Republic of Zambia

The Monthly

Central Statistical Office

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Serving Your Data Needs

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.

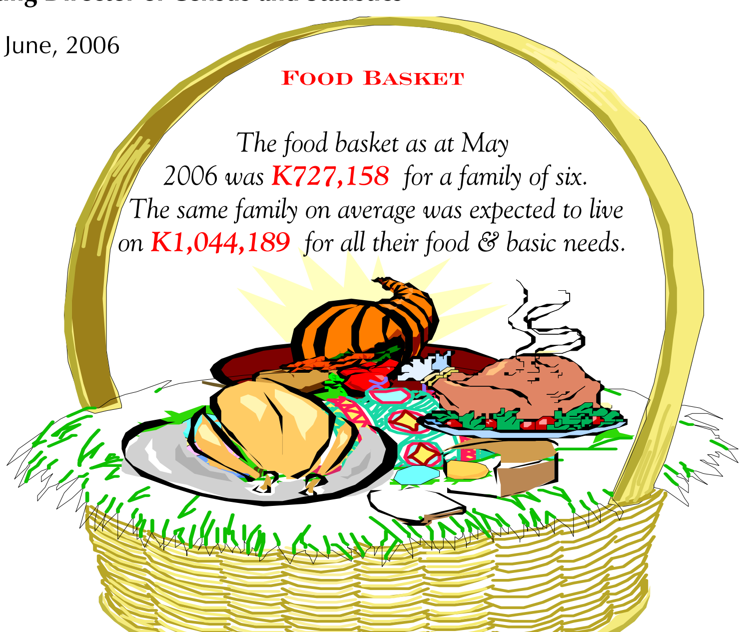
This Monthly publication is an attempt to provide highlights of CSO's work and how it can help media institutions and the general public to make use of data and information for sustainable national development and decision-making.

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.

Echulu

Ms. Efreda Chulu
Acting Director of Census and Statistics

1st June, 2006



Inside this Issue

Feature Article

- Almost half the population in Lusaka province is poor
- Female-headed households poorer than male headed households!
- Education, Key to low levels of poverty
- Poverty levels high among household engaged in agriculture
- About 3 in 4 persons in Chongwe district are poor

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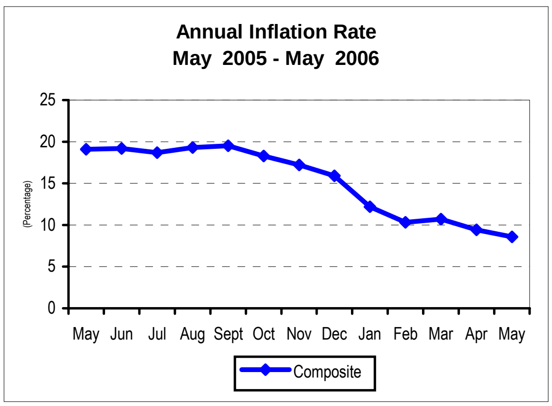
Inflation

Inflation declines further in May 2006

The annual rate of inflation, as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI), was recorded at 8.6 percent as at May 2006. This rate is 0.8 of a percentage point lower than the April rate of 9.4 percent. Compared with the same period last year (May 2005), the annual rate of inflation declined by 10.5 percentage points, from 19.1 percent in May 2005 to 8.6 percent in May 2006.

The May 2006 inflation rate of 8.6 percent means that prices as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by an average of 8.6 percent between May 2005 and May 2006.



The lower annual inflation rate at May 2006 compared with that at April 2006 is due to the decline in the annual rate for the CPI for the food, beverages and tobacco group for which the rate declined from 8.3 percent at April 2006 to lower rate of 5.6 percent at May 2006.

Annual Inflation Rate: Composite Per cent

Month On Month	Total	Food And Bever	Cloth and Foot wear	Rent Fuel & Lighting	Furn and H/hold Goods	Medical care	Trans and Comm	Recre ation And Edu	Other Goods and Serv
Jan 05 - Jan 04	18.2	17.9	17.3	18.6	21.7	12.2	20.6	13.9	19.6
Feb 05 - Feb 04	18.7	18.3	14.5	22.7	22.1	13.1	21.6	12.7	19.4
Mar 05 - Mar 04	17.4	16.0	14.1	22.1	22.0	13.2	22.5	12.7	18.5
April 05 - April 04	18.6	18.0	12.9	25.0	22.4	13.0	21.6	11.9	19.2
May 05 - May 04	19.1	19.1	13.0	25.0	19.4	12.9	23.1	13.7	18.0
Jun 05 - Jun 04	19.2	19.3	13.6	27.3	20.0	13.4	19.7	13.6	17.9
Jul 05 - Jul 04	18.7	18.7	13.2	27.9	21.0	14.2	15.9	13.4	17.9
Aug 05 - Aug 04	19.3	20.4	14.2	28.8	18.8	15.9	13.4	13.5	17.7
Sep 05 - Sep 04	19.5	20.7	13.9	28.4	21.0	15.1	13.1	12.9	16.3
Oct 05 - Oct 04	18.3	18.8	15.1	29.9	20.1	15.3	8.7	13.5	17.0
Nov 05 - Nov 04	17.2	18.3	14.4	28.9	18.0	14.5	4.9	13.5	15.2
Dec 05 - Dec 04	15.9	17.5	14.9	26.5	18.0	10.5	-3.5	13.4	14.9
Jan 06 - Jan 05	12.2	12.8	15.6	20.4	18.2	10.2	-8.6	12.2	11.7
Feb 06 - Feb 05	10.3	10.2	21.7	15.5	13.7	10.5	-9.9	12.7	11.6
Mar 06 - Mar 05	10.7	10.9	23.0	17.2	12.4	11.5	-10.6	11.8	11.0
April 06 - April 05	9.4	8.3	25.9	14.7	12.9	15.0	-10.9	11.7	13.9
May 06 - May 05	8.6	5.6	29.2	14.1	14.7	16.9	-9.5	14.2	13.9

Contributions of different Groups to overall inflation

The decline of 0.8 of a percentage point in inflation between April 2006 and May 2006 is mainly accounted for by the fall in the cost of food products.

Of the total 8.6 percent annual inflation in May 2006, increases in food prices accounted for 2.9 percentage points while non-food items in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) accounted for a total of 5.7 percentage points.

Items	Percentage Points Contributions of different items to overall inflation											
	Jun-05	Jul-05	Aug-05	Sep-05	Oct-05	Nov-05	Dec-05	Jan-06	Feb-06	Mar-06	Apr-06	May-06
Food Beverages and Tobacco	10.1	9.8	10.7	10.8	9.9	9.6	9.3	6.8	5.4	5.8	4.4	2.9
Clothing and Footwear	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2
Rent and household energy	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.6	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5
Furniture and Household Goods	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4
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)	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.4	-0.3	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9	-1.0	-0.9
Recreation and Education	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
Other Goods and Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5
All Items	19.2	18.7	19.3	19.5	18.3	17.2	15.9	12.2	10.3	10.7	9.4	8.6

Lower Food Prices influence May Inflation

Annual food inflation was recorded at 5.6 percent, declining by 2.7 percentage points on the April rate of 8.3 percent. Contributing most to the decline in inflation were decreases in the cost of maize grain, maize meal, dried kapenta, fish, meat, dressed chicken, tubers (sweet and irish potatoes), dried beans, shelled groundnuts, eggs, fresh fruits, cooking oil, milk, milk products and other processed food items. However, vegetables registered price increases.

Annual non-food inflation rate stood at 12.0 percent, compared with 10.6 percent in April 2006. Contributing to this rise were increases in the cost of furniture and household goods, clothing and footwear, automotive fuel and school fees,

Annual Inflation Rates: Food and Non food

Period	Total	Food	Non-Food
Jan 05 - Jan 03	18.2	17.9	18.7
Feb 05 - Feb 04	18.7	18.3	19.1
Mar 05 - Mar 04	17.4	16.0	19.0
April 05 – April 04	18.6	18.0	19.3
May 05 - May 04	19.1	19.1	19.2
Jun 05 - Jun 04	19.2	19.3	19.2
Jul 05 - Jun 04	18.7	18.7	18.7
Aug 05 - Aug 04	19.3	20.4	18.2
Sep 05 - Sep 04	19.5	20.7	18.2
Oct 05 - Oct 04	18.3	18.8	17.8
Nov 05 - Nov 04	17.2	18.3	16.1
Dec 05- Dec 04	15.9	17.5	14.0
Jan 06 - Jan 05	12.2	12.8	11.5
Feb 06 - Feb 05	10.3	10.2	10.3
Mar 06 - Mar 05	10.7	10.9	10.4
April 06 – April 05	9.4	8.3	10.6
May 06 - May 05	8.6	5.6	12.0

Maize Grain and Maize Meal Prices decline

A comparison of prices between April and May 2006, shows that the national average price of a 20 litre tin of maize grain declined by 28.1 percent, from K17,950 to K12,906. The average price of a 25 kg bag of roller meal declined by 6.4 percent, from K36,724 to K34,370. The average price of 1kg of dried kapenta (Siavonga) declined by 4.8 percent, while the average price of 1kg of dressed chicken declined by 7.1 percent.

