



Republic of Zambia

The Monthly

Central Statistical Office

Volume 15

Website: www.zamstats.gov.zm

June, 2004

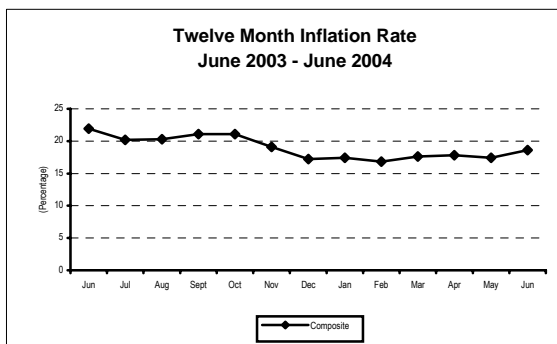
Economic Indicators

June Inflation records an Increase

The annual rate of inflation stood at 18.6 percent as at June 2004. This rate is 1.2 percentage points higher than the May rate of 17.4 percent. Compared with June 2003, the annual rate of inflation declined by 3.3 percentage points, from 21.9 percent in May 2003 to 18.6 percent in June 2004.

Annual inflation rates for the Metropolitan Low, High Income and Non-Metropolitan Groups are recorded at 18.2, 17.9 and 19.3 percent respectively.

Between May and June 2004, the Consumer Price Index increased by 0.8 percent.



Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index, June 2004

Of the total 18.6 percent annual inflation in June 2004, increases in food prices accounted for 9.8 percentage points while non-food items in the CPI accounted for 8.8 percentage points.

Contributions of different Groups to overall inflation

Group	Inflation	Contribution to overall inflation	
		Percentage Points	Percentage of Total Change
Food Beverages and Tobacco	18.7	9.8	52.9
Clothing and Footwear	28.4	2.1	11.1
Rent, Fuel and Lighting	16.7	1.7	9.0
Furniture and Household Goods	27.6	2.5	13.3
Medical Care	16.9	0.1	0.8
Transport and Communication	4.7	0.5	2.6
Recreation and Education	20.6	1.4	7.5
Other Goods and Services	16.7	0.5	2.8
All Items		18.6	100

Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index, June

Annual food inflation stood at 18.7 percent gaining 1.8 percentage points on the May rate of 16.9 percent. From May to June 2004, the index for food increased by 0.2 percent.

Relatively lower prices were recorded for some food items, particularly maize meal, maize grain, other cereals, fresh meat, dressed chicken, sweet potatoes, dried beans and shelled groundnuts. These lower prices were however counteracted by increases in the prices for fish, dried kapenta, fresh vegetables, fresh fruits, salt and other processed food products.

Annual non-food inflation rate stood at 18.5 percent, increasing by 0.5 of a percentage point on the May rate of 18.0 percent. Between May and June 2004, the Non-Food index increased by 1.3 percent. Non-food inflation was largely due to increases in the cost of fuel, bus fares, airfares, household energy (charcoal, paraffin), house rent, furniture and household appliances, clothing and footwear.

The food basket as at June 2004 was K566,221 for a family of six. The same family on average was expected to live on K813,086 for all their food and basic needs

Serving Your Data Needs

Fuel, Household Energy and Transport Costs rise

Comparatively, the average price of a 50Kg bag of charcoal rose by 5.1 percent. The bus fare from Lusaka to Kitwe increased by 12.5 percent. While the average price of Roller Meal declined by 1.8 percent, from K25,824 in May to K25,053 in June 2004, and the price of Maize Grain measured in a 20-litre tin decreased by 1.6 percent. The average price of 1kg of dried Mpulungu Kapenta showed an increase of 9.0 percent. The average price of 1kg of cabbage rose by 11.9 percent during the month.

