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Foreword

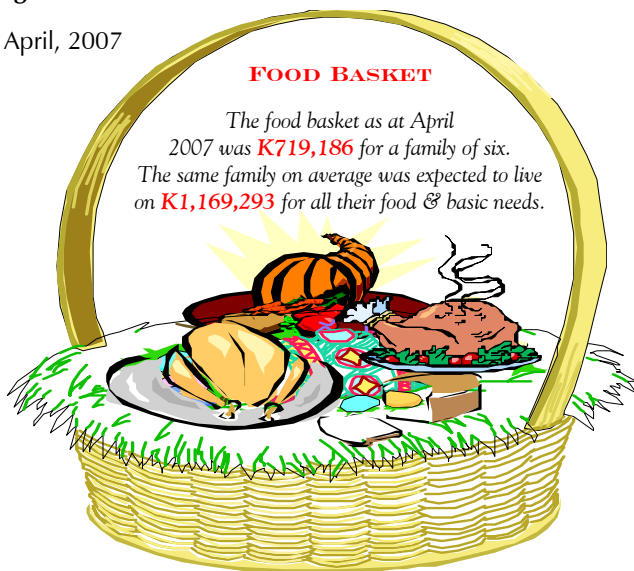
Welcome to the Monthly presentation organised by Dissemination Branch of the Central Statistical Office (CSO). The CSO embarks on vigorous information delivery strategy to major stakeholders and the media institutions in order to increase utilisation of statistical products and services. The office produces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

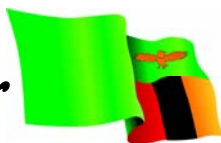
26th April, 2007



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Serving Your Data Needs



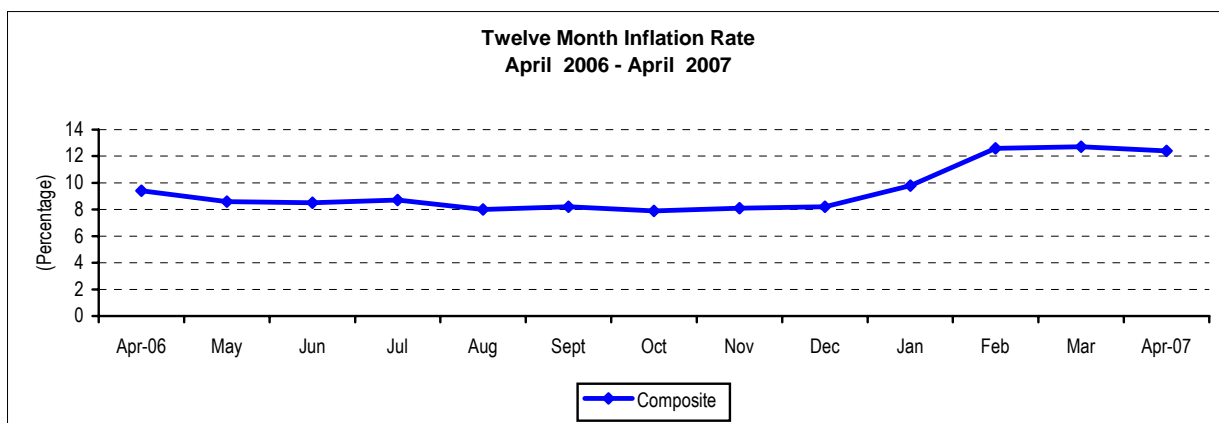
INFLATION

Inflation declines in April 2007

The annual rate of inflation, as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI), was recorded at 12.4 percent as at April 2007. This rate is 0.3 of a percentage point lower than the March rate of 12.7 percent. Compared with the same period last year, the annual rate of inflation increased by 3.0

percentage points, from 9.4 percent in April 2006 to 12.4 percent in April 2007.

The April 2007 inflation rate of 12.4 percent means that prices as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by an average of 12.4 percent between April 2006 and April 2007.



Source: Consumer Price Index (CPI), April 2007

Annual Inflation Rates for CPI Main Groups

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

household energy, 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 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

	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
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

Source: Consumer Price Index (CPI), April 2007

Contributions of different Items to overall inflation

The decline of 0.3 of a percentage point in the annual inflation rate from 12.7 percent in March 2007 to 12.4 percent in April 2007 is mainly due to the decline in the cost of non-food products.

Of the total 12.4 percent annual inflation in April 2007, food products accounted for 2.9 percentage points while non-food products in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) accounted for a total of 9.5 percentage points.

Items	Percentage Points Contributions of different items to overall inflation											
	May 2006	Jun 2006	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Nov 2006	Dec 2006	Jan 2007	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Apr 2007
Food Beverages and Tobacco	2.9	2.9	2.2	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	-0.1	0.5	2.2	2.6	2.9
Clothing and Footwear	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.0
Rent and household energy	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.7
Furniture and Household Goods	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.0
Medical Care	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Transport (fuel, airfares, new motor vehicles)	-0.9	-0.6	-0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.2	1.7	2.6	2.5	2.4
Recreation and Education	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other Goods and Services	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
All Items	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.0	8.2	7.9	8.1	8.2	9.8	12.6	12.7	12.4

Source: Consumer Price Index (CPI), April 2007

The annual food inflation rate increases

The annual food inflation rate was recorded at 5.5 percent in April 2007, compared with 4.9 percent in March 2007. Contributing most to the rise in food inflation were increases in the cost of meat, maize meal, dressed chicken, other cereals and cereal

products, milk and milk products, oils and fats, alcoholic drinks and soft drinks. Partially offsetting these increases were reductions in the cost of maize grain, fish, dried kapenta, fresh vegetables, dried beans, shelled groundnuts and tubers.

