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Foreword

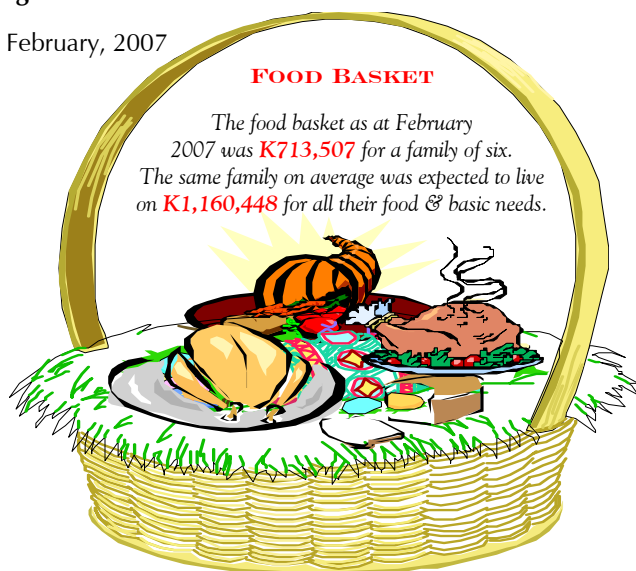
Welcome to the Monthly presentation organised by Dissemination Branch of the Central Statistical Office (CSO). The CSO embarks on vigorous information delivery strategy to major stakeholders and the media institutions in order to increase utilisation of statistical products and services. The office produces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

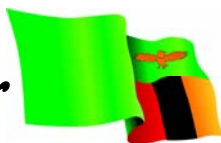
28th February, 2007



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Serving Your Data Needs



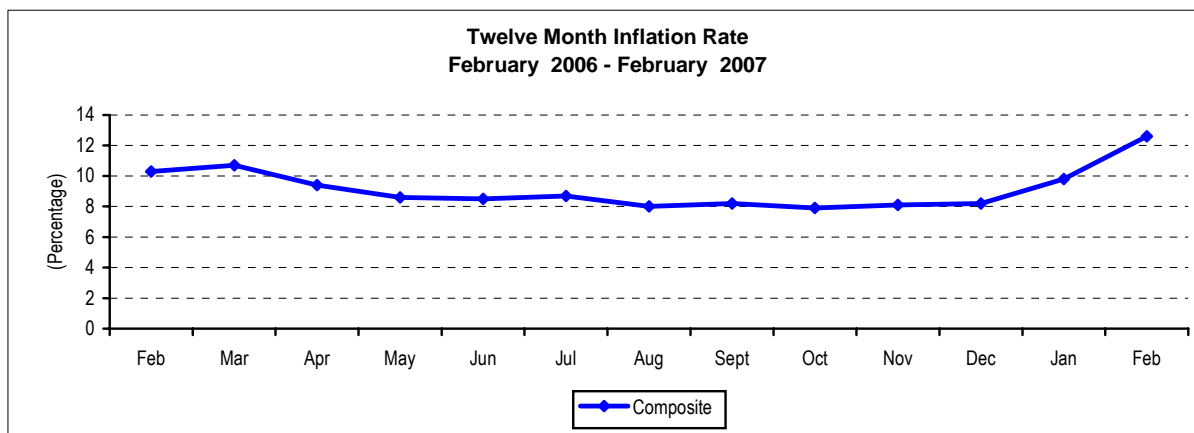
INFLATION

Double Digit Inflation Recorded in February 2007

The annual rate of inflation, as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI), was recorded at 12.6 percent as at February 2007. This rate is 2.8 percentage points higher than the January rate of 9.8 percent. Compared with the same period last year, the annual rate of inflation increased by 2.3 percentage points, from 10.3 percent in February

2006 to 12.6 percent in February 2007.

The February 2007 inflation rate of 12.6 percent means that prices as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by an average of 12.6 percent between February 2006 and February 2007.



Annual Inflation Rates for CPI Main Groups

Between January 2007 and February 2007, the annual inflation rates increased for food, beverages and tobacco, house rent and household energy,

transport and communication, furniture and household goods 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 Comm	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
Apr 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

Contributions of different Items to overall inflation

The increase of 2.8 percentage points in the annual inflation rate from 9.8 percent in January 2007 to 12.6 percent in February 2007 is due to the increase in the cost of food, beverages and tobacco, petroleum products, house rent and household energy, furniture and household appliances, motor vehicles and accessories, air fares and bus fares.

Of the total 12.6 percent annual inflation in February 2007, food products accounted for 2.2 percentage points while non-food products in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) accounted for a total of 10.4 percentage points.

Items	Percentage Points Contributions of different items to overall inflation											
	Mar-06	Apr-06	May-06	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07
Food Beverages and Tobacco	5.8	4.4	2.9	2.9	2.2	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	-0.1	0.5	2.2
Clothing and Footwear	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.3
Rent and household energy	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.0
Furniture and Household Goods	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0
Medical Care	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Transport (fuel, airfares, new motor vehicles)	-0.9	-1.0	-0.9	-0.6	-0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.2	1.7	2.6
Recreation and Education	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
Other Goods and Services	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
All Items	10.7	9.4	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.0	8.2	7.9	8.1	8.2	9.8	12.6

The annual food inflation rate increases in February 2007

The annual food inflation rate was recorded at 4.2 percent in February 2007. Contributing most to the rise in food inflation were increases in the cost of fresh vegetables, maize meal, maize grain, meat and poultry products, fish, Kapenta, cereals and cereal products, oils and fats.