National Average Prices for selected products

Product	May	June	Percentage change(%)
White breakfast 25kg	33,364	32,718	-1.9
White roller 25kg	25,824	25,053	-3.0
White maize 20 ltr tin	9,618	9,468	-1.6
Samp 1 kg	2,950	3,019	2.3
Dried Kapenta Mpulungu 1kg	25,112	27,363	9.0
Dried Bream 1kg	18,153	19,300	6.3
Cabbage 1kg	992	1,110	11.9
Airfare Lusaka-London Economy One-way	2,911,140	2,986,970	2.6
Charcoal 50kg	13,457	14,139	5.1
Coach Fare Lusaka-Kitwe One-way	40,000	45,000	12.5
School Exercise book 40pg	392	402	2.6

International Trade

Exports and Imports up in May

May recorded increases over April in both exports and imports. Exports increased by 11 percent from K620,294 Million in April to K689,541 Million in May, while imports increased by 17 percent from K757,199 Million in April to K883,943 million in May. As the percentage rise in imports was in excess of the percentage rise in exports, the trade deficit for May increased by 42 percent to K194,402 Million from K136,905 Million in April. In general, both total exports and total imports have shown an upward trend over the period January to May 2004 amid the normal swings from month to month.

Total exports and imports, January 2004 to May 2004 (K' Millions)*

Month	Imports (CIF)	Exports (FOB)			Trade Balance
		Domestic	Re-exports	Total	
Jan-04	600,902	444,799	2,160	446,959	(153,943)
Feb-04	587,700	431,473	1,283	432,756	(154,944)
Mar-04	814,284	637,604	9,948	647,552	(166,732)
Apr-04	757,199	608,388	11,906	620,294	(136,905)
May-04	883,943	683,448	6,093	689,541	(194,402)
Total	3,644,028	2,805,712	31,390	2,837,102	(806,926)

*Revised but to undergo further revisions

Exports

Exports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)¹
January 2004 to May 2004 (K' Millions)

Code	Description	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
0	Food & live animals	28,201	52,423	50,712	69,987	53,669
1	Beverages & tobacco	10,589	20,131	3,705	23,564	33,175
2	Crude materials, (exc. fuels)	23,218	31,733	55,938	40,340	204,693
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials	6,363	9,791	10,596	12,875	13,975
4	Animal & vegetable oils, fats & waxes	309	428	236	206	376
5	Chemicals	3,146	10,851	61,225	3,410	4,560
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	371,263	301,946	449,672	437,563	362,953
7	Machinery & transport equipment	2,283	3,074	3,310	11,455	7,013
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,453	2,318	11,619	20,787	9,126
9	Commodities & transactions not elsewhere classified	134	60	539	108	0
	Total	446,959	432,755	647,552	620,295	689,540

The increase in exports in May can be attributed to the large increase in exports of crude materials, excluding fuels (section 2). Exports of crude materials rose from K40,340 Million in April to K204,693 Million in May. The table below shows exports of major crude materials for April and May 2004. Chief among the commodities that contributed significantly to the increase in exports in May are Cotton not carded or combed (K8,832 Million in April and K147,044 Million in May) and seed cotton (K299 Million in April and K30,246 Million in May).

Exports of major crude materials (section 2), April and May 2004
(K' Millions)

Description	April*	May*
Cotton, not carded or combed	8,832	147,044
Cotton seeds	299	30,246
Copper ores & concentrates	17,311	14,876
Cut flowers & flower buds for ornamental purposes, fresh, dried.	1,218	1,721
Other raw hides & skins, nes, fresh or preserved, not tanned, nes	0	1,491
Copper waste & scrap	1,809	1,452
Aluminium waste & scrap	1,142	1,323
Cobalt ores & concentrates	1,365	1,025
Other live plants, cuttings & slips; mushroom spawn	3,933	879
Waste & scrap of other alloy steel (excluding stainless)	816	750
Worn clothing & other worn articles	204	543
Coniferous wood, continuously shaped along any of its' edges	246	496
Coniferous wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled	346	425

*Provisional figures

Imports

Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)²
January 2004 to May 2004 (K' Millions)

Code	Description	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
0	Food & live animals	32,585	41,848	49,925	39,980	23,801
1	Beverages & tobacco	789	682	839	1,038	874
2	Crude materials, (exc. fuels)	32,331	27,159	29,123	21,442	21,715
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials	114,159	62,148	108,675	76,230	94,949
4	Animal & vegetable oils, fats & waxes	12,573	19,515	15,245	12,467	12,663
5	Chemicals	101,857	112,950	99,929	84,776	127,257
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	98,169	95,045	118,099	101,282	123,681
7	Machinery & transport equipment	162,570	195,987	262,027	238,259	293,732
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	45,864	32,365	130,370	181,724	185,257
9	Commodities & transactions not elsewhere classified	5	0	52	0	14
	Total	600,902	587,699	814,284	757,198	883,943

¹ A commodity classification scheme used for the analysis of trade statistics. The scheme is derived by regrouping the customs Harmonised System (HS) into groups suitable for economic analysis.

