Republic of Zambia

The Monthly

Central Statistical Office

Volume 46 | Website: www.zamstats.gov.zm | January, 2007

Foreword

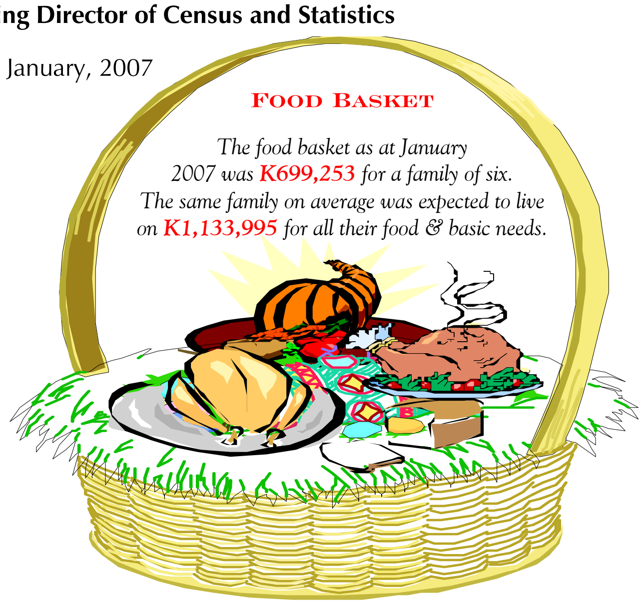
Welcome to the Monthly presentation organised by Dissemination Branch of the Central Statistical Office (CSO). The CSO embarked on vigorous information delivery strategy to major stakeholders and the media institutions in order to increase utilisation of statistical products and services. The office produces a number of statistical products in the Economic, Social, Agricultural and Environmental areas. The information collected in these areas may be used for various purposes including policy formulation, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects.

This Monthly publication is an attempt to provide highlights of CSO's work and how it can help media institutions and the general public to make use of data and information for sustainable national development and decision-making.

I would like to urge our readers and users of statistical information to send to us any comments that may enhance statistical production and contribute to the improvement of this publication.

Ms. Efreda Chulu
Acting Director of Census and Statistics

25th January, 2007



Inside this Issue

Serving Your  **Data Needs**

INFLATION

Inflation increases in January 2007

The annual rate of inflation, as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI), was recorded at 9.8 percent as at January 2007. This rate is 1.6 percentage points higher than the December rate of 8.2 percent. Compared with the same period last year, the annual rate of inflation declined by 2.4 percentage points, from 12.2 percent in January 2006 to 9.8 percent in January 2007.

The January 2007 inflation rate of 9.8 percent means that prices as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by an average of 9.8 percent between January 2006 and January 2007.

Annual Inflation Rates for CPI Main Groups

Between December 2006 and January 2007, the annual inflation rates increased for food, beverages and tobacco, clothing and footwear, house rent and household energy, transport and communication, recreation and education, other goods and services main groups.

Annual Inflation Rate: CPI Main Groups

Percent

	Total	Food And Beverages	Clothing and Footwear	Rent Fuel & Lighting	Furniture and Household Goods	Medical care	Transport and comms	Recreation And Education	Other Goods And Services
Jan 05 – Jan 04	18.2	17.9	17.3	18.6	21.7	12.2	20.6	13.9	19.6
Feb 05 – Feb 04	18.7	18.3	14.5	22.7	22.1	13.1	21.6	12.7	19.4
Mar 05 – Mar 04	17.4	16.0	14.1	22.1	22.0	13.2	22.5	12.7	18.5
April 05 - April 04	18.6	18.0	12.9	25.0	22.4	13.0	21.6	11.9	19.2
May 05 – May 04	19.1	19.1	13.0	25.0	19.4	12.9	23.1	13.7	18.0
Jun 05 – Jun 04	19.2	19.3	13.6	27.3	20.0	13.4	19.7	13.6	17.9
Jul 05 – Jul 04	18.7	18.7	13.2	27.9	21.0	14.2	15.9	13.4	17.9
Aug 05 – Aug 04	19.3	20.4	14.2	28.8	18.8	15.9	13.4	13.5	17.7
Sep 05 – Sep 04	19.5	20.7	13.9	28.4	21.0	15.1	13.1	12.9	16.3
Oct 05 - Oct 04	18.3	18.8	15.1	29.9	20.1	15.3	8.7	13.5	17.0
Nov 05 – Nov 04	17.2	18.3	14.4	28.9	18.0	14.5	4.9	13.5	15.2
Dec 05 – Dec 04	15.9	17.5	14.9	26.5	18.0	10.5	-3.5	13.4	14.9
Jan 06 - Jan 05	12.2	12.8	15.6	20.4	18.2	10.2	-8.6	12.2	11.7
Feb 06 – Feb 05	10.3	10.2	21.7	15.5	13.7	10.5	-9.9	12.7	11.6
Mar 06 – Mar 05	10.7	10.9	23.0	17.2	12.4	11.5	-10.6	11.8	11.0
April 06 - April 05	9.4	8.3	25.9	14.7	12.9	15.0	-10.9	11.7	13.9
May 06 – May 05	8.6	5.6	29.2	14.1	14.7	16.9	-9.5	14.2	13.9
Jun 06 – June 05	8.4	5.4	27.9	10.6	16.5	17.5	-6.5	12.0	13.7
Jul 06 - July 05	8.7	4.3	29.2	12.2	16.3	17.4	-1.5	15.1	12.7
Aug 06 – Aug 05	8.0	0.4	29.4	15.2	19.4	19.2	5.6	15.0	12.7
Sep 06 – Sep 05	8.2	1.5	30.2	14.9	16.3	21.1	4.8	15.6	13.1
Oct 06 – Oct 05	7.9	1.0	34.0	12.3	16.3	21.7	2.7	15.7	12.6
Nov 06 – Nov 05	8.1	0.8	32.5	13.0	16.7	23.2	6.8	15.4	11.9
Dec 06 – Dec 05	8.2	-0.2	33.4	13.0	17.3	25.1	15.2	15.5	11.1
Jan 07 – Dec 06	9.8	1.0	34.9	15.1	16.5	24.9	22.8	15.9	11.4

Contributions of different Items to overall inflation

The increase of 1.6 percentage points in the annual inflation rate from 8.2 percent in December 2006 to 9.8 percent in January 2007 is due to the increase in the cost of food, beverages and tobacco, petroleum products, house rent and household energy, new motor vehicles and accessories, air fares, clothing and foot wear.

Of the total 9.8 percent annual inflation in January 2007, food products accounted for 0.5 of a percentage point while non-food products in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) accounted for a total of 9.3 percentage points.

Items	Percentage Points Contributions of different items to overall inflation											
	Feb-06	Mar-06	Apr-06	May-06	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07
Food Beverages and Tobacco	5.4	5.8	4.4	2.9	2.9	2.2	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	-0.1	0.5
Clothing and Footwear	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7
Rent and household energy	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6
Furniture and Household Goods	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
Medical Care	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Transport (fuel, airfares, new motor vehicles)	-0.9	-0.9	-1.0	-0.9	-0.6	-0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.2	1.7
Recreation and Education	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Other Goods and Services	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
All Items	10.3	10.7	9.4	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.0	8.2	7.9	8.1	8.2	9.8

The annual food inflation rate increases in January 2007

The annual food inflation rate was recorded at 1.0 percent in January 2007. Contributing most to the rise in food inflation were increases in the cost of fresh vegetables, meat and poultry products, Kapenta, cereals and cereal products, oils and fats, roller meal, maize grain, alcoholic and non alcoholic drinks, table salt and other processed food items.

