Republic of Zambia

The Monthly

Central Statistical Office

Volume 48 | Website: www.zamstats.gov.zm | March, 2007

Foreword

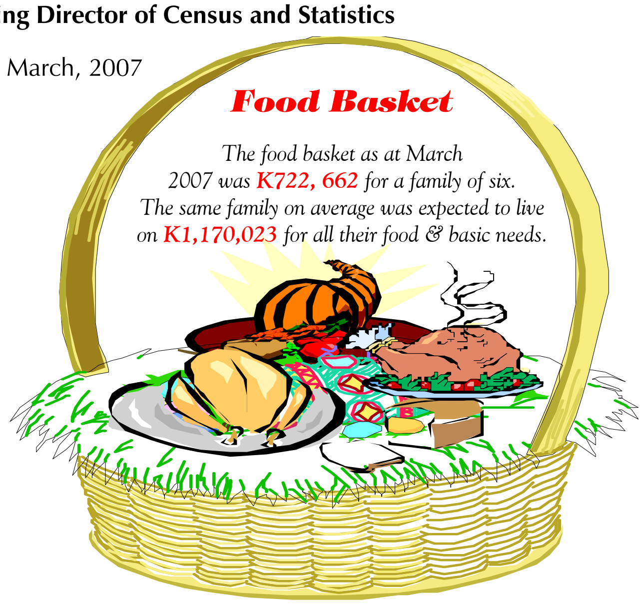
Welcome to the Monthly presentation organised by Dissemination Branch of the Central Statistical Office (CSO). The CSO embarks on vigorous information delivery strategy to major stakeholders and the media institutions in order to increase utilisation of statistical products and services. The office produces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

29th March, 2007



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Serving Your Data Needs

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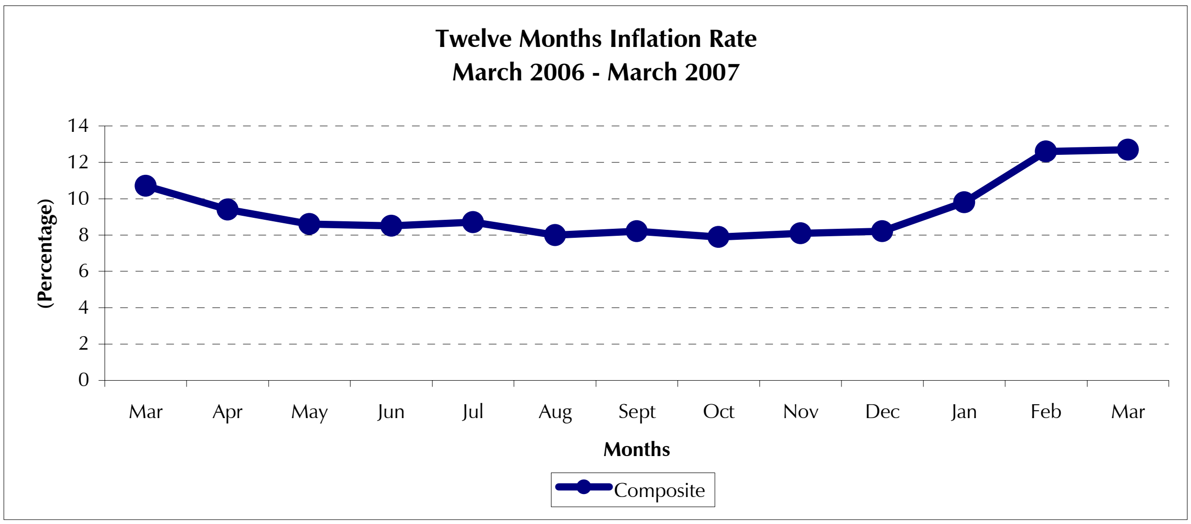
INFLATION

Inflation Records a Marginal Increase in March 2007

The annual rate of inflation, as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI), was recorded at 12.7 percent as at March 2007. This rate is 0.1 of a percentage point higher than the February rate of 12.6 percent. Compared with the same period last year, the annual rate of inflation increased by 2.0 percentage points, from 10.7 percent in March 2006 to 12.7 percent in March 2007.

The March 2007 inflation rate of 12.7 percent means that prices as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by an average of 12.7 percent between March 2006 and March 2007.



Annual Inflation Rates for CPI Main Groups

Between February 2007 and March 2007, the annual inflation rates increased for food, beverages and tobacco, furniture and household goods, and declined for clothing and footwear, house rent and household energy, medical care, transport and communication, recreation and education main groups.

Annual Inflation Rate: CPI Main Groups (Percent)

Period	Total	Food And Beverages	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
Aug 06 – Aug 05	8.0	0.4	29.4	15.2	19.4	19.2	5.6	15.0	12.7
Sep 06 – Sep 05	8.2	1.5	30.2	14.9	16.3	21.1	4.8	15.6	13.1
Oct 06 – Oct 05	7.9	1.0	34.0	12.3	16.3	21.7	2.7	15.7	12.6
Nov 06 – Nov 05	8.1	0.8	32.5	13.0	16.7	23.2	6.8	15.4	11.9
Dec 06 – Dec 05	8.2	-0.2	33.4	13.0	17.3	25.1	15.2	15.5	11.1
Jan 07 – Jan 06	9.8	1.0	34.9	15.1	16.5	24.9	22.8	15.9	11.4
Feb 07 – Feb 06	12.6	4.2	28.3	18.3	20.4	23.7	33.9	15.0	10.4
Mar 07 – Mar 06	12.7	4.9	26.9	15.8	21.6	22.1	33.5	14.9	11.0

Contributions of different Items to overall inflation

The increase 0.1 of a percentage point in the annual inflation rate from 12.6 percent in February 2007 to 12.7 percent in March 2007 is mainly due to the increase in the cost of food, beverages and tobacco.

