



Republic of Zambia

# The Monthly

## Central Statistical Office

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December 2003

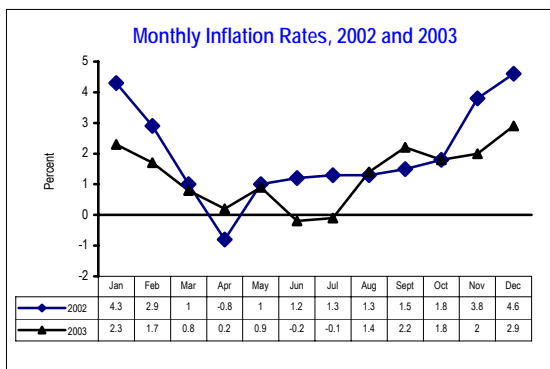
### “The Economy this Month”

#### December records the highest monthly inflation rate in 2003

The monthly inflation rate was recorded at 2.9 percent as at December 2003, representing an increase of 0.9 of a percentage point on the November 2003 rate of 2.0 percent. The monthly inflation rate has been increasing consistently since October 2003 though the rate of increase has been minimal. In contrast, the annual inflation has continued its downward trend, registering another significant decrease of 1.9 percentage points from 19.1 percent recorded in November to 17.2 percent in December. The decrease in the annual inflation rate is explained by the low monthly inflation rates that were obtaining in 2003 compared to the higher monthly inflation rates obtaining in 2002.

movement in the prices of food products largely influences inflation in Zambia. The Household Budget Survey of 1994 which provided the weights for the Consumer Price Index, had estimated that 80 percent of household expenditure was spent on food. Other price increases that contributed to the minimal increase in the monthly inflation rate were rises in the cost of Meat, Dried Fish, Fresh Kapenta, Fruits, Oils and Fats and other processed food products. These increases were partially offset by significant decreases in the prices of Fresh Fish, Dried Kapenta, Milk and Milk products and Vegetables. However, these price decreases were not high enough to influence the rate of inflation in the negative direction.

Consequently, food inflation has recorded an increase in the month of December 2003. This is largely as a result of marginal increases in the prices of Mealie Meal and other Cereals breaking the downward trend in the cost of Mealie Meal and other Cereals observed in the preceding months. The monthly food inflation was recorded at 3.5 percent in the month of December 2003, 1.6 percentage points higher than 1.9 percent recorded for the month of November 2003. Annual Food Inflation stood at 13.5 percent as at December 2003, decreasing by 3.1 percentage points on the November rate of 16.6 percent.



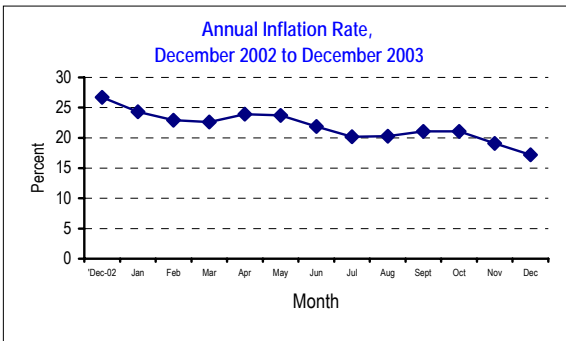
Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index, December 2003

The increase in the monthly inflation rate is largely due to the increase in the prices of Mealie Meal, Maize grain and other cereals. The

*The food basket as at December 2003 was K528,529 for a family of six. The same family on average was expected to live on K758,961 for all their food & basic needs.*

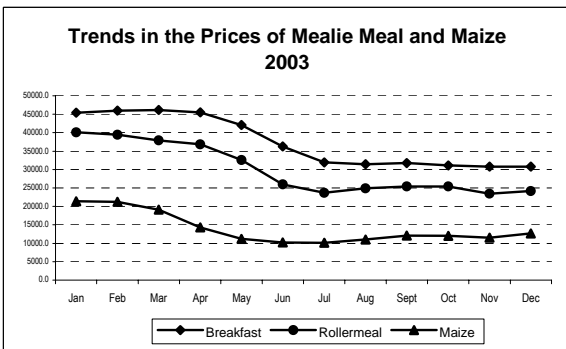
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# Economic Indicators



Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index, December 2003

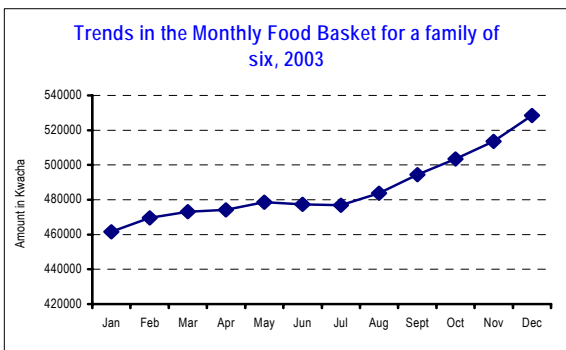
The average price of a 25Kg bag of Roller Meal increased by 3.2 percent, from K23,449 in November 2003 to K24,204 in December 2003, while Breakfast Meal increased marginally by 0.1 percent, from K30,793 in November 2003 to K30,819 in December 2003. Maize grain measured in a 20-litre tin also registered an increase, from K11,537 in November 2003 to K12,670 in December, reflecting an increase of 9.8 percent.



Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index, December 2003

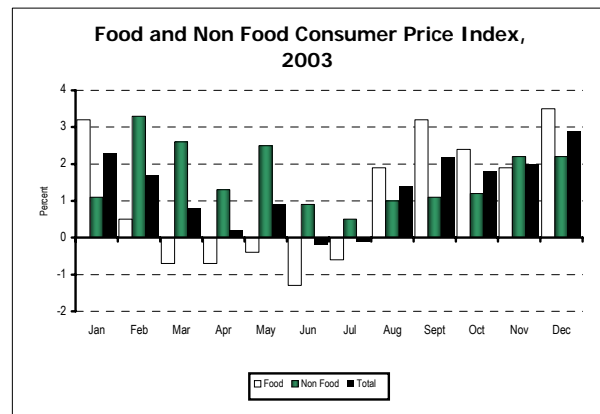
## Monthly Food Basket

Your Monthly Food basket has been increasing steadily since August, with December recording the highest monthly food basket in 2003. The Monthly Food basket is a national average based on the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, which is a household based survey.



Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index, December 2003

The monthly Non - Food inflation remained unchanged at 2.2 percent, the same rate observed the previous month, while the annual Non - Food inflation decreased to 21.7 percent in December, 0.4 of a percentage point lower than the November inflation rate of 22.1 percent. Moderate price increases were observed in most Non - Food sectors. Price decreases were observed in the month of November in the cost of Air Transport, Hotel accommodation, Motor Vehicles and Cycles. These price decreases have continued in the month of December in the cost of these commodities. This drop is attributed to the current lower foreign exchange rate prevailing on the foreign exchange market compared to that prevailing in previous months.



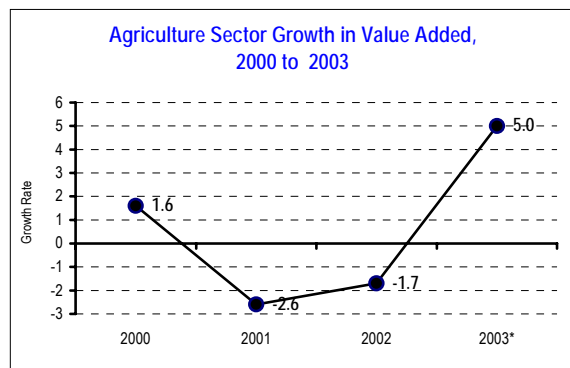
Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index, December 2003

## Agro Sectors pushes GDP

In Constant 1994 prices, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2003 is estimated at K2,824.6 billion compared to K2,707.9 billion in 2002. This represents a growth of 4.3 percent in real terms. Almost all the sectors of the economy grew by appreciable margins, with the most notable growth sectors being Agriculture, Manufacturing and Construction, Restaurants, Bars and Hotels, and Transport and Communications.

Agriculture valued added in 2003 rebounded after recording a decline of 1.7 percent in 2002. This year's growth of 5.0 percent growth in agricultural production in 2002/2003 agriculture season is attributed to several factors. These are the favourable weather conditions in the 2002/2003 seasons, improved input distribution, and renewed Government commitment to the sector and private

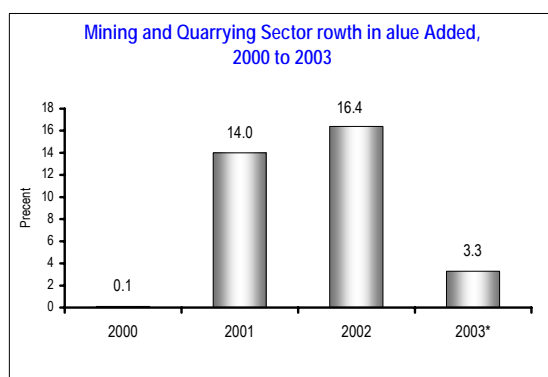
sector investments. The overall growth of the sector was however dampened by the decline in the Livestock sub-sector, which experienced decimation in Livestock as a result of the partial droughts of the 2001/2002 and 2002/2003 seasons.



\* Revised estimates

Source: CSO, National Accounts Statistics, 2003

The Mining and quarrying sector experienced a moderate growth of 3.3 percent in 2003 compared to a growth of 16.4 percent in 2002. Real mining output increased from K212.9 Billion to K 220.0 Billion. The marginal growth is due to relatively lower copper and cobalt production levels this year. Coal production has declined due to operational difficulties at Maamba Collieries, the sole coal producing company.



\* Revised estimates

Source: CSO, National Accounts Statistics, 2003

Manufacturing is estimated to have grown by 6.3 percent compared to a growth of 5.7 percent in 2002, with value added increasing from K 289.4 Billion in 2002 to K 307.6 Billion in 2003. This growth mainly emanates from the food, beverages and tobacco sub sector, Textile and Leather industries and Chemicals, Rubber and Plastics.

The Construction sector is projected to grow at 13.9 percent in 2003 compared to 17.4 percent in 2002. The major contributing factors for construction sector growth was the increase in private sector works, which are under construction such as two large new shopping malls (Arcades and Down Town) and also a surge in private residential construction. Additionally, public sector works such as the Katima-Mulilo Bridge, Livingstone – Kazungula road, Mongu-Kalabo road, Kabwe-Kapiri-Mposhi road, and Lusaka-Mongu roads, which got underway in the year, provided an impetus to growth of the sector.

Percentage Changes in GDP by kind of Economic Activity at 1994 Constant Prices

Kind of Economic Activity	2000	2001	2002	2003*
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1.6	(2.6)	(1.7)	5.0
Mining and Quarrying	0.1	14.0	16.4	3.3
Manufacturing	3.6	4.2	5.7	6.3
Electricity, Gas and Water	1.2	12.6	(5.2)	0.6
Construction	6.5	11.5	17.4	13.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	2.3	5.4	5.0	4.9
Restaurants, Bars and Hotels	12.3	24.4	4.9	5.9
Transport, Storage and Communications	2.4	2.8	1.8	5.1
Financial Institutions and Insurance	(0.6)	0.1	3.5	3.5
Real Estate and Business Services	17.0	3.5	4.4	4.0
Community, Social and Personal Services	(0.5)	5.8	1.6	2.4
Less: FISIM	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
TOTAL GROSS VALUE ADDED	3.4	4.6	4.6	5.1
Taxes on Products	5.2	7.0	(6.8)	(3.0)
TOTAL GDP AT MARKET PRICES	3.6	4.9	3.3	4.3

\* Revised estimates

FISIM: Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured

Source: CSO, National Accounts Statistics, 2003

## International Trade

### Exports Record an Increase!

The total value of export earnings for the month of November was K444,236 million as compared to K397,894 million in October 2003. This represents a 12 percent increase in the total value of export revenue. The growth in export earnings is attributed to copper and its articles, other base metals - which include cobalt, cotton, natural/cultured pearls precious/semi precious stones, machinery & mechanical appliances, tobacco & manufactured tobacco substitutes and sugar & sugar confectionery. These selected products contributed 88 percent of Zambia's total export earnings for the month of November.

