



Republic of Zambia

# The Monthly

## Central Statistical Office

Volume 26

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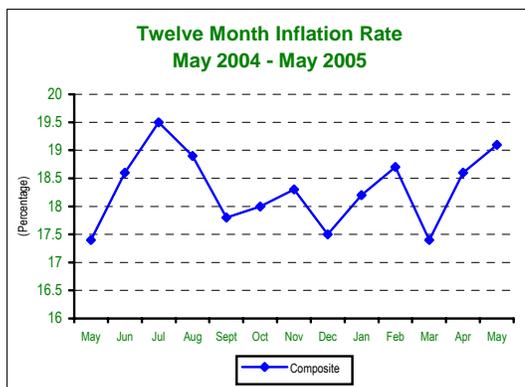
May, 2005

### Economic Indicators

#### May Inflation Increases

The annual rate of inflation was recorded at 19.1 percent as at May 2005. This rate is 0.5 of a percentage point higher than the April rate of 18.6 percent. Compared with May 2004, the annual rate of inflation increased by 1.7 percentage points, from 17.4 percent in May 2004 to 19.1 percent in May 2005.

Annual inflation rates for the Metropolitan Low, High Income and Non-Metropolitan Groups are recorded at 17.4, 19.9 and 19.7 percent respectively.



Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index, May 2005

#### Contributions of different items to overall inflation

The increase of 0.5 of a percentage point is accounted for by increases in prices of food and transport. There were no shifts in the contribution of other items to the increase in inflation between April and May 2005.

Furthermore, of the total 19.1 percent annual inflation in May 2005, increases in food prices accounted for 10.1 percentage points while non-food items in the CPI accounted for 9.0 percentage points.

Items	Percentage Points Contributions of different Items to overall inflation	
	April 2005	May 2005
Food and Beverages	9.6	10.1
Clothing and Footwear	1.0	1.0
Rent, Fuel and Lighting	2.5	2.4
Furniture and Household Goods	2.0	1.9
Medical Care	0.1	0.1
Transport and Communication	1.9	2.1
Recreation and Education	0.9	0.9
Other Goods and Services	0.6	0.6
<b>All Items</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>19.1</b>

Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index, May 2005

#### Your Monthly Food Basket

The food basket as at May 2005 was K669, 463 for a family of six. The same family on average was expected to live on K961,339 for all their food & basic needs.

Serving Your Data Needs

## Higher food prices influence May inflation

Price increases were recorded for white breakfast meal, fish, dried kapenta, fresh vegetables, cooking oil, sugar, salt and other processed food items. However, price reductions were recorded for maize grain.

Annual food inflation was recorded at 19.1 percent, up by 1.1 percentage points on the April rate of 18.0 percent. Annual non-food inflation rate stood at 19.2 percent as at May 2005.

## Maize Grain prices continue to decline

A comparison of prices between April and May 2005, shows that the average price of a 25kg bag of breakfast meal increased by 0.3 percent from K35,760 in April to K35,885 in May 2005. The average price of 1kg of onions increased by 14.8 percent, while the average price of 1kg of dried kapenta (Mpulungu) went up by 8.3 percent.

However, the average price of maize grain measured in a 20 litre tin recorded a decline of 8.9 percent.