The annual non-food inflation rate declines

The annual non-food inflation rate stood at 20.1 percent in April 2007, compared with 21.5 percent in March 2007. This decline was due to the decrease in annual inflation rates for clothing and

footwear, furniture and household goods, medical care, transport and communications, other goods and services.

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
Apr 07 – Apr 06	12.4	5.5	20.1

Source: Consumer Price Index (CPI), April 2007

Maize grain prices decline

A comparison of prices between March 2007 and April 2007, shows that the national average price of a 25 kg bag of breakfast meal increased by 0.9 percent, from K37,381 to K37,733. The national average price of a 20 litre tin of maize grain declined

by 2.1 percent, from K14,952 to K14,640. The national average price of 1kg of dressed chicken increased by 5.0 percent, while the national average price of 1kg of tomatoes declined by 14.4 percent.

National Average prices for selected Products and Months

Product Description	2006		2007				Percentage Change Apr-07/Mar-07
	November	December	January	February	March	April	
White breakfast 25Kg	36,443	36,402	36,335	37,108	37,381	37,733	0.9
White Roller 25Kg	25,389	26,288	26,636	28,045	27,893	27,934	0.1
Hammer Milling Charge 20 litre tin	1,930	1,933	1,929	1,907	1,956	1,968	0.6
White Maize 20 litre tin	13,031	13,726	14,339	14,927	14,952	14,640	-2.1
Rice Local 1 Kg	3,669	3,614	3,624	3,741	3,645	3,667	0.6
Wheat Plain Flour (NMC) 2.5 Kg	10,930	11,116	10,972	11,108	11,326	11,653	2.9
Wheat Plain Flour imported 2.5 Kg	10,597	9,960	10,949	10,465	11,443	11,799	3.1
Bread regular loaf	2,739	2,722	2,729	2,689	2,733	2,744	0.4
Bun 1	280	283	285	284	280	290	3.6
Macaroni fatti's & Moni's	4,943	4,946	4,922	5,125	5,375	5,330	-0.8
Eet-Sum-mor 200gms	5,194	5,244	5,170	5,254	5,242	5,298	1.1
Millet 5 litre tin	4,402	5,051	4,722	4,967	5,914	5,672	-4.1
Sorghum 5 litre tin	4,406	4,114	4,114	6,087	6,839	6,401	-6.4
Cassava meal 1Kg	2,322	2,220	2,137	2,788	2,663	2,806	5.4

Product Description	2006		2007				Percentage Change
	November	December	January	February	March	April	Apr-07/Mar-07
Fritters 1	296	298	304	284	288	291	1.0
Fillet Steak 1 Kg	20,916	20,800	21,847	21,356	20,828	21,528	3.4
Rump Steak 1 Kg	18,343	18,484	19,464	18,828	18,775	19,412	3.4
Brisket 1 Kg	14,344	14,403	14,967	14,512	14,963	14,837	-0.8
Mince Meat 1 Kg	17,818	17,565	17,302	16,925	16,564	17,744	7.1
Mixed Cut 1 Kg	13,518	13,542	13,874	13,697	13,742	14,004	1.9
T-bone 1 Kg	17,656	17,339	17,543	17,325	17,290	17,825	3.1
Ox-liver 1 Kg	15,516	15,578	16,048	15,596	15,854	15,691	-1.0
Pork Sausages 1 Kg	18,315	17,924	19,237	19,391	19,578	19,462	-0.6
Dressed chicken 1 Kg	12,906	12,890	12,477	13,027	12,958	13,605	5.0
Bream Fresh/Frozen 1 Kg	11,528	12,173	11,511	12,660	13,141	12,626	-3.9
Bacon 1 Kg	32,775	33,772	31,345	32,029	32,712	35,468	8.4
Fresh kapenta 400 gms	4,129	3,883	3,966	4,110	4,488	4,828	7.6
Dried Kapenta Mpulungu 1Kg	33,766	31,980	32,056	34,210	36,197	35,745	-1.2
Dried Kapenta Siavonga 1 Kg	30,427	28,692	29,125	32,525	32,902	32,652	-0.8
Dried Kapenta Chisense 1Kg	15,859	16,248	17,097	21,899	21,565	19,228	-10.8
Fresh milk (Pasturised) Local 500 ml	2,056	2,186	2,175	2,262	2,326	2,352	1.1
Fresh milk Super milk 500 ml	2,867	2,865	2,879	2,877	2,960	3,010	1.7
Cheddar cheese Any brand 1 Kg	54,632	58,497	57,594	53,570	54,113	54,709	1.1
Cooking oil Local Any 2.5 ltr	17,653	17,531	17,681	17,829	18,191	18,256	0.4
Cabbage 1kg	1,068	1,277	1,317	1,380	1,390	1,312	-5.6
Onion 1kg	3,586	3,864	3,700	3,967	4,439	4,981	12.2
Tomatoes 1kg	2,171	2,253	2,566	2,940	3,364	2,879	-14.4
Rape 1kg	1,575	1,697	1,864	2,034	1,889	1,769	-6.4
Dried beans 1kg	5,767	6,041	6,062	6,002	6,123	5,858	-4.3
Shelled groundnut 1kg	5,586	5,743	5,915	6,122	6,111	5,632	-7.8
Schweppes 300 mls (bottle)	1,814	1,780	1,720	1,607	1,620	1,640	1.2
Coke/Sprite/Fanta 300 mls	1,762	1,755	1,777	1,772	1,779	1,780	0.1
Mosi 375 mls (bottle)	3,756	3,840	4,170	4,158	4,588	4,625	0.8
Shake shake 1 packet	2,698	2,695	2,693	2,653	2,824	3,113	10.2
Castle Lager 375 mls	4,177	4,174	4,528	4,554	4,965	4,968	0.1
Petrol Premium 1 litre	6,169	5,457	5,820	6,450	6,290	6,355	1.0
Diesel 1 litre	5,218	5,131	5,351	5,715	5,579	5,657	1.4
Air fare Lusaka/London British Airways 1 Way	3,819,725	3,919,370	4,217,420	4,246,640	4,266,120	4,168,720	-2.3
Air Fare Lusaka/Ndola Zambian Airways 1 way	571,550	586,460	614,860	619,120	621,960	607,760	-2.3
Bed & continental Breakfast 3 to 5 star Hotel	666,095	667,516	710,330	707,947	725,053	723,215	-0.3
Nshima with Beef 2 Star Star Hotel down to Motel	19,584	20,572	20,494	21,671	21,609	21,566	-0.2

