



Republic of Zambia

The Monthly

Central Statistical Office

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November 2003

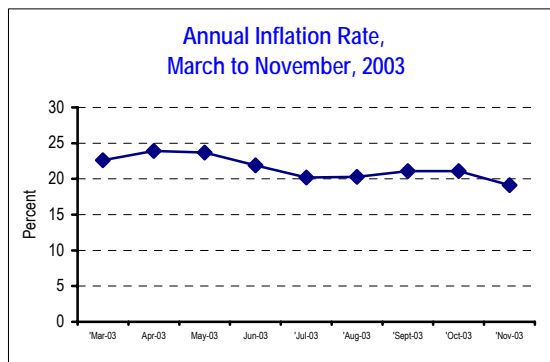
“The Economy this Month”

Annual Rate of Inflation Drops

The annual rate of inflation recorded a significant decline, dropping by 2 percentage points from 21.1 percent in October 2003, to 19.1 percent in November 2003. This is despite a minor increase in the monthly rate of inflation, which increased by 0.2 percent from 1.8 percent in the month of October to 2.0 percent in the month of November.

The minor increase in the monthly rate of inflation could be attributed to recorded increases in the prices of Meat, Fish, Kapenta, Oils and Fats, Milk and Milk products and other processed food commodities, Medical care, Furniture and Telecommunications.

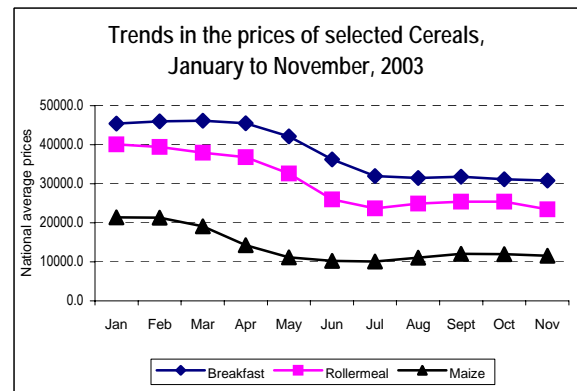
However there was a continued decline in the prices of major food items that contributed significantly to the drop in the annual rate of inflation. Price declines were observed in the following items; Mealie Meal, Maize grain, Rice, Flour, Bread, Samp, Millet and Sorghum, Cassava meal, some Vegetables and Fruits. Price increases were observed in Meat, Fish, Kapenta, Oils and Fats, Milk and Milk products and other processed food commodities. However, these price increases were not high enough to influence the rate of inflation in the positive direction.



Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index, November 2003

The monthly Food Index was recorded at 1.9 percent in November 2003, dropping by 0.5 percentage points from the 2.4 percent recorded in October 2003. Annual Food Inflation stood at 16.6 percent as at November 2003, decreasing by 4.4 percentage points on the October rate of 21.0 percent.

The average price of a 25Kg bag of Roller Meal decreased by 7.6 percent, from K25,367 in October 2003 to K23,449 in November 2003. The average price of Breakfast Meal decreased by 1.1 percent, from K31,130 in October 2003 to K30,793 per 25KG bag in November 2003. Maize grain measured in a 20-litre tin also registered a decrease, from K11,993 in October 2003 to K11,537 in November, reflecting a decrease of 3.8 percent.



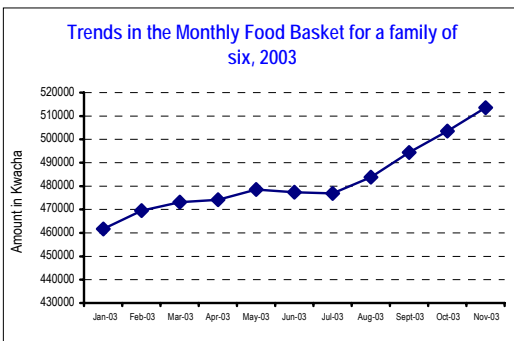
Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index, November 2003

The food basket as at November 2003 was K513,611 for a family of six. The same family on average was expected to live on K737,538 for all their food & basic needs.