² A commodity classification scheme used for the analysis of trade statistics. The scheme is derived by regrouping the customs Harmonised System (HS) into groups suitable for economic analysis.

The increase in May imports was mainly due to significant increases in imports of mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials and chemicals. The chief chemicals imported during April and May 2004 are as summarized below:

Imports of major chemicals April and May 2004 (K' Millions)

Description	April	May
Polyethylene of specific gravity ≥ 0.94 , in primary forms	2,884	15,746
Pharmaceutical goods, exc. medicaments	7,042	14,791
Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution	4,220	8,900
Polyethylene of specific gravity < 0.94 , in primary forms	3,593	6,692
Sulphuric acid (oleum)	3,582	4,478
Other chemical products & preparations, nes	1,625	4,281
Fertilizers, nes, containing the elements: n, p, & k	3,743	4,040
Prepared explosives (excl. propellant powders)	3,861	3,738
Mixtures of odoriferous substances, for the food or drink industry	1,028	3,617
Other acrylic polymers in primary forms	657	3,191
Double salts & mixtures of ammonium sulphate & ammonium nitrate	3,266	2,966
Other polyethers (excl. polyacetals)	1,679	2,966
Fungicides, put up for retail sale	658	2,406
Palmitic acid, stearic acid, their salts & esters	1,546	2,229
Sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of hydrocarbons	3,024	2,193
Polypropylene, in primary forms	2,125	2,093

Trade with other COMESA and SADC Member States

Zambia is a member of both COMESA and SADC Free Trade Areas and so are other African countries (Angola, Mauritius, Malawi, Namibia, Seychelles, Swaziland, Congo (DR), and Zimbabwe. To facilitate analysis of trade between Zambia and other SADC and COMESA states, three sub groups have been created. The first comprises only COMESA members and omits those that are also part of SADC. The second comprises only SADC members omitting those that are also members of COMESA. The third group comprises countries that are members of both COMESA and SADC.

Exports (fob) January 2004 to May 2004 (K' Millions)

Region	January	February	March	April	May
COMESA only	4,229	7,095	5,355	5,472	4,015
SADC only	97,591	104,815	176,430	162,258	315,161
COMESA/SADC	47,439	68,113	139,816	83,360	72,625
Total COMESA	51,668	75,208	145,171	88,832	76,640
Total SADC	145,030	172,928	316,246	245,618	387,786

Exports to 'COMESA only' dropped marginally in May to K4,015 Million from K5,472 Million in April, while exports to 'SADC only' increased from K162,258 million in April to K315,161 Million in May.

Exports to countries that are both COMESA and SADC members dropped from K83,360 Million to K72,625 Million in May. The major export destinations in the COMESA/SADC group are Congo (DR) (K207,780 Million worth of exports for January 2004 to May 2004, followed by Zimbabwe with K125,491 Million of Zambia's exports for the same period). Zambia's main trading partners are countries that belong to SADC only. Zambia's main export trading partner within the group 'COMESA only' is Kenya (K17,986 Million exports or sixty nine percent of total exports during January to May 2004). The major export destination in the group 'SADC only' is South Africa (K582,967 Million or sixty eight percent of total exports for January 2004 to May).

Imports (CIF January 2004 to May 2004 (K' Millions)

Region	January	February	March	April	May
COMESA only	13,984	17,854	12,453	11,991	8,223
SADC only	260,914	281,813	383,373	362,442	403,927
COMESA/SADC	91,171	82,019	59,860	30,775	37,076
Total COMESA	105,155	99,873	72,313	42,766	45,299
Total SADC	352,085	363,832	443,233	393,217	441,003

As with exports, Zambia's major trading partners are countries that belong to 'SADC only'. The major source of Zambia's imports within this group is South Africa.

Public Finance

Money Supply

At the end of 2003, currency in circulation totalled K592,451 million, up 40.3 percent from the year before. Demand deposits stood at K1,103,099 million representing a 22.4 percentage increase from the previous year. Currency in circulation together with demand deposits known as "M1" stood at K1,695,550 million. Broad Money "M2" was valued at K2,848,787 million as at December 2003.

