



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

The STATISTICIAN

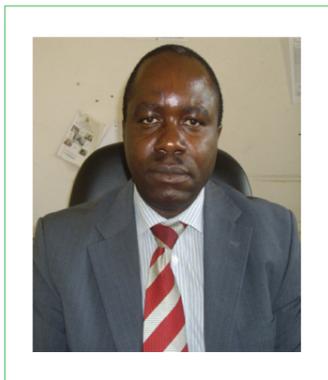
Mission Statement: *“To Coordinate and Provide Timely, Quality and Credible Official Statistics for use by Stakeholders and Clients for Sustainable Development”*

June 2019 Volume Eight

CSO -Serving Your Data Needs

ZAMBIA 2020 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING IS UPON US!

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:



The Zambia 2020 Census of Population and Housing is upon us, making it the sixth census in the country. It is scheduled to take place on the 16th of August 2020. It is indeed a national landmark that since independence in 1964, Zambia has successfully conducted five censuses, in 1969, 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010. Notably, this will be the first time that the country will undertake an e-census, which entails embracing IT solutions in various census processes. The main objective of conducting a census is to count all the people in the country at a designated point in time, in order to provide the government, private organisations, individuals, and other stakeholders with information on the number of persons in each district, township,

locality, village, etc., according to age, sex and other socio-economic characteristics. The 2020 Census of Population and Housing will provide up-to-date data to be used for planning, policy and decision making, as well as monitoring and evaluation.

The purpose of the census is to provide a full, reliable picture of Zambia’s population and housing which includes various characteristics, i.e. demographic, social and economic data about each locality in the country. The census of population and housing is unique in that, it can be used to investigate small and special population groups, and provide information about small geographic units. In preparation for the main 2020 Census, the Ministry of National Development Planning through the CSO is currently undertaking the 2020 census mapping exercise. This activity seeks to update the 2010 census enumeration areas.

Simply put, it is a geographic listing process where a frame of all housing units including vacant ones, all non-residential buildings, buildings under construction, schools health facilities, municipal water systems, waste treatment facilities, public transit stations, warehouses and boreholes, other structures and prominent features in an Enumeration Area will be compiled.

In fulfilment of its data and information sharing mandate, CSO through its Information, Research and Dissemination Division, has produced the Eighth Edition of “THE STATISTICIAN”. This year’s edition falls during the 2020 census mapping exercise. An update on this, and some statistical activities are some of the features in this edition. Dear Readers, join me in applauding the Government for another landmark last year, involving a major statistical reform, bringing to the fore the new Statistics Act,

No. 13 of 2018. This followed the repeal of the outdated Census and Statistics Act, Cap 127, of 1964. In accordance with the new Statistics Act, the CSO, in its new form, shall continue its mandate to conduct the national census on behalf of the government.

Among others, the new 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. Unlike the previous Act, the operationalization of the new Statistics Act provides for production of statistics in accordance with the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (UNFPOS) and the African Charter for Statistics. In line with these principles and the new Statistics Act, statistical production is to be underpinned by national and sector strategies for the development of statistics. CSO is currently coordinating the formulation of

the second National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS2); which will have a focus on sector strengthening statistics. This edition carries some highlights on the new Statistics Act and the NSDS2 process.

Our continued appreciation goes to all statistical stakeholders who continue to render their unwavering support to the statistical services provided by our office. It is with their support that helps CSO to achieve its mission of serving your data needs.

As always, it is a privilege to provide our esteemed clients with timely, quality and credible official statistics. We look forward to your continued cooperation in the 2020 Census of Population and Housing process.

Goodson Sinyenga
Acting Director of
Census and Statistics

June, 2018

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7NDP STATISTICAL REFORMS ON THE RIGHT PATH...

Official statistics provide an indispensable element in the information system of a democratic society, serving the Government, the economy and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation. To this end, official statistics that meet the test of practical utility are to be compiled and made available on an impartial basis by official statistical agencies to honour citizens' entitlement to public information.

This among others, led the Government to focus on aspects of the national plan towards improved official statistics. The Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP), under Pillar 5 (Creating a Conducive Governance Environment For a Diversified and Inclusive Economy), provides for the enhancement of National Data and Information Systems in strategy 4.

An extract from the 7NDP elaborates this further: **“The timely provision of relevant and reliable statistics is critical for public policy formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and for overall economic governance. To enhance the statistical delivery system, the Government will strengthen management of information systems and establish them in all MPSAs where they do not exist. Further, the Government will repeal and replace all relevant statistical legislation and enact new legislation,**

ensuring that the new legal environment is consistent with international practices in statistical development and delivery. In addition, the Government will decentralise and strengthen the Vital Statistics Registration System. The Government will also accelerate implementation of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) 2014-2018, which provides policy guidelines on statistics in the country.”

Accelerated implementation of the now expired NSDS (2014-2018) led to significant progress in statistical legal reforms, demonstrated by the enactment of the new Statistics Act in December, 2018. This new Act makes provision for National and Sector Strategic Plans for the Development of Statistics. In this regard, the second NSDS formulation process is underway as described below.

Objects of the Statistics Act. No. 13 of 2018

The Government enacted a Statistics bill in December 2018. The main purpose of this Act is the development of the statistics in the country.

The following are objects of this Act—
(a) establish an integrated National Statistical System;

(b) provide for mechanisms for coordination, collection, management and dissemination of statistics;

(c) promote the use of statistical data and information at

individual, institutional, national and international levels;

(d) re-constitute the Central Statistical Office as the Zambia Statistics Agency and define its functions;

(e) establish the Board of the Zambia Statistics Agency and define its functions;

(f) provide for the production and compilation of official statistics in a transparent and impartial manner;

(g) ensure the protection of personal data collected for statistical compilation purposes;

(h) build sustainable capacity for the production and use of statistical data and information for planning purposes;

(i) ensure coordination among statistical agencies;

(j) give effect to the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and the principles of the African Charter on Statistics;

(k) repeal the Census and Statistics Act, 1955, and the Agricultural Statistics Act, 1964; and

(l) provide for matters connected with, or incidental to, the foregoing.

These objects support the coordination of the National Statistical System (NSS), which has long been missing in our country, and is cardinal for the desired integrated Management Information System (MIS).

For details on this Act Readers may access it on the CSO website: www.zamstats.gov.zm. Any clarification may be sought through the provided contact information in this edition.

What is National Statistical System?

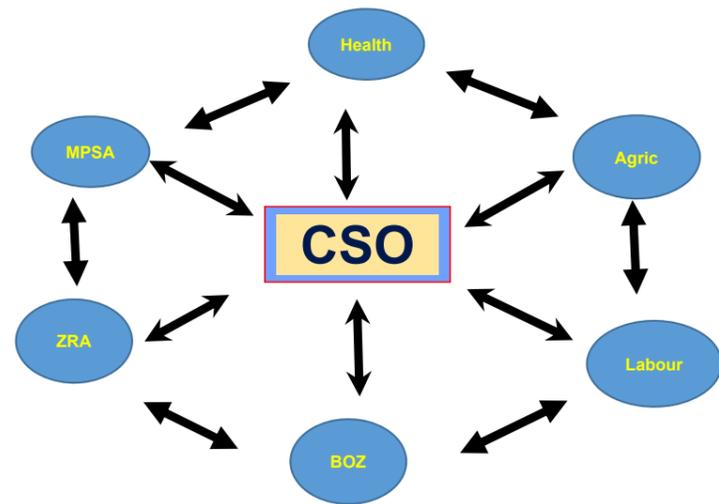
The NSS comprises different sectors of

government who produce statistical products for use by the general public. The term “sector” is used to describe “a vertical division of governmental focus that relates to a given subject area or public need - usually corresponding to line ministries, government departments or agencies – with

separate and well-defined areas of concern, mandate, and budget”.

Figure 1 shows a fully coordinated national statistical system. An enhanced statistical delivery system can be achieved through the full implementation of the NSDS.

Figure 1: Fully Coordinated National Statistical System



What is NSDS?

The National Strategy for the Development of Statistics is a plan which assumes a strategic focus towards the development of statistics in a country. Zambia's first NSDS was developed for the period 2014-2018. NSDS is an important tool for Government to re-align Zambia's NSS to make it more responsive to efficient production and usage of official statistics. With the expiration

of the first NSDS, in 2018, Zambia launched the preparation of the second generation strategy (NSDS2) for the period 2019-2023 in July last year. As opposed to the first NSDS (2014 -2018), the NSDS2 will be sector inclusive, as sectors are supposed to produce most of the statistics through their administrative records. The integration of sectors into the NSDS will be done in phases, to make the

process manageable and cost effective. For the first wave, thirteen sectors were identified and sector statistics committees subsequently appointed to be part of the NSDS2 design. The sectors selected to be part of the NSDS2 include Central Statistical Office, Ministries, Zambia Revenue Authority and the Bank of Zambia. Difference between NSDS1 and NSDS2

First Generation NSDS	Second Generation NSDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st generation statistical plans • NSA-centric (focused) • Limited stakeholder involvement & ownership • Mainly focused on product / less attention to Process • done in few months • Product limited in scope • Less impact on NSS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2nd generation statistical plans • National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) (new benchmark – gold standard in statistical planning) • Covers entire NSS • Wider stakeholder involvement (participation) & ownership • Greater attention to Process • several months to design (18 months) • Comprehensive & rich product • Expected to have greater impact on NSS

Evolution of Census Mapping methods in Zambia, 1980-2010

Mapping has been an integral part of census-taking for a long time. Over the years, census maps have played a critical role in all processes from preparation to dissemination of the census results. In Zambia different methods of mapping have been employed over the years. This article seeks to describe the various methods that have been used for the overtime.

1987/1990 Census Mapping

The first Census maps (1980's and 1990's) were made by hand, a Mapper had a prismatic compass for taking bearing and a bicycle that was fitted with Myrometers for determining distance. Readings on the prismatic compass and Myrometer were recorded in the note book which at the end of the day were manually plotted as features such as points and lines representing, for example, villages, building and roads, footpath, moterable tracks among others. Physical features such as rivers, power lines and administrative boundaries were traced from a topographic base map on to a tracing paper. Plotting required technical expertise and was very difficult and time consuming. Each traced (a transparent paper) or drawn map was rolled together with the ammonia paper and placed in an air tit cylinder or box with ammonia solution and were left there for about an hour. Through this process field maps were generated. Boundary narratives (description) were produced for all the statistical boundaries. The Figure 1 and 2 show the kind of maps that were produced in the 1987 to 1990 Census.

Figure 1: Copy of the 1990 Census Maps

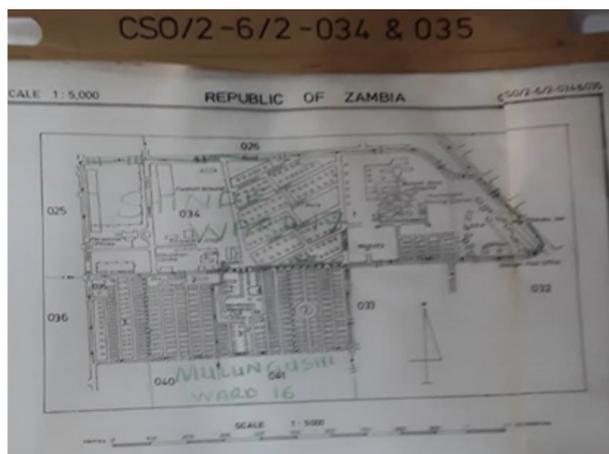
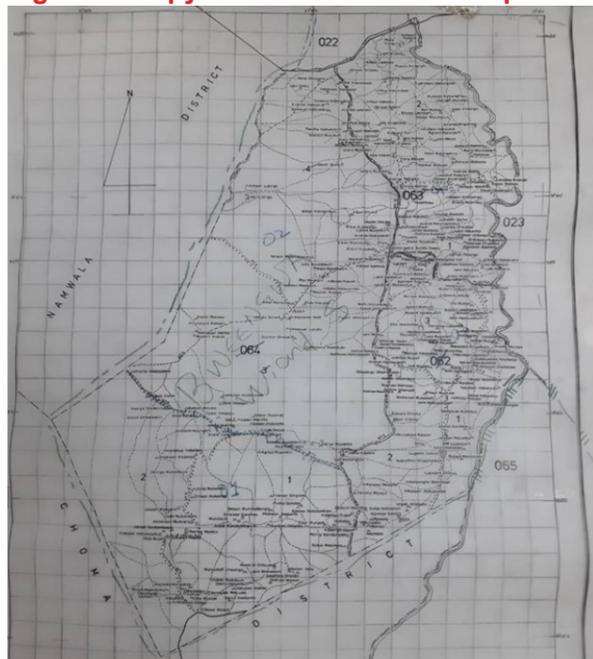


Figure 2: Copy of the 1990 Census Maps



1997/2000 Census Mapping

In the year 2000, technological advancements such as a Digitizing tablet, plotters and GPSs (2000 XL Magellan) and Ammonia printing machines were introduced. However, manual plotting and drafting of maps was still employed. Figure 3 shows the GPS (MAGELLAN GPS 2000 XL) that was used in the 1997 to 2000 mapping.

