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SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS REPORT 2015

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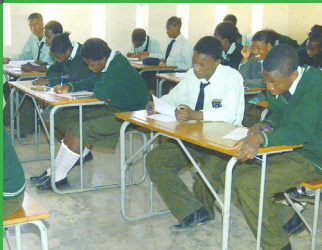
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Foreword

This Selected Socio-economic Indicators report, Volume 11 presents a summary of selected indicators that are useful for policy formulation, decision making, research and other data uses.

The compilation of the “Selected Socio-Economic Indicators” report is a follow up to the pilot study on socio-economic indicators based on the FAO recommendations carried out in 1982 as a joint FAO/CSO project (Pilot Study on Socio-Economic Indicators - The Zambian Case, Draft Report, Central Statistical Office, March 1982).

Zambia continues to strive towards statistical development as per United Nations recommendations. The country is currently implementing the first National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) running from 2014 to 2018. The NSDS, among other things spells out the vision of the National Statistical System. Implementing the NSDS is expected to improve the coordination in, and production of, quality statistical information in the country. The strengthening of the statistical production and dissemination of information is in harmony with transparency and good governance.

The data presented in this report is as a result of collaborative work between the Central Statistical Office and other data producers in the National Statistical System (NSS), including government ministries such as the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Labour and Social Security.

I would like to thank Government ministries and departments that contributed to the production of this report. I would also like to commend the Dissemination Branch for their input and coordinating the production of this report. It is my sincere hope that the selected indicators compiled in this publication will help meet the statistical needs of our data users.

More detailed analysis and information on topics/indicators presented herein can be found in detailed reports available at the CSO and the other indicated sources.



John Kalumbi
Director of Census & Statistics

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
BCG	Bacillus Calmette Guerin (Vaccine)
CBU	Copperbelt University
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CIF	Cost Insurance and Freight
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSO	Central Statistical Office
DPT	Diphtheria Tetanus and Pertussis Vaccine
E_0	Life Expectancy at Birth
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FOB	Free on Board
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IMTS	International Merchandise Trade Statistics
LCMS	Living Conditions Monitoring Survey
MACB	Mean Age at Child Bearing
MAFB	Median Age at First Birth
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health

NAC	National HIV/AIDS/STI/Tuberculosis Council
NCDs	Non Communicable Diseases
NTE	Non- Traditional Exports
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
R-SNDP	Revised Sixth National Development Plan (R-SNDP).
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAVVY	Sample Vital Registration with Verbal Autopsy
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TB	Tuberculosis
TE	Traditional exports
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
U5MR	Under-five Mortality Rate
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNZA	University of Zambia
WHO	World Health Organization
ZESCO	Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation
ZRA	Zambia Revenue Authority

1.0 Zambia's Development Priorities

Zambia is a signatory to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals. These goals build on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and are aimed at achieving sustainability from a period of 2016 to 2030.

The SDGs unlike the MDGs focus on addressing the root causes of poverty and the universal need for development that works for all people.

These SDGs include: no poverty, zero hunger, good health and well-being, quality education, clean water and sanitation, affordable and clean energy, decent work and economic, industry innovation and infrastructure, reduced inequality, sustainable cities and communities, responsible consumption and production, climate action, life below water, life on land, peace and justice strong institutions, and lastly partnerships for the goals.

In the same vein, Zambia's development goals are targeted at alleviation of poverty through the implementation of the planning documents namely; the Vision 2030 and the Revised Sixth National Development Plan (R-SNDP).

The country's planning documents have provided a mechanism for addressing various social problems, such as the HIV and AIDS pandemic which continues to negatively affect the country's development efforts.

In this report, it is not possible to include all the indicators collected in the numerous surveys, censuses and routine data collection programmes conducted by the CSO and other sources of official statistics in the

National Statistical System (NSS). However, an attempt has been made to cover the major sectors of social and economic development in a relatively balanced manner.

The indicators included in the booklet are determined by data availability, national and global development goals as well as international comparability. Indicators have been compiled using different levels of disaggregation for the period 2000 - 2014. Indicators for 2015 are included wherever possible.

Therefore, this report presents a summary of selected socio-economic indicators that are an important ingredient in public policy analysis and development. They provide basic information for decision making, evaluations and assessments at different levels and they keep users well informed. The indicators are presented in tables and graphs for easy interpretation. The data sources and date of publication are provided below the tables.

Selected Socio-economic Indicators Report 2015

2.0 Introduction

This chapter gives the concepts and definitions of indicators used in this report. These are grouped by type of indicator for easy understanding of the report.

These concepts and definitions are based on the internationally accepted standard definitions as adopted and adapted by the Central Statistical Office.

2.1 Demographic Indicators

Population

This is defined as the total number of people that reside in a particular geographical location at a particular time.

De Jure Population

This refers to the usual household members present and usual household members temporarily absent at the time of the census. In a De Jure Census, institutional populations in places such as hospitals or health centres, prisons and academic institutions like universities, colleges and boarding schools are counted as members of their usual household.

The De Jure count is considered the true or resident population of a country. It is used to estimate the age-sex distribution and also as a denominator in the calculation of vital indicators for sectors such as education, health, etc.

De Facto Population

This refers to household members and visitors who spent the census night at a household. This, however, excludes:

- (a) Foreign diplomatic personnel accredited to Zambia;
- (b) Zambian nationals accredited to foreign embassies and their family members who live with them abroad; and
- (c) Zambian migrant workers and students in foreign countries who were not in the country at the time of the census.

Population Growth Rate

This refers to the change in the size of the population as a proportion of the total population of an area relative to a time reference. Estimated on a yearly basis, it gives us the average annual growth rate for each of the inter-censal periods.

Population Density

This is defined as the total number of persons per square kilometre (sq.km).

Urban Area

An urban area, in the Zambian context, is a locality with at least 5,000 people half of whom are not engaged in agriculture. Such a locality should have urban attributes such as electricity, piped water, schools and hospitals. Localities with less than the population threshold but have these facilities qualify as urban areas.

Household

A household is defined as "a group of people who normally live and eat together. These people may or may not be related by blood but they make common provision for food or other essentials for living and they have only one person whom they all regard as head of the household".

Household Head

This refers to a person (male or female) who makes day-to-day decisions concerning the running of the household and all household members regard him/her as head.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

This is the average number of live births a woman would have by age 50 if she were subject, throughout her life, to the age specific fertility rates observed in a given year. The calculation assumes there is no mortality and is expressed as number of children per woman.

Mean Age at Child Bearing (MACB)

This is the mean age of mothers at the birth of their children if the women were subject throughout their lives to the age-specific fertility rates observed in a given year. It is computed as the sum of age specific fertility rates weighted by the midpoint of each group.

Crude Death Rate (CDR)

This is the ratio of the number of deaths occurring in a year to the midyear population expressed per 1,000 population. In this report, the CDR used is an observed one.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

This is the number of infant (children below the age of one year) deaths per 1,000 live births occurring during a specified reference period.

Under-Five Mortality (UMR)

This refers to the number of deaths among children aged below the age of five years per 1,000 live births occurring during a specified reference period.

Child Mortality

This refers to the number of child (children aged between exact age one and four years) deaths per 1,000 live births occurring during a specified reference period.

Life Expectancy at Birth

This is defined as the average number of years expected to be lived by a birth cohort, based on prevailing age specific mortality rates. In other words, it is the number of years a child born today is expected to live taking into account the current mortality conditions.

Maternal Mortality Ratio

This is the number of maternal deaths during a given period per 100,000 live births during the same period.

2.2 Education Indicators

Literacy

Literacy refers to the ability to read and write in any language. Members of the population who are able to read and write are said to be literate, while those who cannot read or write in any language are considered illiterate.

Population (Aged 15 years or older) with no Schooling

This is an indicator of the levels of illiteracy in the country. Persons with no formal schooling are persons who have not completed lower primary education or educational levels above.

Pupil/Teacher Ratio

This is the number of pupils over the total number of teachers. It is an indicator of teachers' workload. However, some school teachers teach double classes. Since teachers are not counted twice, the number of pupils per teacher would give a higher ratio.

School Attendance

School attendance in population censuses is defined as attendance at any accredited educational institution or programme, public or private for organized learning at any level of education.

2.3 Health Indicators

Stunted (Height for Age)

Stunting is an indicator of linear growth retardation and cumulative growth deficits. Children whose height for age Z-score is below minus two standard deviation are considered short for their age (stunted) and are chronically malnourished.

Wasted (Weight for Height)

The wasting index or weight-for-height index measures body mass in relation to body length and describes current nutritional status. Children whose weight for height Z-score is below minus two standard deviation are considered thin (wasted) and are acutely malnourished.

Underweight (Weight for Age)

Weight for age is a composite index of height for age and weight for height. It takes into account both acute and chronic malnutrition.

2.4 Housing Indicators

Sanitation

Sanitation refers to the means of disposal of human waste. The 2015 LCMS considered improved facilities of disposal to include flush/pour toilet, pit latrine with sanitation platforms or other concrete platforms, traditional pit latrine with smooth floor surface, ventilated improved pit latrines, septic tank latrines (aqua privy) and EcoSan latrines.

2.5 Employment Indicators

Labour Force (Economically Active Population)

The labour force refers to all persons above a specified minimum age who were either employed or unemployed at the time of the survey. For purposes of the Zambia Labour Force surveys, the minimum age is 15 years. It is also referred to as the "economically active population."

Employed Population

The employed population is defined as persons who performed some work for pay either in cash or kind, profit, barter or family gain. Employed persons who were on leave for some reasons and would definitely return to their job were regarded as *'employed'*. Retired persons who were running their own businesses were also considered to be employed.

Since all types of population falling within the production boundary are in principle to be included in their totality in National Accounts, it follows that all corresponding labour input, however little it may be in terms of hours worked should be accounted for in measuring employment.

Formal Sector Employment

Is the employment whether formal or informal in a registered enterprise.

Informal Sector Employment

Is employment found in an unregistered enterprise.

Unemployment

Unemployment is a condition of complete joblessness where the affected persons are also available for work and/or are actively looking for work. In principle, unemployment is defined as a situation in which persons above a minimum age are without work, currently available for work and actively seeking work during a specified reference period.

Unemployment Rate

This is the ratio of the unemployed population to the labour force in the same reference period expressed as a percentage.

2.6 Economic Indicators

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

GDP is the total value of economic activities taking place in the nation (Zambian territory) in a period usually a year. GDP at current prices reflects the money value of transactions in terms of prices prevailing for the year. GDP at constant prices or in real terms is a volume series in which quantity (physical output) is seen to change between periods of time as prices are held constant.

Per Capita GDP

This is the GDP over the total mid-year population of a nation. It gives the share of the total GDP to an individual in a nation.

Growth Rate in Real GDP (%)

Percentage change in real (constant prices) GDP between two consecutive periods.

Sectoral Contribution to GDP

These indicators show the contribution of selected sectors to the total GDP at current prices.

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

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

Inflation

Inflation is the rate at which prices of goods and services increase. This is always shown as a percentage change.

Value of Imports

This is the value of imports at CIF (Cost, Insurance and Freight) at the port of dispatch.

Total Exports

This is the total value of exports including re-exports and are valued at FOB (Free on Board) at the port of exit.

Balance of Trade (Export Surplus)

The balance is the difference between exports (FOB) and imports (CIF).

Index of Industrial Production - Growth Rate

The growth rate refers to the change between the current and the previous year's indices expressed as a percentage. This is a measure of the growth in output (production) from one year to another.

2.7 Agriculture Indicators

Arable Land

This refers to land that is capable of being ploughed and used to grow crops.

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents results of the analysis of demographic indicators on population, fertility and mortality. These indicators assist in understanding population dynamics. The sources of these indicators are 2010 Census of Population and Housing, 2011-2035 Demographic Projections, 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey, and 2014 Labour Force Survey.

3.1 Population

Table 3.1 shows projected population by province. The projected population at national level shows an increase from 13,718,722 in 2011 to 15,473,905 in 2015. Lusaka Province had the highest projected population over all the years followed by Copperbelt Province. North-Western Province had the lowest population over all the years.

Table 3.1: Projected Population by Province, Zambia 2011-2015

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Zambia	13,718,722	14,145,327	14,580,290	15,023,315	15,473,905
Province					
Central	1,355,775	1,394,423	1,433,860	1,474,093	1,515,086
Copperbelt	2,143,413	2,195,878	2,249,824	2,305,258	2,362,207
Eastern	1,628,880	1,673,989	1,719,803	1,766,300	1,813,445
Luapula	1,015,629	1,043,241	1,071,074	1,099,151	1,127,453
Lusaka	2,362,967	2,461,932	2,564,058	2,669,249	2,777,439
Muchinga	749,449	785,300	821,564	858,179	895,058
Northern	1,146,392	1,185,159	1,224,443	1,264,212	1,304,435
North-Western	746,982	768,262	789,836	811,706	833,818
Southern	1,642,757	1,694,370	1,746,791	1,799,885	1,853,464
Western	926,478	942,773	959,037	975,282	991,500

Source: Population and Demographic Projections 2011-2035

3.2 Average Household Size

The 2014 Labour Force Survey estimated average household size by province and rural/urban as presented in Table 3.2. At national level, the average household size was 5.1 members. Luapula Province had the highest average household size at 5.6

members while Lusaka Province had the lowest average household size of 4.6 members.

Rural/urban analysis shows that the average household size was higher in rural areas with 5.3 members than in urban areas with 4.9 members. In rural areas, Luapula Province had the highest average

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household size with 5.7 members while Lusaka Province had the lowest with 4.8 members. In urban areas, Copperbelt, Luapula and Northern provinces had the highest average household size with 5.3

members each while Central and Southern provinces had the lowest at 4.5 members each.

Table 3.2: Average Household Size by Province, Rural/Urban, Zambia 2014

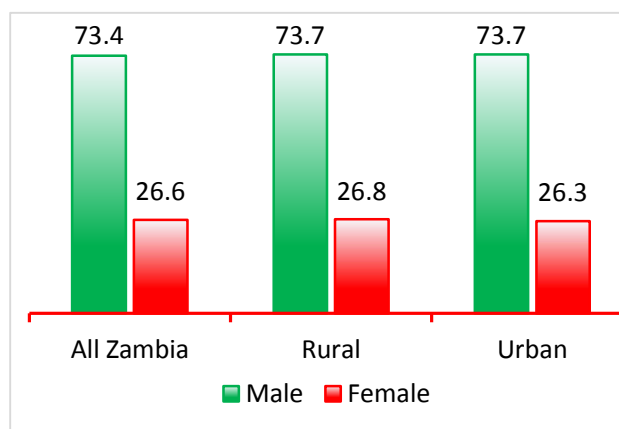
	Total Households	Household size		
		Total	Rural	Urban
Zambia	2,934,096	5.1	5.3	4.9
Province				
Central	296,465	5.0	5.2	4.5
Copperbelt	433,605	5.3	5.3	5.3
Eastern	339,708	5.2	5.2	4.9
Luapula	196,550	5.6	5.7	5.3
Lusaka	579,640	4.6	4.8	4.6
Muchinga	167,809	5.1	5.1	5.1
Northern	232,192	5.4	5.5	5.3
North-Western	149,767	5.2	5.2	5.0
Southern	348,028	5.2	5.4	4.5
Western	190,332	5.1	5.1	5.1

Source: Labour Force Survey 2014

3.3 Household Headship

Figure 3.1 presents information on household headship by sex of head of household. The majority of households (73.4 percent) were headed by males while 26.6 percent of households were headed by females. A similar pattern was observed in rural and urban areas.

Figure 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Rural/Urban, Zambia 2013-14

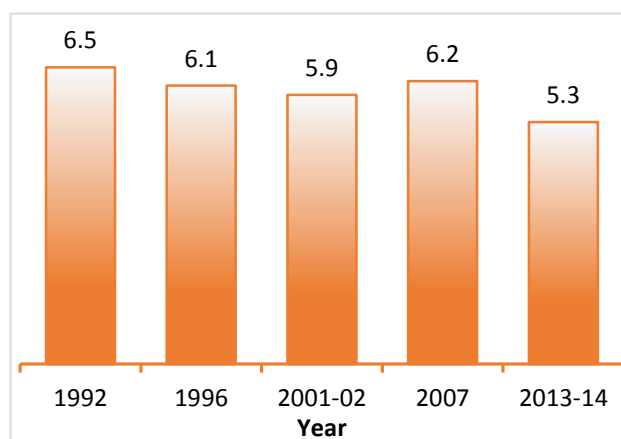


Source: 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

3.4 Total Fertility Rate

Figure 3.2 shows total fertility rate (TFR) for women 15-49 years. The figure shows that TFR has generally been declining over the survey years with an exception of 2007, where it increased from 5.9 births per woman in 2001-02 to 6.2 births per woman in 2007. Total fertility rate later declined from 6.2 births per woman in 2007 to 5.3 births per woman in 2013-14.

Figure 3.2: Trends in Total Fertility Rate, Zambia 1992-2014



Source: 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

Table 3.3 shows the total fertility rate by rural/urban and province for the years 2001-02, 2007 and 2013-14. At national level, the TFR increased from 5.9 in 2001-02 to 6.2 in 2007 then reduced to 5.3 in 2013-14.