## National Average Prices for Selected Products in Kwacha

Product	April 2005	May 2005	Percentage Change (%)
White breakfast 25 Kg	35,760	35,885	0.3
White Roller 25Kg	28,497	28,393	-0.4
White Maize 20 litre tin	14,146	12,892	-8.9
Rice Local 1 Kg	3,621	3,767	4.0
Wheat Plain Flour 2.5 kg	11,897	11,913	0.1
T-bone 1 Kg	16,612	16,622	0.1
Dried Kapenta Mpulungu 1kg	30,591	33,130	8.3
Buka Buka 1Kg	9,816	10,227	4.2
Cabbage 1kg	1,280	1,339	4.6
Onion 1kg	4,628	5,314	14.8
Carrots 1kg	3,845	5,114	33.0
Green beans 1kg	5,844	5,954	1.9
Tomatoes 1kg	2,445	2,648	8.3
Fresh okra 1kg	3,193	3,759	17.7
Impwa 1kg	2,356	2,430	3.1
Lemons 1kg	1,363	1,519	11.4
Banana 1kg	2,485	2,580	3.8
Paraffin 1 litre	3,819	4,147	8.6
Petrol Premium 1 litre	5,619	5,856	4.2
Diesel 1 litre	4,749	5,099	7.4
Engine oil 0.5 litre	8,692	9,065	4.3
Air fare Lusaka/London - one way economy	3,264,330	3,634,280	11.3
Air Fare Lusaka/Kitwe - one way economy	618,800	626,600	1.3
Bed & continental Breakfast 3 to 5 star Hotel	532,809	552,335	3.7

Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index, May 2005

## International Merchandise Trade

### Exports up in April 2005!

The total value of exports in April 2005 was recorded at K680,074 million. This is about 19 percent increase from K569,601 million recorded in March 2005. However, imports showed a decrease of about 10 percent in total value, recording K839,630 million and K754,996 million in March and April 2005 respectively. The net effect of these movements in terms of trade led to a notable drop in the trade deficit from K270,029 million in March to K74,922 million in April 2005. This indicates an improvement in trade balance in April over the month of March 2005.

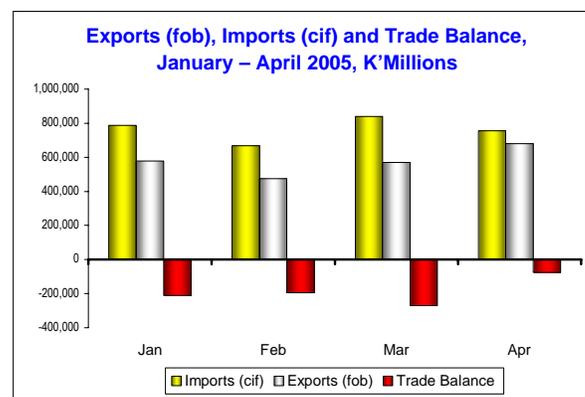
### Total Exports, Imports & Trade Balance, January to December 2004, (K' Millions)

Month	Imports (cif)	Domestic Exports (fob)	Re - Exports (fob)	Exports (fob)	Trade 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
Mar-05*	839,630	569,098	503	569,601	-270,029
Apr-05*	754,996	665,661	14,413	680,074	-74,992

Note: (\*) Provisional  
(cif) = Cost, Insurance and Freight  
(fob) = Free on Board

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2005

Domestic exports showed an upward trend from K569,098 million in March to K665,661 million in April 2005. In the total values of exports for both March and April 2005, the share of Domestic exports was about 99 percent; with re-exports accounting for 1 percent.



Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2005

### Exports:

The high inflow of revenue from exports between March and April 2005 is mainly attributed to the increase in export values of products in the crude materials and manufactured goods categories classified chiefly by material.

**Total Exports (fob) by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Sections March to April 2005, (K' millions)**

Code	Description	March	April
0	Food & Live Animals	66,153	25,370
1	Beverages & Tobacco	2,421	14,784
2	Crude Materials, (Exc. Fuels)	54,474	230,628
3	Mineral Fuels, Lubricants & Related Materials	1,387	3,634
4	Animal & Vegetable Oils, Fats & Waxes	0	312
5	Chemicals	4,016	5,062
6	Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly By Material	426,014	374,269
7	Machinery & Transport Equipment	9,010	4,963
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	5,976	20,893
9	Commodities & Transactions nec in SITC	150	159
<b>Total</b>		<b>569,601</b>	<b>680,074</b>

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2005

The main products in these categories included granulated slag from manufacture of iron steel, copper ores and concentrates, cobalt ores and concentrates and cotton. Other products are refined copper – plates, sheets of copper, cobalt and its articles, cotton yarn and tobacco. These products accounted for over 80 percent in terms of the export values in both March and April 2005.

