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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

31st May, 2007



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Serving Your  Data Needs

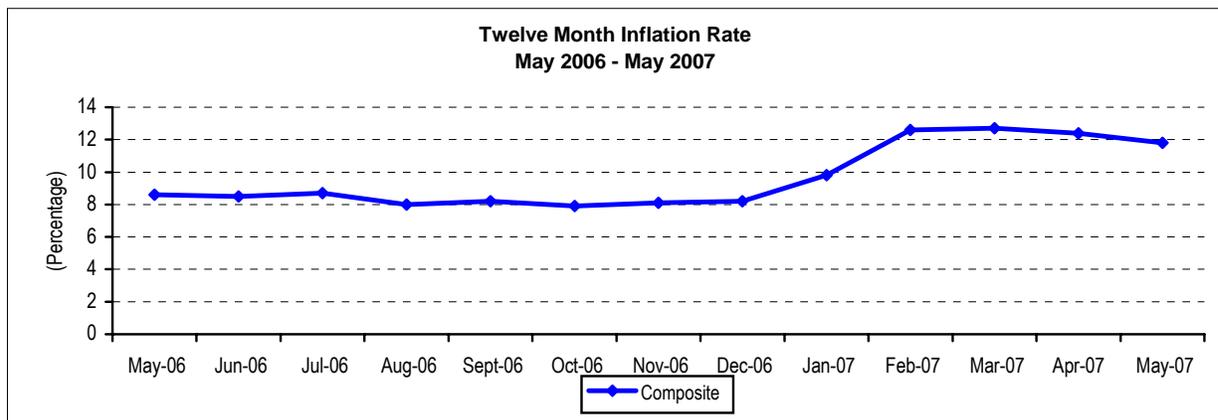
INFLATION

Another decline in Inflation recorded in May 2007

The annual rate of inflation, as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI), was recorded at 11.8 percent as at May 2007. This rate is 0.6 of a percentage point lower than the April rate of 12.4 percent. Compared with the same period last year, the annual rate of inflation increased by 3.2

percentage points, from 8.6 percent in May 2006 to 11.8 percent in May 2007.

The May 2007 inflation rate of 11.8 percent means that prices as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by an average of 11.8 percent between May 2006 and May 2007.



Source: Consumer Price Index (CPI), May 2007

Annual Inflation Rates for CPI Main Groups

Between April 2007 and May 2007, the annual inflation rates increased for food, beverages and tobacco, house rent and household energy and declined for clothing and footwear, furniture and

household goods, medical care, transport and communication, recreation and education, and other goods and services main groups.

Annual Inflation Rate: CPI Main Groups (Per cent)

	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 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
Apr 07 – Apr 06	12.4	5.5	23.7	15.7	20.0	18.8	32.4	14.8	7.7
May 07 – May 06	11.8	5.7	18.8	17.1	19.2	16.5	28.2	10.4	7.0

Contributions of different Items to overall inflation

The decline of 0.6 of a percentage point in the annual inflation rate from 12.4 percent in April 2007 to 11.8 percent in May 2007 is mainly due to the decline in the cost of non-food products.

Of the total 11.8 percent annual inflation in May 2007, food products accounted for 2.9 percentage points while non-food products in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) accounted for a total of 8.9 percentage points.

Items	Percentage Points Contributions of different items to overall inflation											
	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07
Food Beverages and Tobacco	2.9	2.2	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	-0.1	0.5	2.2	2.6	2.9	2.9
Clothing and Footwear	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.8
Rent and household energy	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.9
Furniture and Household Goods	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0
Medical Care	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Transport (fuel, airfares, new motor vehicles)	-0.6	-0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.2	1.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2
Recreation and Education	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7
Other Goods and Services	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
All Items	8.5	8.7	8.0	8.2	7.9	8.1	8.2	9.8	12.6	12.7	12.4	11.8

Food inflation

The monthly change in the food CPI was recorded at -1.3 percent at May 2007. Contributing most to this decline were decreases in the cost of Maize grain, maize meal, vegetables, fish, kapenta, beans, shelled groundnuts, sweet potatoes, eggs, milk and milk products. Partially offsetting these reductions were increases in the cost of meat, other cereals and

cereal products, oils and fats, soft drinks and other processed food products.

The annual change in the food CPI was registered at 5.7 percent at May 2007 compared with 5.5 percent in April 2007.

Non-food inflation

The monthly change in the non-food CPI was recorded at 0.8 percent at May 2007, compared with 0.4 percent in April 2007. The annual change in the non-food CPI was recorded at 18.2 percent at May 2007 compared with 20.1 percent in April 2007. The decline in the annual non-food inflation rate was due to the decrease in the annual inflation

rates for clothing and footwear, furniture and household goods, medical care, transport and communication, recreation and education, and other goods and services main groups.

Month on Month Inflation Rates Food and Non-Food (Percent)

Period	Total	Food	Non-Food
Jan 06 - Dec 05	-0.1	-0.5	0.5
Feb 06 – Jan 06	-0.2	-1.0	0.8
Mar 06 – Feb 06	0.8	0.6	0.9
Apr 06 – Mar 06	0.2	-1.1	0.5
May 06 – Apr 06	0.4	-1.4	2.4
Jun 06 – May 06	0.8	0.1	1.5
Jul 06 – Jun 06	0.3	-1.1	1.8
Aug 06 – Jul 06	0.8	-1.5	3.0
Sep 06 – Aug 06	1.6	1.9	1.4
Oct 06 – Sep 06	0.7	0.7	0.7
Nov 06 – Oct 06	1.5	1.9	1.2
Dec 06 – Nov 06	1.2	1.3	1.0
Jan 07 – Dec 06	1.4	0.7	2.1
Feb 07 – Jan 07	2.3	2.0	2.6
Mar 07 – Feb 07	0.8	1.3	0.4
Apr 07 – Mar 07	-0.1	-0.5	0.4
May 07 – Apr 07	-0.2	-1.3	0.8