Source: Consumer Price Index (CPI), April 2007

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

Another Trade Surplus recorded in March 2007

During the month of March 2007, Zambia recorded a Trade Surplus valued at K179.0 billion. Similarly, a trade surplus was recorded in February 2007 valued at K52.1 billion. In value terms, this means that the

country exported more than it imported in value terms. The overall trade balance for the first quarter of 2007 was valued at K204.1 billion.

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

Months	Imports (cif)	Domestic Exports (fob)	Re-Exports (fob)	Total Exports (fob)	Trade Balance
January	1,368,278	1,340,479	748	1,341,227	(27,047)
February	966,652	1,018,675	117	1,018,792	52,140
March	1,111,989	1,290,223	807	1,291,030	179,041
TOTAL:	3,446,915	3,649,377	1,672	3,651,049	204,134

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

Exports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)

The total value of exports in March 2007 was K1,291.0 billion compared to K1,018.8 billion in February 2007. Prominent among exports were manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, accounting for 81.3 percent in March 2007 and 67.2 percent in February, 2007. The most significant

export product within this product category was refined copper which accounted for 46.7 percent in March, 2007 and 51.1 percent in February 2007. Other important exports were crude materials (excluding fuels), which accounted for 7.4 percent in March 2007 and 10.1 percent in February 2007.

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

Code	Description	February 2007	% SHARE	March 2007	% SHARE
0	Food and live animals	57,066	5.6	94,883	7.3
1	Beverages and tobacco	18,185	1.8	9,119	0.7
2	Crude materials, (excl fuels)	103,164	10.1	94,959	7.4
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	2,550	0.3	2,509	0.2
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	345	0.0	554	0.0
5	Chemicals	6,871	0.7	6,760	0.5
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	685,113	67.2	1,049,799	81.3
	Of which:				
	<i>Refined Copper</i>	<i>350,107</i>	<i>51.1</i>	<i>489,854</i>	<i>46.7</i>
	<i>Plates, sheets and strip, of refined copper, > 0.15mm thick</i>	<i>148,705</i>	<i>21.7</i>	<i>349,892</i>	<i>33.3</i>
	<i>Unrefined copper; copper anodes for electrolytic refining</i>	<i>40,260</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>42,878</i>	<i>4.1</i>
	<i>Cobalt, wrought, and articles of cobalt</i>	<i>39,562</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>75,434</i>	<i>7.2</i>
	<i>Wire of refined copper</i>	<i>35,727</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>42,619</i>	<i>4.1</i>
	<i>Tools of two or more of 6952 to 6955, put up in sets for retail sale</i>	<i>24,660</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.0</i>
	<i>Sets of Articles of two or more of the headings of 6,954</i>	<i>18,167</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0.0</i>
	<i>Other</i>	<i>27,924</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>49,121</i>	<i>4.7</i>
7	Machinery and transport equipment	23,712	2.3	28,612	2.2
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	121,787	12.0	3,836	0.3
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL:		1,018,792	100.0	1,291,030	100.0

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

Zambia's Major Exports in March 2007 Classified by Harmonised System (HS)

The major export product in March 2007 was copper accounting for 72.9 percent of Zambia's total export earnings. Other major export products were

other base metals (6.0 percent); ores, slag and ash (5.2 percent); cereals (3.9 percent); and sugars and sugar confectionery (1.5 percent).

