Republic of Zambia

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Foreword

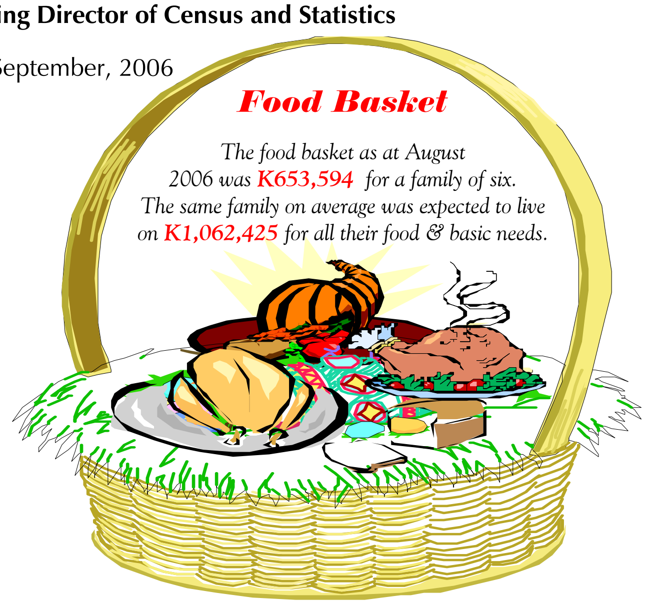
Welcome to the Monthly presentation organised by Dissemination Branch of the Central Statistical Office (CSO). The CSO embarked on vigorous information delivery strategy to major stakeholders and the media institutions in order to increase utilisation of statistical products and services. The office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

1st September, 2006



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Serving Your  Data Needs

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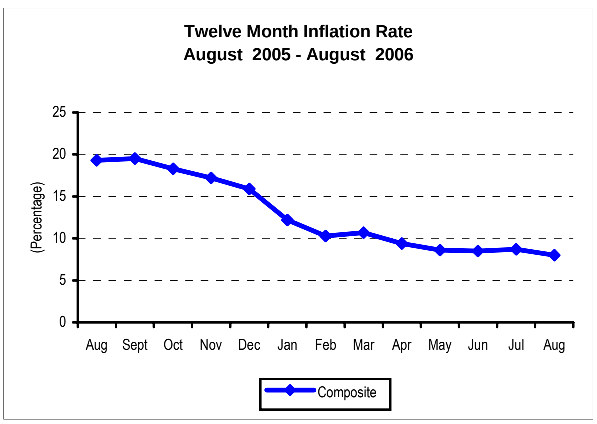
Inflation

Annual Inflation Rate declines in August 2006

The annual rate of inflation, as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI), was recorded at 8.0 percent as at August 2006. This rate is 0.7 of a percentage point lower than the July rate of 8.7 percent. Compared with the same period last year, the annual rate of inflation declined by 11.3 percentage points, from 19.3 percent in August 2005 to 8.0 percent in August 2006.

The August 2006 inflation rate of 8.0 percent means that prices as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by an average of 8.0 percent between August 2005 and August 2006.



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

Annual Inflation Rates for CPI Main Groups

Between July 2006 and August 2006, the annual inflation rates increased for rent and household energy (from 12.2 percent to 15.2 percent), furniture and household goods (from 16.3 percent to 19.4 percent), medical care (from 17.4 percent to 19.2 percent), transport and communication (from –1.5 percent to 5.6 percent) main groups. The food, beverages and tobacco main group recorded a decline in the annual inflation rate (from 4.3 percent to 0.4 percent).

Annual Inflation Rate: CPI Main Groups

Per cent

	All Items	Food Beverages And Tobacco	Clothing And Footwear	Rent and Household Energy	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
Aug 06 – Aug 05	8.0	0.4	29.4	15.2	19.4	19.2	5.6	15.0	12.7

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

Contributions of different Items to overall inflation

The decline of 0.7 of a percentage point in inflation from 8.7 percent in July 2006 to 8.0 percent in August 2006 is due to the decline in the inflation rate for food, beverages and tobacco.

Of the total 8.0 percent annual inflation in August 2006, food products accounted for 0.2 of a percentage point while non-food products in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) accounted for 7.8 percentage points. This means that 97 percent of inflation in August 2006 was due to the increase in the cost of non-food items.

Items	Percentage Points Contributions of Different Items to Overall Inflation											
	Sep 05	Oct 05	Nov 05	Dec 05	Jan 06	Feb 06	Mar 06	Apr 06	May 06	Jun 06	Jul 06	Aug 06
Food Beverages and Tobacco	10.8	9.9	9.6	9.3	6.8	5.4	5.8	4.4	2.9	2.9	2.2	0.2
Clothing and Footwear	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2
Rent and household energy	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.6	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6
Furniture and Household Goods	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.9
Medical Care	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Transport (fuel, airfares, new motor vehicles)	1.3	0.8	0.4	-0.3	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9	-1.0	-0.9	-0.6	-0.1	0.5
Recreation and Education	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0
Other Goods and Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
All Items	19.5	18.3	17.2	15.9	12.2	10.3	10.7	9.4	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.0

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

Annual Food Inflation records a significant decline in August 2006

The annual food inflation rate was recorded at 0.4 percent in August 2006, declining by 3.9 percentage points on the July rate of 4.3 percent. Contributing most to the decline in food inflation were decreases in the cost of maize grain, maize meal, fresh vegetables, fish, kapenta, dressed chicken, irish potatoes and shelled groundnuts.

The annual non-food inflation rate stood at 16.4 percent in August 2006, compared with 13.6 percent in July 2006. This rise was mainly due to increases in the cost of house rent and household energy, furniture and household appliances, airfares and new motor vehicles.

Annual Inflation Rates: Food and Non food Items

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
Aug 06 - Aug 05	8.0	0.4	16,4

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

Maize Grain and Maize Meal Prices continue to decline

A comparison of prices between July 2006 and August 2006, shows that the national average price of a 25 kg bag of roller meal declined by 3.2 percent, from K25,406 to K24,599. The national average price of a 20 litre tin of maize grain declined by 0.4 percent, from K11,193 to K11,148. The national average price of 1kg of tomatoes declined by 21.2 percent, while the national average price of 1kg of dried Kapenta (Mplungu) declined by 6.4 percent. The high weight of maize grain, maize meal, fish/kapenta and fresh vegetables in the CPI means that any changes in the prices of these products have a strong bearing on the movement of the CPI.