Of the total 12.7 percent annual inflation in March 2007, food products accounted for 2.6 percentage points while non-food products in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) accounted for a total of 10.1 percentage points.

Items	Percentage Points Contributions of different items to overall inflation											
	Apr-06	May-06	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07
Food Beverages and Tobacco	4.4	2.9	2.9	2.2	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	-0.1	0.5	2.2	2.6
Clothing and Footwear	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.3
Rent and household energy	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.7
Furniture and Household Goods	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.1
Medical Care	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Transport (fuel, airfares, new motor vehicles)	-1.0	-0.9	-0.6	-0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.2	1.7	2.6	2.5
Recreation and Education	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
Other Goods and Services	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
All Items	**9.4**	**8.6**	**8.5**	**8.7**	**8.0**	**8.2**	**7.9**	**8.1**	**8.2**	**9.8**	**12.6**	**12.7**

The annual food inflation rate increases

The annual food inflation rate was recorded at 4.9 percent in March 2007, compared with 4.2 percent in February 2007. Contributing most to the rise in food inflation were increases in the cost of fresh vegetables, meat, maize meal (white breakfast), fish, kapenta, cooking oil, alcoholic drinks, tobacco, dried beans and other cereals.

The annual non-food inflation rate declines

The annual non-food inflation rate stood at 21.5 percent in March 2007, compared with 22.1 percent in February 2007. This decline was due to the decrease in annual inflation rates for clothing and footwear, rent and household energy, medical care, transport and communications, recreation and education.

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
Apr 05 – Apr 04	18.6	18.0	19.3
May 05 - May 04	19.1	19.1	19.2
Jun 05 – Jun 04	19.2	19.3	19.2
Jul 05 - Jun 04	18.7	18.7	18.7
Aug 05 - Aug 04	19.3	20.4	18.2
Sep 05 - Sep04	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
Apr 06 – Apr 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
Sep 06 – Sep 05	8.2	1.5	15.7
Oct 06 - Oct 05	7.9	1.0	15.4
Nov 06 - Nov 05	8.1	0.8	16.2
Dec06 – Dec 05	8.2	-0.2	18.1
Jan 07 - Jan 06	9.8	1.0	20.0
Feb 07 - Feb 06	12.6	4.2	22.1
Mar 07 - Mar 06	12.7	4.9	21.5

Roller meal retail prices decline

A comparison of prices between February 2007 and March 2007, shows that the national average price of a 25 kg bag of roller meal declined by 0.5 percent, from K28,045 to K27,893. The national average price of a 20 litre tin of maize grain increased by 0.2 percent, from K14,927 to K14,952. The national average price of 1kg of dried kapenta (Mpulungu) increased by 5.8 percent, while the national average price of 1kg of tomatoes increased by 14.4 percent.

National Average prices for Selected Products and Months

Product Description	2006			2007			Percentage Change
	October	November	December	January	February	March	Mar07/Feb 07
White breakfast 25Kg	36,417	36,443	36,402	36,335	37,108	37,381	0.7
White Roller 25Kg	24,961	25,389	26,288	26,636	28,045	27,893	-0.5
White Maize 20 litre tin	13,059	13,031	13,726	14,339	14,927	14,952	0.2
Rice Local 1 Kg	3,586	3,669	3,614	3,624	3,741	3,645	-2.6
Millet 5 litre tin	4,384	4,402	5,051	4,722	4,967	5,914	19.1
Sorghum 5 litre tin	4,514	4,406	4,114	4,114	6,087	6,839	12.4
Cassava meal 1Kg	1,873	2,322	2,220	2,137	2,788	2,663	-4.5
Mixed Cut 1 Kg	13,119	13,518	13,542	13,874	13,697	13,742	0.3
Dressed chicken 1 Kg	12,675	12,906	12,890	12,477	13,027	12,958	-0.5
Bream Fresh/Frozen 1 Kg	11,787	11,528	12,173	11,511	12,660	13,141	3.8
Dried Kapenta Mpulungu 1 Kg	32,348	33,766	31,980	32,056	34,210	36,197	5.8
Dried Kapenta Siavonga 1Kg	31,072	30,427	28,692	29,125	32,525	32,902	1.2
Dried Kapenta Chisense 1Kg	16,634	15,859	16,248	17,097	21,899	21,565	-1.5
Eggs 1 Unit	5,627	5,535	5,660	5,773	5,927	5,974	0.8
Cabbage 1kg	1,015	1,068	1,277	1,317	1,380	1,390	0.7
Onion 1kg	3,864	3,586	3,864	3,700	3,967	4,439	11.9
Tomatoes 1kg	2,203	2,171	2,253	2,566	2,940	3,364	14.4
Dried beans 1kg	5,681	5,767	6,041	6,062	6,002	6,123	2.0
Irish potatoes 1kg	2,603	2,684	2,727	2,842	2,900	2,858	-1.4
Mosi 375 mls (bottle)	3,783	3,756	3,840	4,170	4,158	4,588	10.3
Paraffin 1 litre	4,122	4,170	4,056	4,253	4,658	4,491	-3.6
Petrol Premium 1 litre	6,155	6,169	5,457	5,820	6,450	6,290	-2.5
Diesel 1 litre	5,092	5,218	5,131	5,351	5,715	5,579	-2.4
Air fare Lusaka/London British Airways 1 Way	3,739,060	3,819,725	3,919,370	4,217,420	4,246,640	4,266,120	0.5
Air Fare Lusaka/Ndola Zambian Airways 1 way	559,480	571,550	586,460	614,860	619,120	621,960	0.5
Bed & continental Breakfast 3 to 5 star Hotel	684,251	666,095	667,516	710,330	707,947	725,053	2.4
Bed & Continental Breakfast 2 star Down to Motel	101,990	104,639	104,549	104,937	105,025	106,220	1.1

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDIZE TRADE

Another Trade Surplus Recorded in February 2007

During the month of February, Zambia recorded a Trade Surplus valued at K123.0 billion. This means that the country exported more than it imported in value terms.

