Republic of Zambia

The Monthly

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Foreword

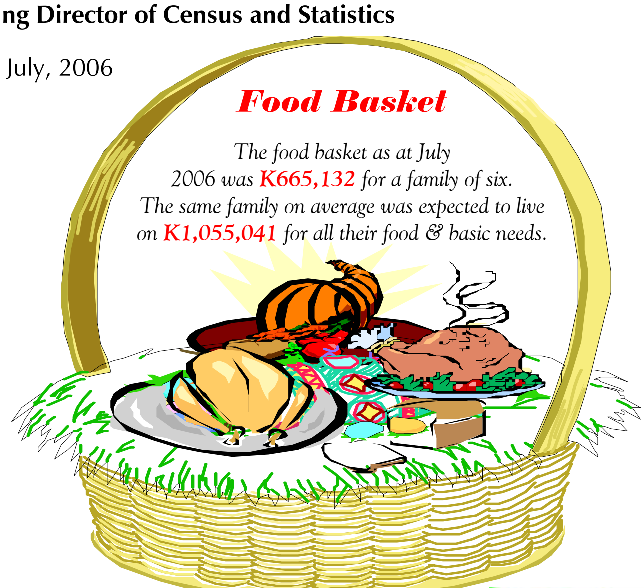
Welcome to the Monthly presentation organised by Dissemination Branch of the Central Statistical Office (CSO). The CSO embarked on vigorous information delivery strategy to major stakeholders and the media institutions in order to increase utilisation of statistical products and services. The office 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.

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

Ms. Efreda Chulu
Acting Director of Census and Statistics

27th July, 2006



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Serving Your Data Needs

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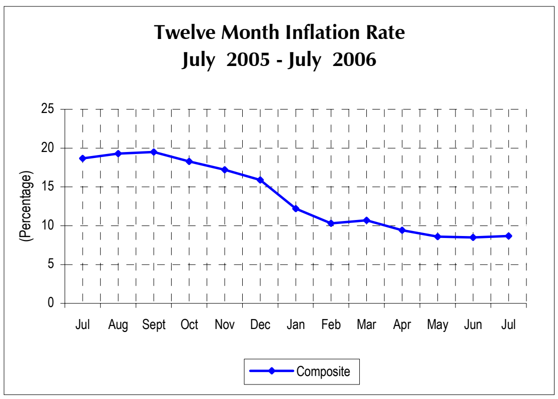
Inflation

Inflation increases marginally in July 2006

The annual rate of inflation, as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI), was recorded at 8.7 percent as at July 2006. This rate is 0.2 of a percentage point higher than the June rate of 8.5 percent. Compared with the same period last year, the annual rate of inflation declined by 10.0 percentage points, from 18.7 percent in July 2005 to 8.7 percent in July 2006.

The July 2006 inflation rate of 8.7 means that prices as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by an average of 8.7 percent between July 2005 and July 2006.



Source: *CSO, Consumer Price Index, July, 2006*

The level of inflation in July 2006 is attributed to the increase in the CPI for clothing and footwear, rent and household energy, transport and communication, recreation and education.

Annual Inflation Rate: Composite (*Percent)*

Period	Total	Food Beverages & Tobacco	Clothing and Footwear	Rent Fuel & Lighting	Furniture and Household Goods	Medical care	Transport and comms	Recreation And Education	Other Goods And Services
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
Jun 06 - June 05	8.4	5.4	27.9	10.6	16.5	17.5	-6.5	12.0	13.7
Jul 06 - July 05	8.7	4.3	29.2	12.2	16.3	17.4	-1.5	15.1	12.7

Source: *CSO, Consumer Price Index, July, 2006*

Contributions of different groups to overall inflation

The marginal increase of 0.2 of a percentage point in inflation between June 2006 and July 2006 is due to the increase in the cost of petroleum products, house rent, household energy, clothing and footwear.

Of the total 8.7 percent annual inflation in July 2006, food products accounted for 2.2 percentage points while non-food products in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) accounted for a total of 6.5 percentage points.

Items	Percentage Points Contributions of different items to overall inflation											
	Aug 2005	Sep 2005	Oct 2005	Nov 2005	Dec 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	May 2006	Jun 2006	Jul 2006
Food Beverages and Tobacco	10.7	10.8	9.9	9.6	9.3	6.8	5.4	5.8	4.4	2.9	2.9	2.2
Clothing and Footwear	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.2
Rent and household energy	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.6	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3
Furniture and Household Goods	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6
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)	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.4	-0.3	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9	-1.0	-0.9	-0.6	-0.1
Recreation and Education	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0
Other Goods and Services	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
All Items	19.3	19.5	18.3	17.2	15.9	12.2	10.3	10.7	9.4	8.6	8.5	8.7

Source: *CSO, Consumer Price Index, July, 2006*

Food prices register marginal decline in July 2006

Annual food inflation was recorded at 4.3 percent, declining by 1.0 percentage point on the June rate of 5.3 percent. Contributing most to the decline in food inflation were decreases in the cost of maize grain, maize meal, other cereals, fresh vegetables, dressed chicken, dried beans, shelled groundnuts, eggs, fresh fruits, and cooking oil.

Annual non-food inflation rate stood at 13.6 percent, compared with 12.1 percent in June 2006. This rise was mainly due to increases in the cost of petroleum products, house rent and household energy.

Annual Inflation Rates: Food and Non food

Period	Total	Food	Non-Food
Jan 05 - Jan 04	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 - Jul 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
Jun 06 - Jun 05	8.5	5.4	11.8
Jul 06 - Jul 05	8.7	4.3	13.6

Source: *CSO, Consumer Price Index, July, 2006*

Maize grain and maize meal prices continue to decline

A comparison of prices between June 2006 and July 2006, shows that the national average price of a 20 litre tin of maize grain declined by 3.7 percent, from K11,619 to K11,193. The national average price of a 25 kg bag of roller meal declined by 9.1 percent, from K27,941 to K25,406. The national average price of 1kg of tomatoes declined by 12.7 percent, while the national average price of 1kg of dried Kapenta (Mplungu) increased by 10.4 percent.