The annual non-food inflation rate stood at 22.1 percent in February 2007, compared with 20.0 percent in January 2007. This increase was mainly due to the rise in the cost of rent and household energy, furniture and household goods, petroleum products, motor vehicles and accessories, airfares and bus fares.

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 – Jul 04	18.7	18.7	18.7
Aug 05 – Aug 04	19.3	20.4	18.2
Sep 05 – Sep 04	19.5	20.7	18.2
Oct 05 – Oct 04	18.3	18.8	17.8
Nov 05 – Nov 04	17.2	18.3	16.1
Dec 05 – Dec 04	15.9	17.5	14.0
Jan 06 – Jan 05	12.2	12.8	11.5
Feb 06 – Feb 05	10.3	10.2	10.3
Mar 06 – Mar 05	10.7	10.9	10.4
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
Dec 06 – 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

Bus fares increase!

A comparison of prices between January 2007 and February 2007, shows that the national average price of a 25 kg bag of roller meal increased by 5.3 percent, from K26,636 to K28,045. The national average price of a 20 litre tin of maize grain increased by 4.1 percent, from K14,339 to K14,927. The national average price of 1kg of dried kapenta

(Chisense) increased by 28.1 percent, while the national average price of 1kg of tomatoes increased by 14.6 percent.

The local mini bus fare from Town to Chilenje increased by 26.3 percent, while the bus fare from Lusaka to Kitwe went up by 22.2 percent.

National Average prices for selected Products and Months

Product Description	2006				2007		Percentage Changes Feb-07/Jan-07
	September	October	November	December	January	February	
White breakfast 25Kg	36,103	36,417	36,443	36,402	36,335	37,108	2.1
White Roller 25Kg	24,713	24,961	25,389	26,288	26,636	28,045	5.3
Samp 1 Kg	3,014	2,940	3,166	3,195	3,400	3,763	10.7
White Maize 20 litre tin	11,949	13,059	13,031	13,726	14,339	14,927	4.1
Rice Local 1 Kg	3,572	3,586	3,669	3,614	3,624	3,741	3.2
Millet 5 litre tin	4,407	4,384	4,402	5,051	4,722	4,967	5.2
Sorghum 5 litre tin	4,121	4,514	4,406	4,114	4,114	6,087	48.0
Cassava meal 1Kg	2,709	1,873	2,322	2,220	2,137	2,788	30.5
Beef Sausages 1 Kg	17,877	17,860	18,128	18,432	18,118	18,577	2.5
Dressed chicken 1 Kg	11,672	12,675	12,906	12,890	12,477	13,027	4.4
Bream Fresh/Frozen 1 Kg	12,030	11,787	11,528	12,173	11,511	12,660	10.0
Dried Kapenta Mpulungu 1Kg	33,725	32,348	33,766	31,980	32,056	34,210	6.7
Dried Kapenta Siavonga 1Kg	29,178	31,072	30,427	28,692	29,125	32,525	11.7
Dried Kapenta Chisense 1Kg	17,718	16,634	15,859	16,248	17,097	21,899	28.1
Dried bream 1 Kg	22,431	22,790	19,976	22,317	21,843	25,717	17.7
Eggs 1 Unit	5,577	5,627	5,535	5,660	5,773	5,927	2.7
Margarine Buttercup 250gm	5,028	5,029	5,011	4,972	5,145	5,299	3.0
Cooking oil Imported Any 750 ml	5,206	5,288	5,339	5,394	5,606	5,810	3.6
Cabbage 1kg	960	1,015	1,068	1,277	1,317	1,380	4.8
Onion 1kg	4,486	3,864	3,586	3,864	3,700	3,967	7.2
Tomatoes 1kg	2,317	2,203	2,171	2,253	2,566	2,940	14.6
Rape 1kg	1,487	1,408	1,575	1,697	1,864	2,034	9.1
Fresh okra 1kg	5,424	6,066	5,270	4,468	4,144	4,292	3.6
Shelled groundnut 1kg	5,447	5,421	5,586	5,743	5,915	6,122	3.5
Irish potatoes 1kg	2,555	2,603	2,684	2,727	2,842	2,900	2.0
Paraffin 1 litre	4,122	4,122	4,170	4,056	4,253	4,658	9.5
Petrol Premium 1 litre	6,155	6,155	6,169	5,457	5,820	6,450	10.8
Diesel 1 litre	5,085	5,092	5,218	5,131	5,351	5,715	6.8
Mini Bus Fare Town/Chilenje 1 way	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	2,400	26.3
Coach Fare Lusaka/Kitwe Coach 1 Way	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	55,000	22.2
Bed & Continental Breakfast 2 star Down to Motel	103,087	101,990	104,639	104,549	104,937	105,025	0.1
Nshima with Beef 2 Star Down to Motel	19,817	19,435	19,584	20,572	20,494	21,671	5.7
Nshima with Beef relish Restaurants	8,293	7,910	7,999	7,903	7,943	8,015	0.9

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

Trade Surplus Recorded in January 2007

During the month of January 2007, Zambia recorded a Trade surplus valued at K17.8 billion compared to the trade surplus of K176.1 billion

recorded in December 2006. This means that the country exported more in January, 2007 than it imported in value terms.