**Export Market Shares by Major Trading Partners**

The major destination of Zambia's exports between March and April 2005 was SADC accounting for the largest market shares of about 44 and 60 percent of the total export value in March and April 2005 respectively. The main trading partner within SADC was South Africa accounting for the largest proportion of trade.

The European Union was another important outlet of Zambia's exports. The EU had the second largest market shares in terms of exports accounting for over 25 percent in March as compared to 30 percent in April 2005. Within the EU, the dominant outlet was United Kingdom, accounting for the largest market share. Other EU major trading partners included Belgium, France and Germany.

The COMESA countries were also important outlets of Zambia's products. Their average market share was about 18 percent for the period March to April 2005. Within COMESA, Zimbabwe and Congo (DR) had the largest market shares accounting for over 40 percent of the total value of exports to the region.

**Imports:**

The drop of about 10 percent in the April total import value over that of March 2005 could mainly be due to

notable decline in the expenditure on mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (K47,477 million to K21,327 million), chemicals (K143,854 million to K117,425 million) and manufacturing and transport equipment (K257,387 million to K237,377 million). Other notable drops were recorded in the food and live animals category (K47,445 million to K39,648 million).

**Total Imports (cif) by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Sections March to April 2005, (K' millions)**

Code	Description	March - 05	April - 05
0	Food & Live Animals	47,445	39,648
1	Beverages & Tobacco	455	785
2	Crude Materials, (Exc. Fuels)	29,079	30,854
3	Mineral Fuels, Lubricants & Related Materials	47,477	21,327
4	Animal & Vegetable Oils, Fats & Waxes	12,538	11,360
5	Chemicals	143,854	117,425
6	Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly By Material	114,136	115,938
7	Machinery & Transport Equipment	257,387	237,377
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	162,604	177,763
9	Commodities & Transactions nec in SITC	24,655	2,519
<b>Total</b>		<b>839,630</b>	<b>754,996</b>

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2005

**Import Market Shares by Major Trading Partners**

Zambia's overall trade during the period March to April 2005 was mainly concentrated in SADC, COMESA and EU. The Asian market was also another market. The major source of Zambia's imports was the SADC regional, dominating the market with about 58 percent share. Again South Africa accounted for the largest proportion. Other markets included Congo (DR), Tanzania and Malawi. These four countries constituted over 89 percent of the total SADC market share.

The EU had the second largest market shares in terms of imports accounting for about 28 percent in March as compared to 22 percent in April 2005. The major source of imports within the EU was still the United Kingdom, accounting for the largest market share. Other sources included Belgium, Holland, Denmark, France and Germany.

The COMESA market accounted for an average share of about 10 percent in the total import value.

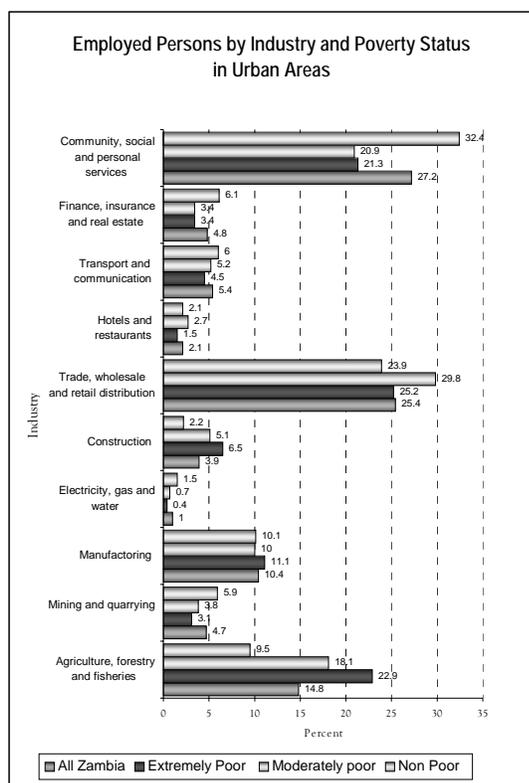
**Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III (2002/2003)**