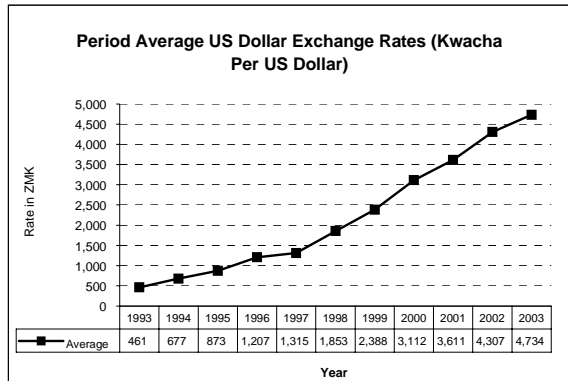
Currency in circulation and Money Stock

Year	Currency outside Banks	Demand Deposits	Narrow Money M1	Time & Savings	Broad Money M2
	1	2	3=1+2	4	5=3+4
1990	4,723	8,148	12,871	11,970	24,841
1991	9,273	13,166	22,439	26,000	48,439
1992	18,877	32,402	51,279	44,891	96,170
1993	40,383	55,840	96,223	117,751	213,974
1994	57,111	81,719	138,830	173,683	312,513
1995	77,893	138,158	216,051	221,523	437,574
1996	111,597	161,319	272,916	288,616	561,532
1997	137,135	215,032	352,167	333,173	685,340
1998	158,670	210,099	368,769	265,894	634,663
1999	212,163	291,733	503,896	380,736	884,632
2000	287,802	472,877	760,679	519,858	1,280,537
2001	371,655	641,719	1,013,374	672,689	1,686,063
2002	422,374	901,071	1,323,445	862,449	2,185,894
2003	592,451	1,103,099	1,695,550	1,153,237	2,848,787

Source: Public Finance Statistics, CSO

Zambian Kwacha continues to Depreciate

The Zambian Kwacha has continued to depreciate against the dollar. In the last ten years the exchange rate increased by over 900 percent from K461 in 1993 to a dollar in 2003.

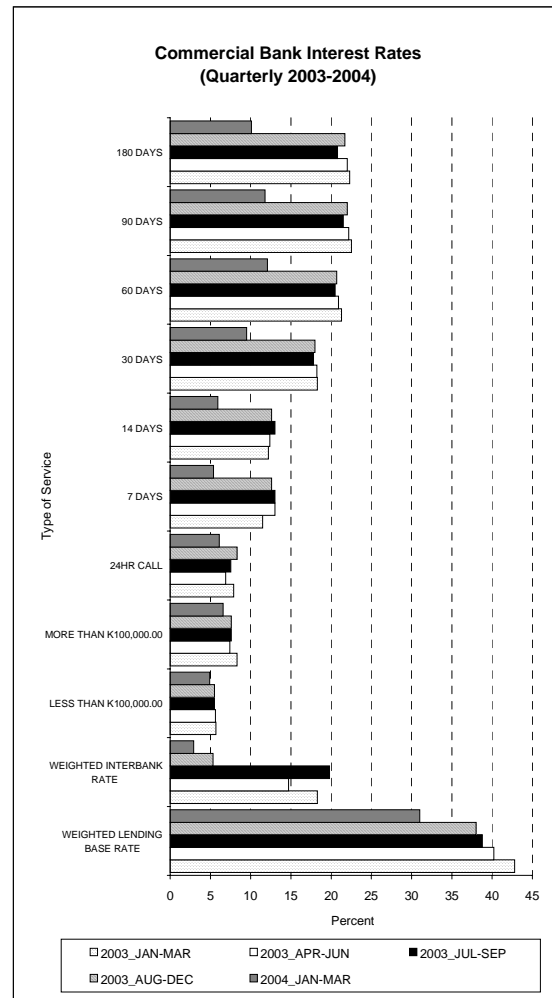


Source: Public Finance Statistics, CSO

Commercial Bank Interest Rates decline

There has been a significant decline in Commercial Bank interest rates. A steady decline was observed in the weighted lending base rate from 42.8 percent in the first quarter of 2003 to 31 percent in the first quarter of 2004. This scenario was also depicted in the weighted interbank rate. The weighted interbank rate declined slightly from 18.3 percent in the first quarter of 2003 to 14.7 percent in the second quarter of the same year. After that a significant drop of close to 12 percentage points to 2.9 percent in 2004 first quarter was observed.