Total Exports, Imports & Trade Balance, October 2006* to January 2007*, (K' Millions)

Months	Imports (Cif)	Domestic Exports (fob)	Re-Exports (fob)	Total Exports (fob)	Trade Balance
October - 06*	1,121,257	1,219,031	910	1,219,941	98,684
November - 06*	1,124,273	1,011,207	189	1,011,395	(112,878)
December - 06*	1,039,683	1,215,500	233	1,215,733	176,051
4 th Quarter - 06*	3,285,213	3,445,738	1,332	3,447,070	161,857
January - 07*	1,332,470	1,334,775	702	1,350,278	17,808

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007

Note: (*) Provisional

Exports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)

The total value of exports in December 2006 was K1,215.7 billion compared to K1,350.3 billion in January 2007. The prominent exports were manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, which accounted for 76.7 percent in December 2006 and 72.1 percent in January 2007. The most

significant export within this product category was refined copper. Other important exports were crude materials (excluding fuels), which accounted for 11.8 and 13.6 percent in December 2006 and January 2007, respectively.

Total Exports by SITC Sections, December 2006* and January 2007*, K' Millions

CODE	DESCRIPTION	December - 2006		January - 2007	
		Value	% Share	Value	% Share
0	Food and live animals	60,107	4.9	51,785	3.8
1	Beverages and tobacco	19,308	1.6	17,908	1.3
2	Crude materials, (excl fuels)	143,289	11.8	183,527	13.6
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	2,511	0.2	1,319	0.1
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	176	0.0	112	0.0
5	Chemicals	18,088	1.5	5,325	0.4
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	932,754	76.7	974,172	72.1
	Of which:				
	Refined copper	600,021	64.3	402,219	41.3
	Plates, sheets and strip, of refined copper, >0.15mm thick	143,563	15.4	182,642	18.7
	Wire of refined copper	53,692	5.8	57,937	5.9
	Cobalt, wrought, and articles of cobalt, nes	46,300	5.0	41,297	4.2
	Cotton yarn (excl. sewing thread), with >=85% cotton, for retail sale	4,740	0.5	4,689	0.5
	Portland cement	3,540	0.4	1,956	0.2
	Unrefined copper; copper anodes for electrolytic refining	59,777	6.4	38,992	4.0
	Intermediate products of cobalt metallurgy; cobalt, unwrought	2,908	0.3	985	0.1
	Other	18,212	2.0	228,653	23.5
7	Machinery and transport equipment	36,925	3.0	35,962	2.7
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,493	0.2	80,001	5.9
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	83	0.0	167	0.0
TOTAL:		1,215,733	100.0	1,350,278	100.0

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007

Note: (*) Provisional

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

Zambia's major export product in January 2007 was copper and articles thereof, accounting for 50.6 percent of Zambia's total export earnings. Other export products worth noting were Art of Stones, Plaster, Cement, Asbestos products, Materials (13.3 percent), ores, slag and ash (7.3 percent), Furniture;

Bedding, Mattress Matt Support, Cushions ETC (5.7 percent), and other base metals, Cerments, Articles thereof (4.2 percent). These product categories collectively accounted for 81.1 percent of Zambia's total export earnings.

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

HS Chapter Code	Description	Value (ZMK)	% Share
74	<i>Copper And Articles Thereof</i>	682,763	50.6
68	<i>Art of Stone, Plaster, Cement, Asbestos, Materials</i>	179,959	13.3
26	<i>Ores, Slag and Ash</i>	98,617	7.3
94	<i>Furniture; Bedding, Mattress Matt Support, Cushions ETC</i>	76,633	5.7
81	<i>Other Base Metals; Cerments; Articles Thereof</i>	57,083	4.2
25	<i>Salt; Sulphur; Earth & Stone; Plastering Materials; Lime & Cem</i>	39,438	2.9
63	<i>Other made up Textile Articles; sets; Worn Clothing ETC</i>	37,794	2.8
06	<i>Live Tree & Other Plant; Bulb, Root; Cut Flowers Etc</i>	26,246	1.9
17	<i>Sugars and Sugar Confectionery</i>	22,828	1.7
	<i>Other</i>	128,918	9.5
TOTAL:		1,350,278	100.0

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007

Note: (*) Provisional

Zambia's Major Export Destinations in January 2007

The four major destinations of Zambia's exports during the month of January 2007 were Switzerland (29.3 percent), Congo (DR) (25.7 percent), South Africa (17.9 percent) and the United Kingdom (7.8 percent). These four countries collectively accounted for 80.7 percent of Zambia's total value of exports. However, it should be noted that most of the export

products to these countries are copper related and that these countries are mainly trans-shipment points to other final destinations. Other important outlets for Zambia's exports were Netherlands, Tanzania, China, France, Namibia, United States of America, Kenya and Zimbabwe all accounting for 15.4 percent of Zambia's total exports in January 2007.

