



Republic of Zambia

# The Monthly

## Central Statistical Office

April 2003

### FIRST RELEASE

#### Director's Foreword

Welcome to the first issue of *'The Monthly'*, a production of the Data Dissemination Unit of the Central Statistical Office (CSO). The CSO has embarked on a vigorous task of helping the Zambian public in making informed decisions through the use of official statistics. This has been done through the strengthening of a Data Dissemination Unit aimed at helping build Partnership between the CSO and the entire data user community. Therefore *'The Monthly'* is, but one of the many ways that the office will employ to inform and serve you better.

*'The Monthly'*, as the name implies will be produced monthly and circulated free, in order to provide information to our users of statistics on the current and upcoming activities and products available at the CSO, how to access this information and when certain information and reports will be ready for dissemination.

As you may be aware, the CSO produces a number of statistical products and services in the Economic, Social, Agricultural and Environmental areas, necessary for effective policy formulation, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programs and projects.

I therefore urge you to visit or contact the CSO for all your data needs.

Finally, I would like to encourage readers and data users to send any comments and enquiries to my office or the Data Dissemination Unit on the address provided. Enjoy your first copy of *'The Monthly'* as we aim to serve your data needs.



**Dr. Buleti G. Nsemukila**  
**Director of Census & Statistics**

# Economic News

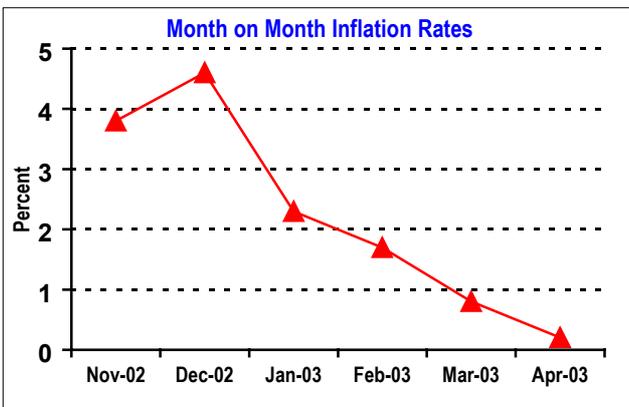
## April CPI shows lower food prices...

CSO, through its monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI) survey, reported a decrease in the monthly inflation rate from 0.8% in March to 0.2% in April. The decrease in inflation was attributed to significantly lower food prices recorded in April, especially for Mealie Meal, Maize grain, fresh and dried Kapenta, fresh Fish, dressed Chickens, Meat, Samp, Groundnuts and Sweet Potatoes.

Comparatively, the price of Roller Meal declined by 3.8% in March and by 2.9% in April, while the price of Maize grain declined by 10.3% in March and by 25.3% in April. Breakfast meal, which had recorded a price increase of 0.4% in March, declined by 1.5% in April. Furthermore price reductions of 5.4%, 9.8%, 3.6%, 0.9%, 8.5%, 0.3% and 38.9% were registered for Kapenta, fresh Fish, dressed Chickens, Meat, Samp, Groundnuts and Sweet Potatoes, respectively. Overall, the food index recorded a decrease of 0.7%.

Nonetheless, price increase were observed for some of the foodstuff such as Oils and Fats, fresh Vegetables, other Cereals and Cereal products, Milk and milk products, Fruits, alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages and other processed food commodities.

In addition, the non-food sector also registered price increases in the Rent and Household Energy, Medical Care, Transport (Petrol and Diesel), Other Goods and



Services.

