



Republic of Zambia

The Monthly

Central Statistical Office

Volume 16

Website: www.zamstats.gov.zm

July, 2004

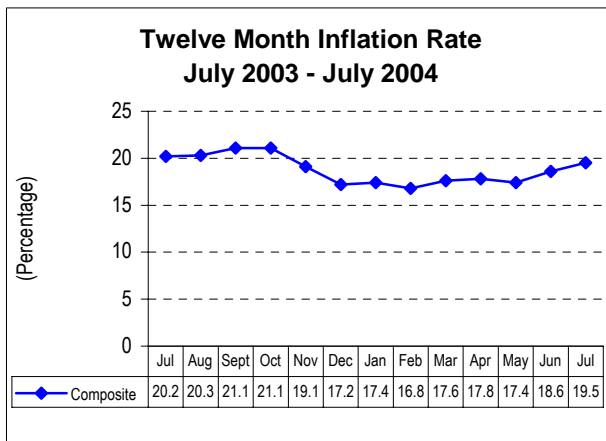
Economic Indicators

July Inflation

The annual rate of inflation was recorded at 19.5 percent as at July 2004. This rate is 0.9 percentage points higher than the June rate of 18.6 percent. Compared to July 2003, the annual rate of inflation declined by 0.7 of a percentage point, from 20.2 percent in July 2003 to 19.5 percent in July 2004.

Annual inflation rates for the Metropolitan Low, High Income and Non-Metropolitan Groups are recorded at 18.9, 18.8 and 20.2 percent respectively.

Between June and July 2004, the Consumer Price Index increased by about 0.6 percentage point.



Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index, July 2004

Contributions of different Groups to overall inflation

The annual inflation rate for July 2004 is 0.9 of a percentage point higher than the June rate of 18.6 percent. Of this rise, 0.6 percentage points are accounted for by food and beverages and 0.3 percentage points are accounted for by transport and communication. There were no significant shifts in the contribution of other groups to inflation between June and July 2004.

Further more, of the total 19.5 percent annual inflation in July 2004, increases in food prices accounted for 10.4 percentage points while non-food items in the CPI accounted for 9.1 percentage points.

Group	Percentage Points Contributions of different Groups to Total inflation	
	June	July
Food Beverages and Tobacco	9.8	10.4
Clothing and Footwear	2.1	2.1
Rent, Fuel and Lighting	1.7	1.7
Furniture and Household Goods	2.5	2.5
Medical Care	0.1	0.2
Transport and Communication	0.5	0.8
Recreation and Education	1.4	1.3
Other Goods and Services	0.5	0.5
All Items	18.6	19.5

Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index, July, 2004

The food basket as at July 2004 was K569,724 for a family of six. The same family on average was expected to live on K818,116 for all their food and basic needs

Higher Maize Grain Prices, Fuel and Transport Costs Influence July Inflation

Annual food inflation was recorded at 19.9 percent gaining 1.2 percentage points on the June rate of 18.7 percent. From June to July 2004, the index for food increased by 0.4 percent.

Relatively higher prices were recorded for some food items, especially maize grain, other cereals, fresh meat, fish, dried Kapenta, dressed chicken, dried beans, shelled groundnuts, milk and milk products, eggs, cooking oil, salt and other processed food products. Price reductions were however registered for maize meal, fresh vegetables, fresh fruits, sweet potatoes, and raw cassava tubers.

Annual non-food inflation rate stood at 19.0 percent, increasing by 0.5 of a percentage point on the June rate of 18.5 percent. Between June and July 2004, the Non-Food index increased by 0.9 percent. Non-food inflation was largely due to increases in the cost of fuel, mini bus fares, household energy (paraffin, candles), house rent, furniture and household appliances, leisure goods (television sets, video recorders), clothing and footwear.

Maize Grain Prices Rise

A comparison of prices between June and July 2004, shows that the average price of Maize Grain measured in a 20-litre tin increased by 8.5 percent, from K9,468 in June to K10,271 in July 2004. The average price per 1kg of dressed chicken increased by 1.4 percent, while the price per 1kg of dried Siavonga Kapenta went up by 4.2 percent. However, maize meal prices dropped during the month. For instance, the average price per 25kg bag of Roller Meal dropped by 3.2 percent, from K25,053 in June to K24,249 in July 2004.