National Average prices for selected Products and Months

Product Description	2006						Percentage Changes	
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	Juln06/Jul 06
White breakfast 25Kg	43829	43325	43313	43470	42469	38620	37165	-3.8
White Roller 25Kg	36477	36600	36491	36724	34370	27941	25406	-9.1
Samp 1 Kg	3360	3253	3858	3900	3242	3232	2817	-12.8
White Maize 20 litre tin	21106	23184	22433	17950	12906	11619	11193	-3.7
Millet 5 litre tin	6427	6493	7234	6695	8899	8901	8324	-6.5
Sorghum 5 litre tin	5070	4498	6455	8912	11793	8469	5368	-36.6
Fillet Steak 1 Kg	20539	20950	21691	21982	21210	20443	20196	-1.2
Brisket 1 Kg	13574	13975	14386	14317	14230	13990	13810	-1.3
Mixed Cut 1 Kg	12714	12865	13451	13439	13331	13215	13031	-1.4
Ox-liver 1 Kg	15950	16600	17843	18189	17574	16920	15905	-6.0
Dressed chicken 1 Kg	13519	13542	13723	13576	12615	12451	12440	-0.1
Bream Fresh/Frozen 1 Kg	12063	12014	11411	12082	12696	12071	12257	1.5
Buka Buka 1 Kg	10078	10038	10053	9923	10655	10735	10969	2.2
Dried Kapenta Mpulungu 1Kg	31966	31422	32824	31246	31838	32054	35373	10.4
Dried Kapenta Siavonga 1 Kg	31868	29832	31159	32273	30732	28724	28660	-0.2
Dried bream 1 Kg	24350	23598	23398	23167	22856	21277	21849	2.7
Fresh milk (Pasteurised) Local 500ml	2051	2080	2398	2414	2300	2275	2151	-5.5
Eggs 1 Unit	5786	5761	5643	5567	5438	5361	5530	3.2
Margarine Buttercup 250	5058	5044	4804	4682	4957	4957	4903	-1.1
Cooking oil Imported Any	6180	5986	6018	5815	5611	5326	5237	-1.7
Cooking oil Local Any 2.5	18829	18350	18407	18058	17892	17412	16991	-2.4
Cabbage 1kg	1371	1339	1449	1423	1257	1192	1002	-15.9
Onion 1kg	4134	4256	4575	5574	5287	5295	5122	-3.3
Tomatoes 1kg	2712	2372	2423	2359	2783	3209	2803	-12.7
Rape 1kg	2114	1903	1799	2027	1794	1689	1599	-5.3
Dried beans 1kg	6077	6382	6282	5820	5645	5640	5471	-3.0
Shelled groundnut 1kg	6524	6388	6886	6537	5949	5929	5685	-4.1
Oranges 1kg	4909	4625	4369	3960	3646	3425	3273	-4.4
Banana 1kg	3038	2892	3887	3464	3202	3106	2978	-4.1
Sweet potatoes 1kg	1897	2460	1740	1032	952	1023	1226	19.8
Raw cassava tubers	2062	1907	1979	2117	2427	2142	2349	9.7
Charcoal 50 kg bag	16947	17316	17627	17352	17186	17608	17893	1.6
Paraffin 1 litre	3875	3790	3769	3772	3743	3939	3977	1.0
Petrol Premium 1 litre	5433	5136	5097	5122	5322	5775	6003	3.9
Bed & continental 3 to 5 Star Hotel	458446	478461	487608	583336	546480	611177	627405	2.7
Bed & Continental 2 Star down to Motel	97744	100919	99311	100602	99224	101415	104825	3.4

Source: *CSO, Consumer Price Index, July, 2006*

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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. Consumer Price Index (CPI) Coverage

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

- 9 provinces
- 41 districts are covered
- 1785 shops and retail outlets covered
- An average of 15,000 prices are collected and processed each month

7. 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.

8. 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 current weights are based on the results of the 1993/94 Household Budget Survey. The results from the 2003/4 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

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 -1985

Year	Annual CPI	Average Annual 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 - 1984, Inflation figures above are average annual inflation rates.*
Year- on -Year inflation rates are compiled from January 1986.

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

Year	Month	Monthly CPI	Annual Inflation rate
1989	04	1.6	79.3
1989	05	1.6	85.1
1989	06	1.8	93.7
1989	07	2.3	138.2
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

Year	Month	Monthly CPI	Annual Inflation rate
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
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

Year	Month	Monthly CPI	Annual Inflation rate
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
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

Year	Month	Monthly CPI	Annual Inflation rate
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
2006	06	1296.8	8.5
2006	07	1300.2	8.7

International Merchandize Trade

Value of imports more than value of exports in June 2006

During the month of June 2006, Zambia experienced a negative trade balance of K16.8 billion. This is the first deficit after consistent trade surpluses recorded in past two months (April and May 2006). This means that the country imported more that it exported in value terms in June 2006.

Total Exports, Imports & Trade Balance, January 2006 to June 2006*, (K' millions)

Month	Imports (cif)	Re-Exports (fob)	Domestic Exports (fob)	Total Exports (fob)	Trade Balance
Jan-06	660,040	3,143	592,149	595,292	(64,748)
Feb-06	610,534	1,885	594,187	596,072	(14,463)
Mar-06	770,960	973	722,384	723,357	(47,603)
Apr-06	680,237	9,684	686,411	696,096	15,858
May-06	748,539	1,646	862,654	864,300	115,761
June-06	887,832	1,733	869,279	871,012	(16,820)
Total:	**4,358,143**	**19,064**	**4,327,064**	**4,346,128**	**(12,015)**

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

Exports

The total value of exports in June 2006 was K871.0 billion compared to K864.3 billion in May 2006. The dominant export products were manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (mainly refined copper), which accounted for 77.0 percent in May 2006 and 77.1 percent in June 2006. Other important exports were crude materials (excluding fuels), which accounted for 11.6 and 12.3 percent in May and June 2006, respectively.

Total Exports by (SITC) Sections, May and June 2006*, K' millions

CODE	DESCRIPTION	May - 06	% Share	June - 06	% Share
0	Food and live animals	54,719	6.3	36,344	4.2
1	Beverages and tobacco	21,983	2.5	26,103	3.0
2	*Crude materials, (excl fuels)*	100,429	11.6	107,533	12.3
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	2,365	0.3	4,324	0.5
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	302	0.0	320	0.0
5	Chemicals	4,141	0.5	6,907	0.8
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	*665,282*	*77.0*	*671,164*	*77.1*
	Of Which:				
	Refined copper	*459,400*	*69.1*	*437,197*	*65.1*
	Plates, sheets and strip, of refined copper, >0.15mm thick	*101,557*	*15.3*	*123,797*	*18.4*
	Wire of refined copper	*49,866*	*7.5*	*47,746*	*7.1*
	Other	*54,458*	*8.2*	*62,424*	*9.3*
7	Machinery and transport equipment	12,968	1.5	16,344	1.9
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,992	0.2	1,880	0.2
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	119	0.0	92	0.0
Total:		**864,300**	**100.0**	**871,012**	**100.0**

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

Zambia's Major Exports in June 2006

Zambia's major export product in June 2006 was copper accounting for 70.8 percent of Zambia's total revenue from exports. Other export products though on a smaller scale were ores, slags and ash (9.9 percent), other base metals which include cobalt accounted for 4.7 percent in June 2006.