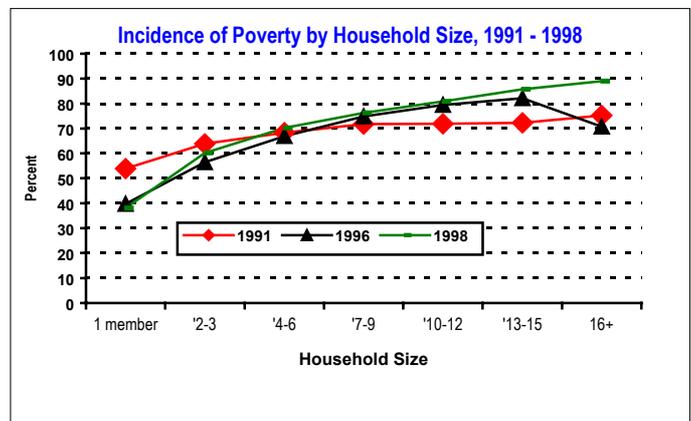
## Your Monthly Food Basket

**The food basket as of April 2003 was K474,111 for a family of six. The same family on average was expected to live on K680,818 for all their basic needs**

## LCMS III to capture Seasonal Variations in Poverty Levels

The on-going Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III will for the first time highlight the seasonal variations in poverty levels in Zambia. Unlike in the past, when poverty was measured at a point in time, it is now being captured over a period of twelve months. Poverty levels have been known to vary with season, especially in rural areas. A survey of this nature and scope, which has taken into account the seasonal variations, will provide more accurate poverty levels and indicators.

The survey will provide valuable and timely information that is accurate and vital for monitoring and evaluating the performance of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) and the Transitional National Development Plan (TNDP), as well as efforts aimed at improving the welfare of the Zambian people by both Government and its development cooperating partners.

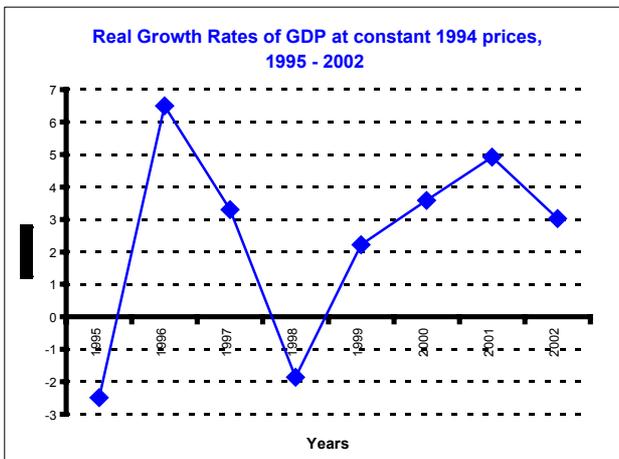


- Vulnerability to poverty tends to increase with household size.
- Poverty levels increased from 69.7% (1991) and 69.2% (1996) to 73.2 in 1998.
- Urban areas have seen major increase in Poverty than rural areas between 1991 and 1998.
- Western and Northern provinces exhibit the highest Poverty levels. Western Province has experienced an increase in Poverty levels from 84.3% in 1991 to 89.2% in 1998.

Source: LCMS Reports

### Agriculture 'pulled down' economic performance in 2002

Overall, the economy experienced a positive growth in the year 2002. Total Gross Domestic Product measured at constant (1994) prices was estimated at K2,701.9 billion in 2002 and K2,622.5 billion in 2001, representing an increase of 3.0% in 2002 compared to 4.9% in 2001. This increase could be attributed mainly to the satisfactory performance of the Mining, Manufacturing, Construction, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Transport and Communications and the Real Estate and Business Services sub-sectors.



**Note:** The 2002 figures are preliminary and are likely to undergo revision.

However, declines in economic performance were recorded mainly in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, and the Electricity, Gas and Water sub-sectors. The decline in agricultural output, estimated at 4.1%, had an overall dampening effect on the growth of the economy as the sector accounts for about 16% share of the overall GDP.

The Mining and Quarrying sub-sector grew by 16.4% in 2002 compared to 14.0% in 2001. Manufacturing grew by 5.8%, Construction grew by 17.4%, Wholesale and Retail Trade (4.0%), Restaurants, Bars and Hotels (4.7%), Transport, Storage and Communications (5.4%), Financial Institutions and Insurance (3.5%), Real Estate and Business Services (4.4%) and Community, Social and Personal Services (1.6%).