The annual non-food inflation rate stood at 20.0 percent in January 2007, compared with 18.1 percent in December 2006. This increase was mainly due to the rise in the cost of rent and household energy, building repair products, petroleum products, new motor vehicles and accessories, school fees, hotel accommodation and meals.

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

Maize grain prices increase

A comparison of prices between December 2006 and January 2007, shows that the national average price of a 25 kg bag of roller meal increased by 1.3 percent, from K26,288 to K26,636. The national average price of a 20 litre tin of maize grain increased by 4.5 percent, from K13,726 to K14,339. The national average price of 1kg of dried kapenta (Chisense) increased by 5.2 percent, while the national average price of 1kg of tomatoes increased by 13.9 percent.

National Average prices for selected Products and Months

Description	Year						Percentage Changes
	2006					2007	
	August	September	October	November	December	January	Jan-07/Dec-06
White breakfast 25Kg	36,440	36,103	36,417	36,443	36,402	36,335	-0.2
White Roller 25Kg	24,599	24,713	24,961	25,389	26,288	26,636	1.3
Samp 1 Kg	2,903	3,014	2,940	3,166	3,195	3,400	6.4
White Maize 20 litre tin	11,148	11,949	13,059	13,031	13,726	14,339	4.5
Rice Imported 1 Kg	8,837	11,354	11,045	11,045	10,991	11,426	4.0
Wheat Plain Flour imported 2.5 Kg	9,912	10,126	9,690	10,597	9,960	10,949	9.9
Bread Regular loaf	2,710	2,719	2,734	2,739	2,722	2,729	0.3
Fillet Steak 1 Kg	20,442	20,881	20,910	20,916	20,800	21,847	5.0
Rump Steak 1 Kg	18,743	18,626	18,509	18,343	18,484	19,464	5.3
Brisket 1 Kg	13,997	14,177	14,091	14,344	14,403	14,967	3.9
Mixed Cut 1 Kg	12,990	13,094	13,119	13,518	13,542	13,874	2.5
T-bone 1 Kg	17,422	17,404	17,316	17,656	17,339	17,543	1.2
Ox-liver 1 Kg	15,490	15,430	15,441	15,516	15,578	16,048	3.0
Offals 1 Kg	8,345	8,434	8,381	8,456	8,636	8,787	1.7
Pork Sausages 1 Kg	19,787	20,284	18,648	18,315	17,924	19,237	7.3
Fresh Kapenta 400 gms	3,877	3,829	3,847	4,129	3,883	3,966	2.1
Dried Kapenta Mpulungu 1 Kg	33,098	33,725	32,348	33,766	31,980	32,056	0.2
Dried Kapenta Siavonga 1 Kg	28,597	29,178	31,072	30,427	28,692	29,125	1.5
Dried Kapenta Chisense 1 Kg	17,608	17,718	16,634	15,859	16,248	17,097	5.2
Eggs 1 Unit	5,537	5,577	5,627	5,535	5,660	5,773	2.0
Butter Stork 250 gm	7,520	8,026	8,076	7,645	7,952	8,104	1.9
Margarine Buttercup 250 gm	4,889	5,028	5,029	5,011	4,972	5,145	3.5
Cooking oil Imported Any 750 ml	5,029	5,206	5,288	5,339	5,394	5,606	3.9
Cooking oil Local Any 2.5 litre	17,285	17,318	17,482	17,653	17,531	17,681	0.9
Cabbage 1kg	983	960	1,015	1,068	1,277	1,317	3.1
Tomatoes 1kg	2,210	2,317	2,203	2,171	2,253	2,566	13.9
Rape 1kg	1,520	1,487	1,408	1,575	1,697	1,864	9.8
Dried beans 1kg	5,650	5,754	5,681	5,767	6,041	6,062	0.3
Shelled groundnut 1kg	5,656	5,447	5,421	5,586	5,743	5,915	3.0
Irish potatoes 1kg	2,522	2,555	2,603	2,684	2,727	2,842	4.2
Table salt any brand 1kg	2,337	2,436	2,426	2,389	2,424	2,434	0.4
Coke/Sprite/Fanta 300 mls (bottle)	1,791	1,800	1,761	1,762	1,755	1,777	1.3
Mosi 375 mls (bottle)	3,850	3,890	3,783	3,756	3,840	4,170	8.6
Castle Lager 375mls	4,192	4,213	4,221	4,177	4,174	4,528	8.5
Cement Portland 50 Kg	39,237	39,617	41,135	41,787	43,727	46,544	6.4
Paraffin 1 litre	4,116	4,122	4,122	4,170	4,056	4,253	4.9
Petrol Premium 1 litre	6,152	6,155	6,155	6,169	5,457	5,820	6.7
Diesel 1 litre	5,094	5,085	5,092	5,218	5,131	5,351	4.3
Engine oil 0.5 litre	10,206	10,360	10,931	11,154	11,386	11,398	0.1
Tyre radial 155 * 13	261,266	254,982	252,662	243,283	241,689	251,246	4.0
Air fare Lusaka/London Britsh Airways 1 Way	3,721,950	3,836,825	3,739,060	3,819,725	3,919,370	4,217,420	7.6
Air Fare Lusaka/Ndola Zambian Airways 1 way	575,100	592,850	559,480	571,550	586,460	614,860	4.8
Boarding Fees Government	266,124	266,247	265,367	270,688	270,688	310,462	14.7
Bed & continental Breakfast 3 to 5 star Hotel	745,131	722,840	684,251	666,095	667,516	710,330	6.4
Bed & Continental Breakfast 2 star Down to Motel	102,459	103,087	101,990	104,639	104,549	104,937	0.4

International Merchandize Trade Statistics

Trade Surplus recorded in December 2006

During the month of December 2006, Zambia recorded a Trade Surplus valued at K 219.1billion compared to a deficit of K109.3 billion in November 2006. This means that the country exported more in December than it imported in value terms. Overall, the four quarters posted trade surpluses consequently translating into an annual trade surplus for 2006 valued at K 2,691.2 billion.

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

Months	Imports (Cif)	Re-Exports (fob)	Domestic Exports (fob)	Total Exports (fob)	Trade Balance
January	660,444	3,143	650,080	653,223	(7,221)
February	613,316	1,885	680,862	682,747	69,431
March	776,022	973	989,422	990,395	214,373
Quarter 1	*2,049,782*	*6,001*	*2,320,364*	*2,326,365*	*276,583*
April	698,882	9,684	1,005,986	1,015,670	316,788
May	756,669	1,646	1,305,820	1,307,466	550,797
June	942,596	1,733	1,222,475	1,224,208	281,612
Quarter 2	*2,398,147*	*13,064*	*3,534,280*	*3,547,344*	*1,149,197*
July	716,253	1,647	1,241,749	1,243,396	527,143
August	1,141,534	388	1,197,082	1,197,471	55,937
September	1,070,746	377	1,543,720	1,544,097	473,351
Quarter 3	*2,928,533*	*2,413*	*3,982,551*	*3,984,964*	*1,056,431*
October	1,119,947	910	1,219,031	1,219,941	99,994
November	1,120,744	189	1,011,207	1,011,395	(109,349)
December	995,770	233	1,214,607	1,214,840	219,070
Quarter 4	*3,236,461*	*1,332*	*3,444,845*	*3,446,177*	*209,715*
Total	10,612,924	22,809	13,282,041	13,304,850	2,691,926

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

Exports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)

The total value of exports in December 2006 was K1, 214.8 billion compared to K1, 011.4 billion in November 2006. Prominent among exports were manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, which accounted for 78.9 percent in November and 76.7 percent in December 2006. The most significant export within this product category was refined copper accounting for 63.6 percent in November and 64.4 percent in December 2006. Other important exports were crude materials (excluding fuels) such as copper ores and concentrates, cobalt ores and concentrates, which accounted for 10.1 and 11.8 percent in November and December 2006, respectively.