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

HS CODE	Description	Value ('ZMK')	% Share
74	Copper and articles thereof	616,256	70.8
26	Ores, slag and ash	86,242	9.9
81	Other base metals; cermets; articles thereof	41,352	4.7
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	25,993	3.0
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	22,622	2.6
06	Live tree & other plant; bulb, root; cut flowers etc	11,104	1.3
52	Cotton	10,142	1.2
07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	9,463	1.1
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery & mechanical appliance; parts	8,277	1.0
85	Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof; sound recorder etc	6,717	0.8
Other		28,521	3.3
Total:		**871,012**	**100.0**

Zambia's major export destinations in June 2006

The four major destinations of Zambia's exports during the month of June 2006 were South Africa, Switzerland, Tanzania and United Kingdom. These four countries collectively accounted for about 79.8 percent of Zambia's total exports in June 2006. Other important destinations for Zambia's exports were Congo (DR), France, China and Netherlands; jointly accounting for 11.1 percent of Zambia's total exports revenue in the month of June 2006.

Zambia's Major Export Destinations by Country, June 2006, K' millions

Destination	Value (ZMK)	Share (%)
South Africa	282,175	32.4
Switzerland	223,272	25.6
Tanzania	106,267	12.2
United Kingdom	83,433	9.6
Congo (DR)	29,722	3.4
France	28,295	3.2
China	22,281	2.6
Netherlands	16,321	1.9
Malawi	14,972	1.7
Zimbabwe	14,244	1.6
Other	50,031	5.7
Total:	**871,012**	**100.0**

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

Export market shares by regional groupings - May and June 2006

The SADC grouping of countries accounted for export market shares of 40.5 percent and 52.0 percent of Zambia's total exports in May and June 2006 respectively. Within the SADC region, South Africa was the major destinations for Zambia's exports accounting for 71.9 percent in May and 62.3 percent in June 2006. Tanzania continues to be the second major destination of Zambia's exports accounting for 14.7 percent in May 2006 and 23.5 percent in June 2006.

The European Union was still the second largest destination of Zambia's exports after SADC, accounting for 26.0 percent in May and 16.6 percent in June 2006. Within the EU, the dominant market was the United Kingdom with market shares of 64.8 percent and 57.8 percent in the respective months. During the period under review, France remained the second major destination of Zambia's exports after the UK; with 15.1 and 19.6 percent market shares in May and June 2006 respectively. Other key markets were Finland and Netherlands; collectively accounting for 15.4 and 16.4 percent in May and June respectively.

The Asian and COMESA markets were also other important destinations of Zambia's export products, each accounting for 3.1 and 6.6 percent in May 2006 respectively and 4.4 and 7.9 percent in June 2006 respectively. Within Asia, China dominated the market accounting for 43.8 percent in May and 57.6 percent in June 2006 respectively. After China, the Japanese market remained the second major destination of Zambia's exports accounting for 26.5 percent in May 2006 and 32.5 percent in June 2006.The other important destinations was Taiwan accounting for 10.5 and 3.9 percent market shares in May and June 2006 respectively.

In the COMESA region, Malawi dominated as the major destination of Zambia's exports in May 2006; with 36.8 percent market share followed by Congo (DR) with 30.1 percent. In June 2006, the two countries switched positions with Congo (DR) dominating with 43.3 percent while Malawi had only 21.8 percent market share. Other key destinations during the period under review were Kenya and Zimbabwe.

Export Market Shares by Regional Groupings, May and June 2006

Grouping	May 2006 Value (K'Million)	May 2006 % Share	Grouping	June 2006 Value (K'Million)	June 2006 % Share
SADC:	**350,034**	**100.0**	**SADC:**	**453,132**	**100.0**
South Africa	251,627	71.9	South Africa	282,175	62.3
Tanzania	51,575	14.7	Tanzania	106,267	23.5
Malawi	20,886	6.0	Congo (DR)	29,722	6.6
Other SADC	25,946	7.4	Other SADC	34,968	7.7
% of Total May Exports	**40.5**		**% of Total June Exports**	**52.0**	
European Union	**224,326**	**100.0**	**European Union**	**144,446**	**100.0**
United Kingdom	145,318	64.8	United Kingdom	83,433	57.8
France	33,852	15.1	France	28,295	19.6
Finland	21,355	9.5	Netherlands	16,321	11.3
Netherlands	13,303	5.9	Finland	7,362	5.1
Other European Union	10,498	4.7	Other European Union	9,036	6.3
% of Total May Exports	**26.0**		**% of Total June Exports**	**16.6**	
ASIA	**27,216**	**100.0**	**ASIA**	**38,659**	**100.0**
China	11,917	43.8	China	22,281	57.6
Japan	7,220	26.5	Japan	12,560	32.5
Taiwan	2,858	10.5	Taiwan	1,517	3.9
Other ASIA	5,221	19.2	Other ASIA	2,302	6.0
% of Total May Exports	**3.1**		**% of Total June Exports**	**4.4**	
COMESA	**56,721**	**100.0**	**COMESA**	**68,570**	**100.0**
Malawi	20,886	36.8	Congo (DR)	29,722	43.3
Congo (DR)	17,077	30.1	Malawi	14,972	21.8
Kenya	15,576	27.5	Zimbabwe	14,244	20.8
Other COMESA	3,182	5.6	Other COMESA	9,632	14.0
% of Total May Exports	**6.6**		**% of Total June Exports**	**7.9**	

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 May 2006 was K748.5 billion compared to K887.8 billion in June 2006. The prominent imports in May 2006 were machinery and transport equipment, which accounted for 36.1 percent; followed by chemicals, with 18.2 percent. In June 2006, the same product categories again dominated accounting for 33.0 and 19.2 percent of the total import bill respectively.