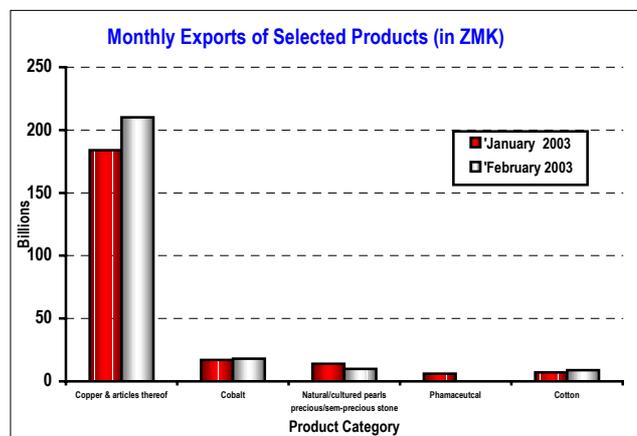
**"Changes in GDP at constant prices are used in assessing the performance (growth) of the economy. An increase in the aggregate GDP at constant prices indicates increased economic activity and production in the nation."**

### Revenue from Exports rises as the value of imports rises too

The *Total Value* of revenue from exports increased from K217 billion in January to K350 billion in February, 2003. This represents a 29.2% rise.

#### Major Exports

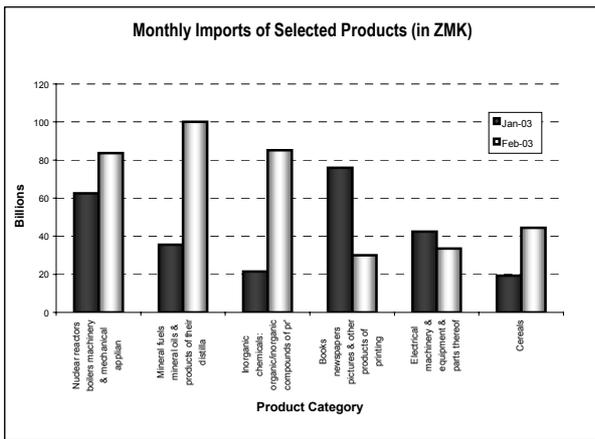
The *Major Exports* in the months of January and February were Copper and Cobalt. Copper accounted for K184 billion in January, and K201 billion in February while Cobalt accounted for K17 billion and K18 billion in revenue, over the same period. This represented a nominal growth in terms of Cobalt revenue of about 1%.



#### Major Imports

Similarly, the *Total Monthly Import* value increased during the January to February period. The total imports value was K503 billion in January and increased to K674 billion in February, representing a 34.1% nominal growth.

**Note:** Exports and imports figures are preliminary and are subject to change.



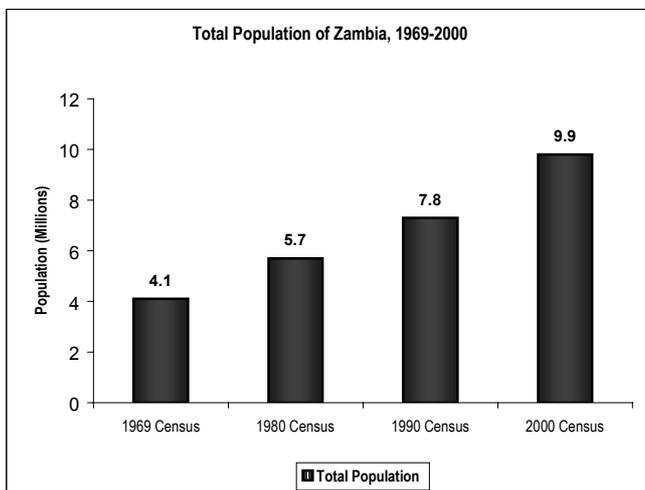
Nuclear reactors, boilers machinery & mechanical appliances, Products of printing (including news print paper) were some of the major products imported over this period. Cereals recorded an increase of about 51% over this period.