Table 3.3: Total Fertility Rate by Rural/Urban, Province, Zambia 2001-02, 2007 and 2014

Province/Residence	Total Fertility Rate		
	2001-02	2007	2013-14
Zambia	5.9	6.2	5.3
Rural	6.9	7.5	6.6
Urban	4.3	4.3	3.7
Province			
Central	6.2	6.4	5.9
Copperbelt	4.5	4.8	4.0
Eastern	6.8	7.1	5.8
Luapula	7.3	7.2	6.4
Lusaka	4.3	4.1	3.7
Muchinga	-	-	6.3
Northern	6.9	7.9	6.6
North-Western	6.8	7.3	6.2
Southern	6.1	6.7	6.2
Western	6.4	6.2	5.6

Source: 2001-02, 2007 and 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Surveys

In rural areas, the pattern in TFR shows a fluctuating trend from 6.9 in 2001-02 to 7.5 in 2007 and declined to 6.6 in 2013-14. In urban areas, the TFR remained constant at 4.3 in 2001-02 and 2007 and decreased to 3.7 in 2013-14.

At provincial level, the TFR decreased for Luapula, Lusaka and Western provinces, while a fluctuating trend was observed for the rest of the provinces.

3.5 Median Age at First Birth

Table 3.4 shows the median age at first birth (MAFB) for age groups 20-49 and 25-49. At national level, the MAFB was the same for both age groups at 19.1 years. In urban areas, the MAFB was 19.8 years for women aged 20-49 and 19.7 years for women aged 25-49 while in rural areas it was 18.7 years for both age groups.

At provincial level, the MAFB was the same for both age groups for Eastern (18.6 years), Muchinga (19.2 years), Northern (18.9 years) and Southern (18.8 years) provinces. Western Province recorded 19.1 years and 19.3 years for the age groups 20-49 and 25-49, respectively.

Women with no education in age group 20-49 had a lower MAFB at 18.4 years than the 25-49 age group at 18.5 years. The MAFB for both age groups who have undergone primary school was 18.5 years while for those who have reached secondary school, MAFB was 20.0 years and 19.9 years for 20-49 and 25-49, respectively. The MAFB for women with more than secondary education in age group 25-49 was 24.7 years.

Table 3.4: Median Age at First Birth by Rural/Urban, Province, Zambia 2013-14

Background Characteristics	Women age 20-49	Women age 25-49
Zambia	19.1	19.1
Urban	19.8	19.7
Rural	18.7	18.7
Province		
Central	18.6	18.5
Copperbelt	19.5	19.3
Eastern	18.6	18.6
Luapula	19.1	19.0
Lusaka	20.0	19.8
Muchinga	19.2	19.2
Northern	18.9	18.9
North-Western	18.7	18.6
Southern	18.8	18.8
Western	19.1	19.3
Education		
No education	18.4	18.5
Primary	18.5	18.5
Secondary	20.0	19.9
More than secondary	*	24.7

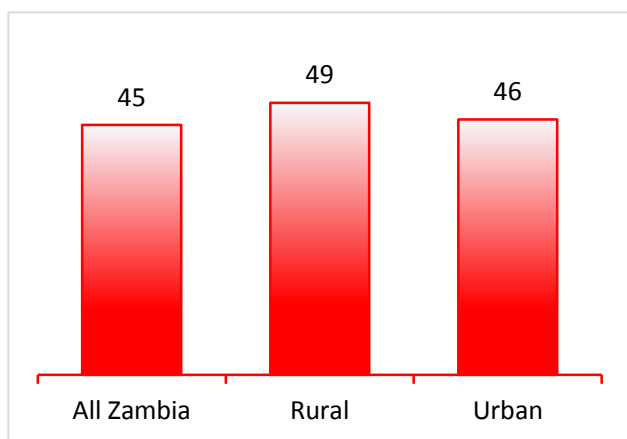
Source: 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

*Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

3.6 Infant Mortality Rate

Figure 3.3 shows the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) by rural/urban. At national level, the IMR was recorded at 45 deaths per 1,000 live births. Further, the figure shows that infant mortality rate was higher in rural areas with 49 deaths per 1000 live births compared to urban areas with 46 deaths per 1000 live births.

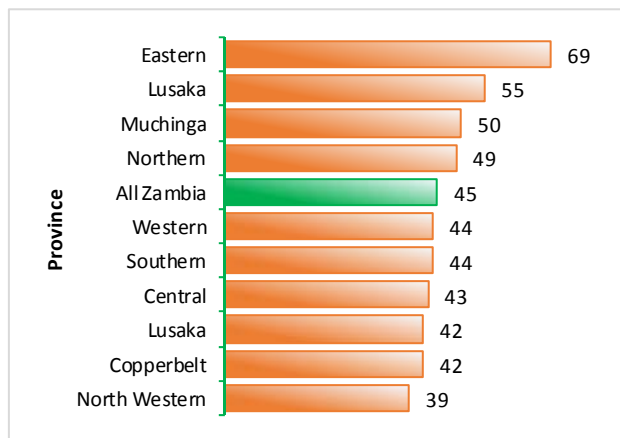
Figure 3.3: Infant Mortality Rate by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2013-14



Source: 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

Figure 3.4 shows differentials in infant mortality rate by province ranging from 39 deaths per 1,000 live births in North-Western Province to 69 deaths per 1,000 live births in Eastern Province.

Figure 3.4: Infant Mortality Rate by Province, Zambia 2014

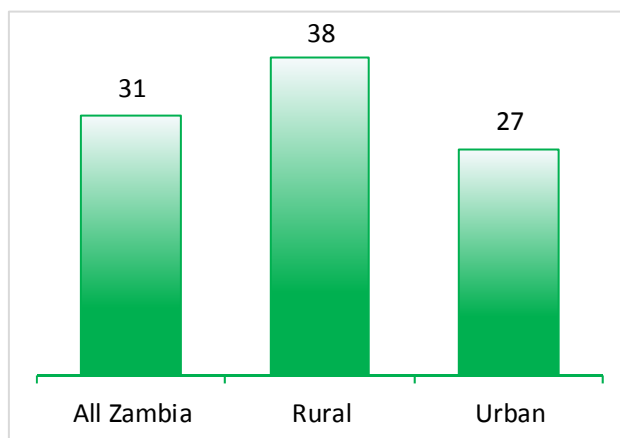


Source: 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

3.7 Child Mortality Rate

Figure 3.5 shows Child Mortality Rate (CMR) by Rural/Urban. At national level, CMR was recorded at 31 deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age 1. Rural/urban analysis shows that CMR was higher in rural areas with 38 deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age 1 compared to urban areas with 27 deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age 1.

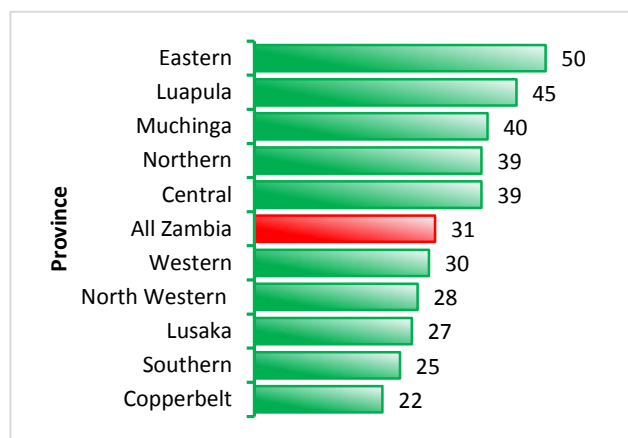
Figure 3.5: Child Mortality Rate by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2013-14



Source: 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

Figure 3.6 shows CMR by Province. Eastern Province had the highest CMR at 50 deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age 1 followed by Luapula Province with 45 deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age 1. Copperbelt Province had the lowest CMR at 22 deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age 1.

Figure 3.6: Child Mortality Rate by Province, Zambia 2013-14

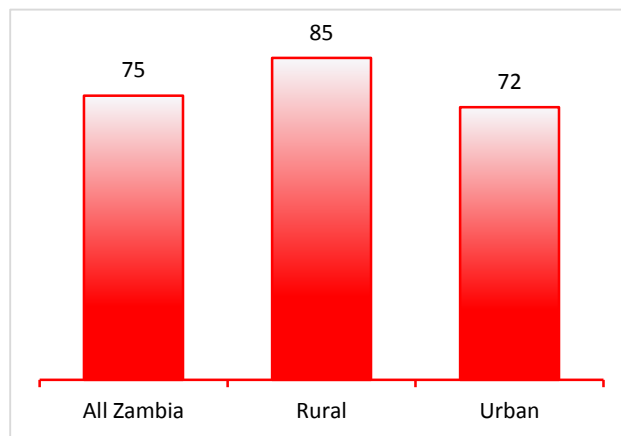


Source: 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

3.8 Under-five Mortality Rate

Figure 3.7 shows the Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) by rural/urban. At national level, U5MR was 75 deaths per 1,000 live births. Analysis by rural/urban shows that U5MR was higher in rural areas at 82 deaths per 1,000 live births than in urban areas at 72 deaths per 1,000 live births.

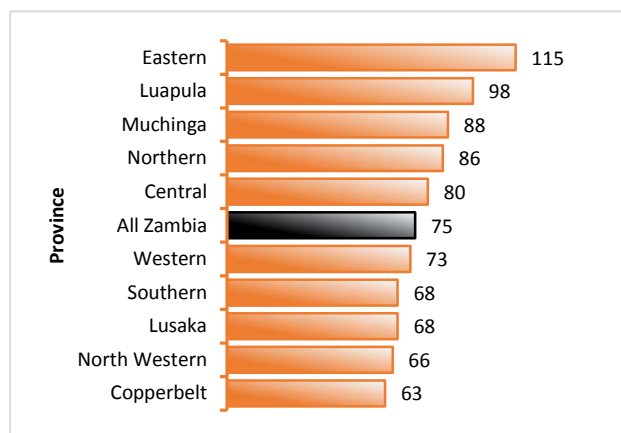
Figure 3.7: Under-five Mortality Rate, Rural/Urban, Zambia 2013-14



Source: 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

Figure 3.8 shows differentials of U5MR by Province. Eastern Province had the highest U5MR at 115 deaths per 1,000 live births. Luapula Province had the second highest U5MR at 98 deaths per 1,000 live births while Copperbelt Province had the lowest U5MR at 63 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Figure 3.8: Under-five Mortality Rate by Province, Zambia 2013-14



Source: 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

3.9 Level of Childhood Mortality

Table 3.5 shows that the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in Zambia during the 5-years preceding the survey was 45 deaths per 1,000 live births; 49 deaths per 1,000 live births in rural areas and 46 deaths per 1,000 live births in urban areas. The child mortality rate (CMR) was 31 deaths per 1,000 live births; 38 deaths per 1,000 live births in rural areas and 27 deaths per 1,000 live births in urban areas. The under-5 mortality rate (U5MR) was 75 deaths per 1,000 live births; 85

deaths per 1,000 live births in rural areas and 72 deaths per 1,000 live births in urban areas.

At provincial level, childhood mortality was highest in Eastern Province (IMR=68, CMR=50 & U5MR=115). Further, childhood mortality was highest among children born from mothers with no education (IMR=59, CMR=53 & U5MR=109).

Table 3.5: Childhood Mortality Indicators by Background Characteristics for the 5-year period prior to the Survey, Zambia 2013-14					
Background Characteristics	Neonatal Mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal Mortality (PNN) ¹	Infant Mortality (iq ₀)	Child Mortality (4q ₁)	Under-5 Mortality (5q ₀)
Zambia	24	20	45	31	75
Residence					
Rural	27	22	49	38	85
Urban	22	25	46	27	72
Province					
Central	25	18	43	39	80
Copperbelt	20	22	42	22	63
Eastern	35	33	68	50	115
Luapula	23	32	55	45	98
Lusaka	23	20	42	27	68
Muchinga	28	23	50	40	88
Northern	25	24	49	39	86
North-Western	20	20	39	28	66
Southern	23	22	44	25	68
Western	32	12	44	30	73
Mother's education					
None	29	31	59	53	109
Primary	26	23	49	35	82
Secondary	23	20	43	25	67
Tertiary	17	15	32	11	43

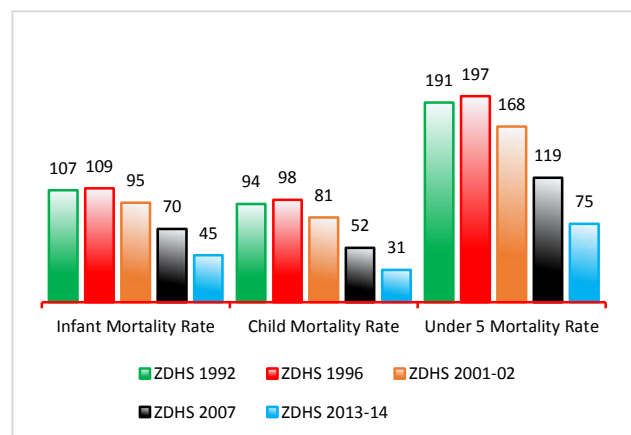
¹Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Source: 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

Figure 3.9 shows that between 1992 and 2013-14, the levels of childhood mortality in Zambia recorded

significant declines, with infant and under-5 mortality rates dropping by more than fifty percentage points.

Figure 3.9: Trends in Childhood Mortality for the 5-year period prior to the Surveys, Zambia 1992-2013/14

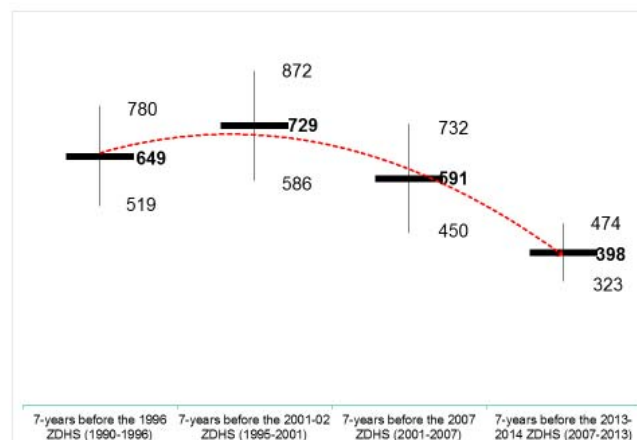


Source: 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

3.10 Levels and Trends in the Maternal Mortality Ratio

Figure 3.10 shows that the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) for the seven-year period preceding the 2013-14 ZDHS was 398 deaths per 100,000 live births. This represented a significant decline in the MMR between 1996 and 2013-14.

Figure 3.10: Trends in the Maternal Mortality Ratios (MMR) with 95 percent confidence intervals for the seven-year period preceding each Survey, Zambia 2013-14



Source: 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

3.11 Annual Number of Births

Table 3.6 shows the projected annual number of births by residence and province from 2011 to 2015. The table shows that the number of births increased from 608,076 births in 2011 to 656,428 births in 2015. The number of births was higher in rural areas compared to urban areas in all the years under review.

At provincial level, Lusaka Province had the highest number of births while North-Western Province had the lowest number in all the years.

Table 3.6: Annual Number of Births by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2011-2015

Province/Residence	Projection Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Zambia	608,076	620,733	633,152	645,097	656,428
Rural	388,112	391,676	395,180	398,501	401,571
Urban	219,964	229,057	237,972	246,596	254,857
Province					
Central	60,731	61,775	62,828	63,853	64,820
Copperbelt	81,678	83,311	84,980	86,637	88,261
Eastern	77,200	78,501	79,776	80,984	82,098
Luapula	51,237	51,766	52,284	52,775	53,218
Lusaka	94,465	98,514	102,443	106,256	109,958
Muchinga	38,110	39,198	40,233	41,205	42,114
Northern	55,726	56,814	57,888	58,949	59,984
North-Western	35,111	35,545	35,978	36,388	36,761
Southern	73,979	75,475	76,902	78,202	79,345
Western	39,839	39,834	39,840	39,848	39,869

Source: Population and Demographic Projections 2011-2035

3.12 Annual Number of Deaths

Table 3.7 shows the projected annual number of deaths by residence and province from 2011 to 2015. The table shows that the number of deaths increased from 185,694 deaths in 2011 to 202,198 deaths in

2015. The number of deaths was higher in rural areas compared to urban areas in all the years under review.

At provincial level, Lusaka Province had the highest number of deaths in 2015 while North-Western Province had the lowest number.

Table 3.7: Annual Number of Deaths by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2012-2015

Province/Residence	Projection Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Zambia	185,694	189,906	194,052	198,147	202,198
Residence					
Rural	114,584	116,412	118,115	119,734	121,292
Urban	71,110	73,494	75,937	78,413	80,906
Province					
Central	18,243	18,554	18,832	19,088	19,345
Copperbelt	28,910	29,100	29,304	29,518	29,734
Eastern	26,540	27,025	27,478	27,902	28,295
Luapula	18,431	18,641	18,814	18,955	19,071
Lusaka	27,938	28,865	29,787	30,723	31,648
Muchinga	10,053	10,671	11,290	11,917	12,548
Northern	15,047	15,599	16,171	16,728	17,295
North-Western	8,453	8,642	8,826	9,017	9,202
Southern	17,211	17,942	18,687	19,446	20,230
Western	14,868	14,867	14,863	14,853	14,830

Source: Population and Demographic Projections 2011-2035

3.13 Life Expectancy

Table 3.8 shows the projected life expectancy from 2011 to 2015. Females had a higher life expectancy

compared to their male counterparts in all the years under review.

Table 3.8: Life Expectancy

Sex/Residence	Projection Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Zambia	53.0	52.8	53.0	53.2	53.3
Male	50.2	50.4	50.6	50.9	51.1
Female	55.2	55.3	55.4	55.5	55.6
Rural					
Both sexes	54.0	53.9	54.0	54.1	54.2
Male	51.0	51.2	51.4	51.6	51.8
Female	56.6	56.6	56.7	56.7	56.8
Urban					
Both sexes	51.0	51.4	51.7	52.0	52.2
Male	49.2	49.5	49.8	50.1	50.3
Female	53.2	53.5	53.7	53.9	54.1

Source: Population and Demographic Projections 2011-2035

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4.0 Introduction

This Chapter presents highlights of education characteristics on Literacy rates, School Attendance, Pupil/Teacher Ratio, Highest level of education completed, Gender Parity Index, number of teachers in schools and proportion of candidates obtaining full school certificate. The sources of the information are 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey, 2015 Living Conditions and Monitory Survey and 2014 Education Statistical Bulletin.