Figure 3: GPS (Magellan GPS 2000XL)



These instruments and methods replaced the conventional tools that were used in the previous phases of census mapping. The GPS was used in the field to capture coordinates while the enumeration areas and other line features were drawn using a digitising tablet. Narratives were developed for all the enumeration areas and finally the field maps were printed.

2008/2010 Census Mapping

The 2010 Census round brought with it an improved version of the GPS which was configured around a GIS based system. GPS were used to update the locality listing and community infrastructures. The use of Satellite images as a back drop for urban enumeration area (EA) maps was used for cities and selected urban

centres, Topographic sheets were used to cover the rest of the country. Hand held GPS devices were used to collect the data from the field and summarised

count to come up with the households and population in different localities. After field work the GPS was connected to a computer and DNR Gamin software

was used to download the data. Cleaning and editing of the data was done before determining the EA boundary. Printers were used to print the final maps produced.

Figure 4: Printing Machine



The use of GIS in the 2010 census mapping greatly improved the accuracy of geographic data collection, increased demand and profile of statistics in the user community which was used to plan and implement census and survey operations. This new platform brought added spatial analysis and dissemination possibilities (thematic maps, etc) which enhanced decision-making and advocated the use of GIS and mobile mapping methods.

2019/2020 Census Mapping
The 2020 census mapping and listing will use tablets with enhanced GPS devices for data collection, loaded with a software for mobile mapping data collection and using satellite images that cover the whole country. The 2017/2020 mapping will capture the GPS locations and detailed information for all structures through a complete listing process. Information such as

usage of the building, residential buildings information, name of head of households and number of household members will also be collected. Today, a point on a map is not just a point of interest but a data point, a node, a vector or a pixel that can represent a lot of various variables. Below is the image with points collected in the field and superimposed on the image. Each point carries information of the structure.

Figure 5: 2020 Census Maps



Some of the information collected includes, the number of schools, (disaggregated

by the level), number of public boreholes, and number of shopping malls, health centres

and other information which will be useful to the stakeholders.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

2018/19 Crop Forecasting Survey results show a decline in production of most crops

Central Statistical Office in conjunction

with the Ministry of Agriculture conducted the Crop Forecasting Survey (CFS) during the months of March and April 2019. CFS is a nation-wide survey

with the objective of providing Government with reliable, empirical annual estimates of crop production statistics for Agricultural Season.

The 2018/19 maize production is expected to reduce by 16 percent to about 2 million tonnes from 2.39 million tonnes last year due to dry

spell that affected the country. Parts of Central, Lusaka and Muchinga provinces received below-normal rains with Southern and Western provinces being the most hit.

Results from the survey show a decline in production for most of the crops.

The following are the results of the survey for selected variables:

Crop	Area planted (ha)			Expected production (MT)			Yield Rate (MT/ha)		
	2017/2018	2018/2019	% Change	2017/2018	2018/2019	% Change	2017/2018	2018/2019	% Change
Maize	1,392,546	1,557,314	11.83	2,394,907	2,004,389	-16.31	1.72	1.29	-25.16
Sorghum	32,308	37,830	17.09	13,130	6,684	-49.09	0.41	0.18	-56.52
Rice	34,217	48,893	42.89	43,063	29,584	-31.3	1.26	0.61	-51.92
Millet	49,105	45,206	-7.94	32,278	24,843	-23.04	0.66	0.55	-16.4
Sunflower	97,851	105,662	7.98	47,594	34,208	-28.13	0.49	0.32	-33.44
Groundnuts	284,708	276,383	-2.92	181,772	130,825	-28.03	0.64	0.47	-25.86
Soya beans	205,508	237,601	15.62	302,720	281,389	-7.05	1.47	1.18	-19.6
Seed cotton	118,763	139,966	17.85	88,219	72,508	-17.81	0.74	0.52	-30.26
Irish potato	1,867	2,048	9.69	13,546	38,786	186.34	7.26	18.94	161.05
Virginia Tobacco	6,273	6,629	5.68	13,382	12,839	-4.06	2.13	1.94	-9.22
Burley tobacco	7,787	7,191	-7.65	11,512	9,176	-20.29	1.48	1.28	-13.69
Mixed beans	84,566	100,279	18.58	52,351	58,705	12.14	0.62	0.59	-5.43
Bambara nuts	7,253	10,657	46.92	7,039	5,457	-22.48	0.97	0.51	-47.24
Cowpeas	14,022	17,992	28.32	6,824	3,566	-47.75	0.49	0.2	-59.28
Sweet potatoes	60,325	34,209	-43.29	183,280	109,336	-40.34	3.04	3.2	5.2
Barley	936	1,064	13.7	5,102	8,417	65	5.45	7.91	45.12
Popcorn	11,190	9,053	-19.09	9,459	5,915	-37.46	0.85	0.65	-22.71

Production of Food Crops

Generally, the results of the 2018/19 CFS show that the production levels for most food crops are expected to decline compared to the 2017/18 agricultural season.

Maize

Maize production is expected to decrease by 16.31 percent from 2,394,907 metric tonnes last season to 2,004,389 metric tonnes in the 2018/19 season. Area planted to maize increased by 11.83 percent from 1,392,546 hectares in the 2017/18 season to 1,557,314 hectares in the 2018/19 season. National average yield rate for maize is expected to reduce by 25.16 percentage points from 1.72 metric tonnes per hectare in 2017/18 season to 1.29 metric tonnes per hectare this season.

Sorghum

Sorghum production is expected to decline by 40.09 percent from 13,130 metric tonnes produced in the 2017/18 season to 6,684 metric tonnes in the 2018/19 season. Area planted to sorghum increased by 17.09 percent from 32,308 hectares last season to 37,830 hectares this season, while the average national yield for sorghum is expected to decline by 56.52 percentage points from 0.41 metric tonnes per hectare in the 2017/18 season to 0.18 metric tonnes per hectare in the 2018/19 season.

Rice

The survey results show that production of rice is expected to reduce by 31.30 percent from 43,063 metric tonnes produced in the 2017/18 season to 29,584 metric tonnes produced in

the 2018/19 season. Area planted to rice increased from 34,217 hectares in the 2017/18 season to 48,893 hectares in the 2018/19 season, representing a 42.89 percentage increase.

The average yield for rice reduced by 51.92 percentage points from 1.26 metric tonnes per hectare last agricultural season to 0.61 metric tonnes per hectare this season.

Millet

Production of millet is expected to decrease by 23.04 percent from 32,278 metric tonnes in the 2017/18 season to 24,843 metric tonnes in the 2018/19 season. Area Planted to millet also reduced by 7.94 percent from 49,105 hectares in the 2017/18 season to 45,206 hectares in the 2018/19 season. The national average yield for millet

declined by 16.40 percentage points from 0.66 metric tonnes per hectare last season to 0.55 metric tonnes per hectare this season.

Sunflower

Sunflower production is expected to record a decrease of 28.13 percent from 47,594 metric tonnes in the 2017/18 season to 34,208 metric tonnes in 2018/19 season.

Area under sunflower cultivation increased by 7.98 percent from 97,851 hectares to 105,662 hectares in the 2018/19 season.

The average national yield rate for sunflower is expected to decrease by 33.44 percentage points from 0.49 metric tonnes per hectare to 0.32 metric tonnes per hectare.

Groundnuts

Compared to last season, groundnuts

production is expected to reduce by 28.03 percent, from 181,772 metric tonnes to 130,825 metric tonnes this season. Area planted to groundnuts also recorded a decrease of 2.92 percent from 284,708 hectares last season to 276,383 hectares this season. The average national yield rate is also expected to decrease by 25.86 percentage points from 0.64 metric tonnes per hectare to 0.47 metric tonnes per hectare.

Soya Beans

Soya beans production is expected to decline by 7.05 percent from 302,720 metric tonnes in the 2017/18 season to 281,389 metric tonnes in the 2018/19 season. Area planted to soya beans increased by 15.62 percent from 205,508 hectares in the 2017/18 season to 237,601 hectares in the 2018/19 season. The average national yield

rate for soya beans decreased by 19.60 percentage points from 1.47 metric tonnes per hectare in 2017/18 season to 1.18 metric tonnes per hectare in the 2018/19 season.

Mixed Beans

Production of mixed beans is expected to increase by 12.14 percent from 52,351 metric tonnes recorded in the 2017/18 season to 58,705 metric tonnes expected in the 2018/19 season. Area planted to mixed beans also increased by 18.58 percent from 84,566 hectares last season to 100,279 hectares this season. The national average yield rate for mixed beans is expected to decline by 5.43 percentage points from 0.62 metric tonnes per hectare last season to 0.59 metric tonnes per hectare this season.

Irish Potatoes

Production of Irish potatoes is expected to record a major increase of 186.34 percentage points from 13,546 metric tonnes in the 2017/18 season to 38,786 metric tonnes this season. Area planted to Irish potatoes also recorded an increase of 9.69 percent from 1,867 hectares in 2017/18 season to 2,048 hectares in the 2018/19 season. The national average yield rate for Irish potatoes is expected to increase significantly by 161.05 percentage points, from 7.26 metric tonnes per hectare in the 2017/18 season to 18.94 metric tonnes per hectare this season.

Sweet Potatoes

Sweet potatoes production is expected to reduce by 40.34 percent from 183,280 metric tonnes in 2017/18 to 109,336 metric tonnes in the 2018/19 season.

Area under sweet potato cultivation reduced by 43.29 percent from 60,325 hectares last season to 34,209 hectares this season. The national average yield rate for sweet potatoes increased by 5.20 percentage points from 3.04 metric tonnes per hectare last season to 3.20 metric tonnes per hectare this season.

Production of Non-Food Crops

Burley Tobacco

Production of burley tobacco is expected to reduce by 20.29 percent from 11,512 metric tonnes last

season to 9,176 metric tonnes this season. Area planted to burley tobacco also reduced by 7.65 percent from 7,787 hectares last season to 7,191 hectares this season, while the national average yield rate is also expected to decline by 13.69 percentage points from 1.48 metric tonnes per hectare last season to 1.28 metric tonnes per hectare this season.

Virginia Tobacco

Virginia tobacco production is expected to slightly decrease by 4.06 percent from 13,382 metric tonnes last season to 12,839 metric tonnes this season. Area planted to Virginia tobacco increased by from 6,273 hectares to 6,629 hectares representing a 5.68 percentage increase. The national average yield rate for Virginia tobacco reduced by 9.22 percentage points from 2.13 to 1.94 metric tonnes per hectare.

Seed Cotton

Seed cotton production is expected to reduce from 88,219 metric tonnes last season to 72,508 metric tonnes this season, representing a 17.81 percentage decrease. Area under seed cotton cultivation increased by 17.85 percent from 118,763 to 139,966 hectares. The national average yield rate for seed cotton declined by 30.26 percentage points from 0.74 to 0.52 metric tonnes per hectare in the 2018/19 season.

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

Consumer Price Index

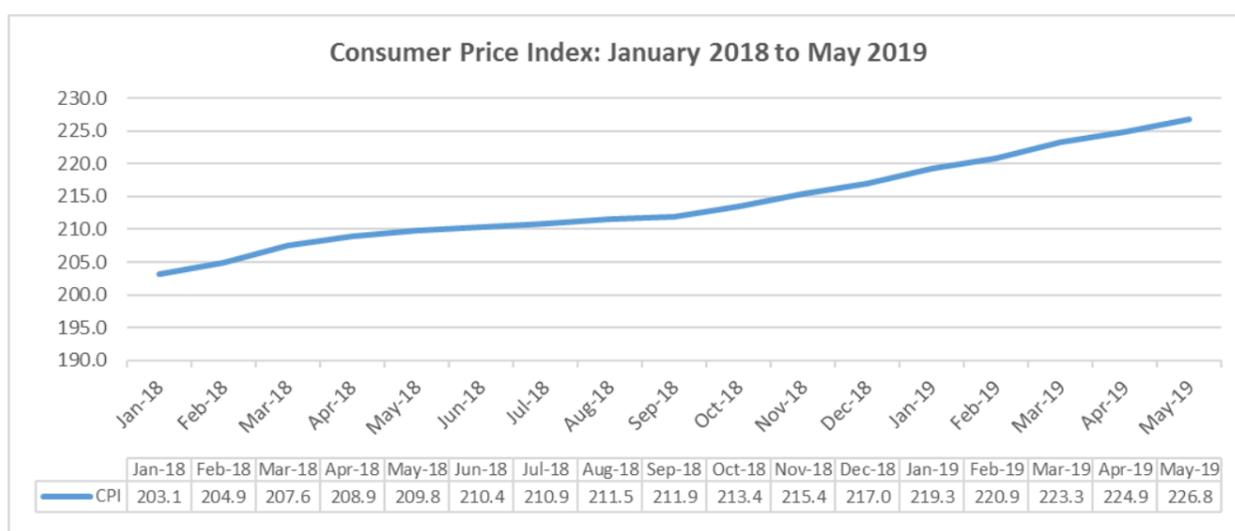
What is Consumer Price Index?

