



Republic of Zambia

# The Monthly

## Central Statistical Office

Volume 93

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December, 2010

### 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.

John Kalumbi  
**Acting Director of Census and Statistics**

30<sup>th</sup> December, 2010

### Inside this Issue

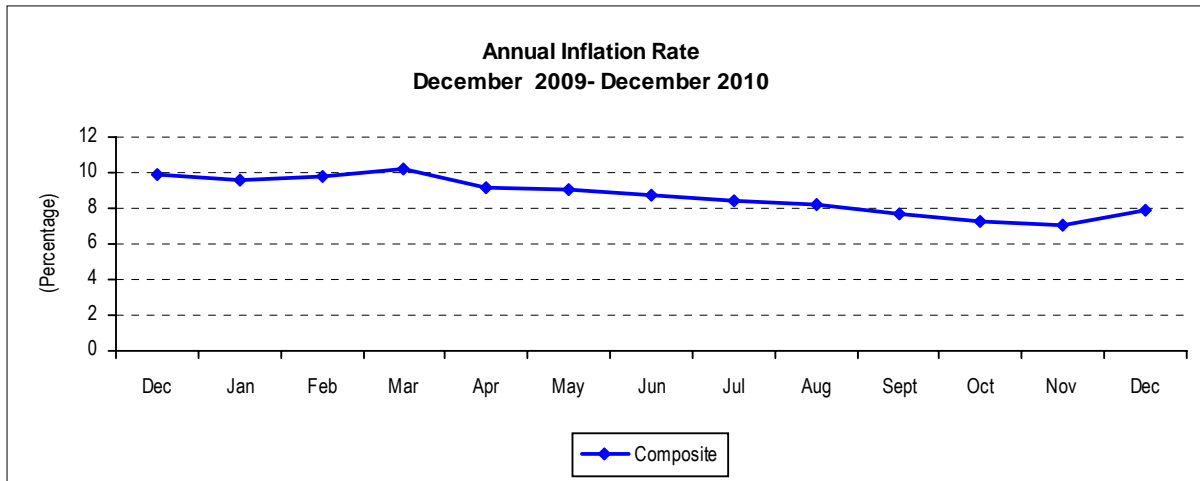
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# INFLATION

## ***December Inflation rises to 7.9 percent***

The annual rate of inflation, as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI), increased to 7.9 percent in December 2010, from 7.1 percent in

November, 2010. The increase is attributed mainly to increases in food prices.



Source: CSO, Prices Statistics

## ***Changes in Annual Inflation Rates for CPI Main Groups***

Between November 2010 and December 2010, annual inflation rates increased for Food, beverages and tobacco; Clothing and footwear; and Furniture and household goods. The annual inflation rates reduced for Household fuel and

lighting; Medical care; Transport and communication; Recreation and education; and other goods and services.

Annual Inflation Rate: CPI Main Groups

	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 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 06	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
May 08 – May 07	10.9	11.7	10.5	12.0	14.9	12.4	0.5	11.4	9.5
Jun 08 – June 07	12.1	15.6	9.7	11.4	13.4	12.2	-3.5	10.6	10.4
Jul 08 – Jul 07	12.6	14.2	9.3	14.9	14.2	13.9	4.7	11.0	11.3
Aug 08- Aug 07	13.2	16.3	6.3	14.5	13.3	12.9	5.3	11.2	10.7

	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
Sep 08- Sep 07	14.2	16.2	5.6	17.7	14.8	11.8	11.5	11.5	10.4
Oct 08 - Oct 07	15.2	17.6	4.6	14.9	15.1	11.3	19.2	11.6	12.1
Nov 08 - Nov 07	15.3	18.5	2.7	14.5	16.1	10.3	16.4	12.4	12.5
Dec 08 - Dec 07	16.6	20.5	2.5	15.2	18.0	9.9	15.9	12.1	13.2
Jan 09 - Jan 08	16.0	21.3	3.0	8.9	13.8	9.2	18.3	11.7	15.2
Feb 09 - Feb 08	14.0	16.3	3.9	8.6	16.5	9.6	19.4	9.3	15.4
Mar 09 - Mar 08	13.1	13.9	5.9	10.4	16.3	10.1	19.7	7.9	15.2
Apr 09 - Apr 08	14.3	15.9	6.8	10.4	16.1	8.2	22.0	7.1	17.1
May 09 - May 08	14.7	16.1	7.9	10.7	21.2	8.0	16.6	6.0	20.0
Jun 09 - June 08	14.4	14.1	9.6	10.1	22.4	10.0	21.0	6.9	22.6
Jul 09 - Jul 08	14.0	14.9	9.9	7.9	22.1	10.2	13.0	8.9	21.6
Aug 09- Aug 08	14.3	14.6	11.4	11.7	21.7	10.3	10.4	10.1	20.6
Sep 09- Sep 08	13.0	13.9	13.6	9.9	21.4	13.3	1.3	9.7	20.5
Oct 09 - Oct 08	12.3	12.3	15.0	11.7	19.4	14.9	-3.2	12.0	24.7
Nov 09 - Nov 08	11.5	11.1	15.0	11.2	19.1	14.4	-3.1	11.0	23.6
Dec 09 - Dec 08	9.9	8.0	15.8	11.4	17.6	15.9	-3.4	10.6	26.0
Jan 10 - Jan 09	9.6	7.1	15.7	14.7	16.4	15.8	-4.0	10.5	23.0
Feb 10 - Feb 09	9.8	8.2	14.7	13.3	14.3	15.7	-1.1	9.9	21.1
Mar 10 - Mar 09	10.2	9.3	11.4	12.9	14.1	15.0	1.6	9.9	19.7
Apr 10 - Apr 09	9.2	7.3	11.4	14.4	13.0	15.0	1.6	9.8	20.2
May 10 - May 09	9.1	6.5	10.5	12.4	12.3	15.3	9.9	11.2	16.8
Jun 10 - June 09	7.8	3.8	9.9	15.7	10.1	14.4	11.1	10.8	12.8
Jul 10 - Jul 09	8.4	4.1	11.9	17.0	10.8	12.7	13.0	9.0	12.8
Aug 10- Aug 09	8.2	2.9	12.8	17.2	14.6	13.1	12.4	6.5	14.1
Sep 10- Sep 09	7.7	2.8	11.3	15.8	11.5	9.8	15.3	6.6	14.1
Oct 10 - Oct 09	7.3	3.4	9.5	15.6	11.3	8.7	12.2	4.3	10.2
Nov 10 - Nov 09	7.1	2.5	9.9	16.6	11.3	9.2	12.9	4.1	11.0
Dec 10 - Dec 09	7.9	4.4	10.08	16.4	12.9	7.6	11.2	3.5	7.6

