



Republic of Zambia

# The Monthly

## Central Statistical Office

Volume 25

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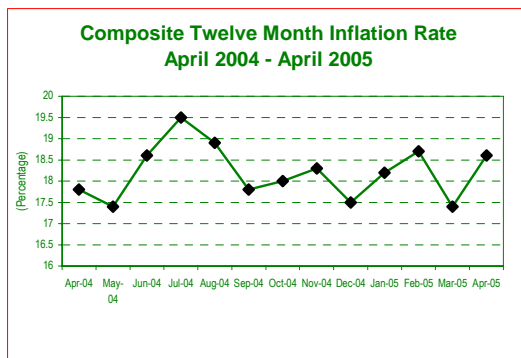
April, 2005

### Economic Indicators

#### April Inflation Increases

The annual rate of inflation was recorded at 18.6 percent as at April 2005. This rate is 1.2 percentage points Higher than the March rate of 17.4 percent. Compared with April 2004, the annual rate of inflation increased by 0.8 of a percentage point, from 17.8 percent in April 2004 to 18.6 percent in April 2005.

Annual inflation rates for the Metropolitan Low, High Income and Non-Metropolitan Groups are recorded at 16.9, 20.2 and 18.5 percent respectively.



Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index, February 2006

#### Contributions Of Different Items To Overall Inflation

The increase of 1.2 percentage points in the annual inflation rate from March to April 2005 is accounted for by increases in prices of food, house rent and household fuels. There were no shifts in the contribution of other groups to the increase in inflation between March and April 2005.

Furthermore, of the total 18.6 percent annual inflation in April 2005, increases in food prices accounted for 9.6 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	
	February 2005	March 2005
Food and Beverages	8.6	9.6
Clothing and Footwear	1.1	1.0
Rent , Fuel and Lighting	2.1	2.5
Furniture and Household Goods	2.0	2.0
Medical Care	0.1	0.1
Transport and Communication	2.0	1.9
Recreation and Education	0.9	0.9
Other Goods and Services	0.6	0.6
<b>All Items</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>18.6</b>

Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index, April 2005

Serving Your Data Needs

#### Just Introduced in Your Favourite Monthly Bulletin!

The Provincial Consumer Price Index (CPI) Baskets  
See Table on Page 3

#### Your Monthly Food Basket

The food basket as at April 2005 was K662, 003 for a family of six. The same family on average was expected to live on K950, 628 for all their food & basic needs.

### Higher food prices influence April inflation

During April 2005, price increases were largely recorded for maize meal, cereals and cereal products, fish, fresh meat, dried kapenta, fresh vegetables, dried beans, tubers (raw cassava, sweet and irish potatoes), sugar, salt and other processed food items.

Annual food inflation was recorded at 18.0 percent, up by 2.0 percentage points on the March rate of 16.0 percent.

Annual non-food inflation rate stood at 19.3 percent, up by 0.3 of a percentage point on the March 2005 rate of 19.0 percent. This increase was mainly due to the increase in the cost of fuel (petrol and diesel), furniture and household appliances, house rent and household fuel (paraffin and charcoal).

### Maize Grain prices decline

A comparison of prices between March and April 2005, shows that the average price of a 25kg bag of roller meal increased by 0.8 percent from K28,282 in March to K28,497 in April 2005. The average price of 1kg of tomatoes increased by 12.0 percent, while the average price of 1kg of fresh fish (bream) went up by 10.1 percent.

However, the average price of maize grain measured in a 20 litre tin declined by 10.8 percent.