Domestic exports (exports of locally produced goods) accounted for 99 percent share of total exports while the remaining one percent represents

re-exports (exports of originally imported goods in free circulation).

Total Exports and Imports, January – September 2003  
(K' Millions)

Month	Imports (cif)	Domestic Exports (fob)	Re-exports (fob)	Total Exports (fob)	Trade Balance
Jan	554,237	269,450	1,345	270,795	-283,442
Feb	663,872	347,626	583	348,209	-315,663
Mar	632,927	346,566	2,069	348,635	-284,292
Apr	604,210	312,136	1,088	313,224	-290,986
May	592,465	401,796	9,828	411,624	-180,841
June	559,332	422,585	2,222	424,807	-134,525
July	517,514	429,302	1,263	430,565	-86,949
Aug	610,166	384,524	1,643	386,167	-223,999
Sep	509,968	381,937	3,484	385,421	-124,547
Oct	594,861	391,794	6,100	397,894	-196,967
Nov*	674,738	442,512	1,724	444,236	-230,502
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,482,129</b>	<b>4,131,004</b>	<b>31,429</b>	<b>4,162,433</b>	<b>-2,319,696</b>

Cif: cost insurance freight, fob: free on board

(\* ) Provisional

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2003

Zambia's imports grew by 13 percent in November over the October figure. In value terms, November recorded K674,738 million while October had K594,861 million. Import trade was predominantly machinery & mechanical appliances/equipment, organic chemicals, medicaments comprising mixed or unmixed products, vaccines for human medicine, malted barley, plastic products, rubber & its articles, vehicles and articles of iron & steel. The contribution of these products to the total value of imports in November was K621,707 million representing 92 percent share. In October, 2003 they contributed K501,635 million accounting for 84 percent share of the total value of imports.

Imports by Central Product Classification, January – November 2003  
(K' Millions)

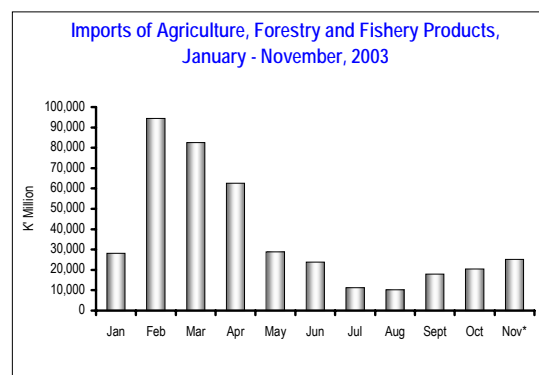
CPC By Section	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
0. Agriculture, forestry & fishery products...	28,164	94,432	82,485	62,569	28,812	23,841
1. Ores & minerals; electricity, gas & water...	25,764	39,292	37,093	54,039	10,214	10,192
2. Food products, beverages & tobacco; textiles, apparel...	49,944	48,437	67,978	59,385	52,345	61,534
3. Other transportable goods, except metal products, mach...	241,558	263,331	185,417	191,448	250,593	249,436
4. Metal products, machinery & equipment...	208,138	217,823	259,307	236,032	249,323	213,873
5. Other commodities...	669	557	647	737	1,178	455
<b>Total</b>	<b>554,237</b>	<b>663,872</b>	<b>632,927</b>	<b>604,210</b>	<b>592,465</b>	<b>559,331</b>

CPC By Section	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov*
0. Agriculture, forestry & fishery products...	11,242	10,203	17,924	20,482	25,135
1. Ores & minerals; electricity, gas & water...	75,643	50,366	15,111	72,240	27,025
2. Food products, beverages & tobacco; textiles, apparel...	54,709	62,626	65,074	54,432	70,600
3. Other transportable goods, except metal products, mach...	165,845	197,554	196,078	216,065	273,032
4. Metal products, machinery & equipment...	209,462	252,880	218,705	231,138	278,075
5. Other commodities...	613	772	678	504	862
<b>Total</b>	<b>517,514</b>	<b>574,401</b>	<b>513,570</b>	<b>594,861</b>	<b>674,729</b>

Note: (\* ) Provisional

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2003

Apart from the import value of K28,164 million in January for agriculture, forestry and fishery products; the imports for this section showed a steady down ward trend for the first half of the year. They declined significantly from slightly above K90,000 million in February to about K24,000 million in June. Further, the second half of the year saw the import values for this section fluctuate between K10,000 million recorded in August and about K25,000 million recorded in November.



Note: (\* ) Provisional

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2003

The major trading partners in terms of imports over the period January to November are South Africa, Zimbabwe, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, India, Kenya, China and Japan. In November they accounted for K523,708 million representing 78 percent of total imports as compared to K494,641 million in October representing 83 of Zambia's total value of imports.