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.

Central Statistical Office (CSO) has been producing the CPI since 1965 on a monthly basis as recommended by UNECE, ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat and the World Bank for international comparability.

The CSO surveys the prices of 440 consumer items and over 23,000 quotations from over 3,800 outlets/shops/companies across the country every month to create the CPI index.

The CPI represent the cost of the basket of consumer goods and services for a certain period. The basket of goods and services is the list of items that is used to calculate the CPIs. It is selected from a list of goods and services that a typical household consumes. 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.



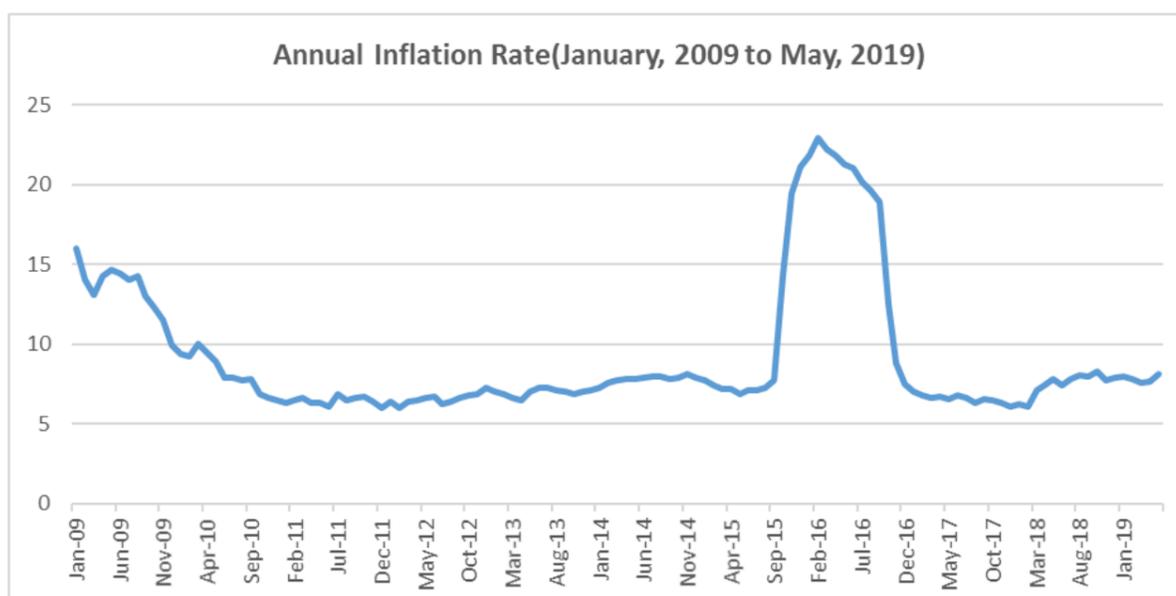
What is Inflation?

Inflation refers to the sustained increase in the general level of prices of goods and services in an economy.

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.

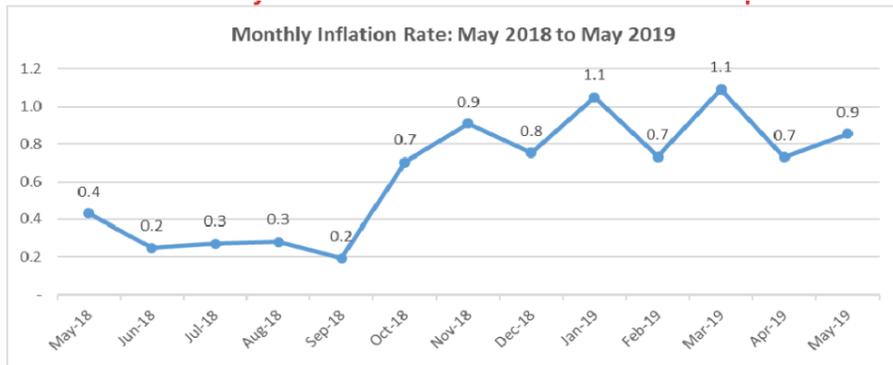
How does the annual inflation rate for Zambia look like for the past 10 years?



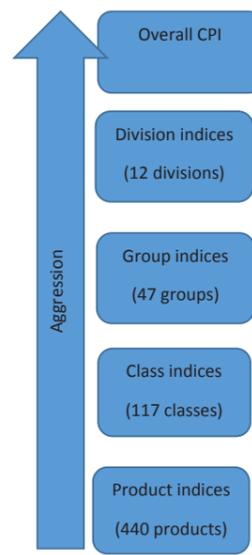
Monthly Rate of Inflation
The monthly inflation rate is the percentage change in the CPI of the current month

compared to the CPI of the previous month. The monthly inflation rate reflects short-term changes in the average prices.

How does the monthly inflation rate for Zambia look like for the past 12 months?



Structure of the Consumer Price Index



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.

The table shows annual inflation rate by division from May 2018 to May 2019.

Annual Inflation Rate Movement by CPI Divisions(Main Groups): May 2018 to May 2019

DIVISION	Division Weight	18-May	18-Jun	Jul-18	Aug-18	18-Sep	18-Oct	18-Nov	18-Dec	19-Jan	19-Feb	19-Mar	19-Apr	19-May
All Items	1 000	7.8	7.4	7.8	8.1	7.9	8.3	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.7	8.1
Food and Non-alcoholic Beverages	534.85	6.9	7.5	8.1	8.3	8.6	8.3	8.4	8.1	8.2	7.7	8.2	8.3	9.1
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	15.21	4.6	5.5	5.3	5	4.5	4.9	4.9	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.6
Clothing and Footwear	80.78	6.9	7.5	7	6.9	6.6	6.9	6.1	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.4
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	114.11	15.8	9.3	9.5	9.5	6.4	7.5	6.7	7.3	6	6.5	5.3	5.8	6
Furnishing, Household Equip., Routine HseMtc	82.36	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.6	6.8	6.5	5.2	5.6	5.5	6.1	5.6	5.1	5.3
Health	8.15	5.5	4.2	4.4	4.1	5	4.8	4.8	5.1	3.9	4.3	6.4	6.7	6.5
Transport	58.08	10.1	9.4	10.7	12.3	13.5	19.4	14.9	16.5	19	20.7	14.1	14.5	14.5
Communication	12.94	1.6	2	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2	2	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.8
Recreation and Culture	13.84	5.4	5.6	6.2	7	8.3	7.3	1.1	4	3.6	2.9	4.4	3.7	4.6
Education	26.62	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.5	7.6	5.9	6.2	6.1	5.4
Restaurant and Hotel	3.37	3	3	3	3.2	4.4	4.9	4.4	5.3	4.7	4.7	5.7	6.6	6.6
Miscellaneous Goods & Services	49.69	7.2	7.5	8.3	8.4	7.9	7.8	8.2	7.3	7.2	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7

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 of 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 economic series for price changes: The CPI and the components that make it up can also be used as a deflator of other economic indicators such as the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
- The CPI is also used to adjust the wages, social

security benefits (such as retirement pensions) and other contractual payments (interest, rents, etc.).

Historical Performance of Zambia CPI

Zambia consumer price index dates back to 1965. In the early years of CPI the annual inflation rate remained at 0.0 percent between 1965 and 1970, meaning that prices of goods and services remained the same for that period. Zambia

experienced hyper-inflation between 1986 and 1994 with the highest annual inflation rate recorded at 237.8 percent in July, 1993. This means that the prices of goods and services rose by 237.8 percent between July, 1992 and July 1994. In the last 10 years the high annual inflation rates were observed between October 2015 and October 2016 with the highest recorded at 22.9 percent in February 2016. Zambia has experienced single digit annual inflation rates from November 2016 to date averaging about 7.2 percent.

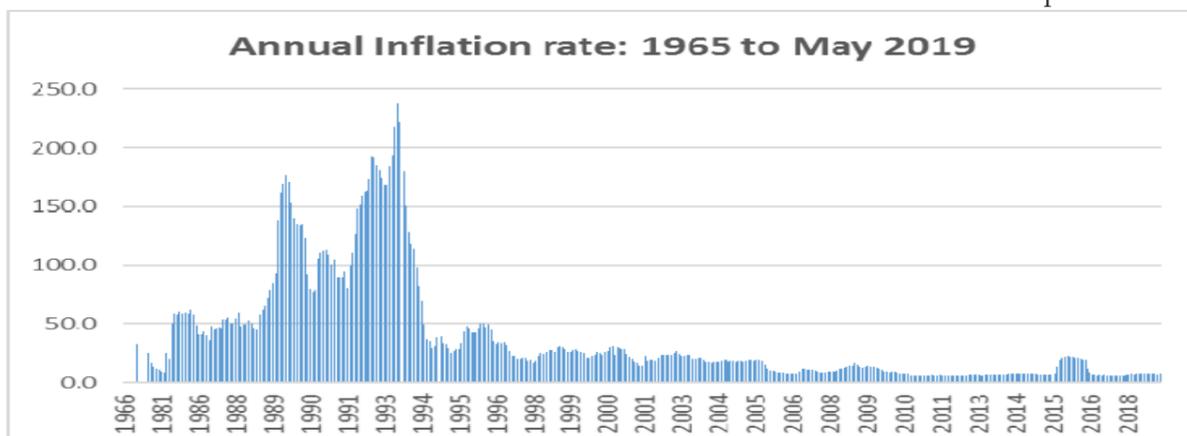
CSO Pioneers the Capturing of Small Scale Cross Border Trade Data in the COMESA Region

The Central Statistical Office (CSO) started a baseline survey on the Small Scale Cross Border Trade (SSCBT) activities. This is being done with support from the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), through the Regional Integration Support Mechanism (RISM) II Project, funded by the European Union (EU) and coordinated by Ministry of Commerce Trade and Industry (MCTI). The data collection exercise started in January 2019 and is being undertaken in collaboration with the Cross Border Traders Association (CBTA) who have significant presence in the borders. The Survey is expected to run for a

minimum of four years. The 11th European Development Fund (EDF 11) project will fund the survey for at least three years.

What is Small Scale Cross Border Trade (SSCBT)?

The Small Scale Cross Border Trade (SSCBT) refers to transactions in goods between residents and non-residents of the country that are not documented through the official customs clearance system and therefore are not included in the official trade statistics. The SSCBT is often referred to as Informal Cross Border Trade but due to its nature it is misunderstood as referring to smuggling of goods.



Why conduct SSCBT Survey?

There exists SSCBT activities between Zambia and her neighbouring countries, which remain largely unrecorded and the extent in terms of value of these activities is unknown, thus underestimating intra-regional trade statistics. Through this Survey, CSO endeavours to provide quality statistics by capturing the value and composition of these SSCBT activities and thereby showing the total value of Zambia's trade with the rest of the world. Additionally, since the SSCBT activities contribute significantly to income generation, job creation and regional food security for a large part of the population in the region, it is therefore important that SSCBT transactions are captured in order to provide accurate statistics for assessing the full performance of the trade sector for informed policy formulation and monitoring in the country.

COMESA in recognising the importance of SSCBT activities has developed a number of policies and mechanisms to facilitate cross border trading, such as the Simplified Trade Regime (STR) which allows goods included in a pre-negotiated list of products and worth up to a certain threshold to be cleared with less paper work. They have also implemented the Passenger and Cargo

Manifest System (PCMS) meant to speed up clearance at the border and to improve data collection. There is also the COMESA Green pass which is a certificate system meant to support trade in agriculture commodities.

What are Exports and Imports in the SSCBT activities?

Exports in the SSCBT activities refer to outward flow of goods which are not recorded through the official customs system irrespective of where the goods were manufactured, extracted or produced. On the other hand, Imports refer to the inward flow of goods which are not recorded by customs authorities irrespective of where the goods were manufactured, extracted or produced.

What Transactions are captured in the SSCBT survey?