**“European Union ranks second as Zambia’s trading partners after South Africa.”**

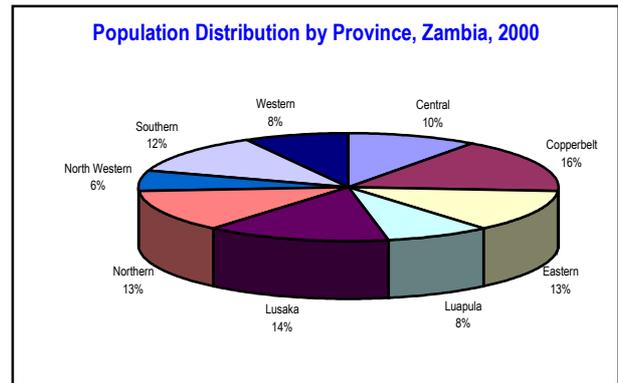
# Census 2000 Highlights

## Final 2000 Population figure out

Amid the controversy surrounding the 2000 total population of Zambia, CSO has finally confirmed the official figure as **9,885,591**. This reflects the *Dejure* figure as opposed to the earlier *Defacto* figure of **9,337,425** released late last year. (*Dejure* and *Defacto* explained on page 7).



This is lower than the *preliminary* figures released earlier in April 2001, which were



based on the summary count estimates (10,285,631).

Zambia continues to exhibit a YOUNG population with 46% below the age of 15 years. A young population tends to have implications on population growth, due to a large number of young persons entering the reproductive ages in the coming years.

The population distribution pattern at provincial level remains the same with Copperbelt having the highest population, followed by Lusaka. Northwestern has the lowest population followed by Luapula.

**“ Males outnumber Females”**  
*Unexpectedly results from the 2000 census reveal that males surpass females, the total population comprises 4,946,298 males and 4,939,293 females.*

## Western Province has the highest proportion of female headed households...

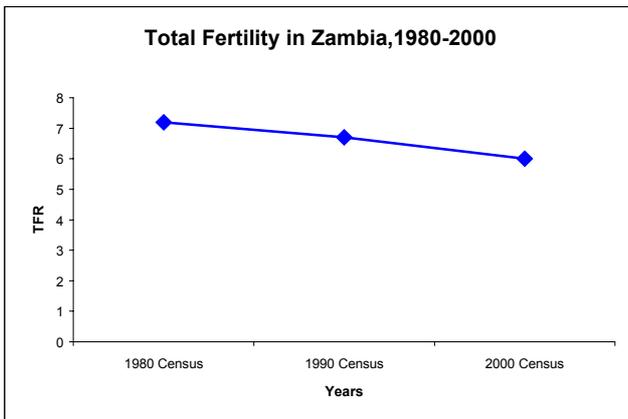
The proportion of female-headed households has increased by 2% between 1990 and 2000 with Western Province having the highest proportion of female-headed households at 27%.

## Zambian women now bear one child less than before

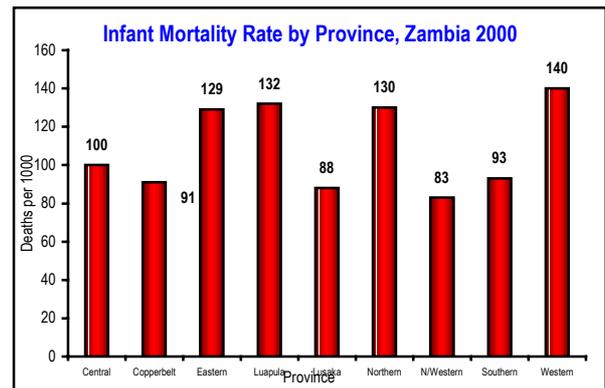
Fertility in Zambia shows a downward trend in the last 20 years. Total Fertility declined to 6.7% in 1990 from 7.2% in 1980 and finally to 6.0% in the year 2000. Fertility has declined more rapidly in the period 1990-2000. However, Zambia still has one of the highest fertility levels in the region despite the decline.