Exports by Central Product Classification, January – November 2003  
(K' Millions)

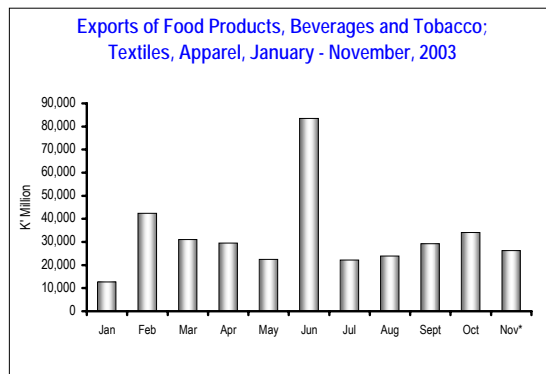
CPC by Section	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
0. Agriculture, forestry & fishery products...	18,762	28,160	22,264	25,537	21,405	35,605
1. Ores & minerals; electricity, gas & water...	9,550	9,452	14,080	16,027	12,640	15,274
2. Food products, beverages & tobacco; textiles, apparel...	12,634	42,414	31,086	29,541	22,411	83,517
3. Other transportable goods, except metal products, mach...	24,152	22,869	26,088	20,227	49,703	40,430
4. Metal products, machinery & equipment...	205,598	245,294	255,002	221,721	305,334	249,653
5. Other commodities...	99	20	115	171	130	327
<b>Total</b>	<b>270,795</b>	<b>348,209</b>	<b>348,635</b>	<b>313,224</b>	<b>411,623</b>	<b>424,806</b>

CPC by Section	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov*
0. Agriculture, forestry & fishery products...	34,334	32,582	35,715	47,346	40,142
1. Ores & minerals; electricity, gas & water...	61,747	14,659	13,594	10,573	19,290
2. Food products, beverages & tobacco; textiles, apparel...	22,123	23,854	29,263	34,084	26,247
3. Other transportable goods, except metal products, mach...	38,683	46,365	49,576	42,497	46,432
4. Metal products, machinery & equipment...	273,551	268,945	257,713	263,394	312,124
5. Other commodities...	127	177	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>430,565</b>	<b>386,582</b>	<b>385,861</b>	<b>397,894</b>	<b>444,235</b>

Note: (\* ) Provisional

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2003

Zambia's trade in terms of exports was dominated mainly by metal products, which included copper and cobalt products. These products accounted for K312,124 million in November, representing 70 percent of total value of export earnings. In October, they recorded K263,394 million representing 66 percent total value of export revenue. Other products exported were agriculture, forestry and fishery products. These products accounted for K86,574 million in November as compared to K89,843 million in October.



Note: (\*) Provisional  
Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2003

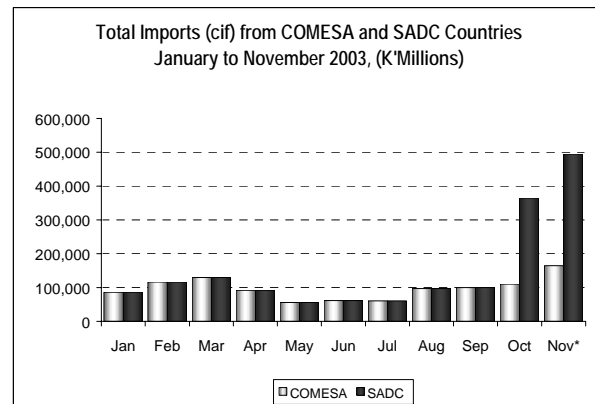
Exports for food products, beverages & tobacco, textiles and apparel recorded K12,634 million in January. The exports for this section exhibited a downward trend for the first half of the year, declining from about K40,000 million in February to slightly above K20,000 million in May. In June, exports rose significantly to over K80,000 million. This increase in was as result of the high value of exports of raw cane sugar which accounted for K67,723 million in November as compared to K5,236 million in October. The opposite was the case during the second half of the year. Exports for the food products, beverages & tobacco, textiles and apparel indicated an upward trend from slightly above K20,000 million in July to over K30,000 million in October; before falling to about K26,000 million in November.

Trade with SADC and COMESA Member States, January - November 2003 (K' Million)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov*
<b>COMESA</b>											
Exports (fob)	16,909	28,123	31,878	26,388	25,874	40,482	33,334	31,991	47,134	63,496	38,485
Imports (cif)	86,693	116,591	130,398	91,437	55,713	61,783	60,505	97,431	99,924	110,355	164,585
Trade Balance	-69,784	-88,468	-98,520	-65,049	-29,839	-21,301	-27,171	-65,440	-52,790	-46,859	-126,100
<b>SADC</b>											
Exports (fob)	16,909	28,123	31,878	26,388	25,874	40,482	33,334	31,991	47,134	202,369	217,383
Imports (cif)	86,693	116,591	130,398	91,437	55,713	61,783	60,505	97,431	99,924	364,722	494,656
Trade Balance	-69,784	-88,468	-98,520	-65,049	-29,839	-21,301	-27,171	-65,440	-52,790	-162,353	-277,273

Note: (\*) Provisional  
Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2003

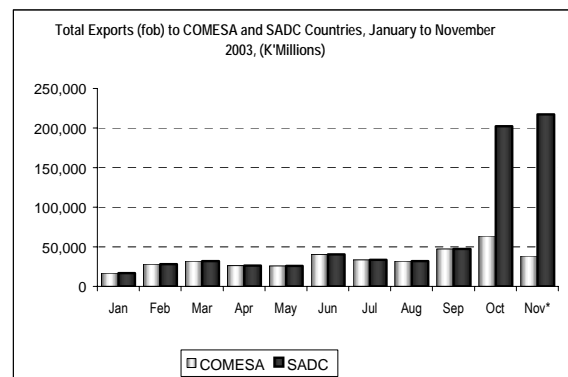
Imports from COMESA recorded K164,585 million in November as compared to K110,355 million in October, representing a significant growth of 49 percent. The contributing products to this increase include machinery & mechanical appliances, electrical machinery, other base metals, soaps & organic surface agents and plastic products.



Note: (\*) Provisional  
Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2003

Imports from SADC increased to K494,656 million in November as compared to K364,722 million in October. This represents a 36 percent growth. Some of the main products that led to this increase are machinery & mechanical appliances, electrical machinery, fertilizers, vehicles, rubber & its articles, inorganic chemicals and articles of iron & steel.

Zambia's export trade with COMESA dropped significantly by 39 percent. In value terms, November recorded K38,485 million as compared to K63,496 million in October. The major products that led to the decrease in the value of export earnings are mineral fuels, Sugar and sugar confectionery; products of the milling industry, cotton and tobacco & manufactured tobacco substitutes. The major recipients of Zambia's exports within COMESA include Angola, Zimbabwe, Uganda, Malawi and Namibia.