The following transactions are recorded and included in SSCBT survey:

- All goods entering or leaving the country at border sites but not captured by the customs authorities;
- Goods un-declared or partially declared on customs documents
- Goods loaded or unloaded at bus terminals/ markets to or from foreign countries and known to be crossing at a non-monitored border points.

What are the Transactions not captured in the SSCBT survey?

The following transactions are not captured in the SSCBT survey:

- Goods smuggled into or out of the country. In most cases these products are contrabands or prohibited goods by laws of the country;
- Known transit goods leaving or entering the country at any border sites being monitored;
- Goods entering or leaving the country outside monitoring hours;
- Goods declared and verified by customs officials on declaration documents and captured into the customs system;
- Known packaging materials for refilling which are regarded as carriers or means of transporting beverages and other products;
- Known goods for repair or processing.

Coverage of the survey In the meantime the survey only covers four border posts namely; Kasumbalesa, Nakonde, Mwami and Chirundu. A feasibility study was conducted in August 2018. The survey maybe rolled out to other border posts that have the necessary infrastructure

to support the survey. The border posts should also have significant traffic in SSCBT activities. Feasibility studies shall continue being carried out in other border to determine the traffic and need to cover the borders. Method of data collection Data collection for SSCBT survey is done using both Pen and Paper Interviewing (PAPI) and Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The data is usually captured using PAPI and later transferred to the tablets. The survey uses direct observation and interview techniques for data collection. Under these techniques, enumerators are positioned at border sites to record the goods under SSCBT activities as well as asking individuals involved as they transport goods across the border. The transactions recorded include the value of goods and their estimated quantities. Where necessary, weighing and assessment of goods is done to ascertain the volumes and actual goods being traded.

Expected Outputs of the SSCBT Survey The expected outputs of the survey include: -

- sufficient information on informal trade transactions that is necessary for improving the coverage and completeness of external trade statistics database;

- Reviewed export performance of Zambia in terms of the product basket, growth of leading informal export products and the dynamics of international demand for the products. The following categories of goods among others will be captured during the survey:

- *Agricultural: Maize, Sugar, Potatoes, Rice, Beans, Bread, Pigeon Peas, Juices and Sodas, Fish, Beer, Cassava, Fruits, Wheat Flour, Vegetables, Hybrid seed, Cotton (lint & seed), Fertilizer, Tobacco, Sunflower*
- *Agricultural Farm Inputs*
- *Manufactured Consumer Goods/ Handicrafts: Leather and leather products, Cooking Oils and Fats, Toiletries (Soaps, toothpastes, etc.), Petroleum products, Textiles, Shoes, Bicycles, Vehicle/ Bicycle parts.*

Limitations of the Survey

Limitations listed below rendered the survey procedures unable to cover 100 percent of the trade in all the monitored sites;

- (i) The survey is not covering all the border stations in the country.

Some of the border stations that may not be covered could have significant amount of informal cross border trade flows;

- (ii) Trade occurring at night and beyond time of monitoring is not covered;

- (iii) The porous nature of the some borders and failure to monitor all cross border sites may lead to underestimation of the volumes of informal trade flows;

- (iv) The Direct Observation technique may not accurately estimate the quantities of some traded items especially where assorted goods are involved in one package. Other estimation problems may arise as a result of items being transported in packages not transparent, and those in bulk like sugar canes, fruits etc.

- (v) The assignment of values, quantities and units of measure to some unique commodities may not be done accurately because of the nature of the goods traded at respective border stations.

Dissemination of Data

The data collected will be disseminated through a report and the CSO Monthly bulletin.

National Accounts Statistics

Central Statistical Office (CSO) collects data and compiles information that help measure the development of the country, both social and economic. In the economic sphere, one of the statistics compiled are the National Accounts Statistics. National Accounts are a set of tables which give a picture of the performance of the economy as a whole and its important

sectors. They are vital for policy formulation, planning & monitoring, economic analysis and research. National Accounts are developed using international standards and are comparable from one country to another. The estimates currently produced by CSO are compiled in accordance with the 2008 System of National Accounts. Gross Domestic Product

In National Accounts statistics, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the most frequently quoted indicator of economic performance. It refers to the total value of final goods and services produced within a country in a given period of time such as a quarter or a year. In determining a nation's GDP, three basic ways are used; the production, expenditure and income approaches. Production Approach
The production

approach calculates GDP as equal to the sum of the gross value added of all industries plus taxes less subsidies on products. Production is an activity, carried out under the responsibility, control and management of an institutional unit that uses labor, capital goods and services to produce goods and services. One may note that this is synonymous with what an entrepreneur does, since he/she is

an individual bringing together capital, labour and land to produce goods or provide services. Gross value added for an industry is obtained as the difference between the value of the goods and services produced by establishments in that industry and the cost of goods and services used in the process of production (intermediate consumption). The table below shows GDP estimated using

the production approach. This is GDP measured in prices prevailing in the economy during the accounting period. It's broken down by industry at current prices for the years 2010-2017. Focusing our attention to the years 2016 and 2017, We can see that Zambia's GDP in current prices was estimated at K 216,098.08 Million and K 246,251.8 Million, respectively.

Table 1: Gross Value Added by Kind of Economic Activity (K'Million) at Current Prices, 2010 - 2017.

Industry	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9,158.70	11,001.60	12,236.70	12,449.30	11,325.50	9,133.90	13,459.60	9,909.80
Mining and quarrying	12,428.70	17,515.00	19,057.00	25,860.60	24,449.60	23,244.20	28,494.10	39,005.30
Primary Industries	21,587.30	28,516.60	31,293.70	38,309.90	35,775.10	32,378.10	41,953.80	48,915.10
Manufacturing	7,367.30	8,570.70	9,288.60	9,115.80	11,392.90	13,794.50	16,609.60	20,013.50
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,623.80	2,420.30	2,317.90	2,202.70	3,963.30	5,664.40	7,427.30	8,583.40
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	160.2	363.2	392.3	499.7	329.8	373.2	605.6	882.6
Construction	9,761.30	10,407.60	10,965.30	11,588.20	14,898.60	18,645.70	22,232.20	23,377.20
Secondary Industries	18,912.70	21,761.80	22,964.00	23,406.30	30,584.60	38,477.70	46,874.70	52,856.70
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	17,590.50	22,370.20	25,828.80	33,126.40	36,415.90	40,861.10	45,097.20	46,779.80
Transportation and storage	5,705.90	4,942.80	5,667.00	5,099.80	5,997.70	7,266.90	9,556.00	13,979.10
Accommodation and food service activities	1,599.40	1,764.90	2,447.40	2,695.40	2,754.50	3,075.00	3,585.20	3,898.10
Information and communication	1,587.50	3,335.70	4,142.90	4,106.20	3,836.00	5,329.80	4,955.60	4,727.00
Financial and insurance activities	3,977.90	3,736.70	4,098.00	4,489.40	5,256.30	7,098.70	9,659.40	12,735.80
Real estate activities	4,012.10	4,498.70	5,042.70	5,600.60	6,875.80	8,840.70	9,651.40	10,683.10
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,505.50	1,482.30	2,417.20	2,655.80	2,858.20	2,641.90	2,994.10	3,340.70
Administrative and support service activities	1,577.70	1,337.30	1,186.90	1,489.30	1,282.30	1,638.10	2,158.40	2,245.80
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	3,905.40	3,328.60	6,338.10	6,875.40	7,382.90	8,103.10	9,294.80	9,905.30
Education	6,818.50	7,687.40	9,265.30	11,007.60	13,085.70	14,383.20	15,800.00	15,723.40
Human health and social work activities	1,900.20	1,842.20	2,225.90	1,800.90	2,175.20	2,403.70	2,610.50	2,631.40
Arts, entertainment and recreation	368.1	198.4	304.1	507.6	521	570.4	663.7	606.1
Other service activities	787.7	791.6	864.1	959.2	958.1	884.9	1,060.90	1,026.80
Tertiary Industries	51,336.30	57,316.90	69,828.30	80,413.70	89,399.70	103,097.50	117,087.30	128,282.20
Total for the economy	91,836.30	107,595.30	124,086.00	142,129.90	155,759.40	173,953.30	205,915.80	230,054.00
Taxes less subsidies on products	5,379.60	6,296.80	7,185.90	9,200.90	11,298.70	9,427.70	10,182.30	16,197.70
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	97,215.90	113,892.10	131,271.90	151,330.80	167,058.00	183,381.10	216,098.10	246,251.80

Accordingly, GDP measured in current prices gives a picture of the structure of an economy. Focusing our attention on the 2017, we can see that the dominant industries in Zambia in terms of shares were the Wholesale and Retail Trade, the Mining and Quarrying, the Construction and the Manufacturing industries. Together they accounted for 52.5 percent of the GDP in 2017. In terms of the three broad Sectors (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary Sectors), the Tertiary Sector had the highest percentage share of GDP, accounting for over half of the GDP in 2017 (52.1 percent). The

secondary Sector was second at 21.5 percent.

Table 2: Gross Value-Added Percentage Shares at Current Prices by kind of Economic Activity, 2010 – 2017.

Economic Activities	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9.4	9.7	9.3	8.2	6.8	5	6.2	4
Mining and quarrying	12.8	15.4	14.5	17.1	14.6	12.7	13.2	15.8
Primary Industries	22.2	25	23.8	25.3	21.4	17.7	19.4	19.9
Manufacturing	7.6	7.5	7.1	6	6.8	7.5	7.7	8.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.5	2.4	3.1	3.4	3.5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Construction	10	9.1	8.4	7.7	8.9	10.2	10.3	9.5
Secondary Industries	19.5	19.1	17.5	15.5	18.3	21	21.7	21.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	18.1	19.6	19.7	21.9	21.8	22.3	20.9	19
Transportation and storage	5.9	4.3	4.3	3.4	3.6	4	4.4	5.7
Accommodation and food service activities	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6
Information and communication	1.6	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.3	2.9	2.3	1.9
Financial and insurance activities	4.1	3.3	3.1	3	3.1	3.9	4.5	5.2
Real estate activities	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.7	4.1	4.8	4.5	4.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4
Administrative and support service activities	1.6	1.2	0.9	1	0.8	0.9	1	0.9
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	4	2.9	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4
Education	7	6.7	7.1	7.3	7.8	7.8	7.3	6.4
Human health and social work activities	2	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other service activities	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
Tertiary Industries	52.8	50.3	53.2	53.1	53.5	56.2	54.2	52.1
Total for the economy	94.5	94.5	94.5	93.9	93.2	94.9	95.3	93.4
Taxes less subsidies on products	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.1	6.8	5.1	4.7	6.6
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

GDP Industry Shares, 2017

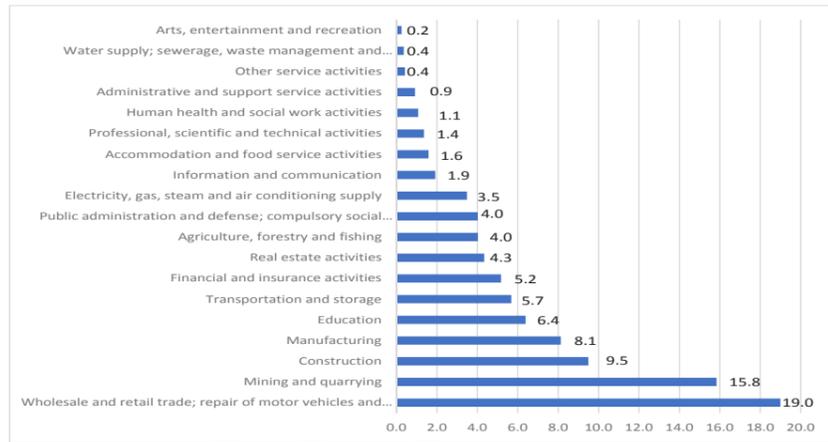


Table 3 shows the GDP estimates by industry at constant prices for the years 2010-2017. Constant price GDP unlike the current price one, is expressed in prices of the base year(2010). The use of constant prices removes the impact of price changes and shows the volume change (quality and quantity). Zambia's GDP at constant prices in 2016 and 2017 was estimated at K 129, 699.9 million and K134, 270.6 million, respectively.