As regards interest rates on savings, the trend remained relatively stable in all the four quarters of 2003. It remained at about 6 percent for savings less than K100,000 and fluctuated between 8 and 7 percent for savings of more than K100,000. However, declines of just one-percentage points were observed in the first quarter of 2004.

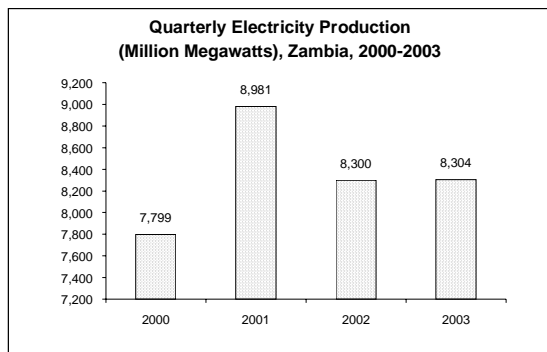


Source: Public Finance Statistics, CSO

Industrial Production

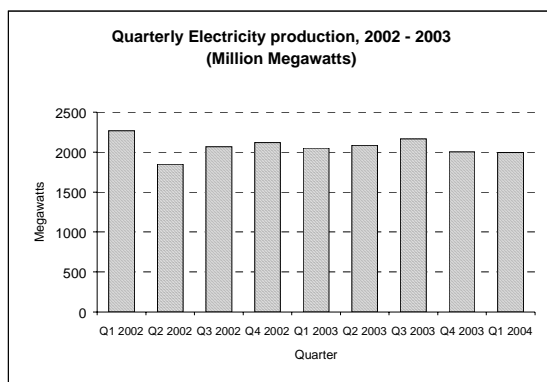
Electricity production remains stable in 2 years

The generation of electricity has remained relatively stable in the last 2 years. Over the last four years however, production has been fluctuating. It showed a remarkable increase from 7,799 million Mega Watts in 2000 to 8,981 million Mega Watts in 2001 (i.e. 15 percent growth). It then decreased to 8,300 million Mega Watts in 2002 and to 8,304 million Mega Watts in 2003.



Source: Industrial Production Statistics, CSO

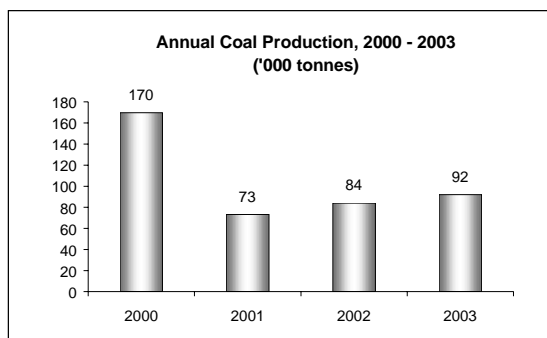
Quarterly generation of electricity has remained fairly stable over the last two years. The level of generation has stayed above the 2 million-mega watt level in the last 9 quarters except for 2 quarters. The two quarters with power generation lower than 2 million mega-watts are the second quarter of 2002 and the first quarter of 2004 (1.8 million mega-watts and 1.9 million mega-watts, respectively).



Source: Industrial Production Statistics, CSO

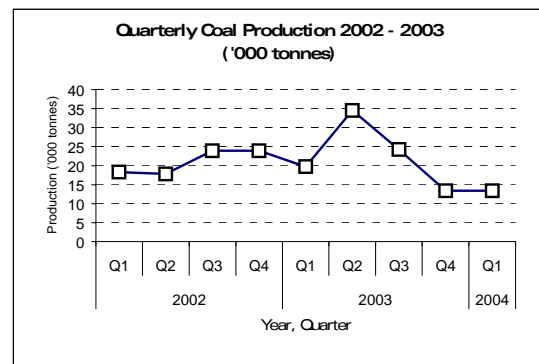
Coal Production hits 2-year low

The quarterly production of coal has hit a 2-year low with recorded production of only 13, 418 tonnes in the first quarter of 2004. Over the last 4 years, production of the commodity has declined drastically though with some fluctuations.



The largest annual decline of 57 percent was recorded between 2000 and 2001. There was however a 15 percent growth in production during 2002 followed by a marginal 9 percent growth in the following year, 2003. By comparison though, 2003 annual production levels still remain at only 54 percent of the levels recorded in the year 2000.