Total Exports, Imports & Trade Balance, January 2007* to February 2007*, (K' Millions)

Months	Imports (Cif)	Domestic Exports (Fob)	Re-Exports (Fob)	Total Exports (Fob)	Trade Balance
January	1,363,189	1,339,474	748	1,340,222	(22,967)
February	886,473	1,009,369	117	1,009,485	123,012
Total:	**2,249,662**	**2,348,843**	**865**	**2,349,707**	**100,046**

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007, Note: (*) Provisional

Exports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)

The total value of exports in February 2007 was K 1, 009.5 billion compared to K1, 340.2 billion in January 2007. The prominent exports were manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, which accounted for 71.7 percent in January, 2007 and 67.2 percent in February 2007. The most significant export within this product category was refined copper which accounted for 42 percent in January and 51.3 percent in February 2007. Other important exports were crude materials (excluding fuels), which accounted for 13.7 and 10.2 percent in January and February 2007, respectively.

Total Exports by (SITC) sections, January 2007 and February 2007*, K' Millions

Code	Description	Jan-07	% Share	Feb-07	% Share
0	Food and live animals	52,681	3.9	56,512	5.6
1	Beverages and tobacco	18,229	1.4	18,185	1.8
2	Crude materials, (excl fuels)	183,868	13.7	102,837	10.2
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	1,465	0.1	2,550	0.3
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	112	0.0	345	0.0
5	Chemicals	5,326	0.4	5,313	0.5
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	961,353	71.7	678,378	67.2
	Refined Copper	*404,099*	*42.0*	*347,687*	*51.3*
	Plates, sheets and strip, of refined copper, > 0.15mm thick	*182,642*	*19.0*	*148,705*	*21.9*
	Other articles of cement, of concrete or of artificial stone, nes	*165,000*	*17.2*	*0*	*0.0*
	Wire of refined copper	*57,937*	*6.0*	*35,727*	*5.3*
	Cobalt, wrought, and articles of cobalt, nes	*41,297*	*4.3*	*35,567*	*5.2*
	Unrefined copper; copper anodes for electrolytic refining	*38,992*	*4.1*	*40,260*	*5.9*
	Other	*71,387*	*7.4*	*70,432*	*10.4*
7	Machinery and transport equipment	37,016	2.8	23,607	2.3
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	80,007	6.2	121,758	12.1
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	167	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL:		**1,340,222**	**100.0**	**1,009,485**	**100.0**

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007; Note: (*) Provisional

Zambia's Major Exports in February 2007 Classified by Harmonized System (HS)

Zambia's major export product in February 2007 was copper and articles thereof accounting for 56.7 percent of Zambia's total export earnings. Other export products worth noting, though on a smaller scale, were Furniture; Bedding, Mattress, Matt Support, Cushion (11.8 percent); ores, slag and ash (7.1 percent); Tool, Implement, Cutlery, Spoon & Fork, of Base Metal (4.3 percent); other base metals - such as cobalt (3.5 percent); sugars and Sugar Confectionery (2.6 percent).

Zambia's Major Exports by HS Chapter for February 2007*, K' Millions

Chapter Code	Description	Value (Zmk)	% Share
74	Copper And Articles Thereof	572,658	56.7
94	Furniture; Bedding, Mattress, Matt Support, Cushion Etc	119,546	11.8
26	Ores, Slag And Ash	71,563	7.1
82	Tool, Implement, Cutlery, Spoon & Fork, Of Base Met Etc	43,375	4.3
81	Other Base Metals; Cermets; Articles Thereof	35,567	3.5
17	Sugars And Sugar Confectionery	26,657	2.6
85	Electrical Mchy Equip Parts Thereof; Sound Recorder Etc	19,306	1.9
24	Tobacco And Manufactured Tobacco Substitutes	17,788	1.8
06	Live Tree & Other Plant; Bulb, Prec Stones & Metals, Coin Etc	16,508	1.6
71	Natural/Cultured Pearls, Prec Stones & Metals, Coin Etc	15,172	1.5
52	Cotton	14,233	1.4
10	Cereals	10,910	1.1
	Other	46,203	4.6
Total:		**1,009,485**	**100.0**

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007; Note: (*) Provisional

Zambia's Major Export Destinations in February 2007

The four major destinations of Zambia's exports during the month of February 2007 were Switzerland, South Africa, Congo D.R., and United Kingdom. These countries collectively accounted for 84.0 percent of Zambia's total value of exports. Other important outlets for Zambia's exports were Tanzania, France, China and Zimbabwe, jointly accounting for 7.7 percent of total exports.

Zambia's Major Export Destinations by Country, February 2007*, K' Millions

Country	Value (Zmk)	% Share
Switzerland	315,392	31.2
South Africa	236,010	23.4
Congo D.R	202,018	20.0
United Kingdom	94,744	9.4
Tanzaina	22,252	2.2
France	20,623	2.0
China	18,565	1.8
Zimbabwe	17,343	1.7
Netherlands	15,935	1.6
India	14,633	1.4
Kenya	10,944	1.1
Other	41,027	4.1
Total:	**1,009,485**	**100.0**

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007; Note: (*) Provisional

Export Market Shares by Regional Groupings

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) grouping of countries was the largest market for Zambia's exports, accounting for 49.7 percent and 48.0 percent of the total exports in January and February 2007, respectively. Within SADC region, Congo D.R. and South Africa were the major markets for Zambia's exports in January accounting for 36.5 percent each. South Africa was the major market in February accounting for 48.7 percent.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa region (COMESA) was the second largest destination of Zambia's total exports, accounting for 28.5 percent in January and 23.1 percent in February 2007. Congo D.R. dominated in January with 91.1 percent and in February with 86.8 percent.