Annual Inflation Rates: Food and Non food

Period	Total	Food	Non-Food
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
Apr 07 – Apr 06	12.4	5.5	20.1
May 07 – May 06	11.8	5.7	18.2

Maize grain prices continue to decline

A comparison of retail prices between April 2007 and May 2007, shows that the national average price of a 25 kg bag of roller meal declined by 3.0 percent, from K27,934 to K27,101. The national average price of a 20 litre tin of maize grain declined

by 14.0 percent, from K14,640 to K12,595. The national average price of 1kg of dried fish (bream) declined by 11.3 percent, while the national average price of 1kg of tomatoes declined by 15.5 percent.

National Average prices for selected Products and Months

Product Description	2007						Percentage Change
	January	February	March	March	April	May	May/-07Apr-07
White breakfast Meal 25Kg	36,335	37,108	37,381	37,381	37,733	37,446	-0.8
White Roller Meal 25Kg	26,636	28,045	27,893	27,893	27,934	27,101	-3.0
Samp 1 Kg	3,400	3,763	3,953	3,953	3,449	3,377	-2.1
White Maize 20 litre tin	14,339	14,927	14,952	14,952	14,640	12,595	-14.0
Rice Local 1 Kg	3,624	3,741	3,645	3,645	3,667	3,830	4.4
Rice Imported 1 Kg	11,426	11,688	11,408	11,408	11,180	11,246	0.6
Bread Regular loaf	2,729	2,689	2,733	2,733	2,744	2,725	-0.7
Sorghum 5 litre tin	4,114	6,087	6,839	6,839	6,401	5,598	-12.5
Fillet Steak 1 Kg	21,847	21,356	20,828	20,828	21,528	22,262	3.4
Rump Steak 1 Kg	19,464	18,828	18,775	18,775	19,412	19,648	1.2
Brisket 1 Kg	14,967	14,512	14,963	14,963	14,837	14,921	0.6
Mince Meat 1 Kg	17,302	16,925	16,564	16,564	17,744	17,115	-3.5
Mixed Cut 1 Kg	13,874	13,697	13,742	13,742	14,004	13,982	-0.2
T-bone 1 Kg	17,543	17,325	17,290	17,290	17,825	18,349	2.9
Beef Sausages 1 Kg	18,118	18,577	18,550	18,550	19,328	18,123	-6.2
Ox-liver 1 Kg	16,048	15,596	15,854	15,854	15,691	15,811	0.8
Offals 1 Kg	8,787	8,632	8,594	8,594	8,674	8,762	1.0
Pork chops 1 Kg	18,938	19,006	19,663	19,663	19,643	18,978	-3.4
Pork Sausages 1 Kg	19,237	19,391	19,578	19,578	19,462	19,521	0.3
Dressed chicken 1 Kg	12,477	13,027	12,958	12,958	13,605	14,012	3.0
Mutton 1 Kg	23,670	21,136	24,178	24,178	24,413	24,779	1.5
Bream Fresh/Frozen 1 Kg	11,511	12,660	13,141	13,141	12,626	12,293	-2.6
Dried Kapenta Mpulungu 1 Kg	32,056	34,210	36,197	36,197	35,745	35,131	-1.7
Dried Kapenta Siavonga 1 Kg	29,125	32,525	32,902	32,902	32,652	31,957	-2.1
Dried Kapenta Chisense 1 Kg	17,097	21,899	21,565	21,565	19,228	18,841	-2.0
Dried bream 1 Kg	21,843	25,717	25,348	25,348	24,049	21,323	-11.3
Eggs 1 Unit	5,773	5,927	5,974	5,974	5,980	5,854	-2.1
Cooking oil Imported Any 750mls	5,606	5,810	5,939	5,939	5,862	5,833	-0.5
Cabbage 1kg	1,317	1,380	1,390	1,390	1,312	1,159	-11.7
Onion 1kg	3,700	3,967	4,439	4,439	4,981	5,042	1.2
Carrots 1kg	4,216	4,572	6,815	6,815	6,564	4,426	-32.6
Tomatoes 1kg	2,566	2,940	3,364	3,364	2,879	2,432	-15.5
Rape 1kg	1,864	2,034	1,889	1,889	1,769	1,666	-5.8
Dried beans 1kg	6,062	6,002	6,123	6,123	5,858	5,663	-3.3
Shelled groundnut 1kg	5,915	6,122	6,111	6,111	5,632	5,617	-0.3
Sweet potatoes 1kg	1,560	1,408	1,328	1,328	1,055	904	-14.3
Irish potatoes 1kg	2,842	2,900	2,858	2,858	2,606	2,545	-2.3
Coke/Sprite/Fanta 300 mls	1,777	1,772	1,779	1,779	1,780	1,792	0.7
Cement Portland 50 Kg	46,544	45,714	45,678	45,678	49,465	53,353	7.9
Concrete Block 4 inch	2,341	2,284	2,799	2,799	2,897	3,030	4.6
Paraffin 1 litre	4,253	4,658	4,491	4,491	4,475	4,696	4.9
Petrol Premium 1 litre	5,820	6,450	6,290	6,290	6,355	6,813	7.2
Diesel 1 litre	5,351	5,715	5,579	5,579	5,657	5,965	5.4
Air fare Lusaka/London British Airways 1 Way	4,217,420	42,46,640	4,266,120	4,266,120	4,168,720	4,131,720	-0.9
Air Fare Lusaka/Ndola Zambia Airways 1 way	614,860	619,120	621,960	621,960	607,760	587,880	-3.3
Bed & continental Breakfast 3 to 5 star hotel	710,330	707,947	725,053	725,053	723,215	732,678	1.3
Bed & Continental Breakfast 2 Star down to Motel	104,937	105,025	106,220	106,220	109,199	113,649	4.1
Nshima with Beef relish Restaurants	7,943	8,015	8,045	8,045	8,044	8,183	1.7

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

April 2007 Records Trade Surplus!