National Average Prices for selected products

Product	June	July	Percentage change(%)
White maize 20 ltr tin	9,468	10,271	8.5
White breakfast 25kg	32,718	32,342	-1.1
White roller 25kg	25,053	24,249	-3.2
Mixed cut 1 kg	11,011	11,354	3.1
Dried Beans 1 kg	3,962	4,424	11.7
Shelled Groundnuts 1kg	3,788	4,415	16.6
Dressed Chicken 1kg	12,789	12,972	1.4
Dried kapenta Siavonga	26,422	27,537	4.2
Mini bus fare Chilenje to Town	1,300	1,500	15.4
Petrol 1ltr	4,365	4,601	5.4
Diesel 1ltr	3,800	3,981	4.8
Paraffin 1ltr	2,864	2,962	3.4

International Trade

Exports Down in June 2004

The total value of export earnings in June was K564,947 million as compared to K715,736 million in May 2004. This is equivalent to 21 percent decline in the total value of export revenue. On the other hand, imports recorded K932,676 million in May as compared to K936,833 million in June 2004. In general, exports have shown a downward trend while imports have increased leading to a trade deficit in June of K 371,886 million.

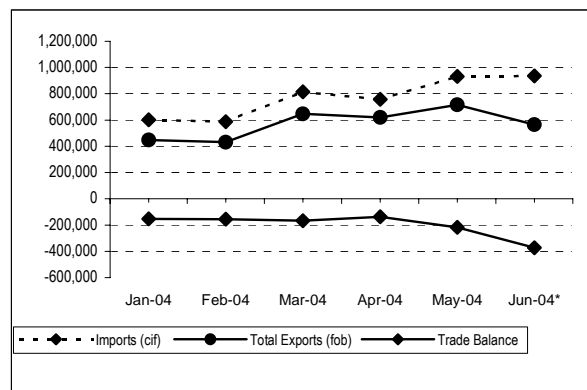
Total Exports, Imports & Trade Balance, January to June 2004, (K' Millions)

Period	Imports (cif)	Domestic Exports (fob)	Re-Exports (fob)	Total Exports (fob)	Trade Balance
Jan-04	600,902	444,799	2,160	446,959	-153,943
Feb-04	587,700	431,473	1,282	432,755	-154,945
Mar-04	814,284	637,604	9,948	647,552	-166,732
Sub - Total Q1	2,002,886	1,513,876	13,390	1,527,266	-475,620
Apr-04	757,199	608,389	11,906	620,295	-136,904
May-04	932,676	709,643	6,093	715,736	-216,940
Jun-04*	936,833	562,006	2,941	564,947	-371,886
Sub - Total Q2	2,626,708	1,880,038	20,940	1,900,978	-725,730
Grand Total	4,629,594	3,393,914	34,330	3,428,244	-1,201,350

Note: (*) Provisional

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2004

Exports, Imports & Trade Balance, January to June 2004, (K' Millions)



Imports by HS sections, January – June 2004, K'Millions

Section	Description	Jan-04	Feb-04	Mar-04	Apr-04	May-04	Jun-04
1	Live Animals; Animal Products	1,934	1,938	2,675	3,668	4,274	3,484
2	Vegetables Products	21,327	30,248	39,687	27,401	13,554	32,995
3	Animal Or Vegetables Fats And Oils And Their Cleavages	13,048	22,006	16,942	14,560	14,467	15,696
4	Prepared Foodstuffs, Beverages, Spirits And Vinegar	12,428	9,481	8,070	9,053	10,059	8,106
5	Mineral Products	138,187	83,599	130,808	92,752	115,386	132,731
6	Products Of The Chemical Or Allied Industries	88,018	96,936	83,058	66,008	90,566	124,471
7	Plastics And Articles Thereof; Rubber And Articles	29,594	32,529	37,895	38,273	72,097	63,478
8	Raw Hides And Skins, Leather, Furskins And Articles Thereof;	1,098	486	774	794	798	717
9	Wood And Articles Of Wood; Wood Charcoal; Cork And Articles	484	1,053	2,174	526	1,167	796
10	Pulp Of Wood Or Of Other Fibrous Cellulosic Material; Recovered	24,865	19,757	113,026	160,949	170,726	133,157
11	Textiles And Textile Articles	29,734	18,958	19,676	16,732	20,388	22,245
12	Footwear; Headgear; Umbrellas; Sun Umbrellas	4,853	4,194	3,904	3,196	3,256	4,143
13	Articles Of Stone, Plaster, Cement, Asbestos, Mica Or Si	8,707	7,090	6,387	6,234	8,249	11,463
14	Natural Or Cultured Pearls, Precious Or Semi-Precious Stones	742	22	69	32	1,183	36
15	Base Metals And Articles Of Base Metal	44,234	51,621	73,648	60,863	85,135	86,609
16	Machinery And Mechanical Appliances; Electrical Equip	110,138	136,770	209,470	186,500	240,250	202,056
17	Vehicles; Aircraft, Vessels And Associated Transport Equip	51,716	58,238	52,400	52,172	67,419	74,377
18	Optical, Photographic, Cinematographic, Measuring	11,585	5,861	7,923	4,804	7,512	12,810
19	Arms And Ammunition; Parts And Parts And Accessories	64	147	52	892	53	277
20	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	7,344	6,764	5,632	11,736	6,130	7,135
21	Works Of Art, Collectors Pieces And Antiques	3	2	13	53	5	53
TOTAL		600,902	587,700	614,284	757,199	932,676	936,834

