



Republic of Zambia

The Monthly

Central Statistical Office

Volume 24

Website: www.zamstats.gov.zm

March, 2005

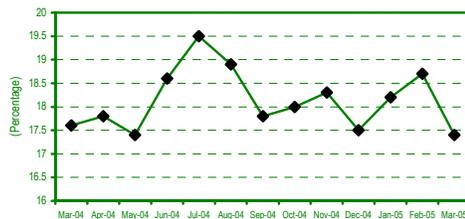
Economic Indicators

March Inflation Declines

The annual rate of inflation was recorded at 17.4 percent as at March 2005. This rate is 1.3 percentage points lower than the February rate of 18.7 percent. Compared with March 2004, the annual rate of inflation decreased by 0.2 of a percentage point, from 17.6 percent in March 2004 to 17.4 percent in March 2005.

Annual inflation rates for the Metropolitan Low, High Income and Non-Metropolitan Groups are recorded at 15.3, 19.6 and 17.2 percent respectively.

**Composite Twelve Month Inflation Rate
March 2004 - March 2005**



Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index, March 2005

Contributions of different Items to overall inflation

The decrease of 1.3 percentage points in the annual inflation rate from February to March 2005 is attributed to reductions in food prices. There were no significant shifts in the contribution of other items to the decrease in inflation between February and March 2005.

Furthermore, of the total 17.4 percent annual inflation in March 2005, food items accounted for 8.6 percentage points while non-food items accounted for 8.8 percentage points.

Items	Percentage Points Contributions of different Items to overall inflation	
	February 2005	March 2005
Food and Beverages	9.8	8.6
Clothing and Footwear	1.2	1.1
Rent, Fuel and Lighting	2.2	2.1
Furniture and Household Goods	2.0	2.0
Medical Care	0.1	0.1
Transport and Communication	1.9	2.0
Recreation and Education	0.9	0.9
Other Goods and Services	0.6	0.6
All Items	18.7	17.4

Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index, March 2005

Your Monthly Food Basket

The food basket as at March 2005 was K653,301 for a family of six. The same family on average was expected to live on K938,131 for all their food & basic needs.

Lower food prices influence March inflation

Price reductions were recorded for maize meal, fresh meat and fresh vegetables, while other food items registered relatively stable prices.

Annual food inflation was recorded at 16.0 percent, declining by 2.3 percentage points on the February rate of 18.3 percent.

Annual non-food inflation rate stood at 19.0 percent, down by 0.4 of a percentage point on the February 2005 rate of 19.4 percent.

Maize Meal Prices decline

A comparison of prices between February and March 2005, shows that the average price of a 25kg bag of maize meal slightly declined by 0.3 percent from February to March 2005. The average price of 1kg of tomatoes decreased by 24.1 percent, while the average price of 1kg of dried fish (bream) declined by 7.3 percent.

However, the average price of maize grain measured in a 20-litre tin increased by 3.1 percent.

National Average Prices (Kwacha) for Selected Products

Product	February 2005	March 2005	Percentage Change (%)
White breakfast 25Kg	35,826	35,704	-0.3
White Roller 25Kg	28,365	28,282	-0.3
White Maize 20 litre tin	15,377	15,853	3.1
Rice Imported 1 Kg	5,207	4,924	-5.4
Mixed Cut 1 Kg	13,243	13,220	-0.2
Offals 1 Kg	8,518	8,484	-0.4
Dressed chicken 1 Kg	13,535	13,177	-2.6
Bream Fresh/Frozen 1 Kg	10,721	9,784	-8.7
Dried Kapenta Mpulungu 1Kg	32,913	32,522	-1.2
Dried bream 1 Kg	26,894	24,935	-7.3
Cabbage 1kg	1,229	1,226	-0.2
Tomatoes 1kg	2,878	2,184	-24.1
Rape 1kg	1,844	1,798	-2.5
Fresh okra 1kg	3,680	3,261	-11.4
Impwa 1kg	2,076	2,032	-2.1
Dried beans 1kg	4,968	4,927	-0.8
Irish potatoes 1kg	2,656	2,551	-4.0
Bed & continental Breakfast 3 to 5 star Hotel	484,232	476,840	-1.5
Petrol Premium 1 litre	4,896	5,186	5.9
Air fare Lusaka/Kitwe	639,600	633,100	-0.1

International Merchandize Trade

Exports and Imports down in February 2005!