National Average prices for selected Products and Months

Product Description	2006								Percentage Changes
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Aug-06/Jul-06
White breakfast maize meal 25Kg	43,829	43,325	43,313	43,470	42,469	38,620	37,165	36,440	-2.0
White roller maize meal 25Kg	36,477	36,600	36,491	36,724	34,370	27,941	25,406	24,599	-3.2
White Maize 20 litre tin	21,106	23,184	22,433	17,950	12,906	11,619	11,193	11,148	-0.4
Hammer Milling charge 20 litre tin	1,933	1,862	1,879	1,984	1,963	1,893	1,964	1,938	-1.3
Rice Local 1 K g	3,788	3,915	4,130	4,385	3,993	3,954	3,874	3,616	-6.7
Millet 5 litre tin	6,427	6,493	7,234	6,695	8,899	8,901	8,324	7,592	-8.8
Sorghum 5 litre tin	5,070	4,498	6,455	8,912	11,793	8,469	5,368	5,143	-4.2
Mixed Cut 1 Kg	12,714	12,865	13,451	13,439	13,331	13,215	13,031	12,990	-0.3
Dressed chicken 1 Kg	13,519	13,542	13,723	13,576	12,615	12,451	12,440	11,696	-6.0
Bream Fresh/Frozen 1 Kg	12,063	12,014	11,411	12,082	12,696	12,071	12,257	11,690	-4.6
Buka Buka 1 Kg	10,078	10,038	10,053	9,923	10,655	10,735	10,969	10,890	-0.7
Dried Kapenta Mpulungu 1 Kg	31,966	31,422	32,824	31,246	31,838	32,054	35,373	33,098	-6.4
Dried Kapenta Siavonga 1 Kg	31,868	29,832	31,159	32,273	30,732	28,724	28,660	28,597	-0.2
Fresh milk (Pasteurised) Local 500 ml	2,051	2,080	2,398	2,414	2,300	2,275	2,151	2,007	-6.7
Margarine Buttercup 250gm	5,058	5,044	4,804	4,682	4,957	4,957	4,903	4,889	-0.3
Cooking oil Imported Any 750 ml	6,180	5,986	6,018	5,815	5,611	5,326	5,237	5,029	-4.0
Cabbage 1kg	1,371	1,339	1,449	1,423	1,257	1,192	1,002	983	-1.9
Onion 1kg	4,134	4,256	4,575	5,574	5,287	5,295	5,122	4,292	-16.2
Tomatoes 1kg	2,712	2,372	2,423	2,359	2,783	3,209	2,803	2,210	-21.2
Rape 1kg	2,114	1,903	1,799	2,027	1,794	1,689	1,599	1,520	-4.9
Shelled groundnut 1kg	6,524	6,388	6,886	6,537	5,949	5,929	5,685	5,656	-0.5
Oranges 1kg	4,909	4,625	4,369	3,960	3,646	3,425	3,273	3,080	-5.9
Irish potatoes 1kg	3,348	3,059	2,735	2,552	2,465	2,361	2,601	2,522	-3.0
Paraffin 1 litre	3,875	3,790	3,769	3,772	3,743	3,939	3,977	4,116	3.5
Petrol Premium 1 litre	5,433	5,136	5,097	5,122	5,322	5,775	6,003	6,152	2.5
Diesel 1 litre	5,091	4,819	4,746	4,583	4,739	4,991	4,983	5,094	2.2
Air Fare Lusaka/Ndola Zambian Airways 1 way	442,000	447,850	442,000	442,000	326,000	355,000	462,800	575,100	24.3
Bed & continental Breakfast 3 to 5 star Hotel	458,446	478,461	487,608	583,336	546,480	61,1177	62,7405	745,131	18.8
Takeaway chicken & chips	11,644	11,130	12,130	11,939	11,855	12,185	12,516	12,271	-2.0

Source: *CSO, Consumer Price Index, August 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.

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.

7. 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

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 current weights are based on the results of the 1993/94 Household Budget Survey. The results from the 2002/3 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 and Household Energy	85
Furniture and household Goods	82
Medical Care	8
Transport and Communication	96
Recreation and Education	49
Other Goods and Services	41
Total	1,000

Consumer Price Index: Methodology

The individual product level indices are evaluated in three stages. Stage 1 begins at the district level. Stage 2 calculates province level index numbers. Stage 3 calculates national level index numbers

The following formula is used to calculate product indices :

$$I_i^{0:t} = \frac{1}{n_{i,j}} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{i,j}} \left(\frac{p_{i,j}^t}{p_{i,j}^0} \right)$$

where

$I_i^{0:t}$ is an index for product i showing the average change between period 0 and t. It is calculated as arithmetic average of price relatives for all outlets which provided prices in both months.

$n_{i,j}$ is the number of outlets providing price data for product i in period 0 and t.

$p_{i,j}^t$ is the price of product i in outlet j in a month t.

$p_{i,j}^0$ is the price of product i in outlet j in a month 0.

0 is the base period
t is the current period

International Merchandize Trade

July 2006 Records Trade Surplus!

During the month of July 2006, Zambia recorded a Trade Surplus valued at K146.1 billion. This means that the country exported more in July than it imported in value terms. Trade surpluses were also recorded in the months of April and May 2006.

However, it should be noted that the figures in the table below are preliminary and subject to revision up on receipt of additional data from customs and non-customs sources.

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

Months	Imports (cif)	Domestic Exports (fob)	Re-Exports (fob)	Total Exports (fob)	Trade Balance
January	660,161	590,658	3,143	593,801	(66,360)
February	611,698	597,576	1,885	599,461	(12,237)
March	771,004	725,025	973	725,997	(45,007)
April	681,743	689,703	9,684	699,387	17,644
May	751,262	865,595	1,646	867,242	115,979
June	932,641	871,713	1,733	873,446	(59,195)
July	668,301	812,734	1,647	814,381	146,080
TOTAL:	5,076,811	5,153,004	20,712	5,173,716	96,904

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

Exports by SITC

The table below shows the total value of exports in June and July 2006 classified by the standard International Trade classification (SITC).

The total value of exports in June 2006 was K873.4 billion compared to K814.4 billion in July 2006. The most prominent exports were manufactured goods classified chiefly by material accounting for 76.8 percent in June 2006 and 78.4 percent in July 2006 of which; refined copper was the most significant. Other important exports were crude materials (excluding fuels) such as copper ores and concentrates, cobalt ores and concentrates, sulphur, cotton and salt, which accounted for 12.3 and 10.6 percent in June and July 2006 respectively.

