



Republic of Zambia

The Monthly

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Serving Your Data Needs
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Foreword

Welcome to the Monthly presentation organised by Dissemination Branch. The Central Statistical Office (CSO) embarked on vigorous information delivery strategy to major stakeholders and the media institutions in order to increase utilisation of statistical products and services. The department produces a number of statistical products in the Economic, Social, Agricultural and Environmental areas. The information collected in these areas may be used for various purposes including policy formulation, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects.

This Monthly publication, which is produced on a monthly basis, is an attempt to provide highlights of CSO's work and how it can help media institutions and the general public to make use of data and information for sustainable national development and decision-making.

Finally, I would like to urge our readers and users of statistical information to send any comments that may enhance statistical production and contribute to the improvement of this publication to us.

Dr. Buleti G. Nsemukila
DIRECTOR OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

The Monthly Food Basket

The food basket as at February 2006 was **K717,665** for a family of six. The same family on average was expected to live on **K1,030,557** for all their food & basic needs.

Inside this Issue

- February Inflation declines
- Exports and Imports down in January 2006!
- Mining rebounds, Agriculture declines
- Millet Production decline in 2004/2005 Agricultural Season
- Exclusive Breastfeeding increases!
- Pits – Most Common Garbage Disposal Method
- Age Group 30-44 Records more Deaths
- Layman & Statistics

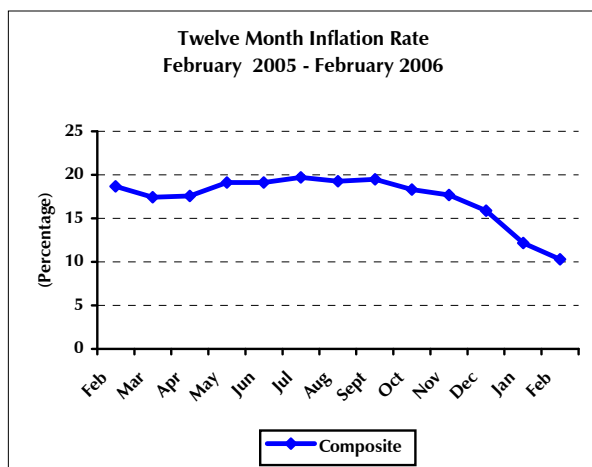
Feature Article

- One in every 3 persons in Copperbelt Province live in Extreme Poverty!!
- Poverty increases in Chingola and Luanshya districts
- Ndola District needs more Resources in the Copperbelt Province

February Inflation declines

The annual rate of inflation, as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI), was recorded at 10.3 percent as at February 2006. This rate is 1.9 percentage points lower than the January rate of 12.2 percent. Compared with February 2005, the annual rate of inflation declined by 8.4 percentage points, from 18.7 percent in February 2005 to 10.3 percent in February 2006.

This means that prices as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by an average of 10.3 percent between February 2005 and February 2006.



Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index, February, 2006

Contributions of different items to overall inflation

The annual inflation rate for February 2006 is 1.9 percentage points lower than the January 2006 rate of 12.2 percent. This decline of 1.9 percentage points is accounted for by the fall in the cost of food products, household energy, furniture and household appliances

Furthermore, of the total 10.3 percent annual inflation in February 2006, increases in food prices accounted for 5.4 percentage points while non-food items in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) accounted for 4.9 percentage points.

Items	Percentage Points Contributions of different items to overall inflation											
	Mar-05	Apr-05	May-05	Jun-05	Jul-05	Aug-05	Sep-05	Oct-05	Nov-05	Dec-05	Jan-06	Feb-06
Food Beverages and Tobacco	8.6	9.6	10.1	10.1	9.8	10.7	10.8	9.9	9.6	9.3	6.8	5.4
Clothing and Footwear	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.5
Rent and household energy	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.6	1.9	1.6
Furniture and Household Goods	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.3
Medical Care	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transport (fuel, airfares, new motor vehicles)	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.4	-0.3	-0.8	-0.9
Recreation and Education	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Other Goods and Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
All Items	17.4	18.6	19.1	19.2	18.7	19.3	19.5	18.3	17.2	15.9	12.2	10.3

Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index, February, 2006

Food prices decline

Annual food inflation was recorded at 10.2 percent, declining by 2.6 percentage points on the January rate of 12.8 percent. Contributing most to the this decline in inflation were decreases in the cost of breakfast meal, cereals and cereal products, dried kapenta, dried fish (breem) tubers and fresh vegetables.

Annual non-food inflation rate fell to 10.1 percent, from 11.5 percent in January 2006. Contributing to this decline were decreases in the cost of household energy, furniture and household appliances.

Maize grain prices continue to rise

A comparison of prices between January and February 2006, shows that the national average price of 25kg bag of breakfast meal declined by 1.1 percent, from K43,829 to K43,325 The average price of 1kg of dried kapenta (Siavonga) declined by 6.4 percent, while the average price of 1kg of tomatoes declined by 12.5 percent.

National Average Prices (Kwacha) for Selected Products and Months

Product Description	2005				2006		Percentage Changes Feb06/Jan06
	September	October	November	December	January	February	
White breakfast 25Kg	40557	41813	42460	43461	43829	43325	-1.1
White Roller 25Kg	31898	33608	34576	35643	36477	36600	0.3
Samp 1 Kg	3608	3492	3415	3309	3360	3253	-3.2
White Maize 20 litre tin	16404	17610	19060	20698	21106	23184	9.8
Rice Imported 1 Kg	5429	5470	5349	5307	5757	5468	-5.0
Wheat Plain Flour (NMC) 2.5 Kg	12596	12548	12453	12754	12204	12601	3.3
Sorghum 5 litre tin	3384	3155	4062	5072	5070	4498	-11.3
Fillet Steak 1 Kg	20759	20568	21293	21034	20539	20950	2.0
Mixed Cut 1 Kg	13097	12935	12784	12591	12714	12865	1.2
Dressed chicken 1 Kg	12857	13444	13562	12999	13519	13542	0.2
Bream Fresh/Frozen 1 Kg	11818	11382	11223	11403	12063	12014	-0.4
Buka Buka 1 Kg	10218	10269	10153	10317	10078	10038	-0.4
Dried Kapenta Mpulungu 1 Kg	33539	33202	33551	33489	31966	31422	-1.7
Dried Kapenta Siavonga 1 Kg	34008	33692	31446	30887	31868	29832	-6.4
Eggs 1 Unit	5961	5949	5875	5810	5786	5761	-0.4
Cabbage 1kg	1269	1219	1259	1507	1371	1339	-2.3
Tomatoes 1kg	2520	2439	2635	2763	2712	2372	-12.5
Rape 1kg	1414	1458	1724	2128	2114	1903	-10.0
Oranges 1kg	3837	4132	4202	4437	4909	4625	-5.8
Irish potatoes 1kg	3019	2736	2801	3121	3348	3059	-8.6
Raw cassava tubers Unsoaked 1kg	1159	1236	1384	1390	2062	1907	-7.5
Air fare Lusaka/Lond on British Airways 1 Way	4013800	4035960	3863250	3181500	3092418	3036060	-1.8
Nshima with Beef relish Restaurants	7730	7844	7964	8031	8102	7993	-1.3
Takeaway chicken & chips 2 pieces chicken	11175	11260	11561	11663	11644	11130	-4.4

Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index, February, 2006

International Merchandize Trade

Exports and Imports Down in January 2006!

