



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"

July 2017 Volume Six

CSO - Serving Your Data Needs



John Kalumbi
Director of Census and Statistics

STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTOR

The Central Statistical Office (CSO) was established by an Act of Parliament, the Census and Statistics Act of 1964, CAP 127 of the Laws of Zambia. This Act stipulates the mandate for central formulation of statistical policy, collection and dissemination of official statistics.

CSO falls under the Ministry of National Development Planning. For administrative purposes, it is divided into four Divisions namely; Economic and Financial Statistics; Agriculture and Environment Statistics; Social Statistics; and Information, Research and Dissemination. Each Division is headed by an Assistant Director.

In fulfilment of its data and information sharing mandate, CSO through its Information, Research and Dissemination Division, has produced the Sixth Edition of "THE STATISTICIAN".

This edition follows the current global agenda to mobilize data revolution for sustainable development. In this dispensation, CSO will endeavour to align its statistical agenda to produce required statistics and indicators to monitor the implementation and progress of the 7th National Development Plan (7NDP), our national vision 2030, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), African Agenda 2063, among others.

The Sixth edition also coincides with an exhilarating phase of our National Statistical System (NSS) with the recent Cabinet approval (in principle) of the Statistics Bill, 2017. It is our expectation that the enactment of this Bill will propel the NSS delivery of much needed statistical information. This is to be achieved through the full implementation of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics.

I take this opportunity to appreciate support and commitment from the Government of Republic of Zambia and its Partners in pushing the Statistical Agenda forward in line with regional and global statistical agendas.

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

GOVERNMENT TO CONDUCT 2017 LIVESTOCK CENSUS

See Story on Page 14



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Iven Sikanyiti
Assistant Director - Social Statistics

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

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

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

The Sample Vital Registration with Verbal Autopsy (SAVVY) provides

information on numbers and causes of death as well as capturing information on births occurring in communities.

The Geographic Information Branch was created for the purpose of designing and producing census maps to use during census and survey data collection. It also provides the frame for all the other household based (HHS) surveys conducted by the office, ministries, researchers and other organizations. The maps are meant to guide enumerators during data collection to ensure that they completely cover their areas of assignment. The maps are also meant to ensure that there are no overlaps or omissions during data collection.

The Branch comprises HQ and provincial staff whose duties include field mapping, a process through which geographic data is collected across the country using appropriate tools and equipment. This data is then compiled and used, in addition to other available map data to produce the census maps. The

Branch is also involved in the production and dissemination of census and survey data in form of maps and atlases using GIS.

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

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

2014 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a household survey carried out by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Social Security. Since its inception in 1986, the major objective of the LFS has been to measure the size of the labour force and its characteristics (age, sex, industry, sector of employment, education, e.t.c). The first Zambia Labour Force Survey was conducted in 1986 to satisfy a need for reliable and timely data on the labour market. Successive Labour Force Surveys were conducted in 2005, 2008, 2012 and 2014.

The LFS provides Key Indicators of Labour Market (KILM) namely:

- Labour force participation rate
- Employment-to-population ratio
- Status in employment
- Employment by sector
- Employment by occupation
- Part-time workers
- Hours of work
- Employment in the informal economy
- Unemployment
- Youth unemployment
- Long-term unemployment
- Time-related underemployment
- Inactivity
- Educational attainment and illiteracy
- Wages

Objectives

The main purpose of the 2014 Labour Force Survey was to;

- estimate the size of the labour force and its characteristics with the view to providing guidance in the formulation and implementation of evidence based labour market policies and programmes.
- estimate the income levels among paid employees

Methodology

The Labour Force Survey

The LFS is a nation-wide survey covering household population in both rural and urban areas in all the ten provinces. The survey excludes populations in institutions such as correctional facilities (prisons), refuge camps, hospitals, or barracks.

In 2014, a national representative sample of 11, 520 households was selected at two stages. In the first stage, 576 Enumeration Areas (EAs) were selected from the 2010 Census sampling frame. In the second stage, households in each of the selected EAs were first listed followed by the selection of 20 households for enumeration.

This sample was designed to provide estimates at national (rural and urban) and provincial level.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SELECTED KEY INDICATORS OF THE LABOUR MARKET 2014

Working Age Population

The working age population refers to all persons aged 15 years or older. The working age population was estimated at 8,149,797. The rural and urban areas accounted for 54.2 percent and 45.8 percent, respectively. The female working age population accounted for 51.5 percent while the male working age population accounted for 48.5 percent.



Percentage Distribution of the Working-Age Population by Rural/Urban and Sex, Zambia 2014						
Rural/Urban	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	8,149,797	100	3,951,744	48.5	4,198,053	51.5
Rural	4,417,708	54.2	2,133,875	48.3	2,283,832	51.7
Urban	3,732,089	45.8	1,817,868	48.7	1,914,221	51.3

Labour Force

Labour Force refers to all persons aged 15 years or older who are either employed or unemployed at the time of the survey. The Labour Force is also referred to as the ‘economically active population’. The labour force population was estimated at 6,329,076. The rural and urban areas accounted for 56.0 percent and 44.0 percent, respectively. The female labour force population accounted for 51.9 percent and the male labour force population accounted for 48.1 percent.

Percentage Distribution of the Labour Force by Rural/Urban and Sex, Zambia 2014						
Rural/Urban	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	6,329,076	100	3,045,159	48.1	3,283,917	51.9
Rural	3,542,983	56.0	1,672,747	47.2	1,870,236	52.8
Urban	2,786,093	44.0	1,372,412	49.3	1,413,681	50.7

Employment

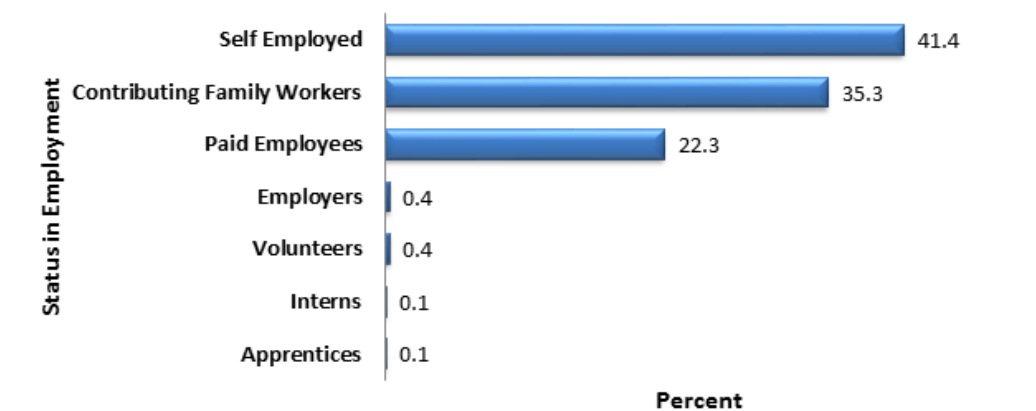
The employed population is the total number of persons who have a paid job in cash or in kind, are in self employment or are in contributing family work. All persons who have a paid job and are on leave, as well as those in self employment but are absent from work due to various reasons such as inadequate raw materials, labour dispute, absence of business opportunities, etc, are all considered employed. The employed population was estimated at 5,859,225. The rural and urban areas accounted for 57.9 percent and 42.1 percent, respectively. The female employed population accounted for 52.4 percent while the male employed population accounted for 47.6 percent.

Percentage Distribution of the Employed Population by Rural/Urban and Sex, Zambia 2014						
Rural/Urban	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,859,225	100	2,789,012	47.6	3,070,213	52.4
Rural	3,394,221	57.9	1,593,232	46.9	1,800,989	53.1
Urban	2,465,004	42.1	1,195,780	48.5	1,269,224	51.5

Status in Employment

Status in employment refers to whether an employed person is either a paid employee, an employer, self employed or unpaid family worker. Of the total employed persons, self employed were in a majority and accounted for 41.4 percent.

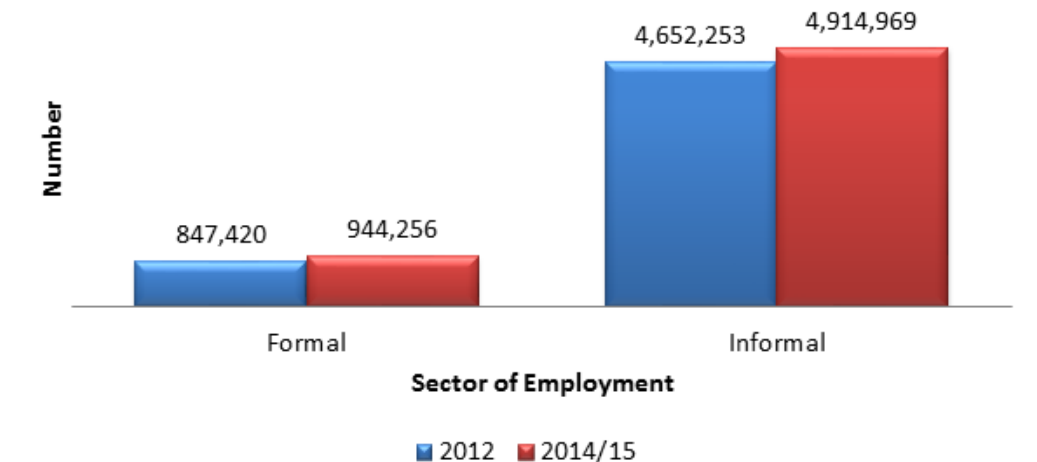
Percentage Distribution of the Employed Population by Status in Employment, Zambia 2014



Formal and Informal Sector

Formal Sector refers to all production units that are registered with a tax and/or a licensing authority. Examples of tax and licensing authorities in Zambia are the ZRA, PACRA, Local Authority, etc. Informal Sector refers to all production units that are not registered with a tax or a licensing authority. Of the total employed persons, 4,914,969 persons are employed in the informal sector and 944,256 persons are employed in the formal sector.

Formal and Informal Sector Employment, Zambia 2012 and 2014



Formal and Informal Employment

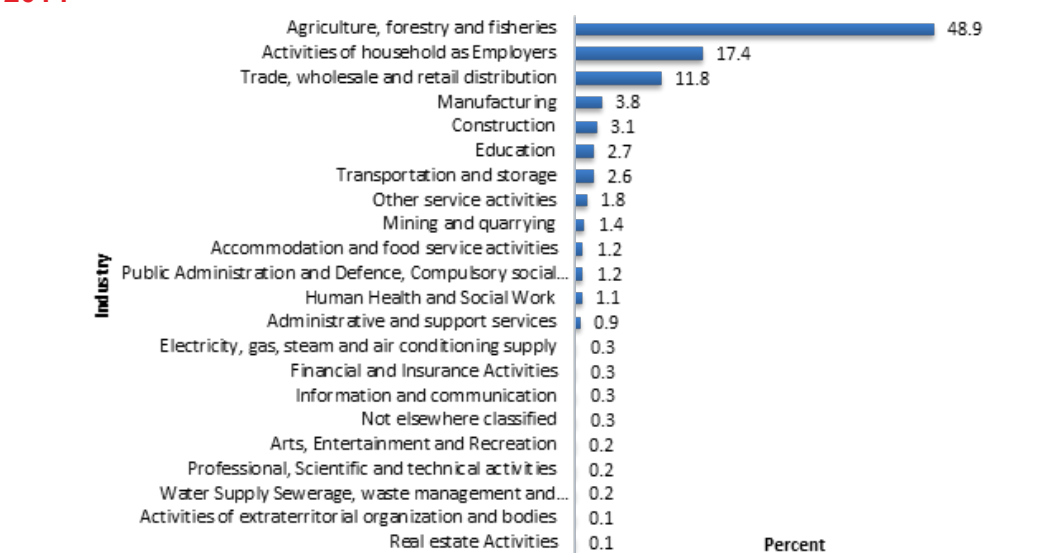
Formal Employment: Is the type of employment in which employees are entitled to social security coverage and contract in addition to annual paid leave, or any such entitlement. Informal employment is the type of employment characterized by lack of an entitlement to annual paid leave and absence of social security. This type of employment could be found in both the formal sector and informal sector production units. Of the total employed persons, 10.7 percent were formally employed and 89.3 percent were informally employed.

Percentage Distribution of the Employed Population by Employment Type and Sex, Zambia 2014						
Rural/Urban	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,859,225	100	2,789,012	47.6	3,070,213	52.4
Formal Employment	629,626	10.7	463,385	73.6	166,241	26.4
Informal Employment	5,229,599	89.3	2,325,627	44.5	2,903,972	55.5

Employment by Industry

Industry refers to an economic activity that takes place at the employed person's place of work. Majority of the employed persons are working in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries industry accounting for 48.9 percent.

