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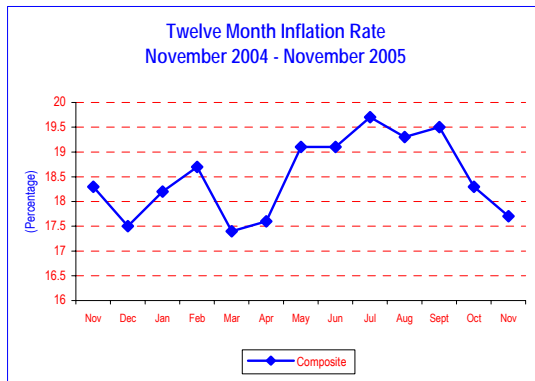
November, 2005

Economic Indicators

November Inflation declines

The annual rate of inflation, as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI), was recorded at 17.2 percent as at November 2005. This rate is 1.1 percentage points lower than the October rate of 18.3 percent. Compared with November 2004, the annual rate of inflation declined by 1.1 percentage points, from 18.3 percent in November 2004 to 17.2 percent in November 2005.

Annual inflation rates for the Metropolitan Low, High Income and Non-Metropolitan Groups are recorded at 17.7, 16.1 and 17.7 percent respectively.



Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index, November 2005

Contributions of different items to overall inflation

This decline of 1.1 percentage points is accounted for by the fall in the cost of food, household appliances and transport (air fares and new motor vehicles). There were no significant shifts in the contribution of other groups to the decline in inflation between October and November 2005.

Furthermore, of the total 17.2 percent annual inflation in November 2005, increases in food prices accounted for 9.6 percentage points while non-food items in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) accounted for 7.6 percentage points.

Items	Percentage Points Contributions of different items to overall inflation										
	Feb -05	Mar -05	Apr -05	May -05	Jun -05	Jul -05	Aug -05	Sep -05	Oct -05	Nov -05	
Food Beverages and Tobacco	9.8	8.6	9.6	10.1	10.1	9.8	10.7	10.8	9.9	9.6	
Clothing and Footwear	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	
Rent, Fuel and Lighting	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	
Furniture and Household Goods	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.8	
Medical Care	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Transport and Communication	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.4	
Recreation and Education	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	
Other Goods and Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	
All Items	18.7	17.4	18.6	19.1	19.2	18.7	19.3	19.5	18.3	17.2	

Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index, November 2005

Food and non-food prices influence November inflation

The increase in the food index was due to the increase in the cost of maize meal, maize grain, other cereals and cereal products, meat, dried beans and tubers. However, fresh vegetables and dried kapenta recorded relatively stable prices.

Annual food inflation was recorded at 18.3 percent, declining by 0.5 of a percentage point on the October rate of 18.8 percent. From October to November 2005, the index for food increased by 2.1 percent. Annual non-food inflation rate fell to 16.1 percent, from 17.8 percent in October 2005. A fall in the cost of airfares, new motor vehicles and household appliances also contributed to the decline in inflation.

Your Monthly Food Basket

The food basket as at November 2005 was **K712,353** for a family of six. The same family on average was expected to live on **K1,022,929** for all their food & basic needs.

Serving Your Data Needs

Maize grain prices continue to rise

A comparison of prices between October and November 2005, shows that the national average price of maize grain measured in a 20litre tin increased by 8.2 percent from K17,610 in October to K19,060 in November 2005. The national average price of a 25kg bag of breakfast meal increased by 1.5 percent from K41,813 in October to K42,460 in November 2005.

However, the national average price of 1kg of dried bream (fish) declined by 8.0 percent, while the average price of 1kg of fresh pumpkin leaves declined by 20.4 percent. Furthermore, the cost of domestic airfares from Lusaka to Ndola declined by 4.3 percent.