**Poverty severe among persons in Trade, Community Services and Agricultural Sectors in Urban Areas**

Findings from the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III, undertaken over the period 2002 to 2003 show that the most popular industry sector of employment in urban areas was the Community, Social and Personal Services, which

accounted for 27.2 percent followed by those in Trade and Agriculture, which accounted for 25.4 percent and 14.8 percent respectively. The least popular industrial sector of employment was the Electricity, Gas and Water, which accounted for 1 percent and followed by the Hotels, Restaurants and Bars that accounted for 2.1 percent.

Taking poverty status into consideration, the majority of employed persons living in extreme poverty were employed in Trade, accounting for 25.2 percent of all working persons since their income could not meet the cost of the minimum food basket. Persons working in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and Community Services had the second and third largest proportions accounting for 22.9 percent and 21.3 percent respectively. Persons employed in Trade accounted for 29.8 percent of all persons living in moderate poverty implying that they were able to afford the food basket but fell short of acquiring other non food needs of life. The second highest proportions of persons living in moderate poverty were those employed in Community Services accounting for 20.9 percent while those employed in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries were in third accounting for 18.1 percent. The Community, Personal and Social Services industry had the largest proportion of employed persons who were non-poor accounting for 32.4 percent of all employed persons who were non-poor. Those working in the Trade industrial sector accounted for 23.9 percent while those working in Manufacturing accounted for 10.1 percent.



Source: Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, 2002/3

### TB! Most common cause of Death for the Reproductive Age Group

The LCMSIII 2002/2003 results indicate that the large proportions of deaths twelve months prior to the survey in Zambia, 23 percent, were reported to have been caused by fever/malaria. There were also large proportions of deaths caused by tuberculosis (11 percent) and cough/cold/chest infections (11 percent). In both rural and urban areas, generally the most common cause of death was malaria followed by tuberculosis in rural areas and chest infections in urban areas.

Analysis by age groups showed that tuberculosis was the major cause of death in the reproductive age group, between 15 and 59 years, which accounts for almost 60 percent of the total deaths. In the oldest age group (i.e. 60 and above), the largest proportion of death was caused by cough/cold/chest infections. Abdominal pains caused a larger proportion of deaths among persons aged 5-14 compared to other age groups.

A comparison of males and females also shows that malaria was the most common cause of death for both sexes. The second most common cause was chest infections for males and tuberculosis for females. In the case of females, abdominal pains were also a common cause of death (8 percent) compared to males (1 percent).

### Percentage Distribution of Deaths by Cause, Residence and Sex, Zambia, 2002-2003

Cause of death	Zambia	Rural	Urban	Male	Female	Total Deaths
Fever/Malaria	23.2	23.8	21.3	22.2	24.2	49,076
Cough/Cold/Chest Infection	11.3	12.5	7.4	15.6	7.5	23,925
Tuberculosis	10.9	8.5	18.9	8.7	12.8	23,048
Asthma	1.1	1.3	0.6	1.0	1.3	2,416
Bronchitis	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	591
Anaemia	4.5	5.3	1.9	3.3	5.5	9,462
Pneumonia/Chest Pain	4.7	4.3	6.0	5.8	3.7	9,924
Diarrhoea without blood	4.0	4.6	1.9	3.9	4.0	8,394
Diarrhoea with blood	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.8	0.4	2,244
Headache	2.8	2.5	3.7	2.5	3.1	5,884
Diarrhoea and Vomiting	3.7	3.8	3.3	5.1	2.5	7,830
Abdominal Pain	4.9	5.1	4.5	1.1	8.3	10,391
*Other causes	27.5	26.8	29.7	28.6	26.5	59,071
Total	100	100	100	100	100	212,256

\*Others causes comprise constipation, skin rash, shingles, paralysis, stroke, diabetes, eye infection, etc.