The total value of exports in December 2005 was K636 billion compared to K588 billion in January 2006. This is equivalent to about 8 percent drop in the total value of export revenue. On the other hand, imports showed about 7 percent decrease in the total value of imports recording K786 billion in December 2005 compared to K732 billion in January 2006. The net effect of these shifts in trade have led to a slight drop in the trade deficit of about 4 percent, from K150 billion in December 2005 to K143 billion in January 2006.

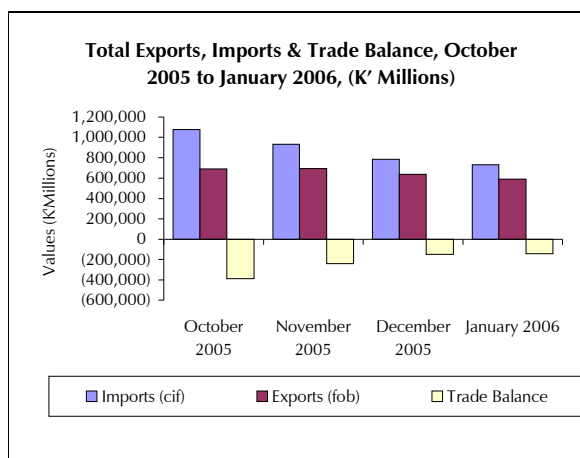
Total Exports, Imports & Trade Balance, October 2005 to January 2006, (K' Millions)

Month	Imports (cif)	Domestic Exports (fob)	Re-Exports (fob)	Total Exports	Trade Balance
Oct-05	1,079,725	689,532	594	690,126	(389,599)
Nov-05	933,009	691,124	843	691,967	(241,042)
Dec-05 [†]	785,908	633,650	2,720	636,370	(149,538)
Quarter 4	2,798,642	2,014,306	4,157	2,018,463	(780,179)
Jan-06*	731,847	585,211	3,143	588,354	(143,493)

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2006.

Note: (*) = Provisional, (R) = Revised, Figures in parenthesis are Negative

Domestic exports decreased by about 8 percent, from K634 billion in December 2005 to K585 billion in January 2006. However, re-exports, recorded an increase of about 16 percent in January 2006 over December 2005.



Exports

The decrease in revenue from exports between December 2005 and January 2006 could mainly be attributed to the drop in export values of commodities in the following categories: miscellaneous manufactured articles, food and live animals, chemicals and beverages & tobacco. These product categories accounted for about 58 percent decline in total export-revenue from K97 billion in December 2005 to K42 billion in January 2006. The share of these product categories in the total value of exports for December 2005 was about 15 percent; whereas in January 2006 they contributed about 7 percent.

Total Exports (fob) by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) sections, – December 2005/ January 2006, K'Millions

Section	Description	Dec 05 [†]	% Share of Total	Jan 06*	% Share of Total
0	Food & Live Animals	58,359	9.2	30,673	5.2
1	Beverages & Tobacco	12,364	1.9	7,009	1.2
2	Crude Materials, (Exc. Fuels)	74,714	11.7	59,110	10.0
3	Mineral Fuels, Lubricants & Related Materials	3,073	0.5	2,662	0.5
4	Animal & Vegetable Oils, Fats & Waxes	233	0.0	292	0.0
5	Chemicals	5,597	0.9	3,143	0.5
6	Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly By Material	453,579	71.3	473,966	80.6
7	Machinery & Transport Equipment	8,191	1.3	10,520	1.8
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	20,215	3.2	881	0.1
9	Commodities & Transactions nec in SITC	45	0.0	98	0.0
TOTAL:		636,370	100.0	588,354	100.0

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2006.

Note: (*) = Provisional, (R) = Revised, Figures in parenthesis are Negative

Export Market Shares by Major Trading Partners

The major three destinations of Zambia's exports between December 2005 and January 2006 were SADC, EU and Asia. Among these, the SADC region accounted for the largest market shares of about 36 and 44 percent in the respective months. Within the SADC region, the major markets were South Africa, with the largest average share of about 70 percent followed by, Zimbabwe at 6 percent and Tanzania at 8 percent. The rest of SADC accounted for about 16 percent on average between December 2005 and January 2006.

The second major Zambia's export products outlet after SADC was the European Union; accounting for about 19.3 percent on average between December 2005 and January 2006. Within the EU, the largest market was the United Kingdom with an average market share of about 61 percent. France was also another important outlet of Zambia's export products, with about 25 and 14 percent in December 2005 and January 2006, respectively.

The Asian market was also an important outlet of Zambia's export products. This market's average share was about 5 percent for the period under review. The major destinations of Zambia's exports within this market were China and India with an average market share of 42 and 34 percent, respectively during the period under review. Other destinations include Japan and United Arab Emirates.

Export Market Shares by Region and Partner, December 2005 to January 2006, K' Million

Destination	Dec-05	% Share of Total	Jan-06	% Share of Total
Total SADC	226,953	35.7	258,712	44.0
<i>Of Which:</i>				
South Africa	141,122	62.2	201,214	77.8
Tanzania	10,995	4.8	29,894	11.6
Zimbabwe	19,846	8.7	5,818	2.2
Other SADC	54,990	24.2	21,786	8.4
Total EU	131,920	20.7	104,555	17.8
<i>Of Which:</i>				
France	33,372	25.3	14,681	14.0
United Kingdom	77,909	59.1	65,769	62.9
Sweden	55	0.0	2	0.0
Other EU	20,584	15.6	24,103	23.1
Total ASIA	35,643	5.6	30,278	5.1
<i>Of Which:</i>				
India	14,281	40.1	8,452	27.9
United Arab Emirates	27	0.1	95	0.3
China	12,641	35.5	14,720	48.6
Japan	3,911	11.0	4,838	16.0
Other ASIA	4,783	13.4	2,173	7.2
Other Regions/Partners	241,854	38.0	194,809	33.1
Total World	636,370	100.0	588,354	100.0

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2006.