Total Exports by (SITC) sections, June and July 2006*, K' Millions

CODE	DESCRIPTION	June 2006		July 2006	
		Value (ZMK)	% Share	Value (ZMK)	% Share
0	Food and live animals	36,344	4.2	33,629	4.1
1	Beverages and tobacco	26,103	3	28,330	3.5
2	Crude materials, (excl fuels)	107,668	12.3	86,609	10.6
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	6,521	0.7	6,408	0.8
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	320	0	144	0
5	Chemicals	6,934	0.8	5,628	0.7
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	671,164	76.8	638,503	78.4
	Of Which:				
	Refined copper	437,197	65.1	422,704	66.2
	Plates, sheets and strip, of refined copper, >0.15mm thick	123,797	18.4	113,462	17.8
	Wire of refined copper	47,746	7.1	46,346	7.3
	Cobalt, wrought, and articles of cobalt	41,352	6.2	30,085	4.7
	Other	21,072	3.1	25,906	4.1
7	Machinery and transport equipment	16,420	1.9	13,244	1.6
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,880	0.2	1,751	0.2
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	85	0	136	0
Total:		873,438	100	814,381	100

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

Zambia's Major Exports by HS

The table below shows Zambia's major export products classified by the Harmonized coding System (HS) in July 2006.

According to the HS coding system, Zambia's major export product in July 2006 was copper and articles thereof accounting for 72.2 percent of Zambia's total export earnings. Other export products worth noting, though on a smaller scale were ores, slags and ash (8.8 percent), other base metals - such as cobalt (4.0 percent) which are copper related, tobacco (3.5 percent), sugars (2.5 percent) and cotton 2.2 percent. These six product categories accounted for 93.2 percent of Zambia's total export earnings.

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

Chapter Code	Description	Value (Zmk)	% Share
74	Copper And Articles Thereof	588,305	72.2
26	Ores, Slag And Ash	71,578	8.8
81	Other Base Metals; Cermets; Articles Thereof	32,624	4.0
24	Tobacco And Manufactured Tobacco Substitutes	28,109	3.5
17	Sugars And Sugar Confectionery	20,731	2.5
52	Cotton	17,955	2.2
84	Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Mchy & Mech Appliance; Parts	6,612	0.8
27	Mineral Fuels, Oils & Product Of Their Distillation; Etc	6,429	0.8
25	Salt; Sulphur; Earth & Ston; Plastering Mat; Lime & Cem	6,350	0.8
85	Electrical Mchy Equip Parts Thereof; Sound Recorder Etc	5,746	0.7
07	Edible Vegetables And Certain Roots And Tubers	5,043	0.6
11	Prod Mill Indust; Malt; Starches; Insulin; Wheat Gluten	3,591	0.4
34	Soap, Organic Surface-Active Agents, Washing Prep, Etc	2,071	0.3
09	Coffee, Tea, Mate And Spices	1,310	0.2
68	Art Of Stone, Plaster, Cement, Asbestos, Mica/Sim Mat	1,262	0.2
76	Aluminium And Articles Thereof	1,213	0.1
28	Inorgn Chem; Compds Of Prec Met, Radioact Elements Etc	1,121	0.1
10	Cereals	1,071	0.1
39	Plastics And Articles Thereof	1,016	0.1
	Other	12,244	1.5
Total:		814,381	100.0

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

Zambia's Major Export Destinations in July 2006

The four major destinations of Zambia's exports during the month of July 2006 were South Africa (31.9 percent), Switzerland (25.1 percent), Tanzania (13.5 percent) and the United Kingdom (10.4 percent). These four countries collectively accounted for 80.9 percent of Zambia's total exports. However, it should be noted that most of the export products to these countries are copper related products and that these countries are mainly transshipment points to other final destinations. Other important outlets for Zambia's exports were Congo (DR), China, Zimbabwe, Malawi and France, collectively accounting for 12.7 percent of Zambia's total value of exports in July 2006.

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

COUNTRY	VALUE (ZMK)	% SHARE
South Africa	260,074	31.9
Switzerland	204,519	25.1
Tanzania	109,795	13.5
United Kingdom	84,848	10.4
Congo (DR)	28,770	3.5
China	23,893	2.9
Zimbabwe	19,592	2.4
Malawi	15,922	2.0
France	15,383	1.9
Portugal	8,940	1.1
Belgium	8,216	1.0
United States of America	8,084	1.0
Other	26,344	3.2
TOTAL:	814,381	100.0

Export Market Shares by Regional Groupings

The Sothern African Development Community grouping of countries (SADC) was the largest market for Zambia's exports accounting for 52.9 percent and 55.2 percent of Zambia's total exports in June and July 2006 respectively. Within the SADC region, South Africa was the major market for Zambia's exports accounting for 61.2 percent in June 2006 and 57.8 percent in July 2006.

The European Union (EU) was the second largest destination of Zambia's exports after SADC, accounting for 16.5 and 15.2 percent in June and July 2006 respectively. Within the EU, the dominant market was the United Kingdom with market shares of 57.7 and 68.5 percent in the respective months. Other key markets were France, Netherlands and Portugal.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa region (COMESA) was the third largest destination of Zambia's exports after SADC and the EU. Within COMESA, Congo (DR) was the key destination accounting for 42.9 percent in June 2006 and 39.6 percent in July 2006, followed by Zimbabwe with 21.6 and 27.0 percent in June and July 2006 respectively. Malawi was third with 21.5 percent in June 2006 and 21.9 percent in July 2006.

The Asian regional grouping accounted for 4.4 and 3.6 percent of Zambia's total exports in June and July 2006, respectively. Within the Asian market, China dominated accounting for 57.6 and 82.6 percent in June and July 2006 respectively. Other destinations included Japan, Taiwan, India and Hong Kong together accounting for 42.4 and 17.4 percent in June and July 2006, respectively.