Source: CSO, Prices Statistics

### ***Contributions of different Items to overall Inflation***

Of the total 7.9 percent annual inflation in December 2010, food products accounted for 2.2 percentage points, while non-food products in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) accounted for a total of 5.7 percentage points.

Items	Percentage Points Contributions of different items to overall inflation												
	Dec 2009	Jan 2010	Feb 2010	Mar 2010	Apr 2010	May 2010	Jun 2010	Jul 2010	Aug 2010	Sept 2010	Oct 2010	Nov 2010	Dec 2010
Food Beverages and Tobacco	4.0	3.6	4.1	4.6	3.6	3.2	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.2	2.2
Clothing and Footwear	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Rent and Household Energy	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8
Furniture and Household Goods	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6
Medical Care	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transport (fuel, airfares, new motor vehicles)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.1)	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.8
Recreation and Education	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other Goods and Services	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
<b>All Items</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.9</b>

### ***The Annual Food Inflation Rate***

The annual food inflation rate was recorded at 4.4 percent in December 2010. This is an increase from 2.5 percent in November, 2010.

### ***Non-Food Inflation Rate***

The annual non-food inflation rate was recorded at 11.3 percent in December, 2010. This is a decrease from 11.5 percent in November 2010.

#### **Annual Inflation Rates: Food and Non food**

<b>Period</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Food</b>	<b>Non-Food</b>
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
May 08 – May 07	10.9	11.7	10.1
Jun 08 - Jun 07	12.1	15.6	8.8
Jul 08- Jul 07	12.6	14.2	11.2
Aug 08– Aug 07	13.2	16.3	10.4
Sep 08 – Sep 07	14.2	16.2	12.4
Oct 08- Oct 07	15.2	17.6	13.0
Nov 08- Nov 07	15.3	18.5	12.4
Dec 08 – Dec 07	16.6	20.5	12.9
Jan 09 - Jan 08	16.0	21.3	11.1

Period	Total	Food	Non-Food
Feb 08 - Feb 07	14.0	16.3	11.7
Mar 09 - Mar 08	13.1	13.9	12.3
Apr 09- Apr 08	14.3	15.9	12.7
May 09 - May 08	14.7	16.1	13.3
Jun 09 - Jun 08	14.4	14.1	14.7
Jul 09- Jul 08	14.0	14.9	13.1
Aug 09- Aug 08	14.3	14.6	13.9
Sep 09 - Sep 08	13.0	13.9	12.1
Oct 09- Oct 08	12.3	12.3	12.3
Nov 09- Nov 08	11.5	11.1	11.9
Dec 09 - Dec 08	9.9	8.0	11.8
Jan 10 - Jan 09	9.6	7.1	12.0
Feb 10 - Feb 09	9.8	8.2	11.3
Mar 10 - Mar 09	10.2	9.3	11.0
Apr 10- Apr 09	9.2	7.3	11.2
May 10 - May 09	9.1	6.5	11.6
Jun 10 - Jun 09	7.8	3.8	11.8
Jul 10- Jul 09	8.4	4.1	12.6
Aug10- Aug 09	8.2	2.9	13.4
Sep 10 - Sep 09	7.7	2.8	12.5
Oct 10 - Oct 09	7.3	3.4	11.0
Nov10- Nov 09	7.1	2.5	11.5
Dec 10- Dec 09	7.9	4.4	11.3

### ***National Average Prices of Selected Products***

A comparison of retail prices between November 2010 and December 2010, shows that the national average price of 25 kg bag of white breakfast mealie meal reduced by 2.7 percent, from K54,635 to K53,187 while the average price of the same bag of white roller mealie meal slightly increased by 0.5 percent, from K37,198 to K37,386. The national average price of a 20 litre tin of maize grain increased by 6.5 percent, from K19,751 to K21,044.

