



Republic of Zambia

The Monthly

Central Statistical Office

Volume 5

August 2003

“The Economy this Month”

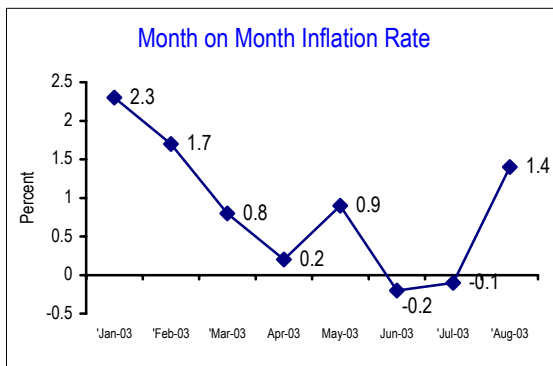
Serving Your Data Needs

August registers a rise in the Inflation rate

The monthly rate of inflation has continued its upward swing observed in the last month, resulting in a positive monthly inflation rate of 1.4% from negative 0.1% recorded for the month of July. This represents an increase of one and half percent.

The annual rate of inflation stood at 20.3%, a marginal 0.1 percentage point increase from the July figure of 20.2%.

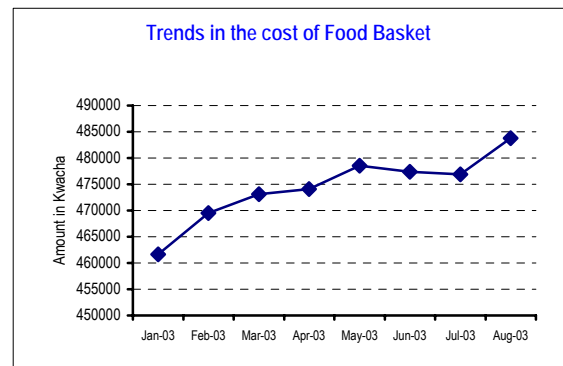
The increase is attributed to the increase in prices of food commodities such as Roller Meal (semi-fine meal), dried Kapenta, Fresh Fish, Groundnuts, Oils and Fats, Milk and Milk products etc.,



Source: Consumer Price Index, August 2003

Your Monthly Food Basket

The monthly food inflation as at August was recorded at 1.9%, increasing by 2.5 percentage points from that recorded as at July. Therefore there was an increase in the average cost of food in the basket for a family of six during the month of August.



Source: Consumer Price Index, August 2003

The food basket as at August 2003 was K483,774 for a family of six. The same family on average was expected to live on K694,693 for all their food & basic needs.

Economic News

International Trade

Zambia experiences a gain in Trade Balance

The month of July recorded a 7% fall in imports and only a small increase in the exports value. The difference between the two led to the country experiencing an appreciable reduction of 35% in the trade deficit in the month of July. The trade deficit dropped from K134,526 million in June to K86,949 million in July. This is a positive development to the country's international trade.

MONTH	Imports	Exports			Trade balance
		Domestic	Re-Exports	Total	
January	554,237	269,451	1,344	270,795	-283,442
February	663,872	347,626	583	348,209	-315,663
March	632,927	346,566	2,069	348,636	-284,291
April	604,210	312,136	1,088	313,224	-290,986
May	592,465	401,796	9,828	411,624	-180,842
June	559,332	422,584	2,222	424,806	-134,526
July	517,514	429,302	1,263	430,565	-86,949
TOTAL:	4,124,557	2,529,461	18,397	2,547,859	-1,576,698

The value of total exports has continued on an upward trend, since January this year, with a slight increase of 1% from K424,806 million in June to K430,565 million in July.

The 7% decline in the imports value was mainly as a result of the fall in sugar and sugar confectionery which fell by 84%; tobacco and manufactured tobacco by 55%; works of art 89% and miscellaneous edible preparations by 76%.

Copper tops the exports list

On average, the top ten export items contribute about 92% to the country's monthly exports. Copper and articles thereof have consistently been the largest contribution to exports, followed by other products from the mining sector. For the month of July, Copper and articles thereof, alone accounted for over half (53%) of total exports.