During the month of April 2007, Zambia recorded a Trade Surplus valued at K279.0 billion. This means that the country exported more in April than it

imported in value terms. Trade surpluses were also recorded in the months of February and March 2007.

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

Months	Imports (cif)	Domestic Exports (fob)	Re-Exports (fob)	Total Exports (fob)	Trade Balance
January	1,371,274	1,346,142	748	1,346,891	(24,383)
February	971,732	1,022,122	117	1,022,238	50,507
March	1,162,999	1,300,675	807	1,301,482	138,484
April	1,104,149	1,383,113	51	1,383,164	279,015
TOTAL:	4,610,153	5,052,052	1,723	5,053,775	443,622

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007,

Note: (*) Preliminary and subject to revision up on receipt of additional data from customs and non-customs sources.

Exports classified by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) March and April 2007*

The total value of exports in April 2007 was K1,383.2 billion compared to K1,301.5 billion in March 2007. The most prominent exports were manufactured goods classified chiefly by material accounting for 83.9 percent in April 2007 and 80.9 percent in March 2007 of which refined copper was

the most significant export item. 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 5.7 and 7.5 percent in April and March 2007 respectively.

Total Exports by (SITC) sections, March and April 2007*, K' Millions

CODE	DESCRIPTION	March 2007		April 2007	
		Value (K'Million)	% Share	Value (K'Million)	% Share
0	Food and live animals	97,652	7.5	77,298	5.6
1	Beverages and tobacco	9,119	0.7	22,481	1.6
2	Crude materials, (excl fuels)	97,305	7.5	78,971	5.7
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	4,629	0.4	4,443	0.3
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	554	0.0	193	0.0
5	Chemicals	6,760	0.5	6,221	0.4
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	1,053,003	80.9	1,160,696	83.9
	of Which:				
	Refined copper	493,047	46.8	498,609	43.0
	Plates, sheets and strip, of refined copper, >0.15mm thick	349,892	33.2	390,970	33.7
	Cobalt, wrought, and articles of cobalt, nes	75,434	7.2	94,216	8.1
	Unrefined copper; copper anodes for electrolytic refining	42,878	4.1	53,084	4.6
	Wire of refined copper	42,619	4.0	52,419	4.5
	Copper powders and flakes	14,324	1.4	44,231	3.8
	Bed linen, not knitted nor crocheted, of cotton	9,584	0.9	3	0.0
	Precious (excl. diamonds) or semi-precious stones, unworked	7,696	0.7	2,893	0.2
	Cotton yarn (excl. sewing thread), with >=85% cotton, for retail sale	3,724	0.4	3,813	0.3
	Precious or semi-precious stones, worked but not set..., nes	1,786	0.2	10,137	0.9
	Portland cement	1,650	0.2	1,787	0.2
	Other manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	10,370	1.0	8,534	0.7
7	Machinery and transport equipment	28,626	2.2	30,291	2.2
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3,836	0.3	2,570	0.2
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	0	0.0	1	0.0
TOTAL:		1,301,482	100.0	1,383,164	100.0

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

Zambia's Major Exports Classified by Harmonized Coding System (HS), April 2007*

Zambia's major export product in April 2007 was copper and articles thereof accounting for 75.3 percent of Zambia's total export earnings. Other export products worth noting, though on a smaller scale were: other base metals - such as cobalt which

are copper related (6.8 percent); ores, slags and ash (3.5 percent); and Cereals (2.9 percent). These four product categories accounted for 88.5 percent of Zambia's total export earnings.

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

Chapter Code	Description	Value (K'Million)	% Share
74	Copper and articles thereof	1,040,925	75.3
81	Other base metals; cermets; articles thereof	94,216	6.8
26	Ores, slag and ash	47,992	3.5
10	Cereals	39,620	2.9
85	Electrical machinery equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	22,932	1.7
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	21,845	1.6
52	Cotton	17,968	1.3
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	17,435	1.3
71	Natural/cultured pearls, precious stones & metals, coin etc	13,030	0.9
06	Live tree & other plant; bulb, root; cut flowers etc	7,264	0.5
07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	6,898	0.5
11	Products of milling industry; malt; starches; insulin; wheat gluten	6,217	0.4
	Other products	46,821	3.4
Total:		1,383,164	100.0

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

Zambia's Major Export Destinations in April 2007*

The four major destinations of Zambia's exports during the month of April 2007 were the United Kingdom (27.9 percent), South Africa (25.4 percent), Switzerland (24.7 percent) and Tanzania (6.4 percent) and these four countries collectively accounted for 84.4 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 trans-shipment points to other final destinations. The rest of the outlets for Zambia's exports collectively accounted for 15.6 percent of Zambia's total value of exports in April 2007.

