



Republic of Zambia

The Monthly

Central Statistical Office

Volume 12

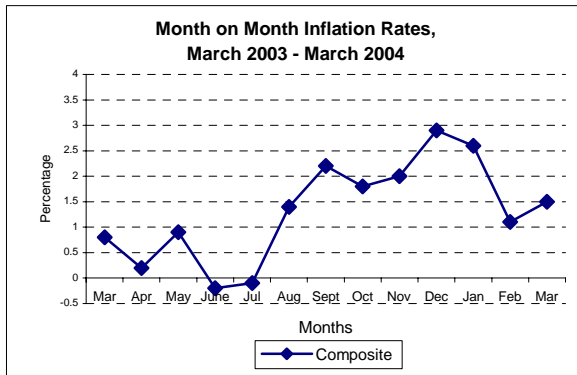
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March, 2004

Economic Indicators

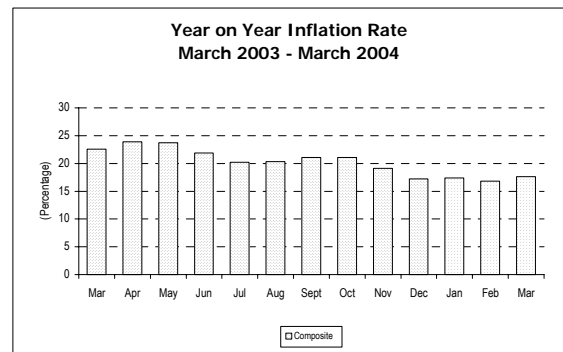
Higher Food Prices Contribute to March Inflation

The monthly inflation rate was recorded at 1.5 percent as at March 2004, representing 0.4 of a percentage point increase on the February rate of 1.1 percent. Monthly inflation rates for the Metropolitan Low, High Income and Non-Metropolitan Groups were recorded at 1.8, 1.0 and 1.6 percent, respectively.



Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index, March 2004

The annual rate of inflation stood at 17.6 percent in March 2004. This rate is 0.8 of a percentage point higher than the February rate of 16.8 percent. Compared with March 2003, the annual rate of inflation declined by 5.0 percentage points, from 22.6 percent in March 2003 to 17.6 percent in March 2004. Annual inflation rates for the Metropolitan Low, High Income and Non-Metropolitan Groups were recorded at 16.4, 18.3 and 17.9 percent, respectively.



Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index, March 2004

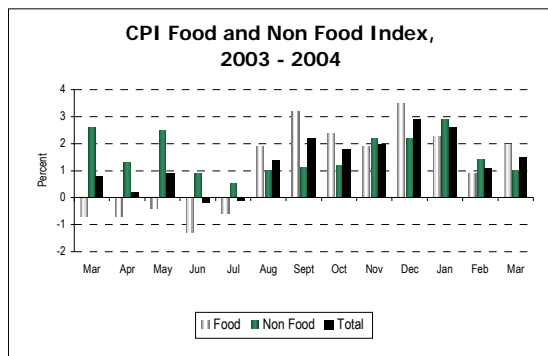
The relatively higher level of inflation as recorded in March 2004, was largely due to increases in food prices, especially maize meal and maize grain prices. The monthly food inflation rate shows an increase of 1.1 percentage points, from 0.9 percent in February, 2004 to 2.0 percent in March 2004. The annual food inflation rate was recorded at 15.9 percent at March 2004, increasing by 3.0 percentage points on the February rate of 12.9 percent.

Contributing the most to the relatively higher food inflation were increases in the cost of maize meal, maize grain, other cereals, fresh meat, dried, fresh vegetables and bried fish (kapenta and bream). Furthermore, price increases were reported for fresh fruits, oils, fats and other processed food commodities. However price decreases were recorded for sweet potatoes and dried beans.

The food basket as at March 2004 was K556,501 for a family of six. The same family on average was expected to live on K799, 128 for all their food & basic needs.