Export Market Shares by Regional Groupings, June and July 2006

GROUPING	June 2006		GROUPING	July 2006	
	Value (K' Million)	% Share		Value (K' Million)	% Share
SADC	461,648	100	SADC	449,569	100
South Africa	282,629	61.2	South Africa	260,074	57.8
Tanzania	106,715	23.1	Tanzania	109,795	24.4
Congo (DR)	29,905	6.5	Congo (DR)	28,770	6.4
Zimbabwe	15,056	3.3	Zimbabwe	19,592	4.4
Malawi	14,999	3.2	Malawi	15,922	3.5
Other SADC	6,171	1.3	Other SADC	7,707	1.7
% of Total June Exports:	52.9		% of Total July Exports:	55.2	
EUROPEAN UNION	144,535	100	EUROPEAN UNION	123,948	100
United Kingdom	83,433	57.7	United Kingdom	84,848	68.5
France	28,383	19.6	France	15,383	12.4
Netherlands	16,321	11.3	Portugal	8,940	7.2
Finland	7,362	5.1	Belgium	8,216	6.6
Belgium	4,964	3.4	Netherlands	4,783	3.9
Other EU	4,072	2.8	Other EU	1,777	1.4
% of Total June Exports:	16.5		% of Total July Exports:	15.2	
ASIA	38,659	100	ASIA	28,920	100
China	22,281	57.6	China	23,893	82.6
Japan	12,560	32.5	Japan	2,075	7.2
Taiwan	1,517	3.9	Hong Kong	1,486	5.1
India	1,392	3.6	Taiwan	1,104	3.8
Other Asia	909	2.4	Other Asia	363	1.3
% of Total June Exports:	4.4		% of Total July Exports	3.6	
COMESA	69,774	100	COMESA	72,676	100
Congo (DR)	29,905	42.9	Congo (DR)	28,770	39.6
Zimbabwe	15,056	21.6	Zimbabwe	19,592	27
Malawi	14,999	21.5	Malawi	15,922	21.9
Kenya	9,451	13.5	Kenya	5,705	7.9
Other COMESA	181	0.3	Other COMESA	1,343	1.8
% of Total June Exports:	8		% of Total July Exports:	8.9	

Imports by SITC

The table below shows the total value of imports in June and July 2006 classified by the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).

The total value of imports in June 2006 was K932.5 billion compared to K668.3 billion in July 2006. The most prominent imports were machinery and transport equipment, which accounted for 33.5 percent in June 2006 and 38.3 percent in July 2006, respectively. Other important imports were mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, chemicals and manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, which collectively accounted for 51.4 and 47.2 percent in June and July 2006, respectively.

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

CODE	DESCRIPTION	June 2006		July 2006	
		Value (ZMK)	% Share	Value (ZMK)	% Share
0	Food and live animals	53,021	5.7	29,606	4.4
1	Beverages and tobacco	2,075	0.2	2,151	0.3
2	Crude materials, (excl fuels)	25,278	2.7	20,415	3.1
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	169,652	18.2	109,261	16.3
4	Animal and vegetable oils,fats and waxes	13,977	1.5	14,050	2.1
5	Chemicals	174,075	18.7	95,636	14.3
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	135,701	14.6	110,324	16.5
7	Machinery and transport equipment	312,059	33.5	256,151	38.3
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	46,618	5.0	30,288	4.5
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	184	0.0	419	0.1
TOTAL:		932,641	100.0	668,301	100.0

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

Zambia's Major Imports by HS

The table below shows Zambia's major import products classified by the Harmonized coding System (HS) in July 2006.

Zambia's major import products in July 2006 were boilers, machinery & mechanical appliances, electrical machinery equipment and Mineral fuels, oils and products of their distillation and Vehicles. These three product categories collectively accounted for 48.7 percent of the total value of imports for the month. Other important import products were electrical machinery equipment and parts thereof and fertilizers accounting for 5.9 and 4.6 percent in June and July 2006 respectively.

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

CHAPTER CODE	DESCRIPTION	VALUE (ZMK)	% SHARE
84	Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Mchy & Mech Appliance; Parts	136,850	20.5
	Of Which:		
	Self-propelled bulldozers, angle dozers and graders	34,477	25.2
	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with dozers	10,936	8.0
	Machinery for sorting, screening, separating	10,815	7.9
	Derricks; cranes, including cable cranes	8,985	6.6
	Pumps for liquids, whether or not fitted with a measure	8,000	5.8
	Dish-washing machines; machinery for cleaning or drying	6,863	5.0
	Machinery, plant or laboratory equipment	4,701	3.4
	Refrigerators, freezers and other refrigerating equipment	3,874	2.8
	Other	48,198	35.2
27	Mineral Fuels, Oils & Product Of Their Distillation; Etc	109,745	16.4
87	Vehicles O/T Railw/Tranw Rool-Stock, Pts & Accessories	79,005	11.8
85	Electrical Mchy Equip Parts Thereof; Sound Recorder Etc	39,126	5.9
31	Fertilisers	30,512	4.6
72	Iron And Steel	25,809	3.9
73	Articles Of Iron And Steel	23,475	3.5
39	Plastics And Articles Thereof	22,255	3.3
15	Animal/Veg Fats & Oil & Their Cleavage Products; Etc	15,493	2.3
40	Rubber And Articles Thereof	13,177	2.0
28	Inorgn Chem; Compds Of Prec Met, Radioact Elements Etc	12,624	1.9
25	Salt; Sulphur; Earth & Ston; Plastering Mat; Lime & Cem	12,079	1.8
48	Paper & Paperboard; Art Of Paper Pulp, Paper/Paperboard	10,504	1.6
	Other	137,649	20.6
TOTAL:		668,301	100.0

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

Zambia's Major Import Sources by Country, July 2006

The major source of Zambia's imports in July 2006 was South Africa accounting for 51.9 percent of the total value of imports for the month. The major import products from South Africa were: mineral/chemical fertilizers, vehicles, dumpers for off-highway use, gas oils (diesel) and motor spirit (petrol). The second main source was the United Arab Emirates (UAE) accounting for 9.4 percent of Zambia's imports in July 2006. The major import products from the UAE were: crude petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, tube mills and blow moulding machines for working rubber or plastics. Zimbabwe was third with 7.1 percent and supplied mainly coke and semi-coke of coal/peat, Portland cement (excl. white) and fresh Oranges. Other notable sources of Zambia's imports were China, India, Kenya and Japan; collectively accounting for 14.4 percent of Zambia's total imports in July 2006.

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

COUNTRY	VALUE (ZMK)	% SHARE
South Africa	346,854	51.9
United Arab Emirates	62,551	9.4
Zimbabwe	47,127	7.1
China	46,798	7.0
India	19,146	2.9
Kenya	16,293	2.4
Japan	13,928	2.1
Switzerland	10,380	1.6
Germany	10,124	1.5
United Kingdom	9,716	1.5
Mozambique	8,622	1.3
Netherlands	8,291	1.2
Tanzania, United	8,033	1.2
Congo (DR)	6,007	0.9
Other	54,430	8.1
TOTAL:	668,301	100.0

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

Import Market Shares by Regional Groupings

The Southern African Development Community grouping of countries (SADC) was the largest source of Zambia's imports accounting for 59.9 percent and 65.6 percent in June and July 2006 respectively. Within the SADC region, South Africa was the major source for Zambia's imports accounting for 78.9 percent in June and 79.2 percent in July 2006.

The European Union (EU) was the second largest source of Zambia's imports after SADC with 11.3 percent in June 2006 and 5.6 percent in July 2006. Within the EU, the dominant source was the United Kingdom with 37.0 percent and Germany with 27.0 percent in June and July 2006 respectively. Other key markets were Sweden, Netherlands and Belgium.

