Republic of Zambia

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Foreword

Welcome to the Monthly presentation organised by the 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 bulletin.

Ms. Efreda Chulu
Director of Census and Statistics

30th April, 2008

Serving Your Data Needs

Inside this Issue

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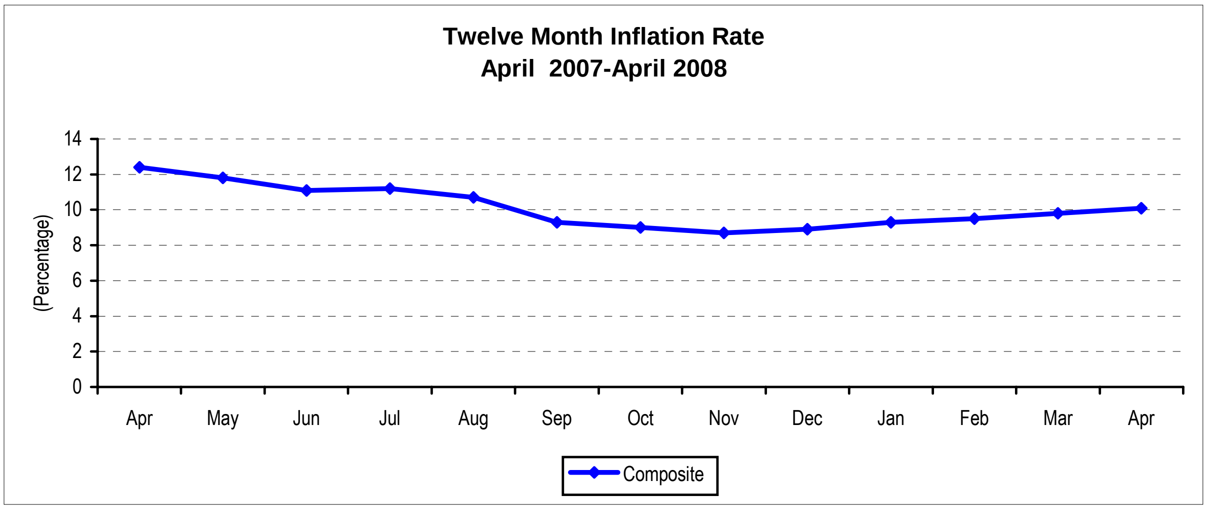
INFLATION

Double Digit Inflation rebounds in April 2008

The annual rate of inflation, as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI), was recorded at 10.1 percent as at April 2008. This rate is 0.3 of a percentage point higher than the March rate of 9.8 percent. Compared with the same period last year, the annual rate of inflation declined by 2.3 percentage points, from 12.4 percent in April 2007 to 10.1 percent in April 2008.

The April 2008 inflation rate of 10.1 percent means that prices as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by an average of 10.1 percent between April 2007 and April 2008.



Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index (CPI), March, 2008

Changes in annual inflation rates for CPI Main Groups

Between March 2008 and April 2008, the annual inflation rates increased for food, beverages and tobacco, rent and household energy, furniture and household goods, medical care, recreation and education. However, the annual inflation rates for the same period decreased for clothing and footwear, transport and communication main groups.

Annual Inflation Rate: CPI Main Groups

Per cent

	Total	Food And Beverages	Clothing And Footwear	Rent Fuel & Lighting	Furniture and Household Goods	Medical care	Transport and Comms	Recreation And Education	Other Goods And Services
Jan 05 – Jan 04	18.2	17.9	17.3	18.6	21.7	12.2	20.6	13.9	19.6
Feb 05 – Feb 04	18.7	18.3	14.5	22.7	22.1	13.1	21.6	12.7	19.4
Mar 05 – Mar 04	17.4	16.0	14.1	22.1	22.0	13.2	22.5	12.7	18.5
April 05 - April 04	18.6	18.0	12.9	25.0	22.4	13.0	21.6	11.9	19.2
May 05 – May 04	19.1	19.1	13.0	25.0	19.4	12.9	23.1	13.7	18.0
Jun 05 – Jun 04	19.2	19.3	13.6	27.3	20.0	13.4	19.7	13.6	17.9
Jul 05 – Jul 04	18.7	18.7	13.2	27.9	21.0	14.2	15.9	13.4	17.9
Aug 05 – Aug 04	19.3	20.4	14.2	28.8	18.8	15.9	13.4	13.5	17.7
Sep 05 – Sep 04	19.5	20.7	13.9	28.4	21.0	15.1	13.1	12.9	16.3
Oct 05 - Oct 04	18.3	18.8	15.1	29.9	20.1	15.3	8.7	13.5	17.0
Nov 05 – Nov 04	17.2	18.3	14.4	28.9	18.0	14.5	4.9	13.5	15.2
Dec 05 – Dec 04	15.9	17.5	14.9	26.5	18.0	10.5	-3.5	13.4	14.9
Jan 06 - Jan 05	12.2	12.8	15.6	20.4	18.2	10.2	-8.6	12.2	11.7

	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
Feb 06 – Feb 05	10.3	10.2	21.7	15.5	13.7	10.5	-9.9	12.7	11.6
Mar 06 – Mar 05	10.7	10.9	23.0	17.2	12.4	11.5	-10.6	11.8	11.0
April 06 - April 05	9.4	8.3	25.9	14.7	12.9	15.0	-10.9	11.7	13.9
May 06 – May 05	8.6	5.6	29.2	14.1	14.7	16.9	-9.5	14.2	13.9
Jun 06 – June 05	8.4	5.4	27.9	10.6	16.5	17.5	-6.5	12.0	13.7
Jul 06 - July 05	8.7	4.3	29.2	12.2	16.3	17.4	-1.5	15.1	12.7
Aug 06 – Aug 05	8.0	0.4	29.4	15.2	19.4	19.2	5.6	15.0	12.7
Sep 06 – Sep 05	8.2	1.5	30.2	14.9	16.3	21.1	4.8	15.6	13.1
Oct 06 – Oct 05	7.9	1.0	34.0	12.3	16.3	21.7	2.7	15.7	12.6
Nov 06 – Nov 05	8.1	0.8	32.5	13.0	16.7	23.2	6.8	15.4	11.9
Dec 06 – Dec 05	8.2	-0.2	33.4	13.0	17.3	25.1	15.2	15.5	11.1
Jan 07 – Jan 06	9.8	1.0	34.9	15.1	16.5	24.9	22.8	15.9	11.4
Feb 07 – Feb 06	12.6	4.2	28.3	18.3	20.4	23.7	33.9	15.0	10.4
Mar 07 – Mar 06	12.7	4.9	26.9	15.8	21.6	22.1	33.5	14.9	11.0
Apr 07 – Apr 06	12.4	5.5	23.7	15.7	20.0	18.8	32.4	14.8	7.7
May 07 – May 06	11.8	5.7	18.8	17.1	19.2	16.5	28.2	10.4	7.0
Jun 07 – June 06	11.1	4.8	20.3	18.1	18.1	14.9	24.6	10.6	7.0
Jul 07 -July 06	11.2	6.7	19.4	14.9	17.4	14.0	18.2	10.0	7.7
Aug 07- Aug 06	10.7	7.9	19.6	11.6	15.2	11.6	11.8	10.0	7.5
Sep 07 – Sep 06	9.3	6.2	17.9	11.2	15.5	11.4	9.7	8.1	7.7
Oct 07 – Oct 06	9.0	5.6	14.7	11.8	16.8	10.9	10.3	7.4	6.3
Nov 07 – Nov 06	8.7	5.2	16.3	10.7	15.8	10.2	11.6	7.1	6.7
Dec 07 – Dec 6	8.9	5.9	14.2	11.2	13.4	9.1	13.6	8.2	6.9
Jan 08 – Jan 07	9.3	6.9	12.5	13.4	17.1	8.4	7.7	6.8	7.0
Feb 08 – Feb 07	9.5	9.1	11.1	12.5	16.0	8.9	0.3	9.0	8.4
Mar 08 – Mar 07	9.8	9.1	11.2	12.2	16.1	10.0	1.1	10.3	9.4
Apr 08 – Apr 07	10.1	9.8	11.1	12.7	16.3	12.2	-0.2	11.1	9.4

Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index (CPI), March, 2008

Contributions of different Items to overall inflation

The increase of 0.3 of a percentage point in the annual inflation rate from 9.8 percent in March 2008 to 10.1 percent in April 2008 is mainly attributed to the increase in the cost of food products.

Of the total 10.1 percent annual inflation in April 2008, food products accounted for 4.8 percentage points while non-food products in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) accounted for a total of 5.3 percentage points.