Serving Your Data Needs

The monthly Non-Food inflation rate declined from 1.4 percent in February 2004, to 1.0 percent in March 2004, decreasing by 0.4 of a percentage point. Similarly, the annual non-food inflation rate was recorded at 19.6 percent, decreasing by 2.0 percent on the February rate of 21.6 percent.



Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index, March 2004

Higher Food Prices Prevail in March 2004

A comparison of prices between February and March 2004, shows that the average price of a 25kg bag of Roller Meal increased by 5.3 percent, from K25,794 in February to K27,162 in March 2004, while the price of Maize Grain measured in a 20-litre tin increased by 14.5 percent. The average price of 1kg of dried Mpulungu Kapenta showed an increase of 8.2 percent. And the average price of 1kg of onion went up by 22.5 percent during the month.

National Average Prices for Selected Products

Products	February	March	Percentage Change (%)
White breakfast 25kg	32,112	33,565	4.5
White roller 25 kg	25,794	27,162	5.3
White maize 20 ltr tin	13,163	15,066	14.5
Samp 1kg	2,431	3,366	38.5
Rice local 1kg	3,128	3,276	4.7
Dried Kapenta Mpulungu	28,538	30,886	8.2
Dried Bream	17,569	18,861	7.4
Onion	2,934	3,594	22.5
Tomatoes	2,217	2,487	12.2
Mixed Cut	10,843	11,120	2.6

Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index, March 2004

International Trade

Exports Record a Decrease

The total value of export earnings for the month of February 2004 was K428,795 million as compared to K457,293 million in January, 2004. This is equivalent to a six percent decline in the total value of export revenues. The decline in earnings

could be attributed mainly to the drop in export values of refined copper, copper ores & concentrates, intermediate products of cobalt metallurgy, cotton-not carded or combed, cane sugar, precious/semi-precious stones, coffee not roasted, Portland cement and cut flowers & flower buds.

Domestic exports (exports of locally produced goods) declined to K426,055 million in February from K454,377 million in January 2004. Domestic exports accounted for 99 percent shares of total exports while the remaining one percent represents re-exports (exports of originally imported goods in free circulation).

Total Exports and Imports, Jan – Dec 2003 and Jan – Feb, 2004, (K' Millions)

Period	Imports (cif)	Domestic Exports (fob)	Re-Exports (fob)	Total Exports (fob)	Trade Balance
3-Jan	592,175	269,450	1,345	270,795	-321,380
3-Feb	700,380	347,626	583	348,209	-352,171
3-Mar	635,234	346,566	2,069	348,635	-286,599
Sub-Total Q1	1,927,789	963,642	3,997	967,639	-960,150
3-Apr	606,291	312,136	1,088	313,224	-293,067
3-May	595,376	401,796	9,828	411,624	-183,752
3-Jun	564,006	422,585	2,222	424,807	-139,199
Sub-Total Q2	1,765,673	1,136,517	13,138	1,149,655	-616,018
3-Jul	542,724	429,302	1,263	430,565	-112,159
3-Aug	577,888	384,860	1,723	386,583	-191,305
3-Sep	518,229	382,377	3,484	385,861	-132,368
Sub-Total Q3	1,638,841	1,196,539	6,470	1,203,009	-435,832
3-Oct	619,260	391,794	6,100	397,894	-221,366
3-Nov	695,711	442,512	1,723	444,235	-251,476
3-Dec	675,541	313,326	3,431	316,757	-358,784
Sub-Total Q4	1,990,512	1,147,632	11,254	1,158,886	-831,626
Grand Total 03	7,899,777	4,898,707	37,775	4,936,482	-2,963,295
Jan -04*	576,962	454,377	2,916	457,293	-119,669
Feb -04*	559,520	426,055	2,740	428,795	-130,725

Note: (*) Provisional

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2004

For the month of February, imports recorded K559,520 million compared with K576,962 million in January. This represents a marginal decrease of 3 percent. Some of the products that contributed to this decrease are mainly motor vehicles for transporting goods and persons, fertilizers, worn clothing & other worn articles, medicaments in measured doses, salts, foot wear, co-axial cables & other co-axial conductors and liquid dielectric transformers.