Zambia's Top Ten Exports (K' million), 2003

DESCRIPTION	VALUE						% Distribution
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	
Coffee tea mate & spices	5,778	3,202	3,942	858	1,155	2,944	0.68
Copper & articles thereof	180,180	213,910	175,578	222,260	213,896	227,954	53
Cotton	28,041	19,077	15,365	19,403	16,281	17,450	4
Edible vegetables & certain roots & tubers	7,277	6,288	7,328	1,760	1,741	3,687	0.86
Live trees & other plants; bulbs roots & etc	10,695	4,396	4,733	5,240	4,902	5,963	1.39
Mineral fuels mineral oils & products of their distil	3,344	5,264	4,340	3,754	2,780	3,784	0.89
Natural/cultured pearls; precious stones	17,265	13,242	17,961	39,900	23,022	74,954	17.4
Other base metals	59,208	45,400	41,964	71,347	39,769	47,937	11.1
Sugars & sugar confectionery	9,284	7,034	7,698	5,236	67,723	10,934	2.5
Tobacco & manufactured tobacco substitutes	1,733	2,118	9,580	5,547	18,702	8,329	1.9
Total	322,805	319,931	288,489	375,305	389,971	403,936	
Other Exports	25,404	28,707	24,735	36,318	34,835	26,629	
Grand Total	348,209	348,636	313,224	411,623	424,806	430,565	

Among the top ten items, the lowest contribution to exports has consistently been from coffee, tea, mate & spices. In the month of July, these items accounted for about 7%.

Importation of Cereal Continues to drop

Mineral fuels & oils & their products, machinery & mechanical appliances and vehicles (excluding railway/tramway rolling-stoke) were among the largest imports for the month of July.

Zambia's Top Ten Imports (K' million) 2003

DESCRIPTION	VALUE						% Distribution
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	
Cereals	48,840	63,411	57,200	26,523	22,827	11,062	2.1
Mineral fuels & oils & their products	54,765	40,450	59,284	40,458	50,751	92,424	17.9
Inorganic chemicals & their compounds	85,207	9,825	7,857	9,368	8,908	7,166	1.4
Pharmaceutical products	11,825	11,454	32,241	12,999	15,965	7,617	1.5
Fertilizers	11,601	14,601	18,849	6,963	54,733	18,274	3.5
Plastics & plastic products	20,936	29,630	23,223	21,931	21,446	22,639	4.4
Books, newspapers, pictures	41,231	5,115	12,984	74,415	8,784	4,683	0.9
Iron & steel	14,996	19,805	15,643	16,618	16,017	16,898	3.3
Machinery & mechanical appliances	88,133	110,012	88,123	94,081	93,822	80,840	15.6
Electrical machinery & equipment & parts	34,036	45,512	42,611	50,691	28,405	32,667	6.3
Vehicles exc' railway / tramway rolling-stock	40,352	44,179	55,504	47,380	40,983	50,241	9.7
Total	451,922	393,994	413,519	401,427	362,641	344,511	
Other Imports	211,950	238,933	190,691	191,038	196,690	173,003	
Grand TOTAL	663,872	632,927	604,210	592,465	559,331	517,514	

The positive effects of the bumper harvest however, continue to be felt on the

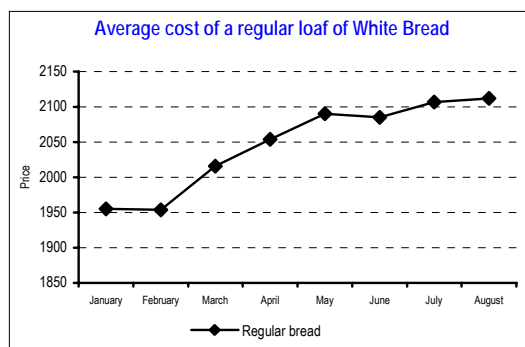
international trade market, as imports of cereals continue to drop, since the month of March. The imports value for cereals dropped by more than 50% between June and July, 2003.