Serving Your Data Needs

Economic News

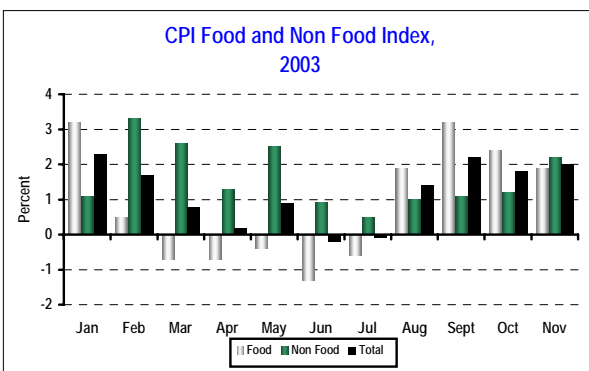
Trends in the Monthly Food Basket



Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index, November 2003

Non-Food Inflation

The Non - Food index recorded a monthly increase of 2.2 percent as at November, a percentage point higher than the rate observed in October. The annual Non - Food index increased by 22.1 percent in November, 0.8 of a percentage point higher than the October increase. Moderate price increases were observed in some Non - Food sectors. Examples of Non - Food sectors that contributed to the slight increase in the Non - Food index are the increases in Furniture, Medical Care, Telecommunications and Personal Care. Price decreases were observed in the cost of Air Transport, Vehicles and Hotel accommodation. The drop in the cost of these services is attributed to the current lower foreign exchange rate prevailing on the foreign exchange market compared to that prevailing in October.



Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index, November 2003

International Trade

October records an increase in imports

Imports recorded K594,861 million in October as compared to K513,571 million in September. This represents an increase of 16 percent. Products that contributed to this increase are: Fertilizers, mineral fuels, electrical machinery & equipment, pharmaceutical products, rubber & articles and miscellaneous chemical products.

Total Exports and imports, January to October 2003, (K' millions)

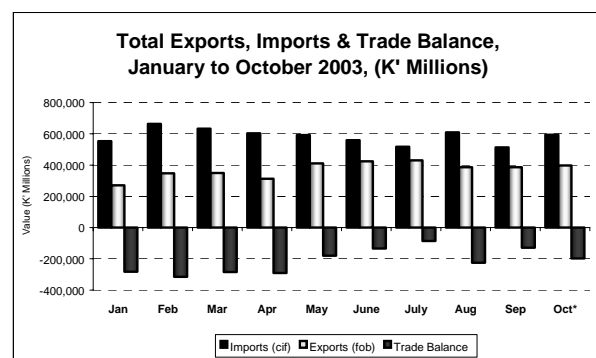
Month	Imports (cif)	Domestic Exports (fob)	Re-exports (fob)	Total Exports (fob)	Trade Balance
Jan	554,237	269,450	1,345	270,795	-283,442
Feb	663,872	347,626	583	348,209	-315,663
Mar	632,927	346,566	2,069	348,635	-284,292
Apr	604,210	312,136	1,088	313,224	-290,986
May	592,465	401,796	9,828	411,624	-180,841
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	513,571	382,377	3,484	385,861	-127,710
Oct*	594,861	391,794	6,100	397,894	-196,967
TOTAL	5,843,155	3,688,156	29,625	3,717,781	-2,125,374

Cif: cost insurance freight, fob: free on board

(*) Provisional

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2003

For the month of October, revenue from exports recorded K397,894 million compared to K385,861 million in September. This represents an increase of 3 percent. Some of the products that contributed to this increase are copper & articles, other base metals, cotton, Sugar & sugar confectionery and natural/cultured pearls/semi precious stones.



(*) Provisional

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2003

The trade balance recorded a deficit of K196,967 million in October as compared to K127,710 million in September. This represents an increase of 54 percent