**Imports by SITC Sections, January to February 2004
in (K' Millions)**

Section	Description	Jan-04	Feb-04	Total
0	Food & Live Animals	31,784	44,641	76,425
1	Beverages & Tobacco	730	686	1,416
2	Crude Materials, (Exc. Fuels)	31,860	26,683	58,543
3	Mineral Fuels, Lubricants & Related Materials	113,669	59,983	173,652
4	Animal & Vegetable Oils, Fats & Waxes	14,059	19,457	33,516
5	Chemicals	100,091	116,842	216,933
6	Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly By Material	91,259	89,261	180,520
7	Machinery & Transport Equipment	147,774	172,326	320,100
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	42,053	29,632	71,685
9	Commodities & Transactions Nec In Sitc	3,683	9	3,692
TOTAL:		576,962	559,520	1,136,482

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2004

These products accounted for a larger proportion of the total value of Zambia's imports during the month of February as compared to January.

Exports (fob) by SITC Sections, January to February 2004 in (K' Millions)

Section	Description	Jan-04	Feb-04	Total
0	Food & Live Animals	27,865	52,393	80,258
1	Beverages & Tobacco	10,590	20,131	30,721
2	Crude Materials, (Exc. Fuels)	22,692	30,055	52,747
3	Mineral Fuels, Lubricants & Related Materials	7,300	8,596	15,896
4	Animal & Vegetable Oils, Fats & Waxes	310	428	738
5	Chemicals	3,145	10,847	13,992
6	Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly By Material	370,724	299,795	670,519
7	Machinery & Transport Equipment	13,077	4,169	17,246
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	1,456	2,317	3,773
9	Commodities & Transactions Nec In Sitc	134	63	197
TOTAL:		457,293	428,794	886,087

Note: (*) Provisional

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2004

Export trade was dominated mainly by manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, which includes refined copper and its articles, intermediate products of cobalt metallurgy, maize seed, precious or semi precious stones worked but not set. These products accounted for about 98% percent of the total export revenue in January and February 2004. Other products exported were petroleum oils & oils obtained from bituminous minerals and parts of machinery for sorting/ earth, stone, ores.

**Trade in K' millions by Mode of transport,
January to February 2004**

Code	Transport Type	Imports (Cif)	Exports (Fob)
20	Road Transport	578,948	539,122
30	Rail Transport	52,958	301,295
40	Air Transport	131,848	45,670
61	Multimodal - Sea & Rail	9,136	0
62	Multimodal - Sea & Road	359,921	0
63	Multimodal - Other	3,662	0
90	Not Elsewhere Specified	9	0
Total:		1,136,482	886,087

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2004

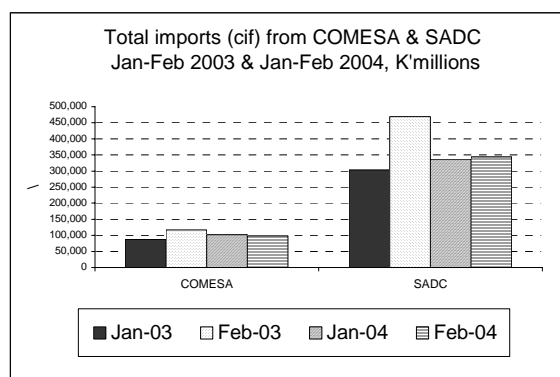
Zambia's merchandize trade is mainly through three main transport modes namely road, air and rail, and to some extent multimode (i.e. by Sea then rail and road). The major transport type used for the period January to February 2004 was road transport, which accounted for K578,948 million in terms of imports and K 539,122 million for exports. During this period, air transport accounted for more in terms of imports while rail also recorded a high figure in terms of exports. The major trading partners with Zambia's during this period are United Kingdom, South Africa, Tanzania, Switzerland, India, Japan, China, Hong Kong, Kenya, Malawi, Zimbabwe and Congo (DR).