First half of 2003 records shifts in prices of food items

The first and second quarters of 2003 have seen interesting shifts in the prices of some major household consumption items. The swings either upward or downward have been due to external factors that affect the price of the individual commodity.

Price of bread continues to increase

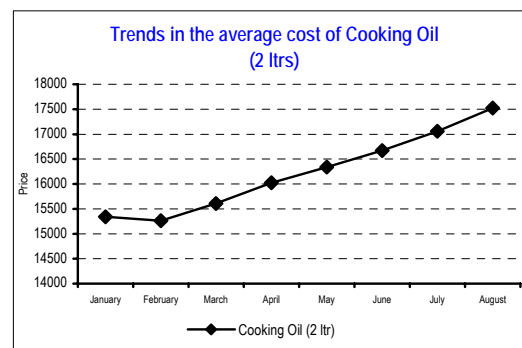
The average price of a regular loaf of bread has continued to increase since March after registering some relative stability in the first two months of the year. The average price of a regular loaf of bread increased by about 7% between March and May 2003, registered a slight decline in the month of June, only to continue the increase in July and August.



Source: Consumer Price Index, August 2003

Cooking oil prices register a steady increase

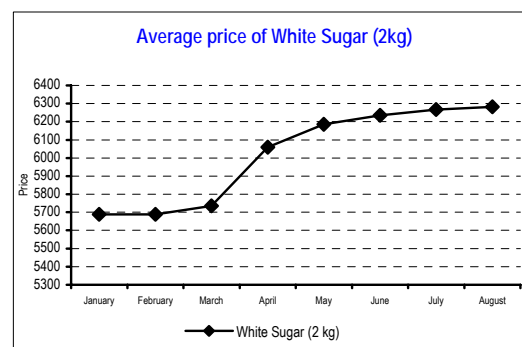
After dropping by half a percent in the month of January, the average price of a 2litre container of locally produced cooking oil has registered a steady increase of 14% in the first and second quarter of 2003.



Source: Consumer Price Index, August 2003

Cost of sugar up by 6% in April

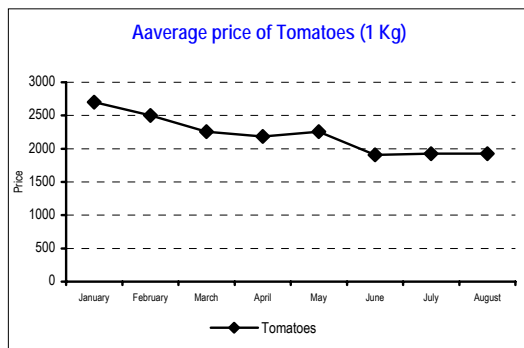
The average price of a 2kg packet of white sugar produced by Zambia Sugar plc recorded an increase of 6% during the month of April, and has continued going up. It showed some relative stability from June through July and August, recording an increase of less than 1% in the three months.



Source: Consumer Price Index, August 2003

Tomato prices remain stable between March and May

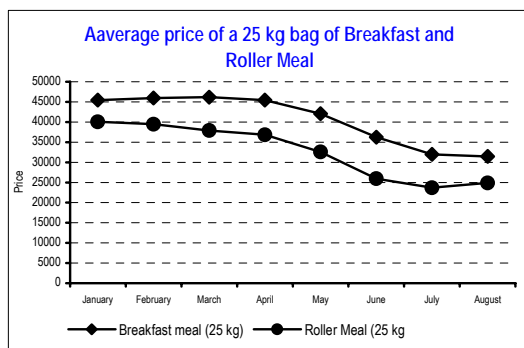
After registering some decline in the first quarter of the year, the average price of a kilogram of tomatoes recorded some relative stability between April and May before declining further by 16% in the month of June, and finally stabilizing during the months of July and August.



Source: Consumer Price Index, August 2003

August records a 5% increase in the price of roller meal

The declining trend in the price of mealie meal experienced since the latter part of the first quarter, seems to be reaching lowest point with the average price for a 25 kg bag of roller meal registering a 5% increase over the price prevailing during the month of July. While the price of a 25 kg bag of breakfast meal has continued to decline, the decline has slowed down, with the month of August registering only a one percentage decline compared to a 12% decline during the month of July.