Total Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) sections, May and June 2006*, K'millions

Code	Description	May – 06	% Share	June - 06	% Share
0	Food & Live Animals	41,444	5.5	50,984	5.7
1	Beverages & Tobacco	2,606	0.3	2,011	0.2
2	Crude Materials, (Excluding Fuels)	19,358	2.6	25,094	2.8
3	Mineral Fuels, Lubricants & Related Materials	104,383	13.9	166,511	18.8
4	Animal & Vegetable Oils, Fats & Waxes	13,251	1.8	13,827	1.6
5	Chemicals	136,054	18.2	170,025	19.2
6	Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly By Material	117,307	15.7	121,814	13.7
7	Machinery & Transport Equipment	270,455	36.1	293,301	33.0
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	43,461	5.8	44,120	5.0
9	Commodities & Transactions not elsewhere classified in SITC	221	0.0	145	0.0
TOTAL:		**748,539**	**100.0**	**887,832**	**100.0**

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

Zambia's major imports in June 2006

The major import products in June 2006 were: (mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation), (boilers, machinery & mechanical appliances), (mineral fuels/oils) and vehicles. These three product categories jointly accounted for about 44.7 percent in the total import bill for the month. Other important import products were electrical machinery equipment parts accounting for 6.7 percent and fertilizers 5.9 percent.

Zambia's Major Imports by HS Chapters for June 2006*, K' millions

HS Code	Description	Value (ZMK')	Share (%)
27	Mineral Fuels, Oils & Product Of Their Distillation; Etc	166,674	18.8
84	Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Machinery & Mechanical Appliance; Parts	151,810	17.1
87	Vehicles O/T Railway/Tranw Rool-Stock, Pts & Accessories	78,148	8.8
85	Electrical Machinery Equip Parts Thereof; Sound Recorder Etc	59,598	6.7
31	Fertilizers	52,603	5.9
39	Plastics And Articles Thereof	33,280	3.7
28	Inorganic Chemical Compounds Of Prec Met, Radioact Elements Etc	29,507	3.3
72	Iron And Steel	27,948	3.1
73	Articles Of Iron And Steel	26,137	2.9
30	Pharmaceutical Products	22,433	2.5
90	Optical, Photo, Cine, Meas, Checking, Precision, Etc	16,643	1.9
38	Miscellaneous Chemical Products	16,639	1.9
15	Animal/Vegetable Fats & Oil & Their Cleavage Products; Etc	15,266	1.7
48	Paper & Paperboard; Art Of Paper Pulp, Paper/Paperboard	15,258	1.7
25	Salt; Sulphur; Earth & Stone; Plastering Mat; Lime & Cement	14,601	1.6
10	Cereals	13,278	1.5
40	Rubber And Articles Thereof	11,413	1.3
TOTAL:		**887,832**	**100.0**

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

Zambia's major import sources by country, June 2006

The major source of Zambia's imports in June 2006 was South Africa, accounting for 45.3 percent alone in the total import bill for the month. The second main source was United Arab Emirates accounting for 15.6 percent of Zambia's imports in June 2006. Zimbabwe and the UK followed with 6.8 and 4.2 percent respectively. Other notable sources were India, United States of America, and China jointly accounting for 7.5 percent of Zambia's total imports in June 2006.

Zambia's Top Import Sources by country, June 2006, K' millions,

COUNTRY	Value (ZMK)	Share (%)
South Africa	402,205	45.3
United Arab Emirates	138,378	15.6
Zimbabwe	60,295	6.8
United Kingdom	37,549	4.2
India	29,609	3.3
United States Of America	20,538	2.3
China	17,287	1.9
Mozambique	15,167	1.7
Sweden	15,072	1.7
Japan	14,725	1.7
Kenya	13,807	1.6
Netherlands	12,412	1.4
Germany	11,683	1.3
Other	99,106	11.2
Total:	**887,832**	**100.0**

Import market shares by regional groupings, May and June 2006

The SADC grouping of countries accounted for 60.0 and 56.8 percent of Zambia's total imports in May and June 2006 respectively. Within the SADC region, South Africa was the major source for Zambia's imports accounting for 84.8 percent in May and 79.8 percent in June 2006. Zimbabwe was second throughout the period under review accounting for 9.3 and 12.0 percent of the total imports in May and June 2006 respectively. Other markets included Tanzania with 2.1 percent in May 2006 and 3.0 percent in June 2006.

The European Union was the second largest source of Zambia's imports after SADC, accounting for 13.6 and 11.6 percent in May and June 2006 respectively. Within the EU, the dominant source was the United Kingdom with market shares of 29.2 and 36.5 percent in the respective months. Other key markets were Netherlands, Sweden, and Germany.

The Asian market was also an important supplier of Zambia's imports accounting for 20.0 percent in May 2006 and 24.8 percent in June 2006. Within the Asian region, the United Arab Emirates dominated accounting for 50.0 percent in May 2006 and 62.8 percent in June 2006. The Indian market consistently remained second throughout the period under review and was followed by China.

In the COMESA region, Zimbabwe dominated as the major supplier of Zambia's imports in May and June 2006, accounting for a period average market share of about 64.1percent; followed by Kenya with 20.8 and 15.4 percent in May and June 2006 respectively. The Congo (DR) market was also another source of Zambia's imports with an average market share of 10.4 percent for the period under review.

Import Market Shares by Regional Groupings, May and June 2006*

Grouping	May 2006	
	Value (K' Million)	% Share
SADC:	**449,356**	**100.0**
South Africa	380,960	84.8
Zimbabwe	41,908	9.3
Tanzania	9,233	2.1
Other SADC	17,255	3.8
% of Total May Imports	**60.0**	
European Union		
United Kingdom	29,693	29.2
Netherlands	24,979	24.6
Germany	13,094	12.9
Other European Union	33,936	33.4
% of Total May Imports	**13.6**	
ASIA	**149,857**	**100.0**
United Arab Emirates	74,909	50.0
India	24,400	16.3
China	18,348	12.2
Other Asia	32,201	21.5
% of Total May Imports	**20.0**	
COMESA	**68,831**	**100.0**
Zimbabwe	41,908	60.9
Kenya	14,307	20.8
Congo (DR)	7,223	10.5
Other COMESA	5,393	7.8
% of Total May Imports	**9.2**	

Grouping	June 2006	
	Value (K' Million)	% Share
SADC:	**504,181**	**100.0**
South Africa	402,205	79.8
Zimbabwe	60,295	12.0
Mozambique	15,167	3.0
Other SADC	26,514.5	5.3
% of Total June Imports	**56.8**	
European Union		
United Kingdom	37,549	36.5
Sweden	15,072	14.6
Netherlands	12,412	12.1
Other European Union	37,887	36.8
% of Total June Imports	**11.6**	
ASIA	**220,456**	**100.0**
United Arab Emirates	138,378	62.8
India	29,609	13.4
China	17,287	7.8
Other Asia	35,182	16.0
% of Total June Imports	**24.8**	
COMESA	**89,634**	**100.0**
Zimbabwe	60,295	67.3
Kenya	13,807	15.4
Congo (DR)	9,147	10.2
Other COMESA	6,386	7.1
% of Total June Imports	**10.1**	

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

Informal Sector

Business ownership a male domain!