National Average prices for Selected Products and Months

Product Description	2005											Percentage Changes	
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	Nov/Jan	Nov/Oct
White breakfast 25Kg	34679	35826	35704	35760	35885	36443	36780	38363	40557	41813	42460	22.4	1.5
White Roller 25Kg	27156	28365	28282	28497	28393	27966	28668	30281	31898	33608	34576	27.3	2.9
White Maize 20 litre tin	14055	15377	15853	14146	12892	13272	13766	15197	16404	17610	19060	35.6	8.2
Rice Local 1 Kg	3548	3504	3594	3621	3767	3661	3725	3820	3916	3944	3869	9.0	-1.9
Wheat Plain Flour	12391	12183	12642	13295	14329	14511	15315	16110	15585	14875	15932	28.6	7.1
Millet 5 litre tin	4605	4571	4741	5065	4873	4806	5016	4653	4784	5322	5776	25.4	8.5
Sorghum 5 litre tin	3415	3672	4140	4355	3919	3399	3622	3227	3384	3155	4062	18.9	28.7
Fillet Steak 1 Kg	19636	19792	20353	20277	20205	20416	20533	20385	20759	20568	21293	8.4	3.5
Mince Meat 1 Kg	16597	16743	15734	16028	15530	15893	16294	16240	16192	16065	16954	2.2	5.5
Dressed chicken 1 Kg	13575	13535	13177	13172	12997	12434	11924	13439	12857	13444	13562	-0.1	0.9
Bream Fresh/Frozen 1 Kg	10784	10721	9784	10775	9320	9871	10778	10379	11818	11382	11223	4.1	-1.4
Dried Kapenta Mpulungu 1Kg	32312	32913	32522	30591	33130	32670	32670	35735	33539	33202	33551	3.8	1.1
Dried Kapenta Siavonga 1Kg	32373	32931	34412	34606	34228	34566	34589	36052	34008	33692	31446	-2.9	-6.7
Dried bream 1 Kg	26842	26894	24935	25041	22471	24053	24753	24431	25296	24233	22283	-17.0	-8.0
Eggs 1 Unit	5939	6086	6086	5906	5810	5888	5916	6011	5961	5949	5875	-1.1	-1.2
Onion 1kg	3379	3652	4430	4628	5314	5266	5258	4870	4542	4199	3806	12.6	-9.4
Pumpkin leaves 1kg	2070	1580	1684	1685	2012	2298	2571	2787	2818	3045	2424	17.1	-20.4
Sweet potato leaves 1kg	2209	1977	1972	1902	1951	2197	2406	2605	2911	2935	3179	43.9	8.3
Dried beans 1kg	5043	4968	4927	5362	5337	5007	5213	5134	5485	5330	5547	10.0	4.1
Raw cassava tubers	821	790	800	1023	1198	1141	923	1474	1159	1236	1384	68.6	12.0
Paraffin 1 litre	3798	3488	3615	3819	4147	4193	4101	4270	4289	4274	4304	13.3	0.7
Petrol Premium 1 litre	5300	4896	5186	5619	5856	5714	5561	5856	6082	6335	6287	18.6	-0.8
Diesel 1 litre	4824	4500	4590	4749	5099	5069	5005	5408	5793	5732	5727	18.7	-0.1
Air fare Lusaka/London Economy 1 Way	3348000	3287250	3287250	3264330	3634280	4090660	4E+06	4013800	4013800	4035960	3863250	15.4	-4.3
Air Fare Lusaka/Ndola 1 way Economy	644800	639600	633100	618800	626600	622700	611000	587500	587500	555000	531250	-17.6	-4.3
Train Fare Lusaka/Kitwe	13000	13000	13000	13000	13000	13000	13000	13000	13000	13000	13000	0.0	0.0
Bed & continental (3-5 Star Hotel)	485686	484232	476840	532809	552335	543553	599849	599351	620874	617842	620213	27.7	0.4
Bed & Continental (2 Star down to Motel)	86820	88978	90161	91019	94515	93796	118627	120772	122833	123218	100301	15.5	-18.6
Nshima with Beef (2 Star down to Motel)	19641	19566	19751	19697	19487	19628	20441	21112	21311	21267	20497	4.4	-3.6

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exports down, Imports up in October 2005

Zambia's Imports in October 2005 increased by 22 percent from K1, 186.9 Billion in September 2005 to K1,444.7 Billion in October 2005. Total Exports declined from K 702.3 Billion in September 2005 to K680.9 Billion in October 2005 with a decrease of 3 percent. The country's trade deficit increased significantly from K484.6 Billion in September to K763.8 Billion in October 2005.