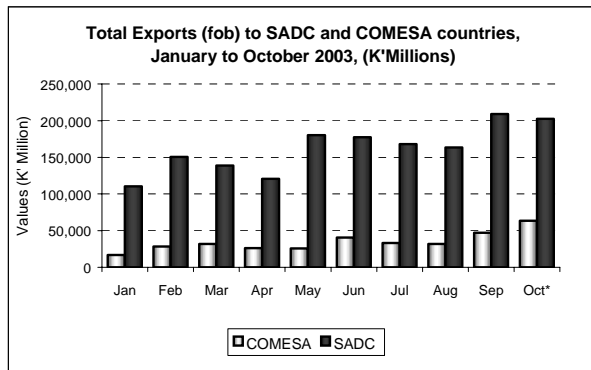
TRADE WITH COMESA AND SADC MEMBER COUNTRIES, JANUARY - OCTOBER 2003 (K'MILLION)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct*
COMESA										
Exports (fob)	16,909	28,123	31,878	26,388	25,874	40,482	33,334	31,991	47,262	63,496
Imports (cif)	86,693	116,591	130,398	91,437	55,713	61,783	60,505	97,431	100,577	110,355
Trade Balance	-69,784	-88,468	-98,520	-65,049	-29,839	-21,301	-27,171	-65,440	-53,315	-46,859
SADC										
Exports (fob)	110,507	150,627	138,827	120,674	180,145	177,453	168,042	163,208	208,844	202,369
Imports (cif)	303,513	469,080	446,451	375,829	357,230	402,416	320,567	333,431	380,207	364,722
Trade Balance	-193,006	-318,453	-307,624	-255,155	-177,085	-224,963	-152,525	-170,223	-171,363	-162,353

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

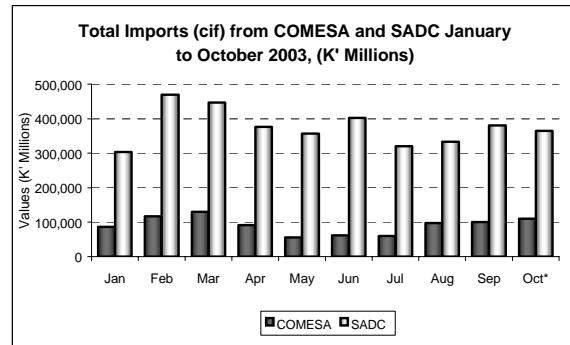
Imports from COMESA grew marginally by 9 percent from K100,577 million in September to K110,355 million in October. The products that contributed to the increase include machinery & mechanical appliances, electrical machinery, salt and fertilizers.

Exports to COMESA rose from K47,262 million in September to K63,496 million representing a growth rate of 34 percent. The countries that contributed to the growth are mainly Zimbabwe, Angola, Uganda and Namibia. The major products that contributed to the increase in the Exports are Sugar and sugar confectionery, products of the milling industry, cereals and cotton.



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

Total imports from SADC declined from K380,207 million to K364,722 million in September and October respectively. This represents a marginal 4 percent decrease. Some the products that contributed to the decline include iron and steel, plastics and plastic products and fertilizers.



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

Exports to SADC declined slightly from K208,844 million to K202,369 million, Some of the major exports to SADC include copper and articles, other base metals, sugars and sugar confectionery, tobacco/manufactured products, cereals and salt.

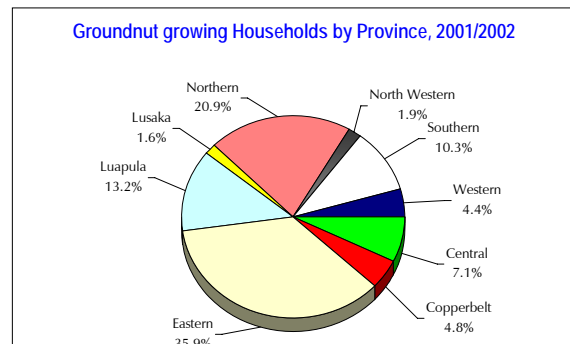
Agriculture

Eastern Province still leads In Groundnuts Production

Eastern Province recorded the highest proportion of groundnuts growing households with 35.9 percent reveals the 2001/2002 Post-Harvest Survey.

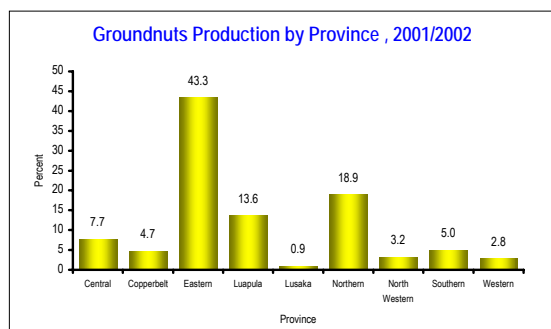
The crop that is highly grown in Zambia and mainly used as an ingredient in relishes especially in vegetables and also as a source of cooking oil was grown by 372,498 households during the 2001/2002 Agricultural Season compared to 200,573 households during the 1999/2000 Agricultural Season.