The European Union (EU) was the third largest destination of Zambia's total exports, accounting for 14.4 percent in both January and February 2007. Within the EU, the dominant market was the United Kingdom accounting for 55.0 and 65.0 percent in the respective months. Other key markets were Netherlands, France, Belgium, and Germany.

The Asian regional grouping accounted for 3.6 and 4.4 percent of Zambia's total exports in January and February 2007 respectively. Within the Asian market, China dominated accounting for 58.9 percent in January and 42.1 percent in February 2007. Other destinations included Hong Kong, India, Japan, and Taiwan jointly accounting for 38.2 and 56.6 percent in January and February 2007 respectively.

Export Market Shares by Regional Groupings, January and February 2007*

Grouping	Value (Zmk)	% Share	Grouping	Value (Zmk)	% Share
SADC	**January**		**SADC**	**February**	
SADC	**665,516**	**100.0**	**SADC**	**484,789**	**100.0**
Congo D.R.	347,746	36.5	South Africa	236,010	48.7
South Africa	242,851	36.5	Congo D.R.	202,018	41.7
Tanzania	33,347	5.0	Tanzania	22,252	4.6
Namibia	24,724	3.7	Zimbabwe	17,343	3.6
Other SADC	16,848	2.5	**Other SADC**	7,166	1.5
% Of Total January Exports:		**49.7**	**% Of Total February Exports:**		**48.0**
Grouping	**Value (Zmk)**	**% Share**	**Grouping**	**Value (Zmk)**	**% Share**
COMESA	**January**		**COMESA**	**February**	
COMESA	**381,886**	**100.0**	**COMESA**	**232,703**	**100.0**
Congo D.R.	347,746	91.1	Congo D.R.	202,018	86.8
Kenya	18,405	4.8	Zimbabwe	17,343	7.5
Zimbabwe	13,345	3.5	Kenya	10,944	4.7
Malawi	1,363	0.4	Malawi	2,281	1.0
Other COMESA	1,027	0.3	**Other COMESA**	117	0.1
% Of Total January Exports:		**28.5**	**% Of Total February Exports:**		**23.1**
Grouping	**Value (Zmk)**	**% Share**	**Grouping**	**Value (Zmk)**	**% Share**
European Union	**January**		**European Union**	**February**	
European Union	**192,632**	**100.0**	**European Union**	**145,761**	**100.0**
United Kingdom	105,942	55.0	United Kingdom	94,744	65.0
Netherlands	36,598	19.0	France	20,623	14.1
France	28,888	15.0	Netherlands	15,935	10.9
Belgium	7,984	4.1	Belgium	4,572	3.1
Germany	4,664	2.4	Germany	4,500	3.1
Other Eu	8,556	4.4	**Other Eu**	5,387	3.7
% Of Total January Exports:		**14.4**	**% Of Total February Exports:**		**14.4**
Grouping	**Value (Zmk)**	**% Share**	**Grouping**	**Value (Zmk)**	**% Share**
Asia	**January**		**Asia**	**February**	
Asia	**48,030**	**100.0**	**Asia**	**44,135**	**100.0**
China	28,304	58.9	China	18,565	42.1
Hong Kong	7,458	15.5	India	14,633	33.2
Japan	3,879	8.1	Japan	4,538	10.3
India	3,751	7.8	Taiwan	4,149	9.4
Taiwan	3,253	6.8	Hong Kong	1,649	3.7
Other Asia	1,383	2.9	**Other Asia**	601	1.4
% Of Total January Exports:		**3.6**	**% Of Total February Exports:**		**4.4**
Total Exports	**1,340,222**			**1,009,485**	

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007; Note: (*) Provisional

Note: Some countries are members of both SADC and COMESA

Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)

The total value of imports in February 2007 was K886.5 billion compared to K 1,363.2 billion in January 2007. The prominent imports were machinery and transport equipment, which accounted for 31.5 percent in January and 44.0 percent in February 2007. Other important imports were Chemicals, Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, Crude Materials, (Excl fuels) and manufactured goods classified chiefly by material which collectively accounted for 60.5 percent and 45.3 percent in January and February 2007, respectively.

Total Imports by SITC Sections, January and February 2007*, K 'Millions

CODE	DESCRIPTION	Jan-07	% SHARE	Feb-07	% SHARE
0	Food and live animals	27,097	2.0	27,355	3.1
1	Beverages and tobacco	4,245	0.3	3,744	0.4
2	Crude materials, (excl fuels)	187,890	13.8	43,576	4.9
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	230,145	16.9	89,535	10.1
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	22,865	1.7	15,527	1.8
5	Chemicals	247,541	18.2	131,759	14.9
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	158,067	11.6	136,357	15.4
7	Machinery and transport equipment	428,804	31.5	389,696	44.0
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	55,770	4.1	48,325	5.5
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	765	0.1	599	0.1
TOTAL:		**1,363,189**	**100.0**	**886,473**	**100.0**

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007; Note: (*) Provisional

Zambia's Major Imports Classified by harmonized System (HS)

The major import products in February 2007 were boilers, machinery & mechanical appliances; Vehicles; Mineral fuels, oils and products of their distillation; and electrical machinery equipment. These four product categories jointly accounted for 53.5 percent of total imports. Other important import products were Iron and Steel, and Plastics and Articles thereof, accounting for 3.7 percent and 3.6 percent, respectively.