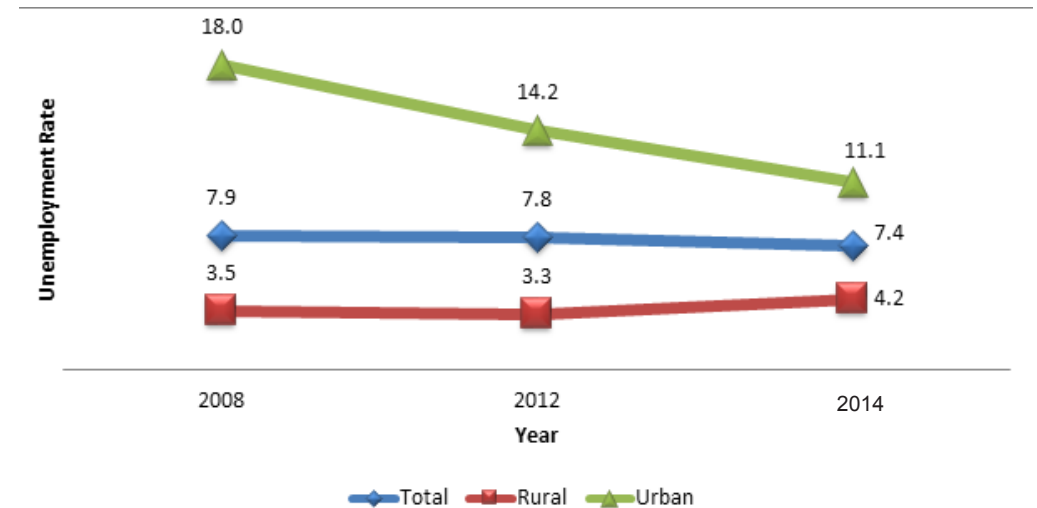
Percentage Distribution of the Employed Population by Industry, Zambia 2014



Unemployment Rate

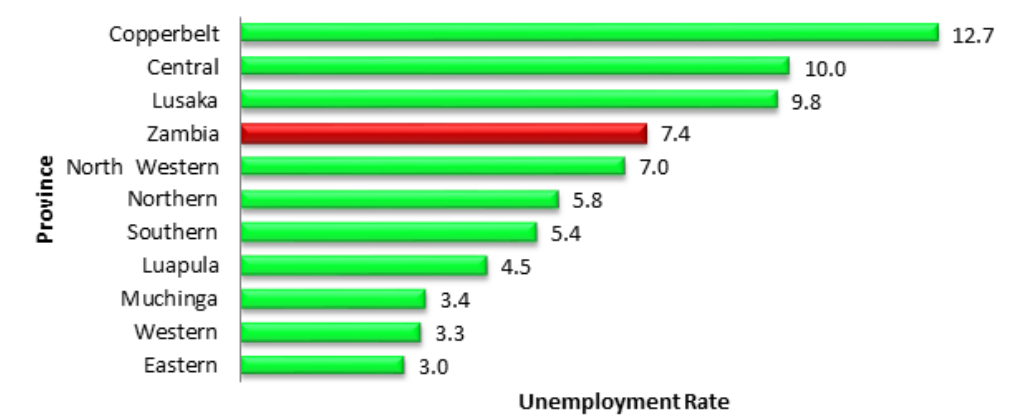
Unemployment Rate is the ratio of the unemployed population to the total population expressed as a percentage. In the 2014 LFS, the unemployment rate was 7.4 percent. Trends in the unemployment rate shows that the unemployment rate in urban areas is higher than in rural areas.

Unemployment Rate by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2008, 2012 and 2014



Copperbelt, Central and Lusaka provinces had a higher unemployment rate above the national average at 12.7 percent, 10 percent and 9.8 percent, respectively.

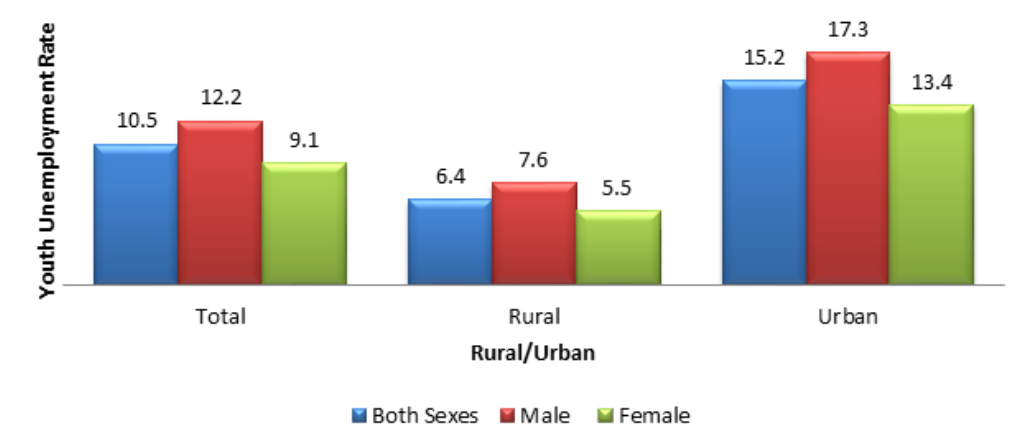
Unemployment Rate by Province, Zambia 2014



Youth Unemployment Rate

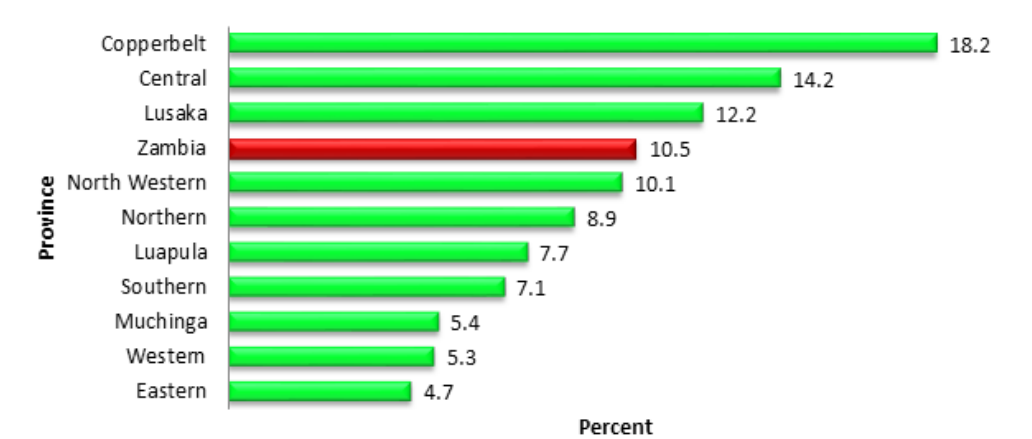
The youth unemployment rate is the number of unemployed youths aged 15 to 35 years expressed as a percentage of the youth labour force. The overall youth unemployment rate was 10.5 percent. Urban areas had higher youth unemployment rate than rural areas.

Youth Unemployment Rate for Persons aged 15-35 Years by Sex and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2014



Copperbelt, Central and Lusaka provinces had higher youth unemployment rate above the national average at 18.2 percent, 14.2 percent and 12.2 percent, respectively. Eastern Province had the lowest youth unemployment rate at 4.7 percent.

Youth Unemployment Rate for Population (15-35 years) by Province, Zambia 2014



CSO to Apply The 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians Resolution on Measuring Labour Force

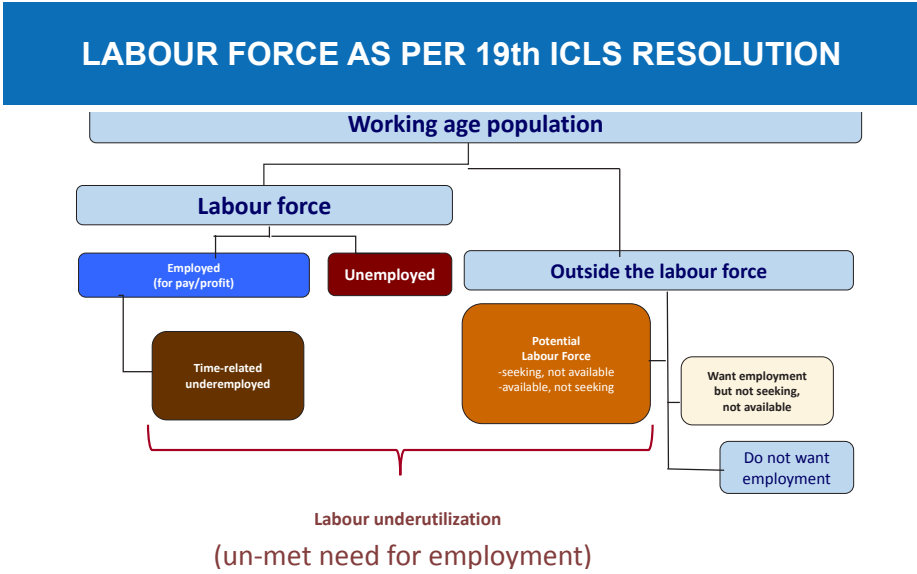
The measurement of labour market statistics is governed by the Labour force Framework that is occasionally revised at the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS). The framework states that the employed population comprise all persons above a specified minimum age (15 years or older), who during a specified brief period (usually one week or one day) were in the following categories:

- **Paid employment** (1) “at work”: persons who, during the reference period, performed some work for wage or salary, in cash or in-kind; (2) with a job but not at work: persons who, having already worked in their present job, were temporarily not at work during the reference period but had a formal attachment to their job.

- **Self-employment** (1) “at work”: persons, who during the reference period performed some work for profit of family gain, in cash or in kind; (2) with an enterprise but not at work: persons with an enterprise which may be a business undertaking who were temporarily not at work during the reference period for some reason. The distinction between paid employment and self-employment was meant to emphasize that employment covers not only work for wage or salary but also work for profit or family gain, including **production for own consumption**.

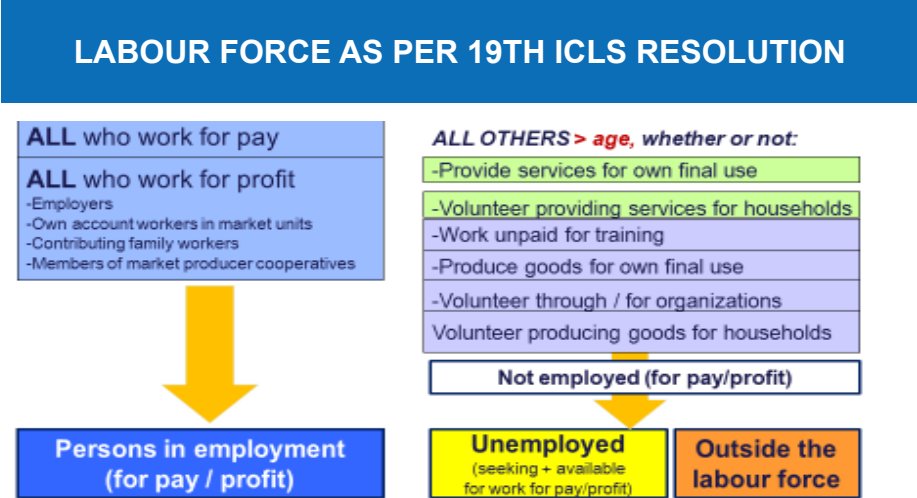
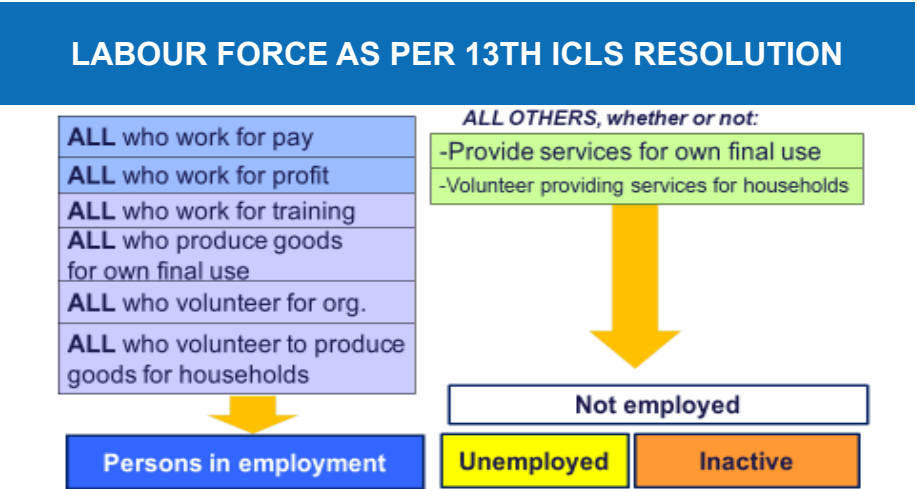
Until 2013, countries have been applying the 13th ICLS (1982) framework. The 19th ICLS resolution adopted in 2013 by member states emphasizes the distinction between **work** and **employment**. While work is regarded as any activity performed to produce goods and services either for the own and/or other households, employment refers to an activity leading to the production of goods and services for **pay or profit only**, thus excluding the production of goods and services for own consumption.

According to this resolution, persons involved in own use production work are categorized either as **potential labour force or unemployed population** depending on the status they assume with regard to **seeking and availability for work**.



The application of the 19th ICLS resolution’s labour force framework means that the size of the labour force will significantly reduce as some individuals who were previously treated as employed by virtual of engaging in own use production work are now regarded as potential labour force.

Below are charts showing both the previous and current components of the labour force framework.



Zambia Population Based HIV Impact Assessment (ZAMPHIA)

The Zambia Population-Based HIV Impact Assessment (ZAMPHIA), a household-based national survey, was conducted between March and August 2016 in order to measure the status of Zambia's national HIV response. ZAMPHIA offered HIV counseling and testing with return of results, and collected information about uptake of care and treatment services.