Zambia's Major Exports by HS Chapter for March 2007*, (K' Millions)

CHAPTER CODE	DESCRIPTION	VALUE (ZMK)	% SHARE
74	Copper and articles thereof	940,711	72.9
81	Other base metals; cermets; articles thereof	77,682	6.0
26	Ores, slag and ash	66,493	5.2
10	Cereals	50,344	3.9
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	19,688	1.5
06	Live trees & other plant; bulb, root; cut flowers etc	13,492	1.0
85	Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof; sound recorder etc	13,040	1.0
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery & mechanical appliance; parts	12,309	1.0
52	Cotton	11,552	0.9
63	Other made up textile articles; sets worn clothing etc	10,081	0.8
71	Natural/cultured pearls, precious stones & metals, coins etc	9,656	0.7
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	8,488	0.7
	other	57,495	4.5
TOTAL:		1,291,030	100.0

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

Zambia's Major Export Destinations in March 2007

The four major destinations of Zambia's total exports in March 2007 were United Kingdom (mainly plates/sheets of refined copper and vegetables); Switzerland (mainly refined copper and plates/sheets of refined copper); South Africa (mainly cathodes, wires and bars of refined copper and cobalt); and Tanzania (mainly plates/sheets of refined copper).

These four countries jointly accounted for about 82.2 percent of Zambia's total exports. Other important outlets for Zambia's exports were Zimbabwe, Congo (DR), Netherlands and China, jointly accounting for 10.7 percent of Zambia's total value of exports in March 2007.

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

COUNTRY	VALUE (ZMK)	% SHARE
United Kingdom	358,991	27.8
Switzerland	338,011	26.2
South Africa	297,699	23.1
Tanzania	65,498	5.1
Zimbabwe	52,578	4.1
Congo (DR)	50,041	3.9
Netherlands	18,873	1.5
China	15,114	1.2
Belgium	14,703	1.1
Japan	14,662	1.1
Malawi	10,100	0.8
Other	54,801	4.2
Total:	1,291,030	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 total exports accounting for 36.8 percent in March 2007 and 47.8 percent in February 2007. Within the SADC region, South Africa was the major market for Zambia's exports accounting for 48.5 percent in February 2007 and 62.7 percent in March 2007.

The European Union (EU) region was the second largest destination of Zambia's exports accounting for 31.4 percent in March 2007 and 14.3 percent in February 2007. The United Kingdom dominated the EU market in March 2007 with 88.5 percent and 64.9 percent in February 2007, followed by the Netherlands with 4.7 percent in March 2007 and France with 14.1 percent in February 2007.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) region was the third largest destination of Zambia's total exports accounting for 9.2 percent in March 2007 and 23.1 percent in February 2007. Within the COMESA region, Zimbabwe dominated the market shares in March 2007 with 44.4 percent, while Congo (DR) dominated in February with market shares of 86.7 percent. Other key markets were Kenya and Malawi.

The Asian regional grouping accounted for 4.3 and 4.4 percent of Zambia's total exports in March and February 2007, respectively. Within the Asian market, China dominated accounting for 27.0 and 41.5 percent in March and February 2007, respectively. Other destinations included India, Japan, Taiwan and Hong Kong.

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

GROUPING	February		GROUPING	March	
	VALUE (ZMK)	% SHARE		VALUE (ZMK)	% SHARE
SADC	487326	100.0	SADC	474,740	100.0
South Africa	236,164	48.5	South Africa	297,699	62.7
Congo (DR)	203,856	41.8	Tanzania	65,498	13.8
Tanzania	22,252	4.6	Zimbabwe	52,578	11.1
Zimbabwe	17,850	3.7	Congo (DR)	50,041	10.5
Other SADC	7,204	1.5	Other SADC	8,925	1.9
% of Total February Exports:		47.8			36.8
EUROPEAN UNION	145,939	100.0	EUROPEAN UNION	405,469	100.0
United Kingdom	94,755	64.9	United Kingdom	358,991	88.5
France	20,623	14.1	Netherlands	18,873	4.7
Netherlands	16,073	11.0	Belgium	14,703	3.6
Belgium	4,572	3.1	France	7,940	2.0
Germany	4,500	3.1	Germany	1,954	0.5
Other EU	5,416	3.7	Other EU	3,008	0.7
% of Total February Exports:		14.3			31.4
COMESA	235,047	100.0	COMESA	118,493	100.0
Congo (DR)	203,856	86.7	Zimbabwe	52,578	44.4
Zimbabwe	17,850	7.6	Congo (DR)	50,041	42.2
Kenya	10,944	4.7	Malawi	10,100	8.5
Malawi	2,281	1.0	Kenya	4,796	4.0
Other COMESA	117	0.0	Other COMESA	978	0.8
% of Total February Exports:		23.1			9.2
ASIA	44,940	100.0	ASIA	56,073	100.0
China	18,667	41.5	China	15,114	27.0
India	14,633	32.6	Japan	14,622	26.1
Japan	4,538	10.1	Taiwan	9,335	16.6
Taiwan	4,149	9.2	India	9,046	16.1
Hong Kong	1,649	3.7	Hong Kong	4,627	8.3
Other ASIA	652	1.5	Other ASIA	1,665	3.0
% of Total February Exports:		4.4			4.3
Total Value of Exports	1,018,792		Total Value of Exports	1,291,030	