# More Census Highlights...

## Infant Mortality remains high ...



Infant Mortality Rate remains high in Zambia with 1 in 9 infants dying before their first birthday. However, it has declined over the last ten years by 12%. North-western province has the least infant mortality rates with 1 in 12 dying before their first birthday compared to 1 in 7 for Western province, which has the



## North-Western: glimmer of hope for Zambia

Estimate from the 2000 Census show that there has been an increase in Life expectancy at birth between 1990 and 2000. It rose from 47 to 50 years in the ten year period, an improvement of 3 years. It is also observed that the newly born babies in urban areas have a higher expectation of life at birth than their rural counterparts. (54 years compared to 48 years, respective). At provincial level, North-western province registered the highest life expectancy at birth of 56 years, compared with the lowest, Western province at 44 years.

highest rates of infant mortality.

## Luapula province has the highest Under-five deaths...

Results from the 2000 census reveal that the number of children that die before their fifth birthday has increased in Zambia between 1990 and 2000 by about 7%, with Luapula province recording the highest. One in four under-five children in Luapula die before their fifth birthday. Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces recorded the least under-five deaths.

## Adults in Zambia now (2000) live 11 years less than in 1990

Adults mortality has increased in the last decade, an adult has lost about 11 years of survival (33 years in 2000 compared to 44 years in 1990). At provincial level, adult survivorship level vary significantly. North-western province has the least Adult mortality risks whereas the Copperbelt province has the greatest risks of adults not surviving to older ages. Southern province showed a drastic decline in adult survivorship levels between age 25 and 35, while the rest of the provinces showed a steady decline.

## Lusaka leads in unemployment levels

Census 2000 shows increased unemployment rates in urban provinces. Unemployment rates increased in Lusaka from 14% to 26% and in Copperbelt from 17% to 24%. Declines were recorded most in Western (21% to 5%) and North Western (18% to 8%). Furthermore Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces recorded the highest urban unemployment trends, (14% to 30% and 17% to 25%, respectively). Western and Eastern provinces recorded the biggest declines (21% to 4% and 17% to 3%, respectively).

Females in the reproductive ages have higher mortality than their male counterparts. In 2000, there were 434,000 fewer adults aged 15 years and older than would have been if adult mortality levels had remained at levels observed in the 1980-1990 inter-censal period.

Lusaka and Copperbelt registered the highest growths in rural unemployment rates; 13% to 24% for Lusaka and 15% to 24% for Copperbelt.

# More Census Highlights...

## The rate of urbanization has continued to decline...

The more urbanized provinces are not attracting migrants as indicated by the decline in the number of migrants to the Copperbelt, Central, Lusaka and Southern provinces. On the other hand, in-migration to rural provinces has increased in nearly all the provinces. This indicates that there is predominance of urban-rural migration over rural-urban migration.

There has been a sustained decline in the number of immigrants into the country. Zambia recorded a decline of immigrants between 1980 and 1990 of 34%. This was followed by a 6% decline between 1990 and 2000. The majority of immigrants captured during the 2000 Census of Population and Housing are political refugees.

## Less than one percent of the population is disabled...

According to the 2000 Census of Population and Housing 0.7% of the population is disabled. Western province has the largest proportion of the disabled, with Lusaka having the least percentage of the disabled. There are more disabled males (53%) than females (47%).

## Literacy rates lowest in Eastern province

Results from the 2000 census reveal that the general literacy rate (proportion of literate population aged 5 years and above) for Zambia has stagnated at 55% since 1990. Despite this, youth literacy rates (15-24 years) have declined from 75% in 1990 to 70% in 2000. While there has been a slight increase in adult literacy (proportion of literate population aged 15 years and above), from 60% to 67%.