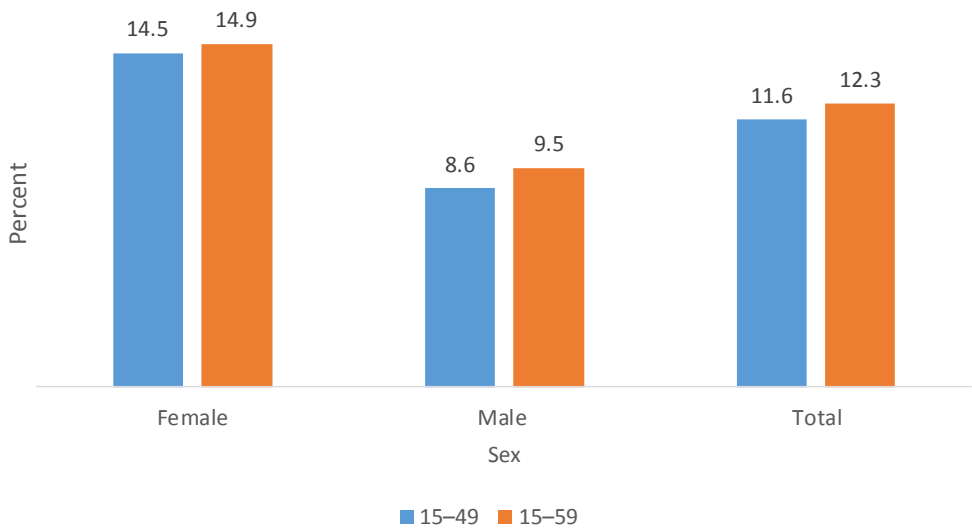
ZAMPHIA was led by the Government of Zambia through the

Ministry of Health (MOH), conducted with funding from the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and technical assistance through the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The survey was implemented by ICAP of Columbia University in collaboration with local partners, including the Central Statistical Office, the Tropical Disease Research Center (TDRC), the University Teaching Hospital (UTH), and the University of Zambia.

among adults aged 15 to 59 years in Zambia was 12.3 percent: 14.9 percent among females and 9.5 percent among males. This corresponds to approximately 980,000 people living with HIV (PLHIV) aged 15 to 59 years in Zambia.

The corresponding Prevalence of HIV among adults aged 15 to 49 years in Zambia was 11.6 percent: 14.5 percent among females and 8.6 percent among males.

Prevalence of HIV
HIV Prevalence Sex and Age Group, Zambia, 2016

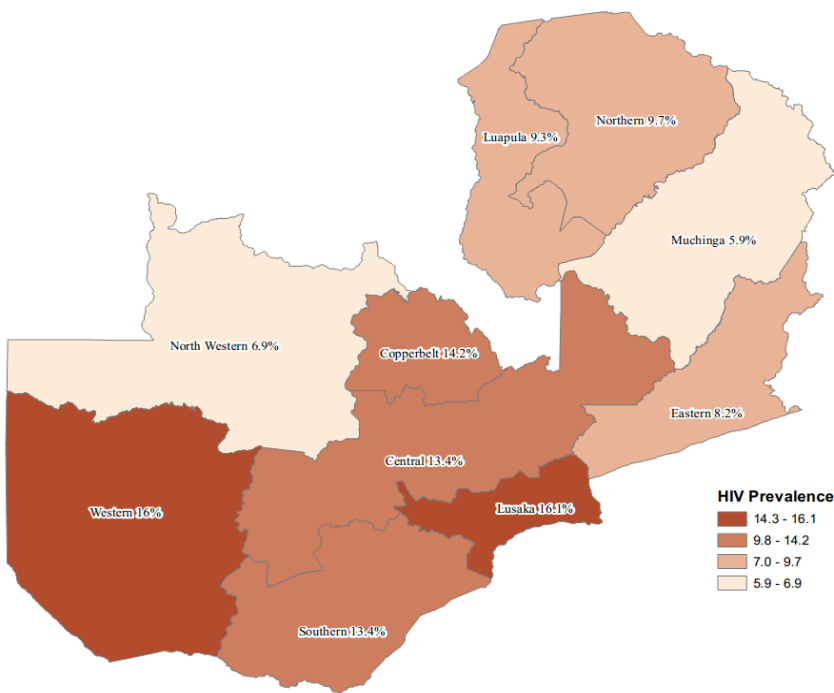


Among adults aged 15 to 59 years, prevalence of HIV varies

geographically across Zambia, ranging from 5.9 percent in Muchinga

Province to 16.1 percent in Lusaka Province.

HIV Prevalence by Province, Zambia, 2016

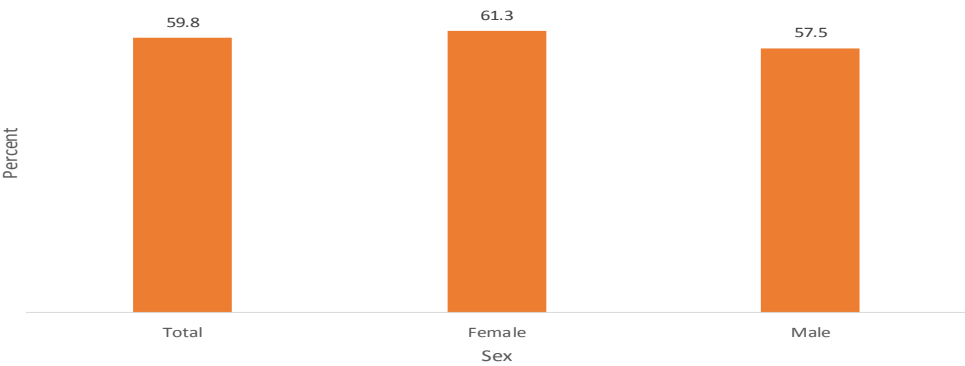


Prevalence of Viral Load Suppression (VLS) by sex among HIV-positive

adults aged 15 to 59 years in Zambia is 59.8 percent: 61.3 percent

among females and 57.5 percent among males.

Viral Load Suppression by Sex among PLHIV aged 15-59, Zambia, 2016



The UNAIDS has an ambitious treatment target to help end the AIDS epidemic (90-90-90). By 2020, 90 percent of all people living with HIV (PLHIV) will know their HIV status; 90 percent of all people with diagnosed HIV infection will receive sustained antiretroviral therapy (ART); and 90 percent of all people receiving ART will have viral suppression.

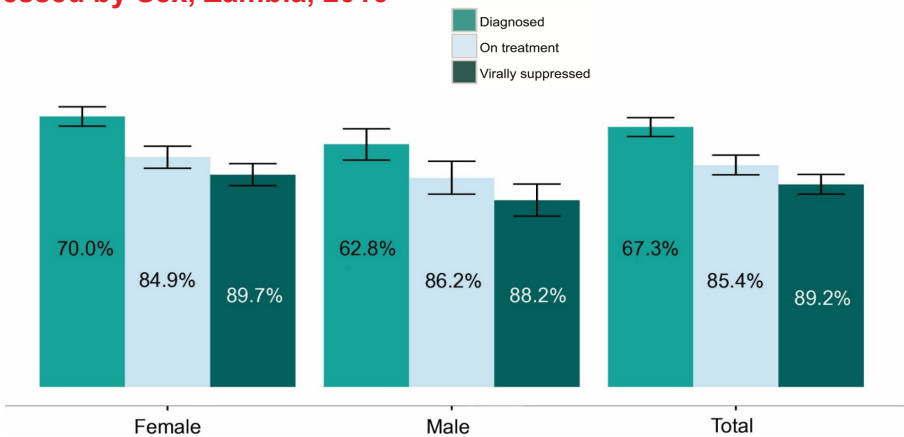
In Zambia, 67.3 percent of PLHIV aged 15 to 59 years reported knowing their HIV status: 70.0 percent of HIV positive females and 62.8 percent of HIV-positive males know their HIV status. Among PLHIV aged 15 to 59 years who know their HIV status, 85.4 percent self-report current use of ART: 84.9 percent of HIV-positive females and 86.2 percent of HIV-positive males

who know their HIV status self-report current use of ART.

Among PLHIV aged 15 to 59 years who self-report current use of ART, 89.2 percent are virally suppressed: 89.7 percent of HIV-positive females and 88.2 percent of HIV-positive males who self-report current use of ART are virally suppressed.

Overall, the 90/90/90 target for Zambia is 67/85/89.

Percentage of PLHIV who are Diagnosed, on Treatment and Virally Suppressed by Sex, Zambia, 2016



ZAMPHIA

A DROP THAT COUNTS

Mobile Labs

Car used to replenish supplies for field teams

Mobile lab in a vehicle to test biomarkers and process specimen supplies

Tent for sample reception and sorting

(Setting up a mobile lab in Kaputa, North Zambia, March, 2016) (Border to DRC)

Launch of the Survey

Publicity Team Paving way

Teams Getting Ready for the real thing

Training Lab techs and Supervisors

Midwife Navigating to the Area

Transport Issues

Totally Stuck in the Mud

Efforts to get out of the Mud

Phew, Rescue team Arrives

Finally made it to the selected Household



Zambia to Conduct a Census of Population and Housing in 2020

In keeping with the international standard of decennial census undertaking, Zambia will conduct a Census of Population and Housing in 2020. The census will provide updated figures on the population size, distribution, composition and other demographic, social and economic characteristics at national, provincial, district, constituency and ward levels. Zambia has successfully conducted population and housing censuses since independence in 1964, 1969, 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010 in line with UN Recommendations

What is a Population Census?

The United Nations defines a Population Census as “the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analyzing and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or a well-defined part of the country” [United Nations, 1998].

Why conduct a census?

The population and housing census is the cornerstone of national statistics. It is required for several reasons including:

- *To provide accurate and reliable information on the size, composition and distribution of the population of Zambia at all administrative levels: Ward, Constituency, District and Province.*
- *To provide information on the Demographic and Socio-economic Characteristics of the population of Zambia*

- *To provide an accurate sampling frame for future inter-censal household and population based surveys.*
- *To generate statistics on small areas and small population groups with no/minimum sampling errors.*
- *To provide a benchmark for research and analysis, particularly for population projections*
- *Monitor national development programmes such as the Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP), the Vision 2030 and international obligations such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 2063 Africa Agenda;*
- *Delimitation of constituency and ward boundaries for appropriate apportioning of seats in parliament. The 2021 General Elections will rely on the 2020 census results for updating the voter register and the delimitation of constituency and wards.*

Census 2020 Data Collection Innovation

The 2020 census will be IT driven with a major shift from using Pen And Paper Interview (PAPI) questionnaires to Computer Aided Personal Interviewing (CAPI). With improvements in technology (both hardware and software) a wide range of data collection methods and sources has become available. Such technologies have been deployed for data collection as a substitute for surveys done by Pen-and-Paper Interviews (PAPI). CAPI is a

surveying technique that uses a computer-based questionnaire, where census or survey enumerators record people's responses straight into a mobile device such as a PDA, tablet or notebook.

With increasing availability and coverage of mobile data networks and internet, instant transmission of collected data to servers is increasingly viable and both circumvents the tedious data entry stage, and makes data available for processing and analysis in near real-time.

Since 2014 the CSO has made steady progress in the use of CAPI and large sample surveys like Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, Zambia Demographic and Health Survey, Disability Survey and Crop Forecasting Surveys have been conducted using this technology.

Key Census Phases

Conducting a successful census involves a series of carefully coordinated activities. There are three key phases of the 2020 census operations namely Pre-Census Stage, Census Enumeration Stage and Post Census stage covering a five year period 2017 to 2022.

Major Activities in Pre Census Phase Census Mapping Project 2017-2019

Mapping program is the foundation of a good census enumeration. It is a UN recommendation that a comprehensive cartographic mapping is conducted prior to census undertaking. Census mapping involves the accurate updating of the current administrative and geographic frame of the country and the systematic demarcation

of the entire country into small units called Enumeration Areas (EAs) for enumeration, spatial analysis and dissemination purposes. Mapping before enumeration is done to:

- *Delineate enumeration areas (EA) in the country to facilitate the smooth counting of people during enumeration period and essentially to establish that all areas are covered and that everyone in the country is counted with minimal possibility of under or over counting.*
- *Provide the basis to estimate resources required at each administrative level e.g. personnel, materials and transport.*
- *Ensure that EA maps easily guide the enumerators on the households that they should cover during the census period*

The CMP outputs ensures that enumerators have a uniform work load in terms of households to cover during enumeration. The household thresholds for urban enumeration areas will range from 150-200 while rural areas will have 80-120 households. It is estimated that a total of 30,000 Enumeration areas will be created for the 2020 census. The mapping methodology will be Geographic Information System (GIS) driven with the use of satellite base maps for demarcating enumeration areas.

Census 2020 Pre-test (2018)

A pre-test will be conducted to test the formulation of concepts and definitions, census questionnaires, instruction manuals,

etc., and the evaluation of alternative methodologies and data collection techniques. The report from pre-test will assist in guiding on what changes need to be made to the questionnaire as well as guiding on what logistics need to be put in place. The pre-test report will be produced in the fourth quarter of 2018.

Pilot Census August 2019

The pilot census is the 'dry run' for the actual census on a smaller scale, to evaluate all aspects of the census operation including the concepts and definitions, the adequacy of the questionnaires, the training of field enumerators and supervisory staff, field organization, census methodology, sampling design and estimation procedure, data processing and data tabulation. The results will be used when drawing up the final plans for the census.