Imports

The decrease in the January 2006 total import value over that of December 2005 was mainly due to significant drops in expenditure on crude materials (K39 billion to K21 billion), mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (K186 billion to K114 billion), miscellaneous manufactured articles (K42 billion to K29 billion) and manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (K102 billion to K80 billion). The share of these product categories in total import values was 47

and 33 percent in December 2005 and January 2006, respectively.

Total Imports (cif) by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) sections, – December 2005 / January 2006, K' Millions

Section	Description	Dec 05*	% Share of Total	Jan 06*	% Share of Total
0	Food & Live Animals	46,220	5.9	53,643	7.3
1	Beverages & Tobacco	2,459	0.3	1,330	0.2
2	Crude Materials, (Exc. Fuels)	39,045	5.0	20,522	2.8
3	Mineral Fuels, Lubricants & Related Materials	186,081	23.7	113,715	15.5
4	Animal & Vegetable Oils, Fats & Waxes	10,746	1.4	11,696	1.6
5	Chemicals	116,353	14.8	174,952	23.9
6	Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly By Material	102,031	13.0	79,847	10.9
7	Machinery & Transport Equipment	241,054	30.7	247,535	33.8
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	41,870	5.3	28,583	3.9
9	Commodities & Transactions nec in SITC	49	0.0	24	0.0
Total:		785,908	100.0	731,847	100.0

Note: (*) = Provisional and (R) = Revised. Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2006

Import Market Shares by Major Trading Partners

The major sources of Zambia's imports between December 2005 and January 2006 were still concentrated in SADC, European Union and Asia. Among these, the SADC region still dominated the market; accounting for the largest share of about 62 percent. Within SADC, South Africa again was the major source of Zambia's imports, with a share of about 55 percent. Zimbabwe was next with an average share of about 15 percent between December 2005 and January 2006. The second source of Zambia's import products after SADC was the European Union; accounting for about 15 percent on average. Within the EU, the largest supplier of imports was France with an average market share of about 27 percent followed by the United Kingdom with 8 percent. Sweden was also another source within EU.

The Asian market was also a key source of Zambia's imports, contributing about 10 and 22 percent shares in December 2005 and January 2006, respectively. Within Asia, the United Arab Emirates maintained dominance in supplying the country with import products, accounting for the largest average share of about 17 percent. India was also an important source of imports for the country during the period under review.

Import Market Shares by Region and Partner, December 2005 to January 2006, K' Million

Source	Dec-05	% Share of Total	Jan-06	% Share of Total
Total SADC	502,602	64.0	437,620	59.8
<i>Of Which:</i>				
South Africa	350,463	69.7	294,035	40.2
Tanzania	35,855	7.1	19,404	2.7
Zimbabwe	77,957	15.5	106,115	14.5
Other SADC	38,327	7.6	18,066	2.5
Total EU	147,658	18.8	77,740	10.6
<i>Of Which:</i>				
France	78,453	53.1	4,361	0.6
United Kingdom	19,865	13.5	23,719	3.2
Sweden	12,067	8.2	13,915	1.9
Other EU	37,273	25.2	35,745	4.9
Total ASIA	78,109	9.9	158,176	21.6
<i>Of Which:</i>				
India	21,283	27.2	30,379	4.2
United Arab Emirates	15,606	20.0	99,691	13.6
China	14,872	19.0	19,942	2.7
Japan	6,781	8.7	4,473	0.6
Other ASIA	19,567	25.1	13,691	1.9
Other Regions/Partners	57,539	7.3	58,311	8.0
Total World	785,908	100.0	731,847	100.0

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2006.

National Accounts

Mining Rebounds, Agriculture Declines

The structure of the Zambian economy has changed notably in the last five years from 2001 to 2005 compared to 1996 to 2000. The economy registered an annual average growth rate of 4.8 percent between 2001 and 2005, peaking at 5.4 percent in 2004. Between 1996 and 2000, the economy grew by an annual rate of 2.8 percent. The agriculture and mining sectors remain Government priority for accelerated growth. However, while the mining sector has shown an increase in its share of total GDP, the agricultural sector has declined in terms of its share to overall GDP.

The Mining and Quarrying sector, which has traditionally been the mainstay of the economy, registered an annual average growth rate of 10.1 percent between 2001 and 2005, compared to an annual average decline of 9.0 percent between 1996 and 2001 at constant 1994 prices.

Between 1996 and 2000, the mining and quarrying sector's share to total GDP was 9.2 percent. The sector's share of GDP declined by 5.6 percentage points from 12.0 percent in 1996 to 6.4 percent in 2000. In the period 2001-2005, the sector's average share to overall GDP was 7.8 percent, making it the fifth largest contributor to the total GDP after Trade, Agriculture, Manufacturing, and Real Estate and Business Services. The sector also recorded the second largest increase in the share of total GDP. It

improved by 1.2 percentage points from 7.0 percent in 2001 to 8.2 percent in 2005. This is largely on account of the privatization of the mines, which led to the expansion in large-scale metal mining activity, whose contribution to the total GDP rose from 6.8 percent in 2001 to 7.9 percent in 2005.

The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector grew at an annual average of 1.6 percent in the last five years, compared to a growth of 1.4 percent between 1996 and 2000 at constant 1994 prices. The sector recorded an average share of 15.2 percent to the total GDP between 2001 and 2005, while it recorded an average share of 16.8 percent in the period 1996-2000, making it the second largest contributor to GDP after the Wholesale and retail-trading sector

Unlike the Mining and Quarrying sector, the contribution to total GDP of the Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector declined by 1.3 percentage points from 16.0 percent in 2001 to 14.7 percent in 2005. Between 1996 and 2000, the sector's contribution remained the same at 17.2 percent.

The agriculture sub-sector had an average annual growth rate of 1.0 percent between 2001 and 2005, compared to an annual growth rate of 0.9 percent in the period 1996-2000. Its share of total GDP declined by 0.6 percentage points from 7.6 percent in 2001 to 7.0 percent in 2005, while its share to total GDP declined by 0.2 percentage points from 8.7 percent in 1996 to 8.5 percent in 2000.