The total value of exports in February 2005 was K474,659 million as compared to K577,857 million in January 2005. This is equivalent to about 18 percent drop in the total value of export revenue. Imports also showed a decline from K788,149 million in January to K668,294 million in February 2005. This was a decline of about 15 percent. In general, the net effect of these dynamics in trade have led to a notable drop in the trade deficit from K210,292 million in January to K193,635 million in February 2005.

Total Exports, Imports & Trade Balance, January to February 2005*, (K' Millions)

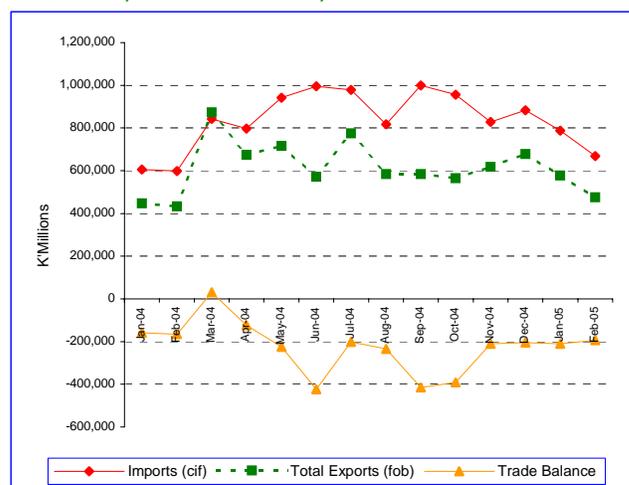
Month	Imports	Dom Exports	Re-Exports	Total Exports	Balance
Jan-05	788,149	569,449	8,408	577,857	-210,292
Feb-05	668,294	472,055	2,604	474,659	-193,635

Note: (*) Provisional

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2005

Domestic exports decreased from K569,449 million in January to K472,055 million in February. The share of Domestic exports to total exports was about 99 percent in both January and February 2005; with re-exports accounting for the remaining share of 1 percent.

Total Exports, Imports & Trade Balance, January 2004 to February 2005, (K' Millions)



Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2004

Total Exports (fob) by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) sections, January to February 2005, (K' Millions)

Code	Description	January	February	Total
0	Food & Live Animals	80,660	55,937	136,597
1	Beverages & Tobacco	3,256	6,002	9,258
2	Crude Materials, (Exc. Fuels)	37,346	45,200	82,546
3	Mineral Fuels, Lubricants & Related Materials	7,810	4,586	12,396
4	Animal & Vegetable Oils, Fats & Waxes	63	0	63
5	Chemicals	5,578	4,571	10,149
6	Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly By Material	426,681	348,036	774,717
7	Machinery & Transport Equipment	6,860	6,244	13,104
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	9,559	4,059	13,618
9	Commodities & Transactions Nec In Sitc	44	24	68
TOTAL		577,857	474,659	1,052,516

Note: (*) Provisional

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2005

The decrease in revenue from exports between January and February 2005 could mainly be attributed to the drop in export values of Manufactured Good Classified Chiefly by Material (Copper, Cobalt and Cobalt articles and Cement), Chemicals (Soaps) and Food & Live Animals (cane sugar). These products accounted for about K428,974 million in January and K324,033 million in February 2005; representing over 24 percent decline in total value of exports. The share of these products to the value of total exports in January 2005 was about 74 percent. In February 2005 they accounted for about 68 percent.