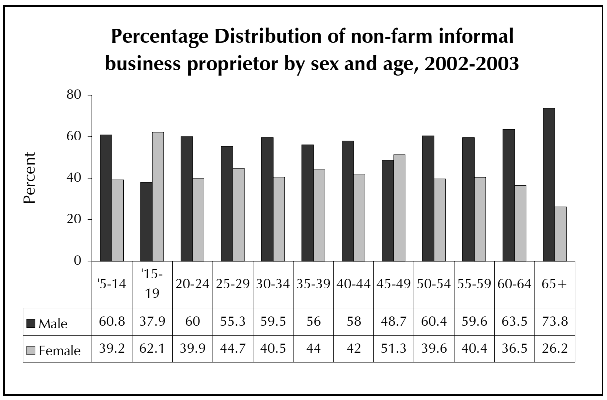
According to the non-farm informal sector results, a total of 506,724 households, representing 25.3 percent of all households in Zambia, operated 618,877 informal non-farm enterprises. The results indicate that out of these, 57.5 percent were operated by males compared to 42.5 percent for females. Comparisons at rural and urban level show that in rural areas, there were twice (66.4 percent) as many male business owners as there were female (33.6 percent) business owners. Urban areas on the other hand recorded more female business owners at 54.7 percent compared to 45.3 percent for males.

Percentage Distribution of non-farm informal business Proprietor by Sex and Enterprise Zambia, 2002-2003

Residence	Male	Female	Total	Total Number of Enterprises
Zambia	**57.5**	**42.5**	**100**	618,877
Rural	66.4	33.6	100	358,385
Urban	45.3	54.7	100	260,492

Source: *The non-farm informal sector report, 2002-2003*

The results further reveal that overall there were more male proprietors in all age categories than females, except for the age categories 15-19 years and 45-49 years. In the age group 15-19 years the results show that 62.1 percent of enterprises were operated by females, compared to 37.9 percent operated by males. In the 45-49 years age bracket the results show that 51.3 percent of the enterprises were female operated while 48.7 were operated by males.



Source: *The non-farm informal sector report, 2002-2003*

In terms of educational status of the proprietor, results show that male proprietors were more educated than their female counterparts. The results show that 64.3 percent of male proprietors had attained tertiary education as opposed to 35.7 for female owners. Similarly, more male business owners had attained primary and secondary level education than females. The results indicate that 62.7 percent of male business owners as opposed to 37.3 percent of female owners had attained secondary education while 55.5 percent of males had attained primary school level of education compared to 44.5 percent of female owners.

Percentage Distribution of Non-farm Informal Business Enterprise by sex and educational status of Proprietor

Educational Level	Male	Female	Total	Total number of enterprises
Zambia	**57.5**	**42.5**	**100**	**618,877**
None	49	51	100	74,800
Primary	55.5	44.5	100	312,178
Secondary	62.7	37.3	100	212,810
Tertiary	64.3	35.7	100	19,089

Source: *The non-farm informal sector report, 2002-2003*

Agriculture

Sweet potato production expected to go up by 50 percent

The 2005/6 Crop Forecast survey results indicate that Zambia this year expects to produce 101,287 metric tonnes of sweet potatoes. This represents a 51.2 percent increase over what was expected to be produced during the 2004/2005 agricultural season.

At provincial level, there were wide fluctuations in the expected sweet potato production between the two seasons under consideration. Lusaka, Southern and Eastern provinces are expecting large percentage increases in production of 986.9, 562.1, and 400.5 percent respectively, while North-Western, Luapula, Northern and Western provinces are expecting reductions in their sweet potato production this agricultural season compared to last season. The largest reduction in expected production of 58.4 percent will occur in North-Western Province.

The bulk of the expected sweet potato production is to come from Central and Copperbelt provinces. These provinces will account for 35 percent and 22 percent of the expected production, respectively. Northern Province will contribute 16 percent while Southern Province will contribute 10 percent to the total expected sweet potato production.

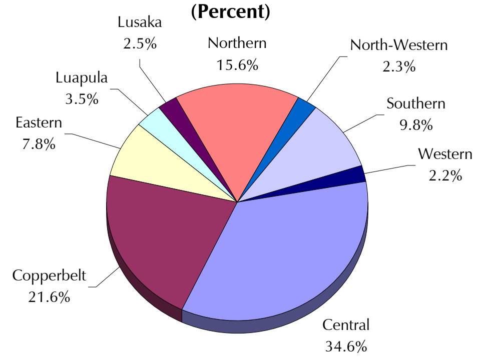
In all the provinces where there was also large scale farmers engaged in sweet potato production, their contribution to the provincial total production is not much. This situation is as it was in the 2004/2005 agricultural season.

At national level, sweet potatoes produced by large-scale farmers will constitute only 0.4 percent of the expected production. Compared to last agricultural season contribution of 0.8 to the expected production, there has been a reduction of 0.4 percentage points.

A Comparison of Forecast Sweet Potato Production by Province, Agricultural Season and Farm Category

Province	2004/2005			2005/2006			Percentage Change
	S&M	LS	Total	S&M	LS	Total	
Central	12,075	40	12,115	34,982	94	35,076	189.5
Copperbelt	19,006	82	19,088	21,878	37	21,915	14.8
Eastern	1,530	40	1,570	7,854	4	7,858	400.5
Luapula	6,396	17	6,413	3,567	21	3,588	(44.1)
Lusaka	228	4	232	2,522	-	2,522	986.9
Northern	18,053	22	18,075	15,821	28	15,849	(12.3)
N/Western	5,684	-	5,684	2,364	-	2,364	(58.4)
Southern	1,263	236	1,499	9,710	215	9,925	562.1
Western	2,250	82	2,332	2,168	24	2,192	(6.0)
Zambia	66,485	523	67,008	100,864	423	101,287	51.2

*S & M Farms: Small and Medium-Scale Farms.
*LS Farms: Large-Scale Farms.



Forecast Sweet Potato Production by Province (Percent)

The area that was under sweet potatoes for the small and medium scale farmers was 32,973 hectares, while the large-scale farmers had 175 hectares. This translates into a yield rate of 3.1 metric tones per hectare for the small-scale farmers and 2.1 metric tones per hectare for the large-scale farmers. Corresponding figures for the 2004/2005 agricultural season were 26,808 and 424 hectares, respectively, giving yield rates of 2.5 and 1.2 metric tones per hectare for small and medium scale farmers on one hand, and large-scale farmers on the other, respectively.