Items	Percentage Points Contributions of different items to overall inflation											
	May-07	**Jun-07**	**Jul-07**	**Aug-07**	**Sep-07**	**Oct-07**	**Nov-07**	**Dec-07**	**Jan-08**	**Feb-08**	**Mar-08**	**Apr-08**
Food Beverages and Tobacco	2.9	2.5	3.4	3.9	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.9	3.4	4.5	4.5	4.8
Clothing and Footwear	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
Rent and household energy	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Furniture and Household Goods	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
Medical Care	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transport (fuel, airfares, new motor vehicles)	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0
Recreation and Education	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
Other Goods and Services	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
All Items	**11.8**	**11.1**	**11.2**	**10.7**	**9.3**	**9.0**	**8.7**	**8.9**	**9.3**	**9.5**	**9.8**	**10.1**

Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index (CPI), March, 2008

The Annual Food Inflation Rate

The annual food inflation rate was recorded at 9.8 percent in April 2008, compared to 9.1 percent in March 2008. Contributing most to food inflation were increases in the cost of maize meal, other cereals and cereal products, cooking oil, milk and milk products, table salt and sugar and other processed food products. Partially offsetting these increases were declines in the cost of maize grain, fresh vegetables, fish, dried kapenta, meat, eggs, dried beans, tubers and shelled groundnuts.

Non-food inflation

The annual non-food inflation rate was recorded at 10.5 percent in April 2008, up from 10.4 percent in March 2008.

Annual Inflation Rates: Food and Non food

Period	Total	Food	Non-Food
Jan 05 – Jan 04	18.2	17.9	18.7
Feb 05 – Feb 04	18.7	18.3	19.1
Mar 05 – Mar 04	17.4	16.0	19.0
Apr 05 – Apr 04	18.6	18.0	19.3
May 05 - May 04	19.1	19.1	19.2
Jun 05 – Jun 04	19.2	19.3	19.2
Jul 05 - Jun 04	18.7	18.7	18.7
Aug 05 - Aug 04	19.3	20.4	18.2
Sep 05 - Sep04	19.5	20.7	18.2
Oct 05 - Oct 04	18.3	18.8	17.8
Nov 05 - Nov 04	17.2	18.3	16.1
Dec 05- Dec 04	15.9	17.5	14.0
Jan 06 – Jan 05	12.2	12.8	11.5
Feb 06 - Feb 05	10.3	10.2	10.3
Mar 06 - Mar 05	10.7	10.9	10.4
Apr 06 – Apr 05	9.4	8.3	10.6
May 06 – May 05	8.6	5.6	12.0
Jun 06 - Jun 05	8.5	5.4	11.8
Jul 06 - Jul 05	8.7	4.3	13.6
Aug 06 – Aug 05	8.0	0.4	16,4
Sep 06 – Sep 05	8.2	1.5	15.7
Oct 06 - Oct 05	7.9	1.0	15.4
Nov 06 - Nov 05	8.1	0.8	16.2
Dec06 – Dec 05	8.2	-0.2	18.1
Jan 07 - Jan 06	9.8	1.0	20.0
Feb 07 - Feb 06	12.6	4.2	22.1
Mar 07 - Mar 06	12.7	4.9	21.5
Apr 07 – Apr 06	12.4	5.5	20.1
May 07 – May 06	11.8	5.7	18.2
Jun 07 - Jun 06	11.1	4.8	17.7
Jul 07- Jul 06	11.2	6.7	15.6
Aug 07– Aug 06	10.7	7.9	13.3
Sep 07 – Sep 06	9.3	6.2	12.4
Oct 07- Oct 06	9.0	5.6	12.2
Nov 07- Nov 06	8.7	5.2	12.2
Dec07 – Dec 06	8.9	5.9	11.9
Jan 08 - Jan 07	9.3	6.9	11.7
Feb 08 - Feb 07	9.5	9.1	10.0
Mar 08 - Mar 07	9.8	9.1	10.4
Apr 08– Apr 07	10.1	9.8	10.5

Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index (CPI), March, 2008

Maize grain prices decline

A comparison of retail prices between March 2008 and April 2008, shows that the national average price of a 25 kg bag of breakfast meal increased by 3.9 percent, from K41,984 to K43,615. The national average price of a 20 litre tin of maize grain declined by 1.0 percent, from K20,006 to K19,814. The national average price of 1kg of dried kapenta (Siavonga) declined by 2.9 percent, while the national average price of 1kg of tomatoes declined by 8.8 percent. The national average price of a 750mls bottle of cooking oil increased by 10.4 percent.

National Average prices for selected Products and Months

Product Description	2007		2008				% Changes
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Mar-08/Apr-08
White breakfast 25Kg	37,836	38,037	38,360	39,416	41,984	43,615	**3.9**
White Roller 25Kg	28,449	29,595	30,800	31,603	34,645	35,472	**2.4**
White Maize 20 litre tin	15,201	16,387	17,575	18,083	20,006	19,814	**-1.0**
Rice Imported 1 Kg	8,923	11,045	14,759	14,356	14,436	16,391	**13.5**
Millet 5 litre tin	6,627	6,734	7,427	7,380	7,240	7,339	**1.4**
Fillet Steak 1 Kg	25,696	25,837	25,918	26,257	26,945	27,015	**0.3**
Rump Steak 1 Kg	22,769	22,807	22,829	23,691	23,744	23,922	**0.7**
Mince Meat 1 Kg	19,100	19,212	19,965	20,669	20,825	21,292	**2.2**
Beef Sausages 1 Kg	19,452	19,472	19,349	19,972	20,255	20,970	**3.5**
Ox-liver 1 Kg	17,219	17,184	17,272	17,617	17,938	17,950	**0.1**
Pork Sausages 1 Kg	20,468	20,971	21,365	20,572	22,717	23,200	**2.1**
Dressed chicken 1 Kg	12,932	13,790	14,032	13,914	14,200	13,837	**-2.6**
Bream Fresh/Frozen 1 Kg	12,154	12,106	12,840	13,178	14,634	13,896	**-5.0**
Buka Buka 1 Kg	12,273	12,166	12,466	12,557	12,402	12,369	**-0.3**
Dried Kapenta Mpulungu 1 Kg	36,138	37,264	36,254	40,954	36,740	38,211	**4.0**
Dried Kapenta Siavonga 1 Kg	33,196	34,189	36,483	38,871	38,893	37,756	**-2.9**
Dried Kapenta Chisense 1 Kg	24,148	25,013	24,151	29,398	24,932	23,817	**-4.5**
Dried bream 1 Kg	23,901	24,298	24,124	25,710	26,467	26,262	**-0.8**
Eggs 1 Unit	5,824	5,769	5,979	6,012	6,055	6,041	**-0.2**
Cooking oil Imported Any 750 ml	6,541	6,505	6,687	7,325	7,939	8,768	**10.4**
Cabbage 1kg	1,207	1,188	1,335	1,479	1,427	1,376	**-3.6**
Onion 1kg	4,062	3,706	3,904	4,428	4,403	4,809	**9.2**
Green beans 1kg	5,242	5,609	6,497	5,380	5,409	6,071	**12.2**
Tomatoes 1kg	2,344	2,323	2,829	3,710	3,216	2,933	**-8.8**
Rape 1kg	1,662	1,822	2,260	2,071	1,935	1,950	**0.8**
Cucumber 1kg	2,773	2,855	2,771	2,010	2,056	2,330	**13.3**
Impwa 1kg	2,763	2,543	2,113	2,201	2,246	2,400	**6.9**
Green pepper 1kg	6,081	4,906	5,341	5,175	5,526	5,669	**2.6**
Dried beans 1kg	6,313	6,599	6,967	7,589	7,283	7,206	**-1.1**
Shelled groundnut 1kg	5,676	5,780	6,093	6,694	6,921	6,887	**-0.5**
Sweet potatoes 1kg	1,750	2,029	2,381	2,244	1,368	1,232	**-9.9**
Chikanda tubers 1kg	9,794	10,353	9,690	11,301	14,082	10,565	**-25.0**
Cement Portland 50 Kg	60,993	62,378	61,485	60,762	63,262	67,926	**7.4**
Paraffin 1 litre	4,754	4,772	4,764	4,784	4,784	4,790	**0.1**
Car License Per Quarter	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	48,006	**60.0**
Air fare Lusaka/London British Airways 1 Way	3,811,500	4,059,600	3,967,800	3,962,700	3,911,280	3,683,208	**-5.8**
Air Fare Lusaka/Ndola Zambian Airways 1 way	571,095	585,060	543,900	590,520	576,080	506,798	**-12.0**
Bed & continental Breakfast 3 to 5 star Hotel	668,498	689,388	597,608	586,624	629,702	612,627	**-2.7**
Takeaway Chicken & Chips	13,535	13,174	13,571	13,532	14,055	13,943	**-0.8**

Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index (CPI), March, 2008

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDIZE TRADE

March 2008 records Trade Surplus

During the month of March 2008, Zambia recorded a Trade Surplus valued at K346.0 billion. This means that the country exported more in March 2008 than it imported in value terms.