Major Activities in Census Enumeration Phase (August 2020)

The main census activities during this phase involve the identification, recruitment and training of all staff including census enumerators, supervisors, master trainers, assistant master trainers, zone managers, district census coordinators, provincial census coordinators and national census coordinators on the census procedures and guidelines. The phase includes the actual census enumeration and supervision of the count. Deployment of field staff will be done a week before the start of data collection for 5 days from 10th to 15th August, 2020

Major Activities in Post 2020 Census Phase

Post Enumeration Survey (September 2020)

The Post Enumeration Survey (PES) is a sample survey conducted to evaluating the main census count. It estimates the extent of under-coverage and over-coverage of population count at national, provincial and rural urban domains. A PES helps to assess the level of agreement for responses related to sex, age, marital status as well as types of housing units

Census Analysis and Report Writing (2021-2022)

Analysis of census data is always an ongoing activity, involving the making of comparisons between new and old findings in order to understand trends in population attributes. The tabulations and analyses will take into account priority national and international needs, review of the 7NDP as well as assessing the country's progress towards the attainment of the SDGs by year 2030.

Census Dissemination (2021-2022)

A census is only complete once the information collected is disseminated to users, and is used in the making informed decisions and choices. Disseminated information should be relevant, timely and in a format that can be easily understood and used by the different users, both local and international. To cater for wide range of data users different products will be developed to cater for the varied array of users information needs.





Goodson Sinyenga
Assistant Director
Economic Statistics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INFLATION

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX & INFLATION: KEYWORDS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

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

INFLATION

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

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.

The magnitude of a change in the annual inflation rate at any particular point in time depends on the direction and strength of the change in the month on month inflation in the current month of the current year compared to the month on month inflation rate for the corresponding month in the previous year.

MONTHLY RATE OF INFLATION

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

CPI BASKET OF GOODS AND SERVICES

The CPI Basket consists of specified goods and services consumed by individuals or households. The current CPI basket consists of 440 items and over 23,000 price quotations are collected from selected outlets in all

the districts in Zambia from 1st to 10th of every month. The selection of these products was made based on the weighting scheme derived from the Household Budget Survey component of the 2002/2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS).

WEIGHT

The weight of a product/service in a CPI basket is the proportion of total household expenditure which is spent on that product/service during the weight reference period. The CPI uses a fixed weight index, which means that the weight of each product/service remains the same until a new Living Conditions Monitoring survey with a household budget component is conducted. Nonetheless, the weight for the current CPI series were price updated to 2009 using the 2009 prices of goods and services.

OUTLET

This refers to the interface between a supplier of goods/services and the consumer. It may be a shop, a market stall, a catalogue, a website, etc. Also referred to as a "retail outlet", although it can include wholesale outlets which also sell directly to the consumer.

CLASSIFICATION

Classification refers to a procedure in which individual items of goods and services are organised into categories based on characteristics inherent to the items. The CPI is categorised according to the international classification system called the COICOP

(Classification of Individual Consumption according to Purpose).

COVERAGE/SCOPE

The scope and coverage of the CPI depends on the main use of the Index and on the resources available for data collection. Generally, the scope of the CPI pertains to the population coverage, geographical coverage, outlet coverage, item coverage and price coverage. The CPI covers all the 10 provinces and districts of Zambia. Selection of districts and outlets was done using non-probability sampling methods. Available information and application of best judgement was used to ensure that representative samples were selected.

BASE EFFECT

The base effect refers to the impact of the rise in price level (i.e. last year's inflation) in the previous year over the corresponding rise in the price levels in the current year (i.e. current inflation).

- If the price index had risen at a high rate in the corresponding period of the previous year leading to a high inflation rate, a similar absolute increase in the price index in the current year will lead to a relatively lower inflation.
- If the inflation rate was too low in the corresponding period of the previous year, even a relatively smaller rise in the price index will arithmetically

give a high rate of current inflation.

Thus, the base effect can also be defined as the influence of the consumer price changes of the corresponding month of the previous year on the changes in the annual inflation of this year's respective month. Annual inflation represents a precise reflection of the changes in the consumer price level over the year. The base effect therefore helps to explain the changes in the annual inflation or the rate at which it diminishes or grows compared to the previous month.

EXPLAINING THE RATE OF INFLATION

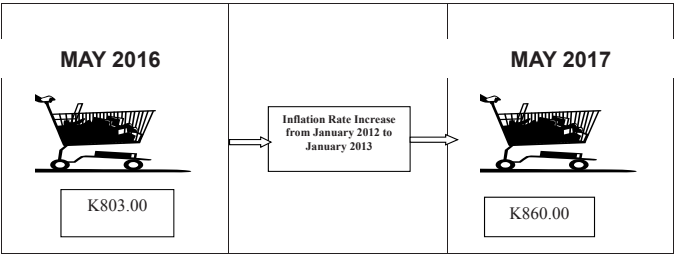
When the price of a grocery item like bread goes up overnight, it affects your household spending. The result of price changes, that cause your household spending to rise or fall over time, is called inflation. The Central Statistical Office tracks inflation with a statistical tool called the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

The CPI is a series of numbers published on the last Thursday of every month by the CSO. Its numbers represent the price, at a set time, of a representative 'basket' of goods and services a typical household buys. The CPI is often used as a general measure of inflation. It is not an exact record of individual households' spending, but it gives a good idea of how price increases affect household spending, and the change in money's 'buying power' because of inflation.



The CPI measures the price of a 'basket' of goods and services on a monthly basis and records that price as an index number. When two CPI index numbers are compared, the change in the total cost of the basket from one point in time to another is shown. This comparison shows the size of the change in household spending for that time period as a percentage – often called the inflation rate.

The change shown by comparing index numbers is usually expressed as a percentage – for example, when



Within this basket of goods, it is possible that the prices of some of the products would have reduced, while the prices of some other products would have gone up. When the CSO reports that the inflation rate has increased by 7.1 percent, it means that on average, there has been a general rise in the prices of the basket of goods and services.

If, hypothetically, the same basket of goods now costs K848.50 in February 2013, this will be compared to its cost in February 2012, which in our illustration is K804.00. The annual rate of inflation for February 2013 is obtained by comparing the percentage increase between the cost in February 2012 and February 2013. This is 5.5 percent.

In comparing the two months in the media, there will be a big headline that says “February Inflation Drops” and it will be reported that the inflation rate has reduced from 7.1 percent in January 2013 to 5.5 percent in February 2013. Some people interpret this to

the media reports that 'the inflation rate has increased by 7.1 percent in January 2013', this means that, compared to January 2012, consumer prices in the basket of goods and services have gone up by an average of 7.1 percent in January 2013.

To illustrate this, compare the effect of the inflation rate on the hypothetical price of a trolley of goods. In January 2012, the goods cost K803.00. In January 2013, affected by the year's inflation rate of 7.1 percent, the same selection of goods cost K860.00.

mean the prices of goods have reduced. Consumer groups would cry foul and call CSO all sorts of names. Other consumers would question CSO's motive and credibility because they would not have seen any reduction in the prices at their local supermarket! This is a classic failure to interpret percentage changes.

The question is ‘Has CSO reported a reduction in the price of the typical basket of goods that it monitors?’ The simple answer to that question is definitely ‘No’. The very fact that CSO reports the rate of inflation means the general level of prices has indeed gone up. What CSO has reported is a reduction in the rate of inflation. The rate at which the prices of goods have increased in February (5.5 percent) is lower than the rate at which the prices increased in January (7.1 percent). But the bottom line is the price for the basket of goods and services did indeed increase.

The main thing to remember is that these percentages are calculated from actual values. If in December

2012, I bought a cob of maize at K7.50, then in January the price goes up to K8.00, the percentage increase in the price is 6.7 percent. If in

February, the cob price increases to K8.25, the percentage price increase is 3.1 percent. We would then say the rate of price

increase reduced from 6.7 percent in January to 3.1 percent in February. This does not mean that the price of the maize

cob reduced! The simple interpretation is that the price of the maize cob increased in February, but not as high as it did in January.

Example:

INFLATION RATE CALCULATION

Consumer Price Indices

May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17
182.68	183.31	183.43	184.07	184.22	185.16	188	189.64	191.28	193.12	193.78	194.48	194.62

Annual Inflation

The formula for calculating annual inflation rate is given as follows;

$$\text{Curent inflation rate} = \frac{(\text{Current Price Index} - \text{Last years Index})}{\text{Last year's price index}} * 100$$

Annual Inflation Rates

May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17
21.3	21	20.2	19.6	18.9	12.5	8.8	7.5	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.5

Using the indices given above we shall show how the annual inflation rate and the Monthly inflation rate for May 2017 were calculated.

May, 2017 Annual inflation rate calculation
May 2016 index=182.68
May 2017 index=194.62

Therefore:

$$\text{May Inflation Rate} = \frac{(\text{Current Price Index} - \text{Last Year's Price Index})}{\text{Last year's price index}} * 100$$

$$\text{May 2017 annual inflation rate} = \left(\frac{194.62 - 182.68}{182.68} \right) * 100 = 0.06536 * 100 = 6.5\%$$

May 2017 Monthly Inflation rate calculation? Therefore:

May 2017 index=194.6
April 2017 index=194.48

$$\text{Curent inflation rate} = \frac{(\text{Current Price Index} - \text{Last month's Price Index})}{\text{Last month's price index}} * 100$$

$$\text{May 2017 monthly inflation rate} = \left(\frac{194.62 - 194.48}{194.48} \right) * 100 = 0.00071935 * 100 = 0.1\%$$

POINTS TO NOTE

- If the month on month inflation rate in the current month of the current year is smaller than the month on month inflation rate for the corresponding month in the previous year, then the year on year inflation rate for the current month is supposed to be lower than year on year inflation rate for the previous month in the current year.
- If the month on month inflation rate in the current month of the current year is larger than the month on month inflation rate for the corresponding month in the previous year, then the annual inflation rate for the current month is supposed to exceed year on year inflation rate for the previous month in the current year.

International merchandise trade

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

Sources of Trade Statistics

There are basically four different sources that feed into the compilation and production of external trade statistics for Zambia. These are Customs

(major source), Non-Customs, Enterprise Surveys (Survey of Major Importers and Exporters) and other administrative sources such as Zambia Export Growers Association (ZEGA), Zambia

Electricity Supply Corporation (ZESCO), Zambia Development Agency (ZDA), and Zambia National Farmers Union (ZNFU) among others.

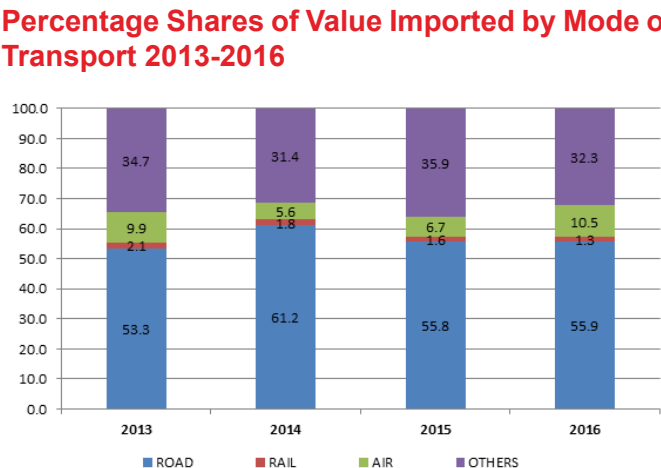
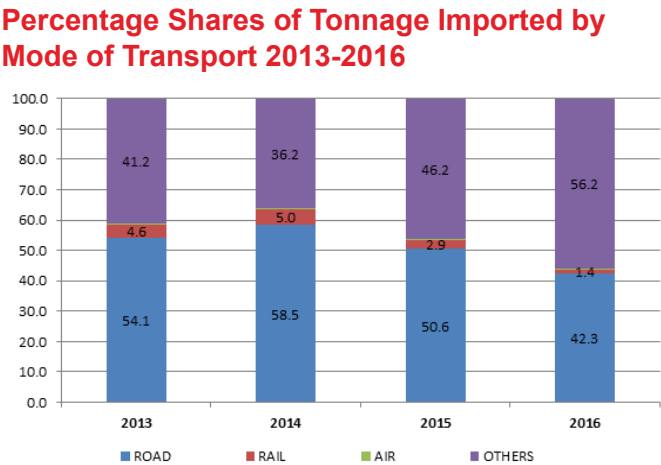
Customs:

The Department of Customs and Excise of the Zambia Revenue Authority (ZRA) is the major source of International Merchandize Trade data. The data is collected



Similarly on the imports, Road was the mostly used mode of transport. In 2014 Road recorded the highest import value share of 61.2 percent.

Quarterly Import Percentage Shares by Mode of Transport 2013-2016																				
Mode/Period	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2013	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2014	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2015	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2016
ROAD																				
% share-Value of Imports	52.9	56.0	47.3	57.9	53.3	65.2	59.3	56.5	63.6	61.2	46.8	55.4	56.7	60.1	55.8	52.6	54.9	54.0	61.4	55.9
% share-Tonnage Imported	50.3	56.8	54.8	55.4	54.1	58.3	57.2	59.0	59.3	58.5	45.4	58.0	53.6	46.9	50.6	42.5	40.9	30.3	60.6	42.3
RAIL																				
% share-Value of Imports	2.7	2.2	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.3	2.1	2.4	1.8	3.4	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.6	0.6	0.7	1.9	2.1	1.3
% share-Tonnage Imported	3.3	4.2	5.4	5.8	4.6	3.5	4.5	4.4	7.3	5.0	4.0	4.2	2.5	1.7	2.9	0.7	1.0	1.1	2.9	1.4
AIR																				
% share-Value of Imports	8.7	6.6	18.1	5.1	9.9	5.0	5.2	5.6	6.4	5.6	6.5	7.0	6.3	6.9	6.7	11.5	11.3	11.2	8.3	10.5
% share-Tonnage Imported	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
OTHERS																				
% share-Value of Imports	35.7	35.2	33.1	35.0	34.7	28.2	34.2	35.8	27.6	31.4	43.2	36.3	36.0	31.7	35.9	35.3	33.0	33.0	28.2	32.3
% share-Tonnage Imported	46.2	38.7	39.6	38.6	41.2	37.9	38.0	36.3	33.1	36.2	50.4	37.2	43.8	51.3	46.2	56.6	57.9	68.5	36.4	56.2
TOTAL																				
% share-Value of Imports	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
% share-Tonnage Imported	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



Profile of Merchandize Trade, 2013-2016

Brief profile on exports trade

Zambia's export trade has generally experienced increases since 2013 in various categories of export products; these being Traditional Exports (mainly metals-copper and cobalt) and Non-Traditional Exports (NTEs) - (everything else other than copper and cobalt).