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

COUNTRY	Value (K'Million)	% Share
United Kingdom	386,483	27.9
South Africa	351,067	25.4
Switzerland	341,026	24.7
Tanzania	89,044	6.4
Congo (DR)	41,280	3.0
Zimbabwe	35,131	2.5
Belgium	22,235	1.6
Malawi	21,770	1.6
United States of America	14,100	1.0
India	13,552	1.0
China	13,168	1.0
Rest of the world	54,308	3.9
TOTAL:	1,383,164	100.0

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

Export Market Shares by Regional Groupings

The Southern African Development Community grouping of countries (SADC) was the largest market for Zambia's exports accounting for 38 percent and 36.8 percent of Zambia's total exports in April and

March 2007, respectively. Within the SADC region, South Africa was the major market for Zambia's exports accounting for 66.9 percent in April and 62.3 percent in March 2007.

The European Union (EU) was the second largest destination of Zambia's exports accounting for 31.1 and 31.4 percent in April and March 2007, respectively. Within the EU, the dominant market was the United Kingdom with market shares of 89.9 and 88.1 percent in the respective months. Other key markets were Netherlands, Belgium, and France.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa region (COMESA) was the third largest destination of Zambia's exports accounting for 7.9 percent in April and 9.3 percent in March 2007. Within COMESA, Congo (DR) and Zimbabwe were the key destinations jointly accounting for 70.0

percent in April and 86.9 percent in March 2007. This was followed by Malawi and Kenya jointly with 25.3 and 12.3 percent in April and March 2007 respectively.

The Asian regional grouping was fourth accounting for 3.1 and 4.2 percent of Zambia's total exports in April and March 2007 respectively. Within the Asian market, China, Japan and India dominated collectively accounting for 86.6 and 71.3 percent in April and March 2007 respectively. Other destinations in March and April 2007 included Taiwan, and Hong Kong.

Export Market Shares by Regional Groupings, March and April 2007*, (K'Millions)

GROUPING	MARCH, 2007		GROUPING	APRIL, 2007	
	Value (K'Million)	% Share		Value (K'Million)	% Share
SADC	479,372	100	SADC	525,024	100
South Africa	298,466	62.3	South Africa	351,067	66.9
Tanzania, United	66,036	13.8	Tanzania, United	89,044	17.0
Zimbabwe	53,122	11.1	Congo (DR)	41,280	7.9
Congo (DR)	52,084	10.9	Zimbabwe	35,131	6.7
Other SADC	9,663	2.00	Other SADC	8,503	1.6
% of Total March Exports:	36.8		% of Total April Exports:	38.0	
EUROPEAN UNION	408,090	100	EUROPEAN UNION	430,008	100
United Kingdom	359,461	88.1	United Kingdom	386,483	89.9
Netherlands	20,913	5.1	Belgium	22,235	5.2
Belgium	14,703	3.6	Netherlands	12,862	3
France	7,940	1.9	Portugal	3,405	0.8
Other EU	5,073	1.2	Other EU	5,023	1.2
% of Total March Exports:	31.4		% of Total April Exports:	31.1	
COMESA	121,081	100	COMESA	109,148	100
Zimbabwe	53,122	43.9	CONGO (DR)	41,280	37.8
Congo (DR)	52,084	43	Zimbabwe	35,131	32.2
Malawi	10,100	8.3	Malawi	21,770	19.9
Kenya	4,796	4	Kenya	5,850	5.4
Uganda	869	0.7	Swaziland	4,254	3.9
Other COMESA	110	0.1	Other COMESA	862	0.8
% of Total March Exports:	9.3		% of Total April Exports:	7.9	
ASIA	54,408	100	ASIA	42,909	100
China	15,114	27.8	India	13,552	31.6
Japan	14,622	26.9	China	13,168	30.7
Taiwan	9,335	17.2	Japan	10,410	24.3
India	9,046	16.6	Hong Kong	3,195	7.4
Hong Kong	4,627	8.5	Singapore	1,912	4.5
Other ASIA	1,665	3.1	Other ASIA	671	1.6
% of Total March Exports:	4.2		% of Total April Exports:	3.1	
Total value of March Exports (fob)	1,301,482		Total value of April Exports (fob)	1,383,164	

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

Imports classified by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) for March and April 2007*

The total value of imports in April 2007 was K1,104.1 billion compared to K1,163.0 billion in March 2007. The most prominent imports were machinery and transport equipment, which accounted for 43.4 and 37.8 percent in April and March 2007, respectively. Other important imports

were manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials and, chemicals; which collectively accounted for 43.3 and 48.8 percent in April and March 2007 respectively.

Total Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) sections, March and April 2007*, K 'Millions

CODE	DESCRIPTION	March 2007		April 2007	
		Value (K'Million)	% Share	Value (K'Million)	% Share
0	Food and live animals	34,407	3.0	34,904	3.2
1	Beverages and tobacco	3,530	0.3	4,567	0.4
2	Crude materials, (excl fuels)	39,316	3.4	46,155	4.2
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	187,527	16.1	156,061	14.1
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	17,291	1.5	13,826	1.3
5	Chemicals	168,201	14.5	154,386	14.0
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	211,154	18.2	168,016	15.2
7	Machinery and transport equipment	439,800	37.8	479,254	43.4
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	56,384	4.8	46,522	4.2
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	5,388	0.5	456	0.0
TOTAL:		1,162,999	100.0	1,104,149	100.0

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

Zambia's Major Imports by Harmonised coding System (HS) in April 2007

Zambia's major import products in April 2007 were boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; Mineral fuels, oils and products of their distillation; electrical machinery equipment parts thereof; and Vehicles. These four product categories collectively

accounted for 57.0 percent of the total value of imports for the month. Other important import products were fertilizers, articles of iron and steel; and iron and steel, accounting for 13.0 percent in April 2007.

