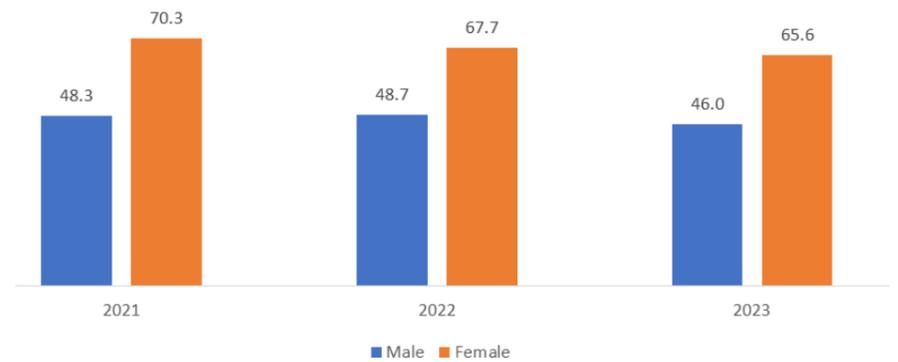
In addition to analyzing volumes of youth NEET, the LFS report provides youth NEET measurement in term its 'severity' or extent by various domains. The results show that Youth NEET rate remains relatively high at over 50 percent of the all the youths. However, there has been a noted decline in the rate to 56.0 percent 2023 from 59.6 percent in 2021. The rate is higher in rural areas than it is in urban areas throughout the period under review.

Youth Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) Rate by Rural/Urban, 2021-2023



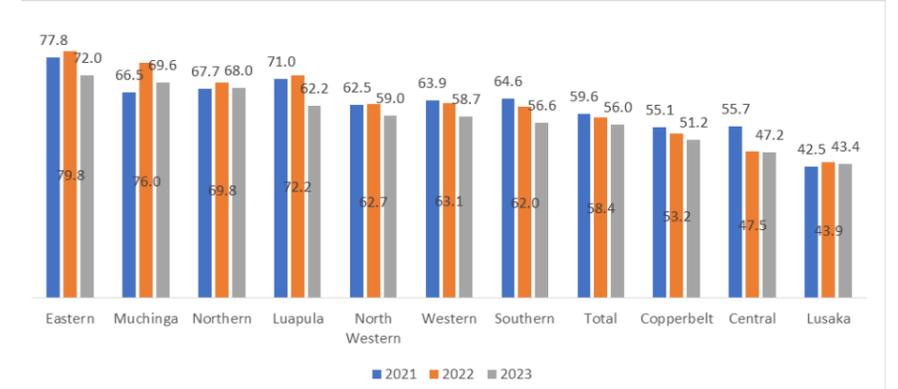
Results also show that Youth NEET rate was higher among females than males at 70.3 percent in 2021, 67.7 percent in 2022 and 65.6 percent in 2023. Youth NEET rate among males has declined to 46.0 percent in 2023 from 48.3 percent in 2021.

Youth Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) Rate by Sex, 2021-2023



Central, Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces had a youth NEET rate below the national average for all the three years under review. Eastern Province recorded the highest youth NEET rate at over 71 percent while Lusaka Province recorded the lowest rate under 45 percent.

Youth Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) Rate by Province, 2021-2023



The 2016 amended constitution of Zambia defines a youth as a person aged 19 - 34 years old while the United Nations defines a youth as a person aged 15-24 years old. Statistics of this article are based on the age groups 19 - 34 years old.

## Ensuring Quality Statistics for National Development and Planning

National development and planning are critical processes for any country aiming to achieve national aspirations of sustainable growth and improvement of citizens' well-being. Fundamental to this process are quality statistics as they provide **accurate, timely, and relevant data** that inform decision-making. With robust statistical data, policymakers can identify economic, social,

and environmental trends, measure progress, and evaluate the effectiveness of policies and programs. High-quality statistics enable the allocation of resources to areas of greatest need, monitor the impact of interventions, and ensure accountability. Further, they support international comparisons and compliance with global standards and

commitments, such as the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**.