Exports and Imports, January to September 2005 (K' millions)*

Months	Exports FOB				
	Imports (CIF)	Domestic	Re-Exports	Total	Balance
Jan	795,835	567,722	5,431	573,154	(221,681)
Feb	681,323	472,494	275	472,768	(208,555)
Mar	916,391	583,199	398	583,596	(332,794)
Apr	1,117,285	674,655	14,413	689,068	(428,216)
May	890,919	691,622	14,779	706,401	(184,517)
Jun	1,078,126	865,624	699	866,323	(211,969)
Jul	1,013,992	705,040	3,147	708,186	(305,805)
Aug	1,005,902	864,056	2,974	867,033	(138,869)
Sept	1,187,755	700,794	1,655	702,449	(485,305)
Oct	1,445,488	680,394	589	680,983	(764,504)

Source: External Trades Statistics 2005

* Figures are provisional: FOB (Free on Board); CIF (Cost, Insurance and Freight)

Exports

Zambian's exports dropped from K 702.3 Billion in September to K 680.9 Billion in October, indicating a 3 percent decrease. The commodities that led to a decrease were: cobalt, wrought, and articles of cobalt, (K54, 377 Billion) in October, as compared to (K66,928 Billion) in September 2005, copper ores and concentrates (K37,040 Billion) in October 2005, as compared to (K51,647 Billion) in September 2005, cotton, not carded or combed (K28,491 Billion) in October 2005, as compared to (K31,688 Billion) in September 2005, tobacco, partly or wholly stemmed/stripped (K6,521 Billion) in October 2005 as compared to (K10,065 Billion) in September 2005 and precious or semi-precious stones, worked but not set, (K1,777 Billion) in October 2005 as compared to (K12,930 Billion) in September 2005. The total export value for the above listed commodities was (K133,974 Billion) compared to (K194,545 Billion) for September. Refined copper remained the major export for September and October, 2005 respectively.

Total Exports by Sitr* Section, September - October, 2005

SITC SECTION CODE & DESCRIPTION	Sep-05	Oct-05
0:Food and live animals	37,993	60,118
1:Beverages and tobacco	47,034	22,127
2:Crude materials, (excl fuels)	99,840	93,310
3:Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	4,089	2,561
4:Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	158	141
5:Chemicals	6,177	6,687
6:Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	485,847	481,577
7:Machinery and transport equipment	15,059	10,101
8:Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6,098	4,143
9:Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	153	227
Total:	702,450	680,993

Source: External Trades Statistics 2005

Imports

Zambia's major imports in October 2005 were registered under section 3, 'mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials', accounting for more than 48 percent of Zambia's imports as compared to 10 percent in September 2005 while section 7, machinery and transport equipment accounted for more than 21 percent in October 2005 at K 309.3 Billion as compared to 27 percent in September 2005 at K 321.4 Billion.

The commodities that led to an increase of imports in section 3 where: mineral fuels at K543,981 Billion. In percent terms, mineral fuels contributed 78 percent of the total imports of the section in October 2005 as compared to 1 percent (K1,006 Billion) in September 2005, petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, contributed 15 percent of total import of the section (K102,097 Billion) in October 2005 as compared to 58 percent (K67,590 Billion) in September 2005.

In section 7, motor vehicles for the transportation of goods, where (K29,761 Billion) in October 2005 and contributed 6 percent to the total imports of the section as compared to 7 percent (K24,331 Billion) in September 2005, other parts for the machinery of headings, 723 and 7443, contributed 5 percent (K15,386 Billion) to the total imports of the section in October 2005 as compared to 4 percent (K12,634 Billion) in September 2005, front-end shovel-loaders, self-propelled contributed 4 percent (K11,576 Billion) to the total imports of the section in October 2005 as compared to 2 percent (K4,937 Billion) in September 2005 and other electric transformers excluding liquid dielectric, contributed 3 percent (K7,810 Billion) to total imports of the section in October 2005 as compared to 1 percent (K1,794 Billion) in September 2005.

Imports of the above commodities were K 721,404 Billion compared to K 136,187 Billion for September.