Source: Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, 2002/3

### Percent Distribution of Deaths by Cause and Age, Zambia, 2002-2003

Cause of Death	Zambia Total						Total Deaths
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-39	40-59	60+	
Fever/Malaria	36.1	31.0	20.2	16.3	16.0	5.2	49,076
Chest Infection	11.6	3.3	4.0	11.3	15.3	19.4	23,925
Tuberculosis	1.2	-	14.4	21.2	23.2	6.2	23,048
Asthma	-	-	-	-	5.3	4.3	2,416
Bronchitis	0.8	-	-	-	0.1	-	591
Anaemia	5.1	3.6	8.3	4.2	3.6	0.8	9,462
Pneumonia	3.6	4.2	4.0	3.9	6.3	9.3	9,924
Diarrhoea without blood	5.5	-	5.8	2.8	3.0	4.2	8,394
Diarrhoea with blood	1.3	6.3	-	0.6	-	-	2,244
Diarrhoea and Vomiting	4.8	3.8	1.8	4.6	2.7	1.5	7,830
Vomiting	0.4	1.7	-	0.8	-	-	955
Headache	0.8	1.2	4.8	5.4	2.0	2.8	5,884
Abdominal Pain	4.4	13.9	5.3	4.5	2.8	3.1	10,391
*Other causes	24.4	31.0	31.4	24.4	19.7	43.2	5,8116
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	212,256

\*Others causes comprise constipation, skin rash, shingles, paralysis, stroke, diabetes, eye infection, etc.

Source: Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, 2002/3

The provincial comparison of causes of death show that Lusaka province had the largest proportion of deaths (24 percent) which were caused by tuberculosis. In Western province, the most common cause of death was fever/malaria (15 percent) and tuberculosis (15 percent). North Western province had a similar pattern to that of western in that fever/malaria (12 percent) and tuberculosis (12 percent) were the most common causes of death. In the rest of the provinces, fever/malaria was the most common cause. Southern and Western provinces recorded a relatively high proportion of deaths caused by pneumonia compared to the rest of the provinces

**Proportion of persons reporting illnesses/injury by province and type of illness reported, Zambia 2002/2003**

Cause of Death	Zambia	Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Northern	North Western	Southern	Western	Total Deaths
Fever/Malaria	23.2	25.5	23.5	28.1	21.8	18.3	25.9	12.1	26.1	15.2	49,076
Cough/Cold/Chest Infection	11.3	10.1	11.1	16.7	11.6	7.9	15.3	6.6	8.8	5.5	23,925
Tuberculosis	10.9	11.4	19.7	6.7	6.1	24.0	5.9	12.0	8.7	15.2	23,048
Asthma	1.1	2.8	-	-	2.0	-	-	5.3	2.5	-	2,416
Anaemia	4.5	7.8	0.3	6.4	6.3	1.8	2.8	3.5	4.1	8.6	9,462
Bronchitis	0.3	-	-	1.5	0.7	-	-	-	-	0.1	591
Pneumonia/Chest Pain	4.7	2.5	2.3	3.1	3.0	5.0	3.0	2.7	10.2	10.8	9,924
Diarrhoea without blood	4.0	4.0	2.2	3.8	8.1	2.3	3.8	6.3	3.7	1.4	8,394
Diarrhoea with blood	1.1	1.9	-	1.7	2.3	2.1	1.0	1.0	-	-	2,244
Headache	2.8	7.1	4.5	-	0.2	0.9	1.3	7.8	6.0	-	5,884
Diarrhoea and Vomiting	3.7	3.4	2.1	0.3	1.9	8.1	2.3	6.6	2.5	14.3	7,830
Vomiting	0.5	-	1.1	0.2	-	0.9	0.6	-	-	1.5	955
Abdominal Pain	4.9	-	3.9	7.7	5.3	4.7	7.0	5.3	2.1.0	7.1	10,391
*Other causes	27.0	23.5	29.3	23.8	30.7	24.0	31.1	30.8	25.3	20.3	5,8116
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	212256

\*Others causes comprise constipation, skin rash, shingles, paralysis, stroke, diabetes, eye infection, etc.