Traditional Exports and Non-Traditional Exports (NTEs)

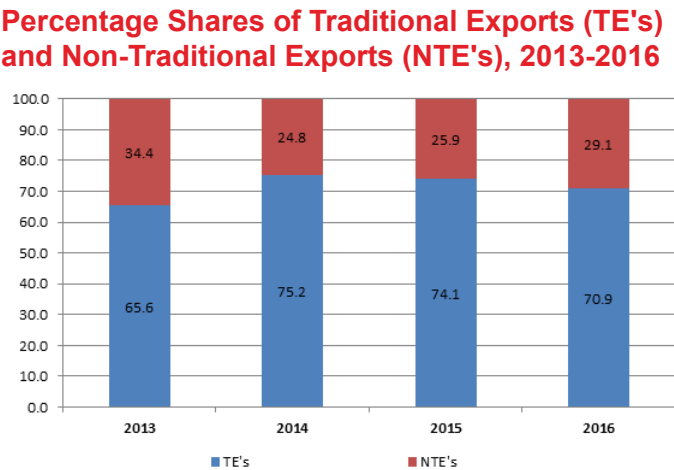
The nominal growth of about 17.5 percent in Total exports between 2013 and 2016 could be attributed to the corresponding general increases in exports of

the country's dominant metal products.

Traditional Exports registered a nominal growth of 27.0 percent between 2013 and 2016. The annual average percentage share contribution of metals to the total export earnings between 2013 and 2016 was 71.5

Non-Traditional Exports however recorded a nominal decline of 0.7 percent between 2013 and 2016. These products had the highest share of 34.4 percent in 2013 and the annual average share of NTEs in Total exports earnings was about 28.5 percent

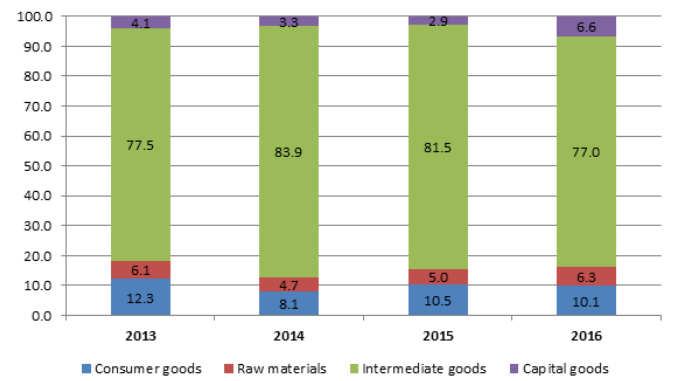
TRADITIONAL EXPORTS AND NON TRADITIONAL EXPORTS (NTEs)				
PERIOD	ANNUAL -2013	ANNUAL -2014	ANNUAL -2015	ANNUAL -2016
TRADITIONAL EXPORTS	37,500,514,085	44,822,036,444	44,987,705,531	47,641,125,637
NON-TRADITIONAL EXPORTS	19,675,464,182	14,791,319,066	15,693,505,657	19,529,366,178
TOTAL:	57,175,978,267	59,613,355,510	60,681,211,188	67,170,491,815



The exports trade profile between 2013 and 2016 was characterised with high export values of mainly Intermediate goods (i.e copper and related articles); accounting for an annual

average of about 80.0 percent, followed by Consumer goods at 10.3 percent. Capital goods and Raw materials on average collectively accounted for 9.8 percent annually.

Percentage Shares of Exports by Product Categories, 2013-2016



Brief Profile of Imports Trade

The imports trade between 2013 and 2016 was characterized by high import values of mainly Capital goods

and Consumer goods accounting for an annual average share of 35.3 percent and 28.4 percent respectively.

Percentage Shares of Imports by Product Categories, 2013-2016



NATIONAL ACCOUNTS STATISTICS

PROVINCIAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

WHAT IS GDP?

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total value of goods and services that are created in an economy over a fixed period that are available for domestic use or export. Therefore, Provincial GDP is the total value of goods and services produced within the administrative boundaries of the provinces in a given period that are available for domestic use or export.

WHY PROVINCIAL GDP?

Provincial GDP Estimates are a very useful tool for regional economic policy development, since it measures the contribution of each province to the Total GDP. It is also used to analyse the industrial specialisation of each province and facilitate economic diversification of the country. Therefore, it is used as a basis for balanced industrial development among other things. GDP is a more comprehensive measure of economic performance than individual provincial indicators.

METHODOLOGY

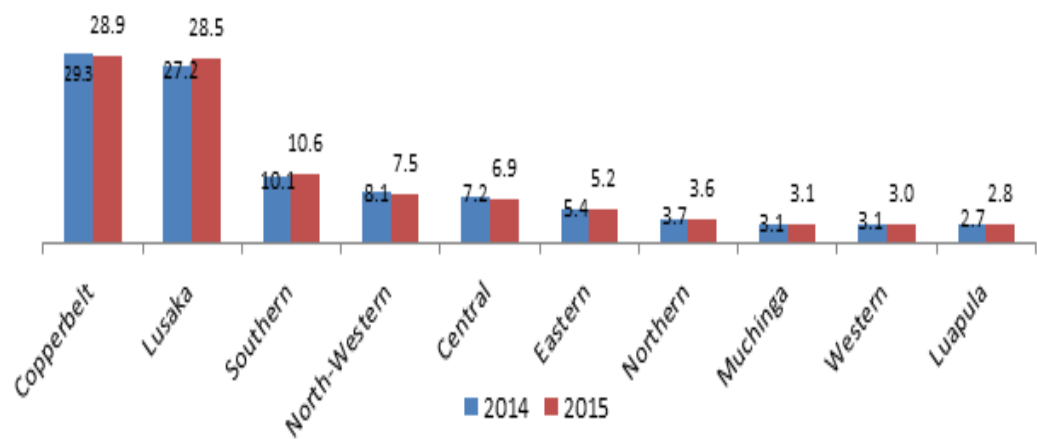
Firstly, the Annual National GDP is estimated, and then using indicators the National GDP is distributed in the provinces. This is a simplified and sustainable way of estimating GDP for the provinces. In doing this, appropriate provincial indicators are used to allocate provincial shares of the total GDP. The indicator used depends on the characteristics of the industry which is being regionalized. The provincial GDP measure that CSO is currently producing is only based on the production approach at current prices only. These estimates are consistent with the published Annual National GDP, that is, the sum of Provincial GDP estimates is equal to the national-level GDP.

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF PROVINCES TO THE 2015 PROVINCIAL GDP

Copperbelt Province had the highest percentage share at 28.9 percent, followed by Lusaka Province with 28.5 percent in 2015. Collectively the two provinces accounted for 57.4 percent of the total GDP. Luapula Province had the least share of the total GDP accounting for 2.8 percent. The contribution for Lusaka Province to the total GDP increased by 1.3 percentage points from 27.2 percent in 2014 to 28.5 percent in 2015. The percentage share for North-Western Province decreased by 0.6 percentage points from 8.1 percent in 2014 to 7.5 percent in 2015.



Percentage Share of Provincial GDP, 2014 and 2015



CONTRIBUTION OF PROVINCES TO THE TOTAL INDUSTRY VALUE ADDED, 2015.

Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces dominated in most of the industrial activities. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing industry was largely dominated by Copperbelt, Central, Eastern and Southern provinces contributing 20.5 percent, 20.2 percent, 15.0 percent and 14.5 percent, respectively. The Mining & Quarrying Industry was driven by Copperbelt and North Western provinces contributing 58.4 percent and 39.5 percent, respectively.

Percentage Contribution of Provinces to the Total Industry Value Added, 2015

Industry	Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Muchinga	Northern	N/Western	Southern	Western	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	20.2	20.5	15.0	5.1	4.3	5.4	8.1	3.2	14.5	3.7	100.0
Mining and quarrying	0.0	58.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	39.5	0.4	0.0	100.0
Manufacturing	0.6	48.9	0.0	0.0	43.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	100.0
Electricity generation	2.1	2.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	94.6	0.0	100.0
Water supply; Sewerage	4.9	55.2	1.8	0.8	25.1	1.1	2.2	1.6	5.9	1.5	100.0
Construction	6.1	16.9	7.2	5.2	40.2	5.5	3.0	3.0	8.8	4.1	100.0
Wholesale and retail trade;	10.0	22.9	6.2	3.6	32.1	3.1	6.5	2.5	8.6	4.4	100.0
Transportation and storage	4.6	51.7	0.4	0.0	40.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0
Accommodation and food service	1.1	6.0	1.4	0.2	72.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	18.3	0.1	100.0
Information and communication	8.6	27.7	3.6	0.0	36.3	3.1	0.0	2.8	13.8	3.9	100.0
Financial and insurance activities	6.9	33.1	4.3	2.4	43.3	1.9	0.0	1.7	4.1	2.3	100.0
Real estate activities	10.1	14.8	11.6	6.7	19.8	5.7	7.9	5.1	11.9	6.5	100.0
Professional, scientific	0.2	7.9	1.4	0.0	84.1	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.8	0.0	100.0
Administrative and support	3.4	28.8	8.4	1.6	46.5	3.6	0.9	3.3	2.7	0.8	100.0
Public administration and defence;	6.4	30.6	4.0	3.4	25.8	12.1	3.8	3.1	7.6	3.3	100.0
Education	9.5	19.4	8.7	4.7	23.7	3.8	5.5	7.0	12.7	5.0	100.0
Human health and social work	6.5	17.8	8.1	2.0	31.6	5.5	3.7	9.5	11.1	4.4	100.0
Art, entertainment and recreation	0.0	29.0	0.0	0.0	54.3	6.5	0.0	2.9	7.2	0.0	100.0
Other service	10.1	14.8	11.6	6.7	19.8	5.7	7.9	5.1	11.9	6.5	100.0
Total for the economy	6.7	29.2	5.1	2.7	28.3	3.1	3.4	7.8	10.7	2.9	100.0
Taxes less subsidies on products	10.0	22.9	6.2	3.6	32.1	3.1	6.5	2.5	8.6	4.4	100.0
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Market prices	6.9	28.9	5.2	2.8	28.5	3.1	3.6	7.5	10.6	3.0	100.0

PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES TO THE TOTAL PROVINCIAL GDP, 2015

In most provinces, wholesale & retail trade industry was the largest industry contributing more than 20 percent to the respective provincial GDPs except for Copperbelt, North-Western and Southern provinces. Mining and quarrying was the most dominant industry in North-Western and Copperbelt provinces at 66.8 and 25.6 percent, respectively. In Southern Province, Electricity generation was most dominant industry at 27.5 percent.

Percentage Contribution of Provinces to the Total Industry Value Added, 2015

Industry	Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Muchinga	Northern	N/Western	Southern	Western	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14.6	3.5	14.5	9.0	0.8	8.7	11.3	2.1	6.8	6.2	5.0
Mining and quarrying	0.0	25.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	66.8	0.4	0.0	12.7
Manufacturing	0.7	12.7	0.0	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	7.5
Electricity generation	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	27.5	0.0	3.1
Water supply; Sewerage	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Construction	8.9	5.9	14.1	18.9	14.4	18.0	8.6	4.0	8.4	14.2	10.2
Wholesale and retail trade;	32.4	17.7	26.8	29.0	25.1	22.5	40.5	7.3	18.0	33.1	22.3
Transportation and storage	2.6	7.1	0.3	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	4.0
Accommodation and food service	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	4.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.9	0.0	1.7
Information and communication	3.6	2.8	2.0	0.0	3.7	2.9	0.0	1.1	3.8	3.8	2.9
Financial and insurance activities	3.9	4.4	3.2	3.4	5.9	2.3	0.0	0.9	1.5	3.1	3.9
Real estate activities	7.1	2.5	10.8	11.6	3.3	8.8	10.6	3.3	5.4	10.5	4.8
Professional, scientific	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	1.4
Administrative and support	0.4	0.9	1.5	0.5	1.5	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.9
Public administration and defence;	4.1	4.7	3.4	5.4	4.0	17.1	4.6	1.8	3.2	4.8	4.4
Education	10.8	5.3	13.2	13.1	6.5	9.5	12.0	7.3	9.4	13.2	7.8
Human health and social work	1.2	0.8	2.1	0.9	1.5	2.3	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.3
Art, entertainment and recreation	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3
Other service	0.7	0.2	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.5
Total for the economy	92.5	95.9	93.8	93.3	94.2	94.8	90.7	98.3	95.8	92.4	94.9
Taxes less subsidies on products	7.5	4.1	6.2	6.7	5.8	5.2	9.3	1.7	4.2	7.6	5.1
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



QUARTERLY GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

WHAT IS QUARTERLY GDP?