Imports By Sitr* Section, September - October, 2005

Section Description	Sept 2005	Oct 2005
0 0:Food and live animals	34,517	49,981
1 1:Beverages and tobacco	947	1,512
2 2:Crude materials, (excl fuels)	32,425	30,444
3 3:Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	117,243	695,450
4 4:Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	18,082	16,299
5 5:Chemicals	450,364	155,023
6 6:Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	150,696	136,526
7 7:Machinery and transport equipment	321,423	309,318
8 8:Miscellaneous manufactured articles	62,057	50,891
9 9:Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere	0	44
Total	1,187,755	1,445,488

Source: External Trades Statistics 2005

SITC*: Standard International Trade Classification

The table below shows imports by Broad Economic category. This table indicates that about 84 percent of the Zambian imports are Industrial Supplies, fuels and capital goods and accessories. Fuels and lubricants accounted for more than 47 percent of the total imports in October 2005 as compared to 12 percent in September 2005.

Imports of raw materials under industrial supplies declined from 51 percent in September 2005 to 21 percent in October 2005.

Imports of capital equipment also declined from 20 percent in September 2005 to 15 percent in October 2005.

Imports by Broad Economic Category for the Months of September & October 2005

BEC CODE & DESCRIPTION	Value (K*Billions)	
	Sep-05	Oct-05
1:Food and beverages	51,781	64,316
2:Industrial supplies not elsewhere specified	615,756	305,479
3:Fuels and lubricants	111,241	687,404
4:Capital goods (excl transport equipment), parts & accessories	236,308	220,501
5:Transport equipment, parts and accessories thereof	96,318	96,920
6:Consumer goods not elsewhere specified	76,220	70,839
7:Goods not elsewhere specified	130	29
TOTAL:	1,187,755	1,445,488

Note: Figures are provisional

LIVING CONDITIONS

Radio, Most owned ICT asset!

Results from the living conditions monitoring survey IV indicate that of all the information communication and technology facilities (ICTs), which included radio, television, video player, land phone, cellular phone, satellite dish/decoder, computer and Internet connection, the most owned asset was radio at 54.4 percent and the least owned asset was the internet connection at 0.3 percent.

It was reported that the ownership of telecommunication equipment was much more in the urban households than in the rural households. Of these households that owned a radio, 67.6 percent were of urban households and 43.2 percent were of rural households.

The survey also revealed that at national level about 10.8 percent of households owned a cellphone as compared to a landline telephone with only 3.2 percent.

Percentage Distribution of ICT Assets Owned by Residence, Zambia, 2004

Assets	All Zambia	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
Television	27.1	6.9	50.8
Video Player	13.5	2.6	26.2
Radio	54.4	43.2	67.6
Land Telephone line	3.2	0.4	6.4
Cellular phone	10.8	1.9	21.2
Internet Connection	0.3	0.1	0.5
Satellite Dish/Decoder	1.6	0.3	3.1
Computer	1.8	1.4	2.4

The survey also analysed ICT assets by the sex of household head. Generally, male-headed households owned a lot more of ICT facilities than female-headed households.

Percentage Distribution of Household ICT Assets owned by Sex of Head of Household

Assets	All Zambia	Male head	Female head
Television	27.1	29.1	20.3
Video Player	13.5	14.8	8.8
Radio	54.4	60.2	34.1
Land Telephone line	3.2	3.4	2.3
Cellular phone	10.8	11.5	8.2
Internet Connection	0.3	0.3	0.4
Satellite Dish/Decoder	1.6	1.8	1.0
Computer	1.8	1.9	1.4

Ownership of ICT assets by sex, indicate that 60.2 percent of male headed households and 34.1 percent of female headed households owned a radio.

It was observed that at national level, the second commonly owned ICT asset was a television set at 27.1 percent, of which 29.1 percent were owned by male headed households and 20.3 percent were owned female headed households.

Unemployment, High in Copperbelt and Lusaka Provinces

Results from the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey IV, of 2004 indicate that of the 4,343,728 persons in the labour force, 9 percent was unemployed. The sex differentials at national level show that 9 percent of the males and 10 percent of the females were unemployed.

The unemployment rates by residence show a marked difference between rural and urban areas, with the urban recording higher unemployment rates with 21 percent than in rural areas with 3 percent. Sex differentials show that the female unemployment rate in rural areas, which stood at 3 percent, was the same as that of males recorded at 3 percent. In contrast, the female unemployment rate in urban areas recorded at 26 percent and was higher than that of males, at 18 percent.

