



Republic of Zambia

The Monthly

Central Statistical Office

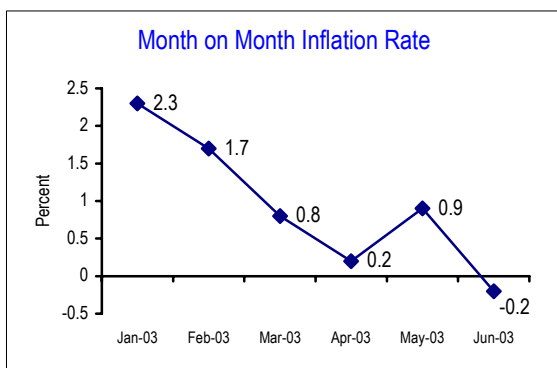
Volume 3

June 2003

“The Economy this Month”

June records sharp drop in Inflation

The month of June has recorded a sharp drop in the monthly rates of inflation of -0.2%, from 0.9% in the month of May. This has contributed to the drop in the annual rate of inflation from 23.7% to 21.9% as at June 2003.



The drop in inflation is attributed to the continued declines in the prices of basic food items such as maize, mealie meal, fresh vegetables, millet, dried beans, shelled groundnuts, sweet potatoes and fresh fruits.

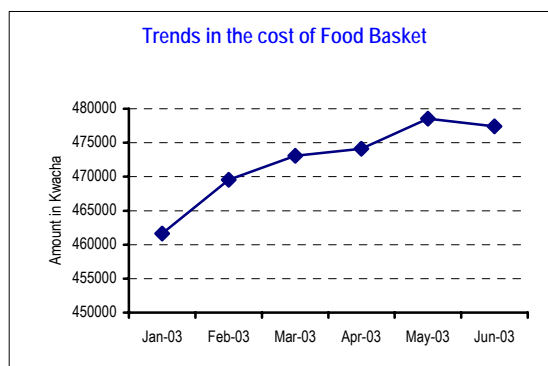
The quick end to the fuel shortages experienced in the month May, and the subsequent reduction in fuel pump prices has also contributed to the drop in the monthly rate of inflation for the month of June. Price declines were also observed in the cost of other non-food items such as medical care and furniture. Despite the decline in the monthly rate of inflation, increases were observed in the prices of meat, fish, oils and fats, milk and milk products.

Mealie meal prices continue to fall

The prices of both Breakfast and Roller meal of different brands has continued to decline. The average price of a 25Kg bag of Roller meal declined further by 20% in the month of June from K36,620 in the month of May, to K25,962 in the month of June. Breakfast meal declined from K42,104 in May to K36,255 in June.

Your monthly food basket

The average cost of food for a family of six has experienced a minor drop during the month of June. This could be attributed to the decline in the prices of major food items.



The food basket is a national representation of the average cost of food and basic items for a family of six. Once computed on a provincial level, it would provide variations in the cost of food and basic items for different provinces.

The food basket as of June 2003 was K477,388 for a family of six. The same family on average was expected to live on K685,524 for all their food & basic needs.

Serving Your Data Needs

Economic News

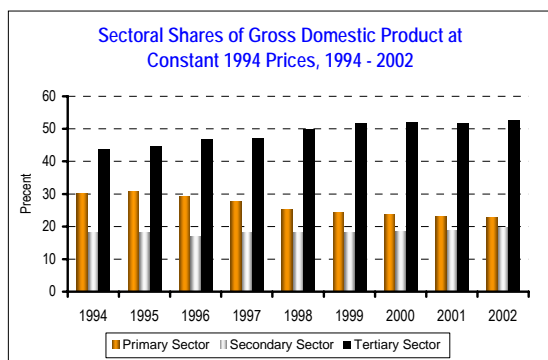
Gross Domestic Product

Tertiary sector largest contributor to GDP

For almost a decade, the tertiary sector has been the biggest contributor to the Gross Domestic Product followed by primary sector, with the secondary sector being the least contributor to GDP. This sector, which comprises wholesale & retail trade, restaurants, bars & hotels, transport and communications, financial intermediaries and insurance, real estate & business services and community, social & personal services has between 1994 and 2002, contributed the largest share of total GDP, accounting for almost half of the total GDP (49%). During this period, wholesale & retail trade accounted for the largest share of, not only the tertiary sector, but of the total GDP, about 17% of total GDP in real terms.