In order to meet the critical need of quality statistics, the agency has developed a criteria for designating statistics as official. In line with the **STATISTICS ACTS OF 2018**, the **Zambia Statistics Agency (ZamStats)** now requires that a **QUALITY**

**REPORT** be produced along with every statistic and statistical process in the National Statistical System (NSS) before the statistics are deemed as official. Through quality reports, a wide spectrum of users of statistics are provided with information about the statistical processes of the statistics produced. This ensures that the users are informed on whether

the statistics are suitable or relevant to their needs. Additionally, users are cognizant on where the major risks in utilizing the statistics may be.

Users are informed about the relevance, accuracy and reliability, timeliness and punctuality, accessibility and clarity, comparability, methodology and integrity of the statistics.



## The 2024 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey Field Work nears Completion!

### Introduction

The Zambia Statistics Agency and the Ministry of Health in collaboration with ICF International; and other cooperating partners are currently conducting the 2024 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS). This is the seventh ZDHS to be conducted in Zambia, having conducted the previous ones in 1992, 1996, 2001-2, 2007, 2013-14 and 2018.

- To collect up-to-date information on fertility, infant and child mortality, and family planning;
- To collect information on health-related matters such as breastfeeding, antenatal care, children's immunizations, and childhood diseases;
- To measure maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality and its associated factors (i.e. antenatal and delivery care, pregnancy care, etc.);
- Provide information on availability, access and use of mosquito nets as part of the national malaria eradication programs;
- To measure the levels of knowledge of contraceptive practice and use among women;
- To assess the nutritional status of mothers and children, including the measurement of prevalence of anaemia among women 15-49 and children 6-59 months, as well as measuring weight and height among children 0-59 months and women 15-49.
- To measure the prevalence of HIV levels in children 2-14, men 15-59 and women 15-49 and collect data on behavioural risk factors related to HIV
- To assess the situation regarding violence against women
- To measure the seroprevalence of measles among children age 6-59 months

### Objectives of the ZDHS

The main objective of the ZDHS is to provide up-to-date estimates of basic demographic and health indicators necessary for monitoring and evaluating existing health policies and programs in Zambia as well as input data for designing new health initiatives.

The survey also has specific objectives which include the following:

### Scope and Coverage

The ZDHS aims to provide estimates at national level, Rural/Urban and Province. The selection criteria includes all women age 15-49 years, men age 15-59 years, and children age 0-59 months who reside in selected households. A sample of 545 clusters were selected which gives about 13,625 households, 13,810 women, age 15-49 years, 12,208 men age 15-49 years, 5,806 children age 0-59 years and 15,755 children age 0-14 years.

### Field Work Progress

The ZDHS field work was launched on the 27th of December, 2023 by the Minister of Health, Honorable Silvia T. Masebo and commenced in the week beginning January 14th, 2024. Twenty-two teams of 12 officers each, comprising three female interviewers, two male interviewers, four biomarker technicians, a team lead and two drivers were deployed to all the provinces simultaneously. Each of the teams was tasked to complete an

average of 25 clusters and in each cluster 25 households were sampled for interviews. Data collection has been completed in Copperbelt province and two of the three teams have since been redeployed to Central Province. In Luapula Province, one of the two teams working there has completed their assignment. A few more teams should be done before the month ends. About 87 percent of the field work has been completed and it is anticipated that it will be concluded by the second week of July, 2024.

**2024 ZAMBIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY**

**"Measuring Wellness Together"**

Its time for **YOU** to participate in informing government on how they can better serve You, by:

Providing information for **Policy Makers, Researchers, Planners and Implementers**, to plan and adopt improved health services in areas such as; **Family Planning, HIV, Nutrition, Maternal and Child Health.**

**USES OF ZDHS DATA:**

- Help Government identify health problems in communities and help plan and implement better health services.
- Help in prioritizing services such as schools, health centres and other social amenities.
- Provide information for Monitoring and Evaluation of existing services and development of new programmes.