Quarterly Gross Domestic Product is the value of goods and services that are newly created in a given economy for a period of three months that are available for domestic use or export. of the performance of the economy than Individual indicators such as the Index of Industrial Production, Trade statistics, Consumer Price Index and other short term indicators.

WHY QUARTERLY GDP?

Quarterly GDP gives a picture of the current economic developments that is more timely than what the Annual Gross Domestic product (AGDP) provides. It helps in early identification of changes in economic trends. Quarterly GDP is a more comprehensive measure

WHAT ARE THE DATA SOURCES?

The Quarterly GDP at current prices is compiled using sales data sourced from VAT register maintained by the Zambia Revenue Authority (ZRA). The Quarterly GDP at constant 2010 prices is compiled using Economic Performance Indicators which CSO collects from various

sources. Quarterly GDP estimates by production are available from the first quarter of 2010 to the first quarter of 2017.

WHAT IS BENCHMARKING OF QUARTERLY GDP?

Benchmarking in the context of Quarterly GDP deals with a problem of combining high frequency data (quarterly data) with a series of less frequent data (Annual Data). In most cases, the annual data provide the most reliable information on the overall level and long-term movements in the series, while the quarterly source data provide the only available explicit information about the short-term

movements in the series, so there is a need to combine the information content of both the annual and quarterly series are benchmarked to annual values with the help of the statistical package based on the Denton 4 least squares minimization technique. The benchmarking of quarterly series is done with the help of the XLPBM, which is a Microsoft excel based add-in which was developed by IMF.

WHAT IS THE RELEASE CALENDAR FOR THE QUARTERLY GDP?

Quarterly estimates are published with a quarter lag (3 months after the end of a quarter)

and these estimates are revised and published with the first estimates of the succeeding quarter. The sum of four quarters gives the preliminary Annual GDP estimates. The final annual GDP estimates are compiled using the Annual Income Tax data and/or Annual Business Survey and are released by September the following year. These final annual GDP estimates are used to benchmark the Quarterly GDP estimates.

ECONOMY GREW BY 3.0 PERCENT IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2017

According to the first estimates of the Q1 2017 the Gross Domestic Product at

constant 2010 prices was estimated at K31,968.1 million compared to K31,709.1 million in the Q1 of 2016. The real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased by 3.0 percent in the first quarter of 2017 same as the 3.0 percent growth rate recorded in the same quarter of 2016. Electricity generation recorded the highest growth of 25.6 percent. In terms of contrition to the total growth, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Industry had the highest contribution accounting for 1.7 percentage points. This was followed by Education industry (0.6 percentage points) then Construction (0.4 percentage points). The Manufacturing, Transport & Storage and industries contributed (0.3 percentage points) each.

Gross Value Added by industry at constant 2010 prices, Q1 2016 to Q1 2017

INDUSTRY	K'million						Annual Percentage growth rate	Percentage Contribution to the growth
	Q1 2016*	Q2 2016*	Q3 2016*	Q4 2016*	Total 2016*	Q1 2017**		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,955.2	2,297.6	1,432.1	2,798.6	9,483.5	3,473.6	17.5	1.7
Mining and quarrying	3,282.9	3,344.6	3,542.8	3,438.4	13,608.6	3,110.7	-5.2	-0.6
Manufacturing	2,523.6	2,676.0	2,642.0	2,614.2	10,455.7	2,618.8	3.8	0.3
Electricity generation	394.9	443.6	475.5	465.5	1,779.4	496.1	25.6	0.3
Water supply; sewerage	84.5	85.7	84.8	83.6	338.7	86.0	1.7	0.0
Construction	3,317.2	3,220.2	3,436.3	3,828.8	13,802.5	3,445.5	3.9	0.4
Wholesale and retail trade	6,333.0	6,813.1	7,620.4	7,884.9	28,651.5	6,423.9	1.4	0.3
Transportation and storage	1,130.4	923.6	1,085.7	1,065.0	4,204.7	1,207.1	6.8	0.2
Accommodation and food services	499.2	604.8	615.3	670.7	2,390.0	506.7	1.5	0.0
Information and communication	937.3	1,561.3	1,468.1	1,166.8	5,133.6	655.6	-30.1	-0.9
Financial and insurance	1,155.5	1,150.0	1,146.4	1,276.2	4,728.1	1,119.2	-3.1	-0.1
Real estate	1,094.3	1,103.0	1,111.8	1,120.6	4,429.7	1,129.7	3.2	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical	608.9	576.3	545.6	597.9	2,328.7	632.9	3.9	0.1
Administrative and support service	294.4	301.2	302.1	308.1	1,205.8	304.0	3.3	0.0
Public administration and defense	1,682.7	1,688.5	1,704.9	1,715.0	6,791.1	1,755.9	4.4	0.2
Education	2,415.3	2,418.0	2,424.6	2,561.5	9,819.5	2,603.8	7.8	0.6
Human health and social work	419.0	419.4	417.0	426.3	1,681.8	465.2	11.0	0.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	65.8	128.6	185.7	133.4	513.5	70.8	7.6	0.0
Other services	247.3	249.3	251.2	253.2	1,001.1	255.3	3.2	0.0
Total Gross Value Added for the economy	29,441.6	30,004.8	30,492.3	32,408.7	122,347.4	30,360.9	3.1	3.0
Taxes less subsidies	1,584.5	1,704.6	1,906.5	1,972.7	7,168.3	1,607.2	1.4	0.1
GDP at market prices	31,026.1	31,709.3	32,398.8	34,381.4	129,515.7	31,968.1	3.0	3.0

*Revised
**First release
Source: CSO, National Accounts

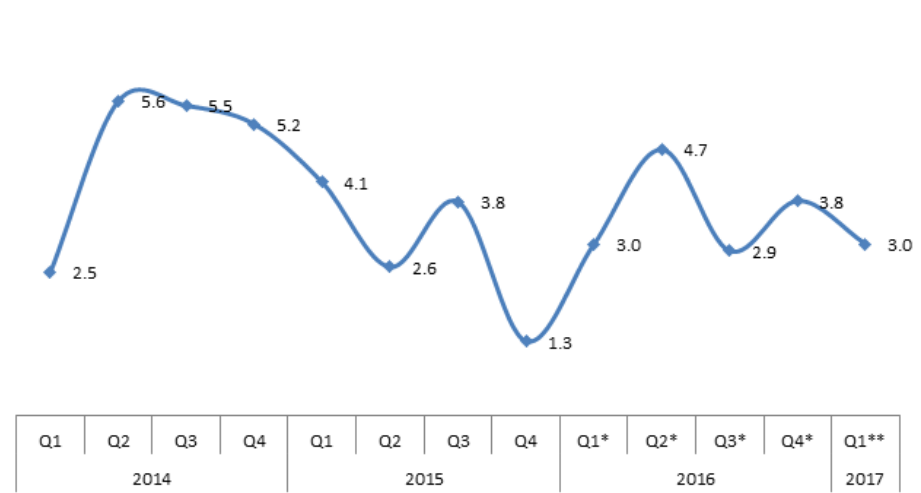


Gross Domestic Product annual percentage growth rates at constant 2010 prices, Q1 2015 to Q1 2017

INDUSTRY	2015				2016*				2017
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1*	Q2*	Q3*	Q4*	Q1**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-8.5	-7.8	-6.1	-7.7	3.1	-1.0	0.7	10.2	17.5
Mining and quarrying	-4.7	17.1	-2.0	-6.1	8.0	7.4	5.0	7.8	-5.2
Manufacturing	4.9	1.7	8.7	6.5	1.8	5.2	2.5	1.0	3.8
Electricity generation	8.8	7.2	-2.9	-18.9	-29.5	-21.1	-7.8	10.4	25.6
Water supply; sewerage	-6.4	-3.9	-8.0	-8.2	-2.9	-3.7	-3.5	-5.6	1.7
Construction	37.4	20.5	3.8	15.4	9.1	11.6	14.8	3.3	3.9
Wholesale and retail trade	1.8	-1.2	3.7	1.5	0.8	-1.0	-1.4	2.0	1.4
Transportation and storage	25.8	-11.5	14.5	-20.0	-9.1	-3.5	-7.0	5.0	6.8
Accommodation and food services	2.0	1.3	-2.5	-0.6	-0.7	-1.3	2.1	3.6	1.5
Information and communication	-5.0	-8.5	19.2	3.5	7.1	56.2	16.7	-2.1	-30.1
Financial and insurance	3.8	7.6	21.6	14.8	5.0	4.9	-9.3	-8.4	-3.1
Real estate	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Professional, scientific and technical	2.2	7.1	-1.8	-2.6	4.5	5.1	8.2	6.5	3.9
Administrative and support service	-3.4	6.2	5.1	8.5	7.9	7.5	7.8	4.1	3.3
Public administration and defense	1.8	1.2	0.4	4.7	10.2	10.5	11.3	7.6	4.4
Education	2.5	0.3	-1.0	0.3	3.8	4.5	5.3	9.6	7.8
Human health and social work	8.2	3.0	0.1	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.8	11.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.5	-9.9	5.6	18.4	6.9	8.4	-9.9	2.3	7.6
Other services	2.4	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
Total Gross Value Added for the economy	4.0	2.6	3.5	1.1	3.1	5.0	3.2	3.9	3.1
Taxes less subsidies	6.9	3.1	7.6	4.3	2.5	-0.2	-1.1	2.0	1.4
GDP at market prices	4.1	2.6	3.8	1.3	3.0	4.7	2.9	3.8	3.0

*Revised
**First release
Source: CSO, National Accounts

Total Gross Domestic Product Annual Percentage Growth Rates at Constant 2010 Prices, Q1 2014 to Q1 2017



FIRST QUARTER 2017 INDUSTRY VALUE ADDED SHARES OF GDP

The Gross Domestic Product at current prices in the Q1 2017 was estimated at K53,986.2 million compared to K47,800.6 million in Q1 2016. The results show that out of K53,986.2 million, the Wholesale and retail trade industry had the highest share accounting for 22.0 percent. This was followed by Mining and quarrying industry (12.0 percent) Construction (10.8 percent) and Education (7.7 percent). Water and sewerage had the lowest share accounting for 0.2 percent.

Percentage shares by Industry to the overall GDP at current prices, 2017.

INDUSTRY	K'Million						Percentage Shares
	Q1 2016*	Q2 2016*	Q3 2016*	Q4 2016*	Total 2016*	Q1 2017**	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,140.60	2,515.00	1,722.10	3,157.20	10,534.70	3,988.40	4.8
Mining and quarrying	5,882.80	6,225.10	7,068.80	6,867.50	26,044.20	7,402.00	12
Manufacturing	3,561.90	3,919.70	4,113.40	4,341.00	15,936.00	4,100.50	7.3
Electricity generation	1,901.40	2,035.60	2,046.60	2,072.10	8,055.70	2,023.90	3.7
Water supply; sewerage	111.3	126.8	124.5	123.5	486.1	129.4	0.2
Construction	3,176.00	4,131.00	7,911.30	8,331.80	23,550.10	3,646.90	10.8
Wholesale and retail trade	10,593.20	11,517.60	12,287.30	13,336.50	47,734.50	11,288.40	22
Transportation and storage	2,241.80	2,390.00	2,558.80	2,680.30	9,870.90	2,409.30	4.5
Accommodation and food services	637.1	870.7	880.3	822.3	3,210.40	721	1.5
Information and communication	1,256.30	1,461.10	1,382.40	1,411.30	5,511.10	1,301.40	2.5
Financial and insurance	2,589.00	2,755.90	2,961.10	3,041.80	11,347.80	2,903.50	5.2
Real estate	2,450.80	2,566.50	2,596.00	2,682.10	10,295.30	2,879.10	4.7
Professional, scientific and technical	549.2	694.6	611.6	672.9	2,528.30	613.4	1.2
Administrative and support service	421.2	447.9	438.6	419.6	1,727.30	449.1	0.8
Public administration and defense	2,158.50	2,347.10	2,378.50	2,704.50	9,588.60	2,424.90	4.4
Education	3,988.70	4,185.10	4,129.90	4,372.00	16,675.70	4,345.70	7.7
Human health and social work	635.3	639.6	603.6	664.9	2,543.40	687.8	1.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	84.2	162.9	236.5	174.1	657.7	93.4	0.3
Other services	194.2	238.4	246	211.8	890.3	204.8	0.4
Total Gross Value Added for the economy	45,573.30	49,230.50	54,297.40	58,086.90	207,188.10	51,612.70	95.4
Taxes less subsidies	2,227.30	2,421.60	2,583.50	2,804.10	10,036.40	2,373.50	4.6
GDP at market prices	47,800.60	51,652.10	56,880.80	60,891.00	217,224.50	53,986.20	100





Daniel Daka
Assistant Director
Agriculture and Environment Division

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

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

The purpose of the CFS is to obtain information from farmers on area planted, expected production, expected sales, quantity of fertiliser used among many other variables. This information is used to assess the food security situation in the country and also to produce the National Food Balance Sheet (NFBS). The NFBS is used to determine the surplus or deficit of major cereals and tubers in the country. This information is vital to the government, NGOs, private sector particularly traders as well as donors for strategic planning and decision making purposes. Such strategic decisions may relate to local marketing and import/export issues.