Source: Consumer Price Index, August 2003

Poverty

Urban Poverty has increased over the past decade

Poverty has been increasing over the past decade. According to the Living Conditions Monitoring Surveys, the incidence of poverty increased by 4% from 69% in 1996 to 73% in 1998.

In 1998, more than half of the population (58%) were living in extreme poverty while 15% of the population were moderately poor. The increase in poverty is attributed to the increase in urban poverty. Urban poverty increased by 10 percentage points between 1996 and 1998 from 46% to 56% while rural poverty nearly stagnated at 83%. Though these poverty levels back date to 1998, they are still the official poverty levels for Zambia.

Incidence of Poverty by Level of Poverty, by Province, Zambia, 1998

Province	Poverty Status			Total %	
	Total Poor	Extremely Poor	Moderately Poor		
All Zambia	73	58	15	27	100
Central	77	63	14	23	100
Copperbelt	65	47	18	35	100
Eastern	79	66	13	21	100
Luapula	82	69	13	18	100
Lusaka	53	35	18	47	100
Northern	81	66	15	19	100
N/Western	77	64	13	23	100
Southern	75	59	16	25	100
Western	89	78	11	11	100

Source: CSO Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, 1998

All provinces, apart from Lusaka (53%) and Copperbelt (65%), had very high poverty of over 70%, with Western province faring the worst with 89% of persons poor. Western province also had the highest proportion of extremely poor persons, 78%. Lusaka had the lowest, with 35% of its population being extremely poor.

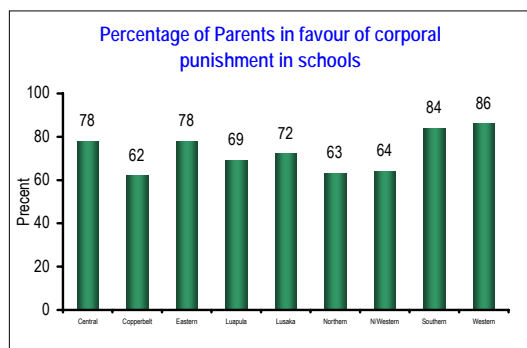
Education

Parents favour corporal punishment in school

2002 Zambia Demographic and Education survey shows that a large percentage of parents favour canning pupils as a way of maintaining discipline in schools. This is despite the ban enforced by the Ministry of Education against corporal punishment in schools in favour of encouraging other ways of enforcing discipline.

Seventy-two percent of parents surveyed country wide were of the view that canning pupils helped improve the quality of education in a school, while 12% of parents felt canning pupils had no effect in improving the quality of education in schools.

Parents in rural areas were more in favour of canning pupils than parents in urban areas.

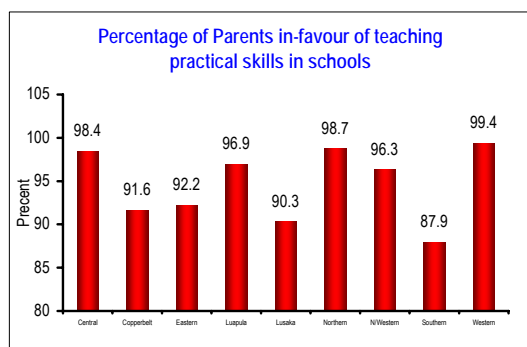


Source: 2002 Zambia Demography and Education Survey Report

Western Province with 86% had the highest percentage of parents who regard canning in schools as important in improving the quality of schooling, comparing to 62% for Copperbelt province, which had the least.

Teach practical skills in primary school

The survey on Education shows that parents are in favour of teaching practical skills in primary schools. About 94% of parents surveyed were of the view that schools should teach more practical skills than they currently do. Parents in rural areas were slightly more in support of teaching practical skills in primary schools than their urban counterparts.