Total Imports (cif) by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) sections, January to February 2005*, (K' Millions)

Code	Description	January	February	Total
0	Food & Live Animals	43,115	34,532	77,647
1	Beverages & Tobacco	482	484	966
2	Crude Materials, (Exc. Fuels)	22,293	19,791	42,084
3	Mineral Fuels, Lubricants & Related Materials	50,344	27,503	77,847
4	Animal & Vegetable Oils, Fats & Waxes	19,750	12,433	32,183
5	Chemicals	130,538	96,228	226,766
6	Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly By Material	90,765	102,518	193,283
7	Machinery & Transport Equipment	277,523	224,634	502,157
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	153,331	149,059	302,390
9	Commodities & Transactions Nec In Sitc	8	1,112	1,120
TOTAL		788,149	668,294	1,465,443

Note: (*) Provisional

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2005

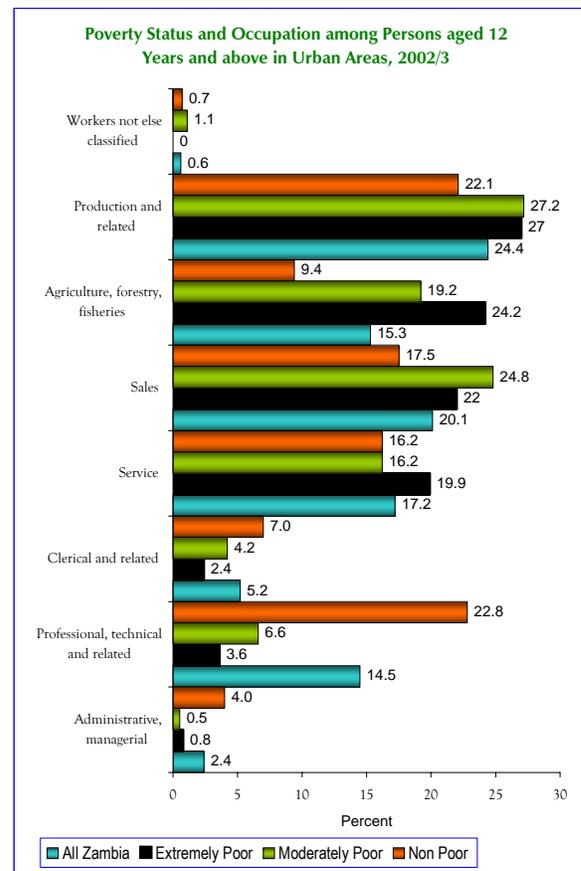
The decrease in February import values over those of January was mainly due to significant drops in expenditure on Mineral fuels and lubricants (K50,344 million to K27,503 million), food and live animals (K43,115 million to K34,532 million) and crude materials excluding fuels (K22,293 million to K19,791 million).

Zambia's major trading partners during the period January to February 2005, were mainly from Africa, with South Africa accounting for the largest proportion. In the European market, the United Kingdom was the major source of Zambia's imports. Other notable sources of Zambia's imports within the European market were Switzerland, Netherlands, Belgium, France and Finland. From Asian market, Zambia's main trading partners were China and Japan.

Labour Statistics

Poverty more severe among persons in Production and Related Occupations

Findings from the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III (2002/2003) show that the most predominant occupations in urban areas were those in production, which accounted for 24 percent followed by those in sales, which accounted for 20 percent. The least common occupations were clerical jobs and administrative and managerial, which accounted for 5 and 2 percent, respectively.



Source: CSO, Living Conditions Monitoring Survey 2002/3

The majority of employed persons who are moderately poor and those living in extreme poverty were employed in production and related occupations, each accounting for about 27 percent of all working persons who are moderately poor and those living in extreme poverty. Agricultural and sales related occupations accounted for second and third largest proportions of employed persons living in extreme poverty representing 24 percent and 22 percent, respectively.

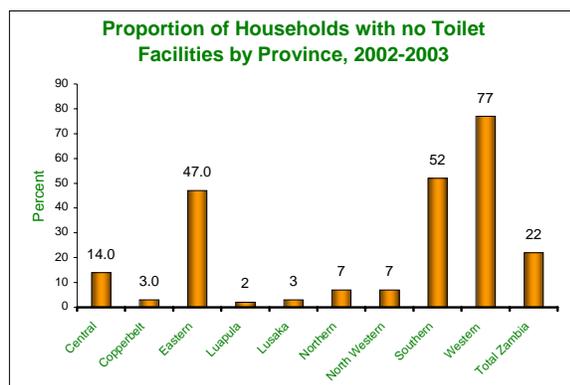
The professional and technical occupations accounted for the largest proportion of all employed persons who were non-poor, accounting for 23 percent.