### National Average Prices for selected products in Kwacha

Product	March 2005	April 2005	Percentage change( %)
White breakfast 25Kg	35,704	35,760	0.2
White Roller 25Kg	28,282	28,497	0.8
White Maize 20 litre tin	15,853	14,146	-10.8
Rice Imported 1 Kg	4,924	5,158	4.8
Mixed Cut 1 Kg	13,220	13,384	1.2
Offals 1 Kg	8,484	8,594	1.3
Millet 5 litre tin	4,741	5,065	6.8
Spring Onion 1 Kg	4,043	5,241	29.6
Bream Fresh/Frozen 1 Kg	9,784	10,775	10.1
Dried Kapenta Mpulungu 1Kg	32,522	30,591	-5.9
Dried bream 1 Kg	24,935	25,041	0.4
Cabbage 1kg	1,226	1,280	4.4
Tomatoes 1kg	2,184	2,445	12.0
Rape 1kg	1,798	2,002	11.3
Fresh okra 1kg	3,261	3,193	-2.1
Impwa 1kg	2,032	2,356	15.9
Dried beans 1kg	4,927	5,362	8.8
Irish potatoes 1kg	2,551	2,611	2.4
Bed & continental Breakfast 3 to 5 star Hotel	476,840	532,809	11.7
Petrol Premium 1 litre	5,186	5,619	8.3

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## Provincial Consumer Price Index (CPI) Baskets

The new Consumer Price Index will be compiled according to provinces and the provincial CPI baskets and expenditure shares (weights) have been compiled based on the expenditure data from the 2002/2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS).

The CPI basket contains goods and services that fall within the scope of the index and which are important to the reference population. This is because some items are more important than others in the sense that more money is spent on them by the consumers, each item is given a 'weight' to represent its relative importance in the average household's total expenditure during the reference (base) period for the weights.

The table shows the most ten important items within provincial CPI baskets. For instance, maize grain is the most important in the CPI basket for Central province compared with Cassava meal in Luapula, Northern and North-western provinces. The table below shows the top ten items in the CPI provincial baskets.

Item	Province								
	Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Northern	North-western	Southern	Western
1	Maize grain	Breakfast meal	Maize grain	Cassava meal	Breakfast meal	Cassava meal	Cassava meal	Maize grain	Roller meal
2	Sugar	Cooking oil	Pumpkins	Bread	House rent	Dried beans	Maize grain	Beef	Cassava meal
3	Dried kapenta	Fresh beef	Cooking oil	Dried fish	Bread	Fresh fish	Dried fish	Cooking oil	Hammer milled meal
4	Salt	Bread	Sugar	Cooking oil	Beef	Maize grain	Cooking oil	Sugar	Millet meal
5	Cooking oil	House rent	Fresh maize	Ground nuts	Motor vehicle parts	Chicken	Beef	Bread	Fresh fish
6	Beef	Chicken	Pumpkin leaves	Hammer milled meal	Chicken	Sweet potatoes	Dried beans	Roller meal	Pumpkins
7	Chicken	Sugar	Beef	Chicken	Cooking oil	Cooking oil	Game meat	Munkoyo	Beef
8	Traditional vegetables	Public Transport	Ground nuts	Charcoal	Electricity Payments	Beef	Sweet potatoes	Dried beans	Cassava
9	Dried fish	School fees	Chicken	Sweet Potatoes	Sugar	Rice	Chicken	Rape	Sorghum
10	Sweet Potatoes	Dried fish	Dried Kapenta	Sugar	Public transport	Groundnuts	Roller meal	Fresh Fish	Sweet potatoes

Source: Derived from CSO, LCMS, 2002/3 Survey

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## International Merchandize Trade

### March Imports, Exports Shoot Up!

Zambia's total exports increased by 21 percent from K474, 659 million in February 2005 to K574, 170 million in March 2005 as total imports also increased by 26 percent from K668, 294 million in February 2005 to K839, 630 million in March 2005. The net effect of these growths was a deterioration in the trade deficit by 37 percent from K193, 635 million in February to K265, 460 million in March 2005.