National Average prices for selected Products and Months

Product Description	2006					Percentage Changes May06/Apr06
	January	February	March	April	May	
White maize breakfast meal 25Kg	43,829	43,325	43,313	43,470	42,469	-2.3
White maize roller meal 25Kg	36,477	36,600	36,491	36,724	34,370	-6.4
Samp 1 Kg	3,360	3,253	3,858	3,900	3,242	-16.9
White Maize 20 litre tin	21,106	23,184	22,433	17,950	12,906	-28.1
Hammer Milling charge 20 litre tin	1,933	1,862	1,879	1,984	1,963	-1.1
Rice Local 1 Kg	3,788	3,915	4,130	4,385	3,993	-8.9
Fillet Steak 1 Kg	20,539	20,950	21,691	21,982	21,210	-3.5
Rump Steak 1 Kg	17,577	17,858	18,246	18,938	18,504	-2.3
Brisket 1 Kg	13,574	13,975	14,386	14,317	14,230	-0.6
Mince Meat 1 Kg	16,386	16,799	17,567	16,627	16,539	-0.5
Mixed Cut 1 Kg	12,714	12,865	13,451	13,439	13,331	-0.8
Ox-liver 1 Kg	15,950	16,600	17,843	18,189	17,574	-3.4
Dressed chicken 1 Kg	13,519	13,542	13,723	13,576	12,615	-7.1
Dried Kapenta Mpulungu 1 Kg	31,966	31,422	32,824	31,246	31,838	1.9
Dried Kapenta Siavonga 1 Kg	31,868	29,832	31,159	32,273	30,732	-4.8
Dried bream 1 Kg	24,350	23,598	23,398	23,167	22,856	-1.3
Fresh milk (Pasteurised) Local 500ml	2,051	2,080	2,398	2,414	2,300	-4.7
Eggs 1 Unit	5,786	5,761	5,643	5,567	5,438	-2.3
Cabbage 1kg	1,371	1,339	1,449	1,423	1,257	-11.7
Onion 1kg	4,134	4,256	4,575	5,574	5,287	-5.1
Green beans 1kg	7,731	5,289	5,249	6,568	5,968	-9.1
Rape 1kg	2,114	1,903	1,799	2,027	1,794	-11.5
Dried beans 1kg	6,077	6,382	6,282	5,820	5,645	-3.0
Sweet potatoes 1kg	1,897	2,460	1,740	1,032	,952	-7.8
Irish potatoes 1kg	3,348	3,059	2,735	2,552	2,465	-3.4
Petrol Premium 1 litre	5,433	5,136	5,097	5,122	5,322	3.9
Diesel 1 litre	5,091	4,819	4,746	4,583	4,739	3.4
Air Fare Lusaka/Ndola Zambian Airways 1 way	442,000	447,850	442,000	442,000	326,000	-26.2
Bed & continental Breakfast 3 to 5 star Hotel	458,446	478,461	487,608	583,336	546,480	-6.3
Bed & Continental Breakfast 2 star Down to Motel	97,744	100,919	99,311	100,602	99,224	-1.4

Consumer Price Index (CPI) - Explanatory Notes

1.What is inflation?

Inflation is (a general rise) the continuous and persistent increase in prices of goods and services on which individuals or households spend their money.

2. How is inflation measured?

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is used to measure and monitor inflation. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an index that measures the rate at which prices of consumption goods and services are changing from month to month (or from quarter to quarter).

3. Annual inflation rate

The annual inflation rate is calculated as the change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) of the relevant month of the current year compared with the Consumer Price Index (CPI) of the same month in the previous year expressed as a percentage.

4. Average annual inflation rate

The average annual inflation rate is the change in the CPI of one year compared with the average CPI of the previous year expressed as a percentage.

5. Monthly Inflation Rate

The monthly inflation rate is calculated as the change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) of the relevant month compared with the Consumer Price Index (CPI) of the previous month expressed as a percentage.

6. Prices Collection

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is compiled using retail prices of goods and services that are collected every month from shops or other retail outlets throughout Zambia. Enumerators (41) are based in all the 9 provinces and these are responsible for the collection of prices. From 1st to about 15th of each month, Enumerators visit selected outlets collecting prices for CPI basket. This information is then submitted to the head office for data processing and analysis.

Guess What! **Your Favourite Monthly Release for June 2006 will be held in Ndola at Savoy Hotel on 28th June. Also, check for CSO Stand at the Zambia International Trade Fair for more Publications and latest statistics, CSO -** *Serving Your Data Needs*

7. Consumer Price Index (CPI) Coverage

The CPI covers the whole country - both rural and urban areas.

- 9 provinces
- 41 districts are covered
- 1,785 shops and retail outlets covered
- An average of 15,000 prices are collected and processed each month

8. Consumer Price Index (CPI) Basket

While the Consumer Price Index is designed to reflect price changes over the whole range of goods and services on which households spend their money, it is practically impossible to collect prices month by month for each and every one of these goods and services. Therefore, a sample of goods and services is selected to represent the price movements of all goods and services. Prices for 357 items are collected every month.

9. Consumer Price Index (CPI) Weights

The CPI is a fixed weights index, which implies that the weight of each product/group stays the same until the income and expenditure survey is conducted. The currents weights are based on the results of the 1993/1994 Household Budget Survey. The results from the 2002/2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS) will be used to update the weights for the New CPI.

As some items are more important than others in the sense that more money is spent on them by the consumers, each item is given a 'weight' to represent its relative importance in the household s total expenditure budget. These weights are used in the computation of the CPI.

Consumer Price Index – Main Group Weights (1994)

Main Group	Weight
Food , Beverages and tobacco	571
Clothing and Foot wear	68
Rent , household Fuel and Lighting	85
Furniture and household Goods	82
Medical Care	8
Transport and Communication	96
Recreation and Education	49
Other Goods and Services	41
Total	1000

Trend in Inflation Rates 1965 -2006

Year	Annual CPI	Average Annual	Annual Inflation rate
		Inflation Rate	
1965	0.03		
1966	0.03	0.0	
1967	0.03	0.0	
1968	0.03	0.0	
1969	0.03	0.0	
1970	0.03	0.0	
1971	0.04	33.3	
1972	0.04	0.0	
1973	0.04	0.0	
1974	0.04	0.0	
1975	0.05	25.0	
1976	0.06	20.0	
1977	0.07	16.7	
1978	0.08	14.3	
1979	0.09	12.5	
1980	0.1	11.1	
1981	0.11	10.0	
1982	0.12	9.1	
1983	0.15	25.0	
1984	0.18	20.0	
1985	0.27	50.0	

Note: Due to unavailability of monthly CPI figures for the period 1965 -198 5, Inflation figures above are average annual inflation rates.

Year- on -Year inflation rates are compiled from January 1986.

Year	Month	Monthly CPI	Annual Inflation rate
1986	01	0.4	58.6
1986	02	0.4	58.5
1986	03	0.4	60.5
1986	04	0.4	59.0
1986	05	0.4	59.8
1986	06	0.4	61.3
1986	07	0.4	59.2
1986	08	0.4	62.8
1986	09	0.4	58.5
1986	10	0.5	48.9
1986	11	0.5	42.1
1986	12	0.5	41.6
1987	01	0.5	43.3
1987	02	0.5	40.7
1987	03	0.5	36.6
1987	04	0.6	48.0
1987	05	0.6	45.2
1987	06	0.6	46.3
1987	07	0.6	46.8
1987	08	0.6	46.5
1987	09	0.7	53.6
1987	10	0.7	54.0
1987	11	0.7	55.9
1987	12	0.7	50.0
1988	01	0.8	50.4
1988	02	0.8	55.1
1988	03	0.8	59.7
1988	04	0.9	48.1
1988	05	0.9	49.8
1988	06	0.9	49.4
1988	07	1.0	53.0
1988	08	1.0	50.0
1988	09	1.0	46.5
1988	10	1.0	45.3
1988	11	1.1	47.2
1988	12	1.2	58.5
1989	01	1.3	62.5
1989	02	1.4	65.8
1989	03	1.5	72.0
1989	04	1.6	79.3
1989	05	1.6	85.1
1989	06	1.8	93.7
1989	07	2.3	138.2

Year	Month	Monthly CPI	Annual Inflation rate
1989	08	2.5	161.8
1989	09	2.7	170.1
1989	10	2.8	176.4
1989	11	2.9	171.5
1989	12	3.0	153.2
1990	01	3.1	143.8
1990	02	3.3	140.7
1990	03	3.4	135.2
1990	04	3.6	134.1
1990	05	3.8	135.5
1990	06	3.9	123.3
1990	07	4.4	92.8
1990	08	4.6	80.1
1990	09	4.7	77.2
1990	10	5.0	78.9
1990	11	5.9	106.0
1990	12	6.3	110.6
1991	01	6.6	112.8
1991	02	7.0	113.3
1991	03	7.2	109.4
1991	04	7.5	104.9
1991	05	7.7	101.0
1991	06	8.1	105.3
1991	07	8.4	90.3
1991	08	8.7	90.1
1991	09	9.0	90.4
1991	10	9.7	94.2
1991	11	10.7	80.7
1991	12	12.5	99.7
1992	01	14.0	111.0
1992	02	15.9	126.5
1992	03	17.8	148.0
1992	04	18.8	151.7
1992	05	20.1	159.3
1992	06	21.3	162.5
1992	07	22.0	163.8
1992	08	23.7	173.2
1992	09	26.4	192.8
1992	10	28.4	192.3
1992	11	30.5	185.2
1992	12	35.1	180.7
1993	01	38.5	174.4
1993	02	42.7	168.8
1993	03	47.9	168.5
1993	04	53.5	184.5
1993	05	58.9	193.6
1993	06	67.7	218.4
1993	07	74.4	237.8
1993	08	76.3	222.7
1993	09	80.0	203.0
1993	10	79.7	180.5
1993	11	76.5	150.4
1993	12	80.0	128.1
1994	01	84.1	118.6
1994	02	91.4	114.0
1994	03	95.1	98.3
1994	04	97.5	82.2
1994	05	99.5	69.1
1994	06	101.0	49.1
1994	07	102.5	37.7
1994	08	103.8	35.9
1994	09	103.5	29.3
1994	10	104.7	31.3
1994	11	106.3	39.0
1994	12	110.7	38.3
1995	01	117.4	39.6
1995	02	122.6	34.1
1995	03	126.1	32.7
1995	04	126.6	30.0
1995	05	125.0	25.6
1995	06	128.3	27.0
1995	07	131.8	28.6
1995	08	133.5	28.7
1995	09	138.9	34.2