The Asian market was the third largest source of Zambia's imports after SADC and the EU accounting for 24.3 and 24.0 percent in June and July respectively. Within the Asian market, United Arab Emirates dominated accounting for 61.8 percent in June and 39.0 percent in July 2006 while India and China were second in June with 13.5 percent and 29.2 percent in July 2006.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa region (COMESA) was the fourth largest source accounting 9.9 percent in June 2006 and 11.6 percent in July 2006. Within COMESA, Zimbabwe was the main source accounting for 67.1 and 61.0 percent in June and July 2006 respectively, followed by Kenya with 15.5 percent in June 2006 and 21.1 percent in July 2006.The other notable source was Congo (DR) with 9.9 and 7.3 percent in June and July 2006, respectively.

Import Market shares by major Regional groupings, June and July 2006

GROUPING	June 2006		GROUPING	July 2006	
	Value (K'Million)	% Share		Value (K'Million)	% Share
SADC	550,097	100	SADC	438,097	100
South Africa	433,796	78.9	South Africa	346,854	79.2
Zimbabwe	62,147	11.3	Zimbabwe	47,127	10.8
Mozambique	15,167	2.8	Mozambique	8,622	2
Congo (DR)	9,147	1.7	Tanzania	8,033	1.8
Tanzania	8,169	1.5	Congo (DR)	6,007	1.4
Other SADC	10,835	2	Other SADC	10,727	2.4
% of Total June Imports:	59		% of Total July Imports:	65.6	
EUROPEAN UNION	105,488	100	EUROPEAN UNION	37,458	100
United Kingdom	39,030	37	Germany	10,124	27
Sweden	15,072	14.3	United Kingdom	9,716	25.9
Netherlands	12,594	11.9	Netherlands	8,291	22.1
Germany	12,120	11.5	Belgium	1,921	5.1
Other EU	26,672	25.3	Other EU	7,406	19.8
% of Total June Exports:	11.3		% of Total July Exports:	5.6	
ASIA	226,350	100	ASIA	160,498	100
United Arab Emirates	139,838	61.8	United Arab Emirates	62,551	39
India	30,539	13.5	China	46,798	29.2
China	17,689	7.8	India	19,146	11.9
Japan	15,562	6.9	Japan	13,928	8.7
Other Asia	22,723	10	Other Asia	18,075	11.3
% Of Total June Imports:	24.3		% Of Total July Imports:	24	
COMESA	92,620	100	COMESA	77,208	100
Zimbabwe	62,147	67.1	Zimbabwe	47,127	61
Kenya	14,321	15.5	Kenya	16,293	21.1
Congo (DR)	9,147	9.9	Congo (DR)	6,007	7.8
Other COMESA	7,005	7.6	Other COMESA	7,781	10.1
% of Total June Imports:	9.9		% of Total July Imports:	11.6	

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

Labour

Parastatals spend more than Government on Wages

About K190.7 billion was spent on workers as income by parastatal companies in January 2006. This is according to the latest Formal Sector Employment and Earnings Inquiry Report published by Central Statistical Office in May 2006.The report shows that 489,943 formal sector employees who include both Zambians and Non-Zambians got a total of K734.54 billion. It also states that during the same period, Central government spent K105 billion on civil servants as income.

Number of Employees and Wage Bill by Sector, January 2006

Sector	Number of Employees	Average Income per month (In Kwacha)	Total Wage Bill (In Kwacha)
Central Government	117,056	896,779	104,973,317,378
Local Government	7,771	969,019	7,530,250,336
Parastatal	49,085	3,885,150	190,702,600,457
Private	325,031	1,327,053	431,333,464,287
Total	498,943	1,472,191	734,539,632,458

Source: *Formal Sector Employment and Earnings Inquiry Report, 2006*

A wage bill of about K431.3 billion spent by private institutions as income for workers was 2 times as much as that spent by parastatal institutions, yet in total, there were 325,031 workers in the private sector and 49,085 employees in the parastatal institutions, implying that a worker in the parastatal institution got a higher income on average than a worker in the private sector.

Number of Employees and Wage Bill by Industry, January 2006

Industry	Number of Employees	Average Income per month (in Kwacha)	Total Wage Bill (In Kwacha)
Agriculture	56,139	382,473	21,471,651,747
Mining	45,821	2,936,374	134,547,593,054
Manufacturing	55,709	1,440,032	80,222,742,688
Electricity and Water	12,399	5,644,892	69,991,015,908
Construction	14,343	862,331	12,368,413,533
Trade	65,012	692,847	45,043,369,164
Transport	19,378	1,580,453	30,626,018,234
Business Services	54,032	3,160,290	170,756,789,280
Personal and Community Services	176,110	962,535	169,512,038,850
Total	498,943	1,472,191	734,539,632,458

Source: *Formal Sector Employment and Earnings Inquiry Report, 2006*

Information on wage bill by industry was also collected. The report indicates that mining industry spent more (K134.5 billion) on 45,821 employees compared to Trading and Agricultural industries with relatively more employees. Institutions specialized in Business services disbursed almost the same amount (K170.8 billion) on fewer employees as those institutions specialized in Personal and community services. This also entails that workers in Business service specailisation got higher income on average than those in Personal and community industry.

Average income per month of K5,644,892 was highest in the Electricity and Water industry and was followed by that of Business Services of K3,160,290. The lowest average income was recorded in the Agricultural Industry amounting to K382,473.

Living Conditions

Two in Every Five Households rely on Salaries as the Main Source of Income

According to the 2004 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey results, the major sources of household income were regular salaries at 38 percent followed by non-farming business at 23 percent. Consumption of own produce accounted for 13 percent, while the sale of agricultural produce accounted for only 4 percent of total household income.

Rural/urban analysis shows that regular salaries were the main source of income in the urban areas. One in every two households, or 52 percent, had regular salaries as their main source of income compared to 18 percent of the rural households. This was followed by non-farming businesses, which accounted for 26 percent of the household income in the urban areas compared to 19 percent in the rural areas.

The results further show that Income imputed from consumption of own produce was much more prominent among rural at 27 percent than among urban households at 3 percent. Noticeable amongst rural households are small-scale agricultural households whose imputed income from consumption of own produce accounted for about 30 percent of their total household income, as compared to 17 percent among fish farming households, 16 percent among medium scale farming households, 11 percent among rural non-agricultural households and 7 percent among large-scale agricultural households.