Total Exports by (SITC) sections, October, November and December 2006*, K' Millions

CODE	DESCRIPTION	November - 2006		December - 2006	
		Value	% Share	Value	% Share
0	Food and live animals	42,827	4.2	59,993	4.9
1	Beverages and tobacco	18,205	1.8	19,308	1.6
2	Crude materials, (excl fuels)	101,964	10.1	143,211	11.8
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	3,572	0.4	2,511	0.2
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	39	0.0	176	0.0
5	Chemicals	7,898	0.8	18,023	1.5
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	797,654	78.9	932,130	76.7
	of which:				
	Refined copper	*507,125*	*63.6*	*600,021*	*64.4*
	Plates, sheets and strip, of refined copper, >0.15mm thick	*111,589*	*14.0*	*143,563*	*15.4*
	Wire of refined copper	*68,801*	*8.6*	*53,083*	*5.7*
	Cobalt, wrought, and articles of cobalt, nes	*38,536*	*4.8*	*46,300*	*5.0*
	Unrefined copper; copper anodes for electrolytic refining	*22,322*	*2.8*	*59,777*	*6.4*
	Portland cement	*4,622*	*0.6*	*3,540*	*0.4*
	Cotton yarn (excl. sewing thread), with >=85% cotton, for retail sale	*3,452*	*0.4*	*4,740*	*0.5*
	Other	*41,206*	*5.2*	*21,106*	*2.3*
7	Machinery and transport equipment	29,979	3.0	36,925	3.0
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	9,196	0.9	2,479	0.2
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	60	0.0	83	0.0
Total:		1,011,395	100.0	1,214,840	100.0

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

Zambia's Major Exports in November and December 2006

Zambia's major export product in November and December 2006 was copper and articles thereof, accounting for 70.2 and 70.6 percent, respectively. Other export products worth noting, though on a smaller scale were ores, slags and ash, other base metals (such as cobalt), cotton, sugar, tobacco and nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery & mechanical appliances, parts. These six product categories collectively accounted for 18.1 percent in November and 19.9 percent in December 2006 of Zambia's total export earnings.

Zambia's Major Exports by HS Chapter for November and December 2006*, K' Millions

HS Chapter Code	Description	November - 2006		December - 2006	
		Value (ZMK)	% Share	Value (ZMK)	% Share
74	Copper and Articles Thereof	710,318	70.2	857,451	70.6
26	Ores, Slag And Ash	62,564	6.2	104,494	8.6
81	Other Base Metals; Cermets; Articles Thereof	43,367	4.3	49,208	4.1
52	Cotton	29,232	2.9	18,719	1.5
71	Natural/Cultured Pearls, Precious Stones & Metals, Coin etc	20,531	2.0	4,392	0.4
24	Tobacco And Manufactured Tobacco Substitutes	18,012	1.8	19,102	1.6
17	Sugars And Sugar Confectionery	15,379	1.5	30,793	2.5
84	Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Machinery & Mechanical Appliances, parts	14,246	1.4	18,958	1.6
85	Electrical Machinery Equip Parts Thereof; Sound Recorder etc	12,183	1.2	15,955	1.3
10	Cereals	9,165	0.9	11,980	1.0
73	Articles of Iron & Steel	7,233	0.7	3,222	0.3
07	Edible Vegetables And Certain Roots and Tubers	7,101	0.7	7,380	0.6
06	Live Tree & Other Plant; Bulb, Root; Cut Flowers etc	6,923	0.7	14,146	1.2
Other		55,140	5.5	59,039	4.9
Total:		1,011,395	100.0	1,214,840	100.0

Zambia's Major Export Destinations in November and December 2006

The four major destinations of Zambia's exports during the month of November 2006 were Switzerland (35.9 percent), South Africa (24.9 percent), the United Kingdom (7.1 percent) and China (6.5 percent). These four countries collectively accounted for 74.4 percent of Zambia's total value of exports. In December 2006, four major destinations for Zambia's exports were Switzerland

(37.7 percent), South Africa (22.8 percent), China (8.1 percent) and Tanzania (6.2 percent) collectively accounting for 74.8 percent of Zambia's total export earnings.

However, it should be noted that most of the export products to these countries are copper related products and that some of these countries are mainly trans-shipment points to other final destinations. Other important destinations for Zambia's exports were Congo DR, France, Belgium and Kenya all accounting for 10.0 and 10.5 percent of Zambia's total exports in November and December 2006, respectively.

Zambia's Major Export Destinations by Country, November and December 2006, K' Millions

COUNTRY	November - 2006		COUNTRY	December - 2006	
	Value (ZMK)	% Share		Value (ZMK)	% Share
Switzerland	363,369	35.9	Switzerland	458,194	37.7
South Africa	251,634	24.9	South Africa	277,583	22.8
United Kingdom	71,904	7.1	China	98,625	8.1
China	66,178	6.5	Tanzania	75,275	6.2
Tanzania	56,942	5.6	Congo (DR)	70,501	5.8
Congo (DR)	56,373	5.6	United Kingdom	63,021	5.2
India	20,354	2.0	France	33,269	2.7
France	17,117	1.7	Zimbabwe	18,957	1.6
Belgium	16,318	1.6	Kenya	14,509	1.2
Zimbabwe	14,306	1.4	Belgium	9,136	0.8
Kenya	11,239	1.1	India	3,706	0.3
Other	65,661	6.5	Other	92,065	7.6
Total:	1,011,395	100.0	**Total:**	1,214,840	100.0

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

Export Market Shares by Regional Groupings

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) group of countries was the largest market for Zambia's total exports accounting for 39.1percent in November and 38.1 percent in December 2006. Within the SADC region, South Africa was the major market for Zambia's exports accounting for 63.6 percent in November 2006 and 60.0 percent in December 2006.

The European Union (EU) was the second largest destination of Zambia's exports after SADC accounting for 12.3 percent in November and 11.6 percent in December 2006. Within the EU, the dominant markets were the United Kingdom with market shares of 57.8 and 44.7 percent in the respective months. France accounted for 13.8 percent in November and 23.6 percent in December 2006. Other key markets were Netherlands and Belgium jointly accounting for 18.4 and 23.0 percent in November and December 2006, respectively.

The Asian regional grouping was the third largest destination accounting for 10.2 percent each in November and December 2006 of Zambia's total exports. Within the Asian market, China accounted for the largest share of 64.0 percent in November and 79.4 percent in December 2006. Other notable destinations included Japan and Taiwan jointly accounting for 9.9 and 12.7 percent in November and December 2006 respectively.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa region (COMESA) was the fourth largest destination of Zambia's exports accounting for 8.9 and 9.6 percent in November and December 2006 respectively. Within COMESA, Congo (DR) and Zimbabwe were the key destinations collectively accounting for 78.5 percent in November 2006 and 76.4 percent in December 2006. This was followed by Kenya with 12.5 percent in November and 12.4 percent in December 2006. Malawi was also another destination of Zambia's exports during the same period.