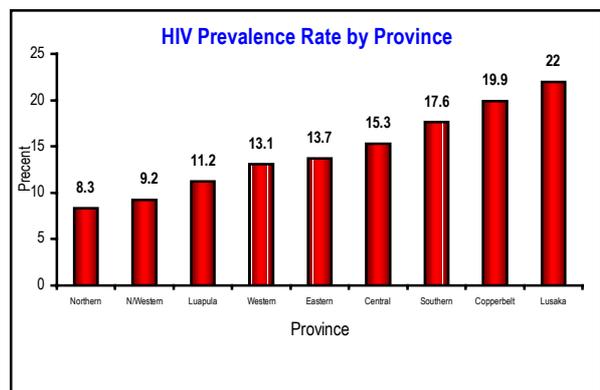
Eastern province has the lowest literacy levels, with the general literacy rate at 38% compared to Lusaka and Copperbelt with the highest (70% and 71%, respectively). Youth and Adult literacy rates are also low in Eastern province compared to the rest of the provinces at 50% and 48%, respectively.

# Health

## HIV/AIDS levels in urban areas double those for rural areas

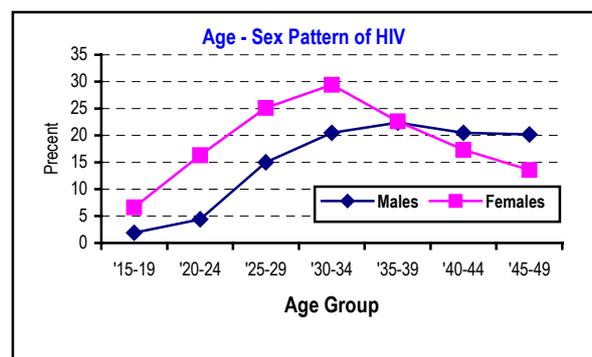
According to the 2001/2 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey conducted by the CSO, 23% of urban population is HIV positive compared to 11% of the population in rural areas.

This has been confirmed by the high prevalence rates for urban provinces, Lusaka and Copperbelt, which lead the levels of HIV at 22% and 20% for Lusaka and Copperbelt province respectively. The ZDHS results also indicate that there are distinct differences between women and men in the age pattern of HIV infection. Survey results show that HIV is higher among women (18%) than men (13%). Women have much higher infection levels under age 35 than men. However, among the population age 40 and older, HIV infection rates are higher for men than women.



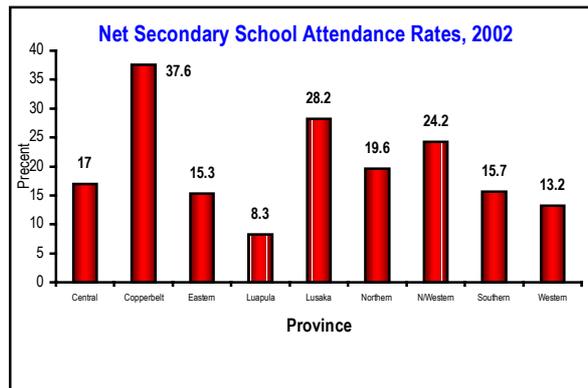
**Note:** These rates are preliminary, more in the Final report

At the National level, the survey results show that one in six adults aged 15 to 49 years is HIV positive, the proportion found to be HIV positive rises from a level of 5% among 15-19 year olds to 25% among those individuals age 30-34, before falling to a level of 17 among the 45-49 age group.



### Low Condom use with non-regular partners contributing to High HIV infections

Condom use is one of the most important means of preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS and other STIs. The ZDHS results indicate that efforts to promote condom use among Zambians are having some impact; however, many individuals are still not using condoms in situations where the risk of contracting HIV or another STI is high. For example, only 44% of Zambian men aged 15-59 and 31% of women aged 15-49 used a condom the last time they had sex with someone other than their spouse or live-in partner.