Social Indicators

Western province records the highest number of households with no Toilet facilities

The LCMS III (2002/03) results indicate that 22 percent of all households in Zambia had no toilet facility.

The disparity by rural/urban is very high, as only 1 percent of urban households compared with 33 percent of rural households had no toilet facility.



Source: Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III (2002/2003)

Western province had the highest proportion of households with no toilet facility (77 percent), followed by Southern province and Eastern provinces with 52 and 47 percent respectively. The rest of the provinces had proportions below the national average of 22 percent.

Copperbelt leads in HIV Cases!

The estimated number of HIV infected people in Zambia currently is 914,691 and by 2010, the number of projected HIV infected people will decline to 881,143, according to the Zambia HIV/AIDS Epidemiological Projections Report, 1985-2010.

At provincial level, it is estimated that in 2005, Copperbelt has the largest proportion of persons infected with HIV (29.4 percent) followed by Lusaka (17.0 percent) and Southern Provinces (13.2 percent).

North-western had the least proportion of infected persons with 3.0 percent of the population infected.

Projected Number Infected with HIV by Province, 2005 and 2010

	2005		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Zambia	914,691	100	881,143	100
Province				
Central	87,144	9.5	84,321	9.6
C/belt	268,790	29.4	256,374	29.1
Eastern	81,680	8.9	80,193	9.1
Luapula	49,798	5.4	51,211	5.8
Lusaka	155,687	17.0	141,663	16.1
Northern	65,020	7.1	65,787	7.5
North-Western	27,676	3.0	27,815	3.2
Southern	120,672	13.2	117,471	13.3
Western	58,224	6.4	56,308	6.4

Source: Zambia HIV/AIDS Epidemiological Projections Report 1985-2010

However, the number of infected persons is expected to decline in all the provinces with the exception of Luapula, North-western and Northern Provinces. The proportion of infected persons on the Copperbelt is expected to decline to 29.1percent in 2010, where as those of Lusaka and Southern provinces are expected to decline to 16.1percent and 13.3percent respectively. On the other hand, the proportion of infected persons in Luapula province is projected to increase to 5.8 percent in 2010 from the current 5.4 percent.

Adult HIV prevalence predicted to decline By 2010!

It is anticipated that adult HIV prevalence will decline from about 16 percent in 2001 to 12 percent by 2010, showing a downward trend in the pandemic, according to the Zambia HIV/AIDS Epidemiological Projections Report 1985-2010.

At provincial level, Lusaka, which had the highest HIV prevalence rate of 22.1 percent in 2001, is estimated to have the highest rate for a considerable part of the projections period, followed by Copperbelt, Southern and Central provinces. In 2005, the prevalence rate for Lusaka is estimated to be 20.1 percent, while that of Copperbelt, Southern and Central are estimated at 18.0, 15.7 and 14.4 percent respectively. By 2010, the prevalence is expected to decline to 17.1 percent in Lusaka, 15.5 percent in Copperbelt, 13.3 percent in Southern and 12.2 percent in Central province.

Projected HIV Prevalence by Province, 2001-2010

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Zambia	15.6	15.2	14.8	14.4	13.9	13.5	13.1	12.7	12.3	11.9
Central	15.4	15.3	15.1	14.8	14.4	13.9	13.5	13.5	12.7	12.2
Copperbelt	19.9	19.5	19.0	18.5	18.0	17.5	17.0	16.5	16.0	15.5
Eastern	13.7	13.7	13.5	13.2	12.8	12.4	12.1	11.7	11.3	10.9
Luapula	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.6	10.4	10.2	9.9	9.7	9.4	9.2
Lusaka	22.1	21.8	21.3	20.7	20.1	19.5	18.9	18.3	17.7	17.1
Northern	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.2	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.2
N/Western	9.2	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.4	8.2	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.2
Southern	17.6	17.2	16.7	16.2	15.7	15.2	14.7	14.3	13.8	13.3
Western	13.2	13.1	12.9	12.6	12.3	11.9	11.5	11.2	10.8	10.4