Year	Month	Monthly CPI	Annual Inflation rate
1995	10	150.2	43.5
1995	11	157.0	47.7
1995	12	161.6	46.0
1996	01	167.7	42.8
1996	02	174.9	42.6
1996	03	180.0	42.7
1996	04	185.5	46.5
1996	05	188.4	50.7
1996	06	192.5	50.0
1996	07	193.9	47.1
1996	08	199.4	49.3
1996	09	202.2	45.6
1996	10	204.2	35.9
1996	11	209.5	33.5
1996	12	218.5	35.2
1997	01	223.9	33.6
1997	02	235.5	34.7
1997	03	237.5	32.0
1997	04	235.1	26.7
1997	05	232.6	23.5
1997	06	236.8	23.1
1997	07	237.9	22.7
1997	08	239.9	20.3
1997	09	242.6	19.9
1997	10	247.4	21.2
1997	11	254.0	21.2
1997	12	259.1	18.6
1998	01	266.2	18.9
1998	02	273.8	16.3
1998	03	282.1	18.8
1998	04	288.5	22.8
1998	05	292.2	25.7
1998	06	295.5	24.8
1998	07	300.5	26.3
1998	08	304.9	27.1
1998	09	309.2	27.5
1998	10	315.7	27.6
1998	11	320.2	26.1
1998	12	338.3	30.6
1999	01	350.3	31.6
1999	02	357.2	30.5
1999	03	362.5	28.5
1999	04	365.2	26.6
1999	05	369.9	26.6
1999	06	376.8	27.5
1999	07	385.7	28.4
1999	08	387.7	27.2
1999	09	388.9	25.8
1999	10	394.5	25.0
1999	11	401.3	25.3
1999	12	408.1	20.6
2000	01	422.6	20.7
2000	02	439.3	23.0
2000	03	449.1	23.9
2000	04	460.8	26.2
2000	05	463.2	25.2
2000	06	466.4	23.8
2000	07	485.8	25.9
2000	08	492.3	27.0
2000	10	507.2	30.4
2000	11	517.4	31.2
2000	09	496.8	23.8
2000	12	531.1	30.1
2001	01	549.4	30.0
2001	02	567.3	29.1
2001	03	578.5	28.8
2001	04	574.9	24.8
2001	05	566.1	22.2
2001	06	560.8	20.2
2001	07	569.0	17.1
2001	08	575.2	16.8
2001	09	583.4	15.0
2001	10	594.2	14.8
2001	11	609.1	22.6

Year	Month	Monthly CPI	Annual Inflation rate
2001	12	630.3	18.7
2002	01	657.3	19.6
2002	02	676.4	19.2
2002	03	683.1	18.1
2002	04	677.4	17.8
2002	05	684.5	20.9
2002	06	692.9	23.6
2002	07	702.3	23.4
2002	08	711.7	23.7
2002	09	722.6	23.8
2002	10	735.6	23.8
2002	11	763.3	25.3
2002	12	798.3	26.7
2003	01	816.9	24.3
2003	02	830.9	22.9
2003	03	837.2	22.6
2003	04	839.0	23.9
2003	05	846.8	23.7
2003	06	844.8	21.9
2003	07	843.9	20.2
2003	08	856.1	20.3
2003	09	874.9	21.1
2003	10	891.0	21.1
2003	11	908.9	19.1
2003	12	935.3	17.2
2004	01	959.4	17.4
2004	02	970.3	16.8
2004	03	984.8	17.6
2004	04	987.9	17.8
2004	05	994.4	17.4
2004	06	1002.0	18.6
2004	07	1008.2	19.5
2004	08	1017.9	18.9
2004	09	1030.3	17.8
2004	10	1051.5	18.0
2004	11	1075.3	18.3
2004	12	1099.0	17.5
2005	01	1134.3	18.2
2005	02	1151.6	18.7
2005	03	1156.1	17.4
2005	04	1171.5	18.6
2005	05	1184.7	19.1
2005	06	1194.8	19.2
2005	07	1196.6	18.7
2005	08	1214.4	19.3
2005	09	1231.2	19.5
2005	10	1244.1	18.3
2005	11	1260.6	17.2
2005	12	1273.2	15.9
2006	01	1272.3	12.2
2006	02	1270.0	10.3
2006	03	1279.6	10.7
2006	04	1281.6	9.4
2006	05	1286.8	8.6

International Merchandize Trade

Positive Trade Balance recorded in April

During the months of April, Zambia recorded a Trade Surplus valued at K42.4 billion, an improvement over the first three months of 2006. This means that the country exported more than it imported in April 2006, in value terms.

Total Exports, Imports & Trade Balance, January 2006 to April 2006*, (K' Millions)

Months	Imports (CIF)	Domestic Exports	Re-Exports (fob)	Total Exports (FOB)	Trade Balance
Jan-06	659,869	592,149	3,143	595,292	(64,577)
Feb-06	606,903	594,187	1,885	596,072	(10,831)
Mar-06	765,181	719,280	973	720,253	(44,928)
Apr-06	639,391	672,141	9,663	681,804	42,413
Total:	2,671,343	2,577,757	15,663	2,593,420	(77,923)

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2006; Note: (*) Provisional

Exports

The total value of exports in April 2006 was K681.8 billion compared to K720.3 billion in March 2006. Prominent among exports were manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (mainly refined copper), which accounted for 79.2 percent in April and 73.0 percent in March 2006. Other important exports were crude materials (excluding fuels), which accounted for 10.1 and 11.6 percent in April and March 2006, respectively.

Total Exports by (SITC) sections, March and April 2006*, K' Millions

Code	Description	Mar 2006	% Share	April 2006	% Share
0	Food and live animals	31,281	4.3	25,355	3.7
1	Beverages and tobacco	8,578	1.2	20,378	3.0
2	Crude materials, (excl fuels)	83,386	11.6	69,070	10.1
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	1,786	0.2	3,456	0.5
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	235	0.0	288	0.0
5	Chemicals	2,923	0.4	12,639	1.9
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	525,759	73.0	540,026	79.2
	Of Which:				
	Refined copper	305,489	58.1	336,750	62.4
	Plates, sheets and strip, of refined copper, >0.15mm thick	130,156	24.8	98,641	18.3
	Other	90,114	17.1	104,634	19.4
7	Machinery and transport equipment	64,765	9.0	8,822	1.3
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,462	0.2	1,702	0.2
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	76	0.0	69	0.0
TOTAL:		720,253	100.0	681,804	100.0

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2006; Note: (*) Provisional

Zambia's Major Exports in April 2006

Zambia's major export product in April 2006 was copper, accounting for 69.1 percent of the total export earnings. Other export products worth noting were ores, slags and ash (6.8 percent), other base metals - such as cobalt (5.1 percent) and tobacco (2.9 percent).

Zambia's Major Exports by HS Chapter for April 2006, K' Millions

HS Code	Description	Value ('ZMK')	% Share
74	Copper And Articles Thereof	470,889	69.1
26	Ores, Slag And Ash	46,152	6.8
81	Other Base Metals; Cermets; Articles Thereof	34,878	5.1
24	Tobacco And Manufactured Tobacco Substitutes	20,093	2.9
76	Aluminum And Articles Thereof	15,464	2.3
71	Natural/Cultured Pearls, Precious Stones & Metals, Coin Etc	10,748	1.6
52	Cotton	10,527	1.5
39	Plastics And Articles Thereof	8,851	1.3
Other		64,201	9.4
TOTAL:		681,804	100.0

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2006.

Zambia's Major Export Destinations in April 2006

The three major destinations of Zambia's exports during the month of April 2006 were Switzerland, South Africa and the United Kingdom. These three countries alone accounted for about 67.9 percent of the total exports. Other important destinations for Zambia's exports were Tanzania, Zimbabwe, France and Congo (DR); jointly accounting for 18.7 percent of the total exports in April 2006.

Zambia's Major Export Destinations by Country, April 2006, K' Millions

Destination	Value	Share (%)
Switzerland	211,495	31.0
South Africa	146,826	21.5
United Kingdom	104,734	15.4
Tanzania	59,185	8.7
Zimbabwe	26,814	3.9
France	21,890	3.2
Congo (DR)	19,398	2.8
Malawi	18,284	2.7
Netherlands	13,167	1.9
Kenya	10,592	1.6
China	9,592	1.4
United States Of America	6,205	0.9
Japan	5,216	0.8
India	4,509	0.7
Singapore	4,209	0.6
Hong Kong	4,196	0.6
Other	15,494	2.3
TOTAL:	681,804	100.0

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2006; Note: (*) Provisional

Export Market Shares by Regional Groupings

The SADC grouping of countries accounted for 44.3 percent and 40.0 percent of Zambia's total exports in March and April 2006 respectively. Within SADC region, South Africa was the major market for Zambia's exports, accounting for 53.8 percent in April and 54.0 percent in March 2006.
The European Union was the second largest destination of Zambia's exports after SADC, accounting for 20.6 and 21.9 percent in March and April 2006 respectively. Within the EU, the dominant market was the United Kingdom with market shares of about 58.4 and 70.3 percent in the respective months. Other key markets were France and Netherlands.

The Asian and COMESA markets were also important destinations of Zambia's export products each accounting for 4.7 and 11.1 percent in April 2006 respectively and 2.5 and 12.7 percent in March 2006 respectively. Within the Asian market, China dominated accounting for 60.8 and 30.2 percent in March and April 2006 respectively. Other destinations included Japan and India together accounting for 30.6 percent in April and 34.8 percent in March 2006.

In the COMESA region, Zimbabwe dominated in April as the main outlet of Zambia's exports with 35.5 percent followed by Congo (DR) with 25.7 percent. In March, Malawi dominated with 66.8 percent followed by Congo (DR) with 19.6 percent.

Export Market Shares by Regional Groupings, February and March 2006

Grouping	March 2006			Grouping	April 2006	
	Value	% Share			Value	% Share
SADC	319,194	100.0		SADC	272,682	100.0
South Africa	172,264	54.0		South Africa	146,826	53.8
Malawi	61,278	19.2		Tanzania	59,185	21.7
Tanzania,	59,527	18.6		Zimbabwe	26,814	9.8
Other	26,126	8.2		Other	39,857	14.6
% of Total Exports		44.3		% of Total Exports		40.0
EU	148,298	100.0		EU	148,983	100.0
United Kingdom	86,662	58.4		United Kingdom	104,734	70.3
France	31,139	21.0		France	21,890	14.7
Netherlands	19,155	12.9		Netherlands	13,167	8.8
Other	11,341	7.6		Other	9,193	6.2
% of Total Exports		20.6		% of Total Exports		21.9
ASIA	17,966	100.0		ASIA	31,766	100.0
China	10,927	60.8		China	9,592	30.2
Japan	4,057	22.6		Japan	5,216	16.4
India	2,193	12.2		India	4,509	14.2
Other	789	4.4		Other	12,449	39.2
% of Total Exports		2.5		% of Total Exports		4.7
COMESA	91,718	100.0		COMESA	75,491	100.0
Malawi	61,278	66.8		Zimbabwe	26,814	35.5
Congo (Dr)	17,989	19.6		Congo (Dr)	19,398	25.7
Zimbabwe	5,036	5.5		Malawi	18,284	24.2
Other	7,415	8.1		Other	10,995	14.6
% of Total Exports		12.7		% of Total Exports		11.1

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2006; Note: (*) Provisional
Note: Some countries are members of both SADC and COMESA

Imports

The total value of imports in April 2006 was K639.4 billion compared to K765.2 billion in March 2006. The prominent imports were machinery and transport equipment, which accounted for 38.4 percent in March 2006 and 41.6 percent in April 2006, respectively. Other important imports were chemicals, which accounted for 12.5 and 18.8 percent in March and April 2006, respectively.