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

CHAPTER CODE	DESCRIPTION	Value (K'Million)	% Share
84	Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Machinery & Mechanical Appliance; Parts	252,249	22.8
	<i>Parts of machinery of 84.74</i>	<i>34,568</i>	<i>13.7</i>
	<i>Parts of machinery of 84.26, 84.29 and 84.30, nes</i>	<i>29,741</i>	<i>11.8</i>
	<i>Crushing or grinding machines for earth, stone, ores, etc</i>	<i>24,785</i>	<i>9.8</i>
	<i>Self-propelled front-end shovel loaders</i>	<i>19,990</i>	<i>7.9</i>
	<i>Parts of furnace burners for liquid/solid/gas fuel; mechanical grates...</i>	<i>6,933</i>	<i>2.7</i>
	<i>Lifting, handling, loading or unloading machinery,</i>	<i>5,074</i>	<i>2.0</i>
	<i>Pumps for liquids, nes</i>	<i>4,790</i>	<i>1.9</i>
	<i>Mixing or kneading machines for earth, stone, ores, etc</i>	<i>4,164</i>	<i>1.7</i>
	<i>Other products under Chapter 84</i>	<i>122,206</i>	<i>48.4</i>
27	Mineral Fuels, Oils & Product Of Their Distillation; Etc	156,219	14.1
85	Electrical Machinery Equip Parts Thereof; Sound Recorder etc	128,057	11.6
87	Vehicles O/T Railway/Tramway Roll-Stock, Pts & Accessories	93,235	8.4
31	Fertilisers	56,329	5.1
73	Articles Of Iron And Steel	50,249	4.6
72	Iron And Steel	37,100	3.4
39	Plastics And Articles Thereof	30,886	2.8
40	Rubber And Articles Thereof	25,456	2.3
26	Ores, Slag And Ash	23,056	2.1
25	Salt; Sulphur; Earth & Stone; Plastering Mat; Lime & Cement	20,001	1.8
38	Miscellaneous Chemical Products	17,896	1.6
30	Pharmaceutical Products	17,218	1.6
15	Animal/Vegetable Fats & Oil & Their Cleavage Products; Etc	16,642	1.5
	Rest of Products	179,555	16.3
Total:		1,104,149	100.0

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

Zambia's Major Import Sources by Partner Country, April 2007

The major source of Zambia's imports in April 2007 was South Africa accounting for 45.2 percent of the total value of imports for the month. The major import products from South Africa were: parts of machinery; potassium chloride; parts and accessories for vehicles; sulphuric acid-oleum in bulk; structures and parts of structures; vehicles; and gas oils (diesel).

The second main source of Zambia's imports was the United Arab Emirates (UAE) accounting for 12.7 percent in April 2007. The major import products

from the UAE were: crude petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals and sulphur of all kinds –excluding sublimed/precipitated sulphur.

India was third with 5.1 percent and supplied mainly transformer circuit breaking and insulating oil; medicaments of mixed/unmixed products; and structures/parts of structures. Other notable sources of Zambia's imports were Germany, Finland, China, United Kingdom, Zimbabwe, Congo (DR) and Kenya collectively accounting for 21.9 percent of Zambia's total imports in April 2007.

Zambia's Major Import Sources by Partner Country, April 2007, K'Millions,

COUNTRY	Value (K'Million)	% Share
South Africa	498,550	45.2
United Arab Emirates	140,208	12.7
India	56,165	5.1
Germany	49,750	4.5
Finland	49,360	4.5
China	42,147	3.8
United Kingdom	31,177	2.8
Zimbabwe	24,088	2.2
Zaire (Dr Congo)	24,008	2.2
Kenya	21,663	2.0
United States Of America	19,728	1.8
Japan	14,005	1.3
Sweden	12,956	1.2
Netherlands	12,405	1.1
Denmark	11,427	1.0
Other	96,511	8.7
TOTAL:	1,104,149	100.0

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

Import Market Shares by Regional Groupings

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) grouping of countries was the largest source of Zambia's imports accounting for 51.1 and 53.8 percent in April and March 2007 respectively. Within the SADC region, South Africa was the major source for Zambia's imports accounting for 88.4 percent in April and 85.5 percent in March 2007.

The Asian market was the second largest source of Zambia's imports accounting for 25.5 and 24.4 percent in April and March 2007 respectively. Within the Asian market, the United Arab Emirates dominated accounting for 49.8 percent in April and 56 percent in March 2007, while India and China were second and third respectively in April 2007 with 19.9 and 15 percent. In March 2007, India and China accounted for 15.4 and 14.2 percent respectively.

The European Union (EU) was the third largest source of Zambia's imports with 17.3 percent in April 2007 and 14.5 percent in March 2007. Within

the EU, the dominant source during the month of April 2007 was Germany with 26.1 percent followed by Finland with 25.9. In March 2007, the United Kingdom was the dominant source with 29.6 percent followed by Germany with 17.4 percent. Other key markets were Sweden, Denmark and Netherlands.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa region (COMESA) was the fourth largest source accounting for 7.2 percent in April 2007 and 8.1 percent in March 2007. Within COMESA, Zimbabwe was the main source accounting for 30.3 and 35.1 percent in April and March 2007 respectively, followed by Kenya with 27.9 percent in March 2007 and Congo (DR) with 30.2 percent in April 2007. Other notable sources were Egypt, Malawi and Mauritius.