Note: (\*) Provisional  
Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2003

Exports to SADC grew marginally by 7 percent in November over October. This in value terms accounted for K217,383 million and K202,369 million in November and October respectively. The major products that contributed to the slight increase are copper and its articles, other base metals, wood and its articles and cotton.

## Agriculture

### Survey reveals staple foods status

According to the 2001/2002 Post-Harvest Survey report a number of small scale farmers are resorting to growing drought resistant crops like sorghum, millet and cassava. This was due to the unfavorable weather conditions during the two previous agricultural seasons. However the adaptation rate is very slow.

Comparing the four major crops in terms of production at National level, the report reveals that more maize was produced followed by cassava, millet and sorghum with 664,116, 282,331, 40,282 and 18,667 metric tonnes, respectively.

At National level, Eastern Province ranked the highest in terms of production of the four major staple foods. Northern Province was second followed by Southern, Central and Luapula provinces, respectively. The least ranked provinces where Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces.

Staple Foods Production in Metric Tonnes  
2001/2002 Agricultural Season

Province	Maize	Sorghum	Millet	Cassava	Total
Central	86,146	4,342	4,893	16,474	111,855
Copperbelt	44,430	2,050	85	583	47,148
Eastern	226,610	708	904	1,300	229,522
Luapula	19,779	776	2,957	81,266	104,778
Lusaka	26,407	3	0	5	26,415
Northern	62,427	2,620	24,633	134,595	224,275
N/Western	29,228	3,749	307	26,392	59,676
Southern	126,166	1,481	1,489	485	129,621
Western	42,923	2,938	5,015	21,232	72,108
<b>Zambia</b>	<b>664,116</b>	<b>18,667</b>	<b>40,282</b>	<b>282,331</b>	<b>1,005,396</b>

Source: CSO, 2001/2002 Post Harvest Survey

The report reveals that Eastern province produced the largest amount of maize followed by Southern, Central, and Northern provinces with 226,610, 126,166, 86,146 and 62,427 metric tonnes respectively. These provinces produce the largest amount of maize because this is the main staple food.

At provincial level, Northern province produced more cassava followed by Luapula, N/western and Western provinces with 134,595, 81,266, 26,392 and 21,232 metric tonnes respectively. Cassava is the main staple food in all the four provinces. Cassava is less common in Lusaka, Copperbelt and Southern provinces because it is not a staple food in these provinces.

Millet was commonly grown in Northern, Western, Central and Luapula provinces with 24,633, 5,015, 4,893 and 2,957 metric tonnes, respectively.

During the 2001/2002 agricultural season, sorghum was mostly grown in Central, N/western, Western and Northern provinces with 4,342, 3,749, 2,938 and 2,620 metric tonnes respectively.

The production of cassava, sorghum and millet, which are drought resistant crops, is lower in Southern Province as compared to Western Province despite both provinces being prone to drought. This is so because farmers in Southern province are taking longer to adapt to the growing of these crops, as they are not their staple food.

## Health



### World AIDS Day: Statistics Highlight Levels of Stigma and Discrimination

This year's World AIDS day commemoration had the theme "Stigma and Discrimination". The fight against stigma and discrimination can best be won if information on stigma and discrimination is made available, and used in programs and policies aimed at fighting this vice.

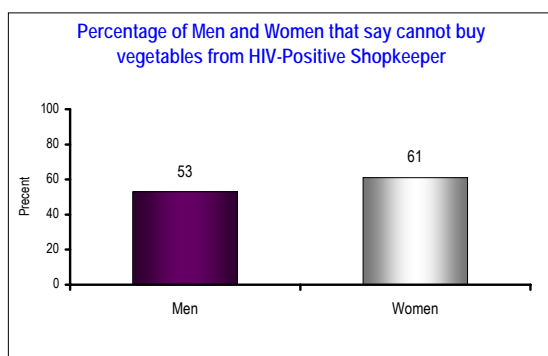
HIV/AIDS Stigma means literary a "Mark" or "Blemish" put on someone or people infected or affected by HIV or AIDS e.g. by associating those infected with HIV as promiscuous or unfaithful.

HIV/AIDS discrimination refers more to the loss of human rights and dignity as a result of one being infected or affected by HIV or AIDS e.g. subjecting prospective employees to an HIV test as a pre-condition to employment may lead to discrimination of those found to be HIV positive.

The 2001/2 Demographic and Health survey collected and analysed information pertaining to stigma and discrimination of individual affected by HIV/AIDS. Some of the results are presented below.

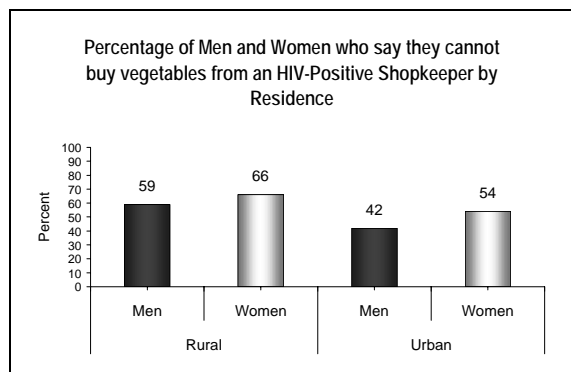
### 61% of women say they can't buy vegetables from an HIV-positive Shopkeeper

Among the respondents asked whether or not they could buy vegetables from a shopkeeper whom they knew was HIV-positive, 61 percent of women said they could not buy from a shopkeeper whom they knew to be HIV-positive. This was compared to 53 percent of men who also said they could not buy vegetables from a shopkeeper whom they knew to be HIV-positive.



Source: CSO, 2001/2 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

The level of discrimination seem to be high in rural areas where 66 percent of women and 59 percent of men believed they could not buy vegetables from a shopkeeper whom they knew was HIV-positive. Stigma is equally high in urban with 54 percent of women and 42 percent of men saying they cannot buy vegetables from a shopkeeper whom they know to be HIV-positive.