Export Market Shares by Regional Groupings, November and December 2006*

GROUPING	November - 2006		GROUPING	December - 2006	
	Value (K'Millions)	% Share		Value (K'Millions)	% Share
SADC	**395,476**	**100.0**	**SADC**	**462,641**	**100.0**
South Africa	251,634	**63.6**	South Africa	277,583	**60.0**
Tanzania	56,942	**14.4**	Tanzania	75,275	**16.3**
Congo (DR)	56,373	**14.3**	Congo (DR)	70,501	**15.2**
Zimbabwe	14,306	**3.6**	Zimbabwe	18,957	**4.1**
Malawi	6,655	**1.7**	Swaziland	8,788	**1.9**
Other SADC	9,567	**2.4**	**Other SADC**	11,538	**2.5**
% of Total November Exports:	**39.1**		**% of Total December Exports:**	**38.1**	
EUROPEAN UNION	**124,354**	**100.0**	**EUROPEAN UNION**	**141,108**	**100.0**
United Kingdom	71,904	**57.8**	United Kingdom	63,021	**44.7**
France	17,117	**13.8**	France	33,269	**23.6**
Belgium	16,318	**13.1**	Netherlands	23,245	**16.5**
Netherlands	6,549	**5.3**	Belgium	9,136	**6.5**
Other EU	12,466	**10.0**	**Other EU**	12,437	**8.8**
% of Total November Exports:	**12.3**		**% of Total December Exports:**	**11.6**	
ASIA	**103,353**	**100.0**	**ASIA**	**124,179**	**100.0**
China	66,178	**64.0**	China	98,625	**79.4**
India	20,354	**19.7**	Taiwan	8,618	**6.9**
Japan	5,975	**5.8**	Japan	7,141	**5.8**
Taiwan	4,258	**4.1**	Hong Kong	3,719	**3.0**
Other ASIA	6,588	**6.4**	**Other ASIA**	6,077	**4.9**
% of Total November Exports:	**10.2**		**% of Total December Exports:**	**10.2**	
COMESA	**90,020**	**100.0**	**COMESA**	**117,051**	**100.0**
Congo (DR)	56,373	**62.6**	Congo (DR)	70,501	**60.2**
Zimbabwe	14,306	**15.9**	Zimbabwe	18,957	**16.2**
Kenya	11,239	**12.5**	Kenya	14,509	**12.4**
Malawi	6,655	**7.4**	Swaziland	8,788	**7.5**
Other COMESA	1,447	**1.6**	**Other COMESA**	4,296	**3.7**
% of Total November Exports:	**8.9**		**% of Total December Exports:**	**9.6**	

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

Imports by SITC

The total value of imports in November and December 2006 were K1,120.7 billion and K995.8 billion respectively. Prominent among imports in these months were machinery and transport equipment accounting for 37.3 percent in November and 40.2 percent in December 2006. Other important imports were Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, chemicals and manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, collectively accounting for 38 percent and 44.9 percent in November and December 2006, respectively.

Total Imports by (SITC) sections, November and December 2006*, K' Millions

CODE	DESCRIPTION	November - 2006		December - 2006	
		Value	% Share	Value	% Share
0	Food and live animals	75,996	6.8	43,355	4.4
1	Beverages and tobacco	3,994	0.4	6,126	0.6
2	Crude materials, (excl fuels)	36,830	3.3	37,303	3.7
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	111,835	10.0	124,843	12.5
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	17,439	1.6	18,323	1.8
5	Chemicals	163,836	14.6	170,762	17.1
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	149,863	13.4	151,858	15.3
7	Machinery and transport equipment	418,297	37.3	400,255	40.2
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	141,455	12.5	42,492	4.3
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	2,199	0.2	451	0.0
Total:		1,120,744	100.0	995,770	100.0

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

Zambia's Major Imports by Harmonized Standard (HS)

Zambia's major import products in November and December 2006 were nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery & mechanical appliances accounting for 17.7 percent and 17.4 percent, respectively. Vehicles accounted for 11.3 percent in November and 14.2 percent in December 2006. Other notable product categories were mineral fuels, oils and products of their distillation and electrical machinery equipment, collectively accounting for 18.8 and 20.8 percent in November and December 2006, respectively.

Zambia's Major Imports by HS Chapters for November and December 2006, K' Millions

HS Chapter Code	Description	November - 2006		December - 2006	
		Value (ZMK)	% Share	Value (ZMK)	% Share
84	Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Mchy & Mech Appliance; Parts	198,761	17.7	173,680	17.4
87	Vehicles O/T Railw/Tranw Rool-Stock, Pts & Accessories	126,538	11.3	141,820	14.2
27	Mineral Fuels, Oils and Products of their distillation ETC	112,921	10.1	125,513	12.6
85	Electrical Mchy Equip Parts Thereof; Sound Recorder Etc	96,970	8.7	81,233	8.2
49	Printed Books, Newspapers, Pictures & Other Product Etc	85,364	7.6	4,769	0.5
31	Fertilizers	40,312	3.6	26,364	2.6
39	Plastics & Articles thereof	36,420	3.2	47,706	4.8
72	Iron & Steel	35,841	3.2	36,452	3.7
73	Articles Of Iron And Steel	31,783	2.8	29,025	2.9
38	Miscellaneous Chemical Products	24,916	2.2	27,565	2.8
40	Rubber And Articles Thereof	22,952	2.0	15,083	1.5
30	Pharmaceutical Products	21,904	2.0	28,197	2.8
07	Edible Vegetables & certain Roots & Tubers	20,867	1.9	2,361	0.2
Other		265,195	23.7	256,002	25.7
Total:		1,120,744	100.0	995,770	100.0

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

Zambia's Major Import Sources by Country, November and December 2006

The four major sources of Zambia's imports between November and December 2006 were South Africa, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Zimbabwe and the United Kingdom. These collectively accounted for 70.2 percent in November and 69.9 percent in December 2006 of Zambia's 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-high way use, while from the UAE were crude petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals and tube mills.

Zambia's Top Import Sources by country, November and December 2006, K'Millions,

COUNTRY	November - 2006			COUNTRY	December - 2006	
	Value (ZMK)	% Share			Value (ZMK)	% Share
South Africa	526,628	47.0		South Africa	487,231	48.9
Zimbabwe	159,078	14.2		United Arab Emirates	103,159	10.4
United Arab Emirates	54,184	4.8		Zimbabwe	71,722	7.2
United Kingdom	47,353	4.2		United Kingdom	34,330	3.4
Sweden	37,545	3.4		China	25,319	2.5
India	37,320	3.3		India	24,890	2.5
China	26,899	2.4		Kenya	22,489	2.3
Kenya	22,869	2.0		Sweden	21,095	2.1
United States of America	21,566	1.9		Congo (DR)	14,419	1.4
Congo (DR)	19,342	1.7		United States of America	12,377	1.2
Germany	17,390	1.6		Germany	11,246	1.1
Other	150,571	13.4		Other	167,494	16.8
Total:	1,120,744	100.0			995,770	100.0

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2006; 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 66.3 and 61.7 percent of Zambia's total imports in November and December 2006 respectively. Within SADC region, South Africa was the major source of Zambia's imports accounting for 70.9 percent in November 2006 and 79.3 percent in December 2006.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa region (COMESA) was the second largest source of Zambia's imports after SADC with 18.8 percent in November 2006 and 12.3 percent in December 2006. Within COMESA, Zimbabwe was the main source accounting for 75.7 percent in November and 58.5 percent in December 2006. Kenya followed accounting for 10.9 percent in November 2006 and 18.3 percent in December 2006. Other notable sources were Congo (DR) accounting for 9.2 and 11.8 percent in November and December 2006 respectively.