The growing of groundnuts is less common in Lusaka and North-western provinces with less than 2.0 percent each of total households in 2001/2002 Agricultural Season.



Source: CSO, 2001/2 Post-Harvest Survey

Total amount of groundnuts produced was estimated at 75,781 metric tonnes and Eastern Province produced the largest quantity of groundnuts during the 2001/2002 Agricultural Season with 43.3 percent followed by Northern Province with 18.9 percent.



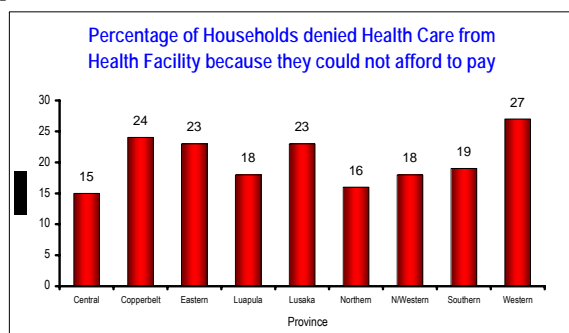
Source: CSO, 2001/2 Post-Harvest Survey

Health

A quarter of Households unable to access Health care

Results from the 2001/2 Demographic and Health survey show that a quarter of households were unable to access health care because either they could not afford to pay for the service or could not afford to pay for prescribed medicines.

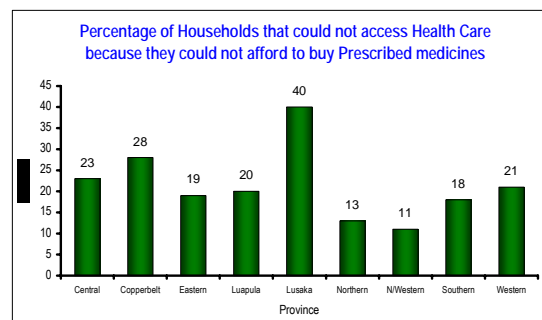
Twenty two percent of households in urban areas and 20 percent in rural areas were denied access to health care because they could not afford to pay, while 33 percent of households in urban areas and 17 percent in rural areas could not access health care because they could not afford to buy the prescribed medicines.



Source: CSO, 2001/2 Demographic and Health Survey

Western Province with 27 percent had the highest percentage of households that reported having been denied access to health care because they could not afford to pay. Lusaka Province with 40

percent had the highest percentage of households that could not access health care because they could not afford to buy the prescribed medicines.



Source: CSO, 2001/2 Demographic and Health Survey

Detailed 2000 Census Results Out!

The detailed analytical results of the 2000 Census of Population and Housing are out. They were officially disseminated during the African Statistics Week, 16 - 22 November 2003, officiated by His Honour the Republican Vice President of the Republic of Zambia, Dr. Nevers Mumba, MP. at the Mulungushi International Conference Centre on 18th November 2003. This was exactly one year after the release of the core indicators from the 2000 Census on 18th November 2002.

Presented below are summary results from various reports that were disseminated; national analytical, population projections, migration and urbanization, agriculture and household and housing characteristics.

Population Characteristics in 2000

- Zambia's De Jure population as at 16th October 2000 stood at 9,885,591:
 - 4,946,298 Males and
 - 4,939,293 Females
- Projected 2003 Mid-year Population is 10,744,380 with:
 - 5,371,229 Males
 - 5,373,153 Females
- 65 percent of Zambia's population reside in rural areas.
- 50 percent of Zambia's population is aged 17 years and below.
- Annual inter-censal growth rate between 1990-2000 was 2.4 percent.

- Country's Population Density is 13 persons per square kilometre.
- 2.7 percent of the population is disabled.

Education and Economic Characteristics in 2000

- 55 percent of Zambia's population is literate; 45 percent in rural and 74 percent in urban areas.
- 62 percent of the country's workforce is comprised of unskilled labour.
- Agriculture is a major occupation of Zambia's workforce.
- The number of unemployed persons increased by 30 percent between 1990 and 2000.