The PHS on the other hand provides actual production as opposed to estimates provided by the CFS. The major objectives of the PHS are;

- To provide key Agriculture Performance Indicators for the National Development Plans.
- To provide public institutions, the private sector, research organisations and other stakeholders with indicators of seasonal agricultural performance for planning and research.
- To provide agricultural production figures used for calculating the agriculture sector's contribution to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
- To provide Government institutions, the donor community and other international partners with useful information that will enable the formulation of developmental programs for improving food security.
- To provide baseline data used in carrying out Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping (VAM).
- To generate information that will contribute towards preparedness and mitigation of disasters.
- To provide the Ministries of Agriculture and Fisheries & Livestock with indicators used for Agricultural Sector Performance Analysis for agricultural policy, planning and decision making.

The purpose of the CAS conducted by the Environment Statistics Branch is to obtain information that provides estimates of the annual fish production from Zambia's major water bodies. This information is necessary for determining the contribution of the fisheries sector to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It also helps to monitor the quantities of fish caught in order for Government and other stakeholders to put in place measures to prevent resource over exploitation.

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



2 0 1 7 LIVESTOCK CENSUS

The Government of the Republic of Zambia, through the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, in conjunction with the Central Statistical Office, will conduct the livestock census in August 2017. A lot of transformations and developments have taken place in the Livestock sub-sector since 1991/1992 and there is need to capture and update benchmark economic indicators in the Livestock sub-sector

Why a Livestock Census?

The purpose of the livestock census is to provide a benchmark upon which future surveys in the livestock sub sector will be based. This will also form a basis for planning and policy formulation, as well as policy implementation.

What will be covered?

This Livestock Census will be a large sample survey that will cover all the districts in the country. All households within the selected EAs will be covered on a hundred percent basis, meaning there will be no selection of households within the selected EAs. In addition to livestock data, the census will also collect data on poultry, fish farming, honey production, as well as crop production.

What are the Objectives of the Livestock Census?

- To provide comprehensive benchmark data on the Livestock sector of the economy which will include a complete and comprehensive list of farmers engaged in livestock, poultry, honey, crop production and fish farming.
- To measure the Gross Value Added (GVA) and other indicators of the Livestock Sector and its contribution to the economy.
- To strengthen the data generation capacity of the Central Statistical Office and Policy, Planning and Information Department (PPID) in the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock in the area of Livestock Statistics.
- To enhance the analytical capacity of staff at the CSO and Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock through training of staff in Livestock Statistics, Livestock Economics, Census Design and Management.
- To provide an updated sampling frame for use in subsequent and regular annual Livestock surveys. This will be achieved through the Frame update of farmers and the listing of farmers exercise to be undertaken parallel to the Livestock Census.
- To provide statistics which can be used to determine the deficit or surplus status of the different types of livestock raised in Zambia.



Zambia is expected to produce the largest quantity of maize ever!

- Crop Forecasting Survey

Over half of the expected maize production to come from only 12 districts

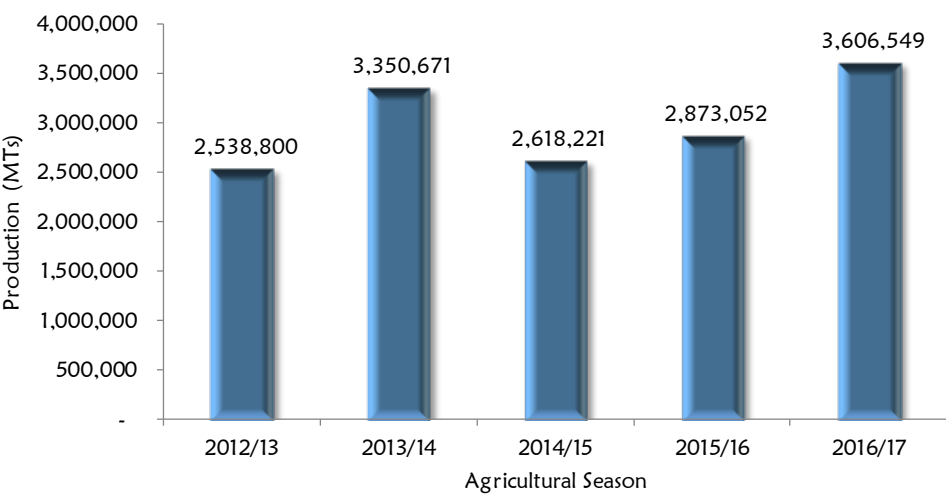
The Crop Forecasting Survey is conducted annually in order to obtain information from farmers on area planted, expected crop production, expected sales, quantity of fertilizer used, among many other variables. This information is used to assess the food security situation in the country and also to produce the National Food

Balance Sheet (NFBS). The NFBS is used to determine the expected surplus or deficit of major cereals and tubers in the country. This information is vital to the government, NGOs, private sector particularly traders as well as donors for strategic planning and decision making purposes. Such strategic decisions may relate to local marketing and

import/export issues.

The results of the 2016/17 shows that the expected production of maize increased by 25.5 percent from 2,873,052 metric tonnes during the 2015/16 season to 3,606,549 metric tonnes. Generally, expected production of maize has been increasing over the past five agricultural seasons.

Trends in Expected Maize Production, 2012/13 - 2016/17 Agricultural Season



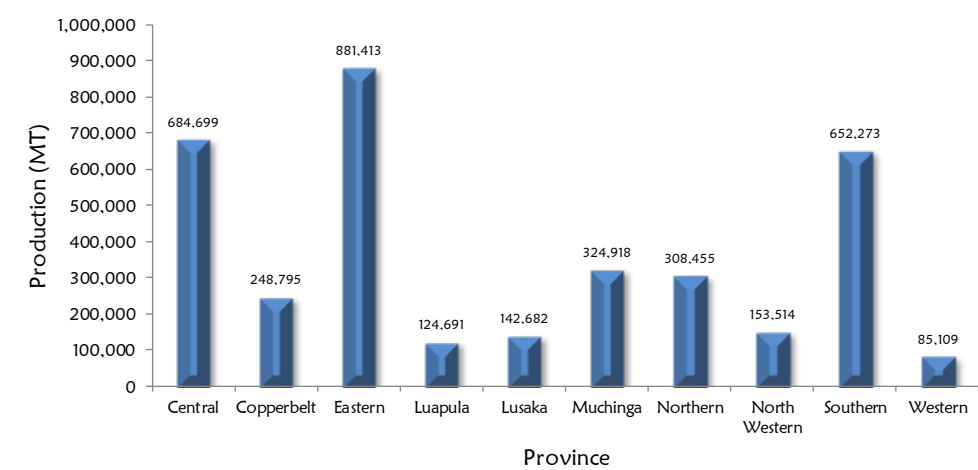
Source CSO, CFS Results

The CFS results show that Eastern Province is expected to produce the largest amount of maize with 881,413

metric tonnes, followed by Central (684,699), Southern (652,273), and Muchinga (324,918). Western Province is

expected to produce the lowest quantity of maize with 85,109 metric tonnes.

Expected Maize Production by Province, 2016/17 Agricultural Season



Top 12 Maize Producing Districts

The results show that more than 50 percent of all the maize is expected to be produced by 12 districts. Most of the 12 districts are from Eastern and Central provinces. Lundazi District in Eastern Province is expected to produce

the largest quantity of maize, with 296,474 metric tonnes, which is 8.2 percent of the total national production. Other districts contributing a lot to national production are Chipata (5.37 percent), Kapiri-Mposhi District in Central Province is expected to produce 212,550 metric tonnes, contributing 5.89

percent to total national production. Other districts contributing a lot to national production are Chipata (5.37 percent), Kalomo (5.21 percent) and Chibombo (5.07 percent).

Percent Contribution to Expected National Maize Production of the Top 12 Districts, 2016/17 Agricultural Season

District Ranking	District	Expected Production (MT)	Percentage Contribution
1	Lundazi	296,474	8.22
2	Kapiri-Mposhi	212,550	5.89
3	Chipata	193,549	5.37
4	Kalomo	187,864	5.21
5	Chibombo	182,747	5.07
6	Petauke	133,715	3.71
7	Mbala	116,046	3.22
8	Katete	112,938	3.13
9	Mumbwa	111,279	3.09
10	Mpongwe	106,592	2.96
11	Mpika	102,752	2.85
12	Mkushi	96,131	2.67
Total Contribution			51.37

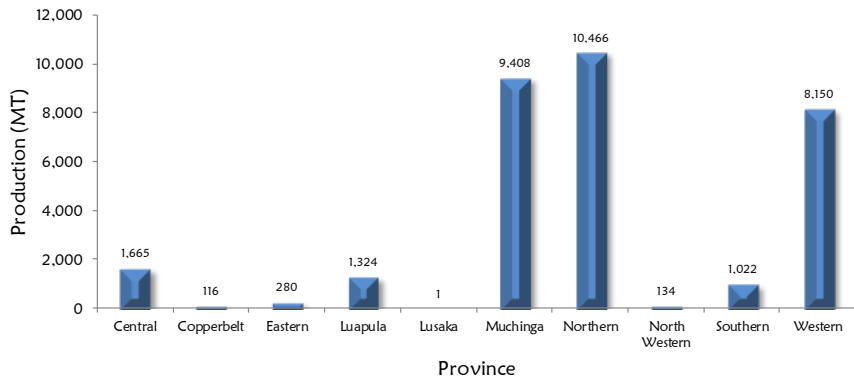
Expected Millet Production

The largest quantity of millet is expected from Northern (10,466 MTs), Muchinga (9,408), and Western Province (8,150). The millet is

mostly grown in areas where cassava is also commonly grown. Production of millet, which is a drought resistant crop, is not very

common in Southern Province as compared to Western Province, despite both provinces being prone to drought.

Expected Millet Production by Province, 2016/17 Agricultural Season



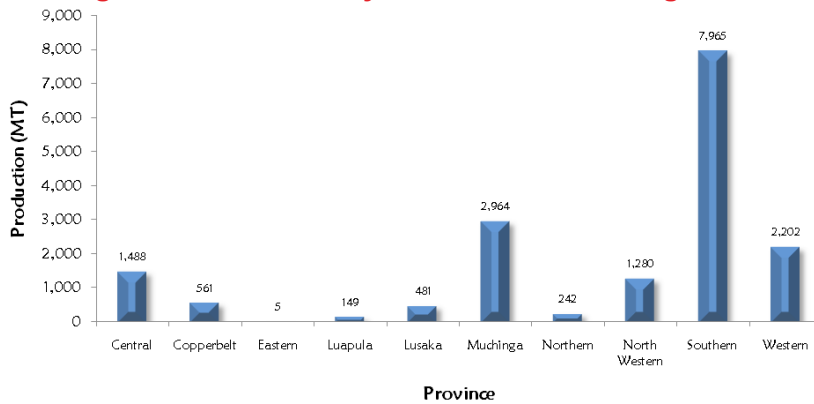
Expected Sorghum Production

For traders interested in buying sorghum, the CFS data shows that most of the sorghum is

expected to be produced in Southern Province with 7,965 metric tonnes

followed by Muchinga (2,964) and Western provinces (2,202).

Expected Sorghum Production by Province 2016/17, Agricultural Season

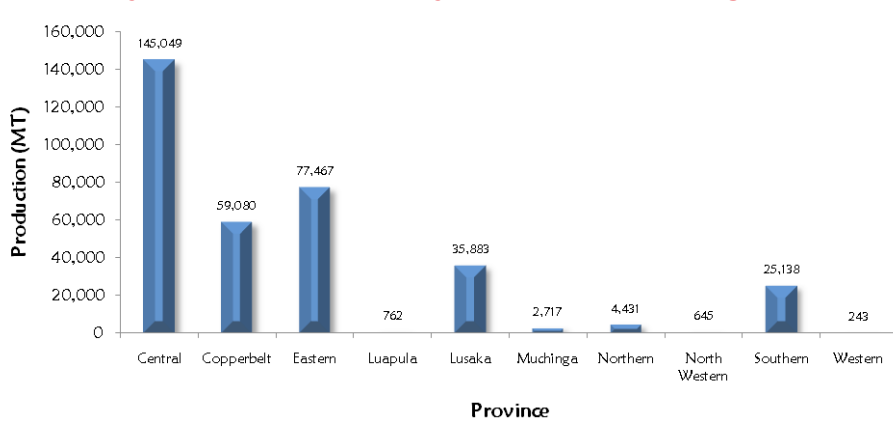


During the 2016/17 agricultural season, Zambia is expected to produce 351,416 metric tonnes of Soya beans

compared to 131,562 metric tonnes that was produced the previous season, an increase of 31.4 percent.

At provincial level, Central Province is expected to produce 145,049 metric tonnes of soya beans.

Expected Soyabeans Production by Province 2016/17 Agricultural Season



The National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)

The National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS).

The National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS), is a strategic plan for developing the National Statistical System (NSS). It has been built upon the foundation of a situational analysis and assessments of the current status of the NSS, including assessments of user needs and perceptions, data quality, legal, institutional and coordination arrangements, statistical capacity, and an analysis of strengths and weaknesses of the system, as well as opportunities and threats to the development of the system. Crucially, the assessments identified many areas of the system that need improvement and investment. The NSDS has been designed to provide a holistic, coherent and comprehensive framework for improving the NSS and developing official statistics in the country in a sustainable manner. It aims to bridge the identified data gaps by increasing the relevance and availability of data, improving the cost-effectiveness of data collection and developing capacities for data management as well as data analysis across all sectors. It provides a long-term vision, mission, core values and strategic goals and actions for developing national statistics, addressing institutional, organizational and

technical constraints and processes, including resources, as well as statistical sub-systems and outputs.