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 March 2007 was K1,112.0 billion compared to K966.7 billion in February 2007. The prominent imports were machinery and transport equipment, which accounted for 37.5 percent in March 2007 and 45.1 percent in February 2007. Other important imports

were manufactured goods classified chiefly by material; chemicals; mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials; and crude materials, which jointly accounted for 52.8 percent in March 2007 and 44.4 percent in February 2007.

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

CODE	DESCRIPTION	Feb-07	% SHARE	Mar-07	% SHARE
0	Food and live animals	28,648	3.0	32,861	3.0
1	Beverages and tobacco	3,832	0.4	2,741	0.2
2	Crude materials, (excl fuels)	53,406	5.5	38,338	3.4
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	90,739	9.4	182,601	16.4
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	17,041	1.8	17,070	1.5
5	Chemicals	136,718	14.1	164,502	14.8
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	148,572	15.4	202,480	18.2
7	Machinery and transport equipment	435,968	45.1	416,850	37.5
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	51,467	5.3	52,831	4.8
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	261	0.0	1,715	0.2
TOTAL:		966,652	100.0	1,111,989	100.0

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

Zambia's Major Imports in March 2007

The major import products in March 2007 were boilers, machinery & mechanical appliances; mineral fuels, vehicles; and electrical machinery equipment. These four product categories jointly

accounted for about 44.8 percent of the total value of imports for March 2007. Other important import products were Articles of Iron and Steel, Iron and Steel and Fertilizers accounting for 10.6 percent.

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

CHAPTER CODE	DESCRIPTION	VALUE (ZMK)	% SHARE
84	Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Mchy & Mech Appliance; Parts	245,211	18.6
27	Mineral Fuels, Oils & Product Of Their Distillation; Etc	183,037	13.9
87	Vehicles O/T Railw/Tranw Rool-Stock, Pts & Accessories	92,523	7.0
85	Electrical Mchy Equip Parts Thereof, Sound Recorder etc	70,222	5.3
73	Articles Of Iron And Steel	53,421	4.0
72	Iron And Steel	43,867	3.3
31	Fertilizers	43,560	3.3
39	Plastics And Artiles Thereof	39,758	3.0
40	Rubber And Articles Thereof	32,716	2.5
28	Inorgn Chemicas; Compds Of Prec Met, Radiact Elements Etc	21,676	1.6
26	Ores, Slag And Ash	21,602	1.6
30	Pharmaceuticals Products	20,517	1.6
15	Animal/Veg Fats & Oil & Their Cleavage Products; Etc	19,816	1.5
38	Miscellaneous Chemicals Products	16,807	1.3
OTHER		207,255	15.7
TOTAL:		1,111,989	100.0

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

Zambia's Major Import Sources by Country, March 2007

The major source of Zambia's total imports in March 2007 was South Africa (mainly structures/parts of structures, sulphuric acid and mining machines for metal), accounting for 46.1 percent in the total import bill for the month. The second main source was United Arab Emirates (mainly petroleum oils

and tube mills), accounting for 14.2 percent of Zambia's imports in March 2007. United Kingdom and India followed with 3.9 percent each. Other sources were China, Zimbabwe and United States of America jointly accounting for 8.9 percent of Zambia's total imports in March 2007.

Zambia's Major Import Sources by country, March 2007*, (K' Millions)

COUNTRY	VALUE (ZMK)	% SHARE
South Africa	512,722	46.1
United Arab Emirates	157,747	14.2
United Kingdom	43,421	3.9
India	42,906	3.9
China	35,952	3.2
Zimbabwe	32,197	2.9
United States Of America	31,007	2.8
Germany	28,899	2.6
Kenya	25,478	2.3
Congo (Dr)	24,383	2.2
Netherlands	18,758	1.7
Sweden	17,576	1.6
Japan	13,226	1.2
Denmark	11,033	1.0
Botswana	8,795	0.8
Other	107,888	9.7
TOTAL:	1,111,989	100.0

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

Import Market Shares by Regional Groupings

The SADC regional grouping of countries accounted for 60.8 percent and 54.1 percent of Zambia's total imports in February and March 2007 respectively. Within the SADC region, South Africa was the major source for Zambia's imports accounting for 85.0 percent in February and 85.3 percent in March 2007.

The Asian regional market accounted for 24.5 and 17.3 percent of Zambia's total imports in March and February 2007, respectively. Within the Asian market, United Arab Emirates dominated accounting for 58.0 percent in March and 38.2 percent in February 2007 while India was second in March with 15.8 percent and 23.1 percent in February. The other sources of Zambia's imports between March

and February 2007 were China, Japan and Hong Kong.