**Trade with SADC and COMESA Member States,
Jan - Dec 2003 and Jan - Feb, 2004, (K' Millions)**

	Jan-03	Feb-03	Jan-04	Feb-04
COMESA:				
Exports (fob)	16,909	28,123	52,749	74,202
Imports (cif)	86,693	116,591	102,434	98,282
Trade Balance	-69,784	-88,468	-49,685	-24,080
SADC:				
Exports (fob)	110,507	150,627	146,509	172,005
Imports (cif)	303,513	469,080	337,489	343,605
Trade Balance	-193,006	-318,453	-190,980	-171,600
WORLD:				
Exports (fob)	270,795	348,209	457,293	428,795
Imports (cif)	592,175	700,380	576,962	559,520
Trade Balance	-321,380	-352,171	-119,669	-130,725

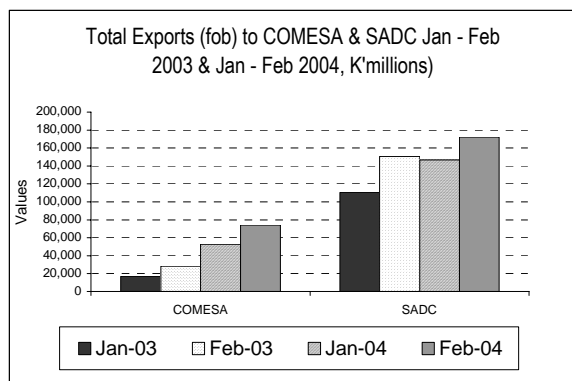
Note: fob=free on board, cif=cost insurance and freight
Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2004

Imports from COMESA in value terms decreased from K102,434 million in January to K98,282 million in February 2004. This trend is a reverse to that experienced during the same period in 2003. The major contributing products to this increase are refined palm oil, ammonium nitrate, soap & organic surface active products, agricultural or horticultural appliances for projecting liquids, wire of iron or non-alloy steel & rolled iron/steel and urea whether or not in aqueous solution.



Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2000/2004

Import trade from SADC for the period January to February 2004 increased marginally by two percent. During the same period in 2003, the scenario was that of a significant increase in the total value of imports. However, some of the products related to this decline in import value in 2004 include motor vehicles, sulphuric acid, malt whether or not roasted, soap & organic surface active products and polyethylene in primary forms.



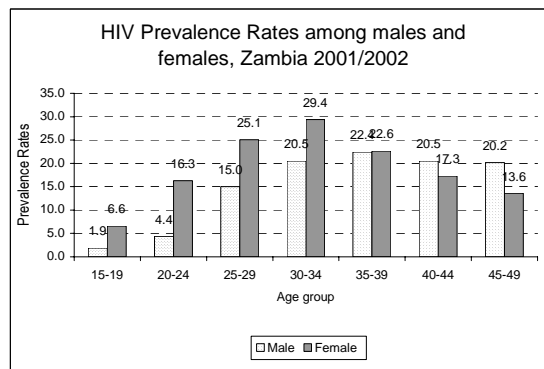
Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2003/2004

Exports to COMESA during the period January to February 2004 were generally on the increasing side, with the lowest figure of K52, 749 million recorded in January; and the highest figure of K74,202 million in February; representing a 41percent increase. The major products that led to the increase in the value of export earnings are maize seed, cane sugar-raw in solid form, refined copper, portland cement and tobacco not stemmed or stripped. The major recipients of exports from Zambia that contributed to the increase include Zimbabwe, Kenya, Congo (DR) and Malawi.