Total Exports, Imports & Trade Balance, January to March 2008* (K' Millions)

Months	Imports (cif)	Domestic Exports (fob)	Re-Exports (fob)	Total Exports (fob)	Trade Balance
January 2008 (R)	1,430,201	1,405,946	30,546	1,436,492	6,291
February 2008 (R)	1,095,323	1,424,029	63,919	1,487,948	392,625
March 2008*	1,269,482	1,570,213	45,277	1,615,489	346,007
Total:	**3,795,006**	**4,400,188**	**139,742**	**4,539,930**	**744,924**

Source: *CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2008;*
Note: *(*) Provisional*
Note: *(R) Revised figures hence new figures in some cases*
Note: *Trade figures are compiled based on The General Trade System as recommended by the United Nations*

Exports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) March and February 2008

The total value of exports in March 2008 was K1,615.5 billion compared to K1,487.9 billion in February 2008. The most prominent exports were manufactured goods classified chiefly by material accounting for 82.7 percent in March and 83.1 percent in February 2008, of which refined copper was the most significant export item. Other important exports were crude materials (excluding fuels) such as copper ores and concentrates; cobalt ores and concentrates; food and live animals; and machinery and transport equipment, which collectively accounted for 15.2 and 13.6 percent in March and February 2008, respectively.

Total Exports by (SITC) Sections, March and February 2008* (K' Millions)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	Mar-08*		Feb-08 ®	
		Value (K' million)	% Share	Value (K' million)	% Share
0	Food and live animals	77,569	4.8	73,933	5.0
1	Beverages and tobacco	4,408	0.3	10,049	0.7
2	Crude materials, (excl fuels)	145,667	9.0	84,345	5.7
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	5,989	0.4	6,029	0.4
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	337	0.0	551	0.0
5	Chemicals	16,223	1.0	21,681	1.5
6	*Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material*	*1,336,533*	*82.7*	*1,237,208*	*83.1*
	Refined copper	*697,707*	*52.2*	*695,920*	*56.2*
	Plates, sheets and strip, of refined copper, >0.15mm thick	*457,891*	*34.3*	*365,387*	*29.5*
	Cobalt, wrought, and articles of cobalt, nes	*128,838*	*9.6*	*130,711*	*10.6*
	Wire of refined copper	*26,599*	*2.0*	*23,380*	*1.9*
	Magnesium, unwrought	*4,384*	*0.3*	*554*	*0.0*
	Portland cement	*3,248*	*0.2*	*2,770*	*0.2*
	Copper alloys (other than master alloys), unwrought	*2,271*	*0.2*	*68*	*0.0*
	Quicklime	*1,968*	*0.1*	*117*	*0.0*
	Other bovine leather and equine leather, tanned or retanned	*1,376*	*0.1*	*121*	*0.0*
	Precious (excl. diamonds) or semi-precious stones, unworked	*1,352*	*0.1*	*2,400*	*0.2*
	Cast articles of other iron or steel, nes	*1,149*	*0.1*	*0*	*0.0*
	Other Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	*9,750*	*1*	*15,782*	*1*
7	Machinery and transport equipment	23,131	1.4	42,502	2.9
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4,167	0.3	11,037	0.7
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	1,466	0.1	614	0.0
Total:		**1,615,489**	**100.0**	**1,487,948**	**100.0**

Source: *CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2008;*
Note: *(*) Provisional*
Note: *(R) Revised figures hence new figures in some cases*

Zambia's Major Exports Classified by Harmonized Coding System (HS), March 2008

Zambia's major export product in March 2008 was copper and articles thereof accounting for 73.3 percent of Zambia's total export earnings. Other export products worth noting, though on a smaller scale were: other base metals such as cobalt which are copper related (8.3 percent); ores, slag and ash (7.6 percent); and cereals (2.8 percent). These four product categories collectively accounted for 92 percent of Zambia's total export earnings for the month of March 2008.

Zambia's Major Exports by HS Chapter for March 2008* (K' Millions)

Chapter Code	Description	Value (K' Million)	% Share
74	Copper and articles thereof	1,184,868	73.3
81	Other base metals; cermets; articles thereof	133,481	8.3
26	Ores, slag and ash	123,196	7.6
10	Cereals	44,666	2.8
11	Prod mill indust; malt; starches; insulin; wheat gluten	12,873	0.8
52	Cotton	10,976	0.7
85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	9,829	0.6
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech appliance; parts	9,478	0.6
06	Live tree & other plant; bulb, root; cut flowers etc	8,426	0.5
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	7,502	0.5
	Other chapters	70,195	4.3
Total:		**1,615,489**	**100.0**

Source: *CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2008;*
Note: *(*) Provisional*

Zambia's Major Export Destinations by Products in March 2008

The five major destinations of Zambia's exports during the month of March 2008 were Switzerland (47.9 percent), Egypt (14.6 percent), South Africa (5.4 percent), Democratic Republic of Congo (3.9 percent) and China (3.7 percent) and these five countries collectively accounted for 75.5 percent of Zambia's total export earnings.

Zambia's major exports products to Switzerland were Cathodes and sections of cathodes of refined copper and Plates, sheets and strip, of refined copper, uncoiled accounting for 55.8 and 24.7 percent respectively. Other products worth noting are Copper ores and concentrates (11.5 percent) Other: Articles of cobalt, nes (5.6 percent), Plates, sheets and strip, of refined copper (1.5 percent) and Refined copper, nes, unwrought accounting (0.6 percent)

The major export products to China were Cathodes and sections of cathodes of refined copper and Plates, sheets and strip, of refined copper, uncoils accounting for 69.2 and 9.6 percent, respectively. Other products are unwrought magnesium, <99.8 % pure (6.4 percent), Other: articles of cobalt, nes (6.0 percent) and Cobalt ores and concentrates (3.1 percent)

Zambia's Major exports Destination by Product for March 2008

Country/HS-Code	Description	Mar – 08	
		Value (K' million)	% Share
SWITZERLAND		774,472	100.0
74031100	Cathodes and sections of cathodes of refined copper	431,947	55.8
74091900	Plates, sheets and strip, of refined copper, uncoils	191,099	24.7
26030000	Copper ores and concentrates	88,918	11.5
81059000	Other: Articles of cobalt, nes	43,510	5.6
74091100	Plates, sheets and strip, of refined copper, in co	11,801	1.5
74031900	Refined copper, nes, unwrought	4,906	0.6
09011100	Coffee, not roasted or decaffeinated	1,225	0.2
26169000	Precious metal ores and concentrates (excl. silver	715	0.1
14042000	Cotton linters	322	0.0
71039900	Precious or semi-precious stones, worked but not s	29	0.0
	Other Products		0.0
As a % of Total March Exports		47.9	
EGYPT		235,837	100.0
74091900	Plates, sheets and strip, of refined copper, uncoil	140,577	59.6
74031100	Cathodes and sections of cathodes of refined copper	95,261	40.4
	Other Products		0.0
% of Total March Exports		14.6	
SOUTH AFRICA		87,743	100.0
26030000	Copper ores and concentrates	26,210	29.9
74091900	Plates, sheets and strip, of refined copper, uncoi	12,669	14.4
74081100	Wire of refined copper, maximum cross-sectional dimension >6mm	11,157	12.7
74031100	Cathodes and sections of cathodes of refined coppe	9,331	10.6
52010000	Cotton, not carded or combed	8,244	9.4
85446000	Electric conductors, nes, for a voltage >1000 V	3,150	3.6
84749000	Parts of machinery of 84.74	2,077	2.4
10059000	Maize (excl. seed)	1,834	2.1
74081900	Wire of refined copper, maximum cross-sectional di	1,637	1.9
24012000	Tobacco, partly or wholly stemmed/stripped	1,449	1.7
	Other Products	9,986	11.4
% of Total March Exports		5.4	
D. R.CONGO		62,617	100.0
11010000	Wheat or meslin flour	8,637	13.8
28070010	Sulphuric acid; oleum in bulk	6,231	10.0
17011100	Raw cane sugar, in solid form	5,514	8.8
11022000	Maize (corn) flour	4,210	6.7
25232900	Portland cement (excl. white)	3,248	5.2
25221000	Quicklime	1,965	3.1
36030090	Other safety fuses; detonating fuses; caps; ignite	1,816	2.9
10059000	Maize (excl. seed)	1,804	2.9
22029000	Other non-alcoholic beverages, nes	1,455	2.3
73259100	Grinding balls and similar articles for mills of c	1,149	1.8
	Other Products	26,587	42.5
% of Total March Exports		3.9	
CHINA		60,448	100.0
74031100	Cathodes and sections of cathodes of refined coppe	41,859	69.2
74091900	Plates, sheets and strip, of refined copper, uncoi	5,818	9.6
81041900	Unwrought magnesium, <99.8% pure	3,842	6.4
81059000	Other: Articles of cobalt, nes	3,605	6.0
26050000	Cobalt ores and concentrates	1,853	3.1
74031900	Refined copper, nes, unwrought	1,134	1.9
26020000	Manganese Ores/Concentrates(Inc.Ferruginous), With	607	1.0
26030000	Copper ores and concentrates	538	0.9
41041900	-In the wet state (including wet blue):--Other	251	0.4
81110000	Manganese and articles thereof (incl. waste and scrap)	247	0.4
	Other Products	696	1.2
% of Total March Exports		3.7	
Other Destinations		394,372	24.4
Total March exports (fob)		1,615,489	100.0

Export Market Shares by Regional Groupings, March and February 2008

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) region was the largest market for Zambia's exports accounting for 22.2 percent in March 2008. However, in February 2008 COMESA was the third largest market with 10.2 percent. Within COMESA, Egypt was the key destination accounting for 65.9 percent in March 2008 while in February 2008 Congo (DRC) was the key destination accounting for 53.2 percent. Other notable markets were Zimbabwe, Kenya and Malawi.