Fertility, Mortality and Migration Characteristics in 1990 and 2000

- Fertility declined in Zambia, from a Total Fertility Rate of 6.7 to 6.0 between 1990 and 2000.
- Infant Mortality Rate declined by about 12 percent, from 123 deaths per 1000 live births in 1990 to 110 deaths per 1000 live births in 2000.
- Under-Five Mortality Rate increased by 7 percent, from 151 deaths per 1000 live births in 1990 to 162 deaths per 1000 live births in 2000
- Life expectancy at birth increased from 47 years in 1990 to 50 years in 2000.
- Adult survivorship levels deteriorated between 1990 and 2000, with more females than males dying in the age group 15 years and over.
- The proportion of immigrants to the total population declined from 1.9 percent in 1990 to 1.4 percent in 2000.
- Majority of immigrants were refugees or asylum seekers.
- Copperbelt had the lowest annual growth rate in the country at less than one percent.
- In Zambia, there has been more of urban to rural migration than rural to urban migration in both 1990 and 2000.

Housing and Household Characteristics in 2000

- The proportion of households with access to safe water was 49 percent; 30 percent in rural and 86 percent in urban areas.

- The proportion of households with access to proper toilet facility was 15 percent; 2 percent in rural and 39 percent in urban areas.
- The proportion of households with access to electricity was 17 percent; 2 percent in rural and 44 percent in urban areas.
- Average Household size was 5.0; 4.9 rural and 5.1 urban areas.

Agriculture Characteristics in 2000

- About 69 percent of the total number of households (1,884,741) were engaged in some agricultural activity.
- Of these agricultural households, only about 18 percent were female headed.
- The main type of agricultural activity were crop growing and livestock/poultry raising.
- Main crop grown was maize (85 percent).
- Main type of livestock raised were goats (38.7 percent) and cattle (35.2 percent)

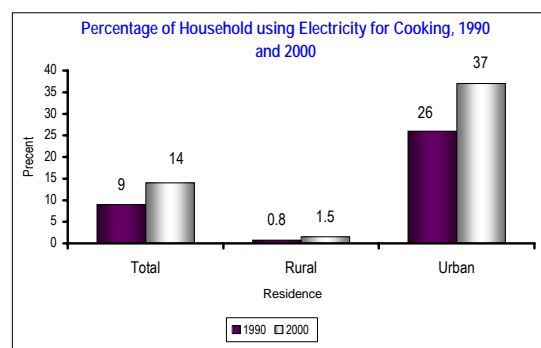
More 2000 Census Highlights...

More Households using Electricity for cooking

Results from the 2000 Census shows that more households reported using electricity as their source of energy for cooking compared to the percentage of households in 1990.

Overall, the results showed a 5 percent increase in the percentage of households using electricity as a source of energy for cooking between 1990 and 2000.

However, the increase occurred mostly among urban households with a 14 percent increase in urban households using electricity for cooking from 23 percent in 1990 to 37 percent in 2000.



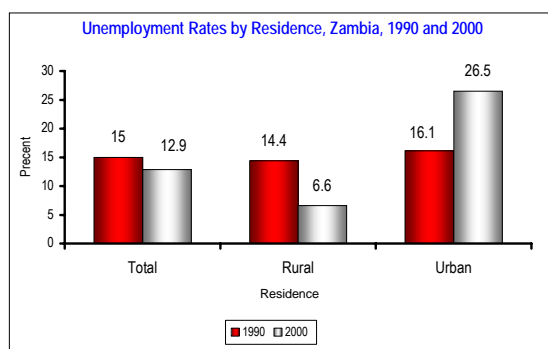
Source: CSO, 1990 and 2000 Censuses of Population and Housing

There was a marginal increase in rural areas of only 0.7 percent from 0.8 percent in 1990 to 1.5 percent of households using electricity for cooking.

Unemployment declines reveals Census 2000

The 2000 Census revealed that there was a decline in the overall unemployment rate in the past decade, from 15 percent in 1990 to 13 percent in 2000. Females experienced a drop of about 5 percentage points from 16.7 percent in 1990 to 11.3 percent in 2000. Male unemployment rates remained unchanged at 14 percent in the last two Censuses.