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

COUNTRY	Value (ZMK)	% Share
<i>Switzerland</i>	395,728	29.3
<i>Congo (DR)</i>	347,556	25.7
<i>South Africa</i>	241,500	17.9
<i>United Kingdom</i>	105,389	7.8
<i>Netherlands</i>	38,617	2.9
<i>Tanzania</i>	33,347	2.5
<i>China</i>	30,418	2.3
<i>France</i>	28,888	2.1
<i>Namibia</i>	24,724	1.8
<i>United States of America</i>	18,992	1.4
<i>Kenya</i>	18,405	1.4
<i>Zimbabwe</i>	13,125	1.0
<i>Other</i>	53,590	4.0
TOTAL:	1,350,278	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 37.8 percent in December 2006 and 49.2 percent in January 2007. Within the region, South Africa and Congo DR were major markets for Zambia's exports accounting for 75.7 percent in December 2006 and 88.6 percent in January 2007.

The European Union (EU) was the second largest destination of Zambia's exports accounting for 11.6 percent in December 2006 and 14.2 percent in January 2007. Within the EU, the dominant market was the United Kingdom with market shares of 44.7 and 55.0 percent in the respective months. Other key markets were France, Netherlands and Belgium collectively accounting for 46.5 and 39.2 percent in December 2006 and January 2007, respectively.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa region (COMESA) was the third largest destination of Zambia's exports accounting for 9.7 percent in December 2006 and 28.3 percent in January 2007. Within COMESA, Congo (DR) was the key destination accounting for 59.9 and 91.1 percent in December 2006 and January 2007, respectively. This was followed by Zimbabwe and Kenya with 28.9 and 8.2 percent in respective months.

The Asian regional grouping was fourth accounting for 10.2 and 3.7 percent of Zambia's total exports in December 2006 and January 2007 respectively. Within the region, China had the largest share of the market accounting for 79.4 percent in December 2006 and 60.7 percent in January 2007. Other notable destinations included Japan and Hong Kong jointly accounting for 8.7 and 26.9 percent in December 2006 and January 2007, respectively.

Export Market Shares by Regional Groupings, December 2006* and January 2007*

GROUPING	December – 2006		GROUPING	January - 2007	
	Value (K' Millions)	% Share		Value (K' Millions)	% Share
SADC	459,757	100.0	SADC	664,982	100.0
South Africa	277,616	60.4	Congo (DR)	347,556	52.3
Tanzania	75,275	16.4	South Africa	241,500	36.3
Congo (DR)	70,566	15.3	Tanzania	33,347	5.0
Zimbabwe	18,957	4.1	Namibia	24,724	3.7
Swaziland	8,788	1.9	Zimbabwe	13,125	2.0
Other SADC	8,555	1.9	Other SADC	4,731	0.7
% of Total December - 2006 Exports:	37.8		% of Total January - 2007 Exports:	49.2	
EUROPEAN UNION	141,272	100.0	EUROPEAN UNION	191,662	100.0
United Kingdom	63,119	44.7	United Kingdom	105,389	55.0
France	33,269	23.5	Netherlands	38,617	20.1
Netherlands	23,311	16.5	France	28,888	15.1
Belgium	9,136	6.5	Belgium	7,663	4.0
Portugal	6,965	4.9	Germany	4,664	2.4
Other EU	5,472	3.9	Other EU	6,441	3.4
% of Total December - 2006 Exports:	11.6		% of Total January - 2007 Exports:	14.2	
COMESA	117,739	100.0	COMESA	381,476	100.0
Congo (DR)	70,566	59.9	Congo (DR)	347,556	91.1
Zimbabwe	18,957	16.1	Kenya	18,405	4.8
Kenya	15,118	12.8	Zimbabwe	13,125	3.4
Swaziland	8,788	7.5	Malawi	1,363	0.4
Other COMESA	14,309	3.7	Other COMESA	1,027	0.3
% of Total December - 2006 Exports:	9.7		% of Total January - 2007 Exports:	28.3	
ASIA	124,289	100.0	ASIA	50,144	100.0
China	98,625	79.4	China	30,418	60.7
Taiwan	8,618	6.9	Hong Kong	7,458	14.9
Japan	7,141	5.7	Japan	5,993	12.0
Hong Kong	3,719	3.0	India	3,751	7.5
Other ASIA	6,187	5.0	Other ASIA	4,637	9.2
% of Total December - 2006 Exports:	10.2		% of Total January - 2007 Exports:	3.7	

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007;

Note: (*) Provisional;

Some countries are members of both SADC and COMESA

Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)

The total value of imports in December 2006 was K1,039.7 billion compared to K1,332.5 billion in January 2007. The prominent imports were machinery and transport equipment, which accounted for 40.5 percent in December 2006 and 31.0 percent in January 2007. Other important

imports were chemicals, manufactured goods classified chiefly by material and mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, which collectively accounted for 45.0 and 47.1 percent in December 2006 and January 2007, respectively.