Table 3: Gross Value Added (K'Million)by Industry at Constant Prices, 2010 base, 2010 to 2017

Industry	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9,158.70	9,871.10	10,205.20	9,813.00	9,917.00	9,149.80	9,490.10	10,419.00
Mining and quarrying	12,428.70	12,435.70	12,538.00	12,985.20	12,687.20	12,716.70	13,642.80	14,052.10
Primary Industries	21,587.30	22,306.80	22,743.20	22,798.20	22,604.20	21,866.50	23,132.90	24,471.10
Manufacturing	7,367.30	8,148.00	8,540.00	9,070.40	9,663.70	10,203.10	10,382.50	10,837.10
Electricity generation supply	1,623.80	1,825.00	1,897.80	2,050.20	2,090.20	2,059.20	1,779.00	2,199.70
Water supply (Formal)	160.2	289.2	317.8	410.2	377.7	352.5	340.5	327.7
Construction	9,761.30	9,967.50	10,029.90	9,678.80	10,704.70	12,627.50	13,917.90	14,812.30
Secondary Industries	18,912.70	20,229.80	20,785.50	21,209.70	22,836.30	25,242.30	26,419.90	28,176.90
Wholesale and retail trade	17,590.50	21,025.70	22,779.80	27,288.70	28,219.70	28,613.80	28,610.40	28,806.40
Transportation and storage	5,705.90	4,832.40	5,094.40	4,086.30	4,357.30	4,382.10	4,286.80	4,620.60
Accommodation and food services	1,599.40	1,641.20	2,193.30	2,275.80	2,367.40	2,371.40	2,395.90	2,539.70
Information and communication	1,587.50	3,323.50	4,067.80	3,925.30	4,220.50	4,325.20	5,079.60	4,408.60
Financial and insurance services	3,977.90	3,736.70	4,032.10	3,764.20	4,331.70	4,854.20	4,739.90	4,467.20
Real estate (including owner occupier dwellings)	4,012.10	4,113.20	4,156.90	4,059.30	4,166.60	4,295.30	4,431.80	4,558.60
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,505.50	1,393.20	2,131.90	2,187.80	2,171.40	2,197.20	2,337.30	2,480.70
Administrative and support service	1,577.70	1,157.90	935.6	1,066.30	1,085.50	1,129.90	1,188.70	1,260.10
Public administration and defense	3,905.40	3,271.80	4,533.10	5,794.40	6,056.70	6,179.00	6,779.30	6,972.50
Education	6,818.50	7,115.90	7,856.40	8,325.30	9,232.70	9,281.60	9,719.20	10,371.90
Human health and social work	1,900.20	1,693.40	1,907.50	1,461.10	1,620.40	1,667.70	1,695.10	1,989.50
Arts, entertainment and recreation	368.1	322.5	271.3	434.2	497.7	516.8	519.5	498.9
Other services	787.7	782.7	823.4	913.2	935.5	964.4	1,000.30	1,028.60
Tertiary Industries	51,336.30	54,410.10	60,783.50	65,581.90	69,263.10	70,778.40	72,783.70	74,003.20
Total for the economy	91,836.30	96,946.60	104,312.30	109,589.80	114,703.60	117,887.30	122,336.50	126,651.30
Taxes less subsidies on products	5,379.60	5,679.00	6,110.40	6,419.60	6,748.50	7,116.20	7,363.50	7,619.30
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	97,215.90	102,625.60	110,422.70	116,009.40	121,452.10	125,003.50	129,699.90	134,270.60

Table 4 below shows shows GDP growth rates by industry from 2011 to 2017 and the average of the period.

As can be seen, GDP growth averaged 4.7 percent in the seven-year period. The Information

& communication industry experienced the highest growth at 20.4 percent, followed

by the Water supply at 14.0 percent and the Public administration and defense at 9.9

percent. The Transport & storage and the Administrative & support service

industries registered a negative average growth rate over the period.

Table 4: Gross Value-Added Percentage Growth Rates by Industry at Constant 2010, 2010 – 2017.

Industry	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average 2011-2017
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7.8	3.4	-3.8	1.1	-7.7	3.7	9.8	2.0
Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.8	3.6	-2.3	0.2	7.3	3	1.8
Primary Industries	3.3	2	0.2	-0.9	-3.3	5.8	5.8	1.8
Manufacturing	10.6	4.8	6.2	6.5	5.6	1.8	4.4	5.7
Electricity generation supply	12.4	4	8	1.9	-1.5	-13.6	23.6	5.0
Water supply (Formal)	80.5	9.9	29.1	-7.9	-6.7	-3.4	-3.7	14.0
Construction	2.1	0.6	-3.5	10.6	18	10.2	6.4	6.3
Secondary Industries	7	2.7	2	7.7	10.5	4.7	6.7	5.9
Wholesale and retail trade	19.5	8.3	19.8	3.4	1.4	0	0.7	7.6
Transportation and storage	-15.3	5.4	-19.8	6.6	0.6	-2.2	7.8	(2.4)
Accommodation and food services	2.6	33.6	3.8	4	0.2	1	6	7.3
Information and communication	109.4	22.4	-3.5	7.5	2.5	17.4	-13.2	20.4
Financial and insurance services	-6.1	7.9	-6.6	15.1	12.1	-2.4	-5.8	2.0
Real estate (including owner occupied dwellings)	2.5	1.1	-2.3	2.6	3.1	3.2	2.9	1.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	-7.5	53	2.6	-0.7	1.2	6.4	6.1	8.7
Administrative and support service	-26.6	-19.2	14	1.8	4.1	5.2	6	(2.1)
Public administration and defense	-16.2	38.6	27.8	4.5	2	9.7	2.8	9.9
Education	4.4	10.4	6	10.9	0.5	4.7	6.7	6.2
Human health and social work	-10.9	12.6	-23.4	10.9	2.9	1.6	17.4	1.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-12.4	-15.9	60.1	14.6	3.8	0.5	-4	6.7
Other services	-0.6	5.2	10.9	2.4	3.1	3.7	2.8	3.9
Tertiary Industries	6	11.7	7.9	5.6	2.2	2.8	1.7	5.4
Total for the economy	5.6	7.6	5.1	4.7	2.8	3.8	3.5	4.7
Taxes less subsidies on products	5.6	7.6	5.1	5.1	5.4	3.5	3.5	5.1
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	5.6	7.6	5.1	4.7	2.9	3.8	3.5	4.7

Table 5 below shows the Gross Value-Added percentage effects by industry from 2011 to 2017. Percentage

effect explains the main contributors to the total growth rate for each year. The results show that Agriculture,

forestry & fishing and Construction industries recorded the highest contributions

to the growth rate (4.7 percent) in 2017 at 0.7 percentage points each. In 2016, the

highest contributors to the growth rate (3.5 percent) were construction at 1.0

percentage point followed by Mining and Quarrying at 0.7 percentage points.

Table 5: Gross Value-Added Percentage Effects by Industry at Constant Prices, 2011 – 2017.

Industry	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.7	0.3	-0.4	0.1	-0.6	0.3	0.7
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.1	0.4	-0.3	0.0	0.7	0.3
Primary Industries	0.7	0.4	0.0	-0.2	-0.6	1.0	1.0
Manufacturing	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4
Electricity generation and supply	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.3
Water supply	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	0.2	0.1	-0.3	0.9	1.6	1.0	0.7
Secondary Industries	1.4	0.5	0.4	1.4	2.0	0.9	1.4
Wholesale and retail trade	3.5	1.7	4.1	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.2
Transportation and storage	-0.9	0.3	-0.9	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.3
Accommodation and food services	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Information and communication	1.8	0.7	-0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	-0.5
Financial and insurance services	-0.2	0.3	-0.2	0.5	0.4	-0.1	-0.2
Real estate	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	-0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Administrative and support service	-0.4	-0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Public administration and defense	-0.7	1.2	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1
Education	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.5
Human health and social work	-0.2	0.2	-0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other services	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tertiary Industries	3.2	6.2	4.3	3.2	1.3	1.6	0.9
Total Value Added for the economy	5.3	7.2	4.8	4.4	2.6	3.6	3.3
Taxes less subsidies on products	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	5.6	7.6	5.1	4.7	2.9	3.8	3.5

Expenditure Approach

Gross Domestic Product may also be estimated using the

expenditure categories, these include Final Consumption, Gross Capital Formation and Net Exports of

goods and services. As shown in Table 6, GDP by expenditure categories at current prices for 2016 and

2017 was estimated at K 221,242.5 million and K246, 510.0 million, respectively. Ideally, the GDP

by production and GDP by expenditure approaches should be equal. However, due to different data

sources there is usually a difference between the two approaches referred to as the Discrepancy.

Table 6: GDP (K'Million) by Final Expenditure categories at Current prices, 2010 to 2017

Expenditure categories	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Final consumption expenditures	62,190.40	75,270.10	84,816.40	97,435.70	111,522.30	119,981.30	145,830.70	149,479.30
Private Consumption	53,071.90	63,586.90	69,198.50	78,997.10	87,259.70	92,876.40	111,099.70	115,691.60
Households	48,978.80	59,018.20	64,211.10	73,405.60	81,680.60	87,634.10	105,149.20	109,928.20
NPISHs	4,093.10	4,568.60	4,987.30	5,591.50	5,579.10	5,242.40	5,950.50	5,763.30
Government	9,118.50	11,683.30	15,617.90	18,438.60	24,262.60	27,104.80	34,731.00	33,787.70
Individual consumption expenditure	6,392.50	7,958.30	11,498.40	14,212.60	17,797.90	19,509.10	26,011.70	31,979.70
Collective consumption	2,726.00	3,724.90	4,119.60	4,226.10	6,464.70	7,595.70	8,719.30	1,808.00
Gross Capital formation	29,045.70	38,364.50	41,685.30	51,510.80	56,913.60	78,496.40	82,562.90	100,970.70
Gross fixed capital formation, incl. valuables	25,173.80	32,760.60	31,656.00	39,400.40	51,849.40	70,515.80	78,704.20	95,566.50
Changes in inventories	3,871.90	5,604.00	10,029.30	12,110.40	5,064.20	7,980.70	3,858.70	5,404.20
Net export of goods and services	8,785.60	9,290.10	6,298.60	770.6	2,424.10	-10,247.80	-7,151.10	-3,940.00
Exports of goods and services	35,995.10	46,149.20	52,617.60	61,262.90	64,853.80	68,104.90	76,335.90	86,170.60
Export of goods	34,500.10	42,915.00	47,666.30	57,176.00	59,614.70	60,682.80	67,219.90	77,910.80
Export of services	1,495.10	3,234.20	4,951.30	4,087.00	5,239.10	7,422.10	9,116.00	8,259.80
Import of goods and services	27,209.50	36,859.20	46,319.00	60,492.30	62,429.70	78,352.70	83,487.10	90,110.60
Import of goods (FOB)	22,701.70	31,546.60	39,648.40	50,699.80	52,304.60	66,012.30	69,136.40	74,450.50
Import of services	4,507.90	5,312.60	6,670.60	9,792.50	10,125.20	12,340.40	14,350.70	15,660.10
GDP Expenditure	100,021.70	122,924.70	132,800.30	149,717.10	170,859.90	188,229.80	221,242.50	246,510.00
Discrepancy	2,805.80	8,895.00	1,528.40	-1,613.70	3,807.40	4,848.80	5,144.40	308

Table 7 further shows that Final Consumption expenditure has the

largest contribution to GDP by Expenditure approach. During the

years 2016 and 2017, it contributed about 65.9 percent and 60.6

percent, respectively. Expenditure by households remained the

largest item in the Final consumption expenditures category. Net

exports had the lowest contribution under the review period.

Table 7: Percent Shares of Final Expenditure Categories, 2010 – 2017

Expenditure Categories	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Final consumption expenditures	62.2	61.2	63.9	65.1	65.3	63.7	65.9	60.6
Private Consumption	53.1	51.7	52.1	52.8	51.1	49.3	50.2	46.9
Households	49.0	48.0	48.4	49.0	47.8	46.6	47.5	44.6
NPISHs	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.3
Government	9.1	9.5	11.8	12.3	14.2	14.4	15.7	13.7
Individual consumption expenditure of Government	6.4	6.5	8.7	9.5	10.4	10.4	11.8	13.0
Government Collective consumption	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.8	4.0	3.9	0.7
Gross Capital formation	29.0	31.2	31.4	34.4	33.3	41.7	37.3	41.0
Gross fixed capital formation, incl. valuables	25.2	26.7	23.8	26.3	30.3	37.5	35.6	38.8
Changes in inventories	3.9	4.6	7.6	8.1	3.0	4.2	1.7	2.2
Net export of goods and services	8.8	7.6	4.7	0.5	1.4	-5.4	-3.2	-1.6
Exports of goods and services	36.0	37.5	39.6	40.9	38.0	36.2	34.5	35.0
Export of goods	34.5	34.9	35.9	38.2	34.9	32.2	30.4	31.6
Export of services	1.5	2.6	3.7	2.7	3.1	3.9	4.1	3.4
Import of goods and services	27.2	30.0	34.9	40.4	36.5	41.6	37.7	36.6
Import of goods (FOB)	22.7	25.7	29.9	33.9	30.6	35.1	31.2	30.2
Import of services	4.5	4.3	5.0	6.5	5.9	6.6	6.5	6.4
GDP Expenditure	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Discrepancy	2.8	7.2	1.2	-1.1	2.2	2.6	2.3	0.1

Income Approach

Gross Domestic Products may be broken down into its income components. Thus describing the

primary distribution of the generated income into Compensation of Employees, Other Taxes & Subsidies on Production,

Consumption of Fixed Capital, Operating Surplus and Mixed Income. Note that the Total GDP by income

approach is exactly equal to the Total GDP by production approach, this is because the mixed

income/operating surplus is obtained as a residue. Tables 8 and 9 show that Net Operating Surplus

had the largest share of GDP. In 2016 and 2017 it accounted for 42.3 percent and 46.3 percent respectively.