Source: 2002 Zambia Demography and Education Survey Report

Health

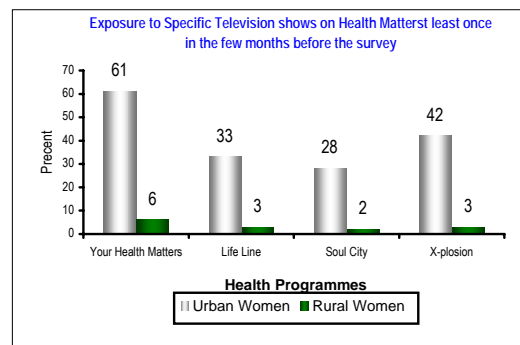
Rural Areas not adequately covered by Information programs on Health and HIV

Information is power, especially in this era of HIV/AIDS. However, results from the recent Demographic and Health Surveys show that people in rural areas have less access to Radio and TV programs on HIV/AIDS and other health issues compared to those in urban areas. Rural women are the worst affected by lack of access to reproductive health information through TV and Radio.

Survey results show that, only 1 in 5 or 20% of women in rural areas reported having listened to a radio program called "Your Health Matters", "AIDS and the family" or "Our Neighbourhood", in the few months before the survey.

Fifteen percent of women in rural areas reported having listened to a radio program called "Life Line". This is compared to 66% of women who listened to "Your Health Matters", 42% who listened to "Life Line", 51% who listened to "AIDS and the family" and 50% who listened to "Our Neighbourhood" in urban areas.

The differences are far greater where access to health programs on TV is concerned.



Source: 2001/2002 Zambia Demography and Health Survey Report

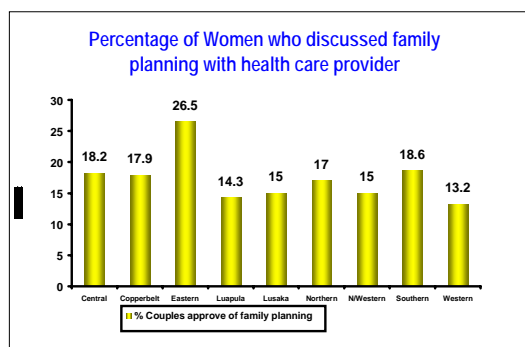
Discussion of family planning matters very little

The recent demographic and health survey shows that there is very little discussion of family planning matters between women and health care providers at the health centres, and between women and their spouses or partners.

Only 18% of women not using any method of family planning at the time of the survey, and reported visiting a health centre some time prior to the survey, reported discussing family planning matters with health care providers at the health centres.

The highest percentage of women reporting having discussed family planning with health care providers at the health centres was in Eastern province (27%), followed by Southern province (19%). The least was Western province with 13%.

Among married women with knowledge of at least one method of family planning, only 37% reported having discussed family planning with their husband or partners once or twice in the 12 months before the survey.



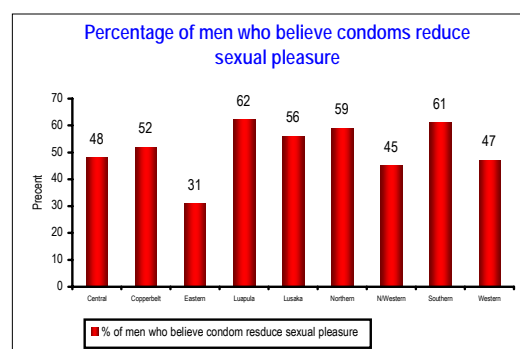
Source: 2001/2002 Zambia Demography and Health Survey Report

Twenty-nine percent did not discuss any family planning matters with their husbands or partners in the same period. Lack of discussion of family planning between women and health care providers, and between women and their husbands or partners may be an impediment to the usage of family planning services. This is despite the survey results showing that 87% of

women approved of family planning, with only 10% disapproving and 4% unsure.

Men's attitude towards condom use Cardinal in HIV/AIDS fight

A recent health survey shows that 52% of men believe condom use decreases a man's sexual pleasure. Among those who used a condom during their last sexual encounter, 56% believe a condom reduces a man's sexual pleasures, while 64% of those who have used a condom at least once, were of the view that condoms decrease a man's sexual pleasure.