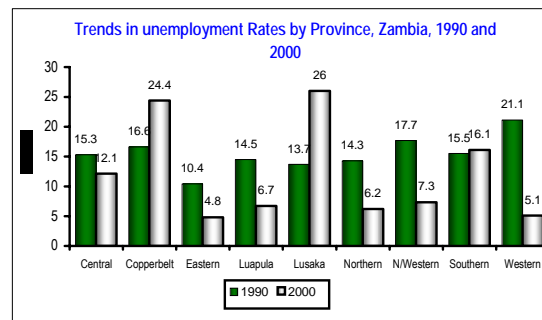
The rural parts of the country experienced a decline in unemployment rates. The total unemployment rate declined from 14 percent in 1990 to 7 percent in 2000. The female unemployment rate declined from 14 percent in 1990 to 5 percent 2000. The male unemployment rate declined from 15 percent to 8 percent during the same period. However unemployment increased in the urban areas. The urban total unemployment rate increased by 10 percentage points from 16 percent to 26 percent between 1990 and 2000. The female urban unemployment rate remained high and increased from 24 in 1990 percent to 29 percent in 2000. It should be noted that the increase in the male unemployment rate was much more than that of females.



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

The increase in the unemployment rate in the urban areas could be attributed to the significant number of job losses that resulted from a number of companies being either liquidated or privatized.

...as predominantly urban provinces experience an increase in unemployment rates



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

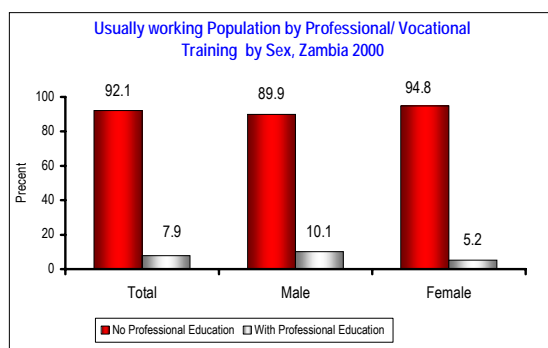
Lusaka, Copperbelt and Southern provinces experienced an increase in unemployment rates. Lusaka and Copperbelt Provinces recorded the highest increase of 12 and 7 percentage points respectively between 1990 and 2000. The unemployment rate in Southern province increased slightly from 15 percent to 16 percent in 1990 and 2000 respectively. The rest of the provinces experienced a decline in the unemployment rate with Western province recording the biggest drop of 16 percentage points from 21 percent in 1990 to 5 percent in 2000.

Majority of the country's workforce have no professional/vocational education

It is necessary for the country to invest time and money in the development of its human resources because of the benefits that result from increased efficiency and productivity of those who receive training. Professional education is training that will enable a person to practice in an occupation in which only those who have acquired a pre-determined amount of knowledge, usually at degree level, can practice. Vocational education is training which prepares one for a specific occupation or family occupations, but at a level lower than professional education.

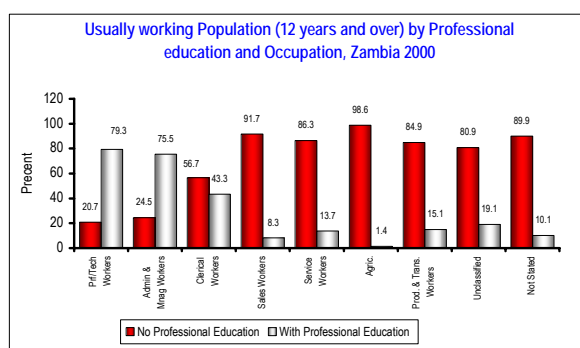
According to the 2000 Census, 92 percent of the country's workforce had no professional/vocational education. Persons with professional education declined from 11 percent in 1990 to 8 percent in 2000. There was a corresponding increase of those having no professional education from 89 percent in 1990 to 92 percent in 2000. The observed decline in the percentage of persons with professional education could be as a result of brain drain, as medical doctors and nurses, teachers,

college and university lecturers migrate to work abroad where they get comparatively better remunerations and conditions of service.



Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

A comparison of the males and females shows that twice as many male workers have professional education than female workers.