Total Imports by SITC Sections, December 2006* and January 2007*, K 'Millions

CODE	DESCRIPTION	December - 2006		January- 2007	
		Value	% Share	Value	% Share
0	<i>Food and live animals</i>	43,507	4.2	26,039	2.0
1	<i>Beverages and tobacco</i>	6,127	0.6	4,202	0.3
2	<i>Crude materials, (excl fuels)</i>	37,977	3.7	187,529	14.1
3	<i>Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials</i>	128,502	12.4	229,526	17.2
4	<i>Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes</i>	18,402	1.8	22,862	1.7
5	<i>Chemicals</i>	178,968	17.2	244,583	18.4
6	<i>Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material</i>	159,702	15.4	152,652	11.5
7	<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	421,134	40.5	412,406	31.0
8	<i>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</i>	44,910	4.3	51,907	3.9
9	<i>Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC</i>	455	0.0	764	0.1
TOTAL:		1,039,683	100.0	1,332,470	100.0

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007;

Note: (*) Provisional

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

Zambia's major import products in January 2007 were Mineral fuels, Oils and products of their distillation, Boilers, Machinery & Mechanical appliances, Ores, Slag and Ash, and Vehicles. These product categories collectively accounted for 53.9

percent of the total value of imports for the month. Other important import products were Pharmaceutical products and Electrical Machinery Equipment accounting for 12.1 percent.

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

Hs Chapter Code	Description	Value (ZMK)	% Share
27	<i>Mineral Fuels, Oils & Product of their Distillation; etc</i>	229,877	17.2
84	<i>Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Mchy & Mech Appliance; Parts</i>	189,458	14.2
26	<i>Ores, Slag and Ash</i>	164,842	12.4
87	<i>Vehicles O/T Railway/TranW Rool-Stock, PTS & Accesories</i>	134,974	10.1
30	<i>Pharmaceutical Products</i>	96,299	7.2
85	<i>Electrical Machinery Equip Parts Thereof : Sound Redoder</i>	65,763	4.9
39	<i>Plastics and Articles Thereof</i>	46,312	3.5
73	<i>Articles of Iron and Steel</i>	37,565	2.8
31	<i>Fertilizers</i>	30,103	2.3
72	<i>Iron and Steel</i>	29,783	2.2
90	<i>Optical, Photo, Cine, Meas, Checking, Precision, ETC</i>	28,820	2.2
25	<i>Salt; Sulphur; Earth & Stone; Plastering Mat; Lime & Cem</i>	26,695	2.0
15	<i>Animal/Veg Fats & Oil & Their Cleavage Products</i>	25,540	1.9
28	<i>Inorganic Chemicals; Compounds of Prec Met, Radio Act Elements Ect</i>	24,417	1.8
	<i>Other</i>	202,022	15.2
TOTAL:		1,332,470	100.0

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007

Note: (*) Provisional

Zambia's Major Import Sources by Country, January 2007

The major source of Zambia's imports in January 2007 was South Africa, accounting for 45.4 percent of the total value of imports. The major import products from South Africa were mineral/chemical fertilizers, gas oil (diesel) and motor spirit (petrol), vehicles, and dumpers for off-highway use. The second main source was Congo (DR) accounting for

12.4 percent of Zambia's imports in January 2007. Other notable sources of Zambia's imports were France, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, India, Zimbabwe, and Netherlands collectively accounting for 24.8 percent of Zambia's total imports for the month.

Zambia's Top Import Sources by Country, January 2007*, K' Millions,

COUNTRY	Value (ZMK)	% Share
South Africa	605,527	45.4
Congo (DR)	165,580	12.4
France	127,100	9.5
United Arab Emirates	63,930	4.8
United Kingdom	39,773	3.0
India	34,235	2.6
Zimbabwe	32,977	2.5
Netherlands	31,337	2.4
Kenya	29,652	2.2
China	22,179	1.7
Sweden	17,705	1.3
Japan	17,491	1.3
United States of America	16,203	1.2
Other	128,780	9.7
TOTAL:	1,332,470	100.0

Source: CSO, *International Trade Statistics, 2007*

Note: (*) Provisional

Import Market Shares by Regional Groupings

The Southern African Development Community grouping of countries (SADC) was the largest source of Zambia's total imports accounting for 61.2 percent and 62.7 percent in December 2006 and January 2007 respectively. Within the region, South Africa was the major source of Zambia's imports accounting for 79.8 percent in December 2006 and 72.5 percent in January 2007.

The Asian regional grouping was the second largest source of Zambia's imports accounting for 19.6 and 12.6 percent in December 2006 and January 2007 respectively. Within the Asian market, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) had the largest share of the market accounting for 52.8 percent in December 2006 and 38.2 percent in January 2007. Other notable sources of Zambia's imports were China and India.

The European Union (EU) was the third largest source of Zambia's imports accounting for 12.8 and

18.9 percent in December 2006 and January 2007, respectively. Within the EU, United Kingdom had the largest share in December 2006 accounting for 26.1 percent while France had the largest share in January 2007 accounting for 50.5 percent.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa region (COMESA) was the fourth largest source of Zambia's imports. Within COMESA, Zimbabwe had the largest share in December 2006 accounting for 58.3 percent while Congo (DR) had the largest share in January 2007 accounting for 68.9 percent. This was followed by Kenya with 18.3 percent in December 2006 and 12.3 percent in January 2007. Other notable sources were Malawi and Egypt.