Provincial unemployment figures indicate that Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces recorded the highest unemployment rate with 22 and 21 percent respectively. Eastern and Luapula provinces recorded the lowest unemployment rates with 2 percent each.

The highest unemployment rates for females were recorded in Copperbelt Province, which accounted for 28 percent of all females in the labour force in that province, while the unemployment rates for males stood at 18 percent. The same trend was observed in Lusaka Province with female unemployment rates being higher than those of males at 27 percent and 17 percent respectively. Eastern Province recorded the lowest unemployment rate for both sexes with 1 percent for females and 2 percent for males.

Unemployment Rates Among Persons Aged 12 Years and Above by Sex, Rural/Urban, Stratum and Province Zambia, 2004

Residence/ Stratum/ Province	Unemployment rate			Number of persons 12 years and above in the Labour force
	Both	Male	Female	
All Zambia	9	9	10	4,345,728
Rural	3	3	3	2,790,455
Urban	21	18	26	1,555,273
Provinces				
Central	6	6	7	434,142
Copperbelt	22	18	28	591,362
Eastern	2	2	1	628,226
Luapula	2	2	2	373,240
Lusaka	21	17	27	578,394
Northern	5	5	4	595,659
North-Western	9	6	11	257,365
Southern	7	7	8	531,188
Western	5	6	5	356,152

Stunting Levels Decline

The Living Conditions Monitoring Survey IV of 2004 results indicate that stunting levels have declined over the years. The results indicate that overall, 50 percent of children aged 3–59 months were stunted in 2004. This represents a decline of about 3 percent when compared to stunting levels reported in 1998, 53 percent. This is however not a marked decline since half of the 1,360,130 under five children are still stunted.

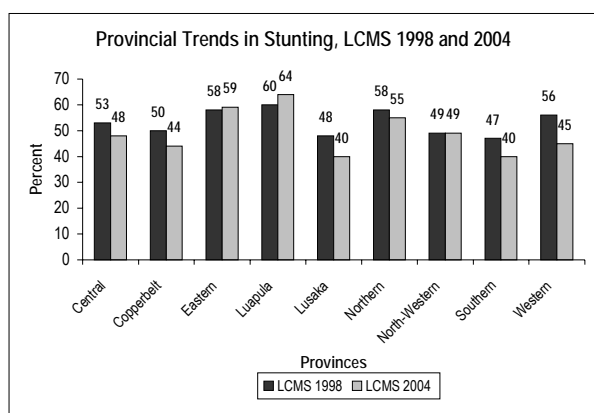
Results in general show that urban children have better nutritional status than children in rural areas. Only 42 percent of children in urban were stunted, compared to 53 percent for children in rural areas. Variations in underweight by residence and province follow patterns similar to those observed for stunting while wasting remains the same for both urban and rural.

Incidence of Stunting, Underweight and Wasting by Residence and Province, Zambia, 2004

Residence/ Stratum/ Province	Stunting	Underweight	Wasting	Number of children
All Zambia	50	20	6	1,360,130
Rural/urban				
Rural	53	22	6	929,145
Urban	42	16	6	430,985
Provinces				
Central	48	22	7	143,664
Copperbelt	44	16	4	174,617
Eastern	59	20	5	212,859
Luapula	64	26	4	133,132
Lusaka	40	18	8	143,797
Northern	55	25	6	190,279
North Western	49	19	10	85,582
Southern	40	16	6	186,685
Western	45	21	6	89,515

Analysis by province shows that variations in nutritional status were substantial, with Luapula, Eastern and Northern provinces reporting stunting levels above the national average of 50 percent. On the other hand low percentages of stunted children were reported in Lusaka and southern province at 40 percent each.

A comparison of provincial malnutrition levels between 1998 and 2004 shows a decline in stunting levels for all provinces, except for Luapula, Eastern and North western Province. Luapula province reported an increase in stunting from 60 percent in 1998 to 64 percent in 2004. Eastern province reported a slight increase of about 1 percent, from 58 percent in 1998 to 59 percent in 2004 while North-western Province maintained the same stunting levels, 49 percent.