Exports to SADC during the period January to February 2004 showed a similar pattern to that of exports to COMESA. Total exports to SADC were K146,509 million in January and K 172,005 million in February; representing an increase of 17 percent. This increase is mainly attributed to the high export values of the same products like to COMESA including also cotton yarn and cotton not carded or combed. The major trading partners within SADC are South Africa with the largest proportion, Zimbabwe, Tanzania Congo (DR), Botswana and Malawi.

Health

Youth Participation in fight against HIV/AIDS vital

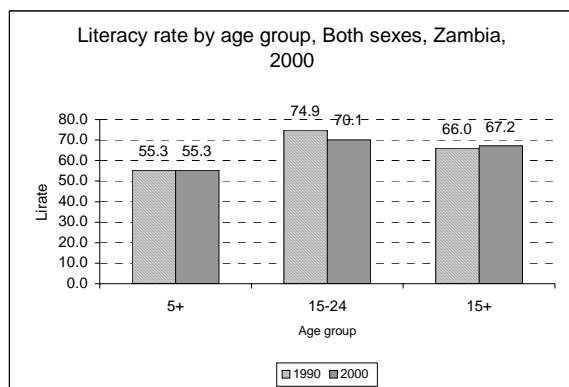


Source: CSO, Zambia Demographic and Health Survey, 2001/02

Zambia celebrated international youth day on 12th march, whose theme was Youth participation in the fight against HIV/AIDS. It is very important that youths (i.e. people aged between 15 and 24) are incorporated in the fight against HIV/AIDS because even if the HIV prevalence rates among the youths are lower than the rates in the higher age groups, the youths' knowledge, attitude and practice in matters concerning HIV/AIDS is of concern. Results from the Zambia Demographic and Health survey show that 20 percent of females aged 15-19 and 14.4 percent of males of the same age group know no way of avoiding HIV/AIDS although the percentage of people who have heard of HIV/AIDS is universal. Youths are also less likely to discuss HIV/AIDS prevention with their partners. Only 55.5 percent females and 63 percent of males aged 15-24 reported having discussed HIV/AIDS prevention with their partners. When asked whether they used a condom during last sexual intercourse, only 30.2 percent of females age 15-19 and 32.5 percent of males of the same age group reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with a non-cohabiting partner. For those in age group 20-24, 38.2 percent of women and 51.9 percent of the males reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with a non-cohabiting partner.

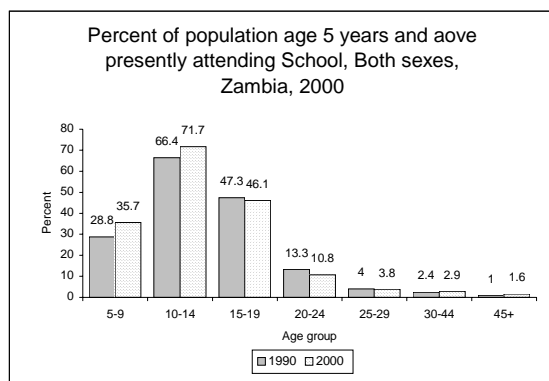
For the youths to participate effectively in the fight against HIV/AIDS, their literacy and education levels must be of acceptable standards.

The 2000 census reported that the literacy rate for the youth had declined from 74.9 percent in 1990 to 70.1 percent in 2000.



Source: CSO, 1990 and 2000 Censuses of Population and Housing

The 2000 census also revealed that the youth's school attendance has also gone down from 47.3 percent in 1990 to 46.1 percent in 2000 for those in age group 15-19. For those in age group 20-24, the attendance rates reduced from 13.3 percent in 1990 to 10.8 percent in 2000.



Source: CSO, 1990 and 2000 Censuses of Population and Housing

World Summit for Children-Zambia's Challenge

In September 1990 Zambia was part of the World Summit that adopted a Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children and a Plan of Action for implementing the Declaration in the 1990s and beyond.