Import Market shares by major Regional groupings, March and April 2007*

GROUPING	MARCH, 2007		GROUPING	APRIL, 2007	
	Value (K'Million)	% Share		Value (K'Million)	% Share
SADC	626,162	100	SADC	564,215	100
South Africa	535,628	85.5	South Africa	498,550	88.4
Zimbabwe	33,100	5.3	Zimbabwe	24,088	4.3
Congo (DR)	24,383	3.9	Congo (DR)	24,008	4.3
Botswana	9,100	1.5	Mauritius	4,494	0.8
Other SADC	23,951	3.8	Other SADC	13,075	2.3
% of Total March Imports:	53.8		% of Total April Imports:	51.1	
ASIA	284,040	100	ASIA	281,769	100
United Arab Emirates	159,113	56	United Arab Emirates	140,208	49.8
India	43,752	15.4	India	56,165	19.9
China	40,296	14.2	China	42,147	15
Japan	14,651	5.2	Japan	14,005	5
Korea, Republic Of	6,949	2.4	Indonesia	8,420	3
Other ASIA	19,279	6.8	Other ASIA	20,824	7.4
% of Total March Imports:	24.4		% of Total April Imports:	25.5	
EUROPEAN UNION	168,192	100	EUROPEAN UNION	190,638	100
United Kingdom	49,795	29.6	Germany	49,750	26.1
Germany	29,228	17.4	Finland	49,360	25.9
Netherlands	19,308	11.5	United Kingdom	31,177	16.4
Sweden	17,770	10.6	Sweden	12,956	6.8
Denmark	11,175	6.6	Netherlands	12,405	6.5
Finland	8,158	4.9	Denmark	11,427	6
Other EU	32,757	19.5	Other EU	23,562	12.4
% of Total March Imports:	14.5		% of Total April Imports:	17.3	
COMESA	94,226	100	COMESA	79,591	100
Zimbabwe	33,100	35.1	Zimbabwe	24,088	30.3
Kenya	26,250	27.9	Congo (DR)	24,008	30.2
Congo (DR)	24,383	25.9	Kenya	21,663	27.2
Egypt	3,008	3.2	Mauritius	4,494	5.6
Malawi	2,798	3	Malawi	2,234	2.8
Other COMESA	4,687	5	Other COMESA	3,104	3.9
% of Total March Imports:	8.1		% of Total April Imports:	7.2	
Total value of March Imports (cif)	1,162,999		Total value of April Imports (cif)	1,104,149	

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007;

Note: (*) Provisional

Note: Some countries are members of both SADC and COMESA

CHILD LABOUR

10 Percent of Paid Child Labourers Contribute to Household Income

The 2005 Child Labour Module of the Labour Force Survey results show that out of an estimated 241,648 paid child labourers, 25,268 (10 percent) contribute to the total household income. The

results also show that more boys (54 percent) contribute to household income than girls (46 percent).

Contribution of Children to Household Income by Sex, 2005

Contribution	Boys	Percent	Girls	Percent	Number of paid children
Total	133,226	55	108,422	45	241,648
Contributes to Household Income	13,595	54	11,673	46	25,268

Source: 2005 Child Labour Report

Analysis by residence indicates a higher proportion of paid child labourers who contribute to the total household income in the urban areas than in the rural areas. Twenty two percent of paid child

labourers in the urban areas contribute to the total household income compared to 9 percent of paid child labourers in the rural areas.

Contribution of Children to Household Income by residence and Province, 2005

Province	Contributes to household income (Percent)	Does not contribute to household income (Percent)	Number of paid children
Total	10	90	241,648
Rural	9	91	219,730
Urban	22	78	21,918

Source: 2005 Child Labour Report

The results further show that the proportion of paid child labourers who contribute to the total household income is higher among older paid child labourers. Of the total number of paid child

labourers who contributed to household income, about 84 percent of them either aged 10-14 or 15-17 years.

Contribution of Children to Household Income by Age Group, 2005

Contribution	5-9	Percent	10-14	Percent	15-17	Percent	Number of paid children
Total	40,563	17	128,371	53	72,714	30	241,648
Contributes to household income	4,184	17	11,020	44	10,064	40	25,268
Does not contribute to household income	36,379	17	117,351	54	62,650	29	216,380

Source: 2005 Child Labour Survey

Child Labourers' Contribution to Household Welfare Significant Reveals the Child Labour Report

The 2005 Child Labour Module of the Labour Force Survey results has revealed that child labourers play a significant role in the welfare of their families. The results show that two in every five child labourers would have their households' living standards/survival affected if they were to stop working. The results also indicate that 55 percent of the labourers reported that their household income would not be affected even if they were to stop work.

The level of dependence was higher for girl child labourers than boy child labourers. While 43 percent of the girl child labourers said their households' living standards would decline if they stopped working, only 37 percent of the boys reported that their households' living standards would decline.

Child labourers by reported effect on households if they were to stop working, 2005

Sex							Number of paid children
	Households living standards would decline	Households can't afford to survive	Households can't operate fully	Nothing will change	Other	Total	
All Zambia	16	8	16	55	5	100	241,648
Male	12	7	18	57	5	100	133,226
Female	20	9	14	53	5	100	108,422

Source: 2005 Child Labour Report

Analysis by age shows that a higher proportion (43 percent) of child labourers' in the age category 10-14 years reported that their households' welfare would be affected if they were to stop work. The

results further show that 42 percent of those aged 15-19 percent also felt that their households' livelihood would be affected should they stop working.

Percentage of child labourers whose households would be affected if they were to stop working by age group, 2005

Age							Number of paid children
	Households living standards would decline	Households can't afford to survive	Households can't operate fully	Nothing will change	Other	Total	
All Zambia	16	8	16	55	5	100	241,648
5-9	12	5	9	71	3	100	40,563
10-14	17	10	16	53	5	100	128,371
15-17	15	6	21	51	7	100	72,714

Source: 2005 Child Labour Report

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Dry Sex Practiced More in Rural Areas

The 2006 Gender Based Violence (GBV) Survey results reveal that 29 percent of the respondents had/practiced dry sex. Dry sex is where a woman used medicines /certain substances to dry out or tighten the vagina before sex in the twelve months period prior to the survey. Thirty one percent of females reported having practiced dry sex, while to 25 percent of males reported having sex with a woman who practiced dry sex.

had/practiced dry sex. Thirty two percent of respondents in rural areas reported having had/practiced dry sex compared to 18 percent of those in urban areas. More female respondents (37 percent) in rural areas reported having practiced dry sex than those in urban areas (18 percent). Twenty seven percent of male respondents in rural areas reported having had sex with a woman who practiced dry sex compared to 19 percent of male respondents in the urban areas.