4.1 Literacy Rate

Table 4.1 shows the literacy rate by sex, rural/urban, province and age group from the 2007 and 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey. At national level, males had the highest literacy rates in both 2007 and 2013-14 at 81.9 and 83.0 percent, respectively.

Both males and females in urban areas had the highest literacy rates than those in rural areas.

At provincial level in 2013-14, Lusaka Province had the highest literacy rates among males at 93.2 percent while Eastern Province had the lowest at 66.3 percent. Among females, Copperbelt Province had the highest literacy rate at 83.7 percent while Northern Province had the lowest at 49.1 percent.

Analysis by age group among males shows that in 2013-14, literacy rate was highest among those aged 20-24 years at 88.6 percent while in 2007 the age group 40-44 years had the highest literacy rate at 84.4 percent. In both 2013-14 and 2007, literacy rate was highest among females aged 15-19 years at 78.8 percent and 73.3 percent, respectively.

Table 4.1: Literacy Rate by Sex, Rural/Urban, Age Group and Province, Zambia 2007 and 2013-14

Province/Residence/ Age Group	2007			2013-14		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Zambia	81.9	63.7		83.0	67.5	
Rural	75.0	50.8		73.4	54.3	
Urban	89.9	81.3		93.2	82.8	
Province						
Central	82.7	69.0		80.2	68.2	
Copperbelt	90.2	80.3		90.9	83.7	
Eastern	71.2	47.7		66.3	49.3	
Luapula	82.5	57.8		78.1	48.1	
Lusaka	84.8	74.1		93.2	80.1	
Muchinga	-	-		76.1	54.4	
Northern	80.2	52.3		75.6	49.1	
North-Western	72.5	46.6		83.8	60.9	
Southern	80.1	66.6		81.3	72.0	
Western	75.8	57.4		79.6	65.8	
Age Group						
15-19	83.5	73.3		82.3	78.8	
20-24	81.0	61.0		88.6	75.4	
25-29	79.1	64.3		81.0	63.2	
30-34	80.5	56.2		80.4	60.4	
35-39	79.9	59.1		80.3	58.7	
40-44	84.4	64.3		82.6	60.4	
45-49	83.1	60.7		81.5	60.5	

Source: 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey.

4.2 School Attendance

Table 4.2 shows school attendance rate by age group, province and sex in 2015. Generally, the school attendance rate was higher for females than males at primary school. On the other hand, the school attendance rate was higher for males than females at both secondary and higher schools.

At provincial level, Copperbelt Province had the highest school attendance rate for persons in primary school aged 7-13 years at 91.2 percent. Luapula Province had the lowest rate at 70.9 percent. Muchinga Province had the highest secondary school attendance rate at 79.9 percent while Eastern Province had the lowest rate at 68.8 percent.

Table 4.2: School Attendance Rates by Province and Sex, Zambia 2015

Province/Sex		Pre-primary age	Primary school age		Secondary school age		Primary School age	Secondary school age	Higher education age	Population estimate persons 5-22 yrs. old attending grades
		5-6 years	7-10 years	11-13 years	14-15 years	16-18 years	7-13 years	14-18 years	19-22 years	1-12 years
Zambia	Total	29.8	77.2	90.9	85.7	65.3	83.1	75.7	29.4	4,697,435
	Male	28.2	75.5	88.9	86.1	70.9	81.3	78.4	36.3	2,327,154
	Female	31.4	78.9	92.8	85.3	60.1	84.8	73.4	22.5	2,370,281
Province										
Central	Total	23.5	80.9	92.3	87.4	64.8	85.6	76.9	29.5	479,067
	Male	22.4	81.9	91.3	85.7	72.7	85.7	78.7	35.6	240,326
	Female	24.6	80.0	93.4	88.7	56.2	85.6	76.1	23.8	238,741
Copperbelt	Total	49.0	88.7	94.3	87.4	70.1	91.2	78.0	37.9	730,386
	Male	46.1	87.2	93.5	85.7	70.6	90.1	78.1	38.9	346,374
	Female	52.0	90.0	95.2	89.4	69.7	92.2	78.0	36.8	384,012
Eastern	Total	18.7	68.0	83.4	78.2	58.4	74.9	68.8	27.2	502,833
	Male	15.4	63.3	76.4	76.6	65.1	69.3	70.7	37.9	250,834
	Female	22.0	72.3	91.2	79.8	51.4	80.5	67.6	16.0	251,999
Luapula	Total	14.6	58.2	83.6	80.6	62.4	70.9	72.4	25.4	313,632
	Male	15.0	56.0	83.5	85.6	67.4	70.1	77.2	36.7	157,522
	Female	14.2	60.3	83.8	76.3	57.8	71.6	68.3	16.8	156,110
Lusaka	Total	47.7	84.9	93.5	87.8	69.0	88.3	77.8	26.3	819,168
	Male	46.9	85.4	90.8	87.6	73.2	87.5	79.8	28.3	391,317
	Female	48.4	84.5	95.8	87.9	65.4	89.1	76.2	24.3	427,851
Muchinga	Total	21.5	76.0	93.7	87.3	72.0	83.6	79.9	31.2	305,513
	Male	19.7	77.3	93.4	88.7	83.3	84.1	85.9	46.6	164,350
	Female	23.1	74.7	94.0	85.9	60.6	83.0	74.6	17.7	141,163
Northern	Total	12.8	67.9	88.9	87.2	58.4	77.2	74.8	26.9	380,988
	Male	14.0	62.9	85.6	89.4	66.6	72.6	78.6	35.1	187,094
	Female	11.7	72.5	91.3	85.1	48.8	81.0	71.3	18.4	193,894
North-Western	Total	20.4	75.8	92.5	84.5	67.2	83.0	76.7	29.7	269,757
	Male	19.5	72.7	92.9	87.3	71.3	81.9	79.7	40.1	132,731
	Female	21.3	78.8	92.1	82.2	63.4	84.3	74.1	21.4	137,026
Southern	Total	35.4	82.1	93.3	88.8	67.8	86.8	78.5	31.3	599,514
	Male	32.6	81.4	92.9	90.2	76.3	86.3	82.8	43.0	314,263
	Female	38.2	82.8	93.6	87.4	58.8	87.3	74.7	18.0	285,251
Western	Total	21.4	76.2	92.2	85.3	55.3	83.1	71.8	21.4	296,577
	Male	18.2	71.6	90.5	86.1	58.0	80.3	74.6	27.0	142,342
	Female	24.9	80.2	93.8	84.4	53.4	85.8	69.3	16.5	154,235

Source: 2015 Living Conditions Monitory Survey.

4.3 Highest Level of Education Attained

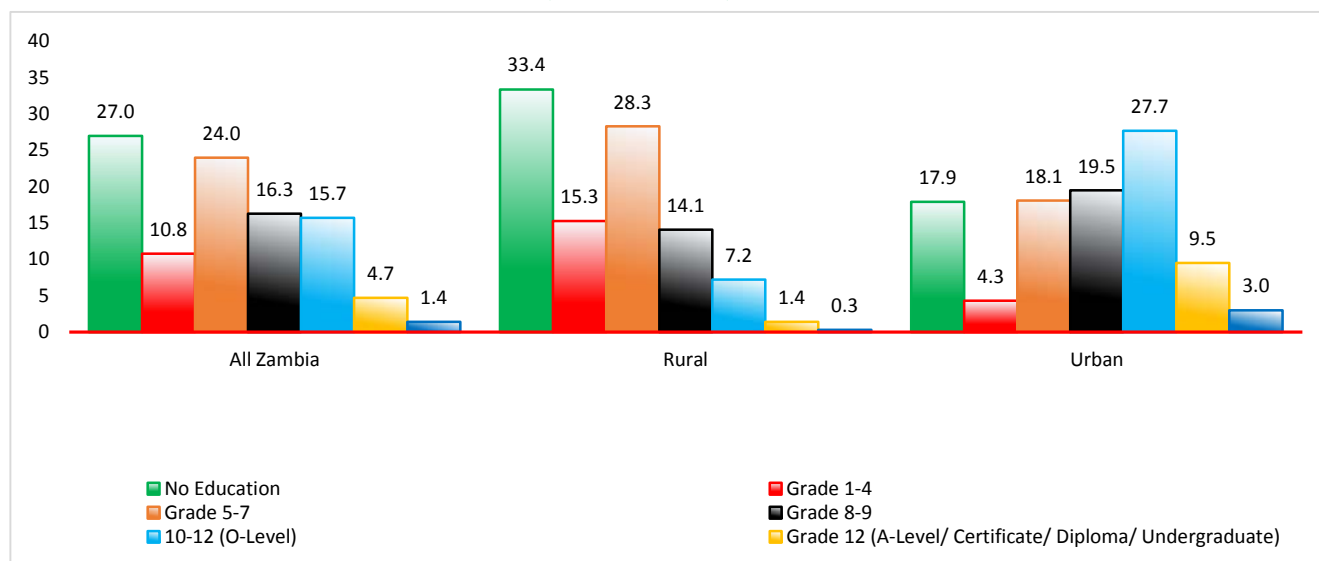
Figure 4.1 shows the percentage distribution of the population 5 years or older by highest level of education attained and rural/urban.

At national level, 27.0 percent of the population reported that they had no education and 24.0 percent reported that they had attained Grade 5-7. Meanwhile, 1.4 percent of the population had attained a degree or above.

Rural/Urban analysis shows that there was a large proportion of people who had no education in rural areas at 33.4 percent compared to 17.9 percent in urban areas. Further, in urban areas, those who had

attained Grade 10-12 (O level) accounted for 27.7 percent compared to 7.2 percent in rural areas.

Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of the Population 5 Years and older by Highest Level of Education Attained, Rural/Urban, Zambia 2015



Source: 2015 Living Conditions Monitory Survey

4.4 Pupil/Teacher Ratio

Table 4.4 shows the Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) in all schools by class range and province. At national level, Grade 1-4 had the highest PTR with 56.9 pupils per teacher. The lowest PTR was among those in Grade 8-9 with 23.7 pupils per teacher.

At provincial level, almost all the provinces recorded the highest PTR for grade 1-4 except for Copperbelt, Lusaka and Southern provinces which had the highest PTR for Grade 5-7. Overall, Luapula Province had the highest PTR for grades 1-4, 5-7, 1-7 and 1-9.

Table 4.4: Pupil Teacher Ratio in All Schools by Class Range and Province, Zambia 2014

	Grade 1-4	Grade 5-7	Grade 1-7	Grade 1-9	Grade 8-9	Grade 10-12
Zambia	56.9	52.7	55.3	47.2	23.7	36.0
Province						
Central	55.1	50.6	53.4	45.3	22.8	31.1
Copperbelt	39.6	49.1	42.9	37.8	25.0	42.5
Eastern	73.3	55.2	66.1	58.3	28.6	32.0
Luapula	104.9	96.3	101.8	85.9	38.0	40.2
Lusaka	42.4	48.3	44.7	37.7	20.4	39.0
Muchinga	74.3	53.1	65.5	57.3	23.8	24.4
North-Western	59.5	46.9	54.6	46.7	24.6	38.8
Northern	74.6	53.3	66.0	54.6	14.4	26.7
Southern	53.5	53.9	53.6	45.0	21.9	31.7
Western	58.1	48.5	54.5	48.5	27.1	39.3

Source: Education Statistical Bulletin 2014

4.5 Gender Parity Index

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) is used to measure gender equality in schools. A GPI of 1 means that there are equal numbers of males and females attending school while a GPI less than 1 means there are more males than females in school.

Table 4.5 shows the GPI in all schools by grade and province. At national level, the GPI for Grade 1-7 was 0.99 and 0.85 for Grade 8-12. At provincial level, the GPI for Grade 1-7 ranged from 0.94 in Northern Province to 1.06 in Lusaka Province; while for Grade 8-12 it ranged from 0.80 in Northern, Muchinga and Eastern provinces to 0.98 on the Copperbelt Province.

Table 4.5: Gender Parity Index in All Schools by Grade Group and Province, Zambia 2014

	Grade 1-4	Grade 5-7	Grade 1-7	Grade 1-9	Grade 8-9	Grade 8-12
Zambia	1.01	0.97	0.99	0.99	0.94	0.85
Province						
Central	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.97	0.95	0.91
Copperbelt	1.03	1.02	1.03	1.02	1.00	0.98
Eastern	1.06	0.96	1.03	1.01	0.89	0.80
Luapula	0.97	0.90	0.95	0.93	0.82	0.79
Lusaka	1.06	1.05	1.06	1.05	1.01	0.96
Muchinga	1.00	0.88	0.96	0.95	0.86	0.80
North-Western	1.00	0.94	0.98	0.96	0.90	0.85
Northern	0.98	0.85	0.94	0.93	0.87	0.80
Southern	1.00	0.97	0.99	0.98	0.93	0.90
Western	1.01	0.96	1.00	0.98	0.90	0.90

Source: Education Statistical Bulletin 2014

4.6 Teachers in All Schools

Table 4.6 shows that at primary schools, there were more female teachers compared to their male

counterparts from 2011 to 2014. However, at secondary school level, there were more male teachers than female teachers over the same period.

Table 4.6: Teachers in All Schools by Sex, Zambia 2011- 2014

	Sex	2011	2012	2013	2014
Primary Schools	Male	30,364	34,474	35,146	36,105
	Female	31,822	38,493	38,403	42,290
	Total	62,186	72,967	73,549	78,395
Secondary Schools	Male	8,845	10,785	11,273	12,551
	Female	6,078	7,854	8,342	9,867
	Total	14,923	18,639	19,615	22,418
	Zambia	77,646	91,606	93,164	100,813

Source: Education Statistical Bulletin 2014

4.7 Grade 12 School Results

Table 4.7 shows the total number of candidates who sat for Grade 12 examinations and the percentage of those who obtained full school certificates in 2014. Overall, 119,862 candidates sat for Grade 12 examinations of which 66,689 were boys and 53,173 were girls. There were more boys who obtained full

school certificates at 58.5 percent compared to girls at 52.6 percent.

At provincial level, Eastern Province had the highest percentage of candidates who obtained full school certificates for both boys and girls while Copperbelt Province had the lowest percentage.

Table 4.7: Percentage of Candidates obtaining Full School Certificates, Zambia 2014

Province	Number of candidates who Sat			Numbers of candidates with Certificate			Percentage with full school certificate		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Zambia	119,862	66,689	53,173	66,971	38,992	27,979	55.9	58.5	52.6
Central	11,576	6,639	4,937	6,853	4,053	2,800	59.2	61.1	56.7
Copperbelt	31,905	16,377	15,528	14,016	7,762	6,254	43.9	47.4	40.3
Eastern	10,288	6,314	3,974	6,934	4,309	2,625	67.4	68.3	66.1
Luapula	6,361	3,924	2,437	3,407	2,230	1,177	53.6	56.8	48.3
Lusaka	25,184	13,230	11,954	15,432	8,391	7,041	61.3	63.4	58.9
Muchinga	4,389	2,712	1,677	2,795	1,775	1,020	63.7	65.5	60.8
North-Western	6,364	3,806	2,558	3,478	2,146	1,332	54.7	56.4	52.1
Northern	6,036	3,670	2,366	3,121	2,013	1,108	51.7	54.9	46.8
Southern	12,084	6,839	5,245	8,028	4,617	3,411	66.4	67.5	65.0
Western	5,675	3,178	2,497	2,907	1,696	1,211	51.2	53.4	48.5

Source: Education Statistical Bulletin 2014

5.0 Introduction

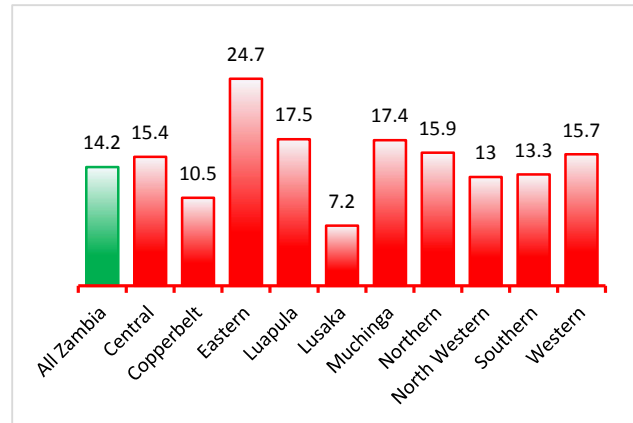
This chapter provides some health indicators from surveys conducted between 2013 and 2015. During the period 2011-2015, the government through the Ministry of Health (MoH) implemented the National Health Strategic Plan (NHSP) aimed at among many targets, reducing the high levels of mortality, especially among children under the age of 5 and women of child bearing age, 15-49 years.

5.1 General Health

5.1.1 Prevalence of ill Health

Figure 5.1 shows the percentage of persons who were ill or injured in the 2-weeks period preceding the survey by Province. At national level, 14.2 percent of the population stated an illness/injury two weeks prior to the survey. At provincial level, Eastern Province had the highest incidence of illness/injury at 24.7 percent, followed by Luapula Province at 17.5 percent. Lusaka Province had the lowest incidence of stated illness at 7.2 percent.