Zambia's Major Imports by HS Chapters for February, 2007* K' Millions

Code	Description	Value (Zmk)	% Share
84	Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Mchy & Mech Appliance; Parts	237,572	26.8
87	Vehicles O/T Railw/Tranw Rool-Stock, Pts & Accessories	96,368	10.9
27	Mineral Fuels, Oils & Product Of Their Distillation; Etc	89,589	10.1
85	Electrical Mchy Equip Parts Thereof; Sound Recorder Etc	50,383	5.7
72	Iron And Steel	33,202	3.7
39	Plastics And Articles Thereof	32,116	3.6
73	Articles Of Iron And Steel	30,829	3.5
31	Fertiliers	25,448	2.9
26	Ores, Slag And Ash	23,921	2.7
28	Inorgn Chem; Compds Of Prec Met, Radioact Elements Etc	23,239	2.6
40	Rubber And Articles Thereof	20,595	2.3
30	Pharmaceutical Products	17,643	2.0
15	Animal/Veg Fats & Oil & Their Cleavage Products; Etc	17,502	2.0
	Other	188,066	21.2
Total:		**886,473**	**100.0**

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007; Note: (*) Provisional

Zambia's Major Import Sources by Country, February 2007

The major source of Zambia's imports in February 2007 was South Africa, accounting for 51.8 percent of the total imports. The United Arab Emirates followed with 6.9 percent of total imports. Other sources were India, United Kingdom, Zimbabwe, Congo (DR), and China.

Zambia's Top Import Sources by country, February 2007*, K'Millions,

Country	Value (Zmk)	% Share
South Africa (Republic Of)	459,286	51.8
United Arab Emirates	61,552	6.9
India	37,728	4.3
United Kingdom	34,618	3.9
Zimbabwe	31,106	3.5
Congo D.R.	25,160	2.8
China	23,674	2.7
Kenya	22,385	2.5
Germany	20,653	2.3
United States Of America	17,059	1.9
Sweden	16,541	1.9
Canada	13,219	1.5
Netherlands	10,785	1.2
Japan	9,771	1.1
Portugal	8,467	1.0
Other	94,469	10.7
Total:	**886,473**	**100.0**

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007; Note: (*) Provisional

Import Market Shares by Regional Groupings

The SADC regional grouping of countries was the largest source of Zambia's total imports accounting for 62.3 percent and 60.3 percent of total imports in January and February, 2007 respectively. Within SADC region, South Africa was the major source for Zambia's imports accounting for 72.9 percent in January and 86.0 percent in February 2007.

The European Union was the second largest source of Zambia's imports contributing 18.7 percent in January and 13.9 percent in February 2007 to total imports. France and United Kingdom dominated the market in January and February 2007 with 49.9 percent and 28.2 percent respectively. Other key markets were Netherlands, and Sweden.

The Asian region market was the third largest source of Zambia's imports with 12.9 and 17.6 percent in January and February 2007, respectively. Within the Asian market, United Arab Emirates dominated accounting for 37.2 percent in January and 39.5 percent in February 2007 while India was second with 20.0 percent in January and 24.2 percent in February. The other consistent source between January and February 2007 was China accounting for 13.4 percent and 15.2 percent in the respective months.

In the COMESA region, Congo (DR) dominated in January with 68.6 percent while Zimbabwe dominated in February with 34.9 percent. Other notable sources were Kenya and Egypt.

Import Market shares by major Regional groupings, January and February 2007* K' Millions

Grouping	Value (Zmk)	% Share	Grouping	Value (Zmk)	% Share
SADC	**January**		**SADC**	**February**	
SADC	**849,801**	**100.0**	**SADC**	**534,310**	**100.0**
South Africa	619,925	72.9	South Africa	459,286	86.0
Congo D.R.	165,580	19.5	Zimbabwe	31,106	5.8
Zimbabwe	33,888	4.0	Congo D.R.	25,160	4.7
Tanzania	11,952	1.4	Tanzania	5,853	1.1
Other SADC	18,457	2.2	Other SADC	12,905	2.4
% Of Total January Imports:		**62.3**	**% Of Total February Imports:**		**60.3**
Grouping	**Value (Zmk)**	**% Share**	**Grouping**	**Value (Zmk)**	**% Share**
European Union	**January**		**European Union**	**February**	
European Union	**254,559**	**100.0**	**European Union**	**122,801**	**100.0**
France	127,100	49.9	United Kingdom	34,618	28.2
United Kingdom	41,047	16.1	Germany	20,653	16.8
Netherlands	31,416	12.3	Sweden	16,541	13.5
Sweden	17,711	7.0	Netherlands	10,785	8.8
Germany	11,945	4.7	Portugal	8,467	6.9
Belgium	7,167	2.8	France	8,001	6.5
Other EU:	18,173	7.1	Other EU:	23,736	19.3
% Of Total January Imports:		**18.7**	**% Of Total February Imports:**		**13.9**
Grouping	**Value (Zmk)**	**% Share**	**Grouping**	**Value (Zmk)**	**% Share**
Asia	**January**		**Asia**	**February**	
Asia	**175,565**	**100.0**	**Asia**	**155,684**	**100.0**
United Arab Emirates	65,281	37.2	United Arab Emirates	61,552	39.5
India	35,165	20.0	India	37,728	24.2
China	23,554	13.4	China	23,674	15.2
Japan	20,877	11.9	Japan	9,771	6.3
Korea	5,803	3.3	Hong Kong	5,544	3.6
Other Asia	24,884	14.2	Other Asia	17,416	11.2
% Of Total January Exports:		**12.9**	**% Of Total February Exports:**		**17.6**
Grouping	**Value (Zmk)**	**% Share**	**Grouping**	**Value (Zmk)**	**% Share**
COMESA	**January**		**COMESA**	**February**	
COMESA	**241,470**	**100.0**	**COMESA**	**89,215**	**100.0**
Congo D.R.	165,580	68.6	Zimbabwe	31,106	34.9
Zimbabwe	33,888	14.0	Congo D.R.	25,160	28.2
Kenya	29,653	12.3	Kenya	22,385	25.1
Egypt	7,671	3.2	Egypt	6,022	6.7
Other COMESA	4,679	1.9	Other COMESA	4,541	5.1
% Of Total January Imports:		**17.7**	**% Of Total February Imports:**		**10.1**
Total Imports	**1,363,189**			**886,215**	