Parts of that declaration focuses on the fact that children suffer from the effects of poverty and economic declines or stagnation, from hunger and homelessness, from epidemics and illiteracy, from malnutrition and disease, including acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), from the

lack of clean water and inadequate sanitation and from the effects of the drug problem.

Like the Millennium Development Goals, the goals set at the world summit for children are not only global but are also meant to identify priority areas for the improvement of child welfare and survival in respective member countries.

While Zambia might have experienced some improvements in child indicators such as declines in infant and child mortality rates, the current levels are still considerably high and more efforts is required in order to ensure the survival of children to adulthood.

The level of malnutrition as shown by the percentage of stunted children which is high at 47 percent of under five children in Zambia points to the need to improve household food security and nutritional status of women and children.

Childhood mortality	Infant mortality rate	95 per 1,000
	Under-five mortality rate	168 per 1,000
	Maternal Mortality rate	729 per 100,000
Childhood under nutrition	Percent stunted (children under 5 years)	46.8
	Percent wasted (children under 5 years)	5.0
	Percent underweight (children under 5 years)	28.1
Basic education	Proportion of children reaching grade 5 ¹	87.7
	Net primary school attendance rate ¹	67.1
	Proportion of children entering primary school ¹	25.7
Antenatal care	Percent of women who received antenatal care from a health professional ²	93.4
Delivery care	Percent of births in the 5 years preceding the survey attended by a health professional	43.4
Low birth weight	Percent of births in the 5 years preceding the survey at low birth weight ³	10.7
Iodized salt intake	Percent of households that use iodized salt ⁴	79.8
Vitamin A supplements	Percent of children age 6-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in the 6 months preceding the survey	67.4
Exclusive breastfeeding	Percent of children under 6 months who are exclusively breastfed	40.1
Vaccinations	Percent of children age 12-23 months with BCG vaccination	94.0
	Percent of children age 12-23 months with at least 3 DPT vaccinations	80.0
	Percent of children age 12-23 months with at least 3 polio vaccinations	80.2
	Percent of children age 12-23 months with measles vaccination	84.4
	Percent of mothers who received at least 2 tetanus toxoid vaccinations during pregnancy ¹	26.7

¹Based on De jure children
²For the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey
³For children without a reported birth weight, the proportion with low birth weight is assumed to be the same as the proportion with low birth weight in each birth size category among children who have a reported birth weight.
⁴15 parts per million or more

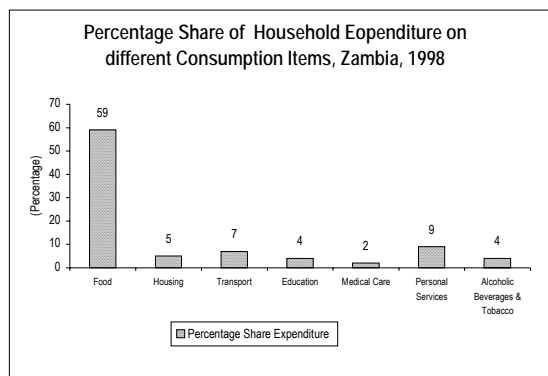
Poverty

Analysis of Household Expenditure Patterns

Poverty analysis is not complete without a detailed analysis of household incomes and expenditure patterns as this forms an important indicator of the general welfare of a household.

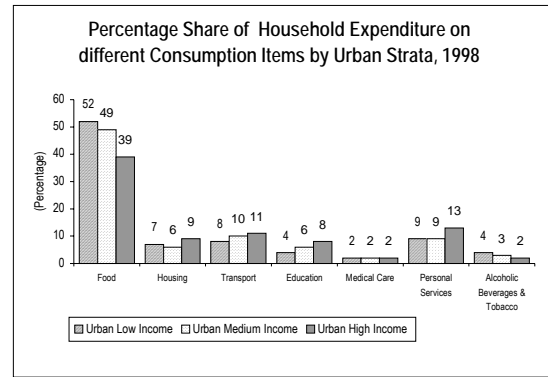
The proportion of household income spent on basic consumption items such as food provides a measure of how constrained a household is. Studies have shown that households in lower income brackets tend to spend a larger proportion of their incomes on food and other more basic items than on things considered luxuries.