### Exports and Imports, (January 2004 to March 2005 (K' millions)\*)

Month	Imports (CIF)	Exports (FOB)			Trade Balance
		Domestic	Re-exports	Total	
Jan-04	605,948	445,125	2,171	447,296	-158,652
Feb-04	599,220	432,013	1,283	433,296	-165,924
Mar-04	842,839	863,041	10,286	873,327	30,488
Apr-04	797,761	663,845	10,616	674,461	-123,300
May-04	941,602	710,589	6,093	716,682	-224,920
Jun-04	995,543	569,367	3,052	572,419	-423,124
Jul-04	977,836	768,076	7,419	775,495	-202,341
Aug-04	817,900	581,363	2,946	584,309	-233,591
Sep-04	1,000,566	583,173	2,087	585,260	-415,306
Oct-04	957,011	556,356	8,788	565,144	-391,867
Nov-04	830,551	615,028	2,876	617,904	-212,647
Dec-04	885,549	671,147	8,256	679,403	-206,146
<b>Total 2004</b>	<b>10,252,326</b>	<b>7,459,123</b>	<b>65,873</b>	<b>7,524,996</b>	<b>-2,727,330</b>
Jan-05	784,401	567,792	8,408	576,200	-208,201
Feb-05	668,294	472,055	2,604	474,659	-193,635
Mar-05	839,630	572,321	1,849	574,170	-265,460
<b>Total 2005</b>	<b>2,292,325</b>	<b>1,612,168</b>	<b>12,861</b>	<b>1,625,029</b>	<b>-667,296</b>

\* Figures are provisional: FOB (Free on Board); CIF (Cost, Insurance and Freight)

## Exports

Zambia's exports are dominated by Manufactured Goods Classified by Material (SITC Code 6). On average, the manufactured goods classified by material made a contribution to total exports of 74 percent during the first quarter of the year 2005. The top seven export commodities in this section are, Refined Copper plates, sheets and strips, Refined Copper, Wrought Cobalt and Cobalt articles, Precious or Semi-precious Stones, Cotton Yarn, Tarpaulins, Awnings and Sun-blinds.

March 2005 saw increases in exports of most commodities except Beverages and Tobacco (code 1), and Chemicals (code 5). The rise in exports during the month of March 2005 is attributed to increases mainly in the following:

- **Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles (code 8);** Exports went up from K4, 059 million in February to K5, 976 million in March, or a 47 percent rise. The commodities under this code mainly include footwear and Collections and Collector's pieces of zoological Interest.
- **Machinery and Transport Equipment (code 7);** Exports increased from K6, 244 million in February to K9, 010 million in March, or a rise of 44 percent. The major commodities under this code include electrical conductors and

electrical apparatus for switching or protecting electrical appliances.

### Total Exports (fob) by Standard International Trade Classifications (SITC), K' Millions (January – March 2005)

Code	Description	Jan-05	Feb-05	Mar-05
0	Food & Live Animals	80,659	55,937	66,153
1	Beverages & Tobacco	3,256	6,002	2,421
2	Crude Materials, (Exc. Fuels)	37,346	45,200	54,474
3	Mineral Fuels, Lubricants & Related Materials	6,153	4,586	5,955
4	Animal & Vegetable Oils, Fats & Waxes	63	0	0
5	Chemicals	5,579	4,571	4,016
6	Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly By Material	426,681	348,035	426,014
7	Machinery & Transport Equipment	6,860	6,244	9,010
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	9,559	4,059	5,976
9	Commodities & Transactions Nec In Sitc	41	25	151
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>576,200</b>	<b>474,659</b>	<b>574,179</b>

### Imports

The month of March 2005 experienced rises in all imports except Beverages and Tobacco (code 1). The rise in imports between February and March 2005 may be attributed to increases mainly in the following;

- **Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials (code 3):** Imports went up from K27, 503 million in February to K47, 477 million or a 73 percent rise. The main commodities under this code accounting for the rise are Crude Petroleum Oils from bituminous minerals, Bituminous Coal and Paraffin Wax.
- **Chemicals (code 5):** Imports rose from K96, 228 million in February to K143, 854 million in March or a rise of slightly less than 50 percent. The main commodities accounting for the rise include, pharmaceutical goods excluding medicaments, Urea whether or not in aqueous solution, Sulphuric Acid or Oleum, Polyethylene, Sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of Hydrocarbons, Fertilizers containing Nitrogen, Phosphate and Potassium.
- **Crude Materials excluding crude oil (code 2):** Imports increased From K19, 791 million in February to K29, 079 million in March, or a 47 percent increment. Notable among the commodities accounting for the rise are Sulphur, Un-roasted Iron Pyrites, Cotton not carded or combed, Worn Clothing and other Worn Articles.
- **Food and Live Animals (code 0):** Imports of Food and Live Animals went up by 37 percent from K34, 532 million in February to K 47, 445 million in March. The outstanding single food item responsible for the rise is Durum wheat, with imports rising by more than 100 percent between February and March 2005. Other commodities include, Live Poultry weighing not more than 185 Grams, Sugar Confectionery