Demography

Knowledge of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) increases

The 2005 Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey reported knowledge of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), such as genital herpes, genital warts, gonorrhoea, syphilis or chlamydia as wide spread among the respondents at 92.4 percent. The results further show that at least nine out of ten respondents had heard of STIs, with urban respondents more likely to report this knowledge (95.0 percent) than rural respondents (91.0 percent). Overall percentages for males and females were the same, at 92.4 percent. Female and male respondents in rural areas were less likely (90.8 percent and 91.3 percent) to have heard about STIs than those in urban areas (95.4 percent and 94.6 percent) respectively.

The percentage of respondents reporting knowledge of STIs has increased since 1998. In 2005, 92.4 percent reported knowing STIs, an increase of 2.6 percentage points from 89.8 percent in 1998. The percentage increase was higher among the male with 3.6 percentage points, compared to a 2.0 percentage points increase for females.

Percent of Respondents with General Knowledge of Sexually Transmitted Diseases by Sex and Residence, ZSBS 1998-ZSBS 2005

Sex and residence	Has Heard of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI)				Knows at least one STI Symptom in Males				Knows at least one STI Symptom in Females			
	1998	2000	2003	2005	1998	2000	2003	2005	1998	2000	2003	2005
Total	**89.8**	**83.1**	**93.4**	**92.4**	**70.4**	**65.6**	**73.8**	**82.8**	**68.2**	**64.0**	**70.3**	**79.7**
Rural	87.8	80.6	90.9	91.0	68.2	62.6	72.6	82.9	67.8	62.1	71.1	80.6
Urban	93.2	87.1	97.3	95.0	74.1	70.3	75.7	82.6	68.9	67.0	69.0	78.0
Males												
Total	88.8	84.3	94.0	92.4	72.0	71.5	77.9	85.8	57.8	60.5	66.1	76.1
Rural	86.7	82.1	92.0	91.3	68.7	67.7	77.0	85.3	57.0	57.9	68.7	77.8
Urban	92.1	87.9	97.4	94.6	77.2	77.9	79.4	86.7	59.0	64.4	61.8	72.7
Females												
Total	90.4	80.2	92.8	92.4	63.8	63.8	69.9	79.9	70.3	64.8	74.3	83.1
Rural	88.4	76.5	90.0	90.8	61.2	62.2	68.4	80.6	68.4	62.1	73.5	83.1
Urban	93.8	85.6	97.2	95.4	68.3	64.6	72.3	78.7	73.5	68.9	75.6	83.0

Source: *Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey 2005*

The majority of those who have heard of STIs also know at least one symptom. Among males, eight out of ten respondents were able to name at least one STI symptom in 2005 compared to 7 out of ten in 1998. Among females over three-quarters (79.7 percent) in 2005 reported knowing at least one symptom compared to over two-thirds (68.2 percent) in 1998.

Analysis by residence shows that percentages for rural respondents were about the same as for their urban counterparts with respect to knowing at least one symptom in males (83 percent).

Number of orphans on the increase, reveals the LCMSIV

According to the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey IV results, the proportion of children aged between 0-20 years who had lost at least one parent increased from 16 percent in 1998 to 18 percent in 2004. The results further show that the proportion of orphans that had lost both parents (double orphans) increased from 19 percent in 1998 to 27 percent in 2004. There was however a decline in the number of those who had lost only one parent. The proportion of those that had lost their father (Paternal orphans) reduced from 61 percent in 1998 to 57 percent in 2004. Those that had lost their mother (Maternal orphans) also reduced from 20 percent in 1998 to 16 percent in 2004.

The results further show that the total number of orphans increased for both rural and urban areas.

The number of orphans for rural households has increased from 557,000 in 1998 to 582,653 in 2004 while that for urban households has increased from 389,000 in 1998 to 497,712 in 2004.

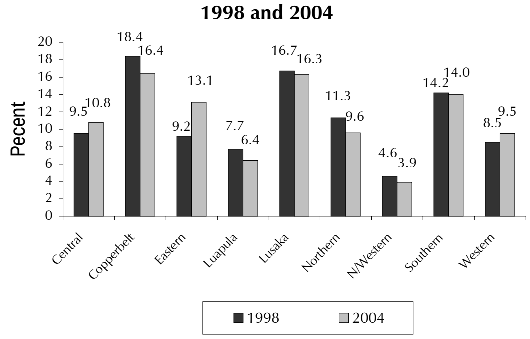
Percentage Prevalence of Orphan-hood Among Population Aged Between 0-20 by Type, Residence and Province, 1998 and 2004

Residence	Number of Orphans		Percentage of orphans		Maternal Orphans		Paternal Orphans		Double Orphans		Total Population aged between 0-20 years	
	1998	2004	1998	2004	1998	2004	1998	2004	1998	2004	1998	2004
Zambia	**946,000**	**1,080,365**	**16**	**18**	**20**	**16**	**61**	**57**	**19**	**27**	**5,848,000**	**5,936,595**
Rural	557,000	582,653	15	16	21	17	62	55	17	28	3,658,000	3,712,821
Urban	389,000	497,712	18	22	19	15	61	59	20	26	2,190,000	2,223,774
Province												
Central	90,000	116,688	15	18	18	21	67	50	16	29	593,000	632,676
Copperbelt	174,000	177,148	16	20	18	16	63	60	19	25	1,069,000	885,688
Eastern	87,000	141,453	13	17	16	13	63	63	21	24	671,000	836,720
Luapula	73,000	68,800	18	15	30	17	47	58	23	26	401,000	473,181
Lusaka	158,000	175,946	19	24	16	15	62	56	22	29	848,000	758,609
Northern	107,000	103,638	15	13	18	14	62	58	21	28	734,000	796,231
North Western	44,000	42,374	13	12	23	20	63	51	15	29	328,000	359,126
Southern	134,000	151,253	17	20	23	18	62	49	16	33	776,000	759,122
Western	80,000	103,065	19	24	30	17	59	62	10	21	428,000	435,242

Source: *2004 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (1V)*

Analysis by province shows that Copperbelt Province had the largest contribution to the total number of orphans at national level in both 1998 and 2004. The province contributed 18.4 and 16.4 percent in 1998 and 2004 respectively. Lusaka Province had the second largest contribution to the national total in both 1998 and 2004 with 16.7 and 16.3 percent, respectively. North Western Province on the other hand contributed the list number of orphans to the national total during the same period with 4.6 and 3.6 percent, respectively. The distribution of orphans by type of orphanhood by province for both 1998 and 2004 showed a similar pattern to the one observed at national level. That is, the majority were paternal orphans, followed by double orphans and the list was that of maternal orphans.