The CSO through the Living Conditions Monitoring surveys and other household budget and expenditure surveys has collected detailed information on household income and expenditure patterns, for example the 1998 LCMS showed that households in Zambia spent 59 percent of their incomes on Food, 4 percent on Education and 2 percent on Medical care.



Source: CSO, 1998 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey

Comparison of results from the same survey across the different strata in urban areas shows that households in the highest income brackets spent 39 percent of their incomes on food, 8 percent on Education and 13 percent on personal services, while those households in the lowest income brackets spent 52 percent of their incomes on food, 4 percent on Education and 9 percent on personal services.



Source: CSO, 1998 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey

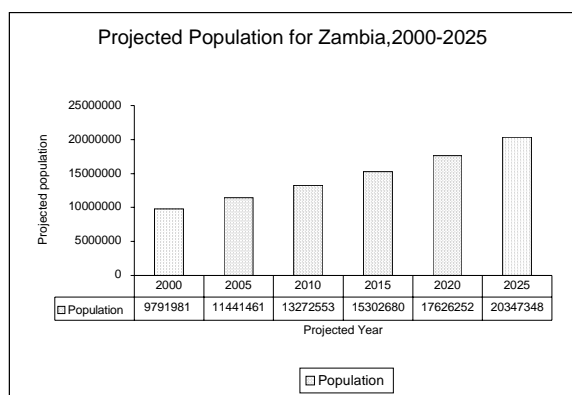
A comparison of different households in three urban strata of Low, Medium and High income brackets shows that households in the high income brackets spent a larger proportion of their incomes on housing, education, transport and personal services; compared to households in medium and low income brackets.

On the other hand, households in the Low income brackets spent a larger proportion of their incomes on food and alcoholic beverages and tobacco compared to households in the medium and high income brackets.

2000 to 2025 Census Population Projections

Zambia's Total Population Doubles in 2025

Population projections show that the current Zambia's total population will have increased by slightly more than 100 percent in the year 2025. According to the projection report, Zambia's population as at mid-year 2000 is 9,791,981 and will increase to 20,347,348 in 2025. The 2025 projected population is thus less by 1,188,937 than what would have been projected if there had been no HIV/AIDS on the population.



Source: CSO, 2000 Projection Report

Luapula Province will experience the highest increase (132 percent) over the projection period, followed by Northwestern and Central provinces that will increase by 131 percent and 119 percent, respectively. These provinces will have their populations doubled much earlier than 2025 due to their unique demographic characteristics. For Luapula province will continue experiencing relatively high fertility from 7.1 in 2000 to 6.9 by 2025 compared to that of Lusaka Province which is from 4.6 in 2000 to 2.8 in 2025, while Northwestern and Central Provinces experience relatively high Life expectancies (54.5 in 2000 to 60.1 by 2025 and 54.5 in 2000 to 61.2 by 2025, respectively) in comparison to Northern and Western provinces whose Life expectancies range from 45.2 to 47.3 in 2000 to 49.3 to 54.9 by 2025. The table below shows provincial 2000 and 2025 projected populations and their respective percent increase over the projection period.

2000 and 2025 Provincial projected population

Province	year		Percent Increase by 2025
	2000	2025	
Central	1,001,020	2,196,588	119
Copperbelt	1,563,670	2,914,227	86
Eastern	1,306,173	2,732,649	109
Luapula	766,746	1,780,635	132
Lusaka	1,375,890	2,243,351	63
Northern	1,244,726	2,435,309	96
North-western	576,874	1,332,364	131
Southern	1,198,670	2,518,396	110
Western	756,596	1,489,495	97

Source: CSO, 2000 Projection Report

Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces will however not be expected to have doubled their populations by

2025 as observed in the table above. The HIV/AIDS prevalence rates for these provinces are relatively higher at 22.0 percent for Lusaka province and 19.9 percent for Copperbelt province in 2001 compared to other provinces whose prevalence rates range from 8.3 to 17.6 percent in

2001. Also Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces will experience relatively low fertility rates from 4.6 in 2000 to 2.8 in 2025 and from 5.2 in 2000 to 3.4 in 2025 respectively. Besides, although Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces have higher life expectancies, the high rates of HIV/AIDS may strongly counteract population growth.