The secondary sector has accounted for about 18% of total GDP over the last nine years, with manufacturing being the major contributor (10%), followed by construction (5%).

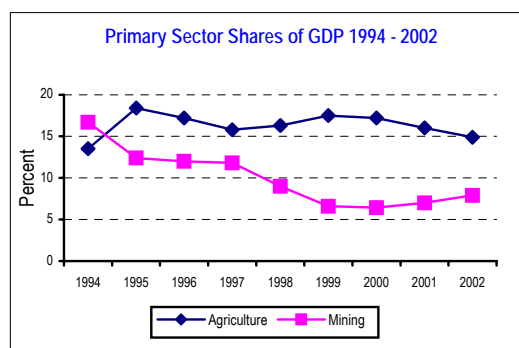
In the secondary sector, manufacturing, construction & electricity, gas and water contributed K3,263.3 billion in 2002 and K2,471.0 billion in 2001 at current prices. At constant prices, the sector's share of GDP increased from 18.8 % of total GDP in 2001 to 19.7% of total GDP in 2002. The growth in this sector was from manufacturing and construction.



Note: The 2001 figures are revised estimates while the 2002 figures are preliminary.

From 1994 to 2002, activities in the primary sector, which include agriculture, forestry & fishing and mining & quarrying accounted for an average of 26% of total GDP measured at constant 1994 prices. Of this, 10% was from mining and quarrying.

While the mining & quarrying sub-sector's contribution to GDP has on the overall been declining, agriculture has generally been increasing. This could be explained in terms of, among other factors the policy shift from dependence on mining to agriculture since the last change of government.



In 2002, the primary sector contributed K3,775.8 billion at current 2002 prices compared to K3,101 billion of total GDP in 2001 which in real terms represented 22.7% and 22.9% of total GDP, respectively.

In terms of real growth, the sector grew marginally by 2.1% in 2002 compared to 1.9% in 2001. This is attributed to the growth in the metal mining sub-sector.

International Trade

Exports continue to increase

For the month of May, total exports stood at K400,972 million. This represents an increase of about 27% over the April total exports figure of K316,290 million. Domestic exports, denoting exports of goods produced in Zambia, accounted for about 97% of total exports for May, with the remaining 3% representing exports of originally imported goods in free circulation or re-exports.

Total Exports and Imports, January to May 2003 (K' Million)

Month	Imports (CIF)	Exports (fob)		
		Domestic	Re-exports	Total Exports
January	523,334	274,843	3,381	278,224
February	659,626	247,979	4,909	352,888
March	664,054	349,990	5,675	355,665
April	599,811	313,090	3,200	316,290
May	523,627	389,922	11,050	400,972
Total	2,970,461	1,675,824	28,215	1,704,039

cif: Cost insurance freight

fob: Fee on board

While there was generally an increase in exports from January through to May, imports only increased from January to March but declined in April and even further in May.

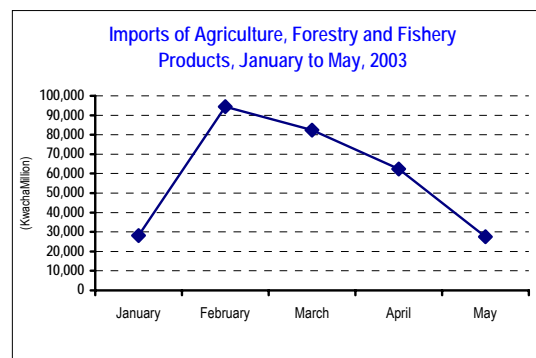
Zambia's import trade is dominated by importation of other transportable goods and metal products and machinery and equipment. Imports of other transportable goods grew from 37% in April to 44% of total imports in May. Imports of metal products, machinery and equipment also recorded a growth from 34% in April to 39% of the total imports in May.