Share of Total Household Income by Source of Income, Residence, Stratum and Zambia, 2004

Residence/ Stratum	Sale of Crops	Sale of live stock/ Poultry	Non Farming Business	Consumption of own produce	Regular Salary	Other Sources	Total	Number of households
All Zambia	5.5	4.4	22.8	12.7	38.3	16.3	100	2,110,640
Rural	12	9.4	18.5	26.6	17.9	15.6	100	1,288,064
Urban	1.1	0.9	25.7	3.3	52.2	16.8	100	822,575
Rural Small Scale	11.1	9.4	18.6	29.6	15.8	15.4	100	1,155,838
Rural Medium Scale	28.7	12.6	14.4	15.8	14.0	14.6	100	43,311
Rural Large Scale	18.9	28.3	7.3	7.0	22.3	16.2	100	3,569
Fish farming	22.5	11.8	28.4	17.2	10.8	9.4	100	1,620
Rural Non Agric	0.3	0.8	25.2	11.3	44.3	18.1	100	83,726
Urban Low Cost	1	0.8	30.4	3.4	47.7	16.7	100	593,484
Urban Medium Cost	1.1	0.8	20.3	3.5	56.3	18.0	100	143,394
Urban High Cost	1.4	1.5	14.6	2.7	64.1	15.7	100	85,697

Source: *CSO, 2004 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey*

Analysis by province shows that the most of the provinces' main source of income were regular salaries. All, except Luapula and Western provinces, reported regular salaries as their major source of income. Luapula and Western provinces' main source of income was non-farming businesses. Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces reported the highest share of household income from salaries, 53 percent and 52 percent, respectively.

Share of Total Household Income by Source of Income and Province, 2004

Province	Sale of Crops	Sale of live stock/ Poultry	Non Farming Business	Consumption of own produce	Regular Salary	Other Sources	Total	Number of households
Central	10.6	6.3	24.2	12.6	31.1	15.2	100	207,243
Copperbelt	2.2	1.7	21.9	4.9	53.2	16.0	100	311,712
Eastern	12	5.8	21.0	18.0	24.8	18.6	100	290,224
Luapula	6.8	5.5	30.3	27.5	16.2	13.7	100	171,659
Lusaka	1.8	1.7	23.6	2.3	52.2	18.4	100	309,949
Northern	6.9	7.2	21.4	24.4	28.3	11.9	100	275,395
North Western	6.7	3.2	16.9	17.0	37.9	18.2	100	125,814
Southern	4.7	7.6	22.0	16.7	35.8	13.2	100	252,423
Western	3.1	5.8	27.4	20.0	23.5	20.1	100	166,219

Source: *CSO, 2004 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey*

Agriculture

Western Province records Huge Losses in Area Planted to Crops!

According to findings from the Crop-Forecasting Survey 2005/2006 Agricultural Season, there were a total of 1,106,248 agricultural households in Zambia. Of these households, 816,564 (73.8 percent) were headed by males, where as 289,684 (26.2 percent) were female-headed.

Distribution of Household Heads by Province and Sex

Province	Sex of Head				Total	
	Male		Female			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Central	90,829	74.4	31,206	25.6	122,035	100.0
Copperbelt	61,083	78.7	16,517	21.3	77,600	100.0
Eastern	170,376	69.4	75,141	30.6	245,516	100.0
Luapula	79,537	81.0	18,612	19.0	98,149	100.0
Lusaka	17,636	77.2	5,202	22.8	22,838	100.0
Northen	151,011	80.5	36,586	19.5	187,597	100.0
North Western	57,686	75.5	18,719	24.5	76,404	100.0
Southern	113,301	71.7	44,751	28.3	158,053	100.0
Western	75,106	63.6	42,950	36.4	118,056	100.0
Total	816,564	73.8	289,684	26.2	1,106,248	100.0

Source: *CSO, Crop Forecast Survey 2005/2006*

In total, the male-headed households planted 1,069,117.4 hectares, where as the female-headed households planted 255,620 hectares to various crops. This means the male-headed households had an average field-size of 1.3 hectares, while female-headed households had an average field size of 0.9 hectares. The national average field size was 1.2 hectares per household. Thus, fields for female-headed households tended to be below the national average in size and smaller than those for male-headed households.

At national level, of the area that was planted to various crops for male-headed households, 17.3 percent is expected not to be harvested while 22.1 percent of the area planted by female-headed households could similarly not be harvested.

At provincial level, Western Province recorded 46.3 and 55.8 percent of area planted to crops that could not be harvested for male and female headed households, respectively. Southern Province was second with both male and female-headed households recording 35.0 and 34.1 percent of area planted to crops not being harvested, respectively. The remaining provinces recorded lower proportions of less than 25 percent each of the planted area not being harvested.

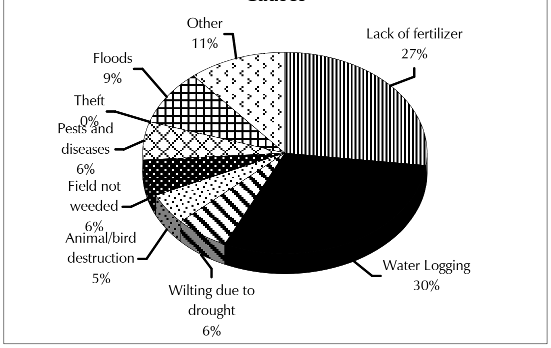
Area Planted, Area Harvested and Area Lost by Province and Sex of Head

Province	Sex of Head					
	Male			Female		
	Area planted (Ha)	Percentage Area Expected to be harvested	% Area Lost	Area planted (Ha)	Percentage Area expected to be harvested	% Area Lost
Central	170,148.5	82.2	17.8	38,058	80.9	19.1
Copperbelt	70,143.9	86.1	13.9	12,819	77.0	23.0
Eastern	297,064.2	90.6	9.4	85,714	87.6	12.4
Luapula	38,694.2	92.4	7.6	6,128	92.6	7.4
Lusaka	23,365.0	89.8	10.2	4,899	83.7	16.3
Northen	159,847.1	93.4	6.6	25,691	85.4	14.6
North Western	53,045.7	93.2	6.8	11,035	93.5	6.5
Southern	192,316.1	65.0	5.0	45,104	65.9	34.1
Western	64,492.5	53.7	46.3	26,171	44.2	55.8
Zambia	1,069,117.4	82.7	17.3	255,620	77.9	22.1

Source: *CSO, Crop Forecast Survey 2005/2006*

Various reasons were cited as factors that would lead to loss of harvest. Of the total area of 235,128.2 hectares that was expected not to be harvested, 30 percent would be lost due to water logging, 27 percent due to lack of fertilizers.