Internal Migration

During the 2004 LCMS IV, a total of 10,992,538 persons were recorded. Of these, a total of 383,121 persons of the population were involved in internal migration.

It was observed that there were more people who migrated from one urban area to another (147,036) making about 38 percent. These were closely followed by those who had migrated from one rural area to another (32 percent). The Urban to Rural migrants were the least with 14 percent.

At Provincial level, Western Province has the highest percentage of rural to rural migrants (53 percent) followed by Luapula (51 Percent) whereas Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces had the lowest percentages, 12 percent and 13 percent respectively.

However, the highest percentages of urban to urban migrants were recorded in Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces at 66 and 65 percent respectively. Western Province had the lowest percentage of urban to urban migrants at 14 percent.

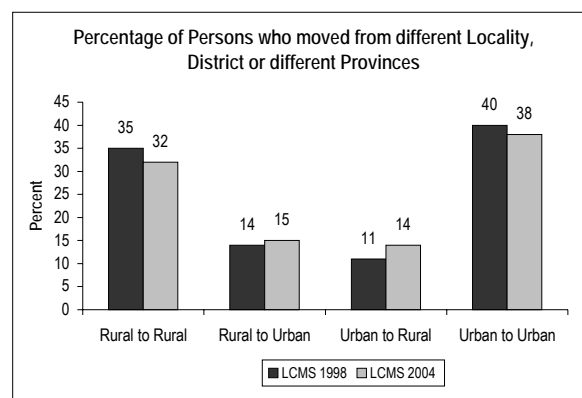
There were no major differences in the case of rural to urban and urban to rural percentages of migrants. However, Northern and Eastern provinces had the highest percentage of rural to urban migrants at 21 percent each while Lusaka Province had the least with 6 percent. North-western Province had a higher percentage of the urban to rural migrants whereas Luapula had the least at 10 percent.

Rural, Urban Migration of persons who moved from a different Locality, different Province in Zambia, 2004

Direction of Migration (Moved From)	Province									Total Migration	
	Central	C/Belt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Northern	N/Western	Southern	Western	Total	Number
Rural to Rural	41	12	29	51	13	41	37	49	53	32	123,338
Rural to Urban	15	12	21	20	6	21	10	13	19	15	58,186
Urban to Rural	19	11	14	10	15	12	29	14	14	14	54,561
Urban to Urban	26	65	37	19	66	26	24	24	14	38	147,036
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	383,121

A comparison of survey results between 1998 and 2004 shows that in 1998 there were more rural to rural and urban to urban migrants than in 2004. In 1998, rural to rural migrants were at 35 percent and urban to urban migrants were at 40 percent whereas in 2004, rural to rural migrants were at 32 percent and urban to urban migrants were at 38 percent. Moreover, there were more rural to urban and urban to rural migrants in 2004 than in 1998.

However, both surveys show that in Zambia there are more rural to rural and urban to urban migrants as opposed to the rural to urban and urban to rural migrants.



In the 2004 survey, members of the household who had migrated 12 months prior to the survey were asked to state the reason why they migrated in terms of direction. Transfer of the head of household was the main reason given by those that moved from rural area to another and those that moved from urban to rural areas at 23 and 31 percent respectively.

Persons that moved from their Usual Place of Residence in the last 12 Months prior to the survey by Area of Origin, Reason for Moving and Poverty Status, Zambia, 2004.

Reason for Moving	Direction of Movement			
	Rural to Rural	Rural to urban	Urban to Rural	Urban to urban
For school	4	3	4	4
back from school/Studies	0	1	1	1
To seek work/Business	1	5	9	6
To start work/Business	3	7	6	6
Transfer of head of household	23	16	31	29
The household could not keep him	5	8	4	6
Got Married	6	1	5	3
New household	6	6	3	4
Retirement	-	0	-	0
Retrenchment	0	2	1	1
Decided to resettle	20	21	13	11
Acquired own accommodation	3	1	5	15
Found new Agric land	12	9	0	1
Other	17	20	18	13
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: Living Conditions Monitoring Survey IV, 2004

Western Province records more Orphans

Of the total number of persons aged 0-20 years in Zambia, 18 percent were orphans, in 2004 as compared to 16 percent in 1998, reveals the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey IV conducted in December 2004. The percentage of orphans in urban areas was higher with 22 percent, than in rural areas, with 16 percents.