Total Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) sections, March and April 2006*, K' Millions

Code	Description	March 2006	% Share	April 2006	% Share
0	Food & Live Animals	60,471	7.9	54,109	8.5
1	Beverages & Tobacco	3,108	0.4	3,030	0.5
2	Crude Materials, (Excluding Fuels)	20,147	2.6	16,794	2.6
3	Mineral Fuels, Lubricants & Related Materials	133,993	17.5	35,341	5.5
4	Animal & Vegetable Oils, Fats & Waxes	12,915	1.7	10,673	1.7
5	Chemicals	95,322	12.5	120,244	18.8
6	Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly By Material	109,332	14.3	102,080	16.0
7	Machinery & Transport Equipment	293,715	38.4	266,010	41.6
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	36,030	4.7	31,023	4.9
9	Commodities & Transactions no t elsewhere classified in SITC	148	0.0	87	0.0
TOTAL:		765,181	100.0	639,391	100.0

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2006; Note: (*) Provisional

Zambia's Major Imports in April 2006

The major import products in April 2006 were boilers, machinery & mechanical appliances, electrical machinery equipment and vehicles. These three product categories jointly accounted for about

47.5 percent in the total import bill for the month. Other important import products were mineral fuels (5.6 percent) and cereals (5.1 percent).

Zambia's Major Imports by HS Chapters for April 2006, K' Millions

HSCODE	Description	Value ('ZMK')	% Share
84	Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Mchy & Mech Appliance; Parts	114,685	17.9
85	Electrical Mchy Equip Parts Thereof; Sound Recorder Etc	99,150	15.5
87	Vehicles O/T Railw/Tranw Rool-Stock, Pts & Accessories	90,173	14.1
27	Mineral Fuels, Oils & Product Of Their Distillation; Etc	35,526	5.6
10	Cereals	32,365	5.1
73	Articles Of Iron And Steel	29,189	4.6
39	Plastics And Articles Thereof	25,128	3.9
31	Fertilisers	24,133	3.8
72	Iron And Steel	20,943	3.3
30	Pharmaceutical Products	18,847	2.9
28	Inorgn Chem; Compds Of Prec Met, Radioact Elements Etc	16,887	2.6
38	Miscellaneous Chemical Products	13,896	2.2
15	Animal/Veg Fats & Oil & Their Cleavage Products; Etc	12,405	1.9
40	Rubber And Articles Thereof	12,387	1.9
29	Organic Chemicals	11,737	1.8
48	Paper & Paperboard; Art Of Paper Pulp, Paper/Paperboard	10,878	1.7
	Other	71,062	11.1
TOTAL:		639,391	100.0

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2006
Note: (*) Provisional

Zambia's Major Import Sources by Country, April 2006

The major source of Zambia's imports in April 2006 was South Africa, accounting for 55.3 percent alone in the total import bill for the month. The second main source was Zimbabwe accounting for 6.6 percent of Zambia's imports in April 2006. The UK followed with 6.0 percent. Other sources were Sweden, India, United Arab Emirates and Japan; jointly accounting for 11.9 percent of Zambia's total imports in April 2006.

Zambia's Top Import Sources by country, April 2006, K' Millions,

Country	Value	Share (%)
South Africa	353,562	55.3
Zimbabwe	42,259	6.6
United Kingdom	38,091	6.0
Sweden	21,157	3.3
India	18,746	2.9
United Arab Emirates	18,531	2.9
Japan	17,641	2.8
Germany	16,155	2.5
Tanzania,	12,166	1.9
United States Of America	11,022	1.7
Kenya	10,485	1.6
Congo (DR)	6,896	1.1
Netherlands	6,891	1.1
China	6,764	1.1
Australia	6,114	1.0
Ireland	5,380	0.8
Other	47,528	7.4
Total	639,390	100.0

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2006.

Import Market Shares by Regional Groupings

The SADC grouping of countries accounted for 59.9 percent and 66.3 percent of Zambia's total imports in March and April 2006 respectively. Within SADC region, South Africa was the major source for Zambia's imports accounting for 83.4 percent in April and 81.6 percent in March 2006.

The European Union was the second largest source of Zambia's imports after SADC, accounting for 13.3 and 17.0 percent in March and April 2006 respectively. Within the EU, the dominant source was the United Kingdom with market shares of about 25.2 and 35.0 percent in the respective months. Other key markets were Sweden, Netherlands and Germany.

The Asian and COMESA markets were also important suppliers of Zambia's import products each accounting for 7.4 and 11.6 percent in April 2006 respectively and 7.4 and 20.6 percent in March 2006 respectively. Within the Asian market, India dominated, accounting for 25.2 percent in April 2006 while United Arab Emirates dominated in March with 65.6 percent. The other consistent source between March and April 2006 was Japan accounting for 7.8 and 23.7 percent in the respective months.

In the COMESA region, Zimbabwe dominated in March with 60.9 percent followed by Kenya with 21.6 percent. In April 2006, Zimbabwe still maintained dominance as the main source of Zambia's imports with 65.9 percent followed by Kenya with 16.3 percent.

Import Market shares by major Regional groupings, March and April 2006

Grouping	March 2006		Grouping	April 2006	
	Value	% Share		Value	% Share
SADC	458,619	100.0	SADC	423,880	100.0
South Africa	374,369	81.6	South Africa	353,562	83.4
Tanzania	34,505	7.5	Zimbabwe	42,259	10.0
Zimbabwe	34,456	7.5	Tanzania, United	12,166	2.9
Other	15,289	3.3	Other	15,892	3.7
% of Total Imports		59.9	% of Total Imports		66.3
EU	101,789	100.0	EU	108,965	100.0
United Kingdom	25,620	25.2	United Kingdom	38,091	35.0
Sweden	18,664	18.3	Sweden	21,157	19.4
Netherlands	11,746	11.5	Germany	16,155	14.8
Other	45,759	45.0	Other	33,562	30.8
% Of Total Imports		13.3	% of Total Imports		17.0
ASIA	157,437	100.0	ASIA	74,393	100.0
United Arab Emirates	103,303	65.6	India	18,746	25.2
India	20,938	13.3	United Arab Emirates	18,531	24.9
Japan	12,251	7.8	Japan	17,641	23.7
Other	20,945	13.3	Other	19,474	26.2
% of Total Imports		7.4	% of Total Imports		7.4
COMESA	56,538	100.0	COMESA	64,137	100.0
Zimbabwe	34,456	60.9	Zimbabwe	42,259	65.9
Kenya	12,225	21.6	Kenya	10,485	16.3
Zaire (Dr Congo)	5,448	9.6	Zaire (Dr Congo)	6,896	10.8
Other	4,409	7.8	Other	4,497	7.0
% Of Total Imports		20.6	% of Total Imports		11.6

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2006; Note: (*) Provisional
Note: Some countries are members of both SADC and COMESA

Industrial Production

Industrial Output Increase

Industrial production recorded an increase of 8.4 percent in 2005 compared to 8.7 percent in 2004. The slow down in the growth is mainly attributed to the relatively lower growth rates in the metal mining and manufacturing sectors of the economy.

Index of Industrial Production for 2002 to 2005 (2000=100)

Period	Total Index	MINING AND QUARRYING				MANUFACTURING									Electricity
		Total Mining And Quarry-Ing	Coal	Non-Ferrous Ore	Stone Quarrying	Total Manufact-Uring	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	Textile, Clothing & Leather	Wood & Wood Products	Paper & Paper Products	Chemicals, Rubbers & Plastics	Non -Metallic Mineral Products	Basic Metal Industries	Fabricated Metal Products	
WEIGHT	1.000	0.350	0.005	0.242	0.103	0.511	0.235	0.060	0.006	0.017	0.059	0.025	0.009	0.100	0.139
2002	103.6	111.4	50.2	126.0	79.9	97.3	122.0	72.2	132.3	71.2	73.8	108.5	59.0	71.0	106.9
2003	113.1	126.7	44.2	140.0	99.1	105.5	129.4	74.5	147.3	77.1	79.6	124.5	67.9	84.1	106.8
2004	122.9	147.6	61.6	161.5	119.0	111.3	136.9	73.1	153.5	79.1	85.0	142.5	70.0	88.2	103.5
2005	133.3	168.3	89.0	172.8	161.0	115.8	141.9	70.9	158.9	87.4	87.7	153.0	68.6	94.8	109.9
YEAR ON YEAR PERCENTAGE CHANGE															
2002	(1.4)	(2.2)	(23.9)	3.1	(17.3)	1.1	8.4	6.3	7.6	2.2	8.8	1.7	4.3	(25.6)	(7.3)
2003	9.2	13.7	(12.1)	11.1	24.1	8.4	6.0	3.2	11.3	8.2	7.8	14.8	15.0	18.5	(0.1)
2004	8.7	16.5	39.5	15.3	20.0	5.5	5.9	(2.0)	4.2	2.5	6.8	14.5	3.1	4.8	(3.0)
2005	8.4	14.0	44.4	7.1	35.3	4.0	3.6	(2.9)	3.6	10.6	3.2	7.4	(2.0)	7.4	6.2

Source: Index of Industrial Production-CSO
( ): means negative

Copper and coal output up, cobalt output down

Overall, the mining and quarrying sector recorded an increase of 14.0 percent in 2005 compared to 16.5 percent in 2004. The increase was mainly due to the higher production in coal mining, copper mining and stone quarrying.