HS – Harmonised System

Note: (*) Provisional

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2004

The increase in June import values over May was mainly due to significant increases in expenditure on Chemical products (K90,566 million to K124,471 million), Vegetable products (K13,554 million to K32,995 million), Mineral Products (K115,386 million to K132,731 million) and vehicles (K67,419 million to K74,377 million) among others.

Exports by HS sections, January – June 2004, K'Millions

Section	Description	Jan-04	Feb-04	Mar-04	Apr-04	May-04	Jun-04
1	Live Animals; Animal Products	971	2,124	1,625	4,899	1,975	2,588
2	Vegetables Products	24,314	42,419	41,516	37,768	52,426	33,301
3	Animal Or Vegetables Fats And Oils And Their Cleavages	441	506	394	206	376	172
4	Prepared Foodstuffs, Beverages, Spirits And Vinegar	18,199	33,934	16,302	56,675	65,525	45,749
5	Mineral Products	14,314	22,369	52,925	36,289	34,725	32,659
6	Products Of The Chemical Or Allied Industries	3,016	10,475	61,122	3,435	4,571	4,884
7	Plastics And Articles Thereof; Rubber And Articles	855	703	742	948	1,298	1,215
8	Raw Hides And Skins, Leather, Furskins And Articles Thereof;	973	563	1,558	965	3,144	1,668
9	Wood And Articles Of Wood; Wood Charcoal; Cork And Articles	943	1,062	2,246	2,115	1,468	1,784
10	Pulp Of Wood Or Of Other Fibrous Cellulosic Material; Recovered	13,438	588	9,831	4,487	5,376	8,142
11	Textiles And Textile Articles	19,001	20,567	17,664	20,324	157,565	31,223
12	Footwear; Headgear; Umbrellas; Sun Umbrellas	1,046	1,464	1,439	1,397	2,609	1,799
13	Articles Of Stone, Plaster, Cement, Asbestos, Mica Or Si	28	43	2	43	112	275
14	Natural Or Cultured Pearls, Precious Or Semi-Precious Stones	17,527	7,701	14,869	14,760	4,479	9,286
15	Base Metals And Articles Of Base Metal	329,505	284,883	421,950	411,379	371,318	384,928
16	Machinery And Mechanical Appliances; Electrical Equip	2,259	2,978	3,206	11,184	8,382	4,138
17	Vehicles; Aircraft, Vessels And Associated Transport Equip	34	92	125	261	15	692
18	Optical, Photographic, Cinematographic, Measuring	0	8	2	481	0	0
19	Arms And Ammunition; Parts And Parts And Accessories	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	64	190	34	12,673	361	289
21	Works Of Art, Collectors Pieces And Antiques	25	85	0	5	11	154
TOTAL		446,959	432,754	647,552	620,294	715,736	564,946