The European Union contributed 14.2 percent in March and 13.3 percent in February 2007 to Zambia's total imports. United Kingdom dominated the market in March and February 2007 with 27.5 and 27.8 percent respectively. Other key markets were Germany, Sweden and The Netherlands.

In the COMESA region, Congo (DR) and Zimbabwe dominated Zambia's total imports in February and March 2007 with 34.1 and 34.9 percent, respectively. Other notable sources were Kenya and Egypt.

Import Market shares by major Regional groupings, February and March 2007

GROUPING	February		GROUPING	March	
	VALUE (ZMK)	% SHARE		VALUE (ZMK)	% SHARE
SADC	587,320	100.0	SADC	601,280	100.0
South Africa	499,466	85.0	South Africa	512,722	85.3
Congo (Dr)	34,544	5.9	Zimbabwe	32,197	5.4
Zimbabwe	32,824	5.6	Congo (Dr)	24,383	4.1
Tanzania	6,791	1.2	Botswana	8,795	1.5
Other SADC	13,695	2.3	Other SADC	23,182	3.9
% of Total February Imports:		60.8	% of Total March Imports:		54.1
ASIA	167,443	100.0	ASIA	272,180	100.0
United Arab Emirates	63,884	38.2	United Arab Emirates	157,747	58.0
India	38,598	23.1	India	42,906	15.8
China	25,925	15.5	China	35,952	13.2
Japan	14,340	8.6	Japan	13,226	4.9
Hong Kong	5,909	3.5	Hong Kong	5,133	1.9
Other ASIA	18,788	11.2	Other ASIA	17,216	6.3
% of Total February Imports:		17.3	% of Total March Imports:		24.5
EUROPEAN UNION	128,089	100.0	EUROPEAN UNION	157,621	100.0
United Kingdom	35,666	27.8	United Kingdom	43,421	27.5
Germany	21,716	17.0	Germany	28,899	18.3
Sweden	16,541	12.9	Netherlands	18,758	11.9
Netherlands	11,068	8.6	Sweden	17,576	11.2
Portugal	8,467	6.6	Denmark	11,033	7.0
Finland	8,454	6.6	Finland	8,000	5.1
Other EU:	26,175	20.4	Other EU:	29,934	19.0
% of Total February Imports:		13.3	% of Total March Imports:		14.2
COMESA	101,242	100.0	COMESA	92,279	100.0
Congo (Dr)	34,544	34.1	Zimbabwe	32,197	34.9
Zimbabwe	32,824	32.4	Kenya	25,478	27.6
Kenya	22,638	22.4	Congo (Dr)	24,383	26.4
Egypt	6,232	6.2	Egypt	3,008	3.3
Other COMESA	5,004	4.9	Other COMESA	7,212	7.8
% of Total February Imports:		10.5	% of Total March Imports:		8.3
Total value of Imports	966,652		Total value of Imports	1,111,989	

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

LABOUR MARKET

47,700 Job Vacancies reported in the Formal Sector

The 2006 Formal Sector Employment and Earnings Inquiry results reveal that of the 19,000 formal sector business establishments on the Central

Register of Establishments in Zambia, 47,664 job vacancies exist, as at 31st September 2006.

Number of Job Vacancies by Sector, 2006

Sector	Percent	Vacancies
Central Government	54.7	26,083
Local Government	2.4	1,150
Parastatal	4.5	2,140
Private	38.4	18,291
Total	100.0	47,664

Source: *Quarterly Employment and Earnings Inquiry, 2006*

Notes: Central Government figures were derived from *The Headcount and Expenditure Report, MoFNP, October 2006*

Central Government and the private sector which are usually the main employers of the country's labour force reported higher numbers of job vacancies of 26, 083 and 18, 291, respectively, than Local Government and Parastatal institutions.

Trading industry reported 4,966 vacancies while Business services and Agricultural industries reported estimated vacancies of 2,939 and 2,872, respectively. Electricity & Water Industries reported the least number of job vacancies.

Analysis by industry shows that 66.1 percent of the vacancies were in Personal and community services industry which includes Central Government.

Number of Job Vacancies by Industry, 2006

Industry	Percent	Vacancies
Agriculture	6.0	2,872
Mining	1.9	891
Manufacturing	4.8	2,285
Electricity & Water	0.2	109
Construction	1.3	630
Trade	10.4	4,966
Transport	3.0	1,445
Business Services	6.2	2,939
Personal & Community Services	66.1	31,527
Total	100.0	47,664

Source: *Quarter Employment and Earnings Inquiry, 2006*

Notes: Central Government figures were derived from *The Headcount and Expenditure Report, MoFNP, October 2006*

CHILD LABOUR

Majority of Child Labourers exposed to hazardous working conditions

The 2005 Child Labour Survey results indicate that about 88 percent of child labourers were exposed to hazardous conditions of work. The results also show

that there were more child labourers in rural areas exposed to hazardous working conditions than in urban areas. Eighty eight percent of child labourers

resident in rural areas were exposed to hazardous working conditions compared to 86 percent of those in urban areas.