The coal index showed a growth of 44.4 percent in 2005 compared to a 39.5 percent growth in 2004. The output was mainly brought about by increased demand from the mines.

The index for the non-ferrous ore mining sector increased by 7.1 percent in 2005 compared to 15.3 percent increase in 2004. The lower growth in 2005 was mainly because of the reduction in the production of cobalt. Copper production rose by 9.9 percent from 422,952.6 metric tons in 2004 to 465,002.0 metric tons in 2005. However, cobalt output declined by 8.0 percent from 6,016.1 metric tonnes in 2004 to 5,533.5 metric tonnes in 2005. The production of cobalt has been declining since the second quarter of 2005 whereas copper production has been increasing. Copper recorded the highest increase in production in the fourth quarter of 2005 when cobalt production was at its lowest.

Quarterly Production of Copper and Cobalt in metric tonnes, 2004-2005

Period	2004		2005		% Change (Copper)	% Change (Cobalt)
	Copper	Cobalt	Copper	Cobalt		
Q1	103,955.5	1,423.7	95,725.2	1,515.8	(7.9)	6.5
Q2	107,881.2	1,476.0	116,214.2	1,360.5	7.7	(7.8)
Q3	108,601.8	1,564.0	117,046.8	1,387.8	7.8	(11.3)
Q4	102,514.1	1,552.4	136,015.8	1,269.4	32.7	(18.2)
Total	422,952.6	6,016.1	465,002.0	5,533.5	9.9	(8.0)

Source: Index of Industrial Production-CSO
( ) means negative

The Stone Quarrying sector showed an increase of 35.3 percent in the period from January to December 2005 over the same period in 2004. This is owing to increased production of sand and crushed stones.

Textile and basic metal industries decline

Total manufacturing showed an increase of 4.0 percent in 2005 in comparison to an increase of 5.5 percent in 2004. All sub-sectors except Textile, Clothing and Leather and Basic Metal Industries, experienced growths during the period under review

In comparison to the 2.0 percent decline in 2004, the Textiles, Clothing and Leather industries recorded a further 2.9 percent decline in production in 2005. The decline in the index was as a result of the decrease in production of Textiles and Clothing industry mainly due to lower cotton output.

The Basic Metal Industries recorded a 2.0 percent reduction in production in the year 2005 in comparison to a growth of 3.1 percent in 2004. This reduction is mainly because most of the industries in this sector have changed their main economic activity from manufacturing basic metal products to trading in the same products.

The current output figures show that the Fabricated Metal Products sector registered a 7.4 percent increase in 2005 compared to a 4.8 percent increase in 2004. This is attributed to the increase in production of fabricated metal products such as door frames, vent ductings, wheelbarrows, pipes, wire, sheet metal, rolling, crowns, general cans and drums.

There was a 3.6 percent increase in production in the Food, Beverages and Tobacco sector in 2005 compared to 5.9 percent increase in 2004. This increase in the index is due to, among others, increase in production of clear and opaque beer, sugar and tobacco products. However, there was a marginal decline in the production of grain mill products which was mainly influenced by the partial drought, in the 2004/2005 Agricultural Season.

The Chemicals, Rubber and Plastics sector increased production by 3.2 percent in 2005 as compared to the growth of 6.8 percent in 2004. The slow down in the growth of this sector is mainly attributed to the reduced production of chemical fertilizers. A growth in the production of detergents, shampoos, disinfectants, soaps, cosmetics and rubber lining was noted in the period under review.

There was a 7.4 percent increase in production in the Non-metallic mineral products in the year 2005 compared to a 14.5 percent growth in the year 2004. This is mainly due to increase in the production of cement. The slow down in the growth is mainly attributed to the reduction in the output on lime and pottery products.

Electricity generation rebounds

The electricity generation index increased by 6.2 percent in 2005 in comparison to a decrease of 3.0 percent in 2004. The Main hydro-power stations which account for about 99 percent of the total production, increased generation by 6.6 percent in 2005. The Mini-hydro and Diesel-operated stations both recorded declines of 32.5 percent and 19.1 percent respectively in the period under review.

Quarterly Generation of Electricity for 2004 and 2005 (MWH)

Quarter	2004				2005				% Change			
	Main Hydro	Mini Hydro	Diesel	Total	Main Hydro	Mini Hydro	Diesel	Total	Main Hydro	Mini Hydro	Diesel	Total
Q1	1,976,372	14,746	4,540	1,995,658	1,973,487	9,354	3,400	1,986,241	(0.2)	(36.6)	(25.1)	(0.5)
Q2	1,953,442	16,824	3,931	1,974,197	2,116,665	11,675	3,345	2,131,685	8.4	(30.6)	(14.9)	8.0
Q3	2,133,923	13,113	4,022	2,151,058	2,259,240	9,853	3,454	2,272,547	5.9	(24.9)	(14.1)	5.6
Q4	1,925,793	10,694	3,813	1,940,300	2,169,123	6,512	2,997	2,178,301	12.6	(39.1)	(21.4)	12.3
Total	7,989,530	55,377	16,306	8,061,213	8,518,515	37,394	13,196	8,568,774	6.6	(32.5)	(19.1)	6.3

Source: Index of Industrial Production-CSO
( ): means negative

Agriculture

Bumper Maize Harvest Expected!

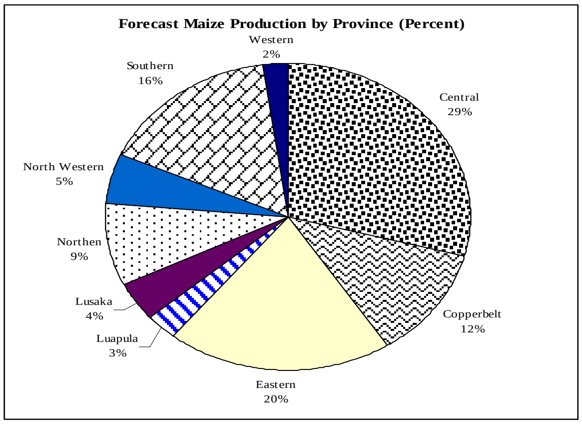
According to the results of the recently conducted Crop Forecasting Survey for 2005/2006 Agricultural Season, Zambia expects to have a bumper maize harvest in 2006. Results indicate that 1,424,439 metric tonnes of maize is expected to be harvested. Compared to last agriculture season forecast of 866,187 metric tonnes of maize, this year's expected maize production represents a 64.5 percent increase.

Central province is expected to record the largest increase of 104 percent, followed by Southern Province (91 percent) and Lusaka Province (85 percent) Northern Province is expected to record the least increase in maize production at 4 percent above last seasons figure

Expected Maize Production (Mt), by Province, 2005 and 2006

Province	Expected Maize Production (Mt)		Percentage Change
	2004/2005	2005/2006	
Central	204,230	416,835	104.1
Copperbelt	118,737	165,329	39.2
Eastern	169,315	285,519	68.6
Luapula	31,883	37,774	18.5
Lusaka	33,061	61,180	85.1
Northen	118,017	123,239	4.4
North Western	40,814	71,971	76.3
Southern	120,518	230,105	90.9
Western	29,612	32,487	9.7
Total	866,187	1,424,439	64.4

Source: CSO, Crop Forecasting Surveys, 2004/5 and 2005/6 Agricultural Seasons

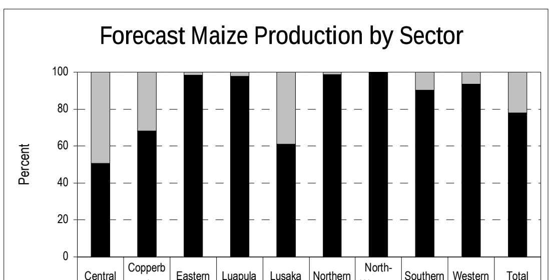


Source: Crop Forecasting Survey, 2005/2006 Agricultural Seasons

Of the expected total maize production of 1,424,439 metric tones, Central Province will account for 29 percent, while Eastern and Southern provinces will each contribute 20 percent and 16 percent, respectively.

Western Province, with 2 percent contribution of the expected total maize harvest, will account for the least, while Luapula Province's contribution of 3 percent is also negligible.

Overall, Commercial or Large-Scale farmers are expected to contribute 22 percent of the maize production at national level. The contribution of the large-scale farms sector to the expected maize production is highest for Central Province, where this sector of agriculture will account for 49.5 percent. This is followed by Lusaka and Copperbelt Provinces, where large scale farmers will respectively contribute 38.8 and 31.7 percent of the total expected provincial maize production.



	Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Northern	North-Western	Southern	Western	Total
LS	49.5	31.7	1.6	2.4	38.8	1.2	-	9.7	6.4	22
S & MS	50.5	68.3	98.4	97.6	61.2	98.8	100	90.3	93.6	78

Province

Source: Crop Forecasting Survey 2005/2006
***Key**: LS=Large Scale Farmers, S & M=Small and Medium Scale Farmers

Living Conditions

Less than One percent of Zambian Households access Bank Loans to set up Household Enterprises!

The 2002/2003 Non-farm Informal Sector Survey report reveals that of the 2,005,677 households in Zambia, a total of 506,724 households, representing 25.3 percent of all households, operated at least one non-farm informal sector enterprise. Since some households had more than one enterprise, the total number of non-farm informal business enterprises was estimated at 618, 877. In order to set up these enterprises, less than one percent of the households got loans from banks and other financial institutions. Only 0.7 percent of the households accessed a bank loan to set up their first enterprise, and 0.2 percent to set up their second enterprise.

The survey findings show that the main source of capital used to set up non-farm informal sector enterprises was from own household savings. About one out of every three first enterprises (35 percent) and two in every five second enterprises (41.3 percent) were set up using household savings; One in every four enterprises were set up using proceeds from relatives and friends; while 13 to 17 percent obtained the capital to set up the enterprise from family farm proceeds.

Analysis by residence reveals that rural enterprises relied more on household savings, family farm proceeds and relatives and friends as a source of capital, while the urban enterprises relied mainly on household savings and relatives and friends.