(Incl. White Chocolate), Un-milled Cereals, Malt whether or not roasted, Sweet Biscuits, Waffles and Wafers Gingerbread, Milk and Cream, Coffee extracts, Essences, Concentrates and preparations.

### Imports by SITC Codes Jan-Mar 2005 (K' millions)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	Jan-05	Feb-05	Mar-05	% Change
0	Food & Live Animals	43,115	34,532	47,445	37
1	Beverages & Tobacco	482	484	455	-6
2	Crude Materials, (Exc. Fuels)	22,293	19,791	29,079	47
3	Mineral Fuels, Lubricants & Related Materials	46,596	27,503	47,477	73
4	Animal & Vegetable Oils, Fats & Waxes	19,750	12,433	12,538	1
5	Chemicals	130,538	96,228	143,854	49
6	Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly By Material	90,765	102,518	114,136	11
7	Machinery & Transport Equipment	277,523	224,634	257,387	15
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	153,331	149,059	162,604	9
9	Commodities & Transactions Nec In Sitc	1	0	1	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>784,394</b>	<b>667,182</b>	<b>814,976</b>	

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

### Three out of five Zambians can't afford Three Meals a Day!

The Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III (2002/2003) results indicate that 62 percent of households in Zambia cannot afford to have 3 meals in a day. Slightly more than half of the households (51 percent) could only manage to have 2 meals in a day whereas, 11 percent of the households could only afford 1 meal per day. This only leaves about 38 percent of households that could manage to have 3 meals or more in a day.

There were proportionately more female than male-headed households (68 percent and 60 percent respectively) that could not manage to have 3 meals or more per day. The proportion of households that managed 3 meals per day was higher among male-headed households with 38 percent, than female-headed households with 30 percent.

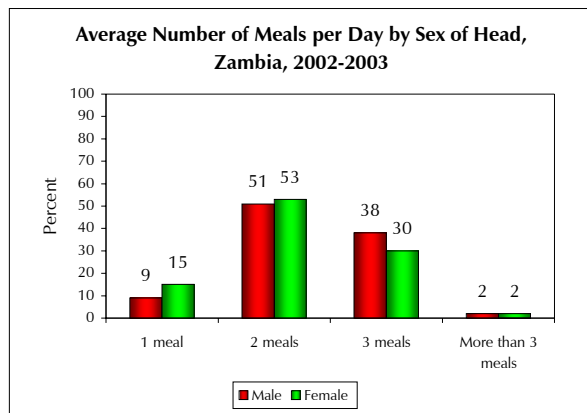
Rural-urban differentials reveal inadequacies in the number of meals taken among the rural dwellers. Analysis by rural stratum reveals that 59 percent of small-scale framers and 49 percent of non-agricultural households could only afford 2 meals in a day.

In case of urban households, the majority of households residing in low cost areas could afford 2 to 3 meals in a day at 43 percent each. About 64 percent of households in high cost areas managed to have at least 3 meals in a day.

Provincial analysis reveals that Luapula, Western, Northern and North-Western provinces had the least proportions of households that managed to have 3 meals or more in a day, with all of them reporting less than 30 percent of households that could manage three meals in a day.