Rural/urban analysis indicates a higher percentage of both male and female respondents in rural areas that

Percentage of Respondents by Sex who Practiced Dry Sex, 2006

Practiced dry sex within the 12 months prior to the survey	Zambia			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Yes had dry sex	29	25	31	32	27	37	18	19	18
No did not have dry sex	67	67	68	63	64	62	80	78	81
Don't know	4	8	1	5	9	1	2	3	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

2006 Gender Based Violence Survey

At national level, 76 percent of respondents who reported having had/practiced dry sex perceived

their last act of dry sex as more enjoyable. More male respondents (80 percent) than female

respondents (74 percent) reported that the sex was more enjoyable

In rural areas, more male respondents with 82 percent reported to have enjoyed the last act of dry sex compared to female respondents with 78 percent. Similarly, in urban areas, more male

respondents (67 percent) reported enjoying dry sex than female respondents (58 percent). Only 6 percent of respondents who had had/practiced dry sex reported that it was less enjoyable.

Percentage of Respondents Aged 15-49 by Perception of Last Act of “Dry Sex”, 2006

Perception of last act of dry sex	Zambia			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
It was more enjoyable	76	80	74	79	82	78	61	67	58
It was less enjoyable	6	6	4	3	4	2	15	15	15
It was normal	18	14	22	18	14	20	24	18	27
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

2006 Gender Based Violence Survey

More Men Physically Hurting Their Spouses!!

The 2006 Gender Based Violence (GBV) Survey results reveal that more males (20 percent) reported ever having physically hurt their spouses/partners than females (12 percent). Overall, 16 percent of all the respondents reported physically hurting their spouse or partner.

Comparison by residence shows a similar pattern, with more males than females reporting ever

physically hurting their spouse/partner. In rural areas, 20 percent of males reported ever physically hurting their spouse/partner compared to 11 percent of females, while in urban areas 22 percent of males, compared to 17 percent of females reported ever physically hurting their spouse/partner.

Percent distribution of persons who have ever slapped, kicked or physically hurt their spouse or partner

	Zambia			Rural			Urban		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Has slapped, kicked or physically hurt their spouse or partner	16	20	12	15	20	11	19	22	17
Never slapped, hit or physically hurt spouse/partner	84	79	88	85	80	89	81	78	83
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: 2006 Gender- Based Violence Survey

The survey also collected information on the type of abuse from those who reported ever having been physically abused. The most common physical abuse reported was slapping. More females (28 percent) than males (15 percent) reported being slapped. The other common abuse reported was being pushed

and shaken with 20 percent reporting that this happened to them. Females reported experiencing this more than the males (22 percent versus 16 percent). For all types of physical violence, females were more likely to experience them than the males.

Percent Distribution of Persons who reported ever been physically abused in the last 12 months, by type of abuse.

Does your spouse or partner do the following to you?	Does			Not At All		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Push, shake or throw something at you	20	16	22	81	84	78
Slap you	21	15	28	78	84	73
Twist or pull your hair	12	8	15	88	91	85
Punch or hit you with something that could hurt you	12	10	15	87	90	85
Kick, drag or beat you	11	7	14	89	93	86
Try to choke or burn you on purpose	7	7	7	93	93	93
Threaten to attack you with a knife or weapon	8	7	9	92	93	91
Physical force to have sexual intercourse with him even when you did not want	10	7	14	89	93	87
Force you to perform any sexual acts you did not want to	10	8	14	89	92	87

Source: 2006 Gender Based Violence Survey.

2007

ECONOMIC CENSUS

Frequently Asked Questions about the Economic Census

The Central Statistical Office (CSO) has launched the Economic Census. The Economic Census, which is being carried out for the first time in Zambia, will provide a detailed portrait of the nation's economy, from the national to the local level. The CSO intends to carry out the Economic Census every five years.

To help you understand what the Economic Census is all about, we answer some of the frequently asked questions about this important national undertaking.

What is the Economic Census?

An Economic Census is a total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing, and publishing economic data pertaining, at a specific time or times, from all business and social establishments in a designated area or country. It is the primary source of information about an economy's activities. The Economic Census ultimately forms a basis for all economic surveys in an economy.

What is our mandate?

The Economic Census is being carried out under the provisions of the Census and Statistics Act Chapter 127 of the Laws of Zambia. The law requires firms to respond and specifies penalties for firms that fail to report. The law also requires the CSO to maintain confidentiality. No data are published that could reveal the identity or activity of any individual or business. The data so collected will be used for statistical purposes only and no other use.

Why the Economic Census?

In the early 1990's, Zambia embarked on a vigorous restructuring exercise of its economy that brought about structural changes in almost all the sectors of the economy. In order to measure the impact of the changes in the economy, there is need for a set of macro-economic indicators that are produced regularly and on a timely basis and using the most recent internationally accepted methodologies. The current set of economic indicators produced by the Economic Statistics Division of the CSO may not fully reflect the current dynamic structure of the economy as there have not been any major baseline economic surveys or censuses conducted in recent years.

What will it achieve?