Main Source of Capital for setting up the Enterprise, 2002/2003

Main Source	Total		Rural		Urban		
	First enterprise	Second enterprise	First enterprise	Second enterprise	First enterprise	Second enterprise	Total number of enterprises
Total Zambia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Household Savings	35.3	41.3	30.7	39.3	41.7	43.9	222, 976
Bank loans	0.7	0.2	0.8	-	0.6	0.4	3,835
Remittances from abroad	0.0	-	-	-	0.1	-	204
Family farm proceeds	17.3	12.9	27.9	21.4	2.6	1.7	103,738
Family non- farm proceeds	6.7	8.8	7.8	10.6	5.1	6.4	42,748
Family property incomes	3.2	1.3	2.2	0.6	4.5	2.3	18,417
NGO support	0.3	0.0	-	-	0.7	0.1	1,667
Association support	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	233
Church assistance	0.4	-	0.2	-	0.6	-	1,926
Relatives/friends	24.1	26.3	18.7	18.1	31.4	37.1	150,617
Other	12.1	9.1	11.6	9.9	12.7	8.1	72,516
Total	545,627	73,250	316,565	41,820	229,062	31,430	618,877

Source: Non-farm Informal Sector Report, 2002/2003

In order to operate effectively, households borrowed from other sources to finance their operations. These sources of credit included banks, moneylenders, family/friends, and proceeds from family farm and non-farm businesses.

Nine out of ten household enterprises did not borrow to finance their operations. For the enterprises that borrowed, fewer than 2 percent got credit from banks and other financial agencies, 3 percent obtained credit from family and friends, while 2 percent obtained credit from family farm and non-farm proceeds.

Main Source of Credit for Operating the Enterprise, 2002/2003

	Total		*Rural*		*Urban*		Total number of enterprises
	First enterprise	Second enterprise	First enterprise	Second enterprise	First enterprise	Second enterprise	
Total Zambia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
No Credit Used	90.2	92.2	91.7	92.4	88.0	92.0	559,457
Bank	1.2	0.8	1.7	1.0	0.5	0.4	7,058
Other Financial Agencies	0.5	0.0	0.5	-	0.6	0.1	2,834
Co-operatives	0.3	0.2	0.2	-	0.3	0.6	1,561
Moneylender	0.5	2.0	0.3	3.5	0.9	-	4,305
Family/friends	2.8	1.4	3.0	1.9	2.7	0.6	16,540
Family Farm and Non –farm Proceeds	1.8	1.9	0.7	1.2	3.3	2.8	11,122
Other	2.7	1.5	2.0	-	3.8	3.5	16,000
Total	545,627	73,250	316,565	41,820	229,062	31,430	618,877

Source: Non-farm Informal Sector Report, 2002/2003

Consumption of own produced food high in Eastern Province

According to the 2004 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey IV results, households in Zambia on average spent K562,248 a month on food and non-food items. The results show that households apportioned a larger percentage of this expenditure on food items than on non-food items. The average monthly food expenditure was K364,413. This amount is about 65 percent of the total average monthly expenditure. Out of the total food expenditure (65 percent), consumption of own produced food accounted for 37 percent.

In rural areas, own produced food constituted the largest proportion of total expenditure at 56 percent compared to 14 percent in urban areas.

Percentage Share of Total Expenditure to own Produced Food by Rural/Urban and Stratum, 2004

Residence	Food & Non Food	Food			Non Food		Number of H/holds
	Monthly Average Expenditure	Monthly Average Expenditure	% share	% share-Own produced	Monthly Average Expenditure	% share	
All Zambia	562,248	364,413	65	37	205,150	35	2,096,832
Rural	415,056	328,589	79	56	91,533	21	1,278,660
Urban	792,284	420,400	53	14	373,706	47	818,172
Rural Strata							
Small scale	400,040	323,162	81	57	81,364	19	1,147,974
Medium scale	744,951	512,894	69	63	237,898	31	42,727
Large scale	2,093,327	1,231,316	59	59	872,466	41	3,755
Fish farming	527,666	361,656	69	45	204,222	31	1,614
Non-agric	374,754	267,143	71	34	116,182	29	82,646
Urban Strata							
Low cost	672,639	384,487	57	12	289,602	43	590,882
Medium cost	1,017,547	514,241	51	19	504,241	49	142,387
High cost	1,247,594	512,963	41	15	741,314	59	84,847

Source: Living Conditions Monitoring Survey IV

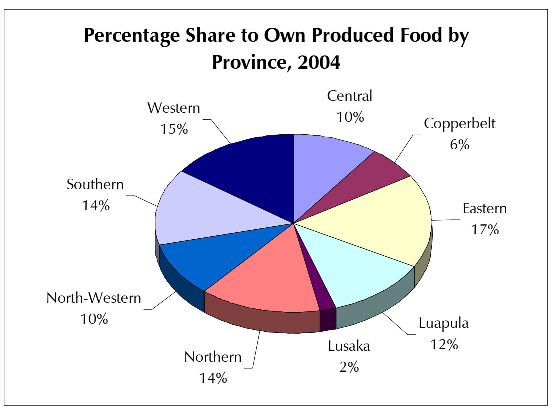
Comparisons among rural strata shows that medium scale agricultural households derived the largest percentage of expenditures from own produce with 63 percent, followed by large scale agricultural households with 59 percent and small scale agricultural households with 57 percent. Non-agricultural households derived the least percentage with 34 percent.

Percentage Share of Total Expenditure to own Produced Food by Province

Residence	Food & Non Food	Food			Non Food		Number of Households
	Monthly Average Expenditure	Monthly Average Expenditure	% share food	% share –Own produced	Monthly Average Expenditure	% share	
Province							
Central	456,577	318,859	70	34	141,453	30	205,099
Copperbelt	700,476	369,930	53	20	333,810	47	309,932
Eastern	522,730	405,278	78	62	124,676	22	289,042
Luapula	389,541	289,762	74	41	100,802	26	170,854
Lusaka	880,615	479,476	54	8	402,685	46	308,410
Northern	440,974	327,657	74	51	117,567	26	273,347
North western	419,468	287,677	69	36	143,015	31	125,604
Southern	598,403	403,389	67	50	201,546	33	250,830
Western	339,842	260,564	77	53	89,555	23	163,714

Source: Living Conditions Monitoring Survey IV

Across provinces households in Eastern Province had the highest percentage of total food expenditure from consumption of own produced food at 62 percent. Other provinces with percentage shares of own produced food that were above the national average include Western province with 53 percent, Northern Province households with 51 percent and Southern province households with 50 percent. Lusaka province on the other hand recorded the lowest percentage share of own produced food at 8 percent.



Source: Living Conditions Monitoring Survey IV

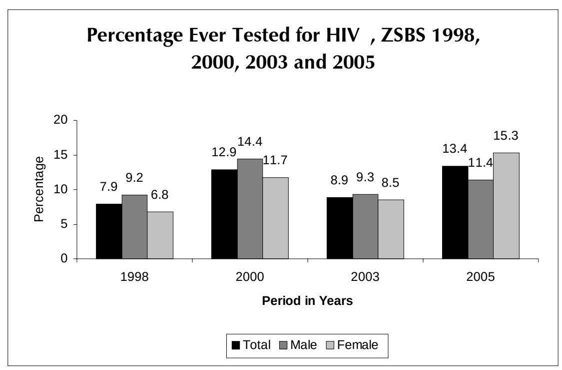
Demography

More persons go for HIV test

The 2005 Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey asked females aged 15-49 years and males aged 15-59 years if they ever had an HIV test. Overall, 13.4 percent reported having had the HIV test. Of the males in the age group 15-59 years, 11.4 percent had the HIV test, while 15.3 percent of females aged 15-49 years had the test.

The Sexual Behaviour surveys showed that the proportions of persons going for HIV test have been increasing since 1998. Although the proportions declined between 2000 and 2003, there has been an increase of 5.5 percentage points from 7.9 percent in 1998 to 13.4 percent in 2005.

The trends are almost similar when the results are categorized according to sex. In the 1998 survey 9.2 percent of males had an HIV test compared to 11.4 percent in 2005. The percent of females who took an HIV test increased from 6.8 percent in 1998 to 15.3 percent in 2005.



Source: Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey, 1998, 2000, 2003 & 2005

Analysis by residence revealed that there was an increase in the proportions of persons who took HIV test in urban areas than in rural areas. In urban areas, the proportions increased from 9.6 percent in 1998 to 15.9 percent in 2000, and then declined slightly to 14.1 percent in 2003. The 2005 results showed an increase of 5.5 percentage points from the 14.1 percent of 2003. Results further revealed that urban females proportions doubled from 15.1 percent in 1998 to 31.6 percent in 2005, while that of males increased from 10.5 percent in 1998 to 15.1 percent in 2005.

Percentage Ever Tested for HIV by Residence, ZSBS, 1998, 2000, 2003 and 2005

Residence	1998	2000	2003	2005
Rural	6.9	11.9	5.7	10.1
Male	8.4	13.1	7.1	9.4
Female	5.6	9.4	4.4	10.8
Urban	9.6	15.9	14.1	19.6
Male	10.5	16.6	12.9	15.1
Female	15.1	15.1	23.9	31.6
Total	7.9	12.9	8.9	13.4

Source: Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey, 1998, 2000, 2003 & 2005

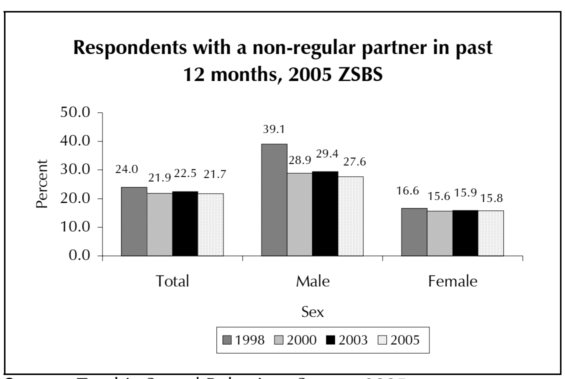
The rural scenario shows a similar pattern to that of urban areas, though the proportions for both males and females are much lower as compared to those of urban. The highest proportion of persons going for an HIV test in rural areas was recorded at 11.9 percent in 2000, then declined to 5.7 percent in 2003. In 2005 the proportions of persons tested was recorded at 10.1 percent showing an increase of 4.4 percentage points from the 2003 results.