Imports by Central Product Classification, January to May 2003 (Kwacha millions)

CPC First Digit	January	February	March	April	May
Agriculture, forestry & fishery products...	28,164	94,432	82,420	62,374	27,549
Ores & minerals; electricity, gas & water..	25,747	41,496	37,741	53,239	10,012
Food products, beverages & tobacco textiles, apparel...	48,676	47,871	67,485	56,506	48,167
Other transportable goods, except metal products, machinery...	235,005	50,278	225,856	220,674	232,144
Metal products, machinery & equipment...	182,775	215,046	248,286	200,797	202,786
Other commodities...	2,967	10,503	2,266	6,221	2,968
TOTAL	523,334	659,626	664,054	599,811	523,627

The Total Import value of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries products was K28,164 million in January, rose sharply to K94,432 million in February before dropping to K82,420 million in March, K62,374 in April and drastically to K27,549 million in May.

The reduction in imports of Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery could be attributed to the bumper harvest and the ban on imports from Zimbabwe. Furthermore, local fisheries, which are closed between December and March are opened during the period leading to a decline in the importation of fishery products.

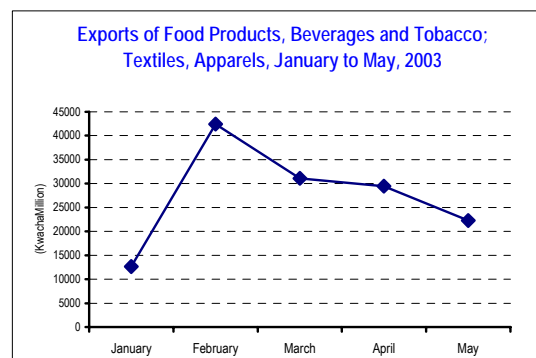


Export trade was dominated by exports of metal products, covering mainly copper and cobalt products. The percentage of total exports covered by metal products shows an increase from 70% in April to 74% in May.

Exports by Central Product Classification, January to May 2003 (Kwacha millions)

CPC First Digit	January	February	March	April	May
Agriculture, forestry & fishery products....	18,762	28,017	22,264	25,537	20,911
Ores & minerals; electricity, gas & water..	9,550	9,614	14,081	17,514	9,253
Food products, beverages & tobacco textiles, apparel....	12,634	42,407	31,085	29,447	22,304
Other transportable goods, except metal products, machinery...	24,137	22,990	29,786	20,148	49,650
Metal products, machinery & equipment...	210,203	247,933	255,404	222,316	297,380
Other commodities...	2,938	1,927	3,045	1,328	1,474
TOTAL	278,224	352,888	355,665	316,290	400,972

The Exports value for Food products, Beverages and Tobacco, Textiles, Apparels followed a similar pattern as that of imports of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries product. There was a sharp rise from K12,634 million in January to K42,407 million in February. After February, the exports value for these products kept dropping until it reached K22,304 million in May.



The United Kingdom, South Africa and Tanzania received 68% of Zambia's exports during the period January to May 2003. Of these, the United Kingdom was the biggest recipient, though the exports value dropped from 34% in April to 28% in May.

Agriculture

Survey confirms bumper Harvest

The country's maize production for the 2002/2003 Agricultural Season has increased by 92% from 601,607 metric tonnes in 2001/2002 Agricultural Season, to 1,157,860 metric tonnes in the current agricultural season.

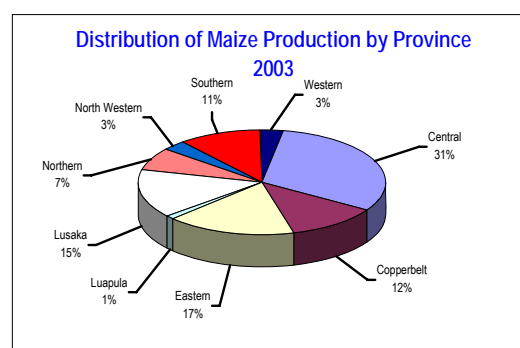
The 2002/2003 Crop Forecast Survey conducted by the CSO and Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives (MACO), indicates that this year's production is about 10% higher than the 1999/2000 agricultural season. The 1999/2000 and 2002/2003 agricultural seasons have been used for comparison given that both reflected relatively normal weather conditions. The seasons in between experienced some form of draught. The increase in maize production may be largely attributed to favourable weather conditions and availability of inputs. The government made agricultural inputs available on time in most of the districts countrywide.