The Asian regional grouping was the third largest source of Zambia's imports after SADC and COMESA; accounting for 13.9 and 19.3 percent in November and December 2006 respectively. Within the Asian market, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) dominated accounting for 34.8 percent in November and 53.6 percent in December 2006. Other notable sources of Zambia's imports included India and China jointly accounting for 41.3 percent in November and 26.1 percent in December 2006.

The European Union (EU) was the fourth largest source of Zambia's imports after SADC, COMESA and Asia accounting for 14.0 and 13.1 percent in November and December 2006 respectively. Within the EU, the dominant source was the United Kingdom accounting for 30.2 percent in November 2006 and 26.3 percent in December 2006. Sweden was the second largest source after the United Kingdom in both months accounting for 24.0 percent in November and 16.1 percent in December 2006. Other key markets within the EU were Germany, Denmark, France and the Netherlands.

Import Market Shares by Regional Groupings, November and December 2006*

GROUPING	November - 2006		GROUPING	December - 2006	
	Value (K'Millions)	% Share		Value (K'Millions)	% Share
SADC	**742,683**	**100.0**	**SADC**	**614,388**	**100.0**
South Africa	526,628	70.9	South Africa	487,231	79.3
Zimbabwe	159,078	21.4	Zimbabwe	71,722	11.7
Congo (DR)	19,342	2.6	Congo (DR)	14,419	2.3
Tanzania	14,776	2.0	Botswana	14,114	2.3
Namibia	7,199	1.0	Tanzania	9,203	1.5
Other SADC	**15,660**	**2.1**	**Other SADC**	**17,699**	**2.9**
% of Total November Imports:	**66.3**		**% of Total December Imports:**	**61.7**	
ASIA	**155,721**	**100.0**	**ASIA**	**192,364**	**100.0**
United Arab Emirates	54,184	34.8	United Arab Emirates	103,159	53.6
India	37,320	24.0	China	25,319	13.2
China	26,899	17.3	India	24,890	12.9
Japan	13,274	8.5	Japan	8,363	4.3
Other ASIA	**24,045**	**15.4**	**Other ASIA**	**30,633**	**15.9**
% of Total November Imports:	**13.9**		**% of Total December Imports:**	**19.3**	
EUROPEAN UNION	**156,594**	**100.0**	**EUROPEAN UNION**	**130,632**	**100.0**
United Kingdom	47,353	30.2	United Kingdom	34,330	26.3
Sweden	37,545	24.0	Sweden	21,095	16.1
Germany	17,390	11.1	Netherlands	20,047	15.3
Denmark	10,769	6.9	France	12,221	9.4
Other EU	**43,538**	**27.8**	**Other EU**	**42,940**	**32.9**
% of Total November Imports:	**14.0**		**% of Total December Imports:**	**13.1**	
COMESA	**210,273**	**100.0**	**COMESA**	**122,666**	**100.0**
Zimbabwe	159,078	75.7	Zimbabwe	71,722	58.5
Kenya	22,869	10.9	Kenya	22,489	18.3
Congo (DR)	19,342	9.2	Congo (DR)	14,419	11.8
Swaziland	3,568	1.7	Malawi	7,089	5.8
Other COMESA	**5,416**	**2.6**	**Other COMESA**	**6,948**	**5.7**
% of Total November Imports:	**18.8**		**% of Total December Imports:**	**12.3**	

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

Note: Some countries are members of both SADC and COMESA

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

The Economy Grows by 5.8 percent in 2006

The revised estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) based on data up to September 2006 show that the economy grew by 5.8 percent in 2006. This growth is 0.6 percentage points higher than the 2005 which was at 5.2 percent. In value terms, GDP at constant 1994 prices was estimated at K3, 337.7 billion in 2006 compared to K3, 155.9 billion in 2005. In current prices, 2006 GDP was estimated at K38, 586.5 billion compared to K 32, 456.3 billion in 2005. However, these figures are preliminary; they will be revised after data for October, November and December, 2006 is included in the analysis.

The growth in 2006 mostly emanates from Agriculture, Mining, Manufacturing, Trade, Transport and Community, Social and Personal services. The Agriculture sector shows an increase of 2.4 percent in 2006. In 2005, the sector registered a decline of 0.6 percent. The Mining and quarrying grew by 11.8 percent in 2006 compared to a growth of 7.9 percent in 2005. The Manufacturing sector posted a growth of 3.3 percent in 2006 compared to 2.9 percent in 2005. The wholesale and retail trade sector grew by 3.9 percent in 2006 compared to 2.4 percent in 2005. The transport and communications industry grew by 13.4 percent compared to 11.0 percent in 2005. The Community, Social and Personal services grew by 12.4 percent compared to 11.4 percent in 2005. The Electricity and Water sector grew in double digits at 11.3 percent. However, the Construction sector registered a slower growth of 9.0 percent compared to a growth of 21.2 percent in 2005.

Percentage Changes in GDP at Constant 1994 Prices, 2000-2006

KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006*
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1.6	(2.6)	(1.7)	5.0	4.3	(0.6)	2.4
Mining and Quarrying	0.1	14.0	16.4	3.4	13.9	7.9	11.8
Manufacturing	3.6	4.2	5.7	7.6	4.7	2.9	3.3
Electricity, Gas and Water	1.2	12.6	(5.2)	0.4	(1.7)	5.4	11.3
Construction	6.5	11.5	17.4	21.6	20.5	21.2	9.0
Wholesale and Retail trade	2.3	5.4	5.0	6.1	5.0	2.4	3.9
Restaurants, Bars and Hotels	12.3	24.4	4.9	6.9	6.4	11.7	10.0
Transport, Storage and Communications	2.4	2.8	1.8	4.8	6.4	11.0	13.4
Financial Institutions and Insurance	(0.6)	0.1	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	4.0
Real Estate and Business services	17.0	3.5	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.2	3.2
Community, Social and Personal Services	(0.5)	5.8	1.6	1.6	0.6	11.4	12.4
Less: FISIM	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
TOTAL GROSS VALUE ADDED	3.4	4.6	4.6	6.0	6.2	5.8	6.6
Taxes on Products	5.2	7.0	(6.8)	(2.8)	(3.1)	(1.5)	(3.7)
TOTAL G.D.P. AT MARKET PRICES	**3.6**	**4.9**	**3.3**	**5.1**	**5.4**	**5.2**	**5.8**

*Revised

In terms of the structure of the economy, at constant 1994 prices, the Wholesale and Retail Trade remains the industry with the highest share at 18.3 percent. This is followed by the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry at 14.2 percent and Manufacturing at 10.6 percent. The Construction and Real Estate and Business Services had the fourth largest shares at 9.1 percent each. Mining and Quarrying had the fifth largest contribution at 8.6 percent in 2006.