**Average Number of Meals per Day by Sex of Head, Rural/Urban, Stratum and Province, Zambia, 2002/2003**

	Number of meals per Day				Average Minimum Household Income
	1 meal	2 Meals	3 Meals	More than 3 meals	
All Zambia	11	51	36	2	641,935
<b>Sex of Head</b>					
Male Head	9	51	38	2	675,365
Female Head	15	53	30	2	531,004
<b>Rural/urban</b>					
Rural	11	58	31	1	395,415
Urban	11	38	47	4	1,126,850
<b>Rural Stratum</b>					
Small Scale Farmer	11	59	30	0	386,151
Medium Scale Farmer	5	43	51	1	694,315
Farmer	3	34	63	-	2,481,090
Large Scale Farmer	9	49	41	2	462,946
Non-agricultural H/hold					
<b>Urban Stratum</b>					
Low Cost Areas	12	43	43	2	845,529
Medium Cost Areas	5	29	58	7	1,357,721
High Cost Areas	2	18	64	15	2,882,103
<b>Province</b>					
Central	12	46	41	1	628,087
Copper belt	17	46	35	2	995,835
Eastern	11	51	38	0	323,682
Luapula	12	68	18	2	392,962
Lusaka	7	35	52	6	1,186,472
Northern	6	68	25	1	320,913
North-western	9	70	21	0	456,275
Southern	8	37	55	0	679,807
Western	14	58	27	1	484,884



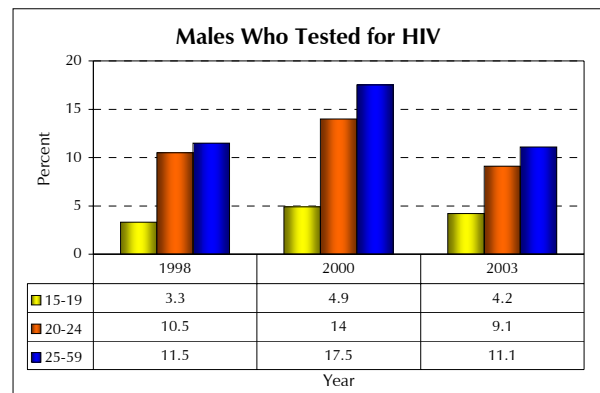
**Social Indicators**

*More older males go for HIV test than younger ones*

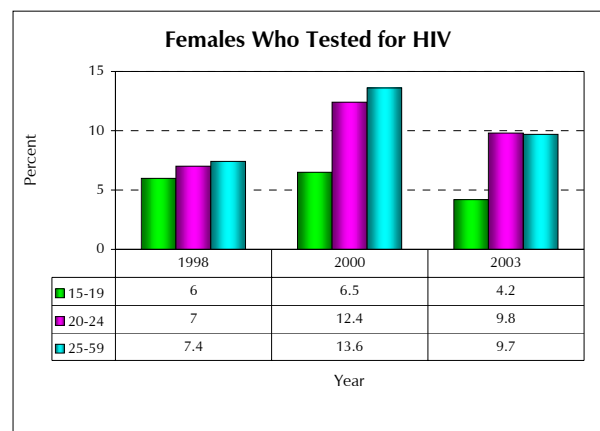
The HIV/AIDS pandemic has been prevalent in the country since the late 80s. This has prompted the Government and other collaborating partners to put up testing centres so that the number of cases can be determined and for individuals to know their status. The 1998, 2000, and 2003 Zambia Sexual Behaviour Surveys (ZSBS) asked females aged 15-49 years and males aged 15-59 years if they have ever had an HIV test.

The surveys reveal that the older persons are more likely to have an HIV test than the younger ones. In the 1998 survey, 3.3 percent of males aged 15-19 years had had an HIV test compared to 10.5 percent of those aged 20-24 years and 11.5 percent of those aged 25-59 years.

The 2000 survey shows higher percentages of persons having had an HIV test. Among the males aged 15-19 years, the proportions were at 4.9 percent while for the persons aged 20-24 years it was 14 percent. The older age group of 25-59 years had a proportion of 17.5 percent.



As regards the females, the surveys show that 6.0 percent of those aged 15-19 years had an HIV test compared to 7.0 percent and 7.4 percent of those aged 20-24 years and 25-49 years, respectively having had an HIV test.