**For Details, Please Contact:**

**Zambia Statistics Agency**  
 Ministry of Health - Main Office - P.O. Box 20723  
 Lusaka - email: [zsa@zambia.gov.zm](mailto:zsa@zambia.gov.zm) - [www.zsa.gov.zm](http://www.zsa.gov.zm)  
 Tel: +260 211 252044/252045/211 202022

**Zambia Demographic and Health Survey**  
 National Office - P.O. Box 21700  
 Lusaka - email: [zsdhs@zambia.gov.zm](mailto:zsdhs@zambia.gov.zm) - [www.zsdhs.gov.zm](http://www.zsdhs.gov.zm)  
 Tel: +260 211 2521700/2521701/2521702

The production of the Zambia Demographic and Health Survey Public Materials has been funded by the **World Bank** (POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT)

**SDG** **INFP**

## Zamstats and Statistics Sweden joint Collaboration to Strengthen Capacity in the NSS

Cooperation between ZamStats and Statistics Sweden has continued to strengthen the capacity at ZamStats and the National Statistical System (NSS) in Zambia to produce, disseminate and communicate statistics. The overall objective of the cooperation is to ensure that **Users have increased access to unbiased, reliable and quality statistics that are timely, accurate and relevant to meet user needs.** Ultimately, the project cooperation is designed to support ZamStats in achieving new responsibilities prescribed under the Statistics Act, No.

13 of 2018.

Within the joint cooperation between ZamStats and Statistics Sweden, they are four project components namely; Coordination; Statistical Production; Communication and Dissemination; and Information Communication and Technology (ICT).

**Coordination;** This project component supports ZamStats to coordinate the entire NSS. The coordination project will result in the creation of synergy effects by enhancing the quality and timeliness of all statistical products

produced by producers of official statistics. One of the activities under this component is the production of the Code of Practice (CoP) for official statistics in Zambia, which has to be adopted and complied with by all the public bodies that produce official statistics, in order to maintain a coordinated statistical system that meets the statistical needs of government and that of society.

Development of a CoP is under the Statistics Act no. 13 of 2018, Section 17 (1) which states that: "The Agency shall develop

a Code of Practice (COP) setting out professional and ethical standards applicable to members of the National Statistical System (NSS).

**Communication and Dissemination;** this project component includes production and implementation of the communication strategy, communication plan, as well as the dissemination policy. The communication strategy particularly highlights how statistics and information is to be communicated to both the internal and external publics and also how the information needs to be packaged specifically for

the intended audience. All the three documents aim at achieving increased user access and improved user understanding of existing statistics.

**Information, Communication and Technology;** the expected outcome for this project component is to have an ICT environment in place that supports efficient production of statistics. The outputs within this component include implementation of a Statistical Training Centre to be used in the training of staff to help build capacity in various statistical fields and the implementation of

ZamStats data centre with structured and centralised data storage. Additionally, ZamStats is developing an ICT strategy and policy framework under the joint cooperation.

**Statistical Production;** this project component is diverse and has captured different subcomponents all aimed at improving range and quality of ZamStats statistical production. ZamStats has primarily focused on implementing the National Accounts Database system (NADABAS). This is a structured calculation system for estimating the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Undertaking of the Household Budget Survey (HBS) designed to complement the LCMS, is another subcomponent of Statistical Production. The survey is mainly focuses on collecting data to be used in rebasing the National Accounts and in updating the basket used in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Additionally, the HBS has a module on Time Use which will be used to assess how women and men differ in spending time on unpaid and paid work. Time use surveys represent a useful source of information for investigating how women and men divide their time between paid work,

housework, study, personal care, family tasks, and leisure activities.

Statistical methodology is another subcomponent which includes the development of a Quality report for the National Statistical System (NSS). The report aims at defining the criteria for official statistics and enhance the capacity in basic and advanced statistical methodology, at ZamStats and throughout the NSS. Furthermore, another activity under this subcomponent is the undertaking of the Statistics in Action (STAC) course which aims at helping increase basic statistical knowledge within ZamStats and within institutions in the NSS.

ZamStats Continues to Score on Capacity Building Milestones...As 5th STAC Course Training Participants Receive Certificates of Completion! ZamStats in collaboration with the Statistics Sweden recently awarded certificates to 11 deserving participants. The award giving ceremony, which was graced by the IRD-Assistant Director on behalf of the Statistician General, was held at Intercontinental Hotel, Lusaka on 13th of May, 2024. The STAC course training was held from 15th to 26th of April, 2024.