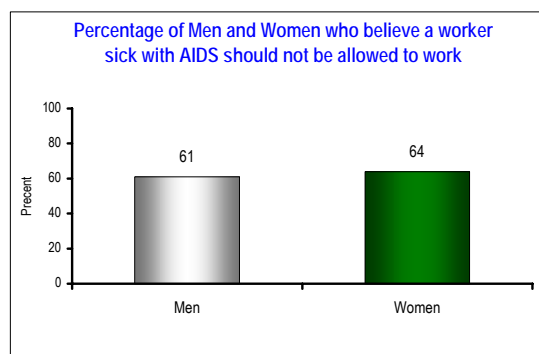


Source: CSO, 2001/2 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

### Over 60% of Men and Women believe someone sick with AIDS should not be allowed to work

Stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV or sick with AIDS has serious implications on the fight against the disease. People living with HIV or sick with AIDS should be allowed the same opportunities to education and employment in order to help them take care of themselves and their families.

Results from the survey show that 64 percent of women and 61 percent of men believed a worker sick with AIDS should not be allowed to work.



Source: CSO, 2001/2 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

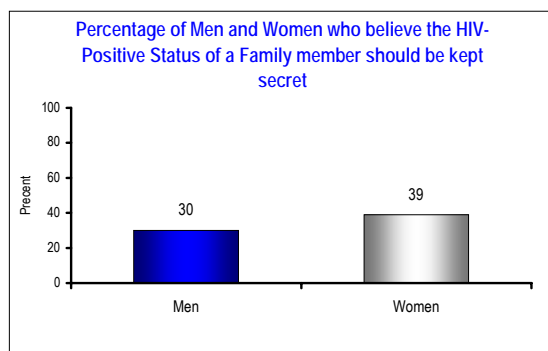
69 percent of women and 71 percent men in rural areas believe someone sick with AIDS should not be allowed to work. This compares with 58 percent of women and 45 percent of men in urban areas who believe a someone sick with AIDS should not be allowed to work.

### HIV/AIDS Denial High

The fight against HIV/AIDS requires that the population have accepting towards people living with HIV by understanding their situation and supporting them. Information was collected in the 2001/2 ZDHS on whether individuals asked would want to keep the HIV-positive status of a family member a secret or not.

39 percent of women and 30 percent of men believe the HIV-positive status of a family member should be kept secret, implying high levels of denial. Denial is higher in urban areas where 41 percent of women and 32 percent of men believed

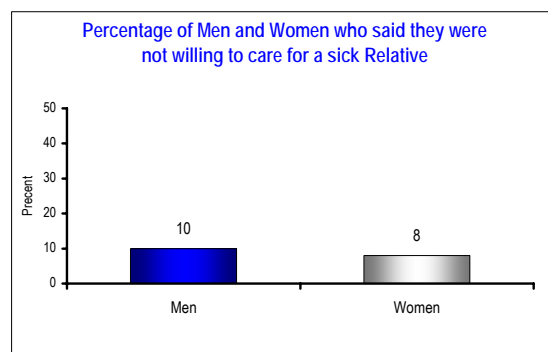
that the results of HIV-positive family member should be kept secret compared with the rural areas where 38 percent of women and 28 percent of men believed the results should be kept secret.



Source: CSO, 2001/2 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

### One in ten Men and Women not willing to care for a sick Relative

Though other indicators of stigma and discrimination show relatively higher levels, only about one in ten men and women said they would not be willing to take care of a relative sick with AIDS in their own households. This means that discrimination in terms of care for the sick is low in Zambia.



Source: CSO, 2001/2 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

Slightly more men (10%) than women (8%) said they were not willing to care, in their own households, for a relative sick with AIDS.

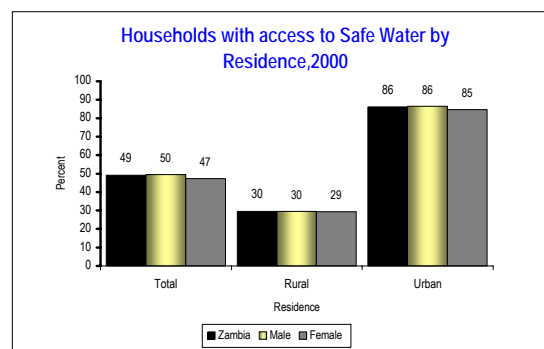
## 2000 Census Highlights

### Only about one in every two households have access to safe water

Access to clean and safe sources of water supply for households is essential as it is highly related to good health. Access to safe water is obtained from the following sources: protected wells, protected

boreholes and taps. Conversely, access to unsafe water is water obtained from unprotected boreholes, rivers/lakes/dams/streams. Providing access to sufficient quantities of safe water, are of principal importance to reduce the risk of water borne diseases such as diarrhoea, dysentery and cholera. Diarrhoea is more common when there is lack of clean and safe water for drinking, cooking and cleaning and basic hygiene. Cholera outbreaks can occur sporadically and households with poor sanitation and unsafe drinking-water supplies are most frequently affected.

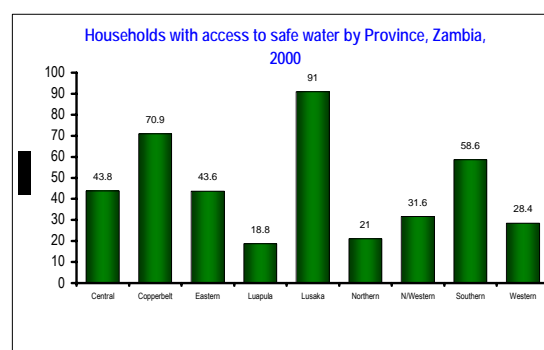
The 2000 Census revealed that Less than fifty percent (49 percent) of households had access to safe water. Access to safe water is more pronounced in urban households (86 percent) than rural households (29 percent).



Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Among the provinces, Luapula had the least proportion of households with access to safe (clean) water at 19 percent. Northern Province followed closely with only 21 percent of households having access to safe water.

As expected, Lusaka Province has the highest proportion of households with access to safe (clean) water at 91 percent, followed by households on the Copperbelt (71 percent) and Southern Province with 59 percent.



Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing



With the onset of the rainy season and cases of Cholera already recorded in some parts of the country, interventions are essential to prevent the spread of cholera and other water borne diseases, such as the provision of adequate safe (clean) water and treatment of drinking water, as well as the proper disposal of garbage by households.

### Majority of Households practice unsafe ways of garbage disposal

Only about 4 percent of households have their garbage regularly collected for proper disposal. According to the 2000 Census, the most commonly used method of garbage disposal is burying or throwing garbage in a pit. This method was used by 62 percent of the total 1,884,741 households in Zambia, followed by roadside dumping which accounted for 15.4 percent of households. Dumping garbage within the yard is not a good way of disposing of garbage because households which use this method face higher health risks than the ones which have their garbage collected or dumped outside the yard. Dumping outside the yard however puts other people at risk.

#### Households by Main Method of Garbage Disposal, Residence and Province, Zambia 2000

Residence/ Province	Method of garbage disposal percent						Total Households
	Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/ Pit	Other	
Zambia	3.6	2.5	7.7	15.4	62.0	8.8	1,884,741
Rural	2.2	2.9	8.4	13.4	61.1	12.0	1,232,301
Urban	6.1	1.9	6.2	19.1	63.8	2.9	652,440
Province							
Central	1.8	1.9	7.6	11.5	70.5	6.7	178,820
Copperbelt	7.4	2.2	9.5	14.3	62.3	4.3	289,647
Eastern	2.0	2.6	8.4	13.2	63.5	10.3	254,603
Luapula	1.1	1.5	3.9	6.6	80.5	6.4	164,739
Lusaka	5.9	2.1	4.0	25.0	58.6	4.4	272,094
Northern	2.1	2.1	5.8	8.5	74.6	6.9	258,887
N/Western	2.4	4.0	7.2	10.4	62.5	13.5	111,133
Southern	4.3	4.2	9.0	19.6	47.4	15.5	204,398
Western	2.0	3.4	15.5	27.5	32.2	19.4	150,420

Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

In both urban and rural households, nearly two in three households buried garbage or threw it in a pit, 64 and 61 percent respectively. More urban households dumped garbage by the roadside at 19 percent than rural households (13 percent). Six percent of urban households had their garbage regularly collected while only two percent of the total rural households had their garbage regularly collect.

All provinces recorded a similar trend observed at national level. The burying/pit method was mostly used. Luapula Province had the largest proportions of households that used this method (80 percent), Northern had 75 percent and Central 70 percent.

Very few households had their garbage regularly collected in the provinces, Copperbelt recorded the highest at 7 percent followed by Lusaka at 6 percent.

To reduce health risk, household must dispose of its garbage properly and regularly. Garbage left lying anywhere attracts flies, rats, cockroaches and mosquitoes which can carry germs, diseases and parasites that are a danger to public health, particularly in the rainy season. Garbage dumped near a water source is dangerous because it can contaminate the water and render it unsafe for drinking. Burying garbage or throwing it in a pit also contaminates ground water. To make sure that garbage is disposed of properly households must throw their garbage at a designated dumping site, if their garbage is not collected.

## Child Labour

### Key Findings on Street Children in Zambia

As part of the 1999 Child Labour Survey, the Central Statistical Office in conjunction with TASINTHA Programme, Children-in-Need, YWCA, Zambia Red Cross, Fountain of Hope and the Anglican Street Kids Project collected information on street children, aged between five and 17 years.

The study of street children covered a total of 2,694 children, of which 251 were in Kapiri Mposhi, 255 in Mansa and 2,188 in Lusaka.

Some of the key survey findings are as follows:

- There were more male (80%) than female (20%) street children.
- Majority of the street children were aged between 11-14 years and representing nearly half (47%) of the total. About 24% were aged 5-10 years and 30% were aged 15-17 years.
- One in four (25%) had no formal schooling, 72% primary school education and 2% had mostly lower secondary school level of education.
- Of those that had never attended school, more than half of them (56%) mentioned that their parents were poor while about 17% said that their parents had died.

- About 58 percent of the street children were either single orphans (36%) or double orphans (22%).
- Majority of them (63%) came from large family sizes of five members and above.
- More than two thirds (67%) of the street children were in the birth order of five and over.
- Nearly two-thirds (65%) of the street children cited poverty as the main reason of going to the streets followed by physical/emotional/step parents abuse (19%) and then double orphan hood (10%).
- Almost three quarters (73%) usually spent their nights at the parents or guardians homes, 8% in shop corridors, 6% in market place/stalls and 4% either under a bridge or car park.
- Street children were also asked to state why they like being on the streets. About 37% said they liked working, 22% begging, 19% playing, 7% good food and 6% freedom of the street. The rest 9% gave various reasons.
- Street children also faced some form of harassment. It mainly came from bigger boys (56%) who beat them up or grabbed their daily takings, 19% from the police and 13% from the public.
- Out of 2,694 street children, 55% were involved in some economic activity seven days prior to the study.
- About 49% of the street children's income is given to their parents for home use and 44 % spend as they wish.
- It is gratifying to note that over four out of five (86%) of the street children interviewed had some knowledge about the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

Background Characteristics	
Sex	
Male	80.0
Female	20.0
Age	
5 – 10 years	23.7
11 – 14 years	46.8
15 – 17 years	29.5
Education Level	
No Schooling	25.4
Primary	72.4
Secondary	2.1
Main Reasons for going to the streets	
Both Parents dead	10.4
Poverty	64.9
Physical Abuse	7.8
Abuse by Step Parents	7.2
Emotional Abuse	3.6
Other	5.9
Where they spend nights	
Parents or guardians homes	73.1
Under a bridge	2.5
Market place/Stall	6.4
Car Park	1.3
Shop Corridor	7.9
Other Places	8.8
Survival Status of Parents	
Both Parents dead	21.9
Both Parents Alive	40.0
One Parent Alive	35.7
Don't Know	2.3
Reasons for liking streets	
Good Food	7.5
Playing	19.4
Freedom of the street	6.1
Begging	22.2
Working	37.0
Other	7.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: N= 2,694

Source: CSO, 1999 Child Labour Survey Report

The results of this survey, therefore, brings out information on specific target groups of street children and provides pointers to where intervention programmes should be directed. In addition, it also provides the basis for evaluating existing programmes on street children, refocus and/or expand them in order to address identified critical issues.