Industry Share of Real GDP

KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 *
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	**17.2**	**16.0**	**15.2**	**15.2**	**15.0**	**14.2**	**14.2**
Mining and Quarrying	**6.4**	**7.0**	**7.9**	**7.7**	**8.4**	**8.6**	**8.6**
Manufacturing	**10.5**	**10.4**	**10.7**	**10.9**	**10.9**	**10.6**	**10.6**
Electricity, Gas and Water	**2.9**	**3.1**	**2.9**	**2.7**	**2.6**	**2.6**	**2.6**
Construction	**4.9**	**5.3**	**6.0**	**6.9**	**7.9**	**9.1**	**9.1**
Wholesale and Retail trade	**18.3**	**18.4**	**18.7**	**18.8**	**18.8**	**18.3**	**18.3**
Restaurants, Bars and Hotels	**1.9**	**2.3**	**2.3**	**2.4**	**2.4**	**2.5**	**2.5**
Transport, Storage and Communications	**6.3**	**6.2**	**6.1**	**6.1**	**6.1**	**6.5**	**6.5**
Financial Institutions and Insurance	**8.2**	**7.8**	**7.9**	**7.7**	**7.6**	**7.5**	**7.5**
Real Estate and Business services	**9.5**	**9.4**	**9.5**	**9.4**	**9.3**	**9.1**	**9.1**
Community, Social and Personal Services	**7.7**	**7.8**	**7.7**	**7.4**	**7.1**	**7.5**	**7.5**
Less: FISIM	**(4.9)**	**(4.8)**	**(4.7)**	**(4.6)**	**(4.5)**	**(4.4)**	**(4.4)**
TOTAL GROSS VALUE ADDED	**89.1**	**88.9**	**90.0**	**90.7**	**91.5**	**92.0**	**92.0**
Taxes on Products	**10.9**	**11.1**	**10.0**	**9.3**	**8.5**	**8.0**	**8.0**
TOTAL G.D.P. AT MARKET PRICES	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

*Revised

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Industrial Output Increases in the First Three Quarters of 2006

In the first three quarters of 2006, the total index of industrial production increased by 9.3 percent compared to an increase of 8.2 percent in the first three quarters of 2005. The increase is mainly attributed to the growth in mining and quarrying, manufacturing and electricity generation sectors in the first and second quarters of 2006. However in the third quarter of 2006, the total index of industrial production grew by 5.1 percent compared to a growth of 10.9 percent in the third quarter of 2005. The slower growth in the total index of industrial production in the third quarter of 2006 was mainly attributed to the reduction in copper production between the second and third quarter of the same period.

Index of industrial production from 2004 to the third quarter of 2006 (2000=100)

PERIOD	TOTAL INDEX	MINING				MANUFACTURING									TOTAL ELECTRICITY
		TOTAL MINING	Coal	Non-ferrous Ore	Stone Quarrying	TOTAL MANUFACTURING	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	Textile, Clothing & Leather	Wood & Wood Products	Paper & Paper Products	Chemicals, Rubbers & Plastics	Non-metallic Mineral Products	Basic Metal Industries	Fabricated Metal Products	
WEIGHT	1.000	0.350	0.005	0.242	0.103	0.511	0.235	0.060	0.006	0.017	0.059	0.025	0.009	0.100	0.139
2005 Q1	131.8	174.0	68.6	174.7	177.1	108.8	123.4	63.3	177.6	91.1	104.4	150.7	63.8	96.3	110.0
2005 Q2	130.4	166.0	97.3	174.7	148.6	111.2	137.1	46.9	173.0	90.3	81.8	171.9	64.7	94.8	111.3
2005 Q3	133.2	167.1	84.7	164.6	176.5	116.6	147.9	56.4	140.7	75.3	98.1	147.2	72.4	91.8	108.7
first 3Qs of 2005	131.8	169.0	83.6	171.3	167.4	112.2	136.1	55.5	163.8	85.5	94.8	156.6	67.0	94.3	110.0
2005 Q4	141.4	170.6	105.2	177.4	157.6	130.1	166.3	111.5	144.7	92.4	67.0	154.4	67.7	98.2	109.6
2005	133.3	169.5	87.1	172.9	165.0	114.8	140.2	64.8	162.5	87.5	89.9	157.0	66.6	95.2	110.1
2006 Q1	149.0	213.1	35.4	215.2	215.9	111.2	126.8	62.9	166.6	93.3	111.0	134.3	66.2	101.3	126.7
2006 Q2	143.3	190.1	58.9	202.7	166.2	115.0	144.8	46.8	164.1	91.8	87.6	163.6	62.3	95.3	129.6
2006 Q3	139.9	169.7	45.6	164.5	187.5	124.9	159.4	49.0	156.5	72.5	104.5	165.2	74.2	102.5	120.4
first 3Qs of 2006	144.1	191.0	46.7	194.2	189.8	117.0	143.7	52.9	162.4	85.9	101.0	154.4	67.6	99.7	125.5
YEAR ON YEAR PERCENTAGE CHANGE															
2005 Q1	5.0	4.1	140.3	(5.5)	34.5	7.5	14.1	(3.5)	8.1	8.0	2.9	11.9	(4.3)	(3.1)	(0.5)
2005 Q2	8.9	14.8	83.5	5.9	47.4	3.7	1.8	(11.0)	4.0	9.1	3.8	11.3	(13.4)	13.0	8.0
2005 Q3	10.9	19.5	4.2	5.7	68.3	4.7	3.4	(1.5)	11.6	13.5	12.1	5.4	(1.7)	6.6	5.6
first 3Qs of 2005	8.2	12.3	53.9	1.7	48.9	5.3	5.9	(5.1)	7.5	9.9	6.2	9.5	(6.6)	5.0	4.3
2005 Q4	11.9	22.7	25.9	26.5	13.7	3.6	2.7	(4.4)	(7.9)	11.5	(7.3)	9.3	4.2	17.8	12.3
2005	8.4	14.8	41.3	7.1	38.7	3.1	2.4	(11.3)	5.9	10.7	5.7	10.2	(4.8)	7.9	6.3
2006 Q1	13.1	22.5	(48.4)	23.2	21.9	2.2	2.7	(0.7)	(6.2)	2.5	6.3	(10.9)	3.8	5.2	15.1
2006 Q2	9.9	14.5	(39.4)	16.1	11.8	3.4	5.6	(0.2)	(5.2)	1.7	7.2	(4.8)	(3.7)	0.5	16.4
2006 Q3	5.1	1.6	(46.2)	(0.1)	6.2	7.1	7.8	(13.1)	11.2	(3.7)	6.5	12.2	2.4	11.6	10.8
first 3Qs of 2006	9.3	13.0	(44.2)	13.3	13.4	4.3	5.5	(4.7)	(0.8)	0.4	6.6	(1.4)	0.9	5.7	14.1

Source: Index of industrial production-CSO

( ) All figures in brackets are negatives

Copper output up, cobalt and coal output down

Industrial output in the mining and quarrying sectors increased by 13.0 percent in the first nine months of 2006 compared to a growth of 12.3 percent in the corresponding period of 2005. The growth was largely influenced by the higher production in the copper mining and stone quarrying sectors for the first and second quarters of 2006.

The coal output index declined by 44.2 percent in the first three quarters of 2006 compared to a significant increase of 53.9 percent in the first three quarters of 2005. The actual coal production dropped from 110,263.0 metric tonnes in the first three quarters of 2005 to 61,354.0 metric tonnes in the first three quarters of 2006. This decline was mainly due to operational problems.