STAC course Participants were drawn from ZamStats and institutions that are in the NSS, particularly institutions which constitute the Technical Working Group on Environment. These institutions are Ministry of Green Economy and Environment, ZEMA, DMMU, Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, WARMA and ZamStats. During the STAC course training, participants were taught on how to describe and carry out all phases of a survey in a systematic order. In particular, the course demonstrated on how the different phases of a survey are connected. In order to present the full picture, a small-scale survey was performed during the course and the statistical theory and practical problems were discussed against the background of the actual survey.

At the end of the 10- day training, participants had acquired a greater capacity to compile, analyse, present and publish statistics. As one member commented during the Certificate awarding session; "The training has equipped me with the knowledge and skill I very much need to successfully conduct a study for my thesis. I was now able, with much ease, to collect data, analyse it, and produce my findings," is one of the benefits of the training.

The STAC course is one of the activities under the statistical production project component which is a component within the joint cooperation between ZamStats and Statistics Sweden.

The STAC course has further assisted ZamStats to fill one of its indicators in the Eighth National

Development Plan (8NDP) to increase basic statistical competence in Zambia. An additional result from this training is that of fostered networking within the NSS. This is a key component for strengthening producer-user collaboration in the development of an integrated National Statistical System.

## ZamStats Conducts a Combined Training in Advanced Statistical Methodology.

ZamStats in collaboration with the Statistics Sweden conducted another training in advanced statistical methodology from 14th to 22nd May, 2024 at Southern Sun Hotel. The training comprised participants from Somali NSO and ZamStats.

The course aimed at strengthening methodological statistical capacity in National Statistical Offices (NSO) through training in Advanced Statistical Methodology. The course was structured in such a way that it focused on balancing theoretical fundamentals with practical application especially in sampling and estimation. This technique in training

ensured that participants directly relate concepts learned to real-world scenarios.

The training in advanced statistical methodology is a step towards advancing beyond the foundational methodological training which was offered through previously STAC courses. It enhances knowledge and proficiency in more complex statistical methodology. Therefore, the knowledge and skills acquired by participants was not only theoretical but also highly practical, offering immediate applicability in the day-to-day operations of participants respective statistical units, thereby enhancing professional statistical practices.



In Picture: Some Participants of the STAC course Training, their Facilitator and IRD-A/Director, Intercontinental Hotel, Lusaka.



In Picture: Advanced statistical methodology course participants from ZamStats and Somali NSO, Southern Sun Hotel, Zambia

## Statistical Association of Zambia (SAZ) formed

Mankind has been doing statistics for thousands of years. When faced with a problem-almost any problem, people can be observed deciding what data are needed and are practical to collect; then obtaining the data, analyzing the data, developing a conceptual framework that is consistent with the data and then choosing a course of action based at least in part-upon the data. Statistics has been a recognizable discipline for several centuries. That is, there has been some generalized theoretical basis and some form of documentation. In fact, the discipline of statistics is older than many of the other major disciplines we know today.

Statistics is now widely employed in all areas of society including industry and government. Statistics and statisticians have vital roles in production, research, marketing, and support functions of any developmental program. However, one of the problems is the lack of visibility of statistics as a discipline. In spite of many statisticians trained in Zambia and practicing including the integral role statistics plays in everyday life, Zambia has not had any professional association for statisticians. Most of those who belong to professional associations of statisticians register for membership with outside bodies such as the International Statistics Institute (ISI), International Association of official statistics (IAOS) and International Association of Survey Statisticians (IASS). The Zambian statistical system is now regulated and coordinated by a new piece of legislation, the Statistics Act No. 13 of 2018. The objects of the Act are: to establish an integrated National Statistical System; provide for mechanisms for coordination, collection, management