## 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, De jure Population, De Facto Population and Life Expectancy at Birth.

## Education

### “Eastern Province Lags behind in Education”

Results from the first comprehensive nationwide survey on education indicate that the Eastern province lags behind in terms of education. According to the results of the 2002 Zambia Demographic and Education Survey (ZDES) conducted by the CSO, Eastern Province has the lowest Primary school attendance rate (54%) compared with North Western Province (78%), which had the highest primary attendance rates.

The survey also shows that Eastern Province has the lowest secondary school attendance rates at only 8%, with Copperbelt Province having the highest secondary school attendance rates of 38%.

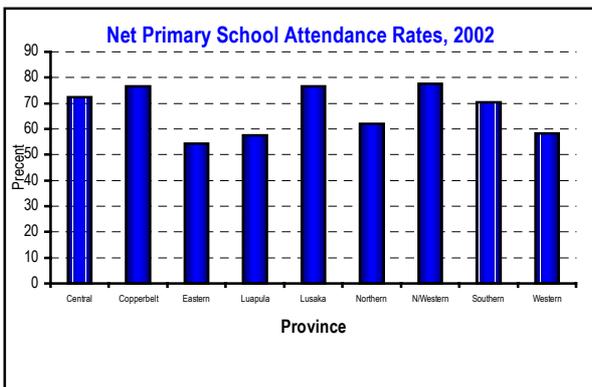
Eastern province had the highest percentage of children (15%), citing household labour contribution as the reason for not attending school.

**De jure Population:** Refers to the Country’s “true population”. It is the people counted at their homes during the Census as present when the Census Enumerator visited the home, plus those that were temporarily away from their home e.g. school children in Boarding school, Patients in Hospital and people temporarily away from home for any other reason. It is referred to as the “True Population” because it includes all people present at home and those temporarily away from home at the time of the Census.

**De Facto Population:** Refers to the total population of the country at particular point in time, and includes people counted at their home during the Census as present when the enumerator visited the home, plus all visitors present in the home at the time of the enumerator’s visit. It does not include any persons absent from their homes at the time the Census enumerator visited the home.

**Life Expectancy at Birth:** Refers to the number of years that a child born at a particular time will live. This involves taking into consideration the existing health conditions and chances of diseases and death at the particular time. As an example, a baby born in 2000 is expected to live about 50 years and an adult aged 15 years in 2000 is expected to live about 33 years.

Net Primary School Attendance Rates, 2002



## Sales Office

Whenever people hear of 'Sales' automatically their minds switch to profits, but that is not the case with the CSO Sales Office. The value of the publications on sale cannot compare with the prices at which they are sold. This is because CSO does not aim to make profits but to equip the Zambian people with information they very much need.

Are you in need of statistical information? then visit the CSO Sales Office and look at the various publications and information products in stock. We may be stocking just what you need for your informed decision.

**'REMEMBER STATISTICS ARE KEY TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT'**

## 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, CSO, P. O. Box 31908, Lusaka – ZAMBIA.**

Below are telephone numbers for both CSO Headquarters and Provincial Offices

CSO Headquarters	<input type="checkbox"/>	260-01-251377/253468
<b>Provincial Offices</b>		
Central- Kabwe	<input type="checkbox"/>	260-05-223655/223795
Copperbelt - Ndola	<input type="checkbox"/>	260-02-613624/613427
Eastern - Chipata	<input type="checkbox"/>	260-06-221340/221497
Luapula - Mansa	<input type="checkbox"/>	260-03-821114
Northern - Kasama	<input type="checkbox"/>	260-04-221214
North Western - Solwezi	<input type="checkbox"/>	260-08-821263/821577/8
Western - Mongu	<input type="checkbox"/>	260-03-323124
Southern - Livingstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	260-07-221252/221783

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