**Maize Production over the past Four Seasons
(Production in Metric Tonnes)**

Province	2000	2001	2002	2003	% Change 2003 from 2002	% Change 2003 from 2001	% Change 2003 from 2000
Central	156,318	162,272	130,655	342,856	162	111	119
Copperbelt	136,437	68,080	64,300	144,458	125	112	6
Eastern	284,511	196,317	201,385	201,521	(0)	3	(29)
Lusaka	15,422	14,998	15,714	14,860	(5)	(1)	(4)
Lusaka	63,957	58,127	48,355	177,865	268	206	178
Northern	41,311	43,496	38,022	79,881	110	84	93
N/Western	21,149	19,196	19,558	33,114	69	73	(57)
Southern	285,263	211,281	63,093	127,277	102	(40)	(55)
Western	46,437	28,120	19,525	36,028	85	28	(26)
Total	1,052,865	801,887	601,607	1,157,860	92	44	10

Source: 2002/2003 Crop Forecast Survey.

Central province leads in maize production with 342,856 metric tonnes maize harvest expected this season. This represents an increase of 119% over the 1999/2000 agricultural season. The largest increase in maize production has occurred in Lusaka province, whose production has increased by 178% from 48,355 metric tonnes in 1999/2000 agricultural season to 177,865 metric tonnes this season.



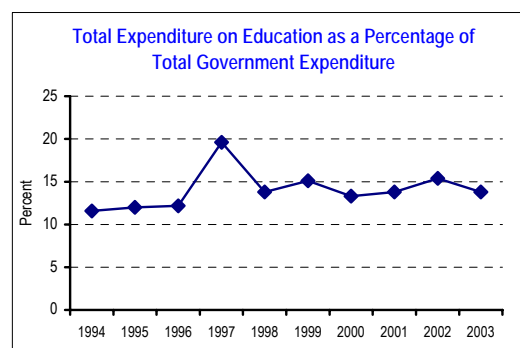
Source: 2002/2003 Crop Forecast Survey.

Only Luapula is expected to have a lower harvest compared to what was harvested in 2001/2002 Agricultural Season.

Education

Government expenditure on education shows fluctuations

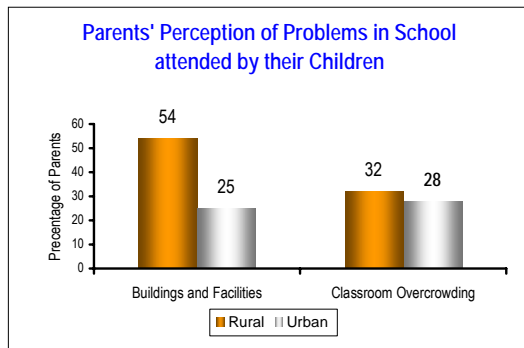
Information compiled by the Public Finance Unit of the CSO shows that Government expenditure on education has been fluctuating over the last decade. Other than the sharp increase between 1996 and 1997, and an almost corresponding drop between 1997 and 1998, expenditure has shown fluctuations with some signs of relative stability especially in the years beyond 1998.



** 2002 and 2003 Figures are based on provisional estimates*

Education survey shows problems of infrastructure in schools

The 2002 survey on education collected information on the opinion and perception of parents towards the infrastructure of schools attended by their children. Forty-three percent were of the view that the schools attended by their children had problems with buildings and other facilities, 30% were of the view that the schools had a problem with classroom over-crowding.