Import Market shares by major Regional groupings, December 2006* and January 2007*

GROUPING	December - 2006		GROUPING	January - 2007	
	Value (K' Millions)	% Share		Value (K' Millions)	% Share
SADC	636,099	100.0	SADC	834,947	100.0
South Africa	507,736	79.8	South Africa	605,527	72.5
Zimbabwe	72,104	11.3	Congo (DR)	165,580	19.8
Congo (DR)	14,541	2.3	Zimbabwe	32,977	3.9
Botswana	14,169	2.2	Tanzania	11,668	1.4
Tanzania	9,358	1.5	Mozambique	6,926	0.8
Other SADC	18,190	2.9	Other SADC	12,268	1.5
% of Total December - 2006 Imports:		61.2	% of Total January - 2007 Imports:		62.7
ASIA	203,465	100.0	ASIA	167,483	100.0
United Arab Emirates	107,513	52.8	United Arab Emirates	63,930	38.2
China	28,133	13.8	India	34,235	20.4
India	25,815	12.7	China	22,179	13.2
Japan	9,609	4.7	Japan	17,491	10.4
Other Asia	32,396	15.9	Other Asia	29,648	17.7
% of Total December - 2006 Imports:		19.6	% of Total January - 2007 Imports:		12.6
EUROPEAN UNION	133,469	100.0	EUROPEAN UNION	215,791	100.0
United Kingdom	34,813	26.1	France	127,100	50.5
Sweden	21,667	16.2	United Kingdom	39,773	15.8
Netherlands	20,051	15.0	Netherlands	31,337	12.4
Germany	12,737	9.5	Sweden	17,705	7.0
Other EU	44,202	33.1	Other EU	35,876	14.2
% of Total December - 2006 Imports:		12.8	% of Total January - 2007 Imports:		18.9
COMESA	123,772	100.0	COMESA	240,184	100.0
Zimbabwe	72,104	58.3	Congo (DR)	165,580	68.9
Kenya	22,610	18.3	Zimbabwe	32,977	13.7
Congo (DR)	14,541	11.7	Kenya	29,652	12.3
Malawi	7,089	5.7	Egypt	7,671	3.2
Other COMESA	7,428	6.0	Other COMESA	4,304	1.8
% of Total December - 2006 Imports:		11.9	% of Total January - 2007 Imports:		18.0

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007;

Note: (*) Provisional;

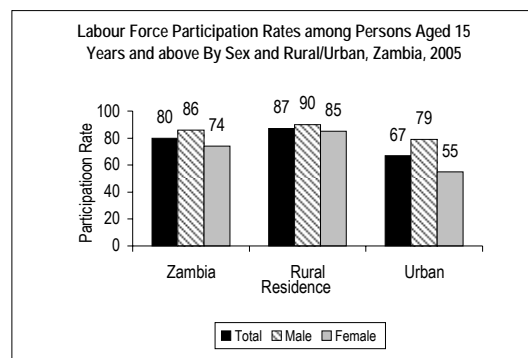
Some countries are members of both SADC and COMESA

LABOUR MARKET

80 % of the Total Population Aged 15 Years & Above is willing to engage in the production of Goods and Services!

According to the 2005 labour Force Survey results, the overall labour force participation rate was estimated at 80 percent. Slightly more males than females were available to render their services in the labour market. Eighty-six percent of males and 74 percent of females above the age of 15 years were ready to engage in the production of goods and services.

In terms of residence, more persons in rural areas were willing to offer their services in the production of goods and services in the labour market at 87 percent than those in urban areas at 67 percent.



Source: 2005 labour Force Survey

The results further showed that the participation rates in the less urbanized provinces were generally higher than those in the more urbanized ones. The highest participation rates were recorded in Luapula Province at 91 percent. Other provinces with high participation rates were Eastern and Northern provinces both estimated at 90 percent. North Western and Western Provinces recorded at 88 and 87 percent, respectively. Relatively low participation

rates were observed in Copperbelt, Lusaka and Central provinces.

High participation rates imply that there are a lot of persons who are self employed or merely doing activities that would enable them earn some income as a means of survival. This in turn implies that the unemployment rates will be lower than generally expected.

Labour Force Participation Rates among Persons Aged 15 Years and Above By Sex, Rural/Urban and Province

Residence/Province	Economically Active			Economically Inactive		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<i>All Zambia</i>	80.0	86.0	74.0	20.0	14.0	26.0
<i>Rural</i>	87.0	90.0	85.0	13.0	10.0	15.0
<i>Urban</i>	67.0	79.0	55.0	33.0	21.0	45.0
<i>Province</i>						
<i>Central</i>	77.0	85.0	70.0	23.0	15.0	30.0
<i>Copperbelt</i>	64.0	74.0	54.0	36.0	26.0	46.0
<i>Eastern</i>	90.0	93.0	88.0	10.0	7.0	12.0
<i>Luapula</i>	91.0	95.0	87.0	9.0	5.0	13.0
<i>Lusaka</i>	66.0	79.0	54.0	34.0	21.0	46.0
<i>Northern</i>	90.0	93.0	86.0	10.0	7.0	14.0
<i>North-western</i>	88.0	89.0	87.0	12.0	11.0	13.0
<i>Southern</i>	82.0	89.0	76.0	18.0	11.0	24.0
<i>Western</i>	87.0	88.0	87.0	13.0	12.0	13.0