Analysis of findings at provincial level show that 95 percent of child labourers in Northern Province, 94

percent on the Copperbelt and 93 percent in Eastern Province indicated working in hazardous conditions. Of the child labourers in Lusaka Province, 76 percent reported working in hazardous conditions as did 75 percent of child labourers in Luapula Province.

Percentage Distribution of Child Labourers working in Hazardous Conditions by Province, Zambia, 2005

Industry	Non Hazardous Conditions		Hazardous Conditions		Not Stated		Number of Child Labourers
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
All	4,114	0.46	785,712	87.5	105,420	12.04	895,246
Rural	3,403	0.41	723,370	88	95,912	11.59	822,685
Urban	711	1	62,342	86	9,508	13	72,561
Province							
Central	-	-	90,508	88	12,910	12	103,418
Copperbelt	-	-	16,467	94	1,125	6	17,592
Eastern	-	-	174,897	93	12,396	7	187,293
Luapula	-	-	65,224	75	22,276	25	87,500
Lusaka	1,182	6	14,284	76	3,288	18	13,052
Northern	-	-	199,634	95	10,500	5	210,224
N/western	-	-	59,376	89	7,539	11	66,915
Southern	2,932	1	165,322	83	31,892	16	200,146
Western	-	-	358	.	3,404	100	3,404

Source: 2005 Child Labour Survey

Analysis by industry shows that at least 70 percent of child labourers in nearly all the sectors are exposed to hazardous conditions. The results further show that 88 percent of all child labourers engaged in agriculture and community and personal services sectors were working in hazardous environments.

This was largely as a result of exposure to machinery. Other sectors that had high proportions of child labourers working in hazardous environments were Trade, Wholesale and Retail; and the Manufacturing industries.

Percentage Distribution of Child Labourers working in Hazardous Conditions by Type of Industry, Zambia, 2005

Industry	Non Hazardous Conditions		Hazardous conditions		Not Stated		Number of child labourers
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Both	4,114	0.46	785,712	87.5	105,420	12.04	895,246
Agriculture/forestry/fisheries	3,064	0.36	750,861	88	99,351	11.64	853,276
Mining and quarrying	-	-	674	100	.	.	674
Manufacturing	-	-	5,334	82	1,132	18	6,466
Construction	-	-	611	36	1,091	64	1,702
Trade, wholesale and retail	248	2	13,508	84	2,244	14	16,000
Hotels and restaurants	-	-	1,021	100	.	.	1,021
Transport and communication	802	30	1,895	70	.	.	2,697
Finance, insurance and real estates	-	-	358	100	.	.	358
Community, social and personal services	-	-	11,450	88	1,602	12	13,052

*Source: 2005 Child Labour Survey

GENDER VIOLENCE

One in three surviving spouses who did not inherit assets, victim of property grabbing!

The results of the 2006 Gender Based Violence survey shows that 42 percent of the surviving spouses captured in the survey did not receive or inherit any of their deceased spouse's assets or valuables. Among the widowers, 52 percent did not receive their late wives' assets while 39 percent of

the widows did not receive their late husband's estate.

The results also show that spouses residing in rural areas were less likely to inherit the estate of their deceased spouses (49 percent) than their urban counterparts (27 percent).

Receipt of Spouses' Assets/Valuables by Sex and Residence, 2006

Receipt of spouses' assets	All Zambia			Rural			Urban		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Spouses who Received the assets	58	48	61	51	39	54	73	65	75
Spouses who did not receive the assets.	42	52	39	49	61	46	27	35	25
Population	437,093	95,693	341,400	281,191	62,419	218,772	155,902	33,274	122,628

Source: 2006 Gender Based Violence Survey Report

The survey results further show that about one in every three of the surviving spouses was the victim of property grabbing, 33 percent. Twenty-one percent (21percent) of these reported that they had received threats from their spouses' families. The percentage of respondents that were victims of

property grabbing was higher in rural than urban areas. The percentage of those that received threats from their spouse's relatives was higher in urban than rural areas. Seventeen percent of the surviving spouses reported that they did not want to inherit the deceased spouses' estate.

Reasons for not receiving any Assets by Sex and Residence, 2006

Reasons	All Zambia			Rural			Urban		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Spouse's family took everything	33	30	35	43	29	49	12	21	10
Threats from spouse's family	21	6	26	11	10	12	42	-	52
Did not want	17	44	8	13	32	6	24	79	11
Other	29	20	31	32	30	33	21	-	26
Population	231,268	57,818	173,450	155,691	43,313	112,378	75,577	14,505	61,072

Source: 2006 Gender Based Violence Survey Report

Three out of four victims of property grabbing did not do anything to mitigate their plight while 12 percent reported to the Victim Support Unit (VSU) of the police. The proportion of individuals that

reported to the VSU in urban areas was higher than that in rural areas. Only female respondents went to the VSU to seek redress.

Mitigation Measures by Sex and Residence, 2006

	All Zambia			Rural			Urban		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Reported to VSU/police	12	-	15	6	-	8	24	-	26
Asked for help from family	4	-	5	6	-	8	-	-	-
Nothing	75	77	74	83	73	84	60	100	56
Other	9	23	6	5	27	-	16	-	18
Population	110,282	19,650	90,632	73,087	16,610	56,477	37,195	3,040	34,155

Source: 2006 Gender Based Violence Survey Report

27% were sexually cleansed after the death of their spouses

The 2006 Sex and Gender Based Violence Survey results show that 43 percent of widows and widowers went through a cleansing ceremony. The results further show that 47 percent of males and 41 percent of females reported being cleansed.