Percentage Distribution of Area Lost to Various Causes



Source: *CSO, Crop Forecast Survey 2005/2006*

Demography

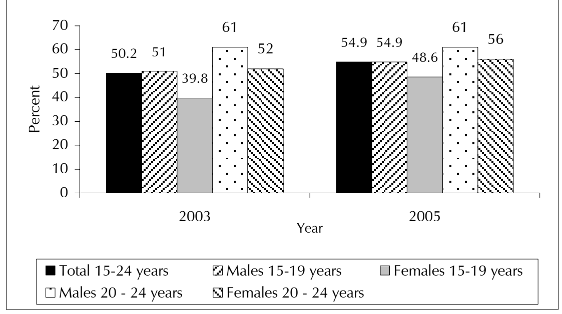
Acceptability of Unmarried Females to buy Condoms, Increase

The 2005 Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey (ZSBS) results reveal that 54.9 percent of young people aged 15-24 years in Zambia feel that it is acceptable for unmarried females to buy condoms. This represents an increase of over 4-percentage point from 50.2 percent that was recorded in 2003.

A general increase is also observed in the percentage of adolescents who feel that it is acceptable for females to purchase condoms. The highest percentage increase is observed among female adolescents from 39.8 percent in 2003 to 48.6 percent in 2005. The percentage of male adolescents also increased from 51.0 percent in 2003 to 55.0 percent in 2005

Among young adults (20-24 years), the percentage of those who felt it was acceptable for females to purchase condoms increased among females from 52.0 percent in 2003 to 56.0 percent 2005. However, the percentage of male respondents who felt it was acceptable for females to purchase condoms remained the same at 61.0 percent in the same period.

Percentage of Young People who felt condom purchase by unmarried Female is acceptable



Source: *CSO, 2005 Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey*

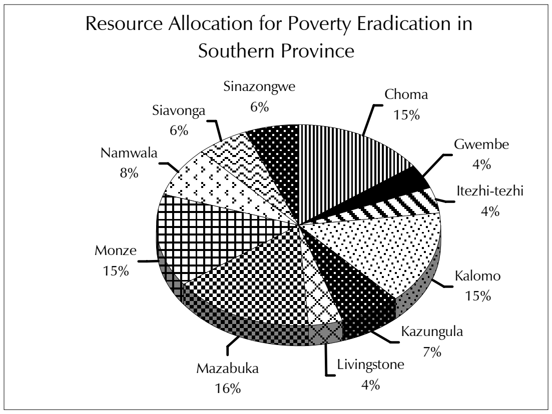
Feature Article

Sixty-eight percent (69%) of the Population in Southern Province is Poor!

The incidence of poverty in Southern Province was recorded at 68 percent of an estimated population of 1,362,228, reveals the 2004 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS IV).

In terms of resources needed to eradicate poverty or to bring all the poor persons to the poverty line, the province would require about K639.3 billion on an annual basis.

Southern Province is divided into eleven districts, namely: Choma, Gwembe, Itezhi-tezhi, Kalomo, Kazungula, Livingstone, Mazabuka, Monze, Namwala, Siavonga and Sinazongwe. In terms of resource allocation at district level, Mazabuka District would need to get the largest share of 16 percent of the total provincial resources followed by Kalomo, Monze and Choma districts with 15 percent each. The least shares of the resources would be allocated to Gwembe, Itezhi-tezhi and Livingstone districts, which would require 4 percent each.



Source: *CSO, Living Conditions Monitoring Survey IV 2004*

Female Headed Households poorer than Male-Headed Households!

The survey reveals that poverty was higher in female-headed households at 76 percent than in male-headed households at 66 percent in 2004.

The incidence of extreme poverty was also higher among female headed households (64 percent), than male headed households (51 percent)

Poverty by Sex of Head of Household, Southern Province, 2004

Sex of Head	Poverty Status				Population by sex of household head
	Total Poor	Extremely Poor	Moderately Poor	Not Poor	
All Province	68	54	14	32	1,362,228
Male	66	51	15	33	1,107,628
Female	76	64	12	24	254,600

Source: *CSO, Living Conditions Monitoring Survey IV 2004*

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.

In 2004, the proportion of the poor in households where the head had no formal education was recorded at 85 percent. On the other hand, the proportion of the poor in households headed by persons with tertiary level of education were recorded at only 29 percent in 2004.

The incidence of extreme poverty was also highest among households headed by persons with no education, at 73 percent, and lowest among households headed by persons with tertiary education, at 19 percent.

Poverty by Education Attainment of Head of Household, Southern Province, 2004

Educational Level	Poverty Status				Population
	Total Poor	Extremely Poor	Moderately Poor	Not Poor	
All Province	68	54	14	32	1,362,228
None	85	73	12	14	108,835
Primary school	75	62	13	25	609,071
Secondary	64	47	17	36	554,913
Tertiary	29	19	10	72	89,409

Source: *CSO, Living Conditions Monitoring Survey IV 2004*

Poverty Levels lowest among Households with Heads in Wage (Paid) Employment

The LCMS IV results reveal that poverty levels vary according to the type of economic activity that the head of household is engaged in. The results shows that in 2004, poverty was lowest among households whose heads were engaged in wage employment at 47 percent and highest among households whose heads were engaged in farming/fishing/forestry at 81 percent.

The pattern is the same for extreme poverty, with households headed by persons engaged in wage employment having the lowest incidence and those in farming/fishing/forestry having the highest.

Poverty by Economic Activity of Household Head, Southern Province, 2004

Economic Activity of Head	Poverty Status				Population
	Total Poor	Extremely Poor	Moderately Poor	Not Poor	
All Province	68	54	14	32	1,362,228
In wage employment	47	29	18	54	322,919
Running a business	53	36	17	47	185,420
Farming/Fishing/ Forestry	81	68	13	20	800,317
Not working	77	61	16	24	53,573

Source: *CSO, Living Conditions Monitoring Survey IV 2004*

Poverty Levels highest among Child Headed Households

In Southern Province, poverty levels were highest among households headed by children (ages 12 to 19 years) in 2004, at 90 percent. The population in child headed households was insignificant though at 7,745 in 2004.

The next highest poverty levels were recorded among households headed by the aged (60+ years) at 81 percent.

The population living in households whose heads were in the most productive age groups of 20-29 years and 30-59 years had the least poverty levels at 66 percent each, respectively.

The incidence of extreme poverty was highest among the aged (60+ years). Seventy one percent (71 percent) of the total population living in households whose heads were aged sixty years plus were extremely poor. The incidence of extreme poverty was lower with younger age groups.