The Asian regional grouping was the second largest market for Zambia's exports accounting for 15.3 percent in March 2008 while in February 2008, it was largest market accounting for 31.3 Percent. Within the Asian region, the dominant market in both months was China with 24.5 and 52.6 percent in March and February 2008 respectively. Other notable markets in March 2008 included Thailand, Saudi Arabia, Korea, and Japan.

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) grouping of countries was the third largest market for Zambia's exports accounting for 13.4 percent in March 2008 while in February it was the second largest market accounting for 13.3 percent. Within SADC, the dominant market was South Africa with 40.7 while Democratic Republic of Congo was the dominant market in February 2008 with 40.6 percent. Other key markets were, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Namibia.

The European Union (EU) was the fourth largest market for Zambia's exports accounting for 6.9 and 7.9 percent of Zambia's total exports in March and February 2008 respectively. Within the EU market, the Netherlands was the dominant market in both March and February 2008 accounting for 52.5 and 31.2 percent respectively. Other notable markets were United Kingdom, Belgium, Germany and Italy.

Export Market Shares by Regional Groupings, March and February 2008 (K' Millions)

GROUPING	Mar-08		GROUPING	Feb-08	
	Value (K' million)	% Share		Value (K' million)	% Share
COMESA	**357,999**	**100.0**	**COMESA**	**151,147**	**100.0**
Egypt	235,837	65.9	Democratic Republic Of Congo	80,394	53.2
Democratic Republic Of Congo	62,617	17.5	Egypt	36,790	24.3
Zimbabwe	42,792	12.0	Zimbabwe	23,004	15.2
Kenya	10,016	2.8	Malawi	6,078	4.0
Malawi	6,368	1.8	Kenya	4,217	2.8
Other COMESA	368	0.1	Other COMESA	664	0.4
% of Total March Exports	**22.2**		**% of Total February Exports**	**10.2**	
ASIA	**246,432**	**100.0**	**ASIA**	**465,075**	**100.0**
China	60,448	24.5	China	244,761	52.6
Republic Of Thailand	40,810	16.6	Oman	46,491	10.0
Saudi Arabia	38,660	15.7	Korea, Republic Of	43,063	9.3
Korea, Republic Of	32,598	13.2	Saudi Arabia	41,400	8.9
Japan	26,677	10.8	Republic Of Thailand	34,552	7.4
Other ASIA	47,239	19.2	Other ASIA	54,808	11.8
% of Total March Exports	**15.3**		**% of Total February Exports**	**31.3**	
SADC	**215,818**	**100.0**	**SADC**	**197,835**	**100.0**
South Africa (Republic Of)	87,743	40.7	Democratic Republic Of Congo	80,394	40.6
Democratic Republic Of Congo	62,617	29.0	South Africa (Republic Of)	75,150	38.0
Zimbabwe	42,792	19.8	Zimbabwe	23,004	11.6
Tanzania, United	13,312	6.2	Tanzania, United	8,710	4.4
Namibia	4,929	2.3	Namibia	6,397	3.2
Other SADC	4,424	2.1	Other SADC	4,181	2.1
% of Total March Exports	**13.4**		**% of Total February Exports**	**13.3**	
EUROPEAN UNION	**111,659**	**100.0**	**EUROPEAN UNION**	**118,231**	**100.0**
Netherlands	58,653	52.5	Netherlands	36,859	31.2
United Kingdom	31,506	28.2	Belgium	33,052	28.0
Belgium	16,420	14.7	United Kingdom	32,816	27.8
Germany	2,914	2.6	Portugal	5,153	4.4
Italy	613	0.5	Germany	3,920	3.3
Other EU	1,554	1.4	Other EU	6,431	5.4
% of Total March Exports	**6.9**		**% of Total February Exports**	**7.9**	
Total Value of March Exports (fob)	**1,615,489**		**Total Value of February Exports (fob)**	**1,487,948**	

Source: *CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2008;*
Note: *(*) Provisional*
Note: Some countries are members of both SADC and COMESA

Zambia's Major Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) for March and February 2008

The total value of imports in March 2008 was K 1,269.5 billion compared to K 1,095.3 billion in February 2008. The most prominent imports were machinery and transport equipment, which accounted for 44.0 and 45.3 percent in March and February 2008, respectively. Other notable imports were manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, chemicals and crude materials, (excl fuels) which collectively accounted for 40.5 and 39.2 percent in March and February 2008, respectively.

Total Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) sections, March and February * 2008 (K 'Millions)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	Mar - 2008		Feb - 2008*	
		Value (K'Million)	% Share	Value (K'Million)	% Share
0	Food and live animals	44,591	3.5	32,720	3.0
1	Beverages and tobacco	3,928	0.3	2,599	0.2
2	Crude materials, (excl fuels)	142,998	11.3	53,122	4.8
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	46,698	3.7	51,863	4.7
4	Animal and vegetable oils,fats and waxes	32,410	2.6	22,826	2.1
5	Chemicals	158,665	12.5	175,476	16.0
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	212,193	16.7	201,463	18.4
7	*Machinery and transport equipment*	*558,541*	*44.0*	*496,716*	*45.3*
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	54,103	4.3	52,521	4.8
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	15,354	1.2	6,017	0.5
Total:		**1,269,482**	**100.0**	**1,095,323**	**100.0**

Source: *CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2008;*
Note: (*) Provisional

Zambia's Major Imports by the Harmonised Coding System (HS) in March 2008

Zambia's major import products in March 2008 were in the category Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery & mechanical appliance which included parts of machinery of 84.26, 84.29 and 84.30 nes, Parts of hydraulic turbines, water wheels including regulators and Self-propelled front-end shovel loaders, Parts of machinery of 84.74. These four product categories collectively accounted for 41.8 percent of the total value of imports for March 2008.

Zambia's Major Imports by HS Chapters for March* 2008, K' Millions

CHAPTER CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	Value (K'Million)	% Share
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech appliance; parts	290,804	22.9
Of which:	*Parts of machinery of 84.26, 84.29 and 84.30, nes*	*55,356*	*19.0*
	Parts of hydraulic turbines, water wheels including regulators	*26,200*	*9.0*
	Self-propelled front-end shovel loaders	*20,882*	*7.2*
	Parts of machinery of 84.74	*19,071*	*6.6*
	Mixing or kneading machines for earth, stone, ores, etc	*9,994*	*3.4*
	Parts of pumps for liquids	*8,064*	*2.8*
	Self-propelled bulldozers... With a 360x revolving	*7,307*	*2.5*
	Machinery for sugar manufacture	*5,839*	*2.0*
	Pumps for liquids, nes	*5,781*	*2.0*
	Tube mills	*5,340*	*1.8*
	Rest of Chapter 84	*126,969*	*43.7*
87	Vehicles o/t railw/tranw rool-stock, pts & accessories	142,142	11.2
85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	119,070	9.4
26	Ores, slag and ash	106,390	8.4
27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	46,907	3.7
72	Iron and steel	43,407	3.4
73	Articles of iron and steel	43,326	3.4
31	Fertilisers	40,266	3.2
15	Animal/veg fats & oil & their cleavage products; etc	36,162	2.8
40	Rubber and articles thereof	36,014	2.8
	Other chapters	364,994	28.8
Total imports (cif):		**1,269,482**	**100.0**

Source: *CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2008;*
Note: (*) Provisional

Zambia's Major Import Sources by Products, March 2008

The major source of Zambia's imports in March 2008 was South Africa accounting for 48.4 percent of the total value of imports for the month. The major import products were: Parts of machinery, gas oils, self-propelled front-end loaders and dumpers for off highway use.