In the 2003 survey the pattern of testing among the male age groups remained the same, while it slightly changed among the females. This means that among the males, the older age groups still had higher proportions of males who tested for HIV than the younger age groups, whereas for females the oldest age group of 25-59 years had a slightly lower proportion than the age-group of 20-24 years as they were 9.7 percent and 9.8 percent, respectively.

### Maternal Orphans Out Number Paternal Orphans

The Zambia HIV/AIDS Epidemiological Projections Report (1985-2010) has revealed that in 2004, it is estimated that out of the 1,147,614 total orphans in Zambia, 750,504 are AIDS orphans.

Out of the total AIDS orphans, 43 percent are AIDS maternal, 39.9 percent are AIDS paternal and 17 percent are AIDS dual orphans. The report reveals that there are more AIDS maternal than AIDS paternal orphans.

At provincial level, Copperbelt is currently estimated to have the largest number of AIDS orphans (267, 536), followed by Southern (124,982) and Lusaka (107,850). North-Western is currently estimated to have the smallest number of AIDS orphans (20,563).

The report also revealed that all the provinces, with the exception of Central and North-western provinces, have more AIDS maternal than AIDS paternal orphans.

### Projected Total AIDS Orphans By Province, 2004 and 2010

National/Province	2004		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Zambia	750,504	100.0	936,167	100.0
Central	59,248	7.9	92,794	9.9
C/Belt	267,536	35.6	277,349	29.6
Eastern	51,103	6.8	75,967	8.1
Luapula	38,286	5.1	54,640	5.8
Lusaka	107,850	14.4	140,022	15.0
Northern	43,250	5.8	69,427	7.4
North-Western	20,563	2.7	31,813	3.4
Southern	124,982	16.7	139,193	14.9
Western	37,686	5.0	54,962	5.9

In the year 2010, the total number of AIDS orphans is expected to increase by 25 percent to 936,167, with maternal orphans at 43 percent and paternal at 41 percent. The percentage for dual orphans will be at 16 percent

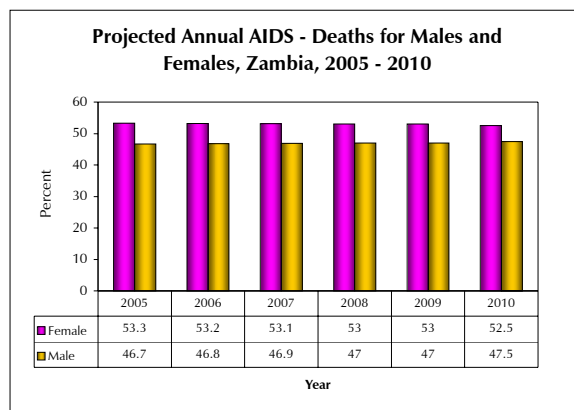
At provincial level, Copperbelt is expected to increase by 4 percent in 2010 while Lusaka and Southern provinces would increase by 12 and 29 percent respectively. Northern Province is expected to experience the largest growth in AIDS orphans with 61 percent and North-Western Province will increase by 55 percent.

### Females to record higher annual AIDS-Deaths

HIV/AIDS is one of the leading killers in Africa, with Zambia being one of the hardest hit countries by the epidemic. During the last two decades HIV/AIDS has quickly spread throughout the country and cases have been reported from all the 72 districts.

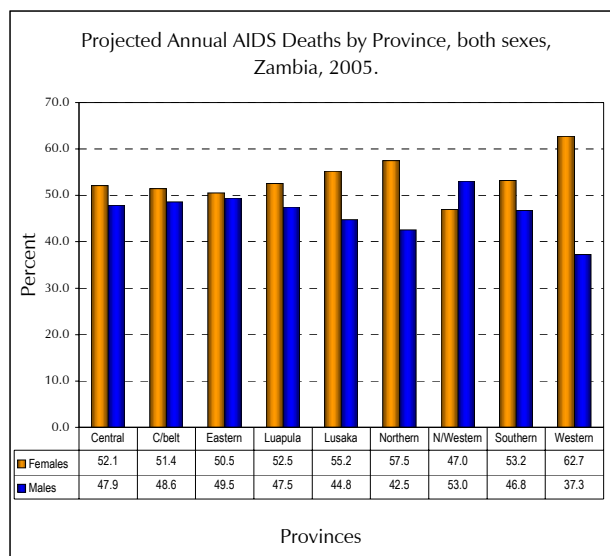
The Zambia Epidemiological projections report 1985-2010 shows that the number of AIDS-Deaths (annual number of persons dying from AIDS related illnesses) for females is higher than that of their male counterparts. It is estimated that by the end of the year 2005 about