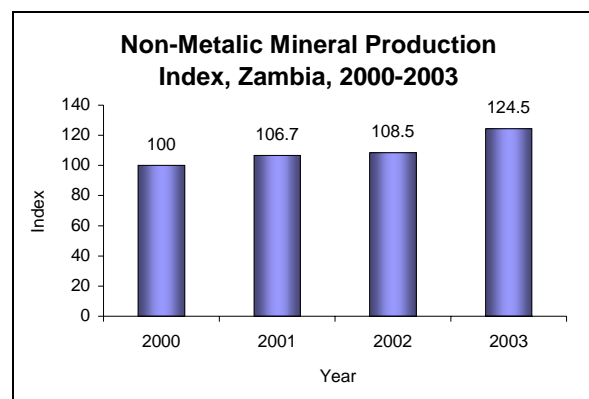
The decline in revenue for exports could be attributed mainly to the drop in export values between May and June 2004 of Textiles (K157,565 million to K31,223 million), Prepared foods/beverages (K65,525 million to K45,749 million) and vegetable products (K52,426 million to K33,301 million). The share of these products to May exports was about 38 percent; whereas in June they accounted for about 20 percent.

Zambia's major trading partners during the period May to June 2004, were mainly from Africa - (South Africa, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania and Congo DR); Europe (United Kingdom, Switzerland, Netherlands, Belgium, France and Finland). The Asian trading partners include China, Japan, Taiwan, India and United Arab Emirates).

Industrial Production

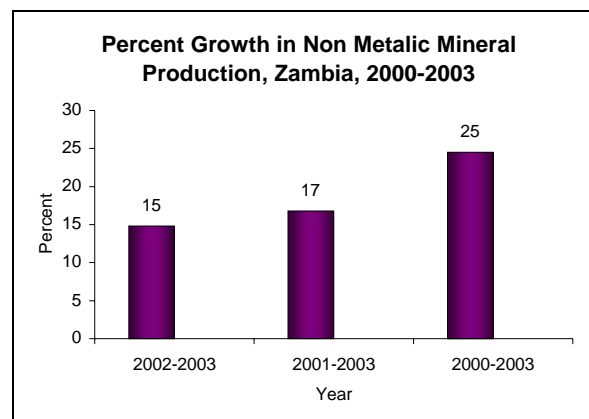
Construction in Zambia at All time High!

The construction industry in Zambia is currently at its highest performance since 2000. Non-Metallic Mineral Production Sector as a supplier to the construction industry is used as a proxy for monitoring developments in the latter. Over a period of four years the industry has registered a growth of about by 25 percent.



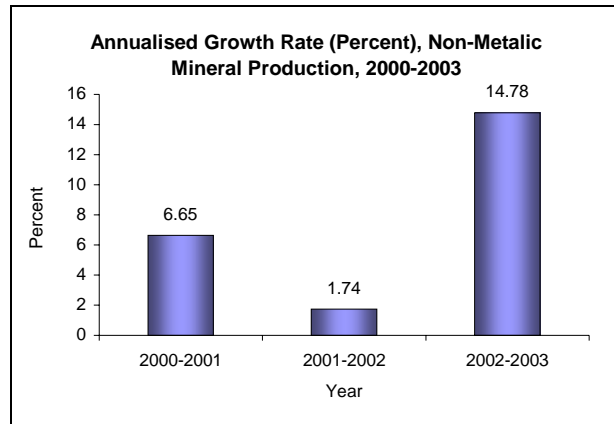
Source: CSO Industrial Production Statistics, 2004

At the end of 2003 production in auxiliary industries was 15 percent higher than in 2002, 17 percent higher than in 2001 and 25 percent higher than in 2000. Production between January and March 2004 was highest except between April and June of 2003, which recorded minimal levels.



Source: CSO Industrial Production Statistics, 2004

Establishments in the Non-Metallic Mineral Production sector are involved in the production of Cement, Lime, Concrete Blocks and Pipes, Roof and Floor Tiles, Railway Sleepers and electric Insulators.



Source: CSO Industrial Production Statistics, 2004

A comparison of annual growth rates of the industry shows a decline of about 6.65 percent, and 1.74 percent between 2001-2002, before registering the highest growth rate of about 14.78 percent between 2002-2003.