Source: 2001/2002 Zambia Demography and Health Survey Report

Forty-one percent of the men were also of the view that condoms were inconvenient to use, with 43% of men in urban areas and 39% in rural areas sharing this view.

Thirty-six percent of men believed a woman had no right to tell a man to use a condom during intercourse. This is particularly common in rural areas where men are twice as likely to feel this way compared to their urban counterparts (43% compared to 26% in urban areas).

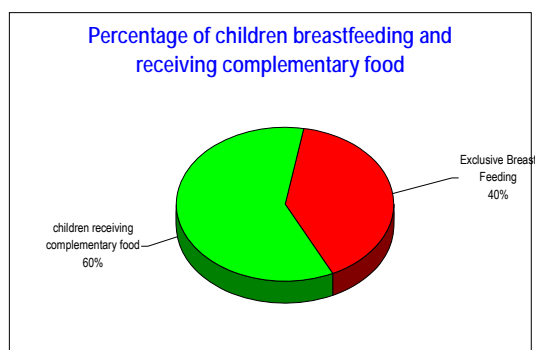
Despite all these negative attitudes on condom use among men, 77% believe condoms are effective in the prevention of HIV/AIDS and other Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs).

How well has the Zambian society embraced exclusive breastfeeding?

The ZDHS 2001-2002 recorded a very high percentage (98) of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey as having breastfed.

Despite the high prevalence of breastfeeding, only 40% of the infants under the age of 6 months were exclusively breastfed.

Exclusive breastfeeding entails that a child during her/his first 6 months of life should not be given any complementary food or drink other than the mother's breast milk. However, this study reveals that more than half of children in this age group were given complementary foods.



Source: 2001/2002 Zambia Demography and Health Survey

The relatively low rates of exclusive breastfeeding could be because the concept *exclusive breastfeeding* is quite new in the child health circles and that most parents do not yet fully understand its importance to child health. It could also be due to different situations mothers find themselves in, in terms of their employment, health status and so on.

It is hoped that with the on-going intensive promotional campaigns, more and more mothers will take exclusive breastfeeding as an important factor in child development, which they should seriously embrace.

Rural women exhibit highest *energy deficiency syndrome*

Nutrition is a critical factor in the balanced development of women. Poor nutrition may lead to low weight and height, which will in turn lead to complications especially in women of the reproductive age (15-49 years).

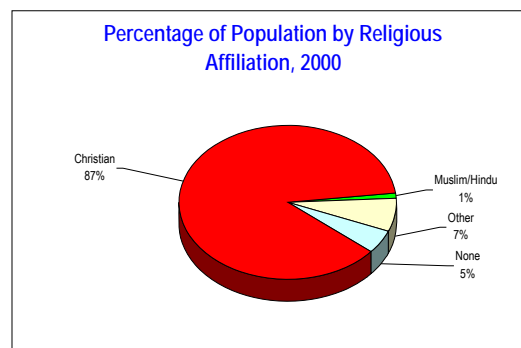
The 2001/2002 ZDHS indicates that 15% of women fall below the Body Mass Index (BMI), which is an indicator used to measure chronic energy deficiency. In general, women between age 15-19 and rural women are more likely to suffer from chronic energy deficiency.

However, in terms of height, only 2% of women are shorter than the critical height of 145 centimetres.

Census 2000 Highlights

Census confirms Zambia as a Christian Nation

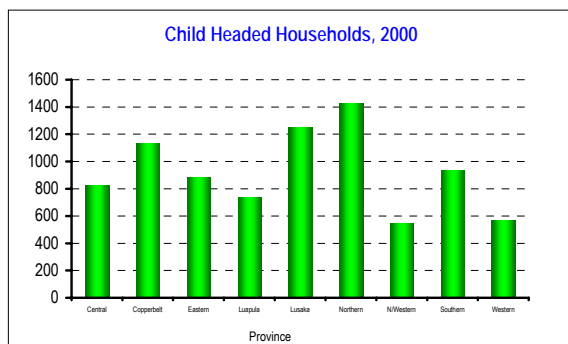
The 2000 Census reveals that 87% of the population is Christian by way of religious affiliation. Only about 1% of the Population are Muslim and Hindu, while 7% belong to other religious affiliations and 5% did not report any religious affiliation.



Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Child headed households not common in Zambia

Only 8,297 households in Zambia are headed by children aged less than 18 years. This represents 0.5% of all the households in the country.

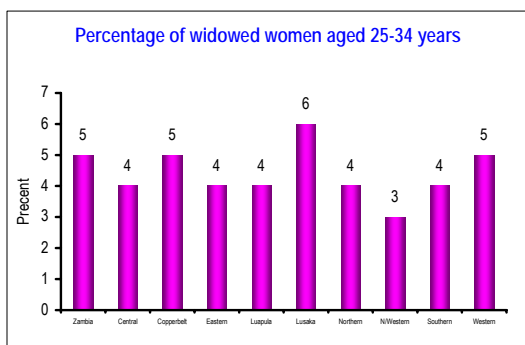


Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

The highest number of child headed households are in Northern Province (1,423), followed by Lusaka Province (1,252) and then Copperbelt Province (1,131). North Western Province (547) and Western Province (566), have the least number of child headed households.

Widowed women out-number men by 5 to 1

According to the 2000 Census, there are more widowed women than men, with widowed women outnumbering widowed men by 5 to 1. The Census reported 243,800 widowed women compared with 53,588 widowed men.



Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Among those aged 25-34 years, 5% of women reported being widows against 1% of men aged 25 – 34 years.

Lusaka Province (6%) had the highest percentage of women age 25-34 years reporting to be widows followed by Copperbelt and Western Provinces at 5%. North Western (3%) had the lowest percentage of women age 25-34 years reporting being widows.

Household Food Security

FHANIS to monitor the country's food security

FHANIS stands for "Food Security, Health and Nutrition Information System". It was created to help in monitoring the food security and nutritional status of the population following persistent droughts that hit the country in the early 1990s.

After being discontinued for five years, FHANIS has now been revived with assistance from the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) through the Zambia Social Investment Fund (Zamsif), with the Ministry of Finance and National Planning (MOFNP).

The New FHANIS will provide quick, timely and regular indicators on the food security, health and nutrition status of the population. This information will be provided quarterly and hence will assist in effective policy formulation, prompt decision-making and monitoring of Household food security health and nutritional status.

Latest

POPAZ is born!!

The Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the University of Zambia Population Students Association (UNZAPOPSA) on Saturday 23rd August 2003 launched the Population Association of Zambia-POPAZ at the Green Ethiopian Lodge in Lusaka.

The Launching of POPAZ paves way for the setting up of an interim committee that will initiate various activities in the realm of Population and HIV/AIDS. One of these activities is the establishment of a range of Scholarship Funds for the best performing students in the areas of Statistics, Mathematics, Demography and Population Studies.

The two proposals for the Scholarship Fund are:

- ❖ Francis Walusiku for the best performing students in Mathematical Demography
- ❖ Moses Sichone for the best performing students in HIV/AIDS Research.

The Minister of Finance and National Planning, Hon. Peter Magande and a visiting Professor from Ghana -Sam Kwesi Gaisie who in 1984 initiated the Demography Training Program at the University of Zambia graced the occasion. This program was supported by the Zambian Government and United Nations Population Fund.

The Layman and Statistics

In this issue we look at two very important geographical terms in conducting a successful and complete population census enumeration. Before embarking on census enumeration, the country is divided into **Census Supervisory Areas (CSA)** and **Standard Enumeration Areas (SEA)**.

Standard Enumeration Area (SEA): An SEA is the lowest geographical unit in the census and is usually covered by one field enumerator. For the purpose of the 2000 Census of Population and Housing, an SEA contained between 300 and 600 persons for rural areas and between 600 and 900 for urban areas. During the 2000 census of a total of 16,683 enumeration areas were created. These form a sampling frame from which inter-censal sample survey are drawn

Census Supervisory area (CSA): A CSA is made up of a group of SEAs, usually three in rural areas and five in urban areas. During census field enumeration, one supervisor supervises a CSA.

How to obtain Information

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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Luse

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