50,866 (53.3 percent) females are to die of AIDS as opposed to 44,507 (46.7 percent) AIDS-Deaths for males. If the prevailing HIV/AIDS prevalence continues as registered in the report, then the year 2010 is likely to experience 49,353 (52.5 percent) and 43,988 (47.5 percent) female and male AIDS Deaths respectively. Although the Annual AIDS Deaths are expected to decline, female AIDS-Deaths would still be higher than that of males.



Copperbelt Province is expected to have the largest number of AIDS deaths in 2005 with 27,553 people dying of AIDS related illnesses. Of these deaths 51.4 percent would be female deaths and 48.6 percent are expected to be male deaths. After Copperbelt, Lusaka and Southern provinces will then follow with 16,569 and 12,578 AIDS deaths respectively.

North-Western Province has the smallest of estimated AIDS related deaths (2,792) of which 1,311 would be female deaths and 1,481 are to be male deaths. Unlike all the other provinces, North-Western Province is expected to have more male AIDS deaths than that of females. Overall, females are still expected to register higher AIDS deaths than males.



### Projected Annual AIDS Deaths by Sex and Province, 2005

Province	Total	Females		Males	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Central	8,747	4,558	52.1	4,189	47.9
C/belt	27,553	14,169	51.4	13,384	48.6
Eastern	9,614	4,859	50.5	4,755	49.5
Luapula	5,131	2,696	52.5	2,435	47.5
Lusaka	16,569	9,147	55.2	7,422	44.8
Northern	6,418	3,688	57.5	2,730	42.5
N/Western	2,792	1,311	47.0	1,481	53.0
Southern	12,578	6,692	53.2	5,886	46.8
Western	5,971	3,746	62.7	2,225	37.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>95,373</b>	<b>50,866</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>44,507</b>	<b>46.7</b>

### Average Zambian starts having sex at 17 years

The Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey 2003 reveals that the average Zambian begins sex at the age of 17 years.

Among the respondents aged 20-49 years who reported having sex in 2000, the median age at first sex was 17.4 years for females and 17.9 years for males. For the 15-24 years age group, the median ages at first sex were 16.9 and 18.1 years for females and males respectively.

In 2003, the median age at first sex for females and males aged 20 – 49 were 17.4 and 17.5 years respectively. This shows that there was a slight decrease in the median age at first sex for males while that of females remained constant.

### Median age at first sex, 1998, 2000 and 2003, Zambia Sexual Behaviour Surveys (ZSBS)

Year	Males		Females	
	Number	Median Age	Number	Median Age
<b>Median Age at First Sex, 20-49</b>				
1998	928	16.8	1067	16.9
2000	968	17.9	972	17.4
2003	1321	17.5	1315	17.4
<b>Median Age at First Sex, 15-24</b>				
1998	727	16.3	973	16.9
2000	557	18.1	819	16.9
2003	826	17.5	1009	17.0

Source: Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey 2003, CSO

The data indicate that first sex in Zambia is early. This is often a risk for HIV infection since early timing of first sex before marriage increases the chances of having many sexual partners during a lifetime.

## The Layman and Statistics

**Orphans:** refer to persons aged below 15 years who have lost either one or both parents in death.

**Maternal AIDS Orphans:** refer to Orphans whose mothers died of AIDS.

**Paternal AIDS Orphans:** refer to Orphans whose Fathers died of AIDS.

**Dual AIDS Orphans:** refer to Orphans whose parents (mother and father) both died of AIDS.

**SITC:** refers to Standard International Trade Classification

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