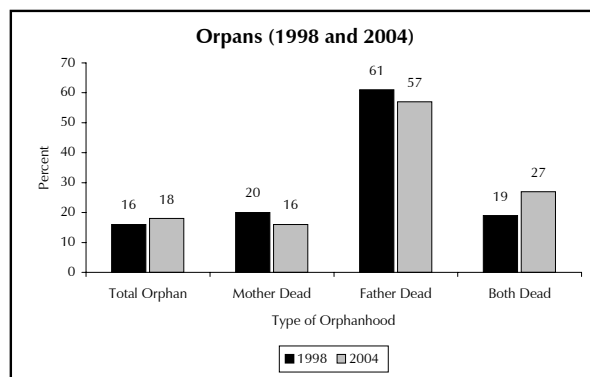
Western Province had the highest proportion of orphans with 24 percent, followed by Lusaka Province with 23 percent. The results also show that the proportion of orphans was lowest in North Western Province with 12 percent. Most of the orphans were in the age group 10-14 years, followed by those in the age group 15-18 years.

Percentage of Orphans by Type, Rural-Urban, Age Group, and Province, Zambia, 2004

Residence /Age Group /Stratum/ Provinces	Number of Orphans	Percentage of Orphans	Type of Orphans			Total	Number of persons aged 0-20
			Mother Only Dead	Father Only dead	Both Parents dead		
All Zambia	1,080,365	18	16	57	27	100	5,936,595
Rural	582,653	16	17	55	28	100	3,712,821
Urban	497,712	22	15	59	26	100	2,223,774
Age Group							
0-5	102,310	6	17	68	15	100	1,736,500
6-9	192,671	15	18	62	21	100	1,275,394
10-14	337,927	23	16	56	28	100	1,470,563
15-18	291,974	30	16	53	32	100	979,661
19-20	155,484	33	16	52	32	100	474,478
Provinces							
Central	116,688	18	21	50	29	100	632,676
Copperbelt	177,148	20	16	60	25	100	885,688
Eastern	141,453	17	13	63	24	100	836,720
Lusapula	68,800	15	17	58	26	100	473,181
Lusaka	175,946	23	15	56	29	100	758,609
Northern	103,638	13	14	58	28	100	796,231
North-Western	42,374	12	20	51	29	100	359,126
Southern	151,253	20	18	49	33	100	758,122
Western	103,065	24	17	62	21	100	435,242

Source: Living Conditions Monitoring Survey IV (2004)

For all the provinces, the distribution of orphans by type of orphans showed a similar pattern as that of the national level. That is, the majority were paternal orphans, followed by double orphans and the least percentage was that of maternal orphans.



Source: Living Conditions Monitoring Survey IV (2004)

The distribution of orphans by type shows that the majority of the orphans were paternal orphans, 57 percent. There were 27 percent orphans who were double orphans and 16 percent maternal orphans.

Poverty

Five Trillion Kwacha required to eradicate Poverty in Zambia

According to the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey IV results, 68 percent or approximately 7.5 million of Zambia's total population lived below K111, 747 for their daily needs. Additionally, 53 percent of the 7.5 million Zambians could not afford a minimum basic food requirement hence they were extremely poor. Only 15 percent of the total poor persons could afford the minimum basic food requirements but could not afford the basic non-food requirements.

The results further indicate that the poverty gap in 2004 stood at 36 percent, meaning that every Zambian in the population would have to contribute 36 percent of the poverty line, or K40, 229 (0.36 X K111, 747) per month to bring all poor people to afford the minimum basic requirements. On annual basis this turns to be K482, 747 per capita, thus for the country as whole we would need K5.3 trillion just enough to bring all poor people to afford the minimum basic requirements. On average the poor people in Zambia lived on 47 percent of K111, 747 per adult person per month.