Quarterly production in the last 2 years has remained low with peak production recorded in the second quarter of 2003 at 34,500 metric tonnes. This was however followed by a reduction in production of more than 10,000 tonnes in the third quarter of 2003 and a further reduction of the same magnitude in the last quarter of the same year bringing the production of coal to only 13,400 tonnes in the last quarter of 2003.



Source: Industrial Production Statistics, CSO

Production remained at this same level during the first quarter of 2004.

Gender

Women's Attitudes toward Wife Beating enforcing Gender violence

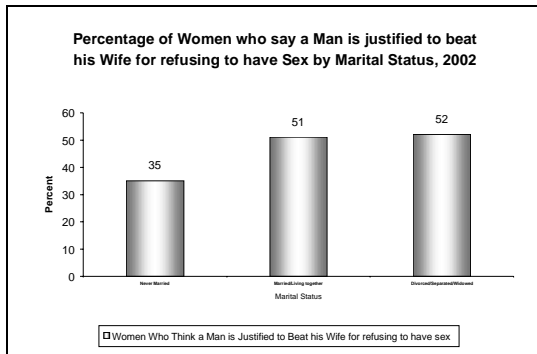
The country recently hosted an international symposium on violence against women and children. It is important to ensure that gender based violence against women and children is eradicated.

The fight against gender violence cannot be fought in isolation, it requires concerted efforts among all stakeholders, and CSO as a source of official statistics cannot be left out.

Information is important in formulating policies and programmes that will enhance the fight.

Information is also needed to monitor and evaluate progress achieved by these programmes.

The Central Statistical Office, has collected information on gender based violence, unfortunately results show that a high proportion of women agree that wife beating is acceptable indicating that women generally accept violence as part of male-female relationships.

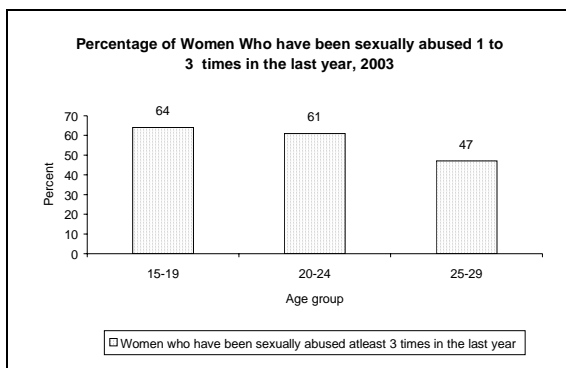


Source: 2001/2 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey, CSO

Surprisingly, the highest percentage of women who think a man is justified in beating his wife for refusing to have sex is found among divorced, widowed and separated women at 52 percent and among married women at 51 percent.

Among older women aged 45-49, 57 percent believe a man is justified in beating his wife for refusing to have sex, compared to 42 percent among young women aged 15-19 years.

Results have also shown that the biggest perpetrator of this gender violence is the husband mentioned by 63 percent of women and former boyfriend/live in partner mentioned by 19 percent of women.



Source: 2003 Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey, CSO

Despite the opinion of older women enforcing sexual violence against women, information on

recent sexual abuse shows that more young women are sexually abused than older women.

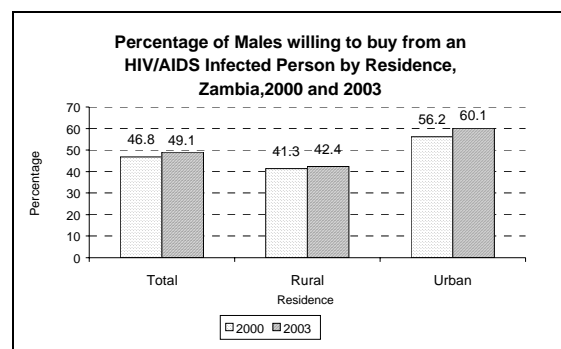
According to findings from the 2003 Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey, 64 percent of women aged 15-19 years old had been asked to have sex against their will compared to 45 percent of older women aged 25-49.

This implies that the younger the women, the greater the chances of one being sexually abused. It paints a dangerous picture for women/girls below the age of 15 for whom information is not collected for ethical reasons concerning the age of the respondent in a survey.