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007; Note: (*) Provisional
Note: Some countries are members of both SADC and COMESA

LABOUR MARKET

Back/Muscle Pains, the Most Common Injuries among Employed Persons

The 2005 Labour Force Survey results indicate that one in every five persons aged five years and above reported having had an injury in the last 12 months prior to the survey. The results show that overall, back/muscle pains were the most commonly reported injuries by employed persons with 61.6 percent followed by wounds/deep cuts with 20.3 percent. The least reported injury was hearing problems with 3.9 percent. Analysis by sex shows that, wounds/deep cuts were more common among males (21.8 percent) than females (18.7 percent)

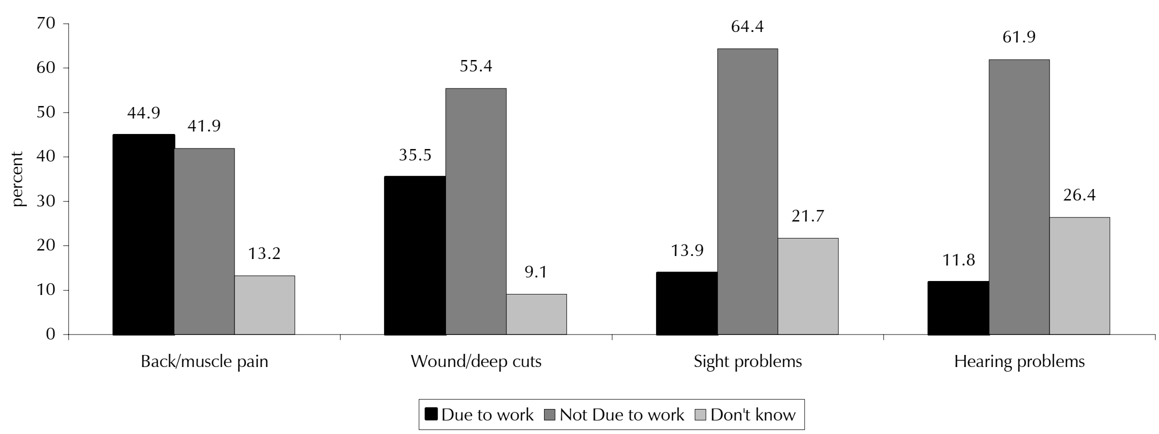
Percentage of persons who reported injury by health status, 2005

Health Status	Total		Males		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Back/Muscle pains	523,258	61.6	276,804	61.6	246,455	61.6
Wounds/deep cuts	172,637	20.3	97,885	21.8	74,752	18.7
Sight problems	120,857	14.2	61,154	13.6	59,703	14.9
Hearing problems	33,299	3.9	13,886	3.1	19,413	4.8
Total Injured	**850,051**	**100.0**	**449,677**	**100.0**	**400,374**	**100.0**

Source: 2005 Labour force survey

The results also reveal that most of the people that reported back/muscle pain indicated that the injury was caused by the work they did accounted for 44.9 percent while 13.2 percent did not know whether the injury was due to work or not. Those that had suffered wounds/deep cuts at their place of work accounted for 35.5 percent while those that had sight or hearing problems caused by their work accounted for 13.9 and 11.8 percent respectively.

Percentage of person who reported injury by cause of injury,2005



Source: 2005 Labour force survey

Analysis by industry shows that, overall persons employed in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries industry were more prone to occupational injuries. The results indicate that 82.1 percent reported to have had back/muscle pains followed by those in the trade, wholesale and retail industry with 6.1 percent. The agriculture, forestry and fisheries also recorded the highest proportion of persons that had wounds/deep cuts with 77.7 percent while the trade, wholesale and retail industry was again second with 8.5 percent. The results further indicate that the mining and quarrying industry was among the least affected industries in terms of occupational injuries.

Percentage distribution of persons who reported injury by industry, 2005

Industry	Age of persons reporting respective injury				
	Back/Muscle pains	Wounds/deep cuts	Sight problems	Hearing problems	None
Agriculture/forestry/fisheries	82..1	77.7	75.4	83.6	70.2
Mining and quarrying	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.8	1.4
Manufacturing	3.1	4.0	3.7	3.4	4.1
Electricity	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.4
Construction	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.3	1.2
Trade,wholesale and retail	6.1	8.5	6.9	4.1	10.9
Hotels and restaurants	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9
Transport and communication	1.9	1.5	0.9	1.0	2.2
Finance,insurance and real estates	0.2	0.6	1.6	1.2	1.1
Community, social and personal services	3.8	4.6	7.0	3.2	7.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: 2005 Labour force survey

CHILD LABOUR

Incidence of Child labour high in Zambia

The 2005 Child Labour Survey shows that the number of children in the age group 5-17 was 3,900,000. About 1,252,000 of these children (32%) were observed as working. Twenty-eight percent of the working children were in the age group 5-9 years, 45 percent and 26 percent in the age groups 10-14 and 15-17 years respectively, while 52 percent were boys and 48 percent were girls.