Source: Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, 2002/3

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## Social Indicators

### HIV Testing among Pregnant women declines

The HIV status of women particularly pregnant women has implications on the health of the child. AIDS may reverse decades of steady progress made in child survival. The overwhelming majority of children with HIV contract the infection from their mothers, during pregnancy, delivery or through breast-feeding. It is therefore important for pregnant women to know their HIV status and if need be receive treatment. Effective intervention in reducing Mother to Child Transmission entails strengthening reproductive health services and improving the entry point for women's access to treatment and care services. Access to treatment and care can only be gained by actually taking the test.

Information and awareness is not enough, if intervention efforts are to succeed. Results from the 2003 Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey show that there has been an increase from 50.5 percent in 2000 to 64.2 percent in 2003 in the proportion of women who attended an antenatal clinic being counselled for HIV/AIDS.

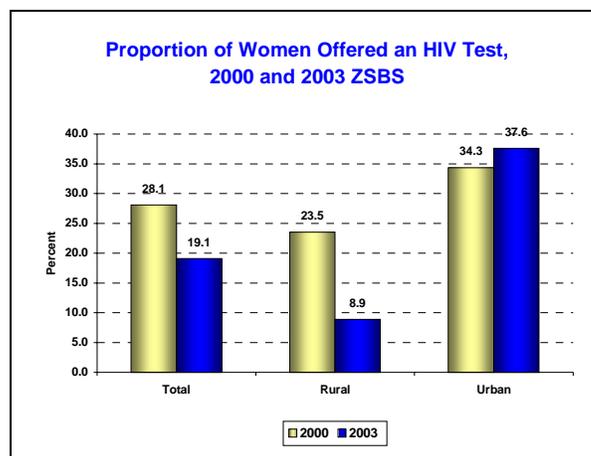
Residence	Attended ANC		Counselled for HIV*		If Counsellor, offered HIV test		If Offered took HIV Test		Percent that got HIV Test Results**	
	2000	2003	2000	2003	2000	2003	2000	2003	2000	2003
Total	92.6	95.4	50.5	64.2	28.1	19.1	65.9	45.9	80.0	84.6
Urban	97.7	98.2	66.4	74.9	34.3	37.6	64.6	47.4	87.1	89.2
Rural	90.3	94.2	42.9	59.6	23.5	8.9	67.4	42.9	72.4	73.3
Number	699	935	647	892	327	572	91	111	60	52

\* Among those who attended ANC

\*\* Among those who took the HIV Test

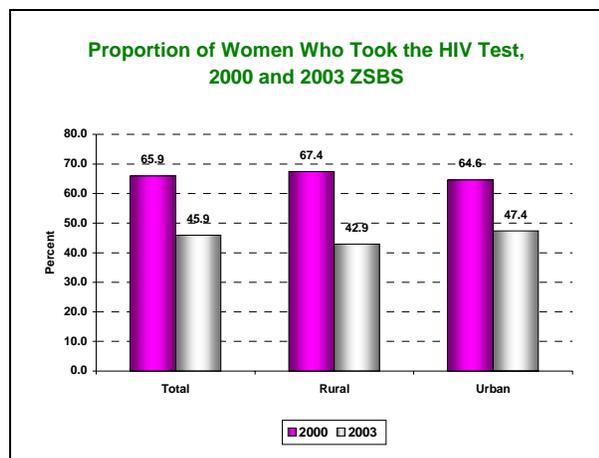
Source: Zambia Sexual Behaviour Surveys 2000 and 2003

However, the proportion of women being offered the test declined in the same period from 28.1 percent in 2000 to 19.1 percent in 2003. Accounting for this decline is the significant drop recorded in rural areas from 23.5 percent in 2000 to 8.9 percent in 2003. A different pattern was observed in the urban areas where the proportion of women being offered a test increased from 34.3 percent to 37.6 percent during the same period.



