CUTS-CREW
Zambia Diagnostic Country Report

Zambia Institute for Policy Analysis and Research

Presented at Golden Bridge Hotel
August 9, 2013
Outline

1. Identification of competition reform issues in:
   1. Staple Food, Public Passenger Transport Sectors

2. Envisaging some research questions

3. Methods of data collection
   1. Quantitative and Qualitative methods

4. Sample size calculations

5. Approach to data analysis
Identification of competition reforms

- exploit exogenous reforms (natural experiments) in:
  1. regulations and regulatory approach
  2. administrative protocols and efficiency
  3. legislation and enforcement

- Major advantage:

  Can query causality if data is sufficient in addition to before-and-after correlation:

  Can also simulate
Identification of competition reforms

Some examples in staple food - maize

1. significant changes in price support (fertilizer & grain)
2. significant changes in marketing/procurement arrangements
3. spatial competitive shifts (getting near the source) or changes in supply intensity
4. consumer & producer relative bargaining power
5. imposition of export restrictions
Identification of competition reforms

Some examples in intra-city passenger transport

1. Changes in price-setting arrangements

2. Institutional arrangements & relative bargaining power

3. Consumer and producer quality choices

4. In-station and out-of-station provider and consumer choices and prices
Envisaging some research questions
formulating testable hypotheses

1. what has been the impact of deregulation on producers and consumers welfare?

2. what has been the impact of changes in market mechanisms producers and consumers welfare?

3. what has been the impact of changes in administrative protocols on producers and consumers welfare?

4. what has been the impact of the changes in the legislation on producer and consumer welfare?
Methods of data collection

- desk review-synthesis of existing work
  1. literature review
  2. discussion with expert of competition policy, reform initiatives
  3. acquisition and analysis of secondary data

- quantitative primary data acquisition

- Perception survey

- In depth interview

**Note:** No FGDs or separate case studies
## Sample size - Staple food sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Respondents</th>
<th>Sample Size</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input Suppliers</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middlemen</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traders</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Officials</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage: Public</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millers</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributors : Private</td>
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<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>300</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 740
### Sample size - passenger transport sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Respondents</th>
<th>Sample Size</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input Suppliers (Oil Marketing Companies)</td>
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<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus Operators: Private</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger/Commuter</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State/Provincial Government Officials</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus Operators: Private</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger/Commuter (per route)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State/Provincial Government Officials</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total: 555**
Approaches to data analysis

1 Quantitative analysis
   1 Comparison across time
   2 Comparison across space
   3 Comparison across policy reforms
   4 maybe RD or DD estimations

2 Qualitative analysis
   1 detailed interrogation of history

3 scope for mixed-method approaches
Thank You!