and dissemination of statistics; promote the use of statistical data and information at individual, institutional, national and international levels; establish the Board of the Zambia Statistics Agency and define its functions; provide for the production and compilation of official statistics in a transparent and impartial manner; ensure the protection of personal data collected for statistical compilation purposes; build sustainable capacity for the production and use of statistical data and information for planning purposes; ensure coordination among statistical agencies; give effect to the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and Principles of the African Charter on Statistics; repeal the Census and Statistics Act 1955 and the Agricultural Statistics Act 1964. This requires use of statisticians registered with a statistics professional association, which was non-existent in Zambia. This however necessitated the need to formulate the Statistical Association. This has necessitated the need to have a Statistics Association in Zambia) registered. On 11th January 2024, the Professional Association of Statisticians in Zambia was registered and came to be known as the Statistics Association of Zambia (SAZ). Time has now come, though belatedly, for Zambians to become registered members of the new registered national statistics association that will service statisticians, quantitative scientist, and users of statistics across many fields and applications.

### What is the Statistics Association of Zambia?

The **Statistics Association of Zambia (SAZ)** is the main professional organization for statisticians and related professionals and is a non-profit organisation

and a body corporate with continuous succession. It is competent to act in its own name (as body corporate) as plaintiff and defendant in courts of law.

### What is the Mission of SAZ?

The Association's mission will be to promote the production of quality statistics and to be the main professional organisation for statisticians in Zambia. In line with the Clause 28 of the Statistics Act No. 13 of 2018, the Association will contribute to national statistical development through the Zambia Statistics Agency in many ways including:

- Promoting the importance of statistics and the contribution of professionals of this field to society;
- Ensuring visibility of individuals that practice, teach and do research on statistics;
- Fostering the pursuit of excellence in statistical training and practice through the use of sound methodologies;
- Promoting ethical guidelines and standards for statistical practice;
- Nurturing the idea of belonging to a community of practice;
- Encouraging the cooperation among academic statisticians, applied statisticians and official statisticians;
- Facilitating cooperation with sister associations at international level; and
- Integrating the thoughts and ideas of the members. In this pursuit the association will provide a platform to collect and collate the thoughts and ideas of the individuals who constitute the profession. In that way, the profession will establish a common viewpoint and an agreed upon stance

regarding specific issues of practice and policy.

### Objectives of SAZ

The objectives of SAZ as a non-profit organisation are to:

- Promote the practice and profession of statistics to inform decisions.
- Create a forum for nurturing, attracting and retaining statisticians in Zambia, and advancing their interests;
- Market the discipline of statistics in order to improve the general perception and appreciation of the discipline.
- Support members by providing a platform for networking opportunities, and communicate to its members relevant information and news.
- Establish professional standards of ethics and conduct so that these objectives are pursued without prejudice toward any person or group as guided by Clause 17 (1) & 4(a) of the Statistics Act No. 13 of 2018 ; and
- Sensitise decision makers and the public, in general, on the vital role of statistics in planning and decision-making.

### Membership of the Association

The Association will consider members from such disciplines as Statistics, Agricultural Science, Economics, Mathematics and others with the goals similar to those of the Association. Notable disciplines such as Econometrics, Demography, Epidemiology, Actuarial Science, Monitoring and Evaluation are also examples of other disciplines that use a lot of statistics and hence graduates of such disciplines will be

eligible for membership in the Association. The application for membership will be open to persons who have at least a Diploma in Mathematics/Statistics/ Demography or a related field. The Association will establish student Chapters in all institutions of higher learning. It will have corporate members made of Government Agencies and Research Institutions. Membership will thus be open to individuals and organizations that have interest in statistics in the public and private sectors. The Association will offer four classes of Individual and Institutional membership, Fellows, Members and Student Members. (More details are provided in the Association constitution).

### The Future Strategy of SAZ

As a way of planning for future activities of the Association, the Interim executive and ZamStats officials held their inaugural meeting on 12th June 2024. This meeting reaffirmed the Interim Executive and ZamStats responsibilities they will all play in ensuring that the Association has as many members registering as possible based on the constitution. The meeting agreed that they required a marketing that would ensure that all the people that a fall under the membership criterion are brought on board. A work plan will be put in place to commence training on statistical programs. In the coming months, the team will prepare an integrated document for strategic planning purposes that will incorporate all of the activities so that statisticians can achieve, and be perceived as deserving, a stature of high importance throughout our society.

Inaugural Meeting with Interim Executive of the Statistics Association and ZamStats Staff