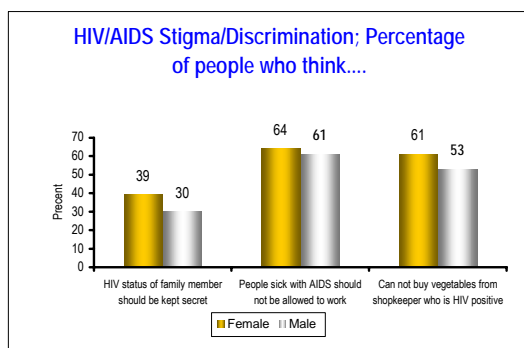
Sixty percent of pupils in government-assisted schools attend schools with perceived problems of buildings and facilities, compared to 43% of pupils attending government schools and 29% attending private schools. Similarly, 51% of pupils attending government assisted schools attend schools with perceived problems with classroom over crowding, compared to 30% of pupils attending government schools and 22% attending private schools.

Health

Stigma associated with HIV/AIDS high

Results from the 2001/2 Demographic and Health survey show that stigma and discrimination is a major social, health and economic challenge for people living with HIV/AIDS in Zambia today.

Results show that about 39% of women and 30% of men interviewed during the survey prefer to keep the results of a family member who tests positive to HIV, a secret. The percentage of people preferring to keep the HIV positive status of a family member is highest in urban areas compared to rural areas.

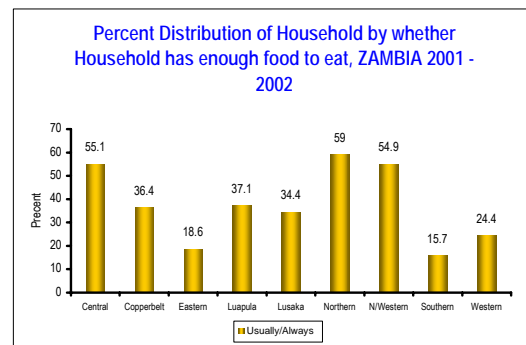


The survey also shows that a high percentage of people feel those sick with AIDS should not be allowed to work, with 64% of women and 61% of men sharing this view. Sixty-one percent of women interviewed in the survey and 53% of men believe

they could not buy vegetable from a shopkeeper whom they knew to be HIV-positive.

Household food security still a concern

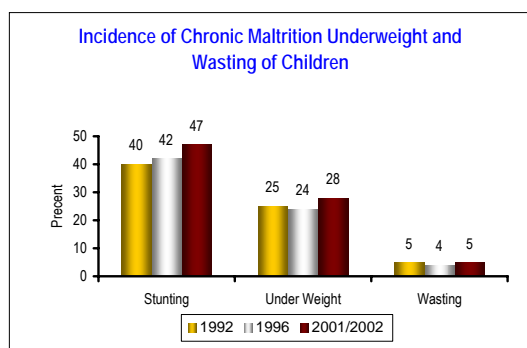
According to findings in the 2001-2002 ZDHS, only slightly over one-third of households in Zambia usually or always have enough food to eat. Food security is an important determinant of nutritional status. People are considered "Food Insecure" when they are unable to obtain sufficient food to meet their dietary needs and food preference. Nineteen percent of Zambian households report they seldom or never have enough to eat and are thereby chronically food insecure, 45% sometimes have enough food to eat.



Food security varies by province, with Northern province having the highest proportion of households that are food secure at 59%, followed by Central and North-western provinces at 55%. Southern province has the lowest at 16%.

Malnutrition attributed to chronic food shortages

Trends from ZDH surveys of 1992 to 2002 show a decline in the nutritional status of children. The proportion of children under five who are stunted (short for their age) has increased from 40% in 1992 to 42% in 1996 and further to 47% in 2001-2002. Stunting reflects failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period of time and is also affected by recurrent and chronic illness. It therefore represents the long-term effect of malnutrition in a population. The proportion of under-weight children has also risen, but less sharply.