The Strategic Plan provides for enactment of a new Census and Statistics Act to provide an enhanced and more up-to-date legal framework for the NSS. The main feature of the current Act is its simplicity and lack of detail because of the simple structure of the economy at the time it was drafted. The Act fails to define the National Statistics System, and vests virtually all the powers under the Act not to an office but to the "Director of Census and Statistics".

To ensure ownership and effective implementation, the plan was designed in consultative and participatory manner with key data producers, data users, researchers, training institutions and Development partners. A comprehensive assessment of the current status of the NSS was conducted which culminated into a Situational Analysis and Needs Assessment Report, and this formed basis for developing a strategic plan for the National Statistical System.

The Concept of a National Statistical System (NSS)

The National Statistical System (NSS) broadly refers to official bodies or agencies responsible for producing and disseminating statistics. It also includes users and suppliers of

data, research and training institutions. It encompasses the organizations and people involved as well as the statistical outputs produced. Data producers in Zambia include the CSO, Bank of Zambia, line ministries, local government, public institutions and some private organizations. Data users include the Government and the public sector, private sector, civil society organizations, the general public and Zambia's cooperating partners. Data suppliers are those households, individuals and businesses that provide the basic "raw materials" in the form of data and information collected from them. Researchers add value to statistical information through further analysis of statistics thereby contributing to turning data into usable information. Training institutes have a major role in training the human resources required to run the NSS. Training institutions also play the important role of developing and promoting appropriate statistical methodologies. The basic concept of the NSS is to bring together the most important indicators and data sets within a well-planned and well-coordinated framework, which provides users with assurances about data quality and integrity.

Implementation

The NSDS implementation will involve revising the legal framework and promoting joint action and sharing of resources. The NSS

steering committee and inter-sector technical committees will be established. The Statistical units in MPSAs will be re-organised and where they do not exist, will be created. System-wide and specific monitorable indicators will be developed to track progress of statistical production and strengthening of statistical systems across the NSS.

The successful implementation of NSDS will achieve, but not limited to the following:

- The 1964 Census and Statistics Act will be revised to suit the modern situation in Zambia and to define the NSS and its institutional and its data practices and confidentiality provisions.
- The CSO will be restructured into a National

Agency of Statistics (ZamStats) and its status enhanced or elevated within government, to provide the required leadership for the NSS.

- All ministries, particularly the sectoral ministries, will strengthen their management information systems and integrate them fully into the NSS.
- Coordination and harmonisation of statistics and indicators will be facilitated by a Statistics Board to advise on national statistics policy, and through coordination and technical committees.
- Disparate data sets will be integrated into a single repository –Data warehouse, common metadata, compendium of statistical concepts and definition,



Frank Kakungu
IT Manager/
NSDS Coordinator

geographical frames, enterprise frame, standardized coding system and methodologies, and a comprehensive dissemination policy of official statistics will be developed.

- Human capacity will be built by developing and implementing the National Statistical Training Strategy focusing on hands-on practical skills development. Additionally, In-Service training Programme in statistics will be resuscitated to provide training to staff in the entire NSS.

NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICS (NSDS)



2014 – 2018

National Statistical System Strategic Plan

Central Statistical Office





Sheila Mutale S. Mudenda

Assistant Director

Information, Research & Dissemination

The Information, Research and Dissemination (IRD) Division is responsible for ensuring that statistical information and data is disseminated, and easily accessible by the users. The Division consists of two branches namely: Information Technology (IT) and Research & Dissemination. The Division also consists of four units, that is: Gender Statistics; Library; Printing; and Field Coordination.

IT Branch is responsible for providing information, Communication Technology services to all CSO Divisions such as: Hardware support; Networking; Application Development; Database management; website maintenance; and Helpdesk.

In an effort to promote increased utilization of statistical information for effective decision making, CSO through the **Research and Dissemination** Branch provides interface with various statistical users. These users include policy makers, the Cooperating Partners, Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), researchers, academicians, the Media and the general public. The Branch produces periodic publications such as the *Selected Socio-economic Indicators*, *Zambia in Figures*, *Gender Status Report*, and *The Monthly Statistical Bulletin*. The Branch also provides consultancy services to researchers and individuals. Further, the Branch conducts adhoc surveys (**both quantitative and qualitative**), upon request, in collaboration with the requesting institution. Recent surveys conducted include: Boys to Men Baseline Survey in Selected Men's Network Communities in Zambia-2016; Environmental Awareness and Public Participation Survey (with Zambia Environmental Management Agency)-2016; and on-going Extent of Reproduction of Copyrighted Materials Survey (with Zambia Reprographic Rights Society)-2017.

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

Dissemination of statistical information is also done through the CSO Website, National Data Archives (NADA); Data Portal; CSO Library and the Resource Centre which open to researchers interested in various CSO datasets. The Library and Resource Centre are open to the public from Monday to Friday (08:30-13:00 hrs and 14:00-17:00 hrs).

COMPUTER ASSISTED PERSONAL INTERVIEWING (CAPI)

What is CAPI?

The Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) is an approach which integrates interviewing and data entry through the use of a handheld device, mostly tablets, preloaded with an electronic questionnaire. The system is designed such that it streamlines the data collection process by eliminating the need for data entry and expediting the time to compile survey as well as census data and prepare it for analysis.

There is widespread use of CAPI in administering of surveys and censuses of any size. The following are some of the surveys that the Central Statistical Office has conducted with the CAPI method:

1. *2017 First Quarter Labour Force Survey*
2. *2017 Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Survey*
3. *2016-2017 Crop Forecast Survey*
4. *2016 Sample Vital Registration with Verbal Autopsy (SAVVY) Survey*
5. *2016 Zambia Population based HIV Impact Assessment (ZAMPHIA)*
6. *2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey*

The CAPI provides a versatile method of processing data during surveys and censuses in that it allows for faster 'back-end processing' through;

- the ability to eliminate the data entry stage significantly which reduces the turn-around time to produce a dataset after interviews are conducted
- Ability to Capture GPS coordinates that can be plotted on a map report to show survey coverage
- It allows for an automated routing structure that is inbuilt into the questionnaire to

enable filtering of particular questions not intended for certain type of respondents,

- versatility in the capture of data to include, attachments, such as images or audio recordings, and;
- Also has the ability to configure consistency checks into the software, these checks flag inconsistencies, missing data or unlikely values.

Features

1. Home screen

The home screen on the tablet enables the user to tap on the icon, which launches the interviewer application to get started. The interviewer application has a menu button which, when tapped provides easy access to other components of the software such as dashboards, synchronization, settings and login/logoff functions.

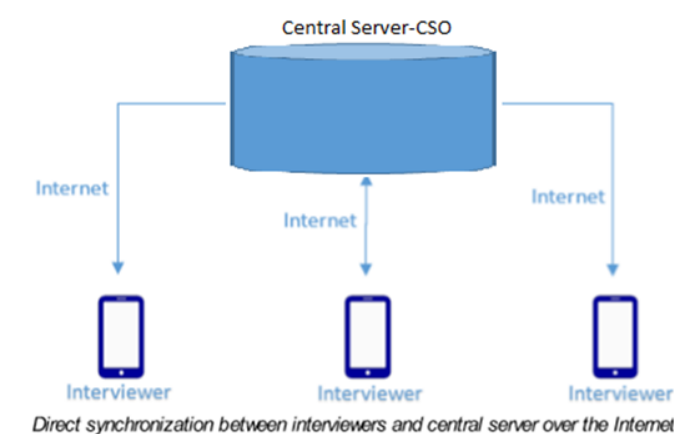
2. Dashboard

The dashboard page offers a functional overview of the interviewer's assignments. It displays the lists of data collection instruments the interviewer must complete, display status of questionnaire assignments (whether complete, not complete or rejected by the supervisor) and returned to interviewer for corrections.

3. Synchronization

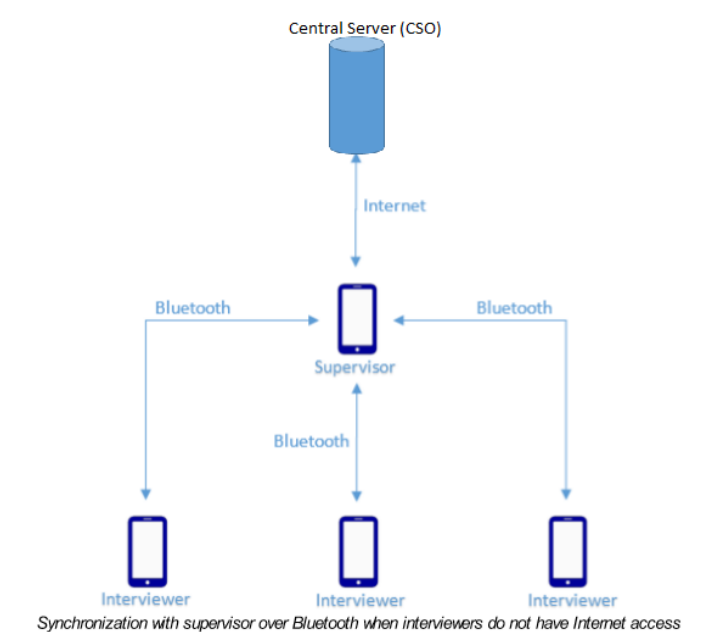
The synchronization screen allows for the interviewer to initiate an information exchange between their tablet and the

server. Synchronisation performs a two-fold task of pushing completed assignments to the server for review and pulling all rejected and new assignments.



Various softwares is able to connect to the Internet they may support data synchronization over the internet and between devices in the field and the central server. The data collection itself may be done entirely offline, with no Internet connection. When an interviewer

is able to connect to the Internet they may synchronize with the server and transfer any data collected since the last synchronization. Synchronization may be done using Wi-Fi or a mobile data connection (2G/3G/4G).



4. Login/Logoff

The login/logoff function allows the interviewer to login to start work using the login details; this prevents others, particularly people outside the survey from accessing the data recorded on the device. It also allows the interviewer to logoff the application when not in use.

ZAMBIA'S OPEN DATA PLATFORM ENHANCED WITH SDGs MODULE

The Open Data Platform (ODP) is a tool for data submission and dissemination which offers a rich data dissemination platform that greatly facilitates the web-dissemination of data. ODP provides a unique opportunity to disseminate data through tools that offer access, download, and visualization in the form of dashboards, reports, charts and maps. The portal allows for access to data on 'point and click' by users of data and has since gained centre stage in terms of data accessibility and usage. The Central Statistical Office launched the Open Data Platform through the assistance of the Africa Development Bank (AfDB) in 2014.

In 2016, the data portal was modified to include the **SDGs module** and to allow for **relatively rapid and ease of use** of the tool. The main objective

of the ODP is to improve accessibility, availability and reliability of official statistics, as well as mainstream on the data requirements to internationally agreed Sustainable Development Goals.

DATA PORTAL FEATURES

Homepage

The homepage gives an overview of the statistics that is contained on the portal and it also allows users to search for data and visualisations from different sources on the platform.

Data Catalogue

The data catalogue enables you to view the currently available datasets and the options associated with the datasets. It allows Users to create tables, maps and different charts with the data available on the portal. The users can also be able to create dashboards and visualization which can be shared with other Users via

email. The portal allows Users to export data into multiple formats such as Microsoft Excel, Power-point, PDF and image format (PNG).

Gallery

The gallery shows different visualizations of various indicators available on the portal. It provides at-a-glance view of KPI (key performance indicators). For the interested users, it provides the ability to delve deeper into the data sets and be able to create their own dashboards which they can share with other users.

Census Data

The census data module shows various indicators based on the population and housing census.

Documents

This is a resource centre for accessing publications. It is based on Google Drive documents features. It takes advantage of the user friendly features such as allowing users

to read publications online, download and share the various publications. This module includes publications from other institutions. It is worth noting, that this is the page on which Central Statistical Office uploads the Monthly Bulletin Releases.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The objective of this module is to monitor the progress towards the national development goals. Since the official implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in January 2016, the Zambia Data Portal supported by the Africa Development Bank has included an additional module to specifically provide information on the dimensions of Sustainable Development Goals in a comprehensive global fashion.

The SDG module on the Open Data Platform provides users, stakeholders and developmental agencies an avenue to review and compare the key datasets relevant to achieving and monitoring of the SDGs.

DATA PORTAL ACCESS

The portal can be accessed in several ways:

- The CSO website (www.zamstats.gov.zm)
- Direct data portal link: (<http://zambia.opendataforafricadata.org>)
- Zambia Information Highway website (<http://zambiainfohighway.knoema.com>)



CSO participants during the Data Portal Update Training, CSO Main Conference Room, 12-23 June, 2017

CSO website is back online

After months of being offline, CSO is glad to announce that its website is now active. We sincerely apologize to our esteemed users for any inconvenience caused. Catch us at www.zamstats.gov.zm



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Home

MISSION & GOAL

Our Mission

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

Goal Statement

"To achieve an effective, efficient and coordinated National Statistical System"

Directors Welcome Remarks



Welcome to the Central Statistical Office (CSO) website. The CSO embarks on vigorous information delivery strategy to major stakeholders and the media institutions in order to increase utilisation of statistical products and

CSO PUBLICATIONS

2015 LIVING CONDITIONS MONITORING SURVEY



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