## Information Technology

### Internet as a Dissemination Channel at CSO

The Internet is becoming increasingly important as a dissemination tool for statistical data and the role of statistical Websites will increase accordingly in the future.

As part of the 2000 census dissemination strategy, the web development unit was set up in the Information Technology Branch of the Central Statistical Office. This was deemed necessary in order to make it possible to disseminate census information over the Internet.

The advantages of using the Internet as a dissemination channel have become obvious:

- *It presents one location (the CSO Website) where a variety of information published and released by the Central Statistical Office can be accessed regardless of time and distance.*
- *Offers opportunities to reach more clients with more information in the shortest possible time.*
- *Makes it possible to release information on a timely basis with instant access by clients anywhere in the world.*
- *Presents information in a much more interactive form than is possible on paper.*
- *Cheaper compared to paper publications in as far as production and distribution are concerned.*
- *Information is easier to maintain and update unlike in paper publications where the costs are high.*

The current CSO Website is hosted with Zamnet Communications Limited. It is largely a static site. Plans are underway to build a dynamic site that shall disseminate information stored in databases.

The Website has grown over time from a census dissemination tool to a channel for the dissemination of all statistical information. Information available on the CSO website include:

- *2000 Census summary findings and analytical reports*
- *The monthly publication*
- *The monthly Consumer Prices Index press release*
- *Country Profile*
- *Health*
- *HIV/AIDS*
- *Education*
- *Agriculture*

The following full Survey reports are available for download (in PDF format) from the website

- *1999 Child Labor Country Report*
- *2002 Zambia Demographic Education Survey*
- *2000/1 Zambia Demographic Health Survey*
- *1996 Zambia Demographic Health Survey*
- *1992 Zambia Demographic Health Survey*
- *1998 Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey*
- *2000 Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey*

Efforts are being made to produce more reports that will be downloaded free of charge.

**The Website can be visited at**

**[www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)**

### Support Services

The Information Technology Branch of the Central Statistical Office endeavours to become a center of excellence in the provision of IT services internally and externally. The CSO IT Branch has the capacity to provide the following services to organizations, institutions and individuals:

- *Survey and Census processing.*
- *Production of User specific statistical data by way of customized tables based on requirements supplied.*
- *Website development including planning and design training.*
- *Database design.*
- *Training in data handling using statistical software packages such as SPSS, CPro, SAS, Epi info, etc.*
- *Training in the use of Microsoft Office software such as Word, Excel, Access, Publisher, PowerPoint, etc.*
- *Computer Hardware repairs and maintenance support*
- *Local Area Network infrastructure support.*

## The Layman and Statistics

This section is aimed at helping the laymen understand some of the Statistical terminology and phrases in order to enhance understanding of the subject and the figures behind the terminology or phrase. In this issue, we look at four important phrases, Consumer Price Index, Inflation, GDP and GDP in Real Terms or GDP at Constant Prices.

*The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an indicator that measures the average change in the price over time of a fixed set of goods and services with constant quality and characteristics purchased by households for their own consumption. Alternatively, it is an indicator that measures the change in the amount that households need to spend in order to maintain a given standard of living.*

*Inflation is the rise in the general level of prices. This is equivalent to the fall in the value or purchasing power of money. It is the opposite of deflation.*

*GDP: Refers to the total value of economic activities taking place in the nation in a period, usually a year.*

*GDP in Real Terms or GDP at Constant Prices: Refers to a volume series in which quantity (Physical Output) is seen to change between periods of time as prices are held at constant*

## NEWS from our Sales Office

We have in our Sales Office the latest 2000 Census reports. These include the **Zambia Analytical Report Volume 10**. In this report you will get information on major issues such as population education, economic characteristics -just to list a few.

Also look out for other reports entitled;

- *Migration and Urbanization 2000 Census Report*
- *Agriculture Analytical Report*
- *Housing and Household Characteristics Analytical Report*
- *2000 Census Summary Report.*
- *Census Atlas.*
- *Projections Report*

CSO produced the Census Atlas. An exciting pictorial presentation of the Zambian maps on diverse subjects. The Atlas enables you to view your country, province, district etc with all the characteristic features for some selected indicators such as fertility, mortality, disability, education, economic activity etc. Other reports in stock include the **2001/02 Post-Harvest Survey Report** and the **2003 Food Security, Health and Nutrition Information Systems (FHANIS) Report**.

## How to obtain Information from the CSO

Central Statistical Office insists on requests for information to be provided in writing specifying, as clearly as possible information required. The requests should be addressed to:

**The Director**  
**Central Statistical Office**  
**P.O. Box 31908**  
**Lusaka, ZAMBIA.**

Below are telephone numbers for both CSO Headquarters and Provincial Offices

**CSO Headquarters:** 260-01-251377/253468

### Provincial Offices

- Central- Kabwe: 260-05-223655/223795
- Copperbelt - Ndola: 260-02-613624/613427
- Eastern - Chipata: 260-06-221340/221497
- Luapula - Mansa: 260-03-821114
- Northern - Kasama: 260-04-221214
- N/Western- Solwezi: 260-08-821263/821577/8
- Western – Mongu: 260-07-221252/221783
- Southern – Livingstone: 260-03-323124

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