However, the proportion of children who are wasted (weight for height) has remained relatively stable, declining from 5% in 1992 to 4% in 1996 and rising to 5% in 2001-2002. Wasting represents a failure to receive adequate nutrition in the period preceding the survey. These trends in nutritional status imply that the problem of malnutrition in Zambia is one of chronic food shortage.

Is breastfeeding the best for HIV positive mothers?

HIV positive mothers may transmit the virus to their infants during pregnancy or delivery; some may also transmit the virus to their infants via breast milk. However, the majority (80%) of infants of HIV positive women do not become infected from their mothers through breast milk. According to findings from the ZDH survey, breastfeeding remains the best nutrition even for infants of HIV- positive mothers and a mother of unknown status as it provides resistance to opportunistic diseases.

Education influences quality of antenatal care received

Use of professional maternity care is common in Zambia. More than nine in ten mothers receive antenatal care from a health professional. However, the quality of antenatal care is influenced by the level of education of mothers. As shown below there are sharp differences in antenatal care content by education level. For instance, among women with higher education, 72% have urine tests during antenatal care visits compared with only 15% of those with no education.

Percentage of Women with a birth in the years preceding the survey who:

Content of Antenatal care among women who received ANC	Education Attained			
	No Education	Primary	Secondary	Higher
Weight measured	90	93	95	100
Height measured	15	22	36	51
Blood Pressure measured	80.7	85	92.8	98.7
Urine sample taken	14.6	21	36.4	72
Blood sample taken	26.4	40.4	60.7	95.6
Iron tablets/s/iron syrup/of folic syrup	62.7	70.5	74.4	85.2

Similarly, blood tests are performed for 96% of women with higher education, compared with 26% of those with no education. Blood sampling is of particular importance in the screening for maternal syphilis.

Gender

Violence against women

Violence against women has been of much concern all over the world. The Zambia Demographic Healthy Survey (2001-2002) reveals that more than half of women (53%) reported having experienced beatings or physical mistreatment since age 15, of these 41% of never-married women are significantly less often physically mistreated than ever-married women (57%). Within a year 1 out of 4 women (24%) experience physical violence.

Most Common Perpetrators of Physical Violence by Women's Marital Status

Marital Status	Never Married	Married
Current husband/partner	-	78
Former husband/partner	-	3
Current boyfriend	2	-
Former boyfriend	2	1
Month/Father	35	17
Siblings	16	8
Male Friend	13	3
Female Friend	9	3
Teacher	22	5

In about 8 in 10 cases of physical violence involving currently married women, the perpetrator is the current husband or partner. Among never married, the mother or father is the most commonly reported perpetrators of violence (35%), followed by teachers (22%) and siblings (16%). Furthermore, more than 1 in 10 never-married women (13%) get beaten or physically mistreated by a male friend.

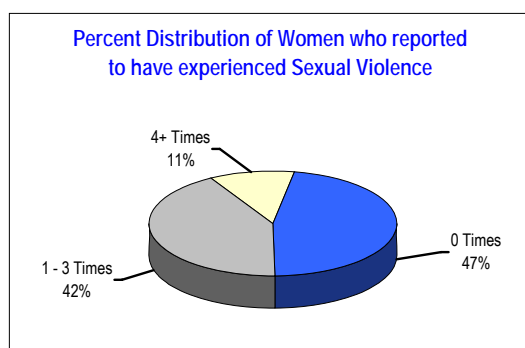
Forced sexual intercourse is violence!

According to the 2001-2002 ZDHS about 1 in 6 women (15%) have ever experienced sexual violence by a man and 1 in 12 women (8%) experience sexual violence in a year.

Ever-married women experienced slightly lower levels of sexual violence than those of never-married women.

Among ever-married women, husband or partner is the most common perpetrator of sexual violence (37%), followed by a male friend (16%).

Notably, the proportion of ever-married women reporting sexual violence by a man ever and in the past year increases with women's education.



Among women reporting having ever experienced sexual violence, 42% were forced 1-3 times in the last twelve months prior to the survey and 11% were forced 4 or more times while almost half (47%) were not forced.