High Risk Sexual Practices decline in 2005!

The 2005 Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey results show some slight decline in risky behaviour among sexually active women and men. The proportion of respondents who reported having had sex with a non-regular partner declined from 24.0 percent in 1998 to 21.9 percent in 2000. In 2003, it increased to 22.5 percent and declined to 21.7 percent in 2005.

The proportion of sexually active men who reported having had sex with a non-regular partner was 27.6 percent in 2005, recording a decline of 1.8 percentage points from 29.4 percent in 2003. However, there was a notable decline of 10.2 percentage points between 1998 and 2000 from 39.1 percent to 28.9 percent, respectively.

The proportion of females reporting having had sex with a non-regular partner declined from 16.6 percent in 1998 to 15.6 percent in 2000. It increased slightly to 15.9 percent in 2003 and then remained relatively the same in 2005 at 15.8 percent.



Source: Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey, 2005

The survey also collected data on the number of non-regular partners among the married and unmarried respondents. In 2005, 13.4 percent of respondents had at least one non-regular partner indicating no change from 2003. Those reporting having had two or three partners declined from 2.5 percent in 2003 to 1.9 percent in 2005. In terms of marital status, the survey results indicates that the proportion of married males reporting having had at least one non-marital partner declined from 9.8 percent in 2000 to 7.4 percent in 2003, and then increased to 7.6 percent in 2005. Similarly, those reporting having had two to three non- marital partners also increased from 1.3 percent in 2003 to 1.6 percent in 2005. Among married females, the proportion that reported having had at least one non-marital partner increased from 1.7percent in 2003 to 2.8 percent in 2005. No change was observed in those reporting having had two to three non- marital partners.

Proportion of respondents by Number of Non-regular Partners in the Last 12 Months, Sex and Marital Status, ZSBS 1998-2005

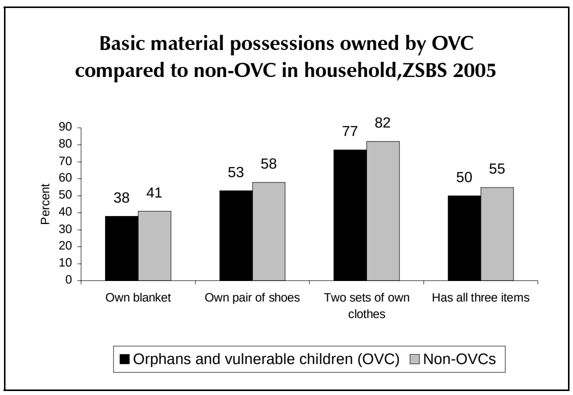
Marital Status	Survey Year	Non-Regular Partners		
		1	2 or 3	4+
Married Males	2005	7.6	1.6	0.4
	2003	7.4	1.3	0.3
	2000	9.8	2.4	0.4
Unmarried Males	2005	30.2	5.3	1.7
	2003	29.6	7.3	0.2
	2000	26.8	9.5	2.0
Married Females	2005	2.8	0.0	0.0
	2003	1.7	0.0	0.0
	2000	1.7	0.4	0.0
Unmarried Females	2005	21.9	1.9	0.8
	2003	24.6	2.4	0.0
	2000	25.2	1.8	0.3
Total Married	2005	5.1	0.8	0.2
	2003	4.1	0.8	0.4
	2000	5.2	1.1	0.3
Total Unmarried	2005	26.0	3.6	1.3
	2003	26.8	4.8	0.3
	2000	26.4	5.2	1.0
TOTAL	2005	13.4	1.9	0.6
	2003	13.4	2.5	0.4
	2000	13.2	2.6	0.6

Source: Zambia Sexual Behavour Survey, 2005

A similar trend was observed among unmarried males and females. The proportion of unmarried males reporting having had one non-regular partner increased from 29.6 percent in 2003 and 30.2 percent in 2005. The proportion reporting having had two to three non-regular partners have been declining since 2000 from 9.5 percent in 2000 to 7.3 percent in 2003 and then to 5.3 percent in 2005. Similarly, the proportion of unmarried females reporting having had at least one non-regular partner has continued to decline over the years, from 25 percent in 2000 and 2003 to 21.9 percent in 2005. Those reporting having had two to three partners increased between 2000 and 2003 from 1.8 percent to 2.4 percent then declined to 1.9 percent in 2005.

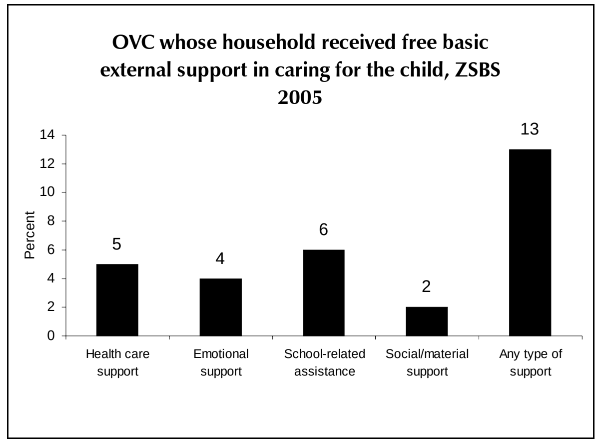
OVCs more disadvantaged!

The 2005 Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey (ZSBS IV) compared the welfare of Orphans and Vulnerable Childrens (OVCs) and non-Orphans and Vulnerable Childrens (non-OVCs) who belong to the households. Three basic materials namely own blanket, own pair of shoes and two sets of own clothes were considered to determine the welfare of the vulnerable children. The survey results indicated that the OVCs are slightly disadvantaged compared to non-OVCs. Overall, 50 percent of OVCs were reported to have all three items compared to 55 percent of non-OVCs. The results showed that 77 percent of the OVCs had two sets of own clothes compared to 82 percent of non-OVCs. It further showed that 53 percent of OVCs owned a pair of shoes compared to 58 percent of non-OVCs. Thirty-eight percent of OVCs had own blanket compared to 41 percent of non-OVCs.



Source: Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey, 2005

The survey further looked at OVCs whose households received free basic external support other than from family or friends, in caring for a child. Overall 13 percent of households with OVCs received some form of support. Only 5 percent of OVCs live in households that received health care. Four percent received emotional or psychological support (such as companionship, counseling or spiritual), 6 percent received school-related assistance and 2 percent received social/material support.



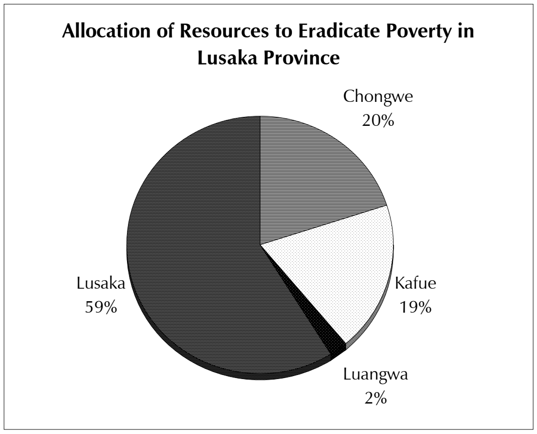
Source: Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey, 2005

Feature Article

Almost half the Population in Lusaka Province is Poor!

According to the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMSIV) conducted in 2004, Lusaka Province recorded 47 percent of persons living below the poverty line out of an estimated population of about 1,533,789. However, the province has shown a reduction in poverty levels by 10 percentage points, from 57 percent in 1998. In terms of resources required to eradicate poverty, the province would need about K382.6 billion annually, just enough to enable all the poor persons afford the minimum basic requirements.

The province has four administrative districts namely Luangwa, Chongwe, Kafue and Lusaka. Lusaka District is its provincial capital as well as the capital city of Zambia. Lusaka District with the largest number of poor people would receive the highest share of 59 percent of this allocation. Chongwe and Kafue Districts would require 20 and 19 percent respectively, while Luangwa District would have the least share of 2 percent.



Source: Living Conditions Monitoring Survey IV (2004)

Female-headed households poorer than male headed households!

Analysis by sex of head of household shows that male-headed households were better off compared to the female-headed households. The proportion of total poor persons in 2004 was found to be higher among female-headed households at 51 percent than among male-headed households at 46 percent.

Generally, there was a reduction in the proportion of the poor in male and female –headed households between 1998 and 2004. The proportion of the poor among female headed households reduced from 60 percent in 1998 to 51 percent in 2004 and that of the male headed households also reduced from 56 percent in 1998 to 46 percent in 2004.

Similarly, there was a reduction in the proportion of the extremely poor in both male and female headed households between 1998 and 2004.
In 1998, 40 percent of the male-headed households were extremely poor compared to 43 percent of the female- headed households whilst in 2004**,** 32 percent of the female headed households were extremely poor compared to 28 percent of the male headed-households

However, there was an increase in the proportion of the moderately poor in both male and female headed households between 1998 and 2004. The proportion of the moderately poor in female-headed households slightly increased only by 2 percentage points from 17 percent to 19 percent, while that of their male counterparts equally increased by 2 percentage points from 16 percent to 18 percent

Incidence of Poverty by sex of Head, Lusaka Province, 1998 and 2004

Sex of Head	Poverty Status – %								Population	
	Total Poor		Extremely Poor		Moderately Poor		Not Poor			
	1998	2004	1998	2004	1998	2004	1998	2004	1998	2004
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent		
All Province	57	47	41	29	16	18	43	53	1,531,000	1,533,789
Male	56	46	40	28	16	18	44	54	1,261,188	1,239,212
Female	60	51	43	32	17	19	40	49	269,812	294,577

Source: Living Conditions Monitoring Survey IV (2004)

Education, Key to low levels of Poverty

The level of education attained by the head of the household influences the level of poverty in the household. The results show that the higher the level of education attained by the head of the household, the lower the incidence of poverty. The proportion of the poor in the households headed by persons with tertiary education was at 14 percent whilst that of households headed by persons with no education was at 73 percent.