Industry Shares, Average Share And Average Growth Of G.D.P. By Kind Of Economic Activity at Constant 1994 Prices, 1996-2005

Kind of Economic Activity	Percentage Industry Share										Average Share		Average growth Rates	
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005*	1996-2000	2001-2005	1996-2000	2001-2005
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	17.2	15.8	16.3	17.5	17.2	16.0	15.2	15.2	15.0	14.7	16.8	15.2	1.4	1.6
Agriculture	8.7	7.9	8.0	8.7	8.5	7.6	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.0	8.4	7.2	0.9	1.0
Forestry	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.3	4.0	4.3
Fishing	3.5	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4	3.2	2.7	-0.6	-1.6
Mining and Quarrying	12.0	11.8	9.0	6.6	6.4	7.0	7.9	7.7	8.4	8.2	9.2	7.8	-9.0	10.1
Metal Mining	11.8	11.6	8.8	6.5	6.2	6.8	7.7	7.6	8.2	7.9	9.0	7.6	-9.2	10.1
Other mining and quarrying	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	2.7	13.6
Manufacturing	9.9	10.1	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.7	10.9	10.9	10.7	10.3	10.7	3.8	5.2
Electricity, Gas and Water	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.8	0.6	2.3
Construction	4.1	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.3	6.0	6.9	7.9	9.0	4.8	7.0	3.7	18.2
Wholesale and Retail trade	17.0	17.2	18.1	18.5	18.3	18.4	18.7	18.8	18.8	18.9	17.8	18.7	9.6	5.5
Restaurants, Bars and Hotels	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	1.9	2.4	5.1	10.9
Transport, Storage and Communications	5.8	5.6	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.0	6.2	4.8	4.9
Financial Institutions and Insurance	8.6	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.2	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.5	8.5	7.7	-1.1	2.8
Real Estate and Business services	6.1	6.6	7.6	8.4	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.2	7.6	9.4	15.7	4.0
Community, Social and Personal Services	7.8	7.6	7.6	8.0	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.4	7.1	7.0	7.8	7.4	1.8	2.6
Less: FISIM	(4.9)	(4.8)	(4.9)	(4.9)	(4.9)	(4.8)	(4.7)	(4.6)	(4.5)	(4.4)	(4.9)	(4.6)	-0.5	2.5
TOTAL GROSS VALUE ADDED	88.1	88.1	88.5	89.3	89.1	88.9	90.0	90.7	91.5	92.2	88.6	90.7	3.1	5.5
Taxes on Products	11.9	11.9	11.5	10.7	10.9	11.1	10.0	9.3	8.5	7.8	11.4	9.3	0.9	-2.0
TOTAL G.D.P. AT MARKET PRICES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.8	4.8

*Revised estimates

Source: CSO, National Accounts Statistics

Agriculture

Millet Production Declines in 2004/2005 Agricultural Season

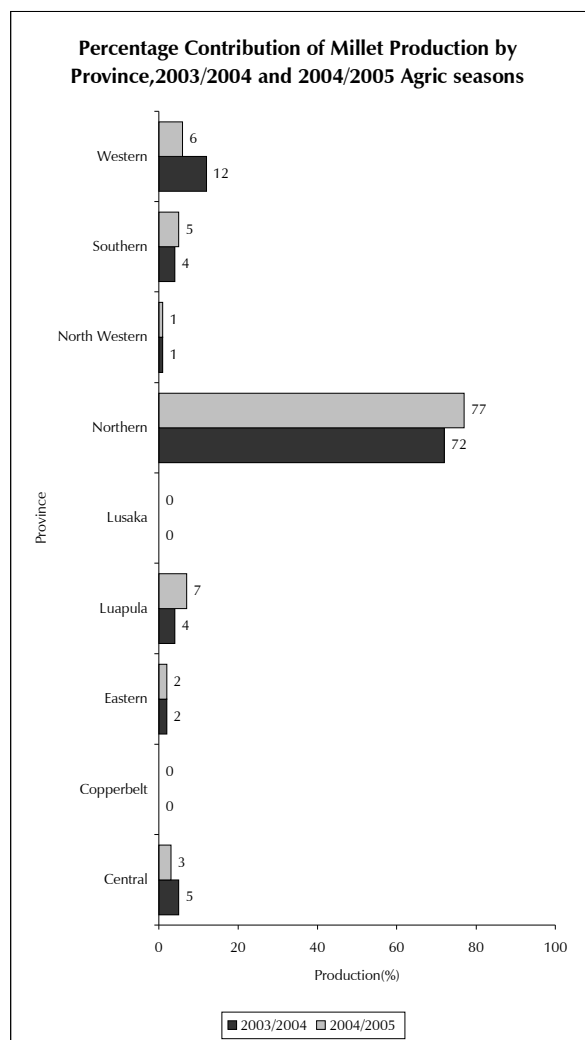
According to the results of the 2004/2005 Crop Forecast survey, the production of millet at national level reduced by 26 percent from 39,768 metric tonnes in the 2003/2004 agricultural season to 29,583 metric tonnes in the 2004/2005 agricultural season. However, there was an increase in the area planted in the 2004/2005 agricultural season, from 59,028 hectares to 63,412 hectares representing a 7 percent increase, but the crop was affected by the partial drought which was experienced in most parts of the country. Therefore, the production was poor and the yield rate fell to 0.47 metric tonnes per hectare in the 2004/2005 agricultural season from the preceding season's national average of 0.67 metric tonnes per hectare, which represents a drop of 30 percent.

At provincial level, most of the provinces recorded reduction in the production of millet from the 2003/2004 agricultural season to 2004/2005 agricultural season except for Copperbelt, Luapula and Eastern provinces, which increased by 50, 27, and 2 percent, respectively. However, the yield rates in all provinces declined with Southern Province having the highest drop of 58 percent and the least in Eastern Province with 18 percent.

Province	Area Planted In Hectares			Production in Metric Tonnes			Yield in Metric Tonnes per Ha		
	2003/2004	2004/2005	%	2003/2004	2004/2005	%	2003/2004	2004/2005	%
Central	4,160	3,391	-18	2,176	770	-65	0.52	0.23	-56
Copperbelt	98	216	120	50	75	50	0.51	0.35	-31
Eastern	1,326	1,640	24	597	607	2	0.45	0.37	-18
Luapula	1,451	2,562	77	1,521	1,929	27	1.05	0.75	-29
Lusaka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern	28,217	28,890	2	28,551	22,767	-20	1.01	0.79	-22
North Western	798	584	-27	577	222	-62	0.72	0.38	-47
Southern	4,286	9,907	131	1,533	1,464	-5	0.36	0.15	-58
Western	18,692	16,222	-13	4,763	1,749	-63	0.25	0.11	-56
National	59,028	63,412	7	39,768	29,583	-26	0.67	0.47	-30

Source: CSO/MACO Crop Forecast Survey 2003/2004 and 2004/2005

Northern Province is the largest producer of millet in the country accounting for more than 70 percent of the national production. The province recorded 5-percentage point increase in national contribution from 72 percent in the 2003/2004 agricultural season to 77 percent in the 2004/2005 agricultural season. There was a drop in percentage contribution in Western and Central provinces while Southern and Luapula provinces recorded increased percentage contributions. The contribution by Eastern and North Western provinces remained constant at 2 and 1 percent respectively. The contribution by Copperbelt and Lusaka Provinces is insignificant.