Source: Zambia Sexual Behaviour Surveys 2000 and 2003

Results from the survey further showed that there was a decline from 65.9 percent in 2000 to 45.9 percent in 2003 among women who were offered an HIV test and took the test.

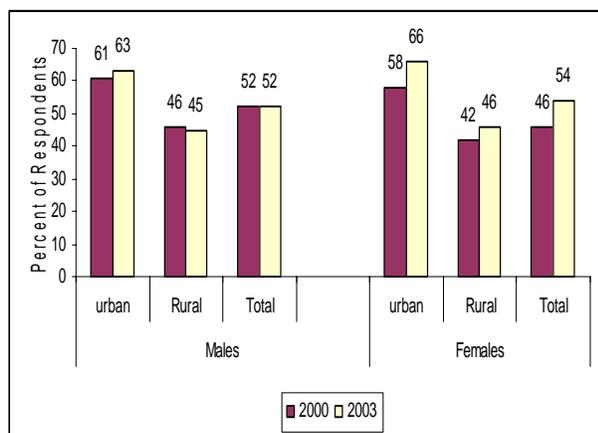


Source: Zambia Sexual Behaviour Surveys 2000 and 2003

### Can Women protect themselves from STIs?

In the Zambia Sexual Behaviour Surveys, 2000 and 2003, respondents were asked whether a woman could protect herself from being infected with an STI if her husband was infected. Results showed that 52.2 percent of males and 53.5 percent of females believe that a woman could protect herself from being infected with an STI. More urban respondents expressed this view than rural respondents, and a marginal increase was recorded from 2000 to 2003.

#### Percent of Respondents who said women can protect themselves from an STI or HIV if partner is infected, ZSBS 2000 and ZSBS 2003



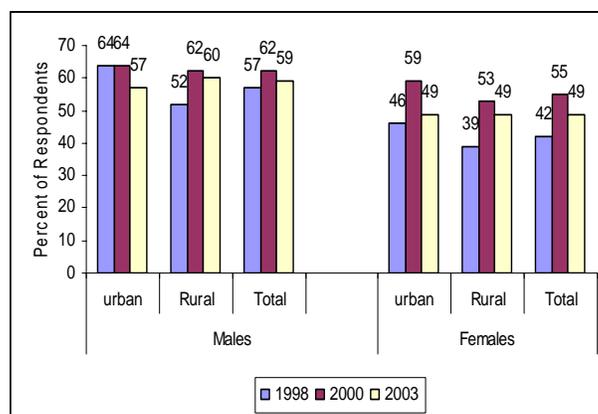
Source: Zambia Sexual Behaviour Surveys 2000 and 2003

Respondents were also asked about some of the means women could protect themselves from STIs infections. Overall, in 2003, 62.4 percent of males and 66.1 percent of females reported that a woman could protect her self by refusing sex. Sixty one (61.1%) of males and 49.2 percent of females reported insisting on condom use as a protective measure for women.

### Should the unmarried women be allowed to purchase condoms?

The use of condoms as a means of protection from HIV/AIDS infection is the most common practice in Zambia. The choice to buy condoms is the right that should be given to every adult regardless of sex or marital status. In the Zambia Sexual Behaviour Surveys 1998, 2000 and 2003, respondent were asked on whether unmarried females should be given the right to buy condoms. Results show that the percentage of people who felt it was acceptable for unmarried females to buy condoms decreased from 62.2 percent for males and 55.0 percent for females to 59.0 percent and 49.0 percent for males and females respectively in 2003. The survey further revealed that the decrease was largest among urban females, followed by urban males.