Table 8: Gross Value Added (K'Million) by Income Components at Current Prices, 2010 – 2017,

Components	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Compensation of employees	30,007.40	32,644.30	43,174.20	43,993.80	51,881.90	54,182.50	56,766.70	57,804.30
Wages and salaries	27,949.60	30,530.80	40,493.90	40,785.90	48,075.80	50,509.30	52,914.10	54,137.20
Employer's social contributions	2,057.90	2,113.50	2,680.30	3,207.90	3,806.00	3,673.20	3,852.50	3,667.10
Other taxes on production	18.4	472.1	504.8	538	494.6	455.3	536.7	656.6
Other subsidies on production	32	53.8	20.6	27	21.6	24.2	39.5	107
Consumption of fixed capital	6,621.70	9,646.30	9,551.50	12,931.50	5,930.20	7,903.80	10,581.90	10,833.20
Operating surplus, net	30,707.10	41,821.20	47,843.80	58,408.20	67,305.70	75,575.70	91,475.30	113,967.70
Mixed income, net	24,513.00	23,202.60	23,041.40	26,371.50	30,281.40	35,860.20	46,594.60	46,899.20
Total for the economy	91,835.70	107,732.60	124,095.20	142,216.10	155,872.30	173,953.30	205,915.80	230,054.00
Taxes less subsidies	5,379.60	6,296.80	7,185.90	9,200.90	11,298.70	9,427.70	10,182.30	16,197.70
Total GDP by income components	97,215.30	114,029.40	131,281.10	151,417.00	167,171.00	183,381.10	216,098.10	246,251.80

Table 9: Gross Value Added Percentage Shares by Income Components at Current Prices, 2010 – 2017.

Components	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Compensation of employees	30.9	28.6	32.9	29.1	31	29.5	26.3	23.5
Wages and salaries	28.8	26.8	30.8	26.9	28.8	27.5	24.5	22
Employer's social contributions	2.1	1.9	2	2.1	2.3	2	1.8	1.5
Other taxes on production	0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Other subsidies on production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consumption of fixed capital	6.8	8.5	7.3	8.5	3.5	4.3	4.9	4.4
Operating surplus, net	31.6	36.7	36.4	38.6	40.3	41.2	42.3	46.3
Mixed income, net	25.2	20.3	17.6	17.4	18.1	19.6	21.6	19
Total for the economy	94.5	94.5	94.5	93.9	93.2	94.9	95.3	93.4
Taxes less subsidies on production	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.1	6.8	5.1	4.7	6.6
Total GDP by income components	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Gross Value Added by Institutional Sectors In National Accounts five institutional sectors are defined in an Economy namely; the Non-financial

Corporations, the Financial Corporations, the General Government, the Households and the Non-Profit Institutions

Serving Households (NPISH). Institutional Sector groups institutional units (Enterprises) on the basis of their principle

functions, behavior and objectives. Tables 10 and 11 show that Non-Financial Corporations sector had the largest share of Value-Added

accounting for 48.2 percent in 2016 and 48.9 percent in 2017. The Households (Informal Sector) accounted for 31.8

percent in 2016 and 29.3 percent in 2017. NPISH had the lowest percentage share averaging 1.4 percent in the two years.

Table 10: Gross Value Added (K'Million) by Institutional Sectors at current prices, 2010 – 2017,

Sectors	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Non-financial Corporations	46,289.40	58,553.40	69,805.10	82,264.30	85,087.10	91,646.50	104,192.70	120,498.80
Financial Corporations	3,661.10	3,395.50	3,755.00	4,137.60	4,861.80	6,668.70	15,041.30	12,688.70
General Government	7,055.30	7,600.00	11,605.50	12,426.40	16,259.20	17,871.00	20,244.40	21,608.60
Households	32,671.50	35,713.90	36,288.90	40,446.80	46,608.70	54,828.70	68,732.30	72,085.20
Non-profit Institutions Serving households	2,159.10	2,332.60	2,546.30	2,854.80	2,937.10	2,938.40	3,133.80	3,123.00
Total Value Added for the economy	91,836.50	107,595.30	124,000.90	142,129.90	155,753.90	173,953.30	211,344.40	230,004.30
Taxes less subsidies on products	5,379.60	6,296.80	7,185.90	9,200.90	11,298.70	9,427.70	10,182.30	16,197.70
GDP at current prices	97,215.90	114,032.60	131,273.50	151,330.50	167,052.50	183,381.10	216,098.10	246,251.80

Table 11: Gross Value-Added Percentage Shares by Institutional Sectors at current prices, 2010 – 2017.

Sectors	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Non-financial Corporations	47.6	51.3	53.2	54.4	50.9	50	48.2	48.9
Financial Corporations	3.8	3	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.6	7	5.2
General Government	7.3	6.7	8.8	8.2	9.7	9.7	9.4	8.8
Households	33.6	31.3	27.6	26.7	27.9	29.9	31.8	29.3
Non-profit Institutions Serving households	2.2	2	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3
Total Value Added for the economy	94.5	94.4	94.5	93.9	93.2	94.9	97.8	93.4
Taxes less subsidies on products	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.1	6.8	5.1	4.7	6.6
GDP at purchasers' prices	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE IMPLEMENTS A GENDER BASED VIOLENCE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (GBVIMS) PILOT PROGRAM AS A RESULT OF PARTNERSHIPS

Central Statistical Office (CSO) in collaboration with several partners implements a Gender Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS). The background of this implementation was as a result of the initiative which was born out of the challenges faced in analysing Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Violence against Children (VAC) data from administrative records. Gaps were identified on elements of data collection, storage and dissemination. Non-existence of a common approach to the effective and safe collection, storage, analysis as well as sharing of GBV-related data, had significantly hampered the use of data generated through service provision in various GBV and VAC stakeholder institutions. Hence, it had been difficult to obtain a reliable picture of GBV and VAC cases being reported in Zambia. Therefore, in order to improve GBV and VAC data, various efforts, consultative meetings and trainings have since been done with stakeholder institutions. This process saw the establishment of the Anti-GBV and VAC Technical Working Groups at both national and provincial levels. The Anti-GBV and VAC

Technical Working Groups comprise both public and civil society organisations. The following are the institutions represented in the Anti GBV and VAC Technical Working Group:

1. Ministry of Gender (MOG)
2. Central Statistical Office (CSO)
3. Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA)
4. Zambia Police-Victim Support Unit (ZP-VSU)
5. University Teaching Hospital (UTH)
6. Law Association of Zambia – National Legal Aid Clinic for Women (NLACW)
7. Ministry of Health (MOH)
8. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
9. International Organization for Migration (ILO)
10. World Vision Zambia (WVZ)
11. Ministry of Community Development and Social Service (MCDSS)
12. Women in Law in Southern Africa (WLSA)

UNICEF and USAID (through WVZ) provided financial and technical assistance to the project.

With the enactment of the Anti-GBV Act, No.1 of 2011 and other efforts by the Government, the National Anti-GBV and VAC technical working group held consultative meetings to review the various instruments being used for data collection by institutions dealing in GBV/VAC cases. The Anti-GBV/VAC technical group was tasked with the following responsibilities:

- Identify and discuss key GBV indicators (national, regional and international);
- Harmonise the concepts and definitions used in GBV/VAC;
- Review and modify data collection instruments used by GBV/

VAC stakeholder institutions;

- Exchange and share ideas on improving the system of GBV/VAC data collection and dissemination among different institutions and;
- Discuss way forward on designing a National Strategy for GBV/VAC data capturing and sharing.

It was collectively agreed that cardinal variables be included in the instruments/forms that are used for collection of administrative data in the respective stakeholder institutions. Furthermore, it was realized that there was an urgent need to standardize and harmonize data collection instruments for comprehensive data production, easy monitoring and comparison of GBV/VAC indicators.

It was emphasized that Harmonizing the GBV/VAC data collection process will guarantee the production of quality, timely, credible and accurate national GBV/VAC statistics in Zambia. Standardising the variables and concepts has facilitated uniformity of the data which has formed a comprehensive basis for the statistics to be comparable regardless of the source institution. Following the consultative meetings, a handbook on GBV and VAC concepts and definitions was produced to guide the data collection process.

Among the outcomes of the Harmonisation meeting was the recommendation to ensure that data on GBV/VAC cases are captured in Zambia and that a national statistics information management system is established.

Concept of Gender Based Violence Information System (GBVIMS)

Gender Based Violence Information System (GBVIMS) is an inter-agency partnership between public institutions and civil society organizations that use a common set of procedures, methods, concepts and definitions to collect, compile, analyse, store and disseminate

information on reported incidents of gender based violence. Stakeholders use GBVIMS to create reports that provide them with a comprehensive overview of all the information pertaining to gender based violence for their planning, policy formulation, decision making, monitoring, implementation and evaluation.

The main purpose of GBVIMS is to attain synergies among stakeholders and become more efficient and productive. By pooling information from a range of sources into a single database and disseminating the information from one source, which in this case is the Central Statistical Office.

GBVIMS has provided stakeholders with a credible source they need to make highly informed decisions and perform in-depth analysis of GBV and related issues. Using a unique person identification number, the system is able to flag up duplicates cases. Installation of the GBVIMS (Pilot)

There are four stages in the rolling out of the GBVIMS. According to the GBVIMS Rollout Guidelines (2011), the stages are as follows:

1. Assessment (Conduct context

analysis, participate in consultation process, and confirm GBVIMS participation): Ensure the GBVIMS is right for the setting and for each organization interested in rolling it out.

2. Planning: Develop a strategic plan to show what, how and when, what works need to be done.
3. Implementation: Train staff, collect and compile data, and negotiate information sharing protocol (if in an inter-agency GBVIMS setting).
4. Maintenance: Conduct refresher trainings for staff and review the information-sharing protocol.

As part of the rollout of the GBVIMS, CSO jointly with the Ministry of Gender and other stakeholders conducted provincial assessments of the systems that were being used in the various stakeholder institutions collecting GBV and VAC data. The provincial assessment was the first of the 4 stages of the implementation (rollout) of the GBVIMS. As part of the rollout of the GBVIMS, CSO, MoG and World Vision (WV) Zambia, conducted an assessment to help ensure the system is

correct for particular institutional settings. The first step in deciding whether to roll out the GBVIMS is for organizations to assess whether they meet at least a minimum criteria to implement the system. According to the GBVIMS rollout guidelines (GBVIMS 2011), a good candidate for the GBVIMS is one that:

1. Provides psychosocial, education, economical, legal, safety & security and medical services to survivors of GBV. Note that it could be one or more these services.
2. Provides services to more than 50 survivors per quarter, demonstrating that the organization works in help-seeking communities.
3. Has dedicated program monitoring staff or data entry/management staff; or the interest and resources to dedicate sufficient staff time to data entry and data management tasks.
4. Has a minimum

of one staff who demonstrates at least a basic understanding of Microsoft Excel.

Additionally, the organisation is required to have the necessary IT infrastructure such as computers and internet access.

In August 2017, there were installations of the automated pilot GBVIMS system in thirty (30) One Stop Centres (OSCs) in some Districts of Copperbelt, Central, Eastern, Luapula, Muchinga, Northern, Lusaka, Southern and Western provinces. The purpose of the GBVIMS pilot was to set up the GBVIMS in selected One Stop Centres of the nine listed provinces with all entries in local stations synchronised to the central server at the Central Statistical Head office. There will be a second phase, funds allowing, which will involve the rolling out of the system to other parts of the country as well as other institutions that have required IT infrastructure. Data capturers will be trained in basic

statistics and use of the standard intake form. A manual data collection system will be piloted in institutions without IT infrastructure. A completed hard copy of the basic mode intake form will thereafter be passed on to the CSO regional offices for entry on to the automated GBVIMS.

GBVIMS OUTPUT, 30TH OCTOBER, 2016 TO 30TH JUNE, 2018

Note that all reports run are for the period 30th October, 2016 to 18th June, 2018, unless otherwise specified. The GBVIMS started running in August 2016 after the installation of the application in 30 One Stop Centres although only twenty six of these have been synchronising data on to the central server. However, GBV incidents that were reported on and after 30th October, 2016 were captured by the system. Furthermore, if the client did not consent to sharing of information, the client and any incidents related to that client are NOT included in the counts.