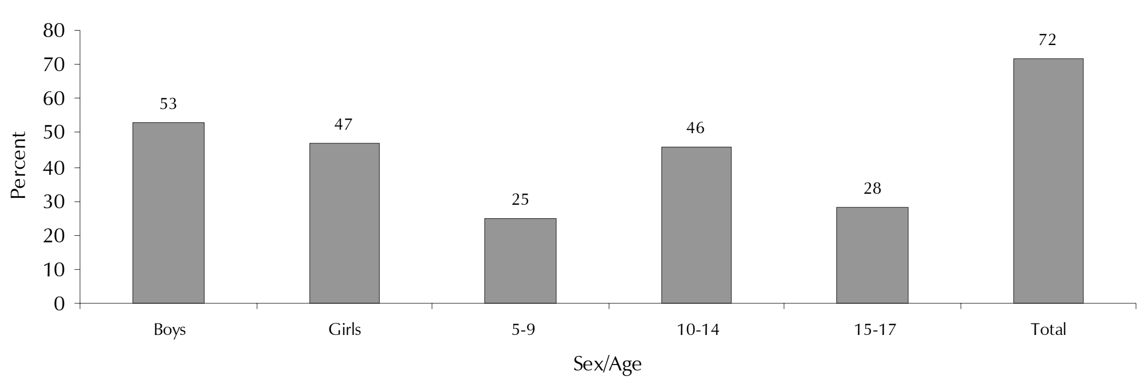
Percent of Currently Working Children by Sex and Age, 2005

	Percent	Number Currently Working
Total Working Children	32	1,252,532
Age Group		
5-9	28	356,372
10-14	45	565,818
15-17	26	330,342
Sex		
Male	52	657,281
Female	48	595,251

Source: 2005 Child Labour Survey Report

Results further show that of the 1,252,000 working children, 895,246 (72%) were engaged in economic activities that were hazardous (child labour). Fifty-three percent of these child labourers were boys and 47 percent were girls. The majority of child labourers were in the age group 10-14 years of age who accounted for 46 percent. The age group 15-17 accounted for 28 percent of child labourers, while 25 percent were observed in the 5-9 age-group.

Percentage of Child Labourer by Sex and Age, 2005



Source: 2005 Child Labour Survey Report

Analysis by residence shows that the incidence of child labour was predominant in rural areas with 92 percent. Distribution of child labourers by province reveals that the highest proportion of child labourers was observed in Northern province at 23.5 percent. This was followed by Southern Province at 22 percent. The least proportion of child labourers was observed in Western Province at 0.4 percent.

Percentage Distribution of Child Labourers by Residence and Province, 2005

	Number of Child Labourers	Percent
Total	895,246	100
Rural	822,685	92
Urban	72,561	8
Central	103,418	11.6
Copperbelt	17,592	2.0
Eastern	187,293	20.9
Luapula	87,500	9.8
Lusaka	18,754	2.1
Northern	210,224	23.5
Northern Western	66,915	7.5
Southern	200,146	22.4
Western	3,404	0.4

Source: 2005 Child Labour Survey Report

Underlying Reasons Children Engage in Child Labour

One of the reasons for children to be engaged in work at an early age is the death of one or both parents. Of the total number of children engaged in hazardous (895,246), 336, 546 (38 percent) of them were orphaned. Most (94 percent) of these had lost one parent. The proportional distribution between boy and girl orphans was more or less the same.

Of the total number of children who were orphaned, 85 percent were engaged as child labourers. Analysis by sex shows that there were no major differences between the proportions of orphans who were labourers and those who were non-labourers.

Orphaned Children by Work Status and Sex, 2005

Type of Labourer	Sex	Children who have lost both parents		Children who have lost one parent		Number of orphaned children
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	**Total**	19,954	6	316,592	94	336,546
	Boys	12,771	7	167,642	93	180,413
	Girls	7,183	5	148,950	95	156,133
Child Labourer	**Both**	16,603	6	268,415	94	285,018
	Boys	10,952	7	144,167	93	155,119
	Girls	5,651	4	12,248	96	129,899
Non Child labourer	**Both**	3,351	7	48,177	93	51,528
	Boys	1,819	7	23,475	93	25,294
	Girls	1,532	6	24,702	94	26,234

Source: 2005 Child Labour Survey Report

The distribution of the orphans by residence shows a slightly higher proportion of child labourers, who had lost both parents, in the rural areas (6 percent) than in the urban areas (3 percent). On the other hand, the proportion of child labourers who had lost one parent was higher in urban (97 percent) than in rural areas (94 percent).

Orphaned Children by Work Status and Residence, 2005

Type of Labourer	Residence	Children who have lost both parents	Percent	Children who have lost one parent	Percent	Number of orphaned children
Total	Total	19,954	6	316,592	94	336,546
	Rural	17,763	6	263,182	94	280,945
	Urban	2,191	4	53,410	96	55,601
Child Labourer	Total	16,603	6	268,415	94	285,018
	Rural	15,655	6	240,527	94	256,182
	Urban	948	3	27,888	97	28,836
Non Child labourer	Total	3,351	7	48,177	93	51,528
	Rural	2,108	9	22,655	91	24,763
	Urban	1,243	5	25,522	95	26,765

Source: 2005 Child Labour Survey Report

Traditional Healers - The Least Preferred Source of HIV and AIDS Information

The 2005 Zambia Sexual Behaviour survey results reveal that only 13.8 percent of respondents felt that they were likely to use traditional healers as sources of HIV and AIDS information. The results also show that health care workers were more likely to be used as sources of HIV and AIDS information (88.8 percent) followed by Radio (86.6 percent) and Teachers (70.4 percent).Other sources of HIV and AIDS information that the respondents were likely to use included peer educators and youth friendly corners at clinics reported at 63.6 percent each, Parents (61.9 percent) and Newspapers/magazines (62 percent).