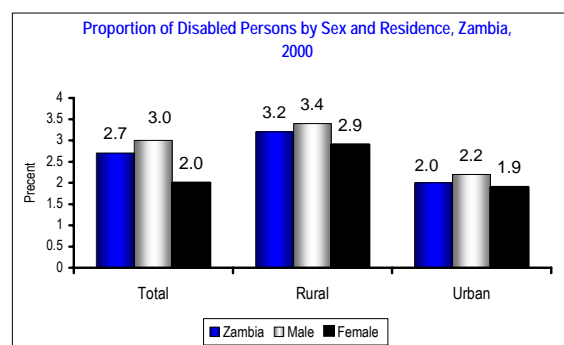
Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

The distribution among the various occupations, shows that about four fifths (79 percent) of those in the Professional, Technical and related occupations have professional education, while a fifth do not have (21 percent). About three quarters (75 percent) of the Administrative and Managerial occupations have professional education while a quarter (25 percent) does not have. The highest number of workers with no professional education are those in the agriculture industry with 99 percent of workers having no professional education.

Disability is concentrated in the rural areas

The disabled population forms 2.7 percent of total population of Zambia. The proportion of the disabled is higher in rural than urban areas. There are more disabled males than females in both rural and urban areas.

Western province ranks the highest followed by Luapula and Northern province. It is therefore vital that more rehabilitation services are established in rural areas.



Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

- Physical disability was the most common type of disability affecting 39 percent of the disabled population in 2000.
- Ex-mental was the least common type of disability accounting for four percent of the disabled population in 2000.
- Disease was the most common cause of disability reported by 39 percent of the disabled population in 2000. Prenatal causes were reported by 13.7 percent, injury by 17.2 percent, and other by 9 percent while 20 percent reported that they did not know the cause of their disability. Injury as a cause of disability was more commonly reported by males than females while disease is more common among females than males.
- About two fifths of disabled persons had never been to school and another two fifths had completed primary education in 2000.
- Amongst all categories of disability, the largest proportion of persons with disabilities was self-employed. The least proportion was among the employers. The most common occupation among the disabled was agriculture.

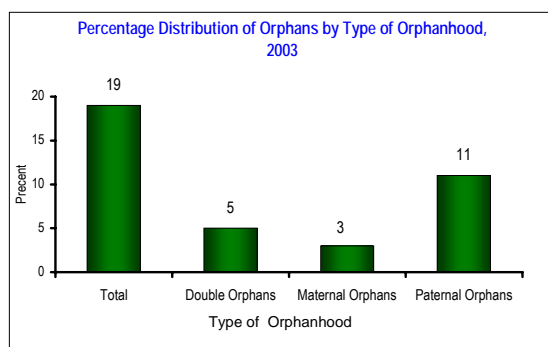
FHANIS Highlights

Children lose more fathers than mothers

After being discontinued for five years, CSO conducted a survey on Food Security, Health and Nutrition Information System (FHANIS) for the third quarter of 2003.

The new FHANIS provides quick, timely and regular indicators on the food security, health and nutrition status of the population. This information will assist in effective policy formulation, prompt decision-making and monitoring of household food security, health and nutritional status.

The FHANIS results indicate that 19 percent of children below 18 years are orphans, with one or both parents dead. Out of these, 3 percent have lost their mothers, 11 percent have lost their fathers while 5 percent of them have lost both parents.

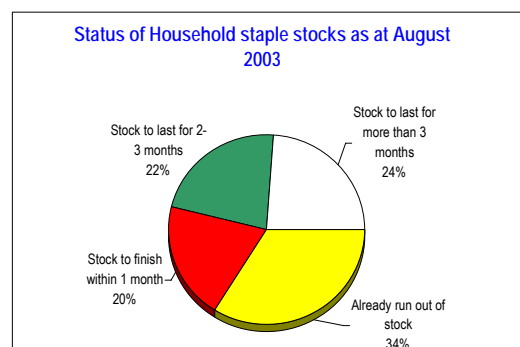


Source: CSO, 2003 FHANIS report

Overall, the problem of orphan hood is higher in urban than rural areas. The FHANIS survey recorded 6 percent of double orphans in urban areas and 4 percent in rural areas.

More than one third of households run out of staple food

About 34 percent of households surveyed were reported to have run out of staple food by August 2003. Major staple foods in Zambia include Maize, Millet, Cassava, Sorghum and Rice. In addition, one of the major components of the food security system is that of availability of food for consumption by the population. Only 24 percent of the households had enough staple food to last for more than three months.