Health

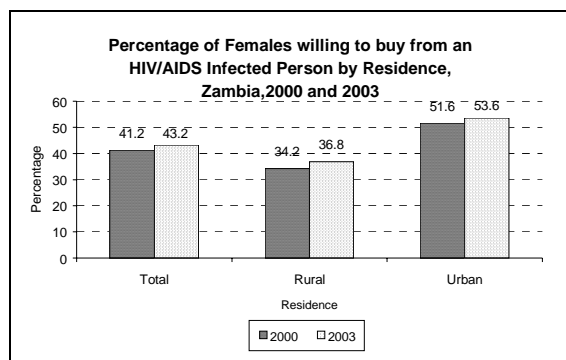
HIV/AIDS Stigma and discrimination on the decline

AIDS stigma is effectively universal, but its form varies from one country to another, and the specific groups targeted for AIDS stigma vary considerably. People living with illness are not different from anyone else, except for their disease. Prior to this, they were hard working people, contributing to society. Once sick, they are often despised and have no one to look after them at a critical time that they need help more. In Zambia the attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS has taken a positive change. A trend analysis taken from the 1998, 2000 and 2003 Sexual Behavior Survey Reports reveals that Zambians are now less discriminatory against people living with HIV/AIDS. In 2000 46.8 percent of males and 41.2 percent of females were willing to buy from an infected person. In 2003 the percentage of those willing to buy from an infected person rose to 49.1 percent for males and 43.2 for females.



Source: 2000 and 2003 Sexual Behaviour survey Reports

From the two reports it is also observed that males rather than females were more willing to buy from an infected person. It is also observed that for both males and females the percentage of people willing to buy from an infected person was higher in urban areas as opposed to rural areas.



Source: 2000 and 2003 Sexual Behaviour survey Reports

There has also been an improvement in the number of people willing to care for an HIV infected family member. For males the percentages rose from 84.3 in 1998 to 88.9 in 2000 and then to 91.8 in 2003, whereas the female percentages rose from 86.1 in 1998 to 88.6 in 2003 and then further rose to 89.7 in 2003.

Declines have been observed in the percentage of those who think that the status of a family member who is infected with HIV should be kept secret. In 2000 the percentage for females was 38.8 and then in 2003 it reduced by about 7 percentage points to 32.1 percent, whereas that of males reduced by 6 percentage points from 37.9 percent in 2000 to 32.0 percent in 2003.

Percentage of people willing to care for an HIV infected Family Member and Percentage who want the Status of an Infected Family Member kept secret by Sex and Residence, Zambia, 1998, 2000 and 2003

Gender and Residence	Percent Willing to Care for HIV Infected Family Member			Percent who Want the Infected Family Member's Status Kept Secret	
	1998	2000	2003	2000	2003
Male					
Total	84.3	88.9	91.8	37.9	32.0
Rural	80.7	86.0	89.9	34.9	32.9
Urban	89.8	94.0	94.7	43.1	30.5
Female					
Total	86.1	88.6	89.7	38.8	32.1
Rural	84.8	84.6	87.3	37.2	33.5
Urban	88.3	94.5	93.4	41.1	30.0

Source: 2000 and 2003 Sexual Behaviour survey Reports

Information Technology

Information Technology to enhance efficiency in CSO

The CSO is at the hub of the statistical information delivery mechanisms in the country. As such it plays a pivotal role in the National Statistical System (NSS). In order for the CSO to fully support the demanding policy issues by all stakeholders, the CSO operations and dissemination modus operandi requires repositioning.

As a result, there now is an increased focus on improving the communication infrastructure both within CSO and between CSO and its NSS partners. To fully understand the issues and intricacies involved, a readiness assessment study was commissioned. The study was undertaken with assistance from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Norconsult Ltd, a local consultant was engaged by JICA to undertake this phase of the exercise. The study was to review and consider among others the following

- i. Review existing data communication technologies in the country;
- ii. Assess data, business, technical, organization and application environments in CSO and key government ministries in the National Statistical System;
- iii. Identify capacity building needs;
- iv. Develop plan for least cost and sustainable Wide Area Network infrastructure;
- v. Identify abilities to carry on board key stakeholders;
- vi. Compatibility of WAN with existing infrastructure or initiatives in government.

The study commenced on 26th January 2004. Physical visits were embarked on to all the provincial/candidate sites throughout the country by the consultant in conjunction with the CSO team. Due to the scope of the study, various stakeholders were also met.