Households headed by persons with tertiary education had total poverty levels reducing from 21 percent in 1998 to 14 percent in 2004 and households headed by persons with secondary education had their total poverty levels reducing from 51 percent in 1998, to 43 percent in 2004.

Total poverty amongst households headed by a person with primary schooling reduced from 73 percent in 1998 to 67 percent in 2004. Although the proportion of the poor persons remained very high among the household heads with no education, there was a reduction in poverty levels from 79 percent in 1998 to 73 percent in 2004.

Poverty by Education Status of Head of Household, Lusaka Province, 1998 and 2004

Educational Level	Poverty Status – %								Population	
	Total Poor		Extremely Poor		Moderately Poor		Not Poor			
	1998	2004	1998	2004	1998		1998	2004	1998	2004
All Province	57	47	41	29	16	18	43	53	1,531,000	1,533,789
No Formal Education	79	73	60	64	19	9	21	27	106,816	71,463
Primary school	73	67	56	45	17	22	27	33	520,195	452,100
Secondary	51	43	34	23	17	20	49	57	742,668	771,815
Tertiary	21	14	12	7	9	7	79	85	161,321	238,411

Source: Living Conditions Monitoring Survey IV (2004)

Poverty levels high among household engaged in agriculture!

In 2004, households headed by persons engaged in farming/fishing/forestry in Lusaka Province were the most affected by poverty at 64 percent. However, a trend analysis shows that the proportion of the poor among households headed by persons engaged in farming/fishing/forestry reduced significantly by 16 percentage points from 80 percent in 1998 to 64 percent in 2004.

Households headed by persons engaged in wage employment were the least affected by poverty. The total poverty levels among those in wage employment were recorded at 42 percent in 2004 showing a 9 percentage point decrease from 51 percent in 1998. For those running a business, the proportion of the total poor persons also decreased from 52 percent in 1998 to 43 percent in 2004.

Poverty and Economic Activity, Lusaka Province, 1998 and 2004

Economic Activity	Poverty Status – %								Population	
	Total Poor		Extremely Poor		Moderately Poor		Not Poor			
	1998	2004	1998	2004	1998	2004	1998	2004	1998	2004
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent		
All Province	57	47	41	29	16	18	43	53	1,531,000	1,533,789
In wage employment	51	42	33	23	18	19	49	58	763,521	772,917
Running a business	52	43	36	26	16	17	48	56	400,090	400,081
Farming/Fishing/Forestry	80	64	70	47	10	17	20	36	127,695	223,797
Not working	73	63	58	42	15	21	27	37	239,694	136,994

About 3 in 4 persons in Chongwe District are poor!

At district level, the results indicate that Chongwe District had the highest proportion of the poor at 73 percent followed by Kafue District at 64 percent. Lusaka District on the other hand reported the least proportion of the poor with 42 percent.

Percentage Distribution of Population by Poverty Status, Lusaka Province, 1998 and 2004

District	Poverty Status – %								Population	
	Total Poor		Extremely Poor		Moderately Poor		Not Poor			
	1998	2004	1998	2004	1998	2004	1998	2004	1998	2004
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent		
Chongwe	69	73	56	56	13	17	30	27	131,458	154,611
Kafue	74	64	62	48	12	16	26	36	163,739	166,264
Luangwa	95	62	85	48	10	14	6	38	23,631	21,030
Lusaka	47	42	27	23	20	19	54	38	1,212,171	1,191,885

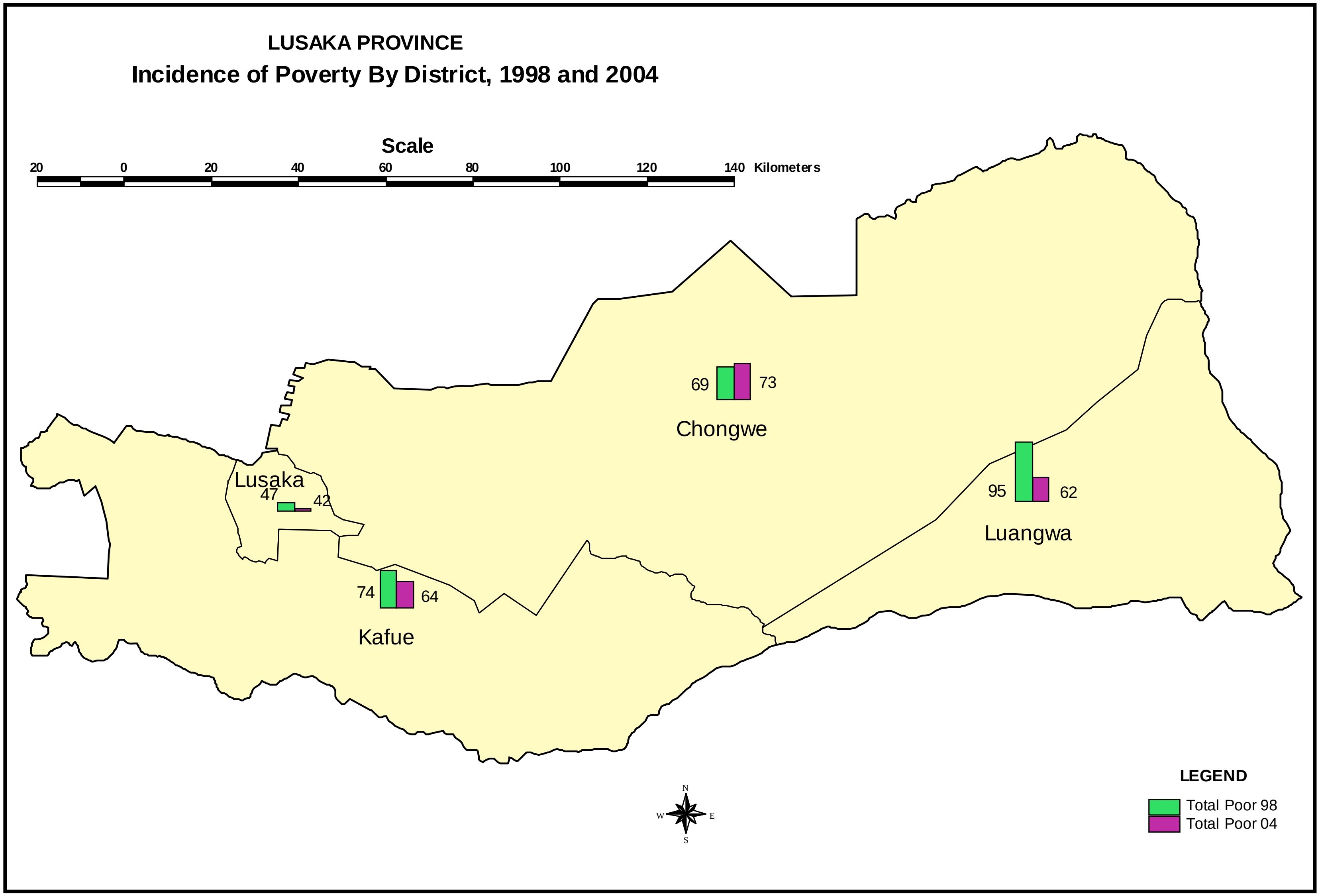
However, a trend analysis shows a reduction between the years 1998 and 2004 in the proportion of the total poor persons in the three districts except for Chongwe District that recorded an increase of 4 percentage points from 69 percent in 1998 to 73 percent in 2004. The proportion of the poor in Kafue District has reduced from 74 percent in 1998 to 64 percent in 2004, whereas the proportion of the poor in Luangwa District has also reduced from 95 percent to 62 percent in the same period. Lusaka District recorded a decrease of 5 percentage points from 47 percent in 1998 to 42 percent in 2004.

The Layman and Statistics

- **Trade Deficit:** It's a situation were a country is importing more than it is exporting.
- **Domestic Exports**: These are goods originating from the exporting countries.
- **SITC**: Stands for Standard International Trade Classification. It is a trade statistical nomentriture mainly used in trade statistical analysis.
- **BEC:** It stands for Broad Economic Categories. This shows how imported goods are used domestically**.**
- **Index of Industrial Production**: Is defined as the measure of the changes in the levels of production in the economy compared with base year production. The index does not measure the actual production levels but gives a comparative representation of the performance of the various sub-sectors.
- **Poverty**: Is when a household or households are not able to acquire a specific level of consumption. Levels of consumption often used are those covering food and other basic needs such as housing, water, sanitation, health and education.
- **OVC (Orphans and Vulnerable Children):** These are children whose parents are dead and are living in the households that seem to be struggling to provide for the basic material (Blankets, shoes and two sets of clothes) needs.
- **NON-OVC (Orphans and Vulnerable Children):** These are children whose parents are living and whose families are still intact and they are likely to live in households that need assistance in caring for them.
- **Large Scale Farmers:** These are farmers that plant an average annual cropped area of 20 hectares or more. If they raise livestock, the following cut-off points apply:
  - Raise 20 or more dairy cows per annum;
  - Raise 50 or more heads of beef cattle;
  - Rear 6,000 or more broilers per annum;
  - Raise 1,000 or more layers per annum;
  - Produce parent stock of poultry
  - Raise 10 or more sow units.

  Any institutional farm, e.g., prisons, Zambia National Service, regardless of size of its operation is also classified as large scale farm.

  Small and Medium Scale Farmers: All those farmers who do not meet the above criteria for large scale farmers are classified as small and medium scale farmers.


LUSAKA PROVINCE
Incidence of Poverty By District, 1998 and 2004
Scale
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 Kilometers
Lusaka
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Chongwe
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Luangwa
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Kafue
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LEGEND
Total Poor 98
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- Living Conditions Monitoring Survey IV Report
- Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey, 2005
- Selected Socio-Economic Indicators, 2003 - 2004
- Zambia in Figures, 2003 - 2004
- The Non-Farm Informal Sector in Zambia 2002 - 2003

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Guess What! Your Favourite Monthly Release for June 2006 will be held in Ndola at Savoy Hotel on 28th June. Also, check for CSO Stand at the Zambia International Trade Fair for more Publications and latest statistics, CSO - *Serving Your Data Needs*