The second main source of Zambia's imports was Congo DR accounting for 10.9 percent in March 2008. The major imports products were copper related which include copper ores and concentrates; cathodes and sections of cathodes of refined copper.

The United Arab Emirates was the third major source with 3.3 percent. The main products sourced included pneumatic tyres of rubber, tube mills, machinery for working rubber and machinery for manufacture of confectionery.

Other notable sources of Zambia's imports in Mach 2008 were China and Zimbabwe collectively accounting for 6.1 percent of Zambia's total imports.

Zambia's Major Import Sources by Products, March* 2008 (K' Millions)

Country / Hs-Code	Description	Mar – 08	
		Value (K' million)	% Share
SOUTH AFRICA		**613,991**	**100.0**
84314900	Parts of machinery of 84.26, 84.29 and 84.30, nes	43,003	7.0
27101910	Gas oils.	19,938	3.2
84749000	Parts of machinery of 84.74	12,991	2.1
84295100	Self-propelled front-end shovel loaders	11,644	1.9
87041000	Dumpers for off-highway use	11,474	1.9
87042190	Diesel Non dual purpose vehicles for either person	10,889	1.8
25030000	Sulphur of all kinds (excl. sublimed, precipitated	9,143	1.5
87042110	Diesel Dual purpose vehicles for both persons & go	8,378	1.4
31059000	Other fertilizers, nes	8,083	1.3
84139100	Parts of pumps for liquids	7,616	1.2
	Other Products	470,832	76.7
% of Total March Imports		***48.4***	
D. R. CONGO		**138,081**	**100.0**
26030000	Copper ores and concentrates	106,366	77.0
74031100	Cathodes and sections of cathodes of refined coppe	23,540	17.0
74031900	Refined copper, nes, unwrought	5,382	3.9
74032900	Copper (excl. master) alloys, nes, unwrought	2,271	1.6
73071100	Other organo-sulphurcompounds, nes - in bulk	221	0.2
04021010	Copper waste and scrap	190	0.1
84719000	Automatic data processing machine storage units	43	0.0
29141900	Beauty, make-up, skin-care (incl. suntan), nes	42	0.0
84254200	Oil or petrol-filters for internal combustion engi	11	0.0
56079000	Packing or wrapping machinery, (incl. heat-shrink	8	0.0
	Other Products	5	0.0
% of Total March Imports		***10.9***	
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES		**41,490**	**100.0**
40119900	New Pneumatic Tyres, Of Rubber, Nes (Excl. Of Herr	7,735	18.6
84551000	Tube mills	5,302	12.8
84778000	Machinery for working rubber/plastics or making products	4,006	9.7
84382000	Machinery for manufacture of confectionery, cocoa or	2,803	6.8
87032390	Vehicles with engine capacity exceeding 1500cc but	2,124	5.1
87042190	Diesel Non dual purpose vehicles for either person	1,538	3.7
87042190	Dithionites and sulphoxylates of sodium in bulk	1,154	2.8
84743900	Vehicles with engine capacity exceeding 1000cc but	1,128	2.7
27040000	Cellular Mobile Telephones.	891	2.1
84733000	Urea	713	1.7
	Other Products	**14,097**	**34.0**
% of Total March Imports		***3.3***	

Country/Hs-Code	Description	Mar – 08	
		Value (K' million)	% Share
CHINA		**39,581**	**100.0**
84743900	Mixing or kneading machines for earth, stone, ores, etc	8,602	21.7
85023900	Generating sets,(excl.wind-powered) nes	3,015	7.6
17024000	Glucose and glucose syrup, containing >=20% but <5	2,546	6.4
73089090	Structures and parts of structures, nes, of iron o	2,109	5.3
87089900	Parts and accessories, nes, for vehicles of 87.01	1,758	4.4
87042110	Parts of machinery of 84.74	1,118	2.8
84551000	Electric conductors, nes, for a voltage <=80 V, no	913	2.3
85043400	Footwear, nes	810	2.0
72166900	New Pneumatic Tyres, Of Rubber, Nes (Excl. Of Herr	718	1.8
23040000	New pneumatic tyres of rubber, of a kind used on b	639	1.6
	Other Products	17,353	43.8
% of Total March Imports		***3.1***	
ZIMBABWE		**38,530**	**100.0**
99030000	Single Consignment Non Commercial Goods	13,001	33.7
25232900	Portland cement (excl. white)	4,605	12.0
27040000	Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat;	4,019	10.4
31052000	Mineral or chemical fertilizers with nitrogen, pho	1,247	3.2
85166000	Electric ovens, nes; cookers, cooking plates, boil	1,242	3.2
84149000	Parts of machinery of 84.74	614	1.6
74072900	Bituminous coal, not agglomerated	613	1.6
84713000	Ferro-chromium, containing by weight >4% carbon	612	1.6
84749000	New pneumatic tyres of rubber, of a kind used on b	529	1.4
38089300	Cartons, boxes and cases, of corrugated paper or p	484	1.3
	Other Products	11,564	30.0
% of Total March Imports		***3.0***	
Rest of the Sources		**397,796**	**31**
WORLD TOTAL		**1,269,469**	**100.0**

Source: *CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2008;*
Note: *(*) Provisional*

Import Market Shares by Regional Groupings, March and February 2008

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) grouping of countries was the largest source of Zambia's imports accounting for 64.5 and 59.4 percent in March and February 2008, respectively. Within the SADC region, South Africa was the major source of Zambia's imports accounting for 74.9 and 82.9 percent in March and February 2008, respectively.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) region was the second largest source accounting for 18.1 percent in March and 10.7 percent in February 2008. Within COMESA, Congo (DRC) dominated as the main source in March and February 2008 accounting for 60.2 and 53.2 percent, respectively. This was followed by Zimbabwe with 16.8 percent in March and Kenya was second in February 2008 with 16.3 percent. Other notable sources were Egypt Swaziland and Mauritius.

The Asian market was the third largest source of Zambia's imports accounting for 13.1 and 19.5 percent in March and February 2008, respectively. Within the Asian market, United Arab Emirates dominated with 25.0 percent in March 2008, while in February 2008 India dominated with 28.8 percent. Other key market sources were China, Japan, Singapore and Hong Kong.

The European Union (EU) was the fourth largest source of Zambia's imports with 12.8 percent in March and 13.7 percent in February 2008. Within the EU, the dominant source was United Kingdom accounting for 22.3 and 38.2 percent in March and February 2008, respectively. The other key markets were France, Finland, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark and Belgium.

Import Market shares by major Regional groupings, March and February 2008* (K' million)

GROUPING	Mar-08 Value (k'million)	% Share	GROUPING	Feb-08 Value (k'million)	% Share
SADC	**819,330**	**100.0**	**SADC**	**650,719**	**100.0**
South Africa (Republic Of)	614,000	74.9	South Africa (Republic Of)	539,662	82.9
Democratic Republic Of Congo	138,081	16.9	Democratic Republic Of Congo	62,512	9.6
Zimbabwe	38,530	4.7	Zimbabwe	18,670	2.9
Tanzania, United	6,300	0.8	Mozambique	10,173	1.6
Botswana	5,845	0.7	Botswana	5,380	0.8
Other SADC	0	0.0	Other SADC	14,321	2.2
% of Total March Imports	**64.5**		**% of Total February Imports**	**59.4**	
COMESA	**229,501**	**100.0**	**COMESA**	**117,508**	**100.0**
Democratic Republic Of Congo	138,081	60.2	Democratic Republic Of Congo	62,512	53.2
Zimbabwe	38,530	16.8	Kenya	19,135	16.3
Kenya	28,192	12.3	Zimbabwe	18,670	15.9
Egypt	9,618	4.2	Egypt	6,467	5.5
Swaziland	5,133	2.2	Mauritius	4,122	3.5
Other COMESA	9,947	4.3	Other COMESA	6,602	5.6
% of Total March Imports	**18.1**		**% of Total February Imports**	**10.7**	
ASIA	**165,855**	**100.0**	**ASIA**	**213,770**	**100.0**
United Arab Emirates	41,494	25.0	India	61,583	28.8
China	39,581	23.9	China	44,933	21.0
India	32,384	19.5	United Arab Emirates	38,589	18.1
Japan	24,048	14.5	Japan	30,819	14.4
Singapore	7,512	4.5	Hong Kong	13,729	6.4
Other ASIA	20,837	12.6	Other ASIA	24,117	11.3
% of Total March Imports	**13.1**		**% of Total February Imports**	**19.5**	
EUROPEAN UNION	**162,560**	**100.0**	**EUROPEAN UNION**	**150,110**	**100.0**
United Kingdom	36,229	22.3	United Kingdom	57,374	38.2
France	34,433	21.2	Sweden	23,781	15.8
Finland	26,205	16.1	Germany	15,592	10.4
Germany	16,303	10.0	Denmark	11,080	7.4
Netherlands	16,094	9.9	Belgium	10,807	7.2
Other EU	33,297	20.5	Other EU	31,476	21.0
% of Total March Imports	**12.8**		**% of Total February Imports**	**13.7**	
Total Value of March Imports (cif)	**1,269,482**		**Total Value of February Imports (cif)**	**1,095,323**	

Source: *CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2008;*
Note: *(*) Provisional*
Note: Some countries are members of both SADC and COMESA

LIVING CONDITIONS

9 in every 10 households in Zambia perceive themselves to be poor

The 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey results indicate that 9 in every 10 households in Zambia perceive themselves to be poor. Among the households that perceived themselves to be poor 50.3 percent considered themselves to be moderately poor while 39.9 percent considered themselves to be extremely poor.