Source: CSO, 2003 FHANIS report

The survey indicates that more than half of the households residing in Livelihood Zones 11,8, and 7 had already run out of food by August 2003. Zone 11 had the highest proportion of households that had run out of the staple food with 58 percent, followed by Zone 8 with 56 percent and Zone 7 with 53 percent.

Most of these areas are in either the driest low-lying parts or flood prone areas of Zambia characterized by low-rainfall and poor sandy soil, with the lowest yields of staple foods.

Zone 4	Chama Lundazi, Itezhi-Itezhi (North), Mambwe (Valley) and Mumbwa (West).
Zone 5	Chadiza, Chibombo, Monze, Chipata, Choma, Nyimba, Petauke, Chongwe, Itezhi-Itezhi, Kafue, Kabwe, Namwala, Mazabuka, Katete, Kalomo, Kapiri-Mposhi, Mumbwa, Kazungula (East) & Mambwe (Plateau).
Zone 7	Kazungula, Livingstone, Sesheke, Chongwe (West), Luangwa (North) and Nyimba (North).
Zone 8	Kalabo and Lukulu (West)
Zone 11	Gwembe, Siavonga and Sinazongwe.

Source: CSO, 2003 FHANIS report

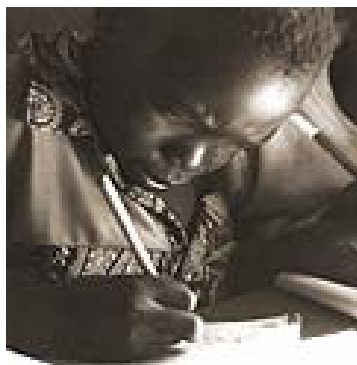
Note: The zoning system was based on spatial climate and land use differences, which were derived from combining agro ecological zones with land use.

The percentage of households that had run out of staple food however was lowest in Zones 5 and 4.

CSO ready to meet the challenge of monitoring the MDGs

The theme for this years African Statistics Day Celebrations: **“Statistics and Millennium Development Goals; The challenge for Statistics”**, could not have come at a better time as the CSO disseminated the final reports of the 2000 Census of Population and Housing.

The 2000 Census results included information on a number of indicators for monitoring targets set under the various goals.



Among the information from the 2000 Census released during the African Statistics day celebration is information on indicators for monitoring the following Goals:

- Goal #2 (Achieve Universal Primary Education,
- Goal # 3 (Promote Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women)
- Goal # 4 (Reduce Childhood Mortality)
- Goal # 7 (Ensure Environmental Sustainability)
- Goal 8 (Develop a Global Partnership for Development).

The CSO through its periodic surveys provides other sources of indicators for monitoring the MDGs, for instance

- The Living Conditions Monitoring Surveys (LCMS) and the Food Security and Nutrition Information System (FHANIS) provide indicators for monitoring Goal # 1 (Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger).
- The Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS) and Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey (ZSBS) provide indicators for monitoring Goal # 5 (Improve Maternal Health) and Goal # 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases.

The CSO has established a track record of collecting periodic data through censuses and surveys that are accurate, reliable and timely for incorporation into programs and policies, and for monitoring and evaluation of programs in line with the country’s commitment towards the MDGs.

However effective monitoring and evaluation of programs aimed towards achieving the targets set in the MDGs require the strengthening of not only the CSO, but also the entire National Statistical System (NSS).



Zambia through the NSS has the necessary institutional and human resource capability to develop and implement mechanisms for effective data capturing for planning, monitoring and evaluation of progress towards the MDG targets.

Therefore the CSO as the coordinating institution within the NSS and in line with this year’s theme for the African Statistics day Celebration, is ready for the challenge of helping the country plan, monitor and achieve its commitment to the Millennium Declaration and the MDGs.

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 three important phrases, Livelihood Zone, Agro-ecological Zone and Land use.

Livelihood Zone: A geographical area with socio-economic group sharing similar characteristics for their livelihood. e.g., farming, trading, fishing, etc.

Land Use: This is defined by the type of staple crops produced and availability of livestock.

Agro-ecological Zone: Geographical areas with similar climatic, soil and weather patterns. Rainfall is the dominant climatic factor distinguishing the zones.

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.**

Soon, CSO will be producing the **Census Atlas**. An exciting pictorial presentation of the Zambian maps on diverse subjects. The Atlas will enable 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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