#### Percent of Respondents who agreed to purchase of condoms by unmarried women, ZSBS 1998, ZSBS 2000 and ZSBS 2003



Source: Zambia Sexual Behaviour Surveys 2000 and 2003

### Family planning use among couples increase

Family planning may be used to either limit family size or delay the next birth. The Zambia Demographic and health survey revealed that there was an increase in contraceptive use from a rate of 15 percent in 1992 and 26 percent in 1996 to the rate of 34 percent in 2001-2002. There has been a steady increase in the use of modern methods of contraceptives from 9 percent in 1992 and 14 percent in 1996 to 23 percent in 2001-2002. However, while there was an increase in the use of traditional methods of contraceptives from 6 percent in 1992 to 12 percent in 1996, use of these methods remained at that level in 2001-2002. The largest gain in the use of contraceptives in the 2001-2002 ZDHS was observed for pills and injectables.

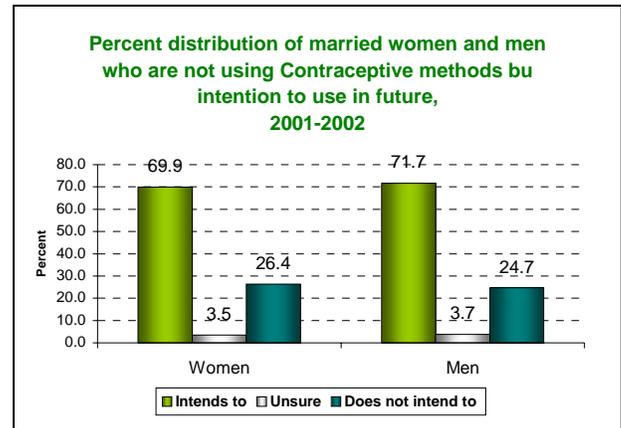
### Trends in the use of family planning

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who are currently using specific family planning methods, Zambia 1992, 1996, 2001-2002

Methods	ZDHS 1992	ZDHS 1996	ZDHS 2001-2002
Any method	15.2	25.9	34.2
Any modern method	8.9	14.4	22.6
Pill	4.3	7.2	11.9
IUD	0.5	0.4	0.1
Injectable	0.1	1	4.5
Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly	0.1	0.1	0.1
Condom	1.8	3.5	3.8
Female sterilisation	2.1	2	2
Any tradition method	6.3	11.5	11.6
Natural family planning	0.9	1.9	1.1
Withdrawal	3	4.5	5.1
Other	2.2	5.2	2.7
Number of women	4,457	4,902	4,694

Source: Zambia Demographic and Health Survey 1992, 1996 and 2001/2

On the other hand, there has been an increase in the percentage of women non-users who intend to use family planning over the last few years; from 66 percent in the 1996 ZDHS to 70 percent in the 2001-2002. Intention to use family planning is an important indicator of the potential demand for services. The currently married men and women, who were not using contraceptives at the time of the survey, were asked about their intention to use family planning in the future. It was reported that of the married non-users, 69.9 percent of women and 71.7 percent of men had intention to start using contraceptives in future. About 26.4 percent of women and 24.7 percent of men have no intention to use any method.



Source: Zambia Demographic and Health Survey 2001/2

## The Layman and Statistics

**Poverty** is defined relative to the standard of living in a society at a specific time. People live in poverty when they are denied an income sufficient for their material needs.

**Household:** A household is defined as a group of persons who normally eat and live together. These people may or may not be related by blood, but make common provision for food and other essentials for living. A household may comprise several members and in some cases may have only one member.

**STIs:** Sexually Transmitted Infections

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- Provincial 2000 Census Reports @ K25, 000
- External Trade Statistics Bulletin 2004 @ K30, 000
- Selected Social Economic Indicators @ K30, 000
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