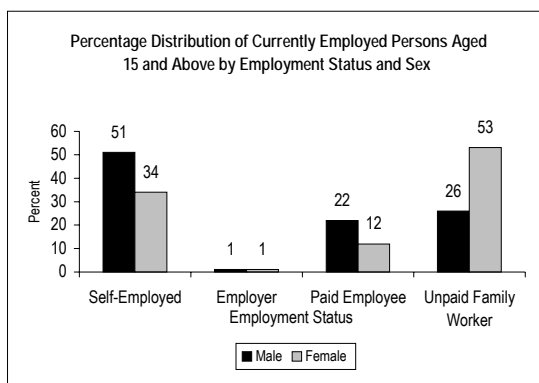
Source: Labour Force Survey, 2005

29% of Working Persons are Illiterate

The 2005 Labour Force Survey results indicate that, of all persons available to engage in the labour market (4.9 million), 16 percent were unemployed, while 84 percent indicated that they were working. The results show that 51 percent of the currently employed males were self-employed, while 22 percent were paid employees. Twenty six percent were unpaid family workers and 1 percent were employers. On the other hand, the majority of the currently employed females were unpaid family workers (53 percent), 34 percent were self employed and 12 percent were paid employees.

Analysis by employment status and literacy shows that 29 percent of the working persons in the labour force were illiterate while 71 percent were literate. Furthermore, 44 percent of literate persons were self employed, 1 percent were employers, 20 percent were paid employees and 35 percent were unpaid family workers. The majority of the illiterate persons (54 percent) were unpaid family workers and 41 percent were self employed.

Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Employment Status and Literacy Level



Source: 2005 Labour Force Survey

Literacy Level	Employment status					Total Percent	Employed Persons
	Self-employed	Employer	Paid employee	Unpaid family worker	Other		
<i>Literate</i>	44	1	20	35	0	71	2,941,512
<i>Illiterate</i>	41	1	4	54	0	29	1,186,571

Source: 2005 Labour Force Survey

DEMOGRAPHY

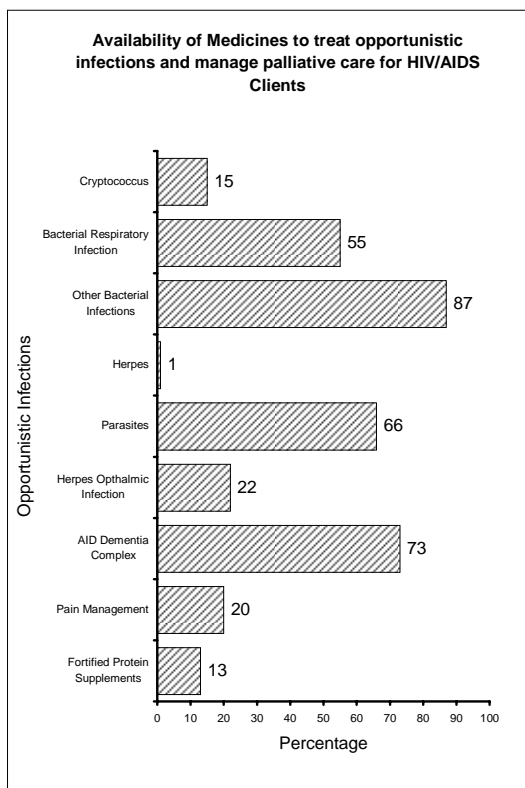
Only 15% of Health Facilities have Medicines for Cryptococcus Fungal Infection!

The capacity to provide advanced-level treatment includes having access to at least two of the most common medications used for treating opportunistic infections.

The 2005 Zambia HIV/AIDS Service Provision Assessment Survey (ZHSPA) conducted revealed that only 15 percent of all health facilities offering clinical care and support services (CSS) for HIV/AIDS clients

have at least two medicines for Cryptococcus fungal infection. Twenty-two percent have at least two medicines for herpes ophthalmic infection. It was further revealed that 87 and 73 percent of health facilities had at least two medicines for bacterial infections and AIDS dementia complex, respectively.

Only 1 percent of all health facilities have at least two medicines for herpes infection.



Source: 2005 Zambia HIV/AIDS Service Provision Assessment Survey

Analysis by Managing Authority revealed that medicines for Cryptococcus fungal infection, bacterial respiratory infections, herpes ophthalmic infections, and for pain relief were more available in non-government health facilities than in government health facilities. Government health facilities with medicines for Cryptococcus fungal infection were reported at 4 percent, and those with medicines for pain relief were at 6 percent. Furthermore, Government health facilities with medicine for herpes ophthalmic infections and for bacterial respiratory infections were reported at 9 percent and 52 percent, respectively.

At provincial level, Lusaka had the highest percentage of facilities with at least two medicines for treating Cryptococcus fungal infection at 44 percent. This was followed by Copperbelt Province at 23 percent. Central, Luapula and Western provinces had 3 percent each of health facilities with at least two medicines for treating Cryptococcus fungal infection. Eastern Province had the least percentage of facilities with at least two medicines at only 2 percent.