Incidence of Poverty by Rural/urban, Province and Zambia, 2004

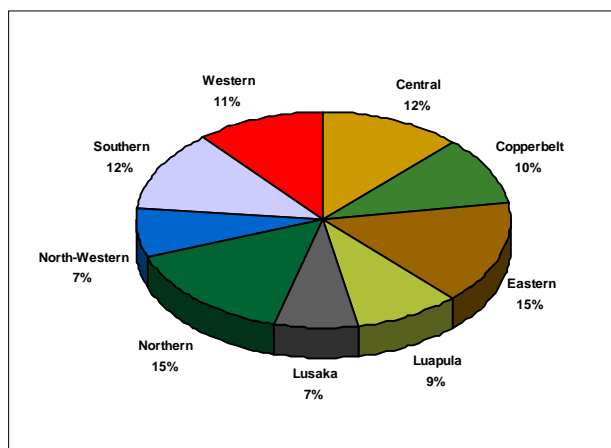
Location	Poverty Status				Total Population
	Total Poor	Extremely Poor	Moderately Poor	Non Poor	
All Zambia	68	53	15	32	10,998,614
Rural/Urban					
Rural	78	65	13	22	6,632,709
Urban	53	34	18	47	4,265,905
Province					
Central	76	63	12	24	1,130,372
Copperbelt	56	38	18	44	1,650,981
Eastern	70	57	13	30	1,507,974
Luapula	79	64	15	21	859,170
Lusaka	48	29	19	52	1,526,381
Northern	74	60	14	26	1,400,650
North-Western	76	61	15	24	649,414
Southern	69	54	14	31	1,352,699
Western	83	73	10	17	820,973

Provincial analysis indicates that the Incidence of poverty varied from 48 percent in Lusaka to 83 percent in Western Province. In terms of aggregate poverty, all the Provinces except Lusaka province, house over half of the poor population. The Incidence of poverty in Western province is substantially high in terms of both aggregate poverty and extreme poverty. While Lusaka's extreme poverty was at 29 percent, Western was at 73 percent. Other than Lusaka, relatively low incidences of extreme poverty were observed in Copperbelt at 38 percent followed by Southern at 54 percent and Eastern at 57 percent.

Incidence, Intensity and Severity of Poverty by Rural, Urban and Province, 2004

Residence/ Province	P0	Contribution to incidence of poverty	P1	Income gap ratio (I)	Contribution to intensity of poverty	P2	Contribution to severity of poverty
All Zambia	0.68	100	0.36	0.53	100	0.23	100
Rural/Urban							
Rural	0.78	70	0.44	0.56	75	0.3	80
Urban	0.53	30	0.22	0.42	25	0.12	20
Province							
Central	0.76	12	0.43	0.57	12	0.28	13
Copperbelt	0.56	12	0.24	0.43	10	0.13	9
Eastern	0.7	14	0.4	0.57	15	0.27	16
Luapula	0.79	9	0.42	0.53	9	0.26	9
Lusaka	0.48	10	0.19	0.40	7	0.1	6
Northern	0.74	14	0.41	0.55	15	0.27	15
North Western	0.76	7	0.4	0.53	7	0.26	7
Southern	0.69	13	0.35	0.51	12	0.22	12
Western	0.83	9	0.53	0.64	11	0.38	12

Therefore, in terms of resources required to eradicate poverty (36 percent), 75 percent would go to rural areas and 25 percent to urban areas. Across the provinces 15 percent each would go to Eastern province and Northern Provinces, 12 percent each would go to Southern province and Central provinces. Lusaka and North Western province would get the least shares of 7 percent each of the resources.



The Layman and Statistics

A migrant- is a person who changes his/her usual place of residence by crossing an administrative boundary and residing in a new area for a period of not less than six months or intends to stay in the new area for a period not less than six months.

Internal Migration- refers to changes of residence within a nation and is defined in terms of residential movements across boundaries that are often taken as the boundary or minor divisions of the province or district of a country

Orphan- A person aged 20 years and below who had lost at least one parent

Paternal Orphan- Person aged 20 years and below who had lost a father

Maternal Orphan- Person aged 20 years and below who has lost a mother.

Double Orphan- Person aged 20 years and below who has lost both parents

AVAILABLE AT CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

- **Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III Report, 2002/3 @ K40,000**
- **Provincial 2000 Census Reports @ K25, 000**
- **External Trade Statistics Bulletin 2004 @ K30, 000**
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