The Economic Census will provide benchmark statistics that will serve as a major source of facts about the structure and functions of the Zambian economy, and benchmark data for other economic indicators.

The specific objectives of the Economic Census include:

- a. To measure the full value added (GDP) of the Zambian economy
- b. To provide data which will enable the CSO compile a full set of national accounts (input-output tables, Gross Fixed Capital formation, Investment, etc)
- c. To measure the true extent of investment in Zambia; both foreign and domestic.
- d. To provide a basis for setting up Balance of Payments statistics.
- e. To provide a basis for the production of different kinds of Economic Statistics (Producer Price Index, Index of Industrial Production, etc.)
- f. To provide a comprehensive frame of establishments for all economic surveys.

The 2007 Economic Census will include many “firsts”, such as the comprehensive measurement of the output of “new” industries that include mobile phone and internet service providers; computer and other business services; market stalls and other small-scale business owners in the informal sector.

Who is to be covered?

Zambia, administratively, is demarcated into 9 provinces, 72 districts, 150 constituencies and 1, 422 wards. For the purposes of the Economic Census, the CSO has divided wards into Census Supervisory Areas (CSA) which have further been subdivided into Standard Enumeration Areas (SEA). An enumerator will be expected to enumerate all the establishments within an SEA.

The Economic Census will cover **all** sectors of the economy including Agriculture; Mining; Manufacturing; Construction; Trading; Tourism; Real Estate; Financial Intermediaries (Banks & non-banks); Education; Health; Religious institutions and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs); and the public sector (Local Government, Central Government, and parastatals).

Economic Census statistics shall be collected primarily from establishments and published by aggregation of establishments. All establishments (large, medium, small, micro; formal and informal) in Zambia will be enumerated. An establishment is defined as any entity where a good or service is produced or provided. It can be an individual person, a group of persons or a firm/company/institution/organization.

The Economic Census is not a household survey; it is an establishment-based undertaking. However, households will be approached to identify economic activities being carried out by household members such as; running taxis/minibuses, walker business and other economic activities.

How will it be done?

The Economic Census will be done in two phases:

1. Listing of all establishments in Zambia (Large, medium, small, micro, formal and informal).
2. Enumeration of the listed establishments

In the first phase of the Economic Census, a List (frame) of all establishments, whether formal or informal, large scale, medium scale, small scale or micro businesses in Zambia will be compiled. The listing exercise will, among other uses, provide a comprehensive new Register of Establishments for Zambia; provide detailed information for follow-up surveys.

After the listing phase, industry-specific and detailed questionnaires will be administered to all establishments (large, medium, small, micro; formal and informal) according to the type of establishment (mining, manufacturing, trading, etc.).

What are we going to ask?

Several key data will be collected from all industries to be covered in the Economic Census. These include:

- Nature of operation or main activity
- Type of ownership
- Number of persons employed
- Turnover, sales, receipts, revenue
- Labour costs and other expenses
- Assets, capital expenditures, stocks, etc.

What is expected of you?

We urge all owners and operators of the various establishments in Zambia to co-operate with us and provide accurate information to the listers and enumerators who will soon visit your establishment to collect information. Your input is vital for the accurate measurement of the performance of the Zambian economy. Commonly used economic indicators – such as the GDP – will depend on the data **you** provide for accuracy.

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006*
Total G.D.P. At Current Prices(K' billion)	2,240.1	3,005.1	3,950.2	5,140.2	6,027.9	7,477.7	10,071.9	13,132.7	16,260.4	20,479.2	25,997.4	32,456.3	38,676.5
Total G.D.P. At Constant (1994) Prices(K' billion)	2,240.1	2,176.9	2,328.1	2,404.9	2,360.2	2,412.7	2,499.0	2,621.3	2,707.9	2,846.5	2,999.2	3,155.9	3,343.3
G.D.P. Per Capita At Current Prices (Kwacha)	264,205	346,017	444,059	564,127	645,869	782,201	1,028,587	1,301,621	1,562,085	1,906,038	2,344,290	2,836,723	3,278,034
G.D.P. Per Capita At Constant (1994) Prices (Kwacha)	264,205	250,659	261,707	263,935	252,886	252,384	255,213	259,806	260,138	264,930	270,450	275,830	283,365
G.D.P.Growth Rate At Constant (1994) Prices		-2.8	6.9	3.3	-1.9	2.2	3.6	4.9	3.3	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.9

*Revised estimates

Source: C.S.O., National Accounts Statistics

Projected Population, 2000-2007

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Zambia Surface area	752,612/square km								
POPULATION		9,885,591	10,089,492	10,409,441	10,744,380	11,089,691	11,441,461	11,798,678	12,160,516
POPULATION GROWTH RATE		2.5	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3	3
LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH		50.0	51.8	51.9	52.4	52.4	52.6	51.9	51.4

Source: C.S.O., Population Projections Report

Note: 2000 figures are from the 2000 Census of Population and Housing while the 2001 to 2007 figures are the Population Projections Report

Poverty Trends 1991-2004

	1991	1993	1996	1998	2004
Zambia Total	70	74	69	73	68
Rural/Urban					
Rural	88	92	82	83	78
Urban	49	45	46	56	53

Source: LCMS IV (2004)

LAYMAN & STATISTICS

Trade Surplus: this is a situation where a country is exporting more than it is importing.

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

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.

Household: is defined as a group of persons (may comprise several members or one) who normally eat and live together. These people may or may not be related by blood, but make common provision for food and other essentials for living.

Household monthly income: this is the monthly earnings of a household from engaging in economic activities such as the production of goods and services, and the ownership of assets. Household monthly income is the sum of all incomes of household members.

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.

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 Report, 2005

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