Source: CSO/MACO Crop Forecast Survey 2003/2004 and 2004/2005

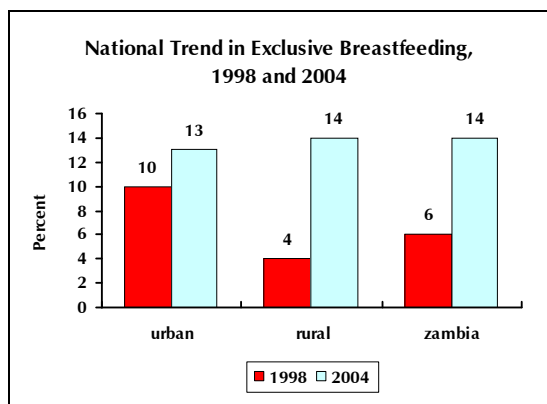
Living Conditions

Exclusive Breastfeeding Increases!

The Living Conditions Monitoring Survey Results of 2004 show that although breastfeeding is highly practiced, exclusive breast-feeding is not very common. Overall only 14 percent of children aged 0-6 months were exclusively breastfed. However, compared to 1998 results, the proportions of children who were exclusively breastfed in the age group 0-6 months more than doubled (6 to 14 percent).

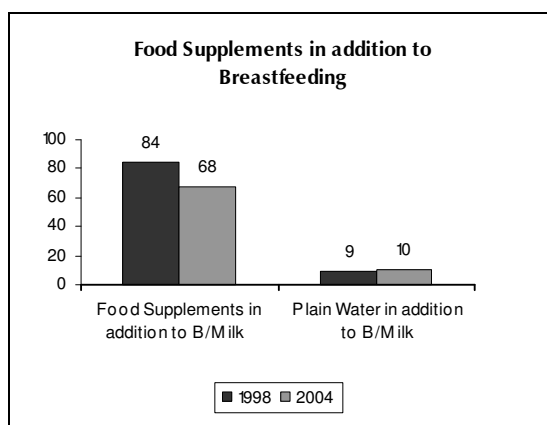
Comparisons between urban and rural areas in 2004 show that rural areas had a slightly higher proportion of children that were exclusively breastfed with 14 percent as compared to 13 percent for urban areas. In 1998 however the opposite was observed with

urban areas reporting more children that were exclusively breastfed, 10 percent compared to 4 percent for rural areas. Analysis by age group in 2004 shows that 13 percent of infants between the ages 0-3 months were exclusively breastfed compared to 11 percent in 1998.



Source: Living Conditions Monitoring Survey 2004

In terms of food supplements, more children (84 percent) were reported to have been given food supplements in 1998 compared to 68 percent in 2004. A slightly higher proportion of children in 2004 (10 percent) were given water in addition to breast milk as compared to 9 percent in 1998. However, analysis by age group shows that 3 percent of children aged 0-3 months received plain water in addition to breast milk in 2004 compared to 22 percent reported in 1998. In the age group 4-6 months, 6 percent of children were given plain water in addition to breast milk in 2004 compared to 22 percent reported in 1998.



Source: Living Conditions Monitoring Survey 2004

At provincial level, Central, Luapula and Southern provinces reported high increases in the proportion of children that were exclusively breastfed. Central Province recorded an increase of almost 4 times in exclusively breastfed children, from 6 percent in 1998 to 23 percent in 2004. Southern Province

recording 23 percent in 2004 from 7 percent in 1998 and Luapula recording 17 percent in 2004 from 5 percent in 1998. Western Province on the other hand was the only province that recorded a decline in the total number of exclusively breastfed children, i.e. from 14 percent reported in 1998 to 10 percent in 2004.

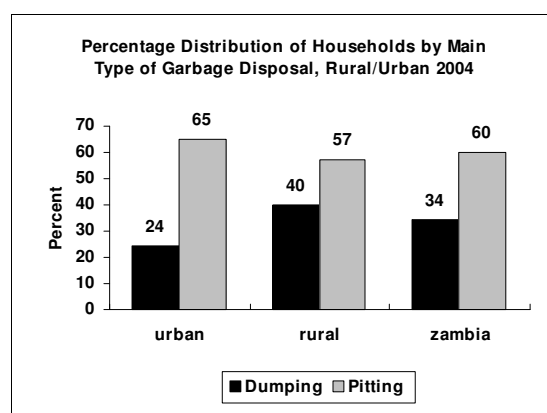
Exclusive breastfeeding Status by province – 1998 and 2004

Province	Exclusive breastfeeding		Population	
	1998	2004	1998	2004
	Percent	Percent		
Zambia	6	14	100,000	95,525
Central	6	23	10,000	11,825
Copperbelt	10	13	13,000	11,825
Eastern	0	4	11,000	16,276
Luapula	5	17	9,000	10,844
Lusaka	12	15	14,000	8,528
Northern	0	10	16,000	13,063
N/western	-	11	5,000	5,993
Southern	7	23	15,000	10,391
Western	14	10	8,000	6,753

Source: Living Conditions Monitoring Survey 2004

Pits - Most Common Garbage Disposal Method

According to the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey results of 2004, the most common garbage disposal method was using pits. About one in two (60 percent) of households in Zambia used this disposal method and dumping was the next common method used at 34 percent. More households in urban areas (65 percent) used pits, while only 57 percent in rural areas used this method. However dumping was most common in rural areas (40 percent) while in urban areas it was 24 percent.



Source: Living Conditions Monitoring Survey 2004

Provincial comparisons indicate that Northern Province recorded the highest proportion of households digging pits for garbage disposal with 75 percent, followed by Luapula Province with 71 percent. Other provinces with proportions of households using pits above national average of

about 60 percent are Central and Copperbelt provinces. The majority of households in Western Province reported dumping as the main method of garbage disposal with 57 percent followed by 47 percent in Southern Province and 42 percent in Eastern Province.