The assessment aimed at evaluating the needs for CSO in its quest to establish a wide area network throughout the country in support of the NSS. In achieving this, various solutions were reviewed. For all intents and purposes, a solution based on VSAT technology was identified as the most effective technology since CSO intends to make available the network resources to other government ministries/departments participating in the NSS. This cannot be easily achieved with terrestrial communications because third parties provide the services.

The final results of the study were presented to would be stakeholders at a half-day seminar held at the Pamodzi hotel on 21st April 2004. The event was again supported by JICA. Presentation materials can be found on the CSO website at <http://www.zamstats.gov.zm/wan/wan.asp>

Geographical Information System

The use of GIS in Decision Making

Maps play an important role in planning the placing of physical infrastructure for community services. To know where people are or the spatial distribution of population is important in modern day planning of social services. The digital data available at the CSO has finally made this a reality, and policy makers need to make use of it.

In order to illustrate the use of GIS in planning, a map indicating the distribution of primary school going groups in relation to the physical location of schools has been provided. Such a map allows planners to determine accessibility of schools and also in siting new schools. Superimposing other indicators like literacy and net attendance rates over location of schools would help researchers come up with reasons for varying education indicators at various administrative levels. (Refer to map).

Available at the CSO!!



ZamSED 1.2!

The Central Statistical Office now has available the second CD on the Zambia Socio-economic Database (ZamSED 1.2)

The new database contains a total of 244 socio-economic indicators compiled by the CSO and other official sources of national statistics such as the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education.

The new database contains seven main sectors as follows:

- Agriculture with 80 Indicators
- Health with 51 Indicators
- Environment with 4 Indicators
- Education with 23 Indicators
- Economy with 38 Indicators
- Demography with 42 Indicators
- Child Protection with 6 Indicators

Some indicators are available at the National, Provincial, District, Constituency, and Ward. Indicators are also available by Rural and Urban, and Male and Female among other desegregation categories.

Some Indicators are available for the period from 1969 to 2003.

The Layman and Statistics

Money: A medium that can be exchanged for goods and services and is used as a measure of their values on the market, and may include commodities such as gold.

The official currency, coins, and negotiable paper notes issued by a government as legal tender.

Narrow Money (M1): One measure of money supply that includes all Coins, Currency held by the public, in Cash or Demand deposits, Travellers cheques, Current accounts, automatic transfer service accounts, credit unions etc

Broad Money (M2): One measure of money supply that includes M1, plus savings and time deposits with Commercial Banks, and Non-financial institutions.

This is a key economic indicator used to forecast inflation, since it is not as narrow as M1 and still relatively easy to track. All the components of Broad Money are still very liquid i.e. can easily be converted into cash.

Crop Forecast Results to be Released Soon!

The Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives is currently conducting the 2003/4 Crop Forecasting Survey.

The main objective of the survey is to obtain information from farmers on the anticipated estimates of area under major crops, total production expected, and crop sales information during the season.

This information is important in assessing the expected food security situation in the country and also in the computation of the National Food Balance Sheet, used to determine whether the country has a surplus or deficit in major cereals and tubers.

Results will be disseminated in early July.

Subscribe for your free electronic copy of
"The Monthly" online at
www.zamstats.gov.zm

*The Editorial team would like to
thank all media institutions and
users of*

“**The Monthly**”

*Statistical Bulletin
for the support rendered in the
one year of existence.*

Thank you for supporting us

Editorial Team

Dr. Buleti G. Nsemukila - Director
Modesto F. C. Banda - Deputy Director
Sheila Mudenda - Operations Manager
Richard Banda-Demographer
Lumbwe Chola - Statistician
Joseph Tembo - Statistician
Jonathan Mukundu - Statistician
Linda N. Chonya - Statistician
Musale H. Banda – Statistician
Anthony Nkole – Desktop Publishing Officer
Perry Musenge – Desktop Publishing Officer
Chisuwa Sandu - Press Liaison Officer

Special Note of Thanks

The Management of CSO and the Editorial Team would like to pay sincere gratitude to the Lusaka Stock Exchange for its moral and financial support towards the production of the CSO Statistical bulletin- “The Monthly”. We appreciate the partnership that has been initiated.

Wishing you continued growth in 2004!



“Promoting and creating an investment culture in Zambia”

Make the decision to own shares in a company your priority this year.
Visit the Lusaka Stock Exchange Today!