Figure 5.1: Prevalence of Reported Illness/Injury in the two weeks period preceding the Survey by Province, Zambia 2015



Source: 2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey

5.1.2 Cause of ill Health

Table 5.1 shows the percentage distribution of persons that reported being ill or injured in the two weeks preceding the survey by rural/urban and cause of ill health. Malaria/Fever was the most common illness cited at 41.3 percent, followed by Cough/Cold/Chest Infection at 21.9 percent and Headache at 6.2 percent. Analysis by rural/urban showed a similar pattern.

Table 5.1: Reported cause of Ill Health among Survey Respondents that Reported having been Ill or Injured in the Two weeks Preceding the Survey, Zambia 2015

Type of Illness	Zambia	Rural	Urban	Total number (in Thousands)
Fever/Malaria	41.3	43.7	34.9	910
Cough/Cold/Chest Infection	21.9	21.3	23.3	481
Tuberculosis (Tb)	0.4	0.5	0.4	10
Asthma	0.9	1.0	0.7	21
Bronchitis	0.2	0.2	0.2	4
Pneumonia/Chest Pain	0.7	0.6	1.1	16
Diarrhoea without Blo	3.1	3.0	3.3	68
Diarrhoea with Blood	0.5	0.6	0.1	11
Diarrhoea and Vomiting	1.0	0.8	1.5	22
Vomiting	0.2	0.2	0.2	4
Abdominal Pains	3.5	3.4	3.7	77
Constipation/Stomach	1.2	1.2	1.3	26
Liver Infection/Side	0.1	0.1	0.1	3
Lack of Blood/Aneamia	0.4	0.4	0.4	9
Boils	0.4	0.4	0.3	8
Skin Rash/Skin Infection	1.7	1.6	2.2	38
Piles/Haemoroids	0.1	0.1	0.1	1
Shingles/Herpes Zoste	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Paralysis of any Kind	0.5	0.4	0.5	10
Stroke	0.3	0.2	0.5	6
Hypertension	1.0	0.7	1.8	22
Diabetes/Sugar Diseases	0.7	0.4	1.5	15
Eye Infection	1.4	1.4	1.4	31
Ear Infection	0.2	0.3	0.2	5
Toothache/Mouth Infection	2.6	2.6	2.8	58
Headache	6.2	6.0	6.8	137
Measles	0.1	0.0	0.2	2
Jaundice/Yellowness	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Backache	2.5	2.7	1.9	55
Cancer of any Kind	0.1	0.1	0.1	2
Maninjitis	0.1	0.1	0.0	2
Body Pains	0.8	0.7	1.0	17
Body Swelling	0.4	0.4	0.7	10
Other	5.6	5.0	7.2	123
Total	100	100	100	2,200

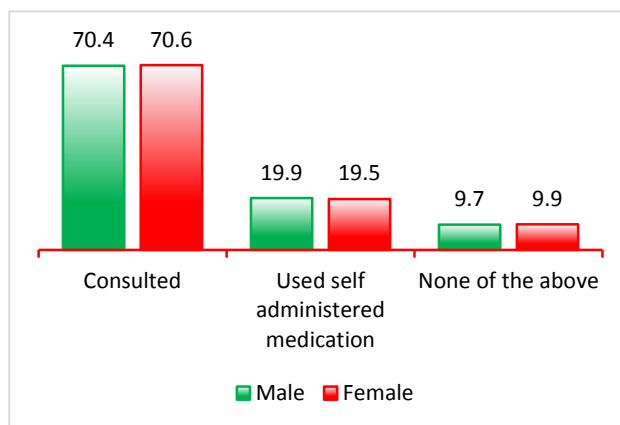
Source: 2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey

5.1.3 Health Seeking Behaviour

Health seeking behaviour was assessed using health consultation at the time one was ill or injured, for those that reported being ill or injured in the two weeks preceding the survey. Health consultations meant seeking medical advice from any health institution or personnel. Institutions consulted included medical, traditional, church and spiritual institutions. If a person initially consulted and later used self-administered medicine, this person was regarded as having consulted. Figure 5.2 shows the distribution of the population that was ill or injured in the two weeks preceding the survey, and whether they sought medical consultation for their illness or injury by sex.

Of all persons that reported being ill or injured in the two weeks preceding the survey, 70.5 percent made medical consultations (70.4 percent of males and 70.6 percent of females), while 19.7 percent used self-medication (19.9 percent of males and 19.5 percent of females). Further, 9.8 percent of persons that were ill or injured in the two weeks preceding the survey neither consulted nor used self-medication for their ill health or injury.

Figure 5.2: Health Seeking Behaviour among Individuals that were ill or injured in the two weeks preceding the Survey by Sex, Zambia 2015



Source: 2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey

5.2 Child Health

5.2.1 Birth Weight

A child's birth weight or size at birth is an important indicator of the child's vulnerability to the risk of childhood illnesses and chances of survival. Children whose birth weight is less than 2.5 kilograms, or children reported to be "very small" or "smaller than average," are considered to have a higher than average risk of early childhood death. Low birth weight is a major risk to child survival. Table 5.2 shows the percentage of live births in the 5 years prior to the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size and background characteristics. The table shows that 87.2 percent of live births in the five years preceding the survey were 'average or larger' in size, and 11 percent were either 'smaller than average' or 'very small'

Table 5.2: Percentage of live births in the 5 years prior to the survey by Mother's estimate of Baby's Size at Birth and Background Characteristics, Zambia 2013-14

Background Characteristics	Percent distribution of all live births by size of child at birth as estimated by mother			Births with a reported birth weight ¹
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Percentage that weighed less than 2.5 kg
Zambia	1.9	9.1	87.2	9.2
Residence				
Urban	1.8	8.0	89.2	10.1
Rural	1.9	9.7	86.2	8.5
Province				
Central	3.3	11.2	83.9	7.4
Copperbelt	2.0	7.3	90.3	10.3
Eastern	2.5	5.3	90.8	9.1
Luapula	0.7	7.7	90.6	8.5
Lusaka	1.5	7.8	89.0	10.3
Muchinga	3.2	11.1	85.2	8.7
Northern	1.2	14.0	78.1	8.5
North-Western	1.0	10.3	85.0	6.9
Southern	1.3	8.5	89.3	10.0
Western	2.7	13.9	82.6	7.7
Mother's Education				
No education	3.1	8.8	85.7	9.7
Primary	1.0	9.7	86.7	9.3
Secondary	2.0	9.1	87.9	9.5
Tertiary	2.0	2.2	94.7	6.5

Source: 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey.

¹Based on either a written record or the mother's recall

5.2.2 Vaccination

Table 5.3 shows that 68.3 percent of children aged 12-23 months were fully vaccinated at the time of the survey; 64.5 percent in rural areas and 75.9 percent in urban areas.

At provincial level, Copperbelt Province had the highest percentage of children aged 12-23 months

that were fully vaccinated at 81.1 percent, while Luapula Province had the lowest at 59.5 percent.

The percentage of children that were fully vaccinated was highest among mothers with tertiary education at 80.9 percent and lowest among mothers with no education at 51.6 percent.

Table 5.3: Percentage of Children aged 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time preceding the Survey and Percentage Fully Vaccinated by Background Characteristics, Zambia 2013-14

Background Characteristics	BCG	DPT-HepB-Hib			Polio ¹			Measles	Fully vaccinated with all basic vaccinations ²	
		1	2	3	0	1	2			3
Zambia	94.9	95.9	93.2	85.8	50.0	96.3	91.5	77.6	84.9	68.3
Residence										
Rural	93.7	94.9	91.3	82.6	38.4	95.6	89.7	74.8	82.8	64.5
Urban	97.2	98.1	97.0	92.4	73.4	97.8	95.0	83.1	89.3	75.9
Province										
Central	89.2	90.8	88.8	82.7	37.9	91.9	87.5	73.5	80.6	66.3
Copperbelt	97.8	98.7	97.8	94.4	71.5	98.2	95.2	85.9	91.2	81.1
Eastern	97.6	96.5	94.8	87.8	42.2	97.9	92.6	73.4	86.4	63.6
Luapula	92.9	95.5	91.1	79.2	51.4	96.4	91.1	75.9	78.0	59.5
Lusaka	97.3	97.8	96.7	91.0	75.1	97.3	94.7	79.7	87.6	72.1
Muchinga	95.5	95.0	91.4	79.4	34.8	96.4	90.3	72.1	83.2	60.8
Northern	94.6	97.2	92.5	86.6	27.4	98.3	92.5	81.3	87.7	72.2
North-Western	97.1	96.1	92.5	82.8	45.6	96.4	90.2	77.6	84.5	62.8
Southern	92.2	95.8	91.2	83.3	45.8	94.7	88.7	77.4	86.0	69.0
Western	93.5	93.0	90.0	81.2	42.7	94.3	87.8	73.0	76.1	63.5
Mother's Education										
None	88.1	88.9	85.5	75.3	38.3	91.9	83.1	65.4	75.6	51.6
Primary	94.6	96.2	92.8	84.3	44.4	96.4	91.4	76.5	83.7	66.6
Secondary	97.3	97.7	96.1	91.1	61.3	97.7	94.1	82.9	89.7	75.8
Tertiary	98.1	98.1	97.3	96.4	73.9	97.3	94.8	85.9	91.5	80.9

¹Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth.

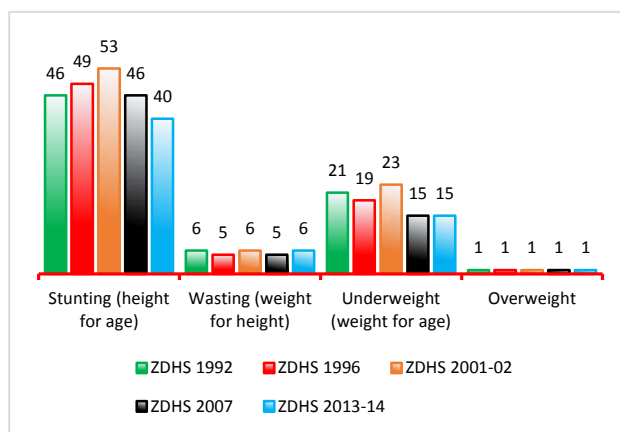
²BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT-HepB-Hip and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

Source: 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

5.2.3 Nutritional Status of Children under the Age of 5

Figure 5.3 shows the trend in the nutritional status of children under age 5. The percentage of children who were stunted (height-for-age) increased from 46 percent in 1992 to 53 percent in 2001-02 and then decreased to 40 percent in 2013-14. The proportion of children who were slightly wasted increased over the past 6 years from 5 percent in 2007 to six percent in 2013-14. The proportion for the underweight children remained the same between 2007 and 2013-14 at 15 percent.

Figure 5.3: Trends in Levels of Stunting, Wasting and Underweight among Children under age 5, Zambia 2013-14



Source: 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

Note: The data for all surveys is based on the WHO Child Growth Standard adopted in 2006. *Stunting* reflects chronic malnutrition; *wasting* reflects chronic or acute malnutrition or a combination of both.

5.2.4 Intake of Micro Nutrients among Children under the Age of 5

Table 5.4 shows that 75 percent of children aged 6-23 months consumed foods rich in vitamin A the day or night preceding the survey. Rural/urban analysis shows that 74.8 percent of children in rural areas and 75.2 percent of children in urban areas consumed foods rich in vitamin A.

At the provincial level, the percentage of children aged 6-23 months who consumed vitamin A-rich foods was highest in Eastern Province (78.3 percent) and lowest in Northern Province (67.6 percent).

In terms of vitamin A supplements, at national level, 77 percent of children aged 6-59 months were given vitamin A supplements in the six months before the survey.

Rural/urban analysis shows that 74.8 percent of children in rural areas and 79.8 percent in urban areas were given vitamin A supplements.

At provincial level, the percentage of children receiving a vitamin A supplement was highest on the Copperbelt Province (83.6 percent) and lowest in Central Province (72.7 percent).

The table further shows that 49.0 percent of children aged 6-23 months consumed foods rich in iron, 24 hours prior to the survey; 44.2 percent in rural areas and 58.5 percent in urban areas.

At provincial level, the percentage of children consuming iron-rich foods ranges was highest on the Copperbelt Province at 60.8 percent and lowest in Eastern Province at 37.2 percent.

Table 5.4: Percentage of Children that consumed Vitamin A and Iron-rich foods, those that were given Vitamin A and Iron Supplementation and those that were de-wormed during specified time-periods preceding the Survey by Background Characteristics, Zambia 2013-14

Background Characteristics	Among young children age 6-23 months living with their mother		Among all children age 6-59 months		
	Percentage that consumed foods rich in vitamin A in the last 24hours ¹	Percentage that consumed foods rich in iron in the last 24hours ²	Percentage given vitamin A supplementation in the last 6 month	Percentage given iron supplements in the last 7 days	Percentage given de-worming medication in the last 6 month ³
Zambia	75.0	49.0	76.5	7.4	59.8
Residence					
Rural	74.8	44.2	74.8	6.1	57.2
Urban	75.2	58.5	79.8	9.9	64.8
Province					
Central	72.4	43.6	72.7	2.9	61.3
Copperbelt	77.1	60.8	83.6	12.0	72.9
Eastern	78.3	37.2	75.3	9.3	49.2
Luapula	77.4	43.0	80.4	3.2	66.0
Lusaka	75.2	58.5	76.3	11.0	57.5
Muchinga	73.5	44.3	73.8	4.9	57.5
Northern	67.6	38.0	72.9	5.9	57.7
North-Western	74.8	52.0	77.2	3.7	54.9
Southern	75.5	54.9	76.2	4.9	60.6
Western	75.4	49.3	73.2	11.1	56.1
Mother's Education					
None	77.1	42.7	71.4	6.8	53.8
Primary	74.0	45.4	74.8	7.2	57.8
Secondary	75.6	54.9	81.4	7.8	65.0
Tertiary	77.7	71.0	79.9	8.8	66.5

Note: Information on vitamin A is based on both mother's recall and immunisation card (where available). Information on iron supplements and de-worming is based on mother's recall.
¹Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkins, red or yellow yams or squash, carrots, red sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables, mango, papaya, and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A.
²Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, and eggs
³De-worming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminthes and for schistosomiasis.

Source: 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

5.3 Maternal Health

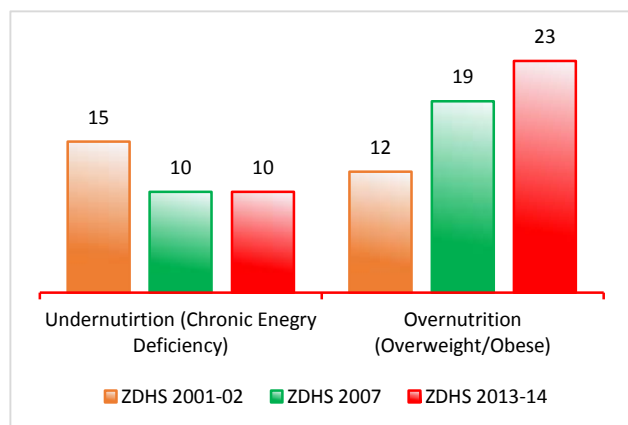
The health care that a mother receives during pregnancy, at the time of delivery, and soon after delivery is important for the survival and well-being of both the mother and her child.

5.3.1 Nutritional Status of Women

Figure 5.4 shows that 10 percent of women aged 15-49 assessed in the 2013-14 ZDHS were underweight, that is, they fell below the body mass index (BMI)

cutoff of 18.5 kg/m², while 23 percent were overweight or obese. The percentage of women that were underweight remained the same at 10 percent between the 2007 and 2013-14. The percentage of women aged 15-49 that were overweight or obese increased from 19 percent to 23 percent over the same period.

Figure 5.4: Trends in the Nutrition Status of Women aged 15-49 assessed in three Consecutive Surveys, Zambia 2001-2, 2007 & 2013-14



Source: 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

5.3.2 Antenatal Attendance

Table 5.5 shows the percentage distribution of women aged 15-49 that had a live birth in the 5-year period preceding the Survey by Antenatal Care Provider and Background Characteristics. The table shows that 95.8 percent of women that had a live birth had received antenatal care from a skilled provider (a doctor, clinical officer, nurse, or midwife); 94.0 percent in rural areas and 98.6 percent in urban areas.

At provincial level, the percentage of women that received antenatal care from a skilled provider was highest in Lusaka Province at 99.4 percent and lowest in Western Province at 90.0 percent.

Further, the percentage of women that received antenatal care from a skilled provider was highest among women with tertiary education at 99.3 percent and was lowest among women with no education at 90.9 percent.