Analysis by residence indicates that 93.8 percent of households in rural areas considered themselves to be poor compared to 83.5 percent in urban areas. The proportion of households that perceived themselves to be living in moderate poverty was higher in urban (57.5 percent) than in rural areas (46.4 percent). The proportion of households that perceived themselves to be extremely poor was higher in rural areas (47.4 percent) than in urban areas (26 percent).

Further disegregation of households in the rural stratum indicates that 51 percent of non agricultural households and 47.6 percent of small scale farmers perceived themselves to be extremely poor. The Majority of the Medium scale and the large scale farming households regarded themselves as moderately poor at 56.9 and 52.1 percent, respectively. A high percentage of large-scale farming households perceived themselves as not being poor at 45.2 percent.

In the urban stratum, most of the households considered themselves to be moderately poor. More households in the medium cost residential areas (63.0 percent) regarded themselves to be moderately poor. In high cost residential areas 41.6 percent of the households regarded themselves as not being poor.

Analysis by sex shows that 93.6 percent of female headed households regarded themselves to be compared to 89.2 percent of male headed households.

Percentage of Households by Self-Assessed Poverty, Rural/Urban, Sex of Head, Stratum and Province, Zambia, 2006

Sex of Head, Rural/Urban, Stratum and Province	Poverty Status				Total number of Households
	Extremely	Moderately	Not poor	Total	
All Zambia	39.9	50.3	9.8	100	2,283,211
Sex of Head					
Male Head	36.5	52.7	10.8	100	1,758,072
Female Head	51.4	42.2	6.4	100	525,139
Rural/Urban					
Rural	47.4	46.4	6.3	100	1,483,527
Urban	26.0	57.5	16.5	100	799,684
Rural Stratum					
Small-scale Farmers	47.6	46.6	5.8	100	1,350,809
Medium-scale Farmers	29.2	56.9	14.0	100	36,119
Large-scale Farmers	2.7	52.1	45.2	100	1,022
Fish Farmers					
Non-agricultural Households	51.0	39.4	9.5	100	95,575
Urban Stratum					
Low Cost Areas	29.0	57.8	13.2	100	648,994
Medium Cost Areas	16.5	63.0	20.4	100	86,092
High Cost Areas	10.6	48.8	40.6	100	64,598
Province					
Central	37.7	53.0	9.3	100	225,915
Copperbelt	31.3	53.1	15.6	100	337,943
Eastern	47.6	45.2	7.2	100	320,393
Luapula	38.3	55.9	5.8	100	177,793
Lusaka	27.2	55.9	16.9	100	333,430
Northern	36.9	55.1	7.9	100	296,021
North-western	36.3	54.7	8.9	100	131,217
Southern	50.9	41.6	7.5	100	284,250
Western	60.9	36.5	2.6	100	176,250

Source: 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey

Analysis by province shows that Western and Southern provinces had more households that perceived themselves to be extremely poor. About 51 percent of households in Southern and 61 percent in Western provinces regarded themselves as being poor. All the provinces in Zambia had less than 20 percent households that considered themselves to be non poor. However, Lusaka and Copperbelt Provinces had the highest percentage of households that regarded themselves as non poor at 16.9 and 15.6 percent, respectively.

Lack of agricultural input-cited main reason for being poor!

The 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey results have also revealed the reasons why the households perceived themselves to be poor. About one in every five households (20.6 percent) revealed that inability to afford agricultural inputs was the reason why they were poor. Low salary/ wage as the cause of poverty was reported by 10.6 percent of the households while, lack of employment opportunities accounted for 7.5 percent. Lack of capital to start own business or to expand credit facilities was another reason that was mentioned accounting for 6.9 percent of the households.

Analysis by residence show that rural households considered inability to afford agricultural inputs as the leading factor contributing to their poverty status at 28.1 percent. As for urban areas, the main reasons that were attributed to their poverty status was low salaries/wages with 24 percent, lack of employment opportunities with 15.6 percent and lack of capital to start/expand their business with 12.2 percent.

Analysis by head of household indicates that more male headed households (21 percent) cited failure to afford agricultural inputs as the main cause of being poor compared to 19.2 percent for female headed households. On the other hand, female headed households cited loss of a bread winner (15.2 percent) as reason for being poor compared to 1.1 percent for male headed households.

Percentage of households that perceived themselves to be poor by Main Reason of Poverty, Zambia, 2006

Reasons for Living in Poverty	Residence and Sex of Head				
	All Zambia	Rural	Urban	Male Head	Female Head
Cannot afford Agricultural Input	20.6	28.1	5.0	21.0	19.2
Agricultural input not Available for purchase	3.6	4.7	1.2	3.8	2.6
Lack of inputs due to other reasons	4.7	6.2	1.5	5.1	3.4
Low Agricultural production	3.9	5.4	0.7	3.9	4.1
Drought	1.3	1.8	0.2	1.2	1.3
Floods	1.1	1.6	0.1	1.1	1.1
Inadequate Land	3.9	3.4	4.9	3.8	4.2
Low prices for agricultural produce	1.8	2.5	0.3	2.0	1.1
Lack of market for agricultural produce	1.4	2.0	0.2	1.6	0.8
Lack of Cattle and Oxen	5.7	8.2	0.4	5.4	6.6
Death of Cattle due to diseases	0.8	1.1	0.2	1.0	0.4
Lack of capital to start/expand agricultural output	4.9	5.8	3.1	5.0	4.6
Lack of capital to diversify	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.6
Lack of credit facilities to start agricultural	1.5	1.8	0.7	1.7	0.8
Lack of capital to start own business or to expand credit facilities or to start or expand business	6.9	4.8	12.2	6.7	7.6
Lack of Credit to start business	1.3	0.8	2.4	1.3	1.4
Lack of employment opportunities	7.5	3.6	15.6	8.1	5.6
Salaries/Wages too low	10.7	4.0	24.7	11.9	6.7
Pension payment too low	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.1
Retrenchment/Redundancy	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2
Prices of commodities too high	2.5	1.6	4.5	2.5	2.5
Hard economic times/economic decline	5.0	3.4	8.2	5.0	4.8
Business not doing well	1.8	0.7	4.0	1.8	1.6
Too much competition	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.3
Due to Disability	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6
Death of Breadwinner	4.5	4.6	4.2	1.1	15.2
Debt	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3
Other	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.2
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Source: 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey

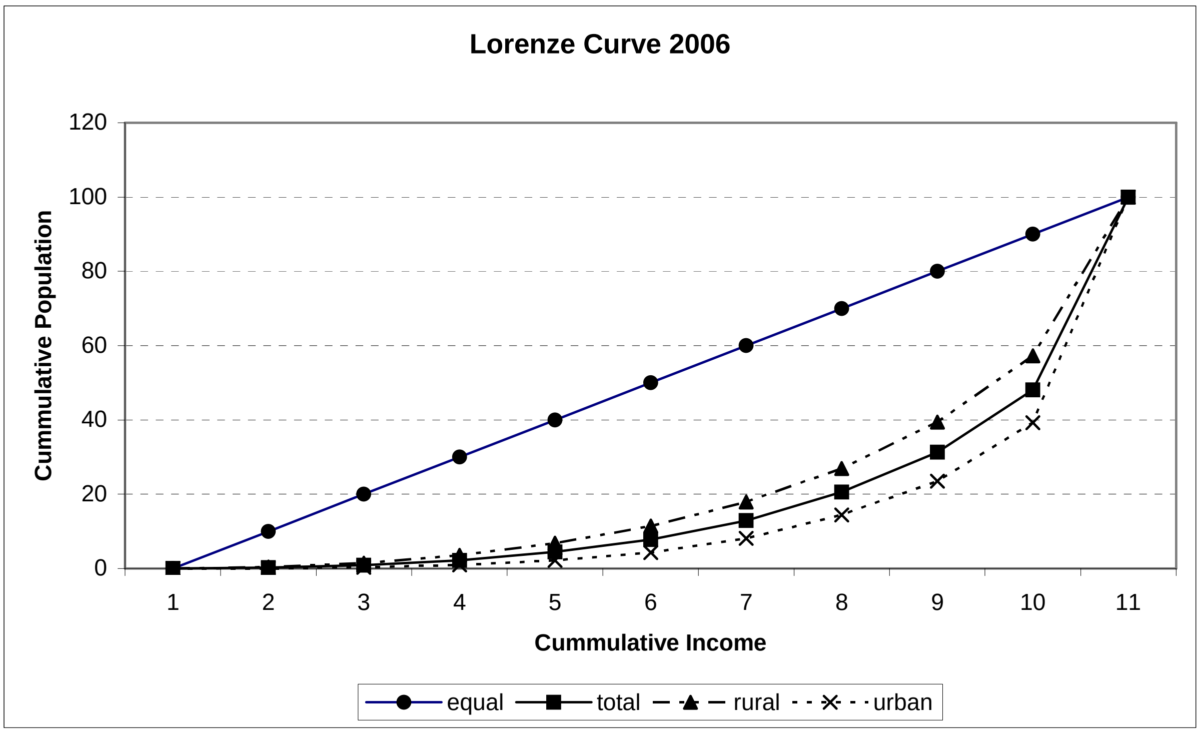
Income Inequalities remain high in Zambia

Inequality in income distribution is one of the factors that determine inequality in the levels of household expenditure and access to goods and services.