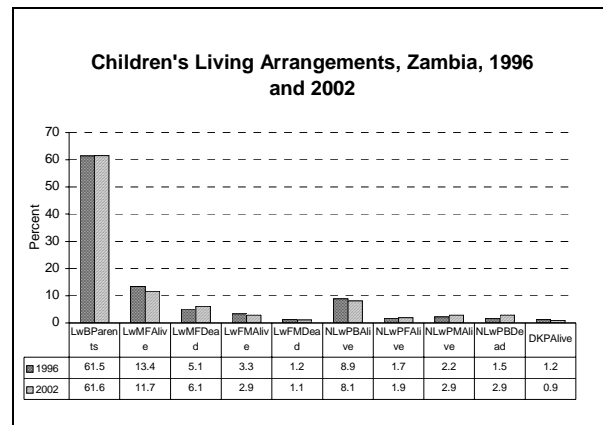
The increase in production in this sector was attributed to mechanisation and increase in demand. Since demand for products in this sector is from the construction industry, it follows therefore that; growth in the Non-Metallic Mineral Production Sector is an indication of growth in Construction.

Population and Demography

Only Three-Fifths of Children Live With Both Parents

The 2001/2002 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey reports that only 61.6 percent of children under the age of 15 live with both parents, while about 38.6 percent do not live with both parents. The report also reveals that about 8.1 percent of children do not live with their parents even though their parents are still alive. The majority of children live with their mother while the father is alive but living somewhere else (11.7 percent), while only 2.9 percent live with their father while the mother is alive but living somewhere else. The Patterns have not changed much since 1996. The percentage of

children Living with both parents in 2002 increased only by 0.1 percent over that of 1996 (61.5 percent). The trend analysis of children not living with both parents who are still alive reveals that there has been a slight decline of 0.8 percent in 2002. The Data further reveals that there has been a decline in the proportion of children who do not know whether their parents are still alive or not from 1.2 percent in 1996 to 0.9 percent in 2002. Another interesting observation is that there has been an increase in the proportion of children who live with their mother while the father is dead from 5.1 percent in 1996 to 6.1 percent in 2002. Whereas there has been a slight decline in the proportion of children who live with their father while their mother is dead from 1.2 percent in 1996 to 1.1 percent in 2002.



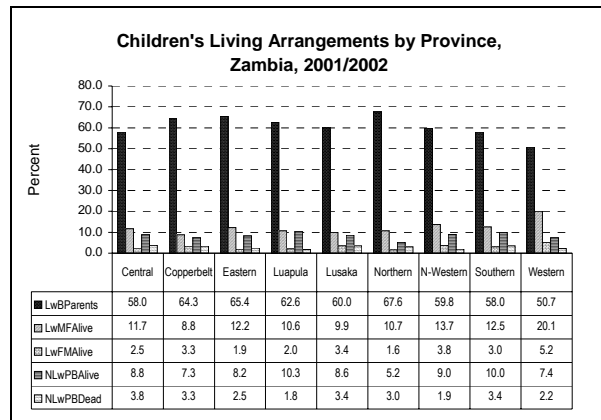
Source: Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS), 2002

- Key:**
- LwBParents Living with both parents
 - LwMFAlive Living with mother father alive
 - LwMFDead Living with mother father dead
 - LwFMAlive Living with father mother alive
 - LwFMDdead Living with father mother dead
 - NLwPBAlive Not living with parents both alive
 - NLwPFAlive Not living with parents father alive
 - NLwPMAlive Not living with parents mother alive
 - NLwPBDdead Not living with parents both dead
 - DKPAlive Don't know whether parents are still alive

Children's living arrangements at provincial level are similar even though there are variations in the levels from one province to another. The report shows that the percentage of children living with both parents is highest in Northern province (67.6 percent). It is closely followed by Eastern province with 65.4 percent and Copperbelt province (64.3 percent). Western province has the lowest percentage of children living with both parents (50.7 percent) followed by Central and Southern provinces both with 58.0 percent. In all the provinces the proportions of children living with their mother while the father is alive but living somewhere else are higher than those of children living with their father while the mother is alive but living somewhere else.

Western province has the highest percentage of children living with their mother while the father is alive (20.1 percent) followed by North-Western (13.7 percent) and Southern (12.5 percent).

Luapula province (10.3 percent) has the highest percentage of children not living with parents both of whom are still alive. It is closely followed by Southern province with 10.0 percent. Northern province has the lowest with 5.2 percent.