Table 5.5: Percent Distribution of Women age 15-49 that had a live birth in the 5-year period preceding the Survey by Antenatal Care Provider and Background Characteristics, Zambia 2013-2014

Background Characteristics	Antenatal care provider						No ANC	Percent receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider ¹
	Doctor	Clinical officer	Nurse/midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Other		
Zambia	3.3	2.5	90.0	1.4	0.6	0.7	1.3	95.7
Residence								
Rural	1.7	3.0	89.3	2.1	1.0	1.0	1.6	94.0
Urban	6.0	1.6	91.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.9	98.6
Province								
Central	3.3	7.3	85.0	1.8	0.4	0.3	1.6	95.6
Copperbelt	5.6	1.6	90.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	1.5	97.1
Eastern	0.9	2.1	92.6	2.2	1.4	0.2	0.7	95.5
Luapula	0.3	0.5	93.7	2.7	0.8	0.0	1.8	94.6
Lusaka	8.0	1.6	93.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	99.4
Muchinga	1.3	3.9	89.1	2.8	0.0	1.0	1.7	94.4
Northern	2.0	2.0	88.7	1.5	1.8	1.3	2.8	92.7
North-Western	1.6	1.0	93.2	0.6	1.7	0.0	1.4	95.9
Southern	1.5	3.0	91.8	2.2	0.5	0.0	0.6	96.3
Western	4.0	2.3	83.7	0.2	0.6	6.7	2.5	90.0
Mother's Education								
None	2.1	2.9	85.9	1.8	1.1	1.1	4.6	90.9
Primary	2.2	2.6	90.6	1.8	0.7	0.7	1.3	95.4
Secondary	3.7	2.3	91.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.5	97.5
Tertiary	19.3	0.9	79.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	99.3

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this tabulation. ¹Skilled provider includes doctor, clinical officer, and nurse/midwife

Source: 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

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5.3.3 Place of Delivery

Table 5.6 shows the percentage distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery. The table shows that 67.4 percent of the women that had a live birth delivered in a health facility. Rural/urban analysis shows that the percentage of women who delivered in a health facility was higher in urban areas at 88.9 percent than rural areas at 56.3 percent. Further, 31.3 percent of the women reported having delivered at home and the majority of these deliveries were recorded in rural

areas at 42.0 percent compared to 10.6 percent in urban areas.

At provincial level, the proportion of births delivered at a health facility was highest in Lusaka Province at 89.9 percent and lowest in Central Province at 47.9 percent. A high percentage of women with tertiary education delivered in health facilities (96.5 percent) compared to women with no education (50.7 percent).

Table 5.6: Percentage Distribution of Live Births in the five years preceding the survey by Place of Delivery and Background Characteristics, Zambia 2013-14

Background Characteristics	Health facility		Home	Other	Percent delivered in a health facility
	Public sector	Private sector			
Zambia	62.7	4.8	31.3	1.0	67.4
Residence					
Rural	51.4	4.9	42.0	1.4	56.3
Urban	84.4	4.6	10.6	0.2	88.9
Province					
Central	46.3	1.7	49.8	1.9	47.9
Copperbelt	75.4	7.0	17.1	0.3	82.5
Eastern	64.0	6.7	27.2	2.0	70.7
Luapula	61.6	6.7	31.0	0.3	68.4
Lusaka	87.4	2.5	9.7	0.1	89.9
Muchinga	55.3	5.4	38.0	1.2	60.8
Northern	46.6	1.4	51.6	0.3	48.0
North-Western	54.8	19.8	24.5	0.5	74.7
Southern	54.4	1.5	41.1	2.2	55.9
Western	59.1	2.7	37.2	0.6	61.7
Mother's Education					
None	46.1	4.6	48.1	1.2	50.7
Primary	56.4	3.9	38.2	1.2	60.2
Secondary	78.7	5.4	15.2	0.6	84.1
Tertiary	82.5	14.0	2.2	0.2	96.5

Source: 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

5.3.4 Assistance during Delivery

Table 5.7 shows that almost two thirds (64.2 percent) of women that delivered within five years preceding the 2013-14 ZDHS were assisted by a skilled attendant (doctor, clinical officer, nurse, or midwife) during delivery. About 5 percent were assisted by a doctor, less than one percent by a clinical officer, and 58.6 percent by a nurse or midwife. Seventeen percent of births were assisted by traditional birth attendants and 15.3 percent by a relative or some other person.

Rural/urban analysis shows that the percentage of births assisted by a skilled health worker was higher in urban areas (88.5 percent) compared to rural areas (51.6 percent).

At provincial level, Lusaka Province had the highest at 88.9 percentage of births delivered by a skilled health worker while Northern Province had the lowest percentage at 45.3 percent.

Table 5.7: Percent Distribution of Live Births in the five years preceding the Survey by Person Providing Assistance during Delivery by Background Characteristics, Zambia 2013-14

Background Characteristics	Person providing assistance during delivery						Percentage delivered by skilled provider ¹
	Doctor	Clinical officer	Nurse/midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/other	No one	
Zambia	4.7	0.9	58.6	16.7	15.3	3.3	64.2
Residence							
Rural	2.6	1.0	48.0	23.5	20.0	4.3	51.6
Urban	8.9	0.6	78.9	3.6	6.1	1.4	88.5
Province							
Central	3.4	2.3	39.9	19.4	24.8	9.6	45.7
Copperbelt	9.7	0.8	70.5	11.1	6.2	1.5	81.0
Eastern	3.4	0.6	61.0	20.8	10.9	3.0	65.0
Luapula	2.4	0.3	56.7	28.6	8.8	2.6	59.4
Lusaka	8.6	0.5	79.9	3.6	5.7	1.4	88.9
Muchinga	2.0	1.8	52.9	17.3	20.0	5.8	56.7
Northern	2.1	1.1	42.1	32.0	20.2	2.1	45.3
North Western	3.1	0.2	66.9	17.2	9.7	1.7	70.3
Southern	3.8	1.0	50.2	17.7	22.3	4.3	55.0
Western	3.7	0.5	53.0	3.8	36.1	2.4	57.2
Mother's Education							
None	1.9	0.8	43.5	20.9	24.3	8.0	46.2
Primary	3.1	0.9	52.8	21.3	17.7	3.8	56.7
Secondary	6.9	1.1	73.6	8.3	8.9	1.0	81.6
Tertiary	22.8	0.4	72.5	1.2	1.6	0.4	95.6

Note: If more than one more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation.

¹Skilled provider includes doctor, clinical officer, and nurse/midwife

Source: 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

5.3.5 Postnatal Care

Table 5.8 shows the percent distribution of women aged 15-49 that had a live birth two years prior to the survey by timing of postnatal check-up after delivery. Overall, 63.4 percent of women that delivered in the two years prior to the survey received postnatal check-ups within the first two days of delivery. Further, 48

percent of these received postnatal check-ups within 4 hours of delivery while 13.6 percent received postnatal check-ups within 4-23 hours of delivering. However, almost one third (28.3 percent) of women that delivered within two years prior to the survey did not receive postnatal check-ups.

Table 5.8: Percentage Distribution of Women aged 15-49 that had a Live Birth two years prior to the Survey by timing of Postnatal Check-up after Delivery and Background Characteristics, Zambia 2013-14

Background Characteristics	Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check-up						Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up in the first two days after birth
	Less than 4 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	7-41 days	No postnatal check-up ¹	
Zambia	48.0	13.6	1.9	2.2	2.5	28.3	63.4
Residence							
Rural	39.7	12.6	2.0	2.3	2.2	37.4	54.3
Urban	64.3	15.4	1.7	2.1	3.1	10.5	81.4
Province							
Central	33.8	8.1	2.5	6.1	7.2	39.5	44.4
Copperbelt	68.9	11.1	1.6	0.7	1.1	14.0	81.6
Eastern	50.6	18.9	1.8	3.8	1.9	17.8	71.2
Luapula	46.6	7.0	0.6	0.4	1.0	33.3	54.2
Lusaka	64.9	15.7	2.4	2.2	5.1	6.7	83.0
Muchinga	33.2	15.4	3.3	0.9	2.4	43.5	52.0
Northern	40.2	7.2	1.8	0.6	0.4	48.4	49.2
North Western	42.5	28.8	4.1	1.9	3.4	19.1	75.3
Southern	39.4	18.6	0.4	2.4	0.9	36.5	58.4
Western	34.8	6.0	2.3	2.3	1.1	48.2	43.1
Mother's Education							
None	35.4	10.7	2.1	1.8	3.0	42.9	48.1
Primary	43.6	13.5	2.0	2.2	1.9	33.0	59.1
Secondary	57.1	14.4	1.5	2.5	3.3	18.3	73.0
Tertiary	69.7	16.0	2.9	1.5	2.6	4.9	88.6

¹Includes women who received a check-up after 41 days

Source: 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

5.4 HIV and AIDS

5.4.1 HIV Prevalence

Table 5.9 shows the prevalence of HIV among women and men aged 15-49 years. Overall, the HIV prevalence among women and men aged 15-49 years was 13.3 percent. The prevalence was higher among women at 15.1 percent compared to 11.3 percent among men.

Among the different age groups, HIV prevalence was highest among those aged 40-44 years at 22.5 percent

and lowest among respondents aged 15-19 years at 4.4 percent. By rural-urban residence, the HIV prevalence in urban areas (18.2 percent) was twice that for rural areas (9.1 percent).

At provincial level, the HIV prevalence was highest on the Copperbelt Province at 18.2 percent and lowest in Muchinga Province at 6.4 percent.

The HIV prevalence among those with no education was 12.8 percent compared to 15.3 percent among those with tertiary education.

Table 5.9: Prevalence of HIV among Women and Men aged 15-49 by Background Characteristics, Zambia 2013-14

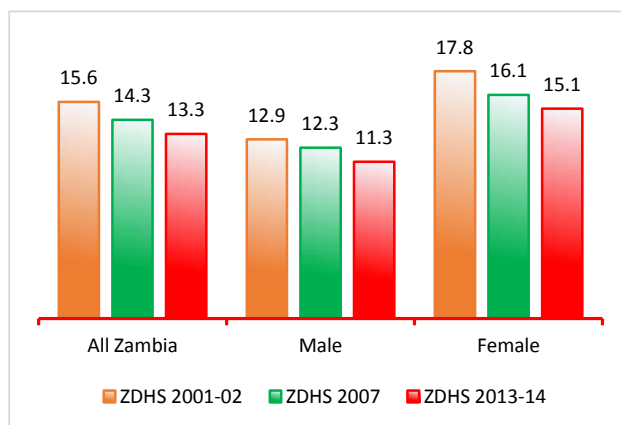
Background Characteristics	Women	Men	Total
Zambia (Age Group 15-49)	15.1	11.3	13.3
Age Group			
15-19	4.8	4.1	4.4
20-24	11.2	7.3	9.4
25-29	15.0	10.1	12.9
30-34	20.7	14.0	17.6
35-39	24.2	17.6	21.0
40-44	24.1	21.0	22.5
45-49	19.5	19.3	19.4
50-59	na	17.9	na
Residence			
Rural	9.9	8.1	9.1
Urban	21.0	15.0	18.2
Province			
Central	14.8	9.8	12.5
Copperbelt	20.0	16.2	18.2
Eastern	10.9	7.7	9.3
Luapula	12.1	9.7	11.0
Lusaka	19.4	13.0	16.3
Muchinga	6.9	5.8	6.4
Northern	10.4	10.6	10.5
North Western	7.9	6.4	7.2
Southern	14.7	11.0	12.8
Western	17.5	12.5	15.4
Mother's Education			
None	13.4	11.4	12.8
Primary	14.3	9.9	12.4
Secondary	16.2	12.0	14.0
Tertiary	16.7	14.3	15.3

Source: 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

5.4.2 Trends in HIV Prevalence

Figure 5.5 shows that HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 years in Zambia had declined over time, from 15.6 percent in 2001-02 and 14.3 percent in 2007 and further to 13.3 percent in 2013-14. The decline recorded over the three survey periods had occurred among both men and women.

Figure 5.5: Trends in HIV Prevalence among adults aged 15-49 years by Sex, Zambia 2001-02, 2007 and 2013-14



Source: 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

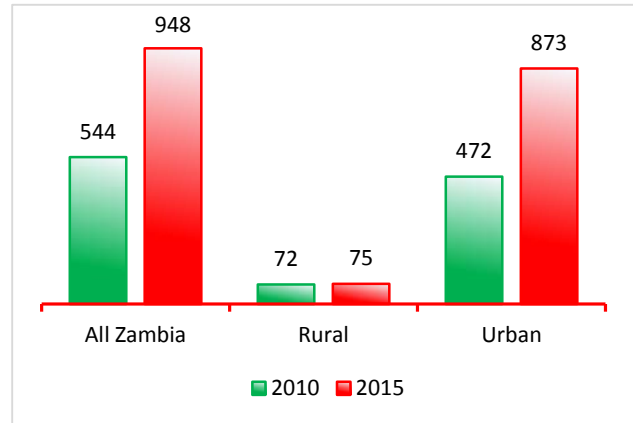
6.0 Introduction

The indicators presented in this chapter include household connectivity to electricity, main sources of energy for cooking and lighting by households, access to improved sources of drinking water, access to improved sanitation, type of sewerage facility for households with flush toilets and method of waste disposal. The sources of indicators in this chapter are the 2010 and 2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Surveys.

6.1 Household Connectivity to Electricity

Figure 6.1 presents information on household connectivity to electricity by residence for the years 2010 and 2015. The number of households connected to electricity in both rural and urban areas increased between 2010 and 2015. In rural areas, the number of households connected to electricity increased from 72,000 in 2010 to about 75,000 in 2015 while in urban areas, the number increased from 472,000 in 2010 to 873,000 in 2015.

Figure 6.1: Household ('000) Connectivity to Electricity by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010 and 2015

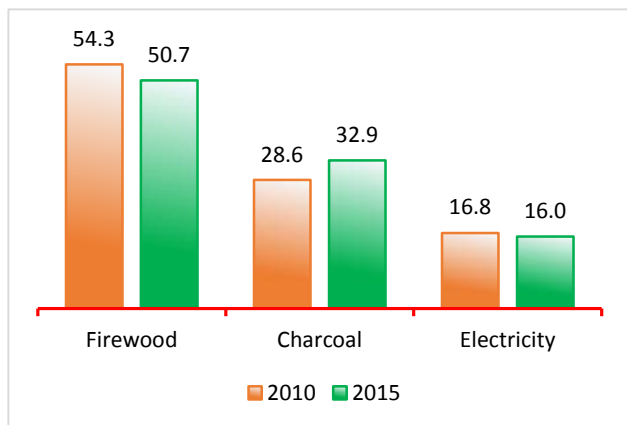


Source: 2010 & 2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey

6.2 Most commonly used sources of Energy for Cooking by Households

Figure 6.2 shows trends in the percentage distribution of the most commonly used sources of energy for cooking by households in 2015 and 2010. The three most commonly used sources of energy for cooking were Firewood, Charcoal and Electricity. In both 2015 and 2010, Firewood was the most used with 50.7 percent and 54.3 percent of households, respectively. There was an increase in the percentage of households using Charcoal from 28.6 percent in 2010 to 32.9 percent in 2015. On the other hand, there was a reduction in the percentage of households using Electricity from 16.8 percent in 2010 to 16.0 percent in 2015.

Figure 6.2: Percentage Distribution of the most commonly used sources of Energy for Cooking by Households, Zambia 2010 and 2015

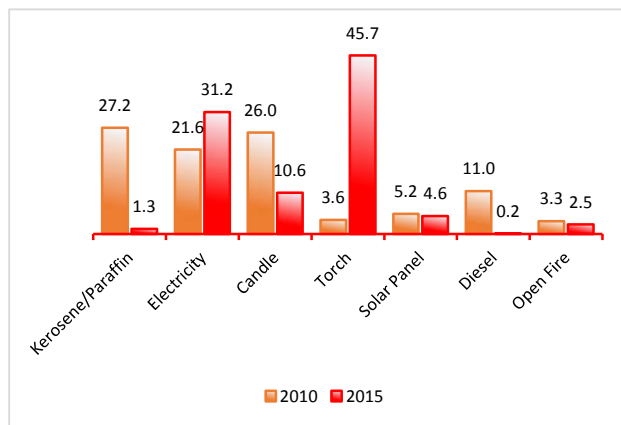


Source: 2010 & 2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey

6.3 Most commonly used sources of energy for Lighting by Households

Figure 6.3 shows trends in the percentage distribution of households by the most commonly used sources of energy for lighting in 2015 and 2010. Torch was the most commonly used source of energy for lighting in 2015 at 45.7 percent, while Kerosene was the most commonly used source in 2010 at 27.2 percent. There was an increase in the percentage of households using Torch energy from 3.6 percent in 2010 to 45.7 percent in 2015. On the other hand, there was a decrease in the number of households using Kerosene/Paraffin from 27.2 percent in 2010 to 1.3 percent in 2015.

Figure 6.3: Percentage Distribution of the most commonly used sources of Energy for Lighting by Households, Zambia 2010 and 2015



Source: 2010 & 2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey

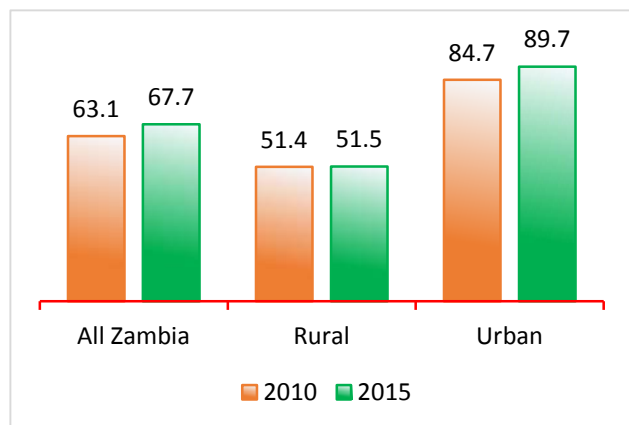
Note: Torch includes all those gadgets that were intended to be used as a source of energy for lighting.

6.4 Access to improved sources of Drinking Water

Figure 6.4 shows the percentage distribution of households that had access to improved sources of drinking water by residence in 2015 and 2010. According to the LCMS, improved sources of drinking water include protected well, borehole, piped water (private tap), public tap, protected spring and rain water.

There was an increase in the percentage of households accessing improved sources of drinking water from 63.1 percent in 2010 to 67.7 percent in 2015. Urban households recorded an increase from 84.7 percent in 2010 to 89.7 percent in 2015 while the percentage for rural households marginally increased from 51.4 percent in 2010 to 51.5 percent in 2015.