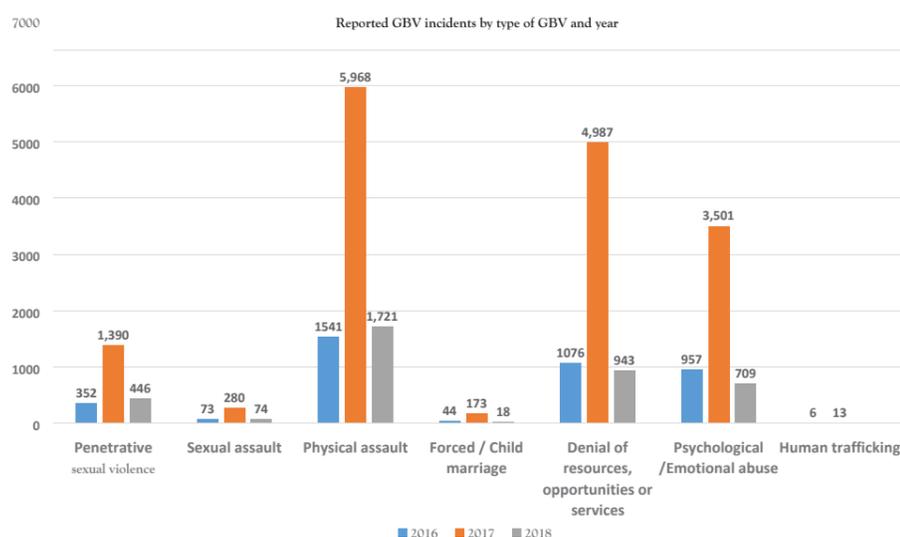


Figure 1 shows reported GBV incidents by type of GBV for the years 2016, 2017 and 2018. Physical assault recorded the highest number of reported

GBV incidents followed by denial of resources at 5, 968 and 4, 987 in 2017. The lowest number of reported GBV incidents was in human traffick-

ing followed by child marriage at 0 and 18 in 2018. Overall, the highest number GBV incidents reported across all types of GBV was 2017.

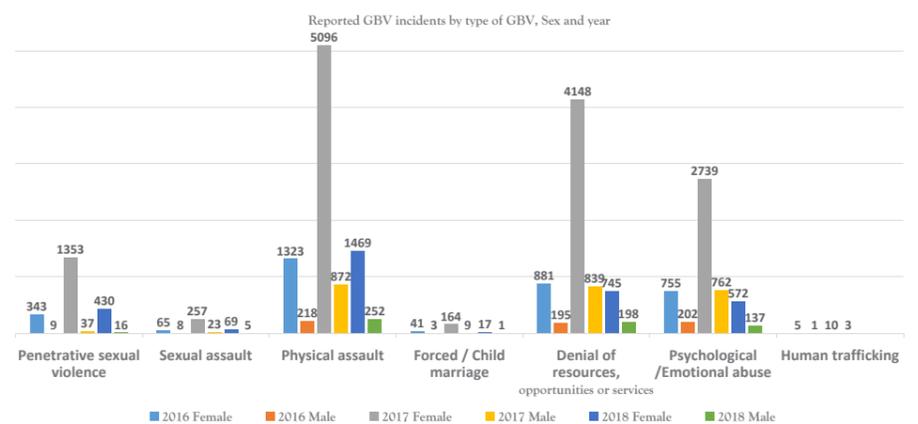


Figure 2 shows reported GBV incidents by type of GBV and sex of the survivors. Reported incidents of GBV recorded more women survivors for all types

GBV across the three year period with physical assault accounting for highest at 5, 096 in 2017 followed by denial of resources at 4, 148 also in 2017. High-

est numbers of reported GBV incidents for all types of GBVs and for both males and females were recorded in the year 2017.

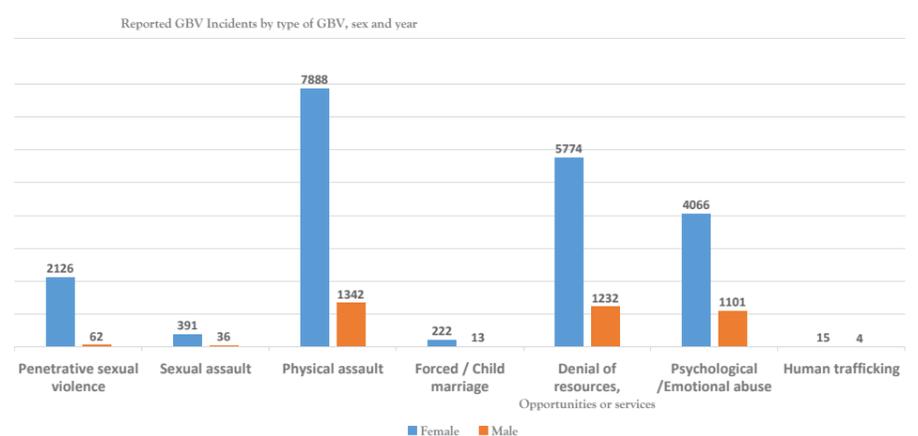


Figure 3 shows reported GBV incidents by type of GBV and sex of survivors. The highest number of reported GBV incidents during the period under review was physical violence accounting for 7, 888

for female survivors and 1, 342 for male survivors followed by denial of resources which accounted for 5, 774 females survivors and 1, 101 for male survivors. Conversely, the lowest reported GBV incidents were

in human trafficking accounting for 4 male survivors and 15 female survivors while child marriage was the second lowest accounting for 13 male survivors with 222 female survivors.

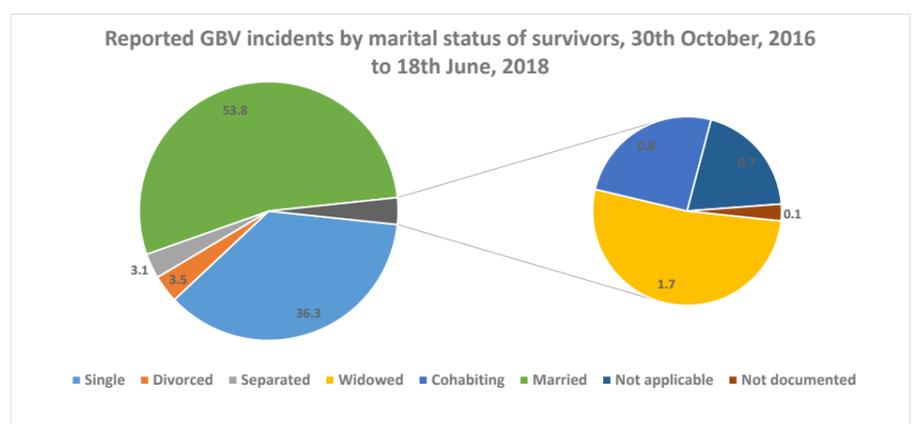


Figure 3 shows the proportion of reported GBV incidents by marital status of survivors for the period under review. The highest proportion of incidents were for persons whose marital status was

reported married at 53.8% followed by the survivors whose marital status was reported to be single (never married) who accounted for 36.3%. The lowest reported GBV incidents were recorded for persons

whose marital status was not applicable (below minimum marriage age) at 0.7% followed by those who reported to be cohabiting at 0.8%. Note that 0.1% of the survivors' marital status was not documented.

Table 1. Reported GBV Incidents by type of GBV and sex, 30th October, 2016 to 18th June, 2018

Type of Incident	Sex												Totals
	Female						Male						
	<10	14-Oct	15-19	20-24	25-49	50+	<10	14-Oct	15-19	20-24	25-49	50+	
Penetrative sexual violence	310	885	721	72	114	24	14	21	16	5	6		2,188
Sexual assault	63	87	104	47	81	9	9	8	6		12	1	427
Physical assault	303	140	706	1,679	4,812	248	152	115	76	131	760	108	9,230
Forced / Child marriage	10	25	149	21	17		2		3	2	4	2	235
Denial of resources, opportunities or services	877	439	794	1,005	2,528	131	655	161	124	64	184	44	7,006
Psychological /Emotional abuse	152	113	491	806	2,283	221	47	28	51	97	739	139	5,167
Human trafficking	2	1	3	1	8			3			1		19
Totals	1,717	1,690	2,968	3,631	9,843	633	879	336	276	299	1,706	294	24,272
Percent	7.1	7	12.2	15	40.6	2.6	3.6	1.4	1.1	1.2	7	1.2	100

Table 1 shows reported GBV incidents by type of GBV and sex of survivors for the period under review.

The results show that more females reported surviving incidents of GBV across all age groups than their male counterparts.

Of the total reported incidents of GBV, female survivors in age group 25-49 accounted for

the highest proportion at 40.6% followed by female survivors in age 20-24 who accounted for 15% of the total

reported incidents. The lowest reported GBV incidents were for male survivors in age group 15-19 accounting for

1.1% followed male survivors in age group 20-24 who accounted for 1.2%.

Table 2. Reported GBV incidents by type of GBV, type of disability/Special Needs and sex, 30th October, 2016 to 18th June, 2018

Primary Incident	Penetrative sexual violence		Sexual assault		Physical assault		Forced / Child marriage		Denial of resources, opportunities or services		Psychological / Emotional abuse		Human trafficking	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Special Needs														
Mental disability	33	1	1		11	3	1		7	2	2	3		64
Not disabled (no special need)	2,068	58	383	35	7,809	1,325	220	13	5,697	1,213	4,043	1,091	15	23,970
Other vulnerable child	9				6		1		26	6	3			51
Physical disability	14	3	7	1	59	13	1		33	9	14	7		161
Unaccompanied minor	4				6	1			11	2	4	1		29
Totals	2,128	62	391	36	7,891	1,342	223	13	5,774	1,232	4,066	1,102	15	24,275

Table 2 shows reported GBV incidents by type of GBV, type of disability/special needs and sex of survivors

for the period under review. The results show that 23,970 incidents were of survivors that were not

disabled and/or did not require special needs while 161 incidents were for survivors who were physically

disabled. Incidents of unaccompanied minors were 29 while children with other types of vulnerabilities

accounting for 51 incidents and the 64 incidents were for mentally disabled survivors. Note that

one survivor may fall under more than one disability category and/or special need.

LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS

In 2016, Zambia adopted the recommendations of the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) of 2013. Some of the key labour market concepts used in this article include:

- Working Age Population refers to all persons above a specified minimum age. This varies from country to country. In Zambia, the working age population refers to all persons who are 15 years or older.
- Labour Force refers to the total number of persons in employment and unemployment.
- Potential Labour Force refers to all

- persons of working age who during the short reference period are neither in employment nor in unemployment but are seeking employment and are not available for employment or available but not seeking employment.
- Work refers to any activity which is performed by persons of any age or sex to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own final use. This is irrespective of legality, formal/informal nature of activity, context or persons status.
- Employed

- Population: Is the total number of persons who have a paid job in cash or in kind, are in self-employment or are in contributing family work. All persons who have a paid job and are on leave, as well as those in self-employment but are absent from work due to various reasons such as inadequate raw materials, labour dispute, absence of business opportunities etc, are all considered employed.
- Employment refers to any work performed for pay or profit. Therefore it is important to understand that not

- all persons who are involved in work are in employment because those in employment are involved in market related activities that are either for pay or profit.
- Formal Employment: Is the type of employment in which employees are entitled to social security coverage and contract in addition to annual paid leave, or any such entitlement and any legal registration for own account workers/employers.
- Informal Employment: Is the type of employment characterized by lack of an entitlement to

- annual paid leave and absence of social security. This type of employment could be found in both the formal sector and informal sector production units.
- Industry refers to the main economic activity that takes place at the employed person's place of work.
- Unemployed Population: Refers to all persons in the labour force who are completely jobless and are available and actively looking for employment during a given reference period.
- Unemployment refers to a state

- of not being in employment but seeking employment and also available to take up the job.
- Extended Labour Force refers to the addition of the labour force and the potential labour force. Therefore the addition of the potential labour force is crucial because it reflects the real Zambian labour market participation. The bigger the number of the potential labour force the more participation it reflects while the smaller the number the lesser the participation.

HIGHLIGHTS OF SOME KEY INDICATORS OF THE 2018 LABOUR MARKET

Working Age Population

In 2018, the working age population was estimated at 9,483,400 of which 53.7 percent were in the rural areas while 46.3 percent were in the urban areas.