In measuring inequality the Lorenz Curve (a graphical representation of income distribution of a population) and Gini Coefficient (the use of an index of inequality to measure income distribution) are used.

In terms of distribution of income, the survey results revealed that the bottom 80 percent of the population in terms of earnings were reported to have acquired only 31.3 percent of the total income, while the top 20 percent of the population claimed 68.67 percent of the total income. This shows that income is very unevenly distributed in Zambia.

The gini coefficient for Zambia in 2006 was 0.60, a decline from 0.61 percent in 1996. It was 0.54 in the rural households and 0.66 in the urban households. This reveals that the income inequalities in 2006 were more pronounced in the urban areas than in the rural areas.



Source: 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey

Trend analysis of the income distribution from 1996 to 2006 shows that there has been no major change in inequality regarding the distribution of income. In 1996, the bottom 50 percent of the population claimed a mere 11 percent of the total income. This slightly reduced to 9.1 percent in 1998, and then increased to 21 percent in 2004 and then reduced further to 8 percent in 2006.

Percentage distribution of households by per capita income deciles, 2006

Decile	Cumulat-ive % of households	1996 Percent share of per capita income	Cumulative share of per capita income	1998 Percent share of per capita income	Cumulative share of per capita income	2004 Percent share of per capita income	Cumulative share of Per Capital Income	2006 Percent share of per capita income	Cumulative share of Per Capital Income
First deciles	10	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.2	0.2	0.2
Second deciles	20	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.2	2.7	3.9	0.7	0.9
Third decile	30	2.2	4.2	1.8	3.0	4.2	8.1	1.3	2.2
Fourth decile	40	2.9	7.1	2.6	5.6	5.9	14.0	2.2	4.4
Fifth decile	50	3.9	11.0	3.5	9.1	6.9	20.9	3.3	7.8
Sixth decile	60	5.2	16.2	4.8	13.9	9.2	30.1	5.2	12.9
Seventh decile	70	6.8	23.0	6.4	20.3	10.6	40.7	7.7	20.6
Eighth decile	80	9.2	32.2	9.0	29.3	14.4	55.1	10.8	31.3
Ninth decile	90	14.9	47.1	13.9	43.2	17.2	72.3	16.8	48.1
Tenth decile	100	52.9	100.0	56.8	100.0	27.7	100.0	51.9	100.0
Gini Coefficient			0.61		0.66		0.57		0.60

2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey

LAYMAN & STATISTICS

Domestic Exports: These are goods originating from the exporting countries**.**

Re-exports: This refers to goods imported into the country and then exported in the same form or after minor improvements. For example, blending, packing and repairing.

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

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

Index of Industrial Production: Is defined as the measure of the changes in the levels of production in the economy compared with base year production. The index does not measure the actual production levels but gives a comparative representation of the performance of the various sub-sectors.

Extremely Poor: The ‘hardest-hit’ category of people consisting of those who cannot afford to meet the basic minimum food requirements even if they allocated all their total spending on food.

Moderately Poor: This category consists of people who can afford to meet the basic minimum food requirements but cannot afford non food basic needs such as health, shelter, and education.

Self assessed Poverty: This is a measure of poverty which is purely subjective based of the perceptions of households.

Informal sector employment: Employment where the employed persons are not entitled to paid leave, pension, gratuity and social security and working in an establishment employing 5 persons or less. All the three requirements have to be fulfilled in order to classify a person as working in the informal sector.

Lorenz curve: a graphical representation of income distribution of a population. It shows the different proportions of total income going to different proportions of the population. The curve depicts income inequalities by the extent to which it diverges from an equi-income distribution line. The equi-income distribution line is a straight line joining the ends of the Lorenz curve and represents total equality in income distribution. Each point on the equi-income distribution line is such that a given percentage of the population receives an equal percentage share of total income. This implies that 10 percent of the population receives 10 percent of the total income, 90 percent of the population receives 90 percent of the total income, etc.

Gini coefficient: This measures income distribution using an index of inequality. The coefficient gives the numerical degree to which the Lorenz curve diverges from the equi-income distribution line. The Gini coefficient always ranges from 0 to 1. A coefficient of 0 represents total equality in income distribution, while a coefficient of 1 represents total inequality.

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total G.D.P. At Current Prices(K' billion)	2,240.1	3,005.1	3,950.2	5,140.2	6,027.9	7,477.7	10,071.9	13,132.7	16,260.4	20,479.2	25,997.4	32,456.3	39,223.1	45,482.2
Total G.D.P. At Constant (1994) Prices(K' billion)	2,240.1	2,176.9	2,328.1	2,404.9	2,360.2	2,412.7	2,499.0	2,621.3	2,707.9	2,846.5	2,999.2	3,155.9	3,351.7	3,542.5
G.D.P. Per Capita At Current Prices (Kwacha)	264,205	346,017	444,059	564,127	645,869	782,201	1,028,587	1,301,621	1,562,085	1,906,038	2,344,290	2,836,723	3,278,034	-
G.D.P. Per Capita At Constant (1994) Prices (Kwacha)	264,205	250,659	261,707	263,935	252,886	252,384	255,213	259,806	260,138	264,930	270,450	275,830	283,365	-
G.D.P.Growth Rate At Constant (1994) Prices		**-2.8**	**6.9**	**3.3**	**-1.9**	**2.2**	**3.6**	**4.9**	**3.3**	**5.1**	**5.4**	**5.2**	**6.2**	**5.7**

*Revised estimates

Source: *CSO, National Accounts Statistics*

POVERTY TRENDS 1991-2006

Total/Residence	1991	1993	1996	1998	2004	2006
Zambia	70	74	69	73	68	64
Rural	88	92	82	83	78	80
Urban	49	45	46	56	53	34

Source: Living Conditions Monitoring Survey V (2006)

FOOD BALANCE SHEET FOR 2007/2008 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SEASON

			MAIZE	PADDY RICE	WHEAT	SORGHUM/ MILLET	SWEET AND IRISH POTATOES	CASSAVA FLOUR	TOTAL (MAIZE MEAL EQUIVALENT) 12/
A.	**Availability:**								
	(i) Opening stocks (1st May 2007)	*1/*	433,031	931	0	4,712	0	4,459	398,614
	(ii) Total production (2006/07)	*2/*	1,366,158	18,317	115,843	34,480	75,664	1,185,600	2,476,734
	Total availability		**1,799,188**	**19,248**	**115,843**	**39,192**	**75,664**	**1,190,059**	**2,875,349**
B.	**Requirements:**								
	(i) Staple food requirements:								
	Human consumption	*3/*	1,132,880	30,332	132,708	35,468	71,880	700,442	1,837,314
	Food Reserve Stocks (net)	*4/*	250,000	0	0	1,000	0	2,949	228,609
	(ii) Industrial requirements:								0
	Stockfeed	*5/*	65,000	0	0	0	0	0	58,500
	Breweries	*6/*	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	13,500
	Seed	*7/*	18,000	0	1,500	1,000	0	0	18,183
	(iii) Losses	*8/*	68,308	916	5,792	1,724	3,783	23,712	90,846
	Total requirements		**1,549,188**	**31,248**	**140,000**	**39,192**	**75,664**	**727,104**	**2,246,952**
C.	**Surplus/deficit (A-B)**	*9/*	**250,000**	**-12,000**	**-24,157**	**0**	**0**	**462,956**	**628,396**
D.	Commercial import requirements	*10/*		12,000	24,157				
E.	Food aid import requirements	*11/*							

Notes:

1/ Stocks expected to be held by commodity traders, millers, Food Reserve Agency (FRA) and commercial farmers as at 1st May 2007, including stocks held by small-scale farmers in rural areas.
2/ Production estimates from Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives/Central Statistical Office (MACO/CSO). Cassava production is based on the total area under cassava, using an annual yield figure of 11.7 tonnes per hectare (MAFF Root and Tuber Improvement Programme, 1996). A flour extraction rate of 25% is used. Other tubers are sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes.
3/ Staple foods are assumed to represent 70 percent (1,421 KCal/person/day) of total diet (2,030 KCal/person/day), converted to crop requirements for the national 2007/2008 population of 12.1 million people.
4/ Locally purchased FRA stocks expected to be carried over into the next season. (This does not indicate total FRA purchases on the local market nor imports)
5/ Estimated requirements by major stock feed producers.
6/ Estimated requirements by industrial breweries.
7/ Estimated seed crop grown for seed companies.
8/ Post harvest losses are estimated at 5 percent for grains and sweet potatoes in line with estimates from other Southern African Development Countries (SADC) and 2 percent for cassava.
9/ Expected surpluses or deficits that arise after meeting minimum overall staple human consumption requirements as well as industrial requirements. Cassava and maize may be substitutable with other crops and may result in different exportable volumes than the ones indicated here. The total is expressed as maize meal equivalent using energy values. The rice deficit is based on what is known to be imported each year, as indicated under D.
The wheat deficit is based on the estimated market size as indicated in B, less availability as indicated in A.
The maize meal equivalent and cassava flour surplus represents an overall surplus of staple foods. Cross-substitution may make this surplus partly available in the form of other crops.
10/ Imports required to be made by the private sector to meet the commercial market demands.
11/ Total estimated requirement for food relief among vulnerable groups, to be imported. This could be met with maize or other grains.
12/ Total maize meal equivalent refers to all crops being converted to kilocalories that are equal to the corresponding kilocalories in maize meal form.

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION FOR 2005 AND 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**
2006 Q1	140.3	201.6	35.4	217.0	172.7	102.1	111.8	62.9	166.6	93.3	111.0	123.7	66.2	92.7	126.7
2006 Q2	141.5	194.4	58.9	209.0	166.2	108.6	133.0	44.8	164.1	91.8	87.6	163.6	62.3	91.4	129.6
2006 Q3	143.8	179.9	45.6	176.2	194.5	125.6	162.5	55.0	156.5	72.6	96.6	150.2	74.2	103.8	120.3
2006 Q1+Q2+Q3	**141.9**	**192.0**	**46.7**	**200.7**	**177.8**	**112.1**	**135.7**	**54.2**	**162.4**	**85.9**	**98.4**	**145.8**	**67.6**	**96.0**	**125.5**
2006 Q4	142.3	158.3	9.5	150.3	183.7	137.3	185.4	96.9	157.2	91.4	69.7	143.9	70.9	99.1	120.7
2006	**142.0**	**183.6**	**37.4**	**188.1**	**179.3**	**118.4**	**148.2**	**64.9**	**161.1**	**87.3**	**91.2**	**145.3**	**68.4**	**96.7**	**124.3**
2007 Q1	138.6	192.8	8.5	196.6	191.8	104.0	114.9	61.1	176.4	92.4	116.6	130.5	64.5	91.0	129.5
2007 Q2	144.5	197.0	10.5	200.5	197.1	113.9	145.8	42.4	171.6	92.7	95.4	161.0	61.1	85.6	125.1
2007 Q3	154.7	195.3	6.0	196.9	199.8	136.6	184.5	33.1	164.6	69.2	96.2	153.3	67.2	121.3	119.5
2007 Q1+Q2+Q3	**146.0**	**195.0**	**8.3**	**198.0**	**196.3**	**118.2**	**148.4**	**45.5**	**170.9**	**84.8**	**102.7**	**148.3**	**64.3**	**99.3**	**124.7**
YEAR ON YEAR PERCENTAGE CHANGE															
2006 Q1	6.5	15.9	-48.4	24.2	-2.5	-6.1	-9.4	-0.7	-6.2	2.5	6.3	-17.9	3.8	-3.7	15.1
Q2	8.5	17.1	-39.4	19.6	11.8	-2.4	-3.0	-4.4	-5.2	1.7	7.2	-4.8	-3.7	-3.6	16.4
Q3	8.7	7.7	-46.2	7.0	10.2	9.3	9.8	-2.5	11.2	-3.7	16.1	2.0	2.4	13.0	10.7
2006 Q1+Q2+Q3	**7.9**	**13.6**	**-44.2**	**17.2**	**6.2**	**0.4**	**-0.3**	**-2.3**	**-0.8**	**0.4**	**9.6**	**-6.9**	**0.9**	**1.7**	**14.1**
Q4	1.2	-7.2	-91.0	-15.3	16.5	6.7	11.5	-13.0	8.7	-1.1	4.0	-6.8	4.7	9.3	10.1
2006	**7.0**	**8.3**	**-58.0**	**8.8**	**8.7**	**4.0**	**3.1**	**-6.6**	**1.3**	**0.0**	**8.5**	**-6.9**	**1.9**	**3.6**	**13.1**
2007 Q1	-1.2	-4.4	-76.0	-9.4	11.1	1.9	2.8	-3.0	5.9	-0.9	5.0	5.5	-2.6	-1.9	2.3
2007 Q2	2.1	1.3	-82.2	-4.1	18.6	4.9	9.6	-5.4	4.6	1.0	8.9	-1.6	-1.9	-6.4	-3.4
2007 Q3	7.5	8.5	-86.8	11.7	2.8	8.7	13.6	-39.8	5.2	-4.6	-0.4	2.1	-9.5	16.9	-0.7
2007 Q1+Q2+Q3	**2.9**	**1.6**	**-82.1**	**-1.4**	**10.4**	**5.4**	**9.3**	**-16.1**	**5.2**	**-1.3**	**4.4**	**1.7**	**-4.9**	**3.5**	**-0.6**

Source: Index of industrial production -CSO
Note: R Revised ( ) all figures in brackets are negatives

INTEREST RATES

END OF PERIOD	COMMERCIAL BANKS		CENTRAL BANK	TREASURY BILLS
	Weighted Lending Rates	Lending Rates	Interest Rates	YIELD RATE 91 DAYS
2007				
January	21.0	27.3	11.1	9.1
February	21.0	27.3	11.8	9.8
March	20.3	26.4	12.8	10.8
April	18.2	24.3	14.0	12.0
May	18.2	24.3	13.2	11.2
June	18.2	24.3	12.9	10.9
July	18.2	24.3	13.6	11.6
August	18.2	24.3	13.4	11.4
September	18.2	24.3	14.0	12.0
October	18.2	24.3	13.5	11.5
November	18.2	24.3	12.8	10.8
December	18.3	24.4	13.5	11.5
2006				
January	26.7	33.0	17.1	15.1
February	26.4	32.7	16.1	14.1
March	25.4	31.6	14.7	12.7
April	25.2	31.4	11.0	9.0
May	22.8	29.0	8.4	6.4
June	21.6	27.8	7.5	5.5
July	21.7	27.9	8.6	6.6
August	21.7	27.9	9.6	7.6
September	21.6	27.8	10.9	8.9
October	21.6	27.8	12.3	10.3
November	21.6	27.8	11.1	9.1
December	21.6	27.9	10.7	8.7

Source: Bank of Zambia

KWACHA-DOLLAR EXCHANGE RATES

PERIOD	BOZ Rates	Bureau Rates
2006		
January	3,363.72	3,502.02
February	3,289.61	3,413.10
March	3,294.74	3,486.27
April	3,201.50	3,329.20
May	3,172.60	3,255.17
June	3,470.61	3,563.23
July	3,546.72	3,636.25
August	3,883.95	3,957.27
September	4,046.46	4,098.84
October	3,835.17	3,931.43
November	3,984.97	4,039.31
December	4,127.83	4,164.27
2007		
January	4,221.06	4,293.88
February	4,254.02	4,320.95
March	4,258.53	4,322.08
April	4,161.47	4,235.69
May	4,013.82	4,115.32
June	3,888.11	3,986.20
July	3,827.21	3,897.59
August	4,013.08	4,074.09
September	3,960.70	4,057.60
October	3,831.36	3,911.71
November	3766.67	3,844.31
December	3834.24	3,877.60

Source: Bank of Zambia

Surveys being undertaken

- 2007 Economic Census
- 2010 Cartographic Mapping

Now Available

- 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
- Child Labour Report, 2005
- Gender Based Violence (GBV), 2005

Soon to be released!

- Statistical Fact sheet, 2006
- Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Zambia (CSEC), 2005
- Selected Socio-Economic Indicators, 2005 - 2006
- Living Conditions Monitoring Survey Report, 2006

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