Percentage of facilities with the indicated medicines to support management of opportunistic infections and provision of palliative care for the advanced care of people living with HIV/AIDS, by Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Percentage of facilities offering CSS for HIV/AIDS clients	Percentage of facilities offering systemic IV treatment for fungal infection	Percentage of facilities with atleast two medicines for treating each of the indicated condition								Percentage of facilities with fortified protein supplement (9)	Number of facilities offering CSS for HIV/AIDS clients
			Cryptococcus fungal (1)	Bacterial respiratory infections(2)	Other bacterial infections(3)	Herps(4)	Parasites(5)	Herpes ophthalmic infection(6)	AIDS dementia Complex(7)	Pain(8)		
TYPE OF FACILITY												
Hospital	99	97	53	98	99	3	97	64	99	64	11	24
Urban Health Center	98	26	21	56	83	0	68	29	79	23	8	71
Rural Health Centre	97	5	1	47	94	0	62	6	71	6	15	226
Other	93	13	32	63	71	5	68	43	68	40	11	94
MANAGING AUTHORITY												
Government	98	13	4	52	94	0	66	9	75	6	13	275
Non-Government	94	21	36	62	74	4	67	47	71	46	12	141
PROVINCE												
Central	90	24	3	32	83	0	27	17	28	8	2	34
Copperbelt	99	34	23	61	81	1	73	29	79	28	15	89
Eastern	100	15	2	36	95	0	68	8	79	7	12	40
Luapula	96	4	3	40	86	1	60	6	71	3	3	31
Lusaka	93	9	44	75	89	8	79	58	86	57	10	62
Northern	100	10	13	61	98	0	76	11	85	9	8	41
North-Western	95	8	4	72	94	0	75	17	79	24	7	28
Southern	97	7	5	48	86	0	65	12	71	7	35	59
Western	96	13	3	56	75	0	50	1	62	4	5	31
Total	97	16	15	55	87	1	66	22	73	20	13	415

Source: ZHSPA 2005

Note: Types of medicines are:

- (1) Amphotericin B, Fluconazole, Itraconazole, and Ketoconazole
- (2) Acyclovir, Ceftriaxone, Ciprofloxacin, Gentamycin, Cotrimoxazole, and Dapsone
- (3) Tetracyclin, Nalidixic acid, Cotrimoxazole, Erythromycin, Penicillin, Doxycycline, Clindamycin and Norfloxacin
- (4) Acyclovir and Ganciclovir
- (5) Metronidazole, Tindazole, Nalidixic acid, and Cotrimoxazole
- (6) Acyclovir ophthalmic or Acyclovir oral
- (7) Cotrimoxazole, Phenobarbital, Fansidar, and Dexamethasone
- (8) One from each group: Group 1 (Diazepam, Dapsone, Indomethacin, Prednisolone). Group 2 (Oral codein, inj. Diclofenac, inj. Dipyron, Oral morphine)
- (9) Fortified protein supplement

90 % of Care & Support Service facilities offer Anti-malarial Medicines

The Zambia HIV/AIDS Service Provision Assessment Survey (ZHSPAS) reveals that 90 percent of all types of health facilities that offer care and support services (CSS) for HIV/AIDS and malaria services have anti-malarial medicines.

Analysis by type of health facility shows that anti-malarial medicines are more available in hospitals at

99 percent. There are more rural health centres offering anti-malarial medicine than urban health centres.

Government-managed health facilities are more likely to have anti-malarial medicines available with 97 percent than non-government facilities with 76 percent.

Among facilities that offer any (CSS) for HIV/AIDS clients, percent that offer treatment for malaria, and among these, percentage having the indicated components to support services for Malaria

Background Characteristics	Percentage of facilities that offer CSS that also offer malaria services	Number of facilities that offer CSS for HIV/AIDS	Among facilities offering CSS for HIV/AIDS clients and malaria services, percentage with:			Number of facilities that offer CSS for HIV/AIDS and offering malaria services
			Observed Malaria Treatment Protocol at all relevant sites	Any anti-malarial Medicines available in facility	Malaria treatment protocol at all relevant site, and medicines in facility	
Type of facility						
<i>Hospital</i>	100	24	13	99	13	24
<i>Urban health centre</i>	99	71	64	87	54	71
<i>Rural health centre</i>	100	226	81	98	80	225
<i>Other</i>	99	94	21	70	19	93
Managing authority						
<i>Government</i>	100	275	79	97	77	274
<i>Non-government</i>	99	141	25	76	21	139
Province						
<i>Central</i>	99	34	71	82	65	33
<i>Copperbelt</i>	99	89	48	84	42	89
<i>Eastern</i>	100	40	71	100	71	40
<i>Luapula</i>	100	31	61	94	61	31
<i>Lusaka</i>	99	62	22	91	22	61
<i>Northern</i>	100	41	80	100	80	41
<i>Northwestern</i>	100	28	73	94	73	28
<i>Southern</i>	100	59	72	90	72	59
<i>Western</i>	100	31	87	81	75	31
Total	100	415	61	90	58	413

Source: Zambia HIV/AIDS SPA 2005

At provincial level, all health facilities in Eastern and Northern provinces that offer CSS for HIV/AIDS and malaria services have anti-malarial medicines while

Western Province has the least with 81 percent of facilities offering anti-malarial medicines.

LAYMAN & STATISTICS

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.

Labour Force: is the sum of the number of persons aged 15 years and above who were employed and the number of unemployed persons who were available for work aged 15 years and above during the reference period.

Economically Inactive Population: This category includes all persons who are full time housewives/home-makers, full time students and those who are not available for work aged 15 years and above.

Unemployment: all persons aged 15 years and above who, during the seven days prior to the survey, were without work, currently available for work and seeking work.

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

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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