The Layman and Statistics

This month we look at two phrases that help explain how we treat the personal information that is collected by interviewers during surveys and Censuses.

Anonymity- In a survey, anonymity exists if the identity of a respondent who gives information is not known to anyone other than the interviewer and inference cannot be made as to whom the information belongs. This means that no code numbers or personal identifiers are put on the information so as to allow someone to know whom the information relates to.

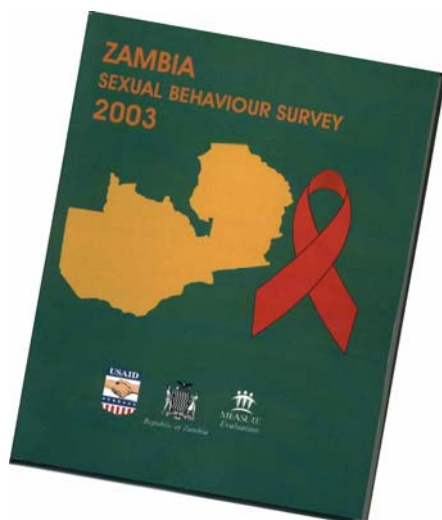
Example: During the 2001/2 Zambia Demographic and Health survey, blood samples were collected from individual respondents aged 15-59 for syphilis testing in the field, and for onward HIV testing in the laboratory. The HIV samples were not marked with any personal identifiers and the respective HIV result could not be traced to the respondent. The strict law of Anonymity was maintained.

Confidentiality- Is when the privacy of personal information provided by individual respondents is maintained and the information provided cannot be derived from the published survey results or reports.

Example: during surveys like the Zambia Sexual Behaviour survey, the interviewers obtain a lot of personal information about the respondent's sexual history. However, once the report is produced, it is not possible to link the survey results to any individual or group of individuals because no names are used in the analysis of the collected information.

Coming Soon...

**2003 Sexual Behaviour Survey
to be disseminated on
Wednesday 31st March 2004**



The final Report on the 2003 Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey will be disseminated on Wednesday, 31st March 2004 at the Taj Pamodzi Hotel.

The Dissemination Seminar will include presentation on the Summary of Findings, Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices, Sexual Behaviour, Sexually Transmitted Infections, Adolescents, Forsterhood, Orphanhood, and support to vulnerable households.

The Survey was conducted by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and the National AIDS Council; with financial support from the USAID Mission in Zambia and technical assistance from the Measure Evaluation Project of the University of North Carolina in the USA.

2003 Living Conditions in Zambia

Results from the 2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey will be released in April 2004. Highlights from the survey will include current poverty levels, seasonal variation in poverty levels and coping strategies, household income and expenditure patterns, economic activity of the population, child health and nutritional status, household deaths and orphanhood and many more interesting information.

Up-Coming Surveys...

**Agricultural Crop Forecast
Survey...**

The Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives will be conducting the 2003/4 Crop Forecasting Survey in April 2004.

The main objective of the survey is to obtain information from farmers on the anticipated estimates of area under major crops, total production expected, and crop sales information during the season. This information is important in assessing the expected food security situation in the country and also in the computation of the National Food Balance Sheet, used to determine whether the country has a surplus or deficit in major cereals and tubers.

This information is important to the Government, NGOs, private sector and donors for strategic planning and decision- making.

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We hope your support continues in 2004.

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Wishing you continued growth in 2004!



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