Percent Distribution of Households by main Type of Garbage Disposal, Provinces 2004

Province	Type of Garbage Disposal						Total number of households
	Refuse Collected	Pit	Dumping	Burning	Other	Total	
All Zambia	4.8	59.8	33.6	1.5	0.4	100	2,110,640
Central	2.4	68.7	26.9	1.8	0.1	100	207,194
Copperbelt	10	64.9	23.7	1.2	0.1	100	311,712
Eastern	2	53.5	42.3	1.4	0.8	100	290,224
Luapula	1.3	70.6	27	1	0.1	100	171,659
Lusaka	12.4	57.4	29.3	0.9	0.1	100	309,949
Northern	2.5	74.9	21.5	0.6	0.4	100	275,266
North Western	2.4	57.4	38.6	1.5	0.1	100	125,814
Southern	2.5	47.9	47.1	1.7	0.9	100	252,423
Western	1.2	36.9	57	4.3	0.6	100	166,219

Source: CSO, Living Conditions Monitoring Survey 2004

Demography

Age Group 30-44 records more Deaths

Results from the 2004 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS IV) show that at national level, the age group 30-44 recorded the highest percentage of reported deaths with 23 percent. Rural and urban areas exhibited a similar pattern to the national average. However, in urban areas there were more deaths recorded among the population aged 30-44 with 30 percent as opposed to rural areas with 20 percent. The age group 25-29 recorded the lowest percentage of reported deaths at 7 percent and was followed by the 15-24 age group with 9 percent.

An observation of reported deaths between 1998 and 2004 surveys show that there has been a change in the age group patterns. In 1998, the percentage of reported deaths for those aged below one year and those aged 1-4 years was as high as for those aged 30-44 years at 18 percent. In 2004 there was a decline in the reported deaths for those aged below 1 year and those aged 5-14 years with 11 percent and 15 percent respectively. The age groups 5-14, 25-29, 30-44 and 65 and above recorded increases in the percentages of reported deaths. The rural and urban patterns also follow the national pattern though the most significant change was that recorded in urban areas in the 30-44 age group where there was an increase of about 7 percentage points from 23 percent in 1998 to 30 percent in 2004.

Percentage of Reported deaths by Residence, Zambia 1998 and 2004

Residence/Province	Age of deceased (year)							
	Below 1		1-4		5-14		15-24	
	1998	2004	1998	2004	1998	2004	1998	2004
All Zambia	18	11	18	15	8	10	9	9
Rural	18	12	19	18	9	11	9	9
Urban	19	9	16	10	5	8	10	10

(Cont'd)

Residence/Province	Age of deceased (year)							
	25-29		30-44		45-64		64+	
	1998	2004	1998	2004	1998	2004	1998	2004
All Zambia	6	7	18	23	12	12	10	11
Rural	6	7	16	20	12	12	12	12
Urban	8	9	23	30	13	13	6	10

Source: CSO, Living Conditions Monitoring Survey 1998 and 2004

An observation of reported deaths at provincial level shows that there were higher cases of reported deaths in the 30-44 age group in Central, Copperbelt, Lusaka, Southern and Western provinces with percentages ranging from 23 percent in Central and Western provinces to 35 percent in Copperbelt Province. Luapula Province recorded the highest percentage of reported infant deaths with 20 percent while Northern Province had the highest percentage of reported child deaths with 25 percent. There were also higher percentages of reported child deaths in Eastern and Luapula provinces with 22 percent each. North Western Province recorded the highest percentages of reported deaths in the 5-14 and 15-24 age groups with 15 percent and 17 percent respectively whereas Luapula Province recorded the lowest percentages in the same age groups with only 6 percent in each case. In the age group 25-29, Lusaka Province had the highest percentage of deaths with 13 percent while Eastern Province had the least with only 2 percent. Northern Province recorded the lowest percentage of reported deaths in the 45-64 age group with 7 percent while Copperbelt Province recorded the highest with 15 percent. Among the aged, Eastern Province had the highest percentage with 16 percent whereas Copperbelt, Luapula and Lusaka provinces had the least with 9 percent each.

Percentage of Reported deaths by Age Group and Province, Zambia, 2004

Province/ Age Group	Below 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Central	7	16	10	9	8	23	13	14
Copperbelt	7	9	8	11	7	35	15	9
Eastern	12	22	8	9	2	17	14	16
Luapula	20	22	6	6	7	19	10	9
Lusaka	9	8	10	8	13	28	14	9
Northern	12	25	12	10	5	20	7	10
N-Western	11	13	15	17	6	14	11	14
Southern	13	10	11	8	9	27	12	10
Western	8	12	10	10	11	23	14	13

Source: CSO, Living Conditions Monitoring Survey 2004

Feature Article

One in every 3 persons in Copperbelt Province live in Extreme Poverty!!!

The well being of an individual in society largely depends on the participation in various economic activities. Engagement in these activities allows an individual to acquire and sustain the basic needs of life such as food, clothing and shelter but according to the recent study of the 2004 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, out of the estimated total population of 1,650,981 on the Copperbelt Province, 56 percent were recorded to be poor. Comparatively, poverty levels have declined by 9 percentage points from the 1998 levels.

Out of the 56 percent of the people living in poverty, 38 percent were extremely poor whereas 18 percent were moderately poor, implying that 1 in every 3 persons in the province live in extreme poverty. These extreme poor persons could not meet the cost of the minimum food basket.

The proportions of the extremely poor population declined from 47 percent in 1998 to 38 percent in 2004, where as that of the moderately poor remained constant at 18 percent.

According to the trend analysis, there was a major reduction in the proportion of the poor in rural areas from 83 percent in 1998 to 62 percent in 2004 but the decline in urban areas was not as much as that of the rural areas. In urban areas, the proportion of poor people declined from 59 percent in 1998 to 55 percent in 2004.

Levels and Trends of Poverty by Rural/Urban, Copperbelt Province, 1998 and 2004

Residence/ Stratum	Poverty Status – 1998 and 2004								Population	
	Total Poor		Extremely Poor		Moderately Poor		Not Poor		1998	2004
	1998	2004	1998	2004	1998	2004	1998	2004		
All Province	65	56	47	38	18	18	35	44	1,837,012	1,662,757
Rural	83	62	72	46	11	16	17	37	422,616	354,173
Urban	59	55	39	36	20	19	40	45	1,414,396	1,308,584

Source: CSO, Living Conditions Monitoring Survey 1998 and 2004

According to classification of households by farming status, the survey results reveal that total poverty in rural small scale declined from 84 percent in 1998 to 66 percent in 2004 and for rural medium scale, it declined from 61 percent in 1998 to 40 percent in 2004. However, the pattern was different with the rural large-scale households in that the larger proportion of the population was non-poor for both years. There was a decline for the non-poor from 94 percent in 1998 to 90 percent in 2004. The results further revealed that poverty levels for rural non-agricultural households reduced from 83 percent in 1998 to 55 percent in 2004.