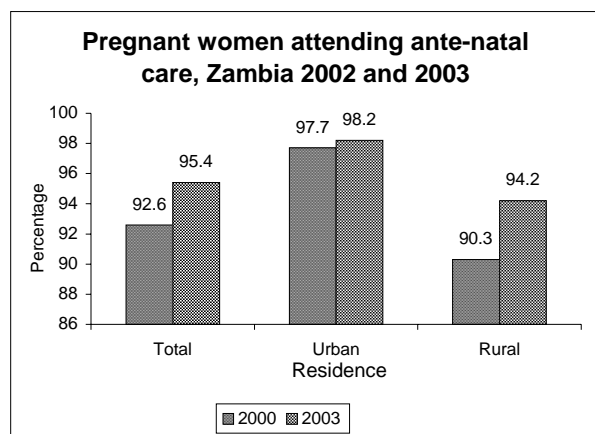


Source: Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS), 2002

Health

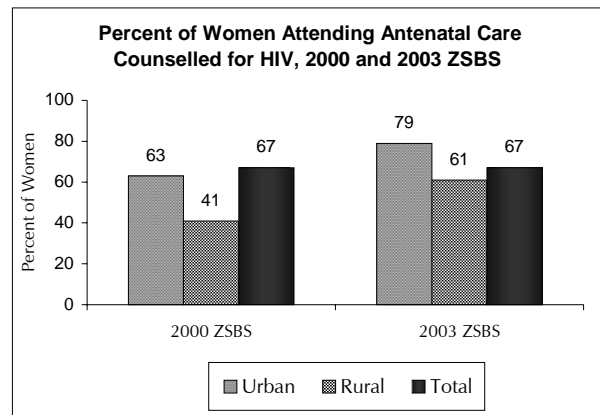
Antenatal visits increase

The proportion of women attending ante-natal clinic has increased between 2000 and 2003. This has been due to the increase in the number of women attending antenatal clinics in rural areas, from 90.3 to 94.2 percent. That of urban areas has marginally increased from 97.7 percent to 98.2 percent.



Source: Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey, 2002/3

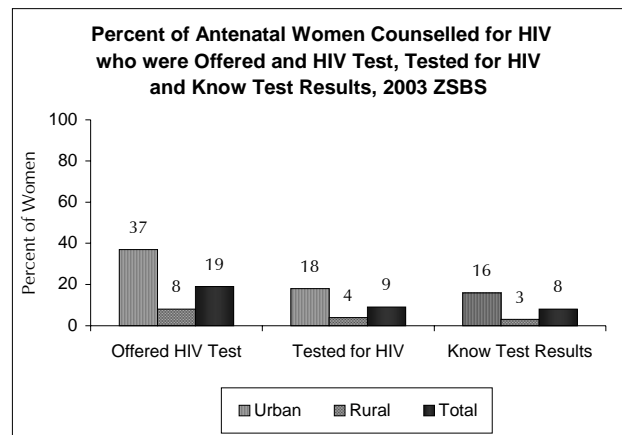
Among the women attending ante-natal clinics at least once, 78.6% of urban females and 61.0% of rural females were counselled for HIV/AIDS. This proportion in urban areas has increased by 16 percentage points. In rural areas, the increase has been larger (20 percentage points).



Source: Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey, 2002/3

Of the rural females receiving HIV counselling, only 8.3% were offered the test, while 37.1% of females in urban areas were offered an HIV test.

Among those who received HIV counselling, 17.8% of urban females and 4.1% of rural females said they were tested for HIV. With regards to receiving results among those counselled, 16.3% of urban females and 3.0% of rural females said they knew their test results.



Source: Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey, 2002/3

Geographical Information System

Water Access in Petauke District

The map (refer to page 9) shows the distribution of households with access to safe water with water points. Although the water point data is not in the same state at the time of the census this map can play an important role in understanding the pattern depicted. Generally the southern part of the district shows that households have low access to safe water (19 to 35 percent). These wards also have a high concentration of households and open wells and non-functional boreholes. Wards in the middle percentage range of 35 to 52 percent have a relatively fair distribution of working boreholes. On the other hand the high concentration of boreholes in the Chisangu ward accounts for the high percentages of households with access to safe water in the ward and surrounding areas. The location of a refugee camp in this ward explains the high density of boreholes in this area.

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

Foster-Hood: Fostered Children are those who have a living parent or parents, but do not live with either of them. There are looked after by other people including relatives.

Orphan-hood: Orphaned children are those who have lost one or both parents. Children who have lost their mother are referred to as maternal orphans while those who have lost their father are paternal orphans. Children who have lost both parents are sometimes referred to as double orphans

Crop Forecast Results to be Released Soon!

The Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives is currently processing 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 August.

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