Provincial trends in the distribution of orphans, 1998 and 2004

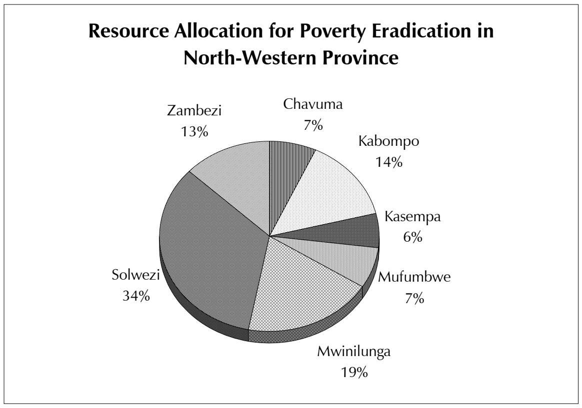


Feature Article

76 percent of the population in North-Western Province is poor

Three in every four persons or 76 percent of persons in North-Western Province were reported to be living below the poverty line reveals the 2004 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS IV). Compared to the 1998 LCMS results, there was no significant change in the incidence of poverty which was also recorded at 76 percent. In terms of resources needed to eradicate poverty or just enough to bring all the poor persons to afford the minimum basic requirements, the province would require about K 372.5 billion annually.

North-Western Province is divided into seven districts, namely Chavuma, Kabompo, Kasempa, Mufumbwe, Mwinilunga, Solwezi and Zambezi. In terms of resource allocation at district level, Solwezi District, with the largest number of poor persons, would get the largest share of 34 percent of the provincial resources followed by Mwinilunga with 19 percent. The least shares of the provincial resources would be allocated to Kasempa District, which would only require 6 percent. Chavuma District would only require 7 percent of the resources though it had the highest incidence of poverty.



Female – headed households just as poor as male-headed households

Incidence of poverty by sex of the head of the household shows that female-headed households had similar poverty levels as the male-headed households. In 2004, 77 percent of the population in male-headed households were reported to be poor compared with 76 percent, in female-headed households.

There were no significant changes in the proportion of the non-poor in both male-headed and female-headed households between 1998 and 2004. The non-poor in male-headed households reduced by 1 percentage point, from 24 percent in 1998 to 23 percent in 2004. Similarly in female-headed households, the non-poor decreased by 1 percentage point, from 26 percent to 25 percent during the same period.

Poverty and Sex of Head, North-Western Province, 1998 and 2004

Sex	Poverty Status – 1998 and 2004								Population by sex of household head.	
	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	**76**	**76**	63	61	13	15	24	23	568,000	660,274
Sex of head										
Male	77	77	64	61	13	16	24	23	478,207	537,463
Female	74	76	61	63	13	13	26	25	89,793	122,811

Education, key to low levels of poverty

The incidence of poverty by education status of the head of the household show that the highest proportions of the poor were recorded in households where the head had no formal education or had low levels of education compared to households headed by persons with higher levels of education attainment.

Generally poverty levels declined for all households headed by persons with secondary and tertiary education between 1998 and 2004. The proportion of the poor in households headed by persons with secondary education dropped from 74 percent in 1998 to 69 percent in 2004 while those in households headed by persons with tertiary education dropped from 63 percent to 58 percent during the same period.

On the other hand the proportion of the poor in households headed by persons with primary education increased from 76 percent in 1998 to 85 percent in 2004 while those in households headed by persons with no formal education increased from 79 percent to 85 percent during the same period.

Incidence of Poverty Level of Education, North-Western Province, 1998 and 2004

Educational Level	Poverty Status – 1998 and 2004								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	76	76	63	61	13	15	24	23	568,000	660,274
Education of head										
No formal education	79	85	68	72	11	13	21	15	130,795	128,093
Primary school	76	85	67	71	9	14	24	15	277,963	237,038
Secondary	74	69	55	52	19	17	26	31	146,480	248,923
Tertiary	63	58	30	35	33	23	37	43	12,761	46,220

Lower poverty levels among households with heads in wage employment

The kind of economic activity that an individual engages in has a large bearing on the economic well being of that individual and his or her household.

The LCMSIV results further show that the incidence of poverty was lowest among those individuals in households headed by persons in wage employment in 2004 at 65 percent. The incidence of poverty in households headed by persons who were running businesses was higher (75 percent) than those households headed by persons who were engaged in wage employment at 65 percent. The proportion of the poor was highest in households headed by persons engaged in Farming/forestry/fishing and those that were not working at 80 percent and 86 percent, respectively.

Compared to the 1998 LCMS, there was a slight reduction in the level of poverty for those in wage employment, from 69 percent in 1998 to 65 percent in 2004. However, the poverty levels in those running a business increased from 66 percent in 1998 to 75 percent in 2004, while the poverty levels in the farming, forestry and fishing sector remained more or less the same.

Poverty and Economic Activity, North-Western 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
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent		
All Province	**76**	76	63	61	13	15	24	23	568,000	660,274
In wage employment	**69**	65	46	48	23	17	32	35	64,662	132,715
Running a business	66	75	44	55	22	20	34	24	32,591	52,162
Farming/Fishing/Forestry	78	80	68	66	10	14	22	20	450,843	448,326
Other	67	86	44	72	23	14	33	15	19,904	27,071

Poverty levels highest among child headed households

The incidence of poverty by age of household head shows that poverty was lowest in the economically active age group 20-59 years. However, high incidence of poverty was reported in households whose heads were aged 12-19 years with 85 percent and those aged above 60 years at 80 percent.

Compared to 1998, the 2004 incidences of poverty show a significant reduction in the poverty levels for those aged 12-19 years. However, there were no major changes in the other age groups.

Poverty and Age of Head, North-Western Province, 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
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent		
All Province	**76**	**76**	**63**	**61**	**13**	**15**	**24**	**23**	**568,000**	**660,274**
Age of head										
12 – 19	100	85	89	85	11	-	-	15	1, 346	660
20 – 29	66	69	45	54	21	15	33	31	85,910	94,419
30 – 59	77	78	65	62	12	16	23	22	401,510	481,340
60 and above	81	80	73	68	8	12	18	20	79,234	83,855

Poverty levels highest in Chavuma District

At district level, Chavuma reported the highest incidence of poverty in the province at 84 percent. This was followed by Kabompo, which reported 83 percent. Kasempa had the lowest incidence of poverty at 62 percent. The second lowest was Mufumbwe at 73 percent.