Census 2000 Highlights

Life expectancy at birth is 50 years, not 33 years

Reports making the rounds in the international media that the Life Expectancy in Zambia has dropped to 33 years are false and misleading. They are definitely not from the CSO and have not been checked and verified with the office.

The 2000 Census of Population and Housing estimates the life expectancy at birth at 50 years. This is actually an increase over the 1990 figure of 47 years. The improvement in the life expectancy

at birth is associated with the drop in the infant mortality over the same period from 123 in 1990 to 110 in 2000.

The Life expectancy at birth should not be confused with adult survivorship or Adult mortality. Life expectancy at birth refers to the numbers of years that a child born during a particular year (e.g. 2000) is expected to live, that is why changes in life expectancy at birth are associated with changes in the levels of infant mortality (as earlier explained). Table below shows the life expectancy at birth between 1980, 1990 and 2000.

Trends in Life Expectancy at Birth, Zambia

	1980	1990	2000
Zambia:			
Total	52	47	50
Rural	50	45	48
Urban	54	51	54
Sex:			
Female	53	48	52
Male	52	46	48
Province:			
Central	56	51	52
Copperbelt	55	50	54
Eastern	46	42	46
Luapula	46	40	45
Lusaka	55	50	54
Northern	51	44	46
North Western	57	51	56
Southern	53	53	53
Western	51	43	44

Source: 1980, 1990 and 2000 Censuses

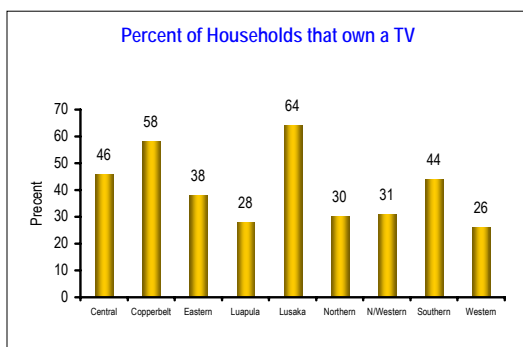
Misconception regarding adult survivorship explained

The misconception regarding the prevailing adult mortality could have led to the misinformation and misrepresentation of facts by some foreign media on the life expectancy prevailing in the country.

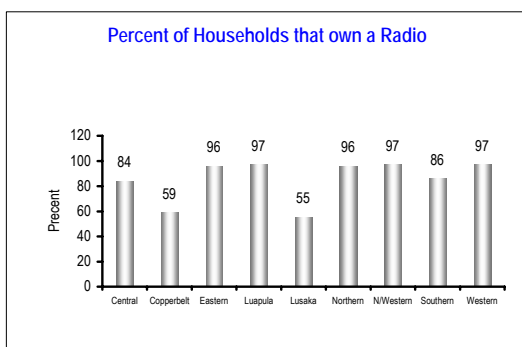
It's true that adult mortality has increased in Zambia over the last decade, and **one of the factors** contributing to this situation could be HIV/AIDS. According to the 2000 Census, an adult aged 15 years now has on average 33 years more to live (up to 48 years). This can also be explained in terms of life expectancy as follows, the Life expectancy in 2000 for a person aged 15 is 33 years i.e. a person aged 15 has 33 years more to live given the prevailing health and mortality situation. The 1990 Census had estimated that a person aged 15 would have on average 44 years more to live (up to 59 years).

2000 Census reveals only one in five own a TV while the majority own radios

According to the 2000 Census information, only 332,648 of households out of 1,884,741 of households, representing 18%. Lusaka has the highest percentage of household that have Televisions at 64% followed by Copperbelt at 58%. Western province reported the least number of households with televisions at 26% followed by Luapula with 28% of households in the province reporting owning a TV.



The majority of households in Zambia own radios, 82% of the households reported owning a radio. Surprisingly, Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces had the least percentage of households that reported owning a radio at 55% and 59%, respectively.



Western, North-western and Luapula had the highest percentage of households reporting owning a radio at 97%, followed by Northern and Eastern provinces at 96%.

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 two important phrases, Life Expectancy at Birth, GDP and GDP in Real Terms.

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.

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.

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: 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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