Analysis by age group shows that those aged 25-49 years were more likely to use traditional healers as a source of HIV and AIDS information with 14.6 percent compared to those aged 15-19 and 20-24 years with 12.6 percent and 12.7 percent respectively.

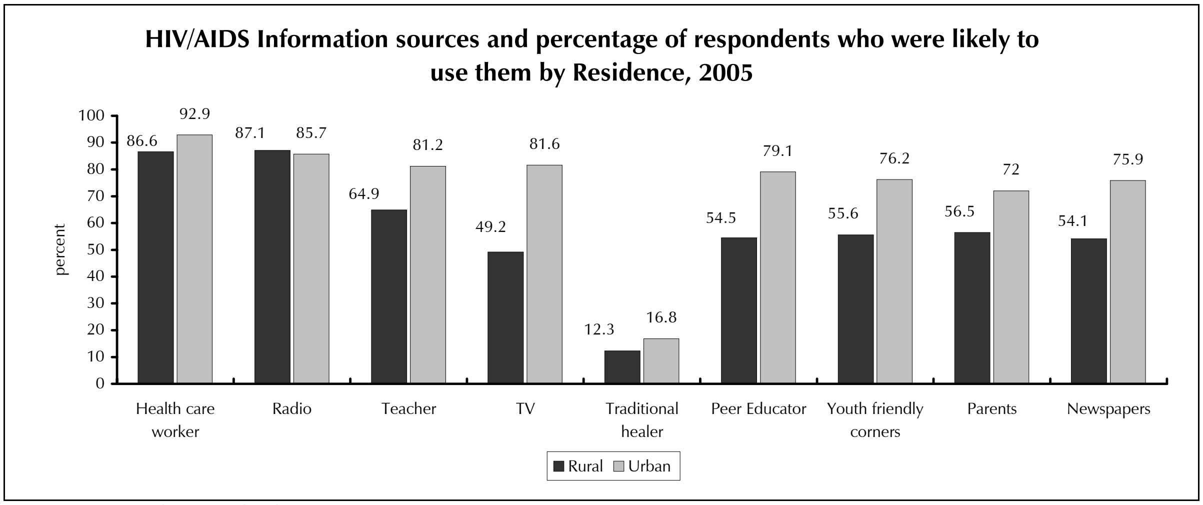
The Preference of traditional healers as a source of HIV and AIDS information by males and females is almost the same.

HIV and AIDS information sources and percentage of respondents who were likely to use them by sex and Age group, 2005

Total	Total Number	TV	Radio	Partner/ Boy Girlfriend	Friend	Parents	Other Family Members	Peer Educator	Youth Friendly Corner	Health Care Worker	Co-Worker/ Schoolmate	Newspaper/magazine	Traditional Healer	Teacher
Zambia	4082	62.5	86.6	44.8	57.3	61.9	52.4	63.6	63.6	88.8	52.1	62.0	13.8	70.4
Sex														
Males	1977	62.9	86.6	45.6	59.2	61.9	53.6	64.6	64.7	87.8	53.2	63.9	14.0	72.4
Females	2105	62.1	86.6	44.0	55.5	61.9	51.3	62.7	62.5	89.7	51.0	60.3	13.7	68.6
Age														
15-19	806	65.1	86.4	40.5	56.9	63.9	53.9	64.9	67.8	83.6	53.8	61.9	12.6	78.9
20-24	825	59.8	86.2	43.0	57.1	64.9	52.7	62.1	61.0	88.5	47.9	61.4	12.7	67.4
25-49	2451	62.5	86.8	46.7	57.5	60.2	51.8	63.7	63.1	90.6	52.9	62.3	14.6	68.6

Source: 2005 Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey

Rural-urban analysis shows that respondents in urban areas were more likely to use traditional healers as sources of HIV and AIDS information with 16.8 percent compared to 12.3 percent for rural areas. Urban areas had more respondents (92.9 percent) who were likely to use health care workers as sources of HIV and AIDS information compared to rural areas (86.6 percent). Respondents in the rural areas were more likely to use the radio as a source of HIV and AIDS information while the urban dwellers preferred television.



Source: 2005 Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey

LAYMAN & STATISTICS

SITC: Stands for Standard International Trade Classification. It is a trade statistical nomentriture mainly used in trade statistical analysis.

Occupational Injury: is any personal injury, disease or death resulting from an occupational accident; an occupational injury is therefore a distinct form of an occupational disease, which is a disease contracted as a result of an exposure over a period of time to risk factors arising from work activity.

Child Labour: Is any activity, economic or non-economic, performed by a child, that is either too dangerous or hazardous or for which the child is too small to perform and that has the potential to negatively affect his or her health, education, moral and normal development would constitute child labour.

Hazard: anything that can cause harm, while risk is chance, whether big or small, of a harm actually occurring due to a hazard.

Hazardous work: Is defined as work that is undertaken at height or extreme temperatures or involving machinery or chemicals.

Economic shocks: Are defined as events that cause disruptions in the normal functioning of the household such as death, crop failure and loss of employment.

A Child: Any person aged 15 years and below is considered as a child.

Usual Economic Activity (for a Child): refers to any work or activity performed by all persons between the ages of 5 and 17 for pay (in cash or in-kind) profit or family gain.

Surveys being undertaken

- 2007 Zambia Demographic & Health Survey
- 2007 Economic Census
- 2010 Cartographic Mapping

Now Available

- Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey, 2005
- Employment and Earnings Inquiry Report, January 2006
- National Accounts Statistics Bulletin No.9 2005
- Selected Socio-Economic Indicators, 2004 - 2005
- Labour-Force Survey Report, 2005

Soon to be released!

- Financial Statistics Report, 2005
- Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Zambia (CSEC), 2005
- Gender Based Violence, 2005
- Child Labour Survey Report, 2005

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