Figure 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Households accessing improved sources of Drinking Water by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010 and 2015



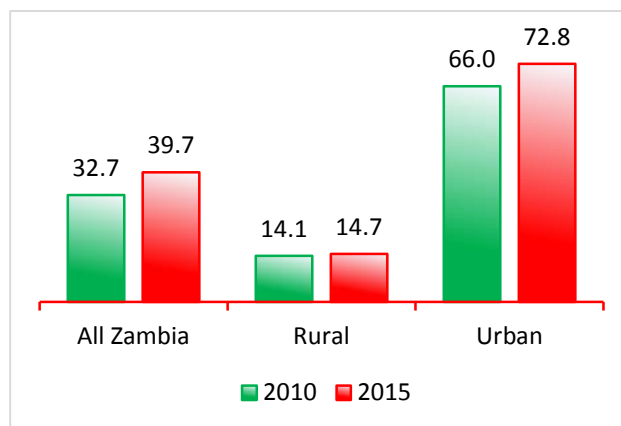
Source: 2010 & 2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey

6.5 Access to Improved Sanitation

Figure 6.5 shows the percentage distribution of households with access to improved sanitation in 2015 and 2010. At national level, there was an increase in the percentage of households with access to improved sanitation from 32.7 percent in 2010 to 39.7 percent in

2015. The same was observed in urban areas with an increase from 66.0 percent in 2010 to 72.8 percent while rural areas had a marginal increase from 14.1 percent in 2010 to 14.7 percent in 2015.

Figure 6.5: Percentage Distribution of Households with access to improved Sanitation by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010 and 2015



Source: 2010 & 2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey

7

Employment Indicators

7.0 Introduction

This chapter presents information on Formal and Informal Sector Employment. The main source of this information is the Labour Force Survey.

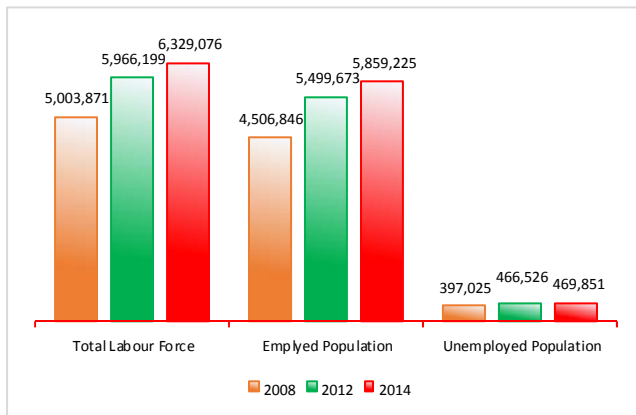
7.1 Labour Force (Economically Active Population)

Figure 7.1 shows the total labour force, employed population and unemployed population in the years 2008, 2012 and 2014.

There was an increase in the total Labour force from 5,966,199 in 2012 to 6,329,076 in 2014.

The employed population increased from 4,606,846 in 2008 to 5,859,225 in 2014. The unemployed population increased from 397,025 in 2008 to 469,851 in 2014.

Figure 7.1: Total Labor Force, Zambia 2008, 2012 and 2014



Source: Labour Force Survey 2008, 2012 and 2014

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7.2 Labour Force Participation Rates

Table 7.1 shows labour force participation rate, which is the proportion of the labour force to the total population aged 15 years or older expressed as a percentage. At national level, the participation rate was 77.7 percent, implying that out of the total population aged 15 years or older, 77.7 percent were either employed or not employed but actively looking for work. The labour force participation rate recorded for males was 77.1 percent relative to 78.2 percent for female.

The highest labour force participation rate of 97.2 percent was recorded among the 45-49 year-olds while the lowest of 33.6 percent was recorded among the 15-19 year-olds.

Table 7.1: Labour force Participation Rate by Age Group and Sex, Zambia 2014

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	77.7	77.1	78.2
15 -19	33.6	30.6	36.7
20-24	79.4	75.6	82.7
25-29	93.1	93.4	92.8
30-34	95.7	97.0	94.5
35-39	96.3	97.1	95.5
40-44	96.7	97.5	95.8
45-49	97.2	98.1	96.3
50-54	94.9	96.9	93.0
55-59	93.5	93.9	93.0
60-64	81.3	83.2	79.6
65-69	81.4	83.3	79.9
70-74	62.7	74.0	51.9
75+	48.0	60.6	36.0

Source: Labour Force Survey 2014

7.3 Employed Persons by Province and Rural/Urban

Table 7.2 shows employed persons by rural/urban, sex and province. In 2014, total employed persons was estimated at 5.9 million persons, of which 57.9

percent were in rural areas and 42.1 percent were in urban areas.

At provincial level, Lusaka Province recorded the highest proportion of employed persons at 17.9 percent, followed by 15.9 percent in Copperbelt Province. North Western Province had the lowest proportion of employed persons at 4.9 percent.

Table 7.2: Employed Persons by Rural/Urban, Sex and Province, Zambia 2014

Province and Rural/Urban	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,859,225	100.0	2,789,012	100.0	3,070,213	100.0
Rural	3,394,221	57.9	1,593,232	57.1	1,800,989	58.7
Urban	2,465,004	42.1	1,195,780	42.9	1,269,224	41.3
Province						
Central	581,719	9.9	275,662	9.9	306,057	10.0
Copperbelt	933,451	15.9	451,985	16.2	481,466	15.7
Eastern	728,058	12.4	349,107	12.5	378,951	12.3
Luapula	411,845	7.0	194,885	7.0	216,960	7.1
Lusaka	1,047,560	17.9	522,327	18.7	525,233	17.1
Muchinga	315,175	5.4	151,839	5.4	163,336	5.3
Northern	460,882	7.9	219,561	7.9	241,321	7.9
North Western	284,617	4.9	126,614	4.5	158,003	5.1
Southern	698,760	11.9	326,087	11.7	372,673	12.1
Western	397,159	6.8	170,945	6.1	226,213	7.4

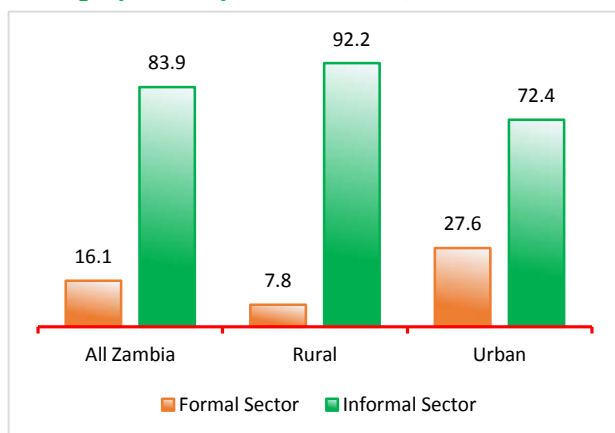
Source: Labour Force Survey 2014

7.4 Formal and Informal Sector Employment

Figure 7.2 shows information on the formal and informal sector employment by rural/urban. Out of an estimated 5.9 million persons in employment, 944,256 persons, representing 16.1 percent were in the formal sector while 83.9 percent were in the informal sector.

Employment in the informal sector was higher in the rural areas with 92.2 percent compared to 72.4 percent in urban areas. Employment in the formal sector was higher in urban areas with 27.6 percent while rural areas had 7.8 percent.

Figure 7.2: Formal and Informal Sector Employment by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2014



Source: Labour Force Survey 2014

7.5 Employment by Institutional Sector and Sector of Employment

Table 7.3 shows the percentage distribution of employed persons by Institutional Sector and Sector of Employment. The table shows that, of the persons employed in the informal sector, 92.5 percent were in private businesses/farms.

Similarly, persons employed in private businesses/farms accounted for the highest percentage of 60.2 percent of the formal sector, followed by persons working in Central Government at 25.8 percent, while persons employed in Embassies/International organizations accounted for the lowest percentage of 0.4 percent.

Table 7.3: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Institutional Sector and Sector of Employment, Zambia 2014

Institutional Sector	Total Employed Persons		Formal Sector		Informal Sector	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,859,225	100	944,256	100	4,914,969	100
Central Government	243,277	4.2	243,277	25.8	-	-
Local Government	30,367	0.5	29,729	3.1	638	0
Parastatal/State owned Firm	58,581	1.0	58,581	6.2	-	-
Embassy/ International Organization	3,790	0.1	3,790	0.4	-	-
Private Household	367,031	6.3	-	-	367,031	7.5
Producers' cooperatives	9,040	0.2	9,040	1.0	-	-
NGO, Faith-based Organisation	31,419	0.5	31,419	3.3	-	-
Private Business/Farm	5,115,721	87.3	568,421	60.2	4,547,300	92.5

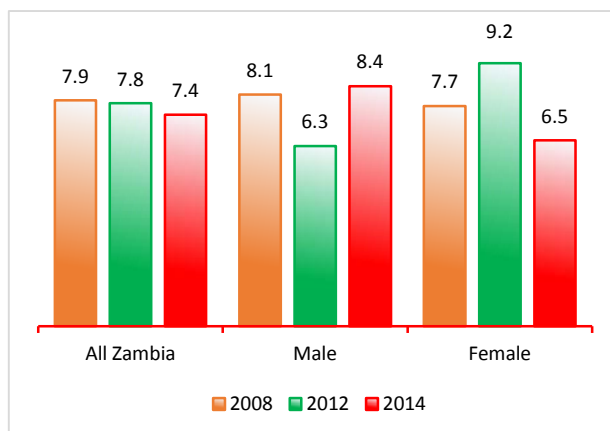
Source: Labour Force Survey 2014

7.6 Unemployment Rate

Figure 7.3 shows unemployment rate by sex. The figure shows that, overall, the total unemployment rate decreased over the years from 7.9 percent in 2008 to 7.8 percent in 2012 and further to 7.4 percent in 2014.

However, analysis by sex shows that unemployment rate for males decreased from 8.1 percent in 2008 to 6.3 in 2012. It however increased to 8.4 percent in 2014. Unemployment rate for females increased from 7.7 percent in 2008 to 9.2 percent in 2012, and later decreased to 6.5 percent in 2014.

Figure 7.3: Unemployment Rate by Sex, Zambia 2008, 2012 And 2014



Source: Labour Force Survey 2008, 2012 and 2014

8.0 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The Gross Domestic Product is one of the several indicators used to measure the state of a given economy. The GDP numbers presented in this chapter are a revision of the previous series. This follows the successful benchmarking of the National Accounts statistics in 2010. The revision was done by linking the old series to the new benchmark estimates.

8.1 Levels of GDP

Table 8.1 shows the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and GDP per Capita at current prices. Zambia's Gross Domestic Product at current prices increased from an estimated K144, 722.4 million in 2013 to K165,900.6 million in 2014. Overall, the GDP at current prices has continued to rise over the years from K97,215.9 million recorded in 2010 to K165,900.6 million recorded in 2014.

The GDP per capita increased from K7,425.0 in 2010 to K9,075.0 in 2012 and further increased to K11,043.1 in 2014.

Table 8.1: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and GDP per Capita at Current Prices, Zambia 2010-2014

Gross Domestic Product	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GDP at Current Prices (K' Million)	97,215.90	115,352.80	128,370.10	144,722.40	165,900.58
GDP (US\$ Million)	20,264.60	23,712.10	24,965.00	26,838.80	26,943.28
GDP Per Capita (Kwacha)	7,425.00	8,408.00	9,075.00	9,926.00	11,043.11
GDP Per Capita (US Dollar)	1,547.70	1,728.40	1,764.90	1,840.80	1,793.47

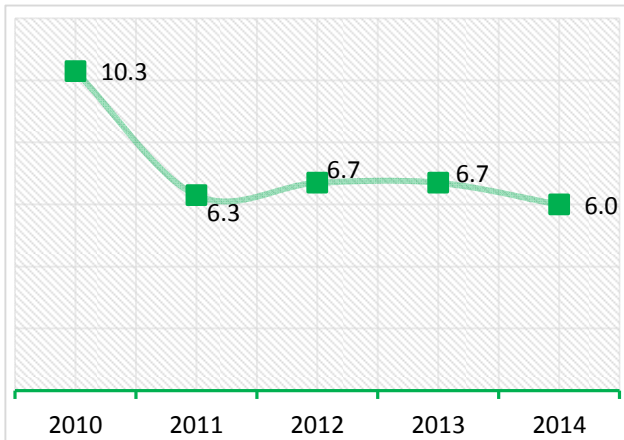
Source: CSO National Accounts Statistics, 2014

8.2 GDP Growth Rate

Figure 8.1 shows the GDP growth rate at constant 2010 prices. The figure shows that the GDP as a measure of economic growth reduced from 10.3 percent in 2010 to 6.3 percent in 2011. The GDP growth increased to 6.7 percent in 2012 and remained the same in 2013. However, the growth reduced to 6.0 percent in 2014.

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Figure 8.1: GDP Growth Rates at Constant 2010 Prices, Zambia 2010-2014



Source: CSO National Accounts Statistics 2014

8.3 Changes in GDP by Kind of Economic Activity

Table 8.2 shows the percentage changes in GDP by kind of economic activity at constant 2010 prices.

The *Primary Sector*, which comprises Agriculture, forestry and fishing; and Mining and quarrying, was estimated to grow by 2.2 percent in 2014. The positive growth in this sector was mainly as a result of positive growth in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing of 6.5 percent.

The *Secondary Sector* was estimated to grow by 5.8 percent in 2014. Construction was the main source of this growth which was estimated to grow at 8.5 percent. This growth was mainly due to increased building and construction activities at corporate and household levels.

The Manufacturing; and Electricity, gas and water Supply industries were estimated to grow by 2.3 and 2.7 percent, respectively.

The *Tertiary Sector* was estimated to grow by 7.3 percent in 2014 compared to a growth of 8.6 percent recorded in 2013. The Transport, Storage and Communications; and Financial intermediaries and Insurance were estimated to grow by 13.2 percent each.

Table 8.2: Percentage Changes in GDP by Kind of Economic Activity at Constant Prices, Zambia 2010-2014

KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-1.4	8.0	6.8	-7.4	6.5
Mining and Quarrying	28	-5.2	-2.7	5.9	-1.4
PRIMARY SECTOR	13.3	0.6	1.7	-0.6	2.2
Manufacturing	5.8	8	7.2	4.5	2.3
Electricity, Gas and Water	4.6	8.2	4.1	5.9	2.7
Construction	1.7	8.9	13.6	11.4	8.5
SECONDARY SECTOR	3.5	8.5	10.3	8.4	5.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.5	7.5	4	5.2	6.2
Restaurants, Bars and Hotels	8.5	7.9	-2.6	2.2	4.0
Transport, Storage and Communications	24.3	13.7	12.8	12.4	13.2
Financial Intermediaries and Insurance	-2.3	4.9	12	12.2	13.2
Real Estate and Business services	8.9	2.9	3.7	3.1	3.1
Community, Social and Personal Services	11.2	8.4	9.4	12.8	5.6
TERTIARY SECTOR	10.7	7.8	7.1	8.6	7.3
Less: FISIM	-3.9	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
TOTAL GROSS VALUE ADDED	10.1	6.3	6.7	6.7	6.0
Taxes less subsidies on Products	14	6.3	6.7	6.7	6.0
TOTAL GDP AT MARKET PRICES	10.3	6.3	6.7	6.7	6.0

Source: CSO National Accounts Statistics 2014

8.4 Structure of the Economy

Table 8.3 shows the percentage share of GDP by industry and sector. The Tertiary Sector was estimated to account for over half (57.2 percent) of the total GDP in 2014. The Secondary Sector was second and was estimated to account for 23.6 percent of the total GDP while the Primary Sector accounted for 15.2 percent.

Within the Tertiary Sector, the Wholesale and Retail Trade industry was estimated to account for the largest share of 17.9 percent. The Community, Social and Personal Services were estimated to account for 17.6 percent. Transport, Storage and Communication accounted for 7.8 percent.

In the Secondary Sector, Construction was estimated to have the largest share of 14.0 percent. The Manufacturing industries were estimated to account for 7.6 percent while 2.1 percent was attributed to the Electricity, gas and water industries.

Within the Primary Sector, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industry was estimated to account for a larger share of 8.9 percent, while the Mining and Quarrying industries accounted for 6.3 percent.

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Table 8.3: Percentage Share of GDP by Industry and Sector at Current Prices, Zambia 2010-2014

KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Agriculture, Forestry And Fishing	9.9	9.6	9.7	9.1	8.9
Mining And Quarrying	12.9	12	9.5	8.3	6.3
PRIMARY SECTOR	22.8	21.7	19.2	17.4	15.2
Manufacturing	7.9	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.6
Electricity, Gas And Water	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Construction	10.9	12.2	13	13.8	14.0
SECONDARY SECTOR	20.7	21.9	22.9	23.6	23.6
Wholesale And Retail Trade	18.4	18.1	18	18	17.9
Restaurants, Bars And Hotels	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4
Transport, Storage And Communications	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.9	7.8
Financial Intermediaries And Insurance	4.2	4	4.2	4.5	4.7
Real Estate And Business Services	7.6	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.6
Community, Social And Personal Services	14.2	14.3	15.5	16.6	17.6
TERTIARY SECTOR	53.7	53.4	54.7	56.2	57.2
Less: FISIM	-2.7	-2.5	-2.7	-2.9	-3.0
Total Gross Value Added	94.5	94.4	94.1	94.3	93.0
Taxes Less Subsidies On Products	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.7	7.0
Total GDP At Market Prices	100	100	100	100	100

Source: CSO, National Accounts Statistics, 2014

8.5 Inflation

8.5.1 Annual Inflation

Table 8.4 shows the annual average inflation rate for the period 2010 to 2015. In 2015 the annual average

inflation rate increased to 10.0 percent, from 7.8 percent recorded in 2014.