Rural urban analysis shows that the proportion of individuals that were cleansed was higher in rural areas compared to urban areas. Fifty nine percent of persons in rural areas reported going through a cleansing ceremony, compared to only 17 percent of persons in urban areas.

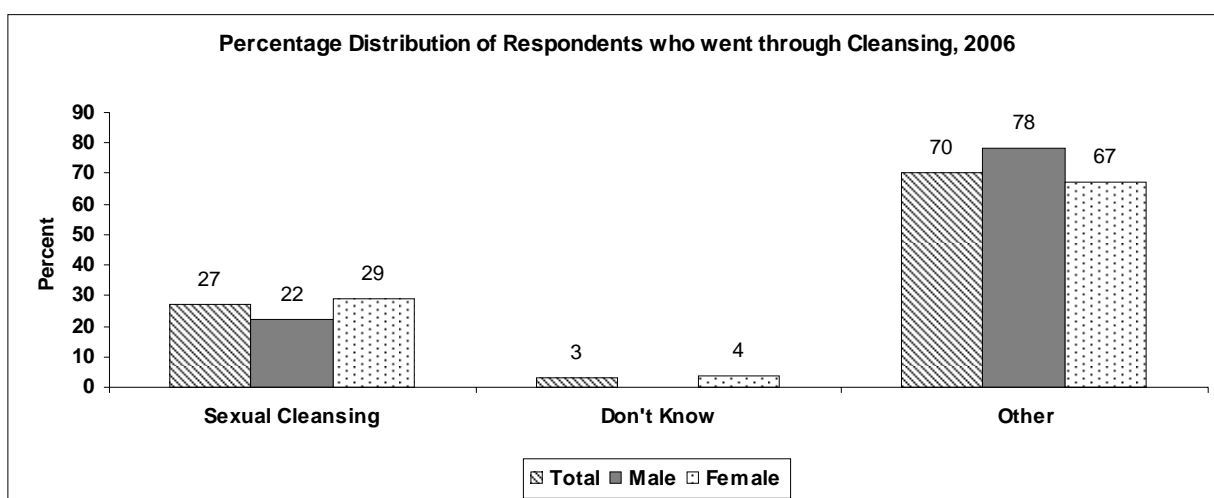
Percentage Distribution of Widows/Widowers who reported undergoing a Cleansing Ceremony

Cleansing Ceremony	Zambia			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Cleansed after death of spouse	43	47	41	59	67	57	17	15	17
Not Cleansed after death of spouse	57	53	59	41	33	43	83	85	83
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	110	100	100
Number	394,470	87,471	306,999	241,894	54,197	187,697	152,576	33,274	119,302

Source: 2006 Gender Based Violence Survey Report

Results further show that more females than males reported going through sexual cleansing (29 percent compared to 22 percent). The majority of persons

(70 percent) reported going through other methods of cleansing other than sexual cleansing.



Source: 2006 Gender Based Violence Survey Report

The survey also collected information on what respondents thought about sexual cleansing. The majority of persons were of the view that sexual cleansing should be done away with. About four in five (79 percent) persons said it should be done away with, 14 percent said it was tradition and must

be practiced. Comparison by sex and residence shows little difference in opinion, with almost the same proportions as observed at national level having the view that sexual cleansing should be done away with.

Percentage Distribution of Persons by their Opinion about Sexual Cleansing

Opinion about Sexual Cleansing	Zambia			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
It is tradition and must be practiced	14	14	15	15	14	16	14	15	13
It must done away with	79	80	78	80	81	78	79	79	79
Other	6	6	7	6	5	6	8	7	8
Total	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: 2006 Gender Based Violence Survey Report

Among the reasons put forward for refusal of sexual cleansing, fear of getting sick was the most common reason reported at 29 percent. The other common

reasons mentioned was that the person did not want (28 percent) while 22 percent reported that sexual cleansing being against their religion.

Percentage Distribution of Persons giving reasons for being against Sexual Cleansing

Reason for Sexual Cleansing being against ones will	Percent
Fear to get Sick	29
Not ones tradition	11
Against ones religion	22
Did not want	28
Other	10
Total Percentage	100
Number	39,446

Source: 2006 Gender Based Violence Survey Report

LAYMAN & STATISTICS

Trade Surplus: this is a situation were 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.

Labour Force: is the sum of the number of persons above the age of 14 years who were employed and the number of unemployed persons who were available for work above the age of 14 years during the reference period.

Labour Force Participation Rate: refers to the measure of the proportion of a country's working-age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or looking for work.

Unemployment: all persons above the age of 14 years who, during the seven days prior to the survey, were without work, currently available for work and seeking work.

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

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.

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

Literacy: refers to the ability to read and write in any language. Members of the population who are able to read and write are said to be literate, while those who cannot read or write in any language are considered illiterate.

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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