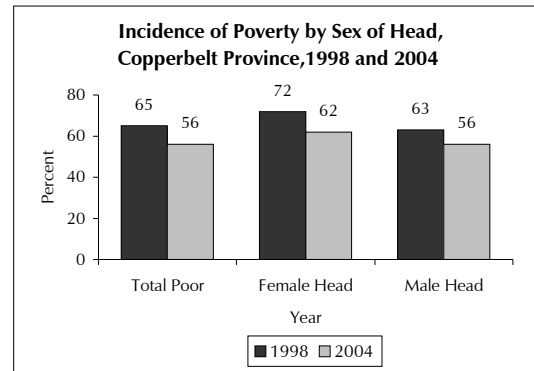
It has also been observed that with urban households, the changes have not been much for low, medium and high cost. All strata except medium cost experienced a reduction in poverty levels.

Levels and Trends of Poverty by Stratum, Copperbelt Province, 1998 and 2004

Residence/ Stratum	Poverty Status – 1998 and 2004								Population	
	Total Poor		Extremely Poor		Moderately Poor		Not Poor		1998	2004
	1998	2004	1998	2004	1998	2004	1998	2004		
All Province	65	56	47	38	18	18	35	44	1,837,012	1,662,757
Rural Small scale	84	66	73	51	11	15	16	34	315,534	292,606
Rural Medium scale	61	40	40	13	21	27	39	61	10,005	20,300
Rural Large scale	6	10	6	.	.	10	94	90	1,188	3,478
Fish Farming		72		57		15		28		5,814
Rural Non Agricultural	83	55	72	32	11	23	17	46	95,889	31,975
Urban Low cost	67	61	47	42	20	19	33	39	1,023,907	911,508
Urban Medium cost	51	52	29	29	22	23	50	48	209,214	224,920
Urban High cost	24	23	10	11	14	12	76	77	181,275	172,156

Source: CSO, Living Conditions Monitoring Survey 1998 and 2004

An analysis of poverty levels by sex of head of household show that in Copperbelt Province, the proportions of poor people among female headed households declined from 72 percent in 1998 to 62 percent in 2004 whereas that of the male headed households declined from 63 percent in 1998 to 56 percent in 2004.



Source: CSO, Living Conditions Monitoring Survey 1998 and 2004

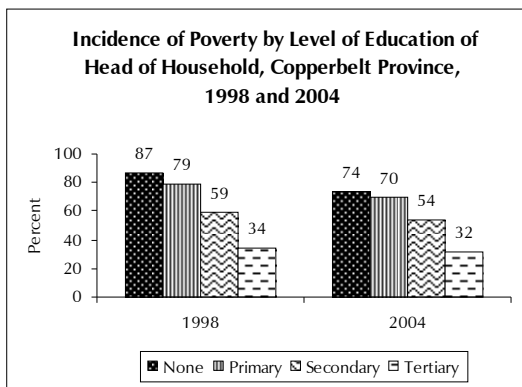
In contrast, the proportion of moderately poor people in female headed households increased from 12 percent in 1998 to 18 percent in 2004 whereas that of male headed households remained constant at 19 percent. However, the proportion of non-poor people in both male and female headed households recorded an increase. The proportion of non-poor people in male headed households increased from 37 percent to 44 percent and for the female headed households, it increased from 28 percent to 37 percent in 1998 and 2004, respectively.

Incidence of Poverty by Sex of Head, 1998 and 2004

Sex of Head of Household	Poverty Status – 1998 and 2004								Population	
	Total Poor		Extremely Poor		Moderately Poor		Not Poor		1998	2004
	1998	2004	1998	2004	1998	2004	1998	2004		
All Province	65	56	47	38	18	18	35	44	1,837,012	1,662,757
Sex of head										
Male	63	56	44	37	19	19	37	44	1,543,678	1,364,519
Female	72	62	60	44	12	18	28	37	293,334	298,238

Source: CSO, Living Conditions Monitoring Survey 1998 and 2004

Education attainment of an individual has an impact on an individual's well being in terms of poverty and it has been observed that the poverty level reduces with higher education status of household heads for both 1998 and 2004. The latest survey show that incidence of poverty for all persons whose household heads had no education at all had reduced from 87 percent in 1998 to 74 percent in 2004, indicating a decline of 13 percentage points. The proportion of total poor persons whose household heads had no education was the highest followed by those with primary school attainment.



Source: CSO, Living Conditions Monitoring Survey 1998 and 2004

As regards to the incidence of poverty by economic activity of household head, there was an improvement in the proportions of poverty status of all household members in the province from 65 percent in 1998 to 57 percent in 2004. Although the farming/Fishing/Forestry sector recorded the largest proportion of households in poverty for both years, the poverty levels in this sector declined from 84 percent in 1998 to 68 percent in 2004.

Incidence of Poverty by Economic Activity, Copperbelt Province, 1998 and 2004

Economic Activity	Poverty Status – 1998 and 2004								Population	
	Total Poor		Extremely Poor		Moderately Poor		Not Poor		1998	2004
	1998	2004	1998	2004	1998	2004	1998	2004		
All Province	65	57	47	38	18	19	35	43	1,837,012	1,662,757
In wage employment	54	49	31	31	23	18	46	51	889,102	773,691
Running a business	62	59	46	36	15	23	38	41	329,497	363,723
Farming/Fishing/Forestry	84	68	73	51	12	17	16	32	287,849	367,824
Piece work		52		37		15		48	-	33,025
Unpaid family work		39		39		.		61	-	715
Other	79	69	68	52	11	17	21	31	330,564	123,779

Source: CSO, Living Conditions Monitoring Survey 1998 and 2004

In terms of poverty levels by age of head of household, the survey results reveal that age group 12-19 years recorded the largest increase in the proportion of the population non-poor, from 34

percent in 1998 to 54 percent in 2004, which showed that more than half of the population in this age group were well-off in 2004 as compared to 1998. This was followed by age group 20-29 from 47 to 54 percent in 1998 and 2004 respectively. However, the proportion of the population of age group 60 years and above, also recorded a decrease in poverty level from 82 percent in 1998 to 65 percent in 2004.