The non-ferrous ore-mining index, which includes copper and cobalt mining, grew by 13.3 percent in the period from January to September of 2006 compared to a marginal increase of 1.7 percent in the corresponding period of 2005. The main reason for this sector registering a high growth is the increase in copper production in the first and second quarters of 2006.

The actual copper production rose by 17.0 percent from 328,986.2 metric tonnes in the first three quarters of 2005 to 384,783.1 metric tonnes in the corresponding period of 2006. However, the actual cobalt production declined by 14.7 percent from 42,64.1 metric tonnes in the first three quarters of 2005 to 3,638.7 metric tonnes in the corresponding period of 2006.

Copper, Cobalt and Coal production for 2005 and the first three quarters of 2006. (Metric tonnes)

	2005					2006					
PERIOD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total for the first 3 quarters	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total for the first 3 quarters	percentage change for the first 3 quarters
COPPER	95,725.2	116,214.2	117,046.8	136,015.8	328,986.2	128,246.1	138,372.0	118,165.0		384,783.1	17.0
COBALT	1,515.8	1,360.5	1,387.8	1,269.4	4,264.1	1,183.7	1,209.0	1,246.0		3,638.7	(14.7)
COAL	32,240.0	40,150.0	37,873.0	38,649.0	110,263.0	16,641.0	24,320.0	20,393.0		61,354.0	(44.4)

Source: Index of industrial production-CSO
( ) All figures in brackets are negatives

The stone-quarrying output went up by 13.4 percent in the period from January to September 2006 compared to a growth of 48.9 percent in the same period the previous year. This is owing to increased production of sand and crushed stones.

Food and beverages, Chemicals and Fabricated metal products output increase, while Textile, clothing and leather, Wood and Non-metallic mineral products output decline

Total manufacturing output in the first three quarters of 2006 grew by 4.3 percent compared to a growth 5.3 percent in the first three quarters of 2005. The slow down in the growth of the manufacturing sector is mainly due to negative growth in the Textile, Wood and Non-metallic mineral product sectors.

There was a 5.5 percent growth in Food, Beverages and Tobacco sector in the first three quarters of 2006 compared to a growth of 5.9 in the same period in 2005. The increase in output is due to, among others, increase in production of grain mill products, clear beer and opaque beer.

In comparison to a decline of 5.1 percent in the first nine months of 2005, the Textiles, Clothing and Leather industries further registered a decline of 4.7 percent in the first nine months of 2006. The decline is as a result of decreased production in the leather processing and textile manufacturing sectors.

The Wood and wood products output declined by 0.8 percent in the period January to September 2006 compared to an increase of 7.5 percent in the same period of the previous year. A reduction in wood processing and saw milling was the main reason for the decline in output for this sector.

The Chemicals, Rubber and Plastics industrial sector experienced a growth of 6.6 percent in the first nine months of 2006 compared to a growth of 6.2 percent in the same period of 2005. The growth in this sector is as a result of increased production of chemical fertilizers and pharmaceutical products.

The Non-metallic mineral products declined marginally by 1.4 percent in the first three quarters of 2006 compared to an increase of 9.5 percent in the same period of 2005. The decline was largely influenced by the drop in cement and lime production in the first and second quarters of 2006.

The output for fabricated metal products grew by 5.7 percent in the first three quarters of 2006 compared to a growth of 5.0 percent in the same period of 2005. An increase in copper cable manufacturing was the main reason for the increase in output.

Electricity generation increases

Electricity generation went up by 14.1 percent in the first three quarters of 2006 in comparison to an increase of 4.3 percent in the same period of 2005. The main-hydropower stations that account for about 99 percent of the total production, increased generation by 13.8 percent from 6,349,392kwh in the first three quarters of 2005 to 7,226,975kwh in the same period of 2006. In the same period, an increase of 54.9 percent in generation was registered by the mini-hydropower stations where as diesel power production declined by 0.9 percent.

Quarterly Generation of Electricity for 2005 and the first three quarters of 2006 (KWh)

	2005					2006					
Period	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total for the first 3 quarters	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total for the first 3 quarters	percentage change for the first 3 quarters
Main Hydro	1,973,487	2,116,665	2,259,240	2,169,123	6,349,392	2,271,341	2,459,694	2,495,940		7,226,975	13.8
Mini Hydro	9,354	11,675	9,853	6,512	30,882	11,271	18,737	17,842		47,850	54.9
Diesel	3,400	3,345	3,454	2,997	10,199	3,298	3,398	3,411		10,107	(0.9)
Total	1,986,241	2,131,685	2,272,547	2,178,632	6,390,473	2,285,910	2,481,829	2,517,193		7,284,932	14.0

Source: Index of industrial production-CSO
( ) All figures in brackets are negatives

LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS

Diarrhoea – Most Reported Illness/Condition among the Employed

The results of the 2005 Labour Force Survey show that Diarrhoea was the most frequent reported illness among the working persons at 35 percent. This was followed by fatigue at 24 percent. Respiratory and skin infections were reported at 18.3 and 17.9 percent respectively. The least frequently reported illness was allergies estimated at 4.7 percent.

Analysis by sex shows that more males reported illnesses at 53 percent compared to their female counterparts at 46.9 percent.

Percentage Distribution of Currently Working Persons 15 Years and above reporting illness/condition in the 12 months prior to the Survey, 2005

Type of illness	Total		Male		Female	
Skin infections	144,100	17.9	77,735	18.2	66,365	17.5
Respiratory problems	147,232	18.3	76,206	17.8	71,025	18.8
Allergies	37,897	4.7	20,208	4.7	17,689	4.7
Diarrhea	282,758	35.1	151,530	35.4	131,228	34.7
Fatigue	194,362	24.1	102,222	23.9	92,141	24.3
Total Fell Ill	806,349	100.0	427,901	53.1	378,448	46.9

Source: 2005 Labour Force Survey

Results further show that more persons in younger age groups reported illness than the ones in older age groups. The incidence of illness increases with the increase in the age of persons, reaching its peak in the age group 25-29 after which it starts declining. Half the people that reported having suffered from diarrhoea were in the age range 20 to 34 years.

The most common illnesses among persons aged 65 years and above were allergies, respiratory problems and fatigue, which were reported at 8.8, 8.3 and 7.6 percent respectively. It is worthy noting that fatigue is not a disease but a condition that drastically reduces the employee's ability to be productive. Diarrhoea was the least reported illness at 4.8 percent.

Percentage Distribution of Currently Working Persons 15 years and Above Reporting illness/condition in the 12 months Prior to the Survey by Age, 2005

Type of illness	Age of the persons reporting respective illnesses											Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	
Skin infections	15.5	16.0	19.2	13.1	8.4	6.9	6.2	3.2	4.1	2.4	5.0	100
Respiratory problems	7.0	13.6	15.7	15.0	10.8	7.6	5.2	6.7	3.9	6.2	8.3	100
Allergies	12.6	16.5	13.2	14.5	10.5	6.7	5.3	4.4	5.3	2.2	8.8	100
Diarrhea	11.1	15.7	18.8	15.5	10.9	8.0	6.0	3.5	3.4	2.3	4.8	100
Fatigue	7.0	15.4	16.0	13.1	11.1	8.6	6.2	6.8	3.3	4.9	7.6	100
None	17.6	16.7	16.1	12.4	9.2	7.3	6.3	4.3	3.3	2.3	4.5	100

Source: 2005 Labour Force Survey

Relating to the impact of illness on work, of those reported having stopped work temporarily 65.8 percent were those suffering from diarrhoea. This was followed by those suffering from respiratory/lung problems with 60.3 percent. Relatively high proportions of persons that reported fatigue (47.2%) and allergies (45.7%) had to change jobs.

Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Persons 15 years and Above by Health Status, 2005

Type of illness	Seriousness of illness				
	Permanently disabled	**Prevented from work permanently**	**Stopped work temporarily**	**Changed jobs**	**Total**
Skin infections	2.0	2.1	53.9	42.0	144,100
Respiratory problems	3.1	7.9	60.3	28.7	147,232
Allergies	0.0	2.7	51.5	45.7	37,897
Diarrhoea	1.9	3.4	65.8	28.9	282,758
Fatigue	3.2	6.2	43.4	47.2	194,362

Source: 2005 Labour Force Survey

Males earn nearly twice as much as their Female Counterparts!

The results of the 2005 Labour Force Survey show that the average monthly income for an individual that was currently working was K 293,621. The results further show that males earned almost twice as much as their female counterparts. The average monthly income for a currently working male was K354, 988, while that of the female counterpart was K196, 453.

Rural/urban analysis show that employed persons in urban areas earned over four times as much as those in the rural areas. The income disparities were highest between females. Females in rural areas earned six times less than their urban counterparts.

The highest paying occupations were those in Administrative and Managerial category attracting an average income of K1, 563,097 per month. This was followed by Professional and Technical occupations with an average income of K992, 400. The lowest paying occupations were in the Sales and Related Services and the Agriculture and Allied industries, whose average monthly incomes were K255, 562 and K 105, 426, respectively.

Within the Managerial and Administrative occupations, rural male managers and administrators earned three times as much as their female counterparts. However, the average earnings for male and female managers in urban areas were almost the same.

Average Monthly Earnings (Kwacha) by Occupation, 2005

Occupation	Average Monthly Earnings									Working persons
	All Zambia			**Rural**			**Urban**			
	Both	**Male**	**Female**	**Both**	**Male**	**Female**	**Both**	**Male**	**Female**	
All Zambia	293,621	354,988	196,453	127,652	168,147	66,910	540,961	619,267	406,387	3,175,241
Administrative, managerial	1,563,907	1,635,474	1,460,708	1,398,200	1,700,084	520,269	1,592,491	1,620,770	1,555,909	115,993
Professional, technical and related	992,400	1,090,599	737,790	579,384	580,971	570,125	1,039,565	1,160,913	747,337	104,003
Clerical and related	276,325	367,824	184,206	137,818	189,166	88,177	301,197	399,144	201,865	345,265
Sales	255,562	283,886	212,401	158,281	187,125	109,223	279,934	309,444	236,167	208,800
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries	105,426	133,279	65,203	90,708	112,564	58,797	253,334	352,236	125,264	2,000,796
Production and related	562,086	617,040	364,071	576,716	737,448	129,777	559,423	596,671	418,136	393,452
Service	400,811	471,942	268,768	269,918	269,918	.	457,034	645,662	268,768	5,953
Not stated	910,084	350,084	560,000	250,000	250,000	-	1,260,000	700,000	560,000	979

Source: 2005 Labour Force Survey

Analysis by industry shows that the highest average monthly income of 1,218,723 was recorded in the Finance, insurance and real estate. This was followed by Electricity, Gas and Water industry whose average monthly income was K 1,007,505. The lowest average monthly income was recorded in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries industry.

Average Monthly Earnings by Industry, 2005

Industry	Average Monthly Earnings									Number of paid persons
	All Zambia			Rural			Urban			
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	
All Zambia	293,621	354,988	196,453	127,652	168,147	66,910	540,961	619,267	406,387	3,175,241
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	93,629	116,139	62,553	89,944	112,159	58,471	131,668	162,875	98,530	1,963,136
Mining and quarrying	985,854	1,012,280	477,449	190,967	190,967	-	1,034,035	1,049,372	649,789	56,275
Manufacturing	387,553	461,117	209,053	145,107	188,493	83,708	459,549	524,838	269,360	169,462
Electricity, gas and water	1,007,505	1,096,055	514,476	1,037,246	1,179,933	177,500	994,512	1,060,427	627,738	17,286
Construction	462,607	443,058	731,537	221,004	238,685	30,456	520,448	490,876	955,402	58,553
Trade, wholesale and retail distribution	292,341	364,336	202,970	112,830	124,564	93,385	336,419	432,753	224,826	442,856
Hotels and restaurants	273,910	278,584	268,666	138,843	218,353	63,177	290,613	285,389	296,594	33,857
Transport and communication	559,962	567,701	471,772	274,066	294,428	10,870	587,377	594,183	510,701	92,936
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,218,723	1,232,851	1,157,770	302,385	302,664	300,000	1,326,748	1,350,633	1,222,489	41,914
Community, social and personal services	820,354	896,802	733,324	687,392	851,870	278,867	847,207	909,849	785,586	297,265
Not stated	242,217	264,011	40,000	410,606	410,606	.	146,628	165,819	40,000	1,701

Source: 2005 Labour Force Survey

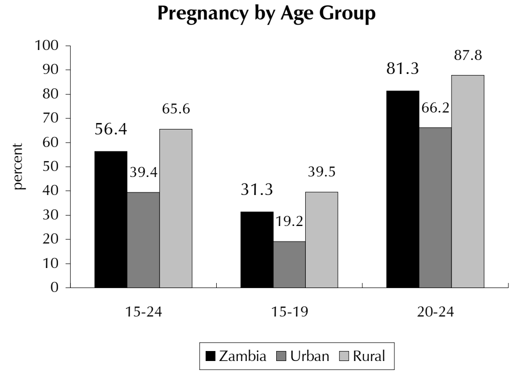
In the energy industry, males earned nearly 2 times as much as their female counterparts. The highest female earners were in the financial institutions, insurance, real estate and business services.

DEMOGRAPHY

Over Half of Young Females Aged 15-24 Years Have Had A Pregnancy

The 2005 Zambia sexual behaviour survey results have revealed that more than half (56 percent) of young females in the age group 15-24 years have had a pregnancy. Among female adolescents in the youngest age group (15-19 years), about one third (31.3 percent) were reported to have already had a pregnancy.

Percentage of Young Females who have had a Pregnancy by Age Group



Source: 2005 Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey Report

Rural/urban analysis shows that more young females in rural areas fall pregnant than their urban counterparts. The results show that 65.6 percent of young females in rural areas have had a pregnancy compared to 39.4 percent in urban areas. In the youngest age group (15-19 years), 39.5 percent of female adolescents have had a pregnancy compared to 19.2 percent in urban areas. Among the females in the age group 20-24 years, 87.8 percent of those reported to have had a pregnancy were based in the rural areas compared to 66.2 percent in urban areas.

LAYMAN & STATISTICS

Occupational disease: An occupational disease or illness is a disease contracted as a result of exposure over a period of time to risk factors arising from work that a person does.

Occupational injury: An occupational injury is any personal injury arising from the work that a persons does.

.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**

Soon to be released!

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

Subscribe for your free electronic copy of "The Monthly" online at **www.zamstats.gov.zm**

The Editorial Team would like to thank all Media Institutions and Users of

"The Monthly"

Thank you for supporting us