Source: Zambia HIV/AIDS Epidemiological Projections Report 1985-2010

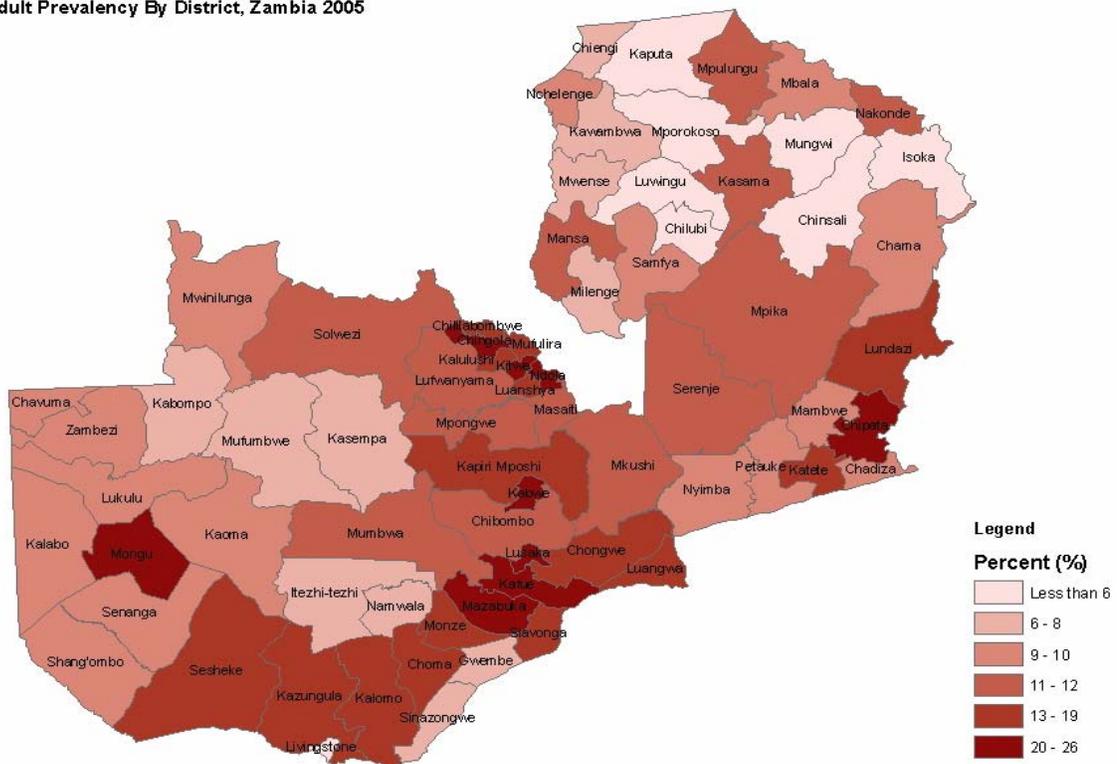
The Layman and Statistics

Estimated adult prevalence rates at district level show that currently, Livingstone has the highest prevalence at 30 percent, followed by Ndola at 26 percent, while Chilubi has the least prevalence with only five percent of the adult population infected with HIV. Lusaka district is among the districts with the highest prevalence at 21.7 percent. The high prevalence can be attributed to the socio-economic characteristics unique to metropolitan districts.

Number infected with HIV refers to the total number of people who are alive and infected with HIV. It includes all persons (children and adult population).

HIV Prevalence refers to the percentage of adults (Population aged 15 to 49 for females and 15 to 59 for males) who are infected with HIV. It combines all the new cases of HIV.

Estimated Adult Prevalency By District, Zambia 2005



Source: HIV/AIDS Epidemiological Projections, CSO

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