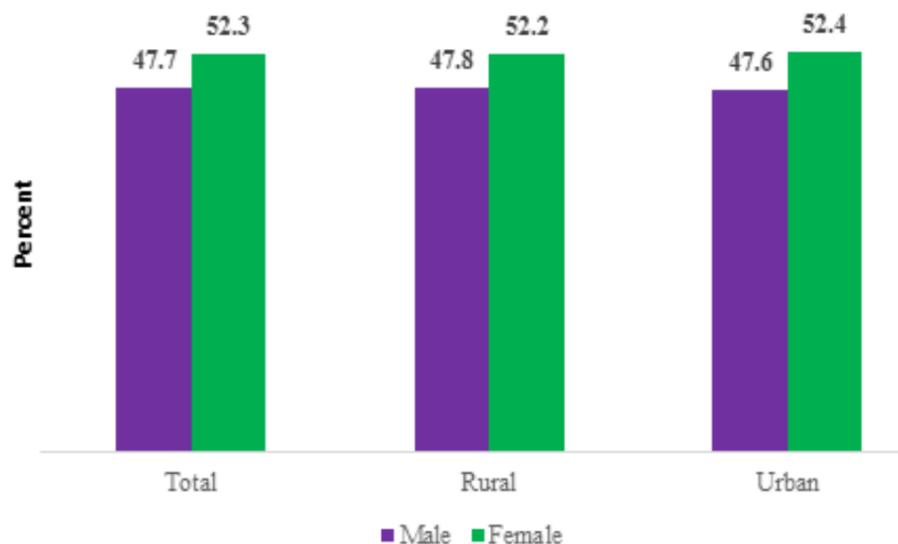
Rural/Urban	Working Age Population (15 years or older)			
	Total		Male	Female
	Number	Percent	Number	Number
Total	9,483,400	100	4,524,441	4,958,959
Rural	5,088,115	53.7	2,433,198	2,654,917
Urban	4,395,285	46.3	2,091,243	2,304,042

The graph shows the percentage distribution of working-age population (15 years or older) by rural/urban and sex. At national level, females accounted

for a higher percentage of the working-age population at 52.3 percent compared to males at 47.7 percent. In rural and urban areas, females had

a higher percentage of the working-age population than males at 52.2 percent and 52.4 percent, respectively.

Percentage Distribution of Working-Age Population (15 years or older) by Rural/Urban and Sex, Zambia 2018

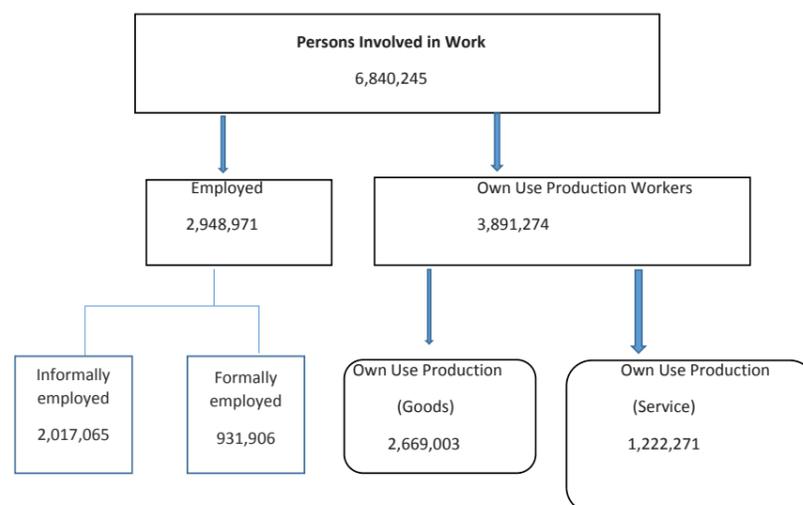


Work Activities Main Categories of Work (2018)

In 2018, there were a total of 6,840,245 persons involved in work of which 2,948,971 were in

employment and 3,891,245 were in own use production work. Of the total employed persons, 931,906 were formally employed and 2,017,065 were

informally employed. Among persons in own use production work, 2,669,003 persons were producing goods and 1,222,270 were service providers.



LABOUR FORCE

Typically, labour force constitutes the employed and unemployed population. However, in view of the recommendation of the 19th ICLS resolution, the concept of labour force for some countries is now expanded to include the potential labour force. Depending on national statistical setting/needs, countries may be prompted to

provide two pieces of statistics for the labour force, namely, labour force (i.e. without adding potential labour force to the employed and unemployed population) and extended labour force (i.e. adding potential labour force to the employed and unemployed population). In 2018, there were 3,329,147 persons in the labour force

which was a decline from the 3,398,294 recorded in 2017 representing a decline of 2.03 percent. The number of persons in employment declined from 2,971,169 in 2017 to 2,948,971 in 2018 representing a decrease of 0.75 percent. The unemployed persons declined from 427,125 to 380,176 in the same period representing a decline of 10.99 percent.

Labour Force by Sex, Zambia 2017 and 2018

	Labour Force			Persons in Employment			Persons in Unemployment		
	2017	2018	Percentage Change	2017	2018	Percentage Change	2017	2018	Percentage Change
Total	3,398,294	3,329,147	-2.03	2,971,169	2,948,971	-0.75	427,125	380,176	-10.99
Male	2,041,306	2,040,649	-0.03	1,797,957	1,826,418	1.58	243,349	214,232	-11.97
Female	1,356,988	1,288,498	-5.05	1,173,212	1,122,553	-4.32	183,776	165,945	-9.7

LABOUR FORCE BY PROVINCE

Between 2017 and 2018, the number of persons in employment increased mostly in Copperbelt, Eastern, Lusaka, North western

and Southern provinces. North western had the highest percentage increase at 8.91 percent followed by Eastern with 8.90 percent and Copperbelt had the

lowest increase with 0.41 percent. Among Provinces with decreasing employment, Luapula had the highest with a decrease

of 32.55 percent followed by Northern with 27.49 percent while Central had the lowest decrease at 7.36 percent.

Unemployed population increased in 5 provinces namely; Central, Lusaka, North western, Southern and Western provinces.

Central province had the highest unemployment increase at 37.94 percent while Southern had the lowest increase at 0.27 percent.

Labour Force by Province, 2017 and 2018

Province	Employed Persons			Unemployed Persons			Labour Force		
	2017	2018	Percentage Change	2017	2018	Percentage Change	2017	2018	Percentage Change
Total	2,971,170	2,948,971	-0.75	427,125	380,176	-10.99	3,398,294	3,329,147	-2.03
Central	297,390	275,489	-7.36	18,083	24,944	37.94	315,473	300,433	-4.77
Copperbelt	585,172	587,600	0.41	92,032	74,069	-19.52	677,204	661,669	-2.29
Eastern	276,283	300,860	8.9	21,415	15,181	-29.11	297,698	316,040	6.16
Luapula	137,821	92,964	-32.55	44,077	25,592	-41.94	181,898	118,556	-34.82
Lusaka	835,644	892,907	6.85	109,701	110,728	0.94	945,346	1,003,636	6.17
Muchinga	132,239	120,752	-8.69	22,501	16,451	-26.89	154,740	137,203	-11.33
Northern	175,409	127,194	-27.49	31,838	18,807	-40.93	207,247	146,001	-29.55
North Western	130,036	141,626	8.91	27,424	30,100	9.76	157,460	171,725	9.06
Southern	286,930	312,196	8.81	32,110	32,197	0.27	319,040	344,393	7.95
Western	114,246	97,385	-14.76	27,945	32,107	14.89	142,191	129,492	-8.93

Labour Force and Potential Labour Force

Between 2017 and 2018, the extended labour force marginally declined from 5,049,059 to 5,013,464 representing a decline of 0.70 percent. In both years, the number of males was higher than that of females in the extended labour force and it increased by 1.97 percent in the same period. In 2018, the decline in the unemployed persons may also have resulted in an increase in the potential labour force from 1,650,764 in 2017 to 1,684,317 in 2018 representing an increase of 2.03 percent.

Labour Force and Potential Labour Force by Sex, Zambia 2017 and 2018

	Extended Labour Force			Potential Labour Force			Persons in Employment		Persons in Unemployment	
	2017	2018	Percentage Change	2017	2018	Percentage Change	2017	2018	2017	2018
Total	5,049,059	5,013,464	-0.7	1,650,764	1,684,317	2.03	2,971,170	2,948,971	427,125	380,176
Male	2,759,098	2,813,428	1.97	717,792	772,778	7.66	1,797,957	1,826,418	243,349	214,232
Female	2,289,961	2,200,037	-3.93	932,972	911,539	-2.3	1,173,213	1,122,553	183,776	165,945

Extended Labour Force by Province

There were five provinces that had an increase in the extended labour force between 2017 and 2018 namely Central, Lusaka, North Western, Southern and Western provinces. Among provinces with an increase in extended labour force, Southern had the highest increase with 15.20 percent followed by Central with an increase of 13.49 percent while the lowest increase was observed in Western Province with 0.01 percent. Central province had the highest percentage increase in the potential labour force with 59.67 percent while western had the lowest increase at 6.13 percent.

Labour Force (extended) by Province, 2017 and 2018

Province	Extended Labour Force		Percentage Change	Potential Labour Force		Percentage Change	Labour Force	
	2017	2018		2017	2018		2017	2018
Total	5,049,059	5,013,464	-0.7	1,650,765	1,684,317	2.03	3,398,294	3,329,147
Central	440,173	499,536	13.49	124,700	199,103	59.67	315,473	300,433
Copperbelt	912,604	867,734	-4.92	235,400	206,065	-12.46	677,204	661,669
Eastern	491,860	427,852	-13.01	194,162	111,812	-42.41	297,698	316,040
Luapula	340,180	311,506	-8.43	158,282	192,950	21.9	181,898	118,556
Lusaka	1,179,002	1,198,900	1.69	233,656	195,264	-16.43	945,346	1,003,636
Muchinga	218,577	215,175	-1.56	63,837	77,972	22.14	154,740	137,203
Northern	426,400	356,411	-16.41	219,153	210,410	-3.99	207,247	146,001
North Western	237,503	264,733	11.47	80,043	93,008	16.2	157,460	171,725
Southern	452,700	521,520	15.2	133,660	177,127	32.52	319,040	344,393
Western	350,063	350,098	0.01	207,872	220,606	6.13	142,191	129,492

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY and TYPE of Employment (Formal/ Informal)

The labour market has two types of employment namely formal and informal. Formal employment refers to the type of employment in which employees are entitled to social security coverage and contract in addition to annual paid leave, or any such entitlement and any legal registration for own account workers/ employers. Whereas informal employment refers to the type of employment characterized by lack of any such entitlement as annual paid leave and absence of social security or legal registration. In 2018, the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry had the highest number of employed persons with 830,858 while the arts, entertainment and recreation had the lowest at 6,208. Analysis within Industries shows that only the Mining, Electricity, Water supply, Information and Technology, Public Administration, Education and Human health and social work activities industries had more than 70 percent formally employed persons of the total employed. Furthermore, Agriculture had the highest number of persons employed in the informal sector at 87.2 percent followed by Wholesale & retail trade at 79.2 percent and Construction at 76.1 percent.

Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Industry and Type of Employment (Formal/Informal), 2018

Industry	Total Employed Persons	Type of Employment				
		Formal Employment		Informal Employment		
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	2,948,971	100.0	931,906	31.6	2,017,065	68.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	830,858	100.0	106,144	12.8	724,714	87.2
Mining and quarrying	85,111	100.0	67,060	78.8	18,051	21.2
Manufacturing	242,779	100.0	85,525	35.2	157,254	64.8
Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply	13,275	100.0	11,017	83	2,258	17
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	8,615	100.0	6,877	79.8	1,738	20.2
Construction	174,009	100.0	41,634	23.9	132,375	76.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	690,666	100.0	143,492	20.8	547,174	79.2
Transport and storage	111,911	100.0	33,748	30.2	78,164	69.8
Accommodation and food service activities	67,887	100.0	25,467	37.5	42,420	62.5
Information and communication	17,949	100.0	12,916	72	5,032	28
Financial and insurance activities	25,600	100.0	14,105	55.1	11,495	44.9
Real estate activities	10,343	100.0	3,480	33.6	6,863	66.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	14,734	100.0	9,533	64.7	5,201	35.3
Administrative and support service activities	112,354	100.0	71,600	63.7	40,754	36.3
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	61,023	100.0	57,166	93.7	3,857	6.3
Education	166,024	100.0	139,578	84.1	26,446	15.9
Human health and social work activities	79,073	100.0	61,510	77.8	17,564	22.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	6,208	100.0	2,841	45.8	3,367	54.2
Other service activities	128,498	100.0	21,608	16.8	106,890	83.2
Activities of households as employers	92,659	100.0	11,698	12.6	80,961	87.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	9,395	100.0	4,907	52.2	4,488	47.8