Poverty by Age of Household Head, Southern Province, 2004

Age of Head	Poverty Status				Population
	Total Poor	Extremely Poor	Moderately Poor	Not Poor	
All Province	68	54	14	32	1,362,228
12 – 19	90	12	78	10	7,745
20 - 29	66	44	22	34	228,421
30 – 59	66	53	13	34	919,319
60 and above	81	71	10	19	206,743

Source: *CSO, Living Conditions Monitoring Survey IV 2004*

Poverty Levels highest in Namwala District!

In Southern Province, the following seven districts had poverty levels of over 70 percent in 2004; Gwembe, Kalomo, Kazungula, Mazabuka, Monze, Namwala and Siavonga.

Namwala District had the highest level of poverty in 2004 at 82 percent and Livingstone District had the least at 42 percent.

The incidence of extreme poverty was more than 50 percent of the total population of all the districts of Southern Province except Itezhi-tezhi, Livingstone and Sinazongwe whose incidence of extreme poverty were 45 percent, 29 percent and 44 percent, respectively.

Incidence of Poverty in the Districts of Southern Province, 2004

Districts	Poverty Status				Population
	Total Poor	Extremely Poor	Moderately Poor	Not Poor	
All Province	68	54	14	32	1,362,228
Choma	67	53	14	33	222,766
Gwembe	72	66	6	28	38,965
Itezhi-tezhi	62	45	17	38	49,473
Kalomo	73	60	13	27	193,861
Kazungula	73	61	12	27	77,147
Livingstone	42	29	13	59	111,852
Mazabuka	72	54	18	28	229,884
Monze	72	62	10	29	183,256
Namwala	82	61	21	17	96,891
Siavonga	77	62	15	22	64,568
Sinazongwe	63	44	19	37	93,566

Source: *CSO, Living Conditions Monitoring Survey IV 2004*

Gwembe District had the highest incidence of extreme poverty in 2004. Sixty-six percent (66 percent) of the total population of Gwembe District were extremely poor in 2004. Livingstone District had the lowest incidence of extreme poverty at only 29 percent of its population.

The Layman and Statistics

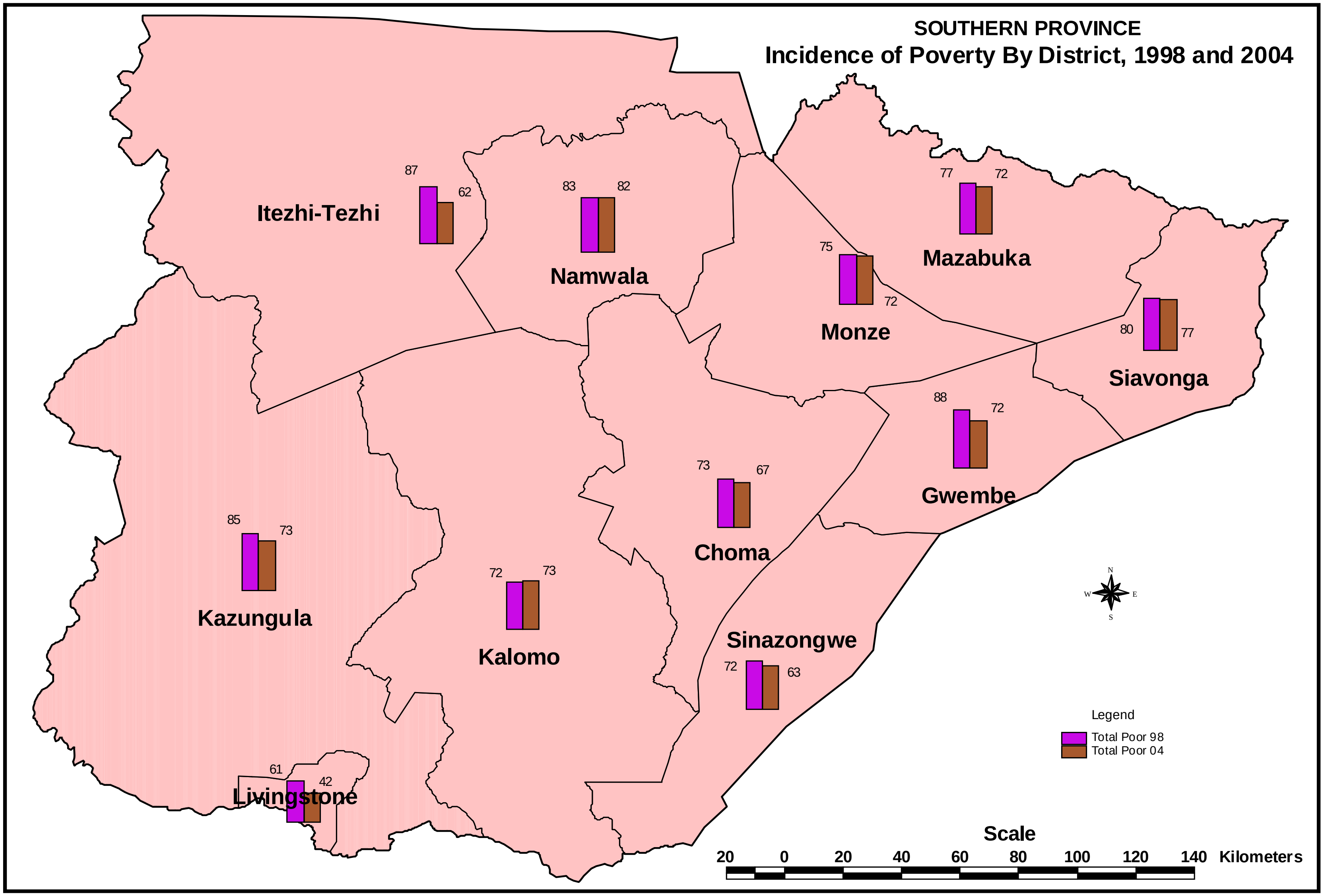
Forced Sex: *This is sex without the consent of ones partner*

Chronically ill: *This is when a person has been sick for at least three or more months*

Adolescents: *The development stage between childhood and adulthood (Young people aged 15-19)*

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*

Agricultural Season: *This refers to the period starting1st of October and ends on 30th of September of the following year*


SOUTHERN PROVINCE
Incidence of Poverty By District, 1998 and 2004
Itezhi-Tezhi
87
62
Namwala
83
82
Mazabuka
77
72
Monze
75
72
Siavonga
80
77
Gwembe
88
72
Choma
73
67
Kazungula
85
73
Kalomo
72
73
Sinazongwe
72
63
Livingstone
61
42
N
W
E
S
Legend
Total Poor 98
Total Poor 04
Scale
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 Kilometers

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