Table 8.4: Annual Average Food and Non-Food Inflation Rate, Zambia 2010-2015

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	8.2	6.4	6.6	7.0	7.8	10.0
Food	6.2	4.8	7	6.5	7.3	11
Non-Food	10.5	8.2	6.1	7.4	8.4	9.1

Source: CSO, Prices Statistics, 2015

8.5.2 Contribution of Different Items to Overall Inflation

Table 8.5 shows the contribution of different items to annual average inflation rate for the year 2015. Of the total 10.0 percent annual average inflation rate for the

year 2015, food products accounted for 5.7 percentage points, while non-food products accounted for a total of 4.3 percentage points.

Table 8.5: Contribution of Different Items to Overall Inflation, Zambia Jan 15 - Dec 15

ITEM	Jan 15	Feb 15	Mar 15	Apr 15	May 15	Jun 15	Jul 15	Aug 15	Sep 15	Oct 15	Nov 15	Dec 15	Annual Average
Food and Non-alcoholic	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.2	8.3	12.0	12.8	5.7
Alcoholic beverages and Tobacco	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Clothing and footwear	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.7	0.9
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other fuels	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.0
Furnishings, Household Equipment, Routine house	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.6	2.0	2.3	1.0
Health	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Transport	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.3	0.6
Communication	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Recreation and Culture	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Education	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Restaurant and Hotel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Goods and	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.4
All items	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.2	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.7	14.3	19.5	21.1	10.0

Source: CSO, Prices Statistics, 2015

8.5.3 Provincial Contribution to the Annual Average Inflation Rate

Table 8.6 shows the provincial contribution to the annual average inflation rate for the year 2015. Lusaka Province had the largest provincial contribution of 3.1

percentage points to the annual average inflation rate in 2015. This was followed by Copperbelt Province which contributed an average of 1.9 percentage points. North-Western and Western provinces had the lowest contribution of 0.4 percentage points each.

Table 8.6: Provincial Contribution to the Annual Average Inflation Rate, Zambia 2015

Province	Jan 2015	Feb 2015	Mar 2015	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015	Jul 2015	Aug 2015	Sep 2015	Oct 2015	Nov 2015	Dec 2015	Annual Average
Central	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.7	2.2	2.2	1.0
Copperbelt	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.8	3.8	4.0	1.9
Eastern	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.8	2.0	0.9
Luapula	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.6
Lusaka	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	4.2	5.4	6.0	3.1
Northern/Muchinga	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.5	0.7
North-Western	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.4
Southern	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.5	2.1	2.3	1.1
Western	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.4
All Items	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.2	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.7	14.3	19.5	21.1	10.0

Source: CSO, Prices Statistics, 2015

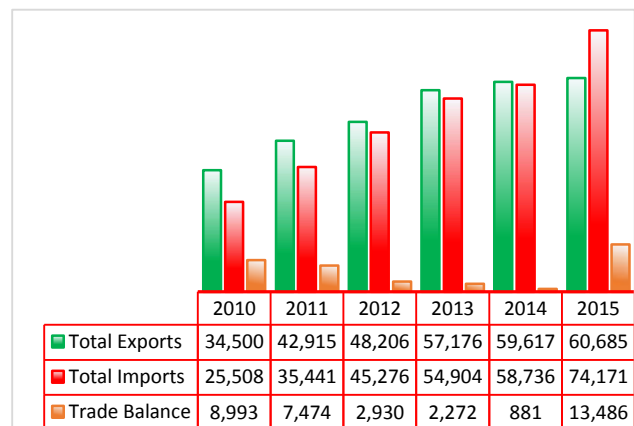
8.6 International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS)

The major source of IMTS data is Customs and Excise division at Zambia Revenue Authority (ZRA). Customs data is complimented by data from the Monthly Survey of major importers and exporters. Further, information on goods that are not subjected to customs surveillance is collected from respective institutions or organizations.

8.6.1 Exports and Imports

Figure 8.3 shows the total exports, imports and trade balance from 2010 to 2015. Total value of exports increased by 75.9 percent from ZMW 34,500 million in 2010 to ZMW 60,685 million in 2015; while imports increased by 190.8 percent from ZMW 25,508 million in 2010 to ZMW 74,171 million in 2015. The country registered trade surpluses from 2010 to 2014. However, in 2015 a trade deficit valued at ZMW 13,486 million was recorded, indicating that the country imported more than it exported in 2015 in nominal terms.

Figure 8.3: Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, Zambia 2010-2015 (KMW Million)



Source: External Trades Statistics, CSO, 2015

8.6.2 Traditional Exports (Metals) and Non-Traditional Exports (NTEs)

The total value of metal exports grew at the nominal rate of 58.6 percent from 2010 to 2014. Metals contributed an average share of 74.2 percent to the total export earnings between 2010 and 2014.

Non-Traditional Exports (NTEs) values exhibited an increasing trend during the period under review. The value of NTEs increased from K6, 245.90 million in 2010 to K14, 791.70 million in 2014. The period

average share of NTEs in total export earnings between 2010 and 2014 was 25.8 percent.

Table 8.7: Traditional Exports and Non-Traditional Exports (NTEs), Zambia 2010-2014 (K' Million)

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Traditional Exports (Metals)	28,254.20	33,824.70	33,387.10	37,500.51	44,825.28
% increase of Metals	71.0	19.7	-1.3	12.3	19.5
% Share of Metals	81.9	78.8	69.3	65.6	75.2
NTE's	6,245.90	9,090.30	14,819.00	19,675.46	14,791.70
% increase of NTEs	28.9	45.5	63.0	32.8	-24.8
% Share of NTEs	18.1	21.2	30.7	34.4	24.8
Total exports (fob)	34,500.10	42,915.00	48,206.20	57,175.98	59,616.98

Source: External Trades Statistics, CSO, 2014

8.6.3 Imports

Table 8.8 shows the total value of imports by categories from 2010 to 2014. During the period 2010 to 2014, Consumer goods, Intermediate and Capital goods had a higher contribution to the imports. These categories of goods collectively accounted for 81.6 percent of total imports in 2014.

The expenditure on importation of capital goods increased from K9,317.60 million in 2010 to K21,867.65 million in 2014. The annual average share of capital goods in the total annual import bill was 39.1 percent during the period under review.

The total import bills of intermediate goods showed an upward trend, from K6,319.50 million to K11,105.97 million in 2010 and 2014, respectively. The annual average share of Intermediate products in the total value of imports was 21.6 percent.

The import bill for consumer goods increased from K5,476.70 million in 2010 to K15,010.01 million in 2014. These products contributed an average of 22.4 percent to the total annual import bill during the period under review.

Expenditure on importation of raw materials increased from K4,393.70 million in 2010 to K10,784.86 million in 2014. The average share of raw materials in the total import bill for the period under review was 17.1 percent.

**Table 8.8: Total Value of Imports and Percent Shares by Categories, Zambia 2010-2014
(K' Million)**

Description	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Consumer goods	5,476.70	6,944.60	9,538.60	13,934.22	15,010.01
% Share of total	21.5	19.6	21.1	24.5	25.5
Raw materials	4,393.70	6,511.40	6,562.30	9,812.18	10,784.86
%Share of total	17.2	18.4	14.5	17.2	18.4
Intermediate goods	6,319.50	7,694.60	9,756.60	12,012.84	11,105.97
%Share of total	24.8	21.7	21.5	21.1	18.9
Capital goods	9,317.60	14,290.40	19,418.50	21,206.86	21,867.65
% Share of total	36.5	40.3	42.9	38.6	37.2
Total Imports(cif)	25,507.50	35,440.90	45,275.90	56,966.10	58,768.50
Total%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: CSO External Trades Statistics 2014

8.6.4 Exports

Table 8.9 shows the total value of exports and percentage shares categories from 2010 to 2014. Intermediate and consumer goods had a larger contribution to the total exports during this period.

The total revenue from intermediate goods increased from K28,677.50 million in 2010 to K50,018.97 million in 2014. The annual average share of

Intermediate products in total exports was 81.7 percent.

The export earnings from consumer goods increased from K2,264.2 million in 2010 to K4,830.55 million in 2014. The consumer goods category contributed an annual average of 9.3 percent.

Table 8.9: Total Value of Exports and Percent Shares by Categories, Zambia 2010-2014

Description	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Consumer goods (ZMW' Million)	2,264.2	3,289.7	5,623.6	7,014.88	4,830.55
%Share of Total	6.6	7.7	11.7	12.3	8.1
Raw materials (ZMW' Million)	2858.5	2428.4	2889.00	3,492.32	2,800.28
% Share of Total	8.3	5.7	6.0	6.1	4.7
Intermediate goods(ZMW' Million)	28,677.50	36,281.80	38,331.30	44,339.93	50,018.97
%Share of Total	83.1	84.5	79.5	77.5	83.9
Capital goods (ZMW' Million)	699.9	915.1	1362.3	2,328.84	1,967.18
% Share of Total	2.0	2.1	2.8	4.1	3.3
Total Value of Exports (fob)	34,500.10	42,915.00	48,206.20	57,175.98	59,616.98
Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: CSO External Trades Statistics 2014

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8.6.5 Main Export Destinations

The four major destinations of Zambia's exports during the period 2010 to 2014 were Switzerland, China, South Africa, and Congo (DR). These

countries collectively accounted for 78.5 and 85.0 percent in 2014 and 2010, respectively.

Table 8.10: Export Percentage Shares by Partner Country, Zambia 2010-2014

Ranking	Partner Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Period Average
1	Switzerland	51.0	51.9	42.3	37.0	44.7	45.4
2	China	20.2	17.3	19.2	21.3	18.5	19.3
3	South Africa	9.2	9.9	9.0	10.7	7.0	9.2
4	Congo (DR)	4.6	4.6	7.7	11.2	8.3	7.3
5	Zimbabwe	1.7	2.8	4.6	2.6	2.0	2.7
6	United Arab Emirates	2.5	1.0	2.4	5.1	2.4	2.7
7	United Kingdom	1.9	3.9	3.3	1.4	1.0	2.3
8	Malawi	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.7
9	Egypt	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
10	Republic of Thailand	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Saudi Arabia	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
12	India	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.6
13	Belgium	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.8
14	Tanzania	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.7
15	Namibia	0.3	0.5	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.8
16	Kenya	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7
17	Netherlands	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
18	Korea, Republic Of	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
19	Mauritius	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
20	Botswana	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.4
Other Destinations		2.6	2.4	2.8	3.1	11.3	4.4
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: CSO External Trades Statistics 2014

8.6.6 Main Import Sources

Table 8.11 shows import percentage shares by Partner Countries. The major sources of Zambia's imports in value terms were South Africa and Congo DR

accounting for an annual average share of 33.1 and 17.9 percent, respectively. The rest of Zambia's import sources collectively accounted for the remaining share of 49.0 percent.

Table 8.11: Import Percentage Shares by Partner Country, Zambia 2010-2014

Ranking	Partner Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Period Average
1	South Africa	34.4	35.5	33.7	29.3	32.5	33.1
2	Congo (DR)	23.8	18.3	14.4	17.5	15.3	17.9
3	China	5.4	10.0	9.9	9.1	9.0	8.7
4	Kuwait	9.6	5.1	6.2	2.1	2.4	5.1
5	India	2.7	3.4	3.5	3.7	4.3	3.5
6	United Kingdom	2.0	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.5
7	United Arab Emirates	2.2	3.3	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.6
8	Kenya	1.2	1.9	3.2	6.8	8.1	4.2
9	Japan	1.6	2.1	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.3
10	United States of America	1.4	1.4	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.9
11	Zimbabwe	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2
12	Germany	1.0	0.8	1.3	2.5	1.3	1.4
13	Sweden	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.0
14	Tanzania	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.8
15	Netherlands	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
16	Belgium	1.7	0.6	0.8	4.4	0.9	1.7
17	France	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5
18	Australia	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.9
19	Singapore	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.9	1.5	1.0
20	Switzerland	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.6
Rest of the World		7.1	7.7	10.0	8.4	9.6	8.5
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: CSO External Trade Statistics 2014

8.7 Industrial Production

8.7.1 Copper and Cobalt Production

Table 8.12 shows copper and cobalt production from 2010 to 2014. The production of copper decreased by 6.2 percent from 767,008 tonnes in 2010 to 719,732

tonnes in 2012. However, copper production increased from 719,732 tonnes in 2012 to 763,805 tonnes in 2013 and then decreased to 708,259 tonnes in 2014.

The production of cobalt decreased from 2,128 tonnes in 2010 to 859 tonnes in 2012.

Table 8.12: Copper and Cobalt Production, Zambia 2010-2014

Year	Copper Production (Tonnes)	Percentage change	Cobalt Production (Tonnes)	Percentage Change
2010	767,008	16.0	2,128	45.7
2011	739,759	-3.6	2,137	0.4
2012	719,732	-2.7	859	-59.8
2013	763,805	6.1	-	-
2014	708,259	-7.3	-	-

Source: CSO Index of Industrial Production 2014

8.7.2 Index of Industrial Production

Table 8.13 shows trends in the index of industrial production from 2010 to 2014. The Index of Industrial Production has been fluctuating over the five year period. There was a reduction in the growth rates from

9.7 percent recorded in 2010 to 2.0 percent recorded in 2012. The index increased to 4.6 percent in 2013 then slowed down to 1.2 percent in 2014. The slowdown in the increase is mainly attributed to the reduction in output in the Mining and Quarrying sector.

Table 8.13: Index of Industrial Production, Zambia 2010-2014 (2000=100)

Industries	Weight	Indices				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total Index	1.0	187.5	198.0	201.9	211.1	213.7
Mining and Quarrying	0.4	273.3	275.7	270.6	279.8	270.9
Manufacturing	0.5	140.6	155.6	164.9	173.2	180.1
Electricity	0.1	144.1	158.6	164.9	178.1	193.0
Industries	Weight	Growth Rates				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total Index	1.0	9.7	5.6	2.0	4.6	1.2
Mining and Quarrying	0.4	12.3	0.9	-1.9	3.4	-3.2
Manufacturing	0.5	6.7	10.6	6.0	5.0	4.0
Electricity	0.1	8.9	10.1	4.0	8.0	8.4

Source: Index of Industrial Production, CSO 2014

9.0 Introduction

This chapter presents actual production of major crops, the area planted and expected harvest and quantity of fertilizer used. The national food balance sheet for the 2015/2016 agriculture marketing season is also given. The main source of the agricultural indicators is the Crop Forecast Survey and the Post Harvest Survey.

Table 9.1 shows the quantity of production for major crops for four agriculture seasons. Maize production

has been fluctuating with the highest production (3,250,673.80) in the 2013/2014 agriculture season and lowest production in (2,541,963.00) in 2012/2013 agriculture season. A decrease was recorded in maize production in 2014/2015 agriculture season with 3,064,358 metric tons from 3,250,673.80 metric tons in 2013/2014 agriculture season. Additionally, the country recorded an increase in the production of sunflower, soya beans and mixed beans while a reduction was recorded in the production of groundnuts, rice and millet in the 2014/2015 agriculture season.

Table 9.1: Quantity Production of Major Crops in Metrics Tons, 2010/2011 to 2014 /2015 Agriculture Seasons

Crop	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
Maize	2,717,568.00	2,938,295.30	2,541,963.00	3,250,673.80	3,064,358
Groundnuts	96,918.40	120,047.00	110,968.90	124,957.70	123,366
Sunflower	17,144.50	26,704.00	31,398.20	29,207.90	45,880
Cotton	-	236,552.90	-	-	121,316
Soyabeans	17,154.60	21,529.20	31,891.30	36,824.6	208,478
Wheat	-	-	-	-	239,281
BurleyTobacco	-	7,936.9	8,102.00	7,508.20	7,898
VirginiaTobacco	-	4,287.60	7,581.40	11,672.10	21,922
Rice	39,231.70	52,782.10	46,854.70	53,921.10	31,350
Sorghum	11,831.80	17,505.00	13,227.30	12,022.40	13,166
Millet	32,723.90	41,732.40	34,542.00	41,274.40	41,103
MixedBeans	35,950.10	48,761.10	53,872.90	47,768.10	52,352

Source: CSO Post Harvest Survey

Table 9.2 presents information on area planted, production, yield rate, sales and quantity of fertilizer used in the 2014/2015 agriculture season. The largest area was that planted to maize with

1,693,791 hectares, followed by that planted to groundnuts with 273,687 hectares. The lowest area was that planted to paprika with 34 hectares.

The crop with the highest yield rate was Barley with 7.36 metric tons per hectare, followed by Wheat with 7.05 metric tons per hectare while the lowest yield rate was for Cowpeas with 0.30 metric tons per

hectare. Maize, rice and groundnuts had a yield rate of 1.81, 0.68 and 0.45 metric tons per hectare, respectively.