Incidence of Poverty at District Level, North-Western Province, 1998 and 2004

District	Poverty Status – 1998 and 2004									
	Total Poor		Extremely Poor		Moderately Poor		Not Poor		Population	
	1998	2004	1998	2004	1998	2004	1998	2004	1998	2004
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	*Percent*	Percent
All Province	**76**	**76**	**63**	**61**	**13**	**15**	**24**	**24**	**568,000**	**660,274**
District										
Chavuma	96	84	88	74	8	10	4	16	33,974	33,014
Kabompo	72	83	57	66	15	17	28	17	69,312	79,233
Kasempa	89	62	77	46	12	16	12	39	51,142	59,424
Mufumbwe	73	73	61	56	12	17	27	27	29,270	52,822
Mwinilunga	68	75	57	59	11	16	32	26	130,499	132,055
Solwezi	74	75	60	61	14	14	26	25	192,604	231,096
Zambezi	83	83	71	70	12	13	17	17	61,198	72,630

Among the districts, only Kasempa and Chavuma reported reductions in the incidence of poverty between 1998 and 2004. Kasempa had the highest reduction of 27 percentage points, from 89 percent in 1998 to 62 percent in 2004, while Chavuma reduced by 12 percentage points from 96 percent in 1998 to 84 percent in 2004. Kabompo and Mwinilunga districts reported increases in the incidence of poverty, while the incidence of poverty in Solwezi, Zambezi and Mufumbwe remained almost the same. The incidence of poverty in Kabompo increased by 11 percentage points, while the incidence of poverty in Mwinilunga increased by 7 percentage points. Incidences of extreme poverty in Kasempa reduced from 77 percent in 1998 to 46 percent in 2004. The number of persons who are non-poor in Kasempa increased from 12 percent in 1998 to 39 percent in 2004.

The Layman and Statistics

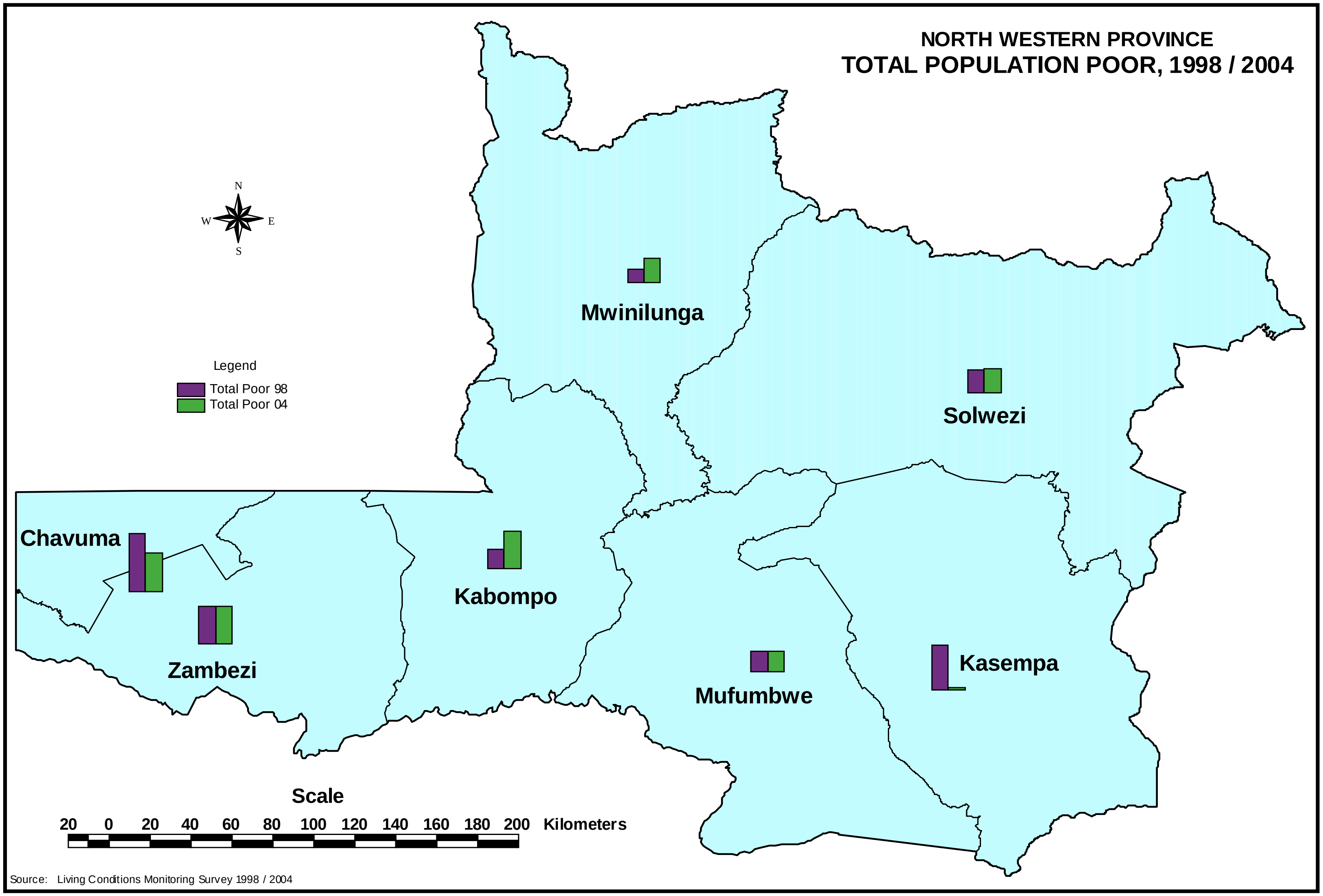
***Poverty**: Is when a household or households are not able to acquire a specific level of consumption. Levels of consumption often used are those covering food and other basic need such as housing, water, sanitation, health and education.*

***Trade Deficit:** Refers to a situation where a country is importing more than it's exporting.*

***Re-exports:** This refers to goods imported into the country and then exported in the the same form or after minor improvements.*

The Agriculture Season *in Zambia starts from the 1st of October and ends on 30th September of the following year.*

Orphan: *A person aged below 20 years who had lost at least one parent*


NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE
TOTAL POPULATION POOR, 1998 / 2004
N
W
E
S
Legend
Total Poor 98
Total Poor 04
Mwinilunga
Solwezi
Chavuma
Kabompo
Zambezi
Mufumbwe
Kasempa
Scale
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 Kilometers
Source: Living Conditions Monitoring Survey 1998 / 2004

Now Available

- Living Conditions Monitoring Survey IV Report
- Poverty 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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