Incidence of Poverty by Age of Head, 1998 and 2004

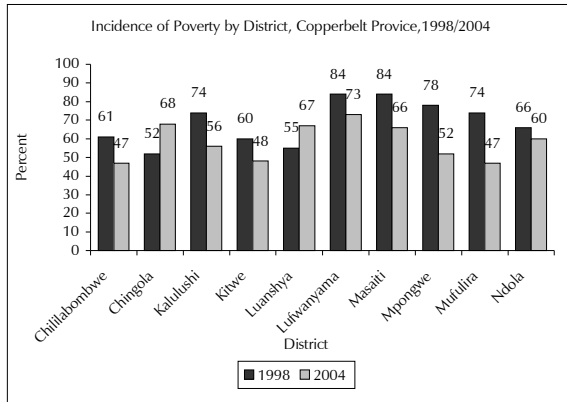
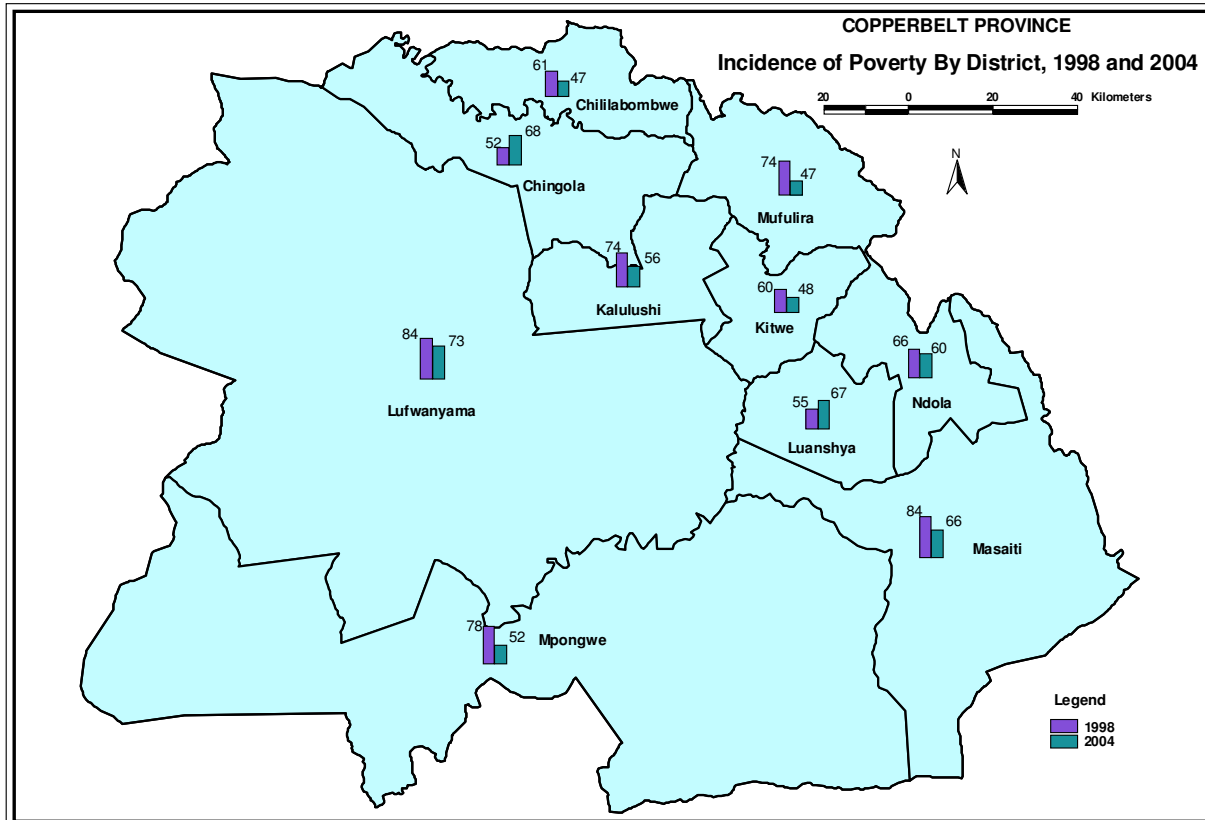
Age of Head	Poverty Status – 1998 and 2004								Population	
	Total Poor		Extremely Poor		Moderately Poor		Not Poor		1998	2004
	1998	2004	1998	2004	1998	2004	1998	2004		
All Province	65	56	47	38	18	18	35	44	1,837,012	1,662,757
Age of Head										
12 - 19	66	45	29	14	37	31	34	54	2,228	3,496
20 - 29	53	46	35	29	18	17	47	54	243,525	211,764
50 - 59	64	58	46	40	18	18	35	42	1,434,580	1,297,490
60 and above	82	65	70	43	12	22	18	35	156,677	150,007

Source: CSO, Living Conditions Monitoring Survey 1998 and 2004

Poverty increases in Chingola and Luanshya districts

At district level it has been observed that between the year 1998 and 2004, Chingola and Luanshya districts had an increase in poverty levels from 52 percent and 55 percent in 1998 to 68 and 67 percent in 2004 respectively. However, in the year 1998, it was reported that more than half of the population in all the districts was poor but this was not the case in the year 2004 in which the rest of the districts experienced decline in poverty levels with Mufulira District recording the highest decrease from 74 percent in 1998 to 47 percent in 2004.

Lufwanyama and Masaiti districts reported to have the largest proportion of the poor people in 1998 at 84 percent each. However, it has been observed that in the year 2004, there has been a reduction in poverty levels in the two districts with Lufwanyama District recording 73 percent and Masaiti District recording 66 percent poverty levels in 2004.



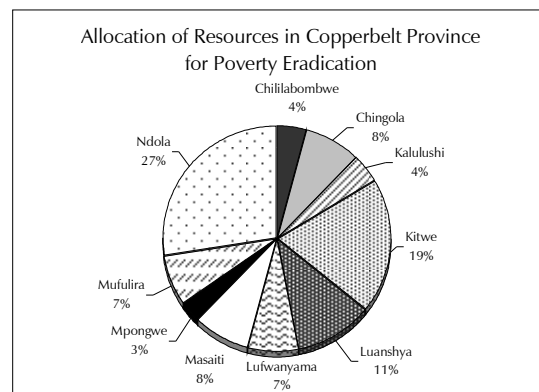
Source: CSO, Living Conditions Monitoring Survey 2004

Ndola District needs more Resources in the Copperbelt Province

Poverty in the country would not be reversed if income is taken from the poorest person and given to another not so poor person. This distribution of income will cause both incidence and intensity of poverty to remain unchanged. However, eradication of poverty on the Copperbelt Province can be achieved if K535.1 billion can be allocated annually.

This amount is just enough to bring all poor people in the province to the poverty line.

Ndola District, which has the largest number of people living under extreme poverty would get the largest share of 27 percent of the K535.1 billion followed by Kitwe District with 19 percent. Mpongwe District would get the least shares of 3 percent.



Source: CSO, Living Conditions Monitoring Survey 2004

The Layman and Statistics

- **Exclusive Breastfeeding:** Feeding infants on breast milk without additional food or drink, not even water for the first 6 months.
- **Re-exports:** This refers to goods imported into the country and then exported in the same form or after minor improvements. For example, blending, packing and repairing.
- **Trade Deficit:** It's a situation where a country is importing more than it is exporting.
- **Domestic Exports:** These are goods originating from the exporting countries.

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