Table 9.2: Crop Production, Area Planted, Yield Rate, Sales and Fertilizer Applied 2014/2015 Agriculture Seasons

Crop	Hectares Planted(MT)	Production (MT)	Yield Rate (MT/ha)	Sales(MT) as at Mid December 2015	Basal Fertilizer applied (MT)	Top Dressing Fertilizer applied (MT)
Maize	1,693,791	3,064,358	1.81	1,651,519	167,060	174,173
Sorghum	28,626	13,166	0.46	1,514	267	271
Rice	46,374	31,350	0.68	15,254	134	136
Millet	61,324	41,103	0.67	10,715	302	301
Sunflower	111,044	45,880	0.41	22,139	289	823
Groundnuts	273,687	123,366	0.45	50,746	205	181
Soya beans	142,865	208,478	1.46	188,389	8,533	1,901
Seed cotton	181,844	121,316	0.67	110,017	124	513
Irish potato	3,272	18,572	5.68	15,913	579	283
Virginia Tobacco	10,726	21,922	2.04	20,752	3,106	1,363
Burley tobacco	6,524	7,898	1.21	7,548	1,285	1,171
Mixed beans	112,806	52,352	0.46	30,208	677	450
Bambara nuts	8,525	6,455	0.76	3,163	15	7
Cowpeas	14,071	4,167	0.30	1,395	9	7
Velvet beans	491	230	0.47	77	-	-
Sweet potatoes	54,466	126,036	2.31	71,895	92	59
Paprika	34	7	0.21	7	0	0
Popcorn	7,868	5,311	0.68	5,311	5,311	5,311
Barley	1,143	8,413	7.36	8,413	374	273
Wheat	33,935	239,281	7.05	215,669	8,773	9,415

Source: CSO Post Harvest Survey

9.1 Production of Cassava Crop

Table 9.3 shows area planted to cassava from 2010/11 to 2014/15 agriculture seasons by province. Overall, the area planted to cassava has been declining over the agriculture seasons under review. The area planted to cassava was highest in the 2010/2011 agriculture season and lowest in 2014/2015 agriculture seasons.

Provincial analysis shows that Luapula and Northern provinces have over the years had the largest areas planted to cassava. On the other hand Lusaka and Southern provinces have had the lowest areas planted to cassava.

Table 9.3: Area Planted (Hectares) of Cassava by Province, 2010/2011 to 2014/2015

Province	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
Central	9,175.2	14,167	9,193.5	13,983.2	9,775
Copperbelt	2,723.0	3,776	3,875.2	2,869.0	2,726
Eastern	1,335.3	2,312	1,925.0	1,567.4	753
Luapula	132,423.9	99,743	98,264.4	109,555.9	102,089
Lusaka	337.9	778	89.8	267.1	114
Muchinga	-	36,422	33,969.6	30,502.1	35,965
Northern	169,375.2	116,333	121,978.2	108,023.2	91,017
North-Western	40,251.6	45,503	47,827.2	50,705.7	46,188
Southern	1,074.5	656	984.7	197.4	387
Western	53,972.7	68,250	53,933.9	52,877.1	57,616
National	410,669.4	387,940	372,041.5	370,548.1	346,630

Source: CSO Post Harvest Survey

Table 9.4 shows production of cassava root from 2010/11 to 2014/15 agriculture seasons by province. At national level, the quantity of cassava root production has been marginally declining from the 2013/2014 to the 2014/2015 agriculture seasons.

Provincial analysis shows a similar trend to that of area planted to cassava where high production of cassava root were recorded in Luapula and Northern provinces and low cassava root production in Lusaka and Southern provinces.

Table 9.4: Cassava Root Production (Hectares) by Province, 2010/2011 to 2014/ 2015 Agriculture Seasons

Province	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
Central	88,703	126,144	101,382	137,703	114,362
Copperbelt	26,747	40,416	44,667	28,779	31,897
Eastern	13,738	23,002	19,065	14,677	8,805
Luapula	1,446,759	1,082,196	1,067,877	1,211,813	1,194,445
Lusaka	2,173	7,512	1,050	2,659	1,331
Muchinga	-	411,995	365,296	322,654	420,796
Northern	1,848,700	1,281,000	1,367,833	1,196,654	1,064,898
North-Western	440,825	524,057	537,916	560,896	540,399
Southern	12,358	7,670	11,389	2,126	4,530
Western	622,012	765,267	599,465	580,966	674,108
National	4,528,624	4,269,258	4,115,939	4,058,928	4,055,571

Source: CSO Post Harvest Survey

Table 9.5 Shows conversion of cassava tubers into flour from 2010/11 to 2014/2015 agriculture seasons. The quantity of cassava flour production has been

declining in the period 2013/2014 to 2014/2015 agriculture seasons.

Table 9.5: Conversion of Cassava into Flour (mt) at 25% extraction rate by Province, 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 Agriculture Seasons

Province	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
Central	22,176	31,536	25,345	34,426	28,591
Copperbelt	6,687	10,104	11,167	7,195	7,974
Eastern	3,434	5,750	4,766	3,669	2,201
Luapula	361,690	270,549	266,969	302,953	298,611
Lusaka	543	1,878	263	665	333
Muchinga	-	102,999	91,324	80,663	105,199
Northern	462,175	320,250	341,958	299,164	266,224
North-Western	110,206	131,014	134,479	140,224	135,100
Southern	3,090	1,917	2,847	531	1,132
Western	155,503	191,317	149,866	145,242	168,527
National	1,125,504	1,067,315	1,028,985	1,014,732	1,013,893

Source: CSO Post Harvest Survey

9.2 National Food Balance

The National Food Balance sheet for the 2014/2015 marketing season based on the Crop Forecasting

Survey covering the 2013/2014 agriculture season shows that the country produced sufficient maize for both human consumption and industrial use.

Table 9.6: National Food Balance Sheet for Zambia for the 2014/2015 Agricultural Marketing Season Based on the 2013/2014 MAL/CSO Crop Forecasting Survey and MAL/Private Sector Utilization Estimates (Metric Tonnes)

	Maize	Paddy Rice	Wheat	Sorghum & Millet	Sweet and Irish potatoes	Cassava flour	Total (maize equivalent)
A. Availability:							
(i) Opening stocks (1st February 2014) ^{1/}	455,221	2,737	168,255	6,036	0	0	629,556
(ii) Total production (2012/13) ^{2/}	2,532,800	44,747	273,584	38,914	210,392	1,114,583	3,984,553
Total availability	2,988,021	47,484	441,839	44,950	210,392	1,114,583	4,614,109
B. Requirements:							
(i) Staple food requirements:							
Human consumption ^{3/}	1,429,739	55,769	281,321	40,540	199,872	721,901	2,533,816
Strategic Reserve Stocks (net) ^{4/}	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	500,000
(ii) Industrial requirements:							
Stockfeed ^{5/}	223,300	0	0	0	0	0	223,300
Breweries ^{6/}	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	100,000
Grain retained for other uses ^{7/}	34,347	4,478	0	2,464	0	0	41,088
(iii) Losses ^{8/}	126,640	2,237	13,679	1,946	10,520	55,729	199,228
(iv) Structural cross-border trade ^{9/}	120,000	0	0	0	0	0	120,000
Total requirements	2,534,026	62,484	295,000	44,950	210,392	777,630	3,717,432
C. Surplus/deficit (A-B) ^{10/}	453,995	-15,000	146,839	0	0	336,953	896,677
D. Potential Commercial exports ^{11/}	-453,995	15,000	-146,839	0	0	0	0
E. Food aid import requirements ^{12/}	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes:

- 1/ Stocks expected to be held by commodity traders, millers, brewers, FRA, DMMU and commercial and small scale farmers as at 1st February 2014.
- 2/ Production estimates by MAL/CSO. Cassava production is based on the total area under cassava, using an annual yield figure of 11.7 tonnes per hectare (MAFF Root and Tuber Improvement Programme, 1996). A flour extraction rate of 25% is used. Other tubers are sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes.
- 3/ Human staple food consumption represents 70% (1,470kCal/person/day, CSO) of total diet (2,100kCal/person/day, National Food and Nutrition Commission) for the national population of 14.58 million people (based on CSO Census projections with 2.8% growth rate projected to February 2012, midmarket. The food balance shows an overall surplus of staple foods. Food prices February affect the level of food consumption.
- 4/ National strategic requirements expected to be carried over into the next season by FRA. (This amount of 500,000 Mt includes equivalent quantity that is already budgeted for).
- 5/ Estimated requirements by major stock feed producers.
- 6/ Estimated requirements by industrial breweries.
- 7/ Estimated retention of grain for other uses by smallholders.
- 8/ Post harvest losses are estimated at 5% for grains, sweet potatoes and cassava, in line with estimates from other SADC countries.
- 9/ Structural exports represents cross-border trade, mostly to the DRC, that occurs on a continuing basis and that is likely to occur during the 2012/13 marketing season. It does not include large-scale formal trade.
- 10/ Expected surpluses or deficits that arise after meeting minimum overall staple human consumption requirements as well as industrial requirements. The total surplus/deficit is expressed as maize equivalent using energy values. The rice deficit is based on a 3 year rolling average of what is known to be imported each year, as indicated under D.
- For cassava, the surplus represents cassava that is still in the ground and February not necessarily be harvested.
- 11/ Commercial imports/exports represent expected regional and international trade by the private sector.
- 12/ Total estimated requirement for food relief among vulnerable groups, to be imported. This could be met with maize or other grains.

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Appendices

Vital Events and Rates by Year of Projection (Single years), 2011-2015, Zambia (MEDIUM VARIANT PROJECTION)					
Total	Projection Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Annual Number of Births	608,076	620,733	633,152	645,097	656,428
Annual Number of Deaths	185,694	189,906	194,052	198,147	202,198
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	44.3	43.9	43.4	42.9	42.4
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	13.5	13.4	13.3	13.2	13.1
Growth Rate (%)	3.1	3	3	3	2.9
Life Expectancy at Birth (Both Sexes)	53	52.8	53	53.2	53.3
Life Expectancy at Birth (Males)	50.2	50.4	50.6	50.9	51.1
Life Expectancy at Birth (Females)	55.2	55.3	55.4	55.5	55.6
Rural					
Annual Number of Births	388,112	391,676	395,180	398,501	401,571
Annual Number of Deaths	114,584	116,412	118,115	119,734	121,292
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	47.6	46.8	46	45.4	44.6
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	14.1	13.9	13.8	13.6	13.5
Growth Rate (%)	2.6	2.5	2.5	2	2.4
Life Expectancy at Birth (Both Sexes)	54	53.9	54	54.1	54.2
Life Expectancy at Birth (Males)	51	51.2	51.4	51.6	51.8
Life Expectancy at Birth (Females)	56.6	56.6	56.7	56.7	56.8
Urban					
Annual Number of Births	219,964	229,057	237,972	246,596	254,857
Annual Number of Deaths	71,110	73,494	75,937	78,413	80,906
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	39.5	39.6	39.6	39.6	39
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	12.8	12.7	12.7	13	12.5
Growth Rate (%)	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7
Life Expectancy at Birth (Both Sexes)	51	51.4	51.7	52	52.2
Life Expectancy at Birth (Males)	49.2	49.5	49.8	50.1	50.3
Life Expectancy at Birth (Females)	53.2	53.5	53.7	53.9	54.1

Vital Events and Rates by Year of Projection (Single years), 2011-2015, Central Province (MEDIUM VARIANT PROJECTION)					
Vital Events and Rates	Projection Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Annual Number of Births	60,731	61,775	62,828	63,853	64,820
Annual Number of Deaths	18,243	18,554	18,832	19,088	19,345
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	44.8	44.3	43.8	43.3	42.8
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	13.5	13.3	13.1	13	12.8
Growth Rate (%)	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7
Life Expectancy at Birth (Both Sexes)	52.1	52.3	52.6	52.8	53.1
Life Expectancy at Birth (Males)	50.1	50.3	50.5	50.8	51
Life Expectancy at Birth (Females)	54.2	54.4	54.7	54.9	55.2

Vital Events and Rates by Year of Projection (Single years), 2011-2015, Copperbelt Province (MEDIUM VARIANT PROJECTION)					
Vital Events and Rates	Projection Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Annual Number of Births	81,678	83,311	84,980	86,637	88,261
Annual Number of Deaths	28,910	29,100	29,304	29,518	29,734
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	38.1	37.9	37.8	37.6	37.4
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	13.5	13.3	13	12.8	12.6
Growth Rate (%)	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Life Expectancy at Birth (Both Sexes)	50.2	50.6	51	51.4	51.8
Life Expectancy at Birth (Males)	48.6	49	49.3	49.7	50.1
Life Expectancy at Birth (Females)	51.8	52.2	52.6	53.1	53.5

Vital Events and Rates by Year of Projection (Single years), 2011-2015, Eastern Province (MEDIUM VARIANT PROJECTION)					
Vital Events and Rates	Projection Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Annual Number of Births	77,200	78,501	79,776	80,984	82,098
Annual Number of Deaths	26,540	27,025	27,478	27,902	28,295
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	47.4	46.9	46.4	45.9	45.3
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	16.3	16.1	16	15.8	15.6
Growth Rate (%)	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6
Life Expectancy at Birth (Both Sexes)	50.7	50.9	51.1	51.3	51.5
Life Expectancy at Birth (Males)	48	48.3	48.5	48.8	49.1
Life Expectancy at Birth (Females)	53.5	53.6	53.8	53.9	54.1

Vital Events and Rates by Year of Projection (Single years), 2011-2015, Luapula Province (MEDIUM VARIANT PROJECTION)					
Vital Events and Rates	Projection Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Annual Number of Births	51,237	51,766	52,284	52,775	53,218
Annual Number of Deaths	18,431	18,641	18,814	18,955	19,071
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	50.5	49.6	48.8	48	47.2
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	18.2	17.9	17.6	17.3	16.9
Growth Rate(%)	2.7	2.7	2.6	3	2.6
Life Expectancy at Birth (Both Sexes)	48	48	48.3	48.6	48.9
Life Expectancy at Birth (Males)	50.5	50.8	51	51.3	51.6
Life Expectancy at Birth (Females)	99	98.2	97.3	96.5	95.6

Vital Events and Rates by Year of Projection (Single years), 2011-2015, Lusaka Province (MEDIUM VARIANT PROJECTION)					
Vital Events and Rates	Projection Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Annual Number of Births	94,465	98,514	102,443	106,256	109,958
Annual Number of Death	27,938	28,865	29,787	30,723	31648
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	40	40	40	39.8	39.6
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	11.8	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.4
Growth Rate(%)	4.1	4.1	4	4	3.9
Life Expectancy at Birth (Both Sexes)	53	53.4	53.6	53.9	54.1
Life Expectancy at Birth (Males)	51	51.3	51.6	51.9	52.2
Life Expectancy at Birth (Females)	55.3	55.5	55.7	55.9	56.1

Vital Events and Rates by Year of Projection (Single years), 2011-2015, Muchinga Province (MEDIUM VARIANT PROJECTION)					
Vital Events and Rates	Projection Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Annual Number of Births	38,110	39,198	40,233	41,205	42,114
Annual Number of Deaths	10,053	10,671	11,290	11,917	12,548
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	50.9	49.9	49	48	47.1
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	13.4	13.6	13.7	13.9	14
Growth Rate (%)	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.1
Life Expectancy at Birth (Both Sexes)	57.2	57	56.8	56.6	56.4
Life Expectancy at Birth (Males)	53.2	53.2	53.1	53	52.9
Life Expectancy at Birth (Females)	61.2	61	60.6	60.3	60

Vital Events and Rates by Year of Projection (Single years), 2011-2015, Northern Province (MEDIUM VARIANT PROJECTION)					
Vital Events and Rates	Projection Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Annual Number of Births	55,726	56,814	57,888	58,949	59,984
Annual Number of Deaths	15,047	15,599	16,171	16,728	17,295
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	48.6	47.9	47.3	46.6	46
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	13.1	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.3
Growth Rate(%)	3.4	3.3	3.2	3	3.1
Life Expectancy at Birth (Both Sexes)	57	56.5	56.4	56.3	56.2
Life Expectancy at Birth (Males)	53.5	53.5	53	53.4	53.4
Life Expectancy at Birth (Females)	59.7	59.6	59.4	59.2	59.1

Vital Events and Rates by Year of Projection (Single years), 2011-2015, North-Western Province (MEDIUM VARIANT PROJECTION)					
Vital Events and Rates	Projection Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Annual Number of Births	35,111	35,545	35,978	36,388	36,761
Annual Number of Deaths	8,453	8,642	8,826	9,017	9,202
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	47	46.3	45.6	44.8	44.1
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.1	11
Growth Rate (%)	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6
Life Expectancy at Birth (Both Sexes)	56.7	56.7	56.7	56.6	56.6
Life Expectancy at Birth (Males)	55.4	55.4	55.4	55.3	55.2
Life Expectancy at Birth (Females)	58	58	58	58	58

Vital Events and Rates by Year of Projection (Single years), 2011-2015, Southern Province (MEDIUM VARIANT PROJECTION)					
Vital Events and Rates	Projection Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Annual Number of Births	73,979	75,475	76,902	78,202	79,345
Annual Number of Deaths	17,211	17,942	18,687	19,446	20230
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	45	44.5	44	43.5	42.8
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.9
Growth Rate(%)	3.1	3.1	3	3	2.9
Life Expectancy at Birth (Both Sexes)	59	58.8	58.7	58.5	58.3
Life Expectancy at Birth (Males)	55	55	55	55.2	55.3
Life Expectancy at Birth (Females)	63	63	62.3	61.9	61.5

Vital Events and Rates by Year of Projection (Single years), 2011-2015, Western Province (MEDIUM VARIANT PROJECTION)					
Vital Events and Rates	Projection Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Annual Number of Births	39,839	39,834	39,840	39,848	39,869
Annual Number of Deaths	14,868	14,867	14,863	14,853	14,830
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	43	42.3	41.5	40.9	40.2
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	16.1	15.8	15.5	15.2	15
Growth Rate (%)	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Life Expectancy at Birth (Both Sexes)	48.3	48.5	48.8	49	49.3
Life Expectancy at Birth (Males)	45.2	45.5	45.8	46.1	46.4
Life Expectancy at Birth (Females)	51.5	51.7	51.9	52.1	52.3

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