The national average price of 1kg of dried kapenta (Mpulungu) increased by 10.5 percent, from K54,176 to K59,845, while the national average price of 1kg of rape (vegetable) increased by 7.2 percent, from K2,601 to K2,787. The national average price of a 1kg of dried beans increased by 11.8 percent, from K8,927 to K9,976.

## National Average Prices for selected Products and Months

Product Description	2010						Percentage Change
	July	August	September	October	November	December	Dec-10/Nov-10
White breakfast Mealie meal 25Kg	59,306	57,690	56,431	55,661	54,635	53,187	-2.7
White Roller Mealie meal 25Kg	37,809	35,137	35,068	36,865	37,198	37,386	0.5
White Maize grain 20 litre tin	18,567	19,031	18,498	18,756	19,751	21,044	6.5
Rice Local 1 Kg	7,927	8,042	7,947	7,720	7,631	7,749	1.5
Bread Regular loaf	4,085	4,057	4,082	4,080	4,070	4,123	1.3
Millet 5 litre tin	11,316	11,577	12,415	12,147	11,767	11,291	-4.0
Sorghum 5 litre tin	14,129	13,795	12,427	14,911	14,559	12,777	-12.2
Fillet Steak 1 Kg	31,063	32,013	31,593	31,430	31,963	32,945	3.1
Rump Steak 1 Kg	26,962	27,997	27,642	27,832	28,983	29,429	1.5
Brisket 1 Kg	20,778	20,819	20,880	21,103	21,871	23,117	5.7
Mince Meat 1 Kg	24,567	24,532	24,666	25,049	25,835	27,639	7.0
T-bone 1 Kg	26,152	26,062	26,395	26,317	27,344	28,383	3.8
Offals 1 Kg	11,644	11,740	11,855	12,088	12,097	12,694	4.9
Bream Fresh/Frozen 1 Kg	15,106	14,986	15,454	15,228	15,520	15,532	0.1
Dried Kapenta Mpulungu 1 Kg	56,795	60,718	54,524	55,839	54,176	59,845	10.5
Dried Kapenta Siavonga 1 Kg	53,748	52,621	51,466	56,259	56,431	60,344	6.9
Dried Kapenta Chisense 1 Kg	37,604	36,161	36,325	33,306	32,446	36,798	13.4
Fresh milk (Pasteurised) Local 500 ml	3,417	3,339	3,319	3,373	3,319	3,399	2.4
Fresh milk Super Milk 500 ml	4,599	4,730	4,734	4,676	4,756	4,787	0.7
Cheddar cheese Any brand 1 kg	67,219	66,088	75,198	69,599	67,121	67,663	0.8
Cooking oil Imported Any 750 ml	8,903	8,929	8,875	8,889	9,007	9,267	2.9
Cabbage 1kg	1,644	1,563	1,468	1,430	1,592	1,554	-2.4
Onion 1kg	6,582	6,138	5,990	5,571	5,250	5,516	5.1
Carrots 1kg	5,298	5,444	5,251	4,602	5,435	5,438	0.1
Chinese cabbage 1kg	2,269	1,892	1,957	1,955	2,109	2,572	22.0
Rape 1kg	2,741	2,478	2,358	2,705	2,601	2,787	7.2
Fresh okra 1kg	5,995	6,382	6,792	6,717	6,889	5,786	-16.0
Dried beans 1kg	8,708	8,568	8,700	8,906	8,927	9,976	11.8
Shelled groundnut 1kg	7,441	7,670	7,453	7,049	7,561	8,058	6.6
Sweet potatoes 1kg	1,070	1,374	1,378	1,511	1,602	1,702	6.2
Irish potatoes 1kg	4,642	4,222	4,142	3,938	4,150	4,229	1.9
Chikanda tubers 1kg	15,132	15,008	14,514	16,072	16,019	16,694	4.2
Coke/Sprite/Fanta 300 ml	2,642	2,658	2,662	2,651	2,697	2,709	0.4
Mosi 375 mls (bottle)	5,232	5,217	5,223	5,320	5,355	5,542	3.5
Shake shake 1 packet	2,728	2,683	2,665	2,734	2,657	2,940	10.7
Castle Lager 375mls	5,283	5,253	5,243	5,305	5,367	5,577	3.9
Peter Stuyvesant pkt of 20	9,256	9,363	9,326	9,300	9,385	9,448	0.7
Consulate pkt of 20	8,698	8,741	8,705	8,799	8,759	8,992	2.7
Bed & continental Breakfast 3 to 5 star hotel	552,689	514,791	586,487	567,639	564,976	579,203	2.5

# INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

## *November 2010 records Trade Surplus*

Zambia recorded a trade surplus valued at about K860.4 Billion in November 2010. This means that the country exported more in November 2010 than it imported

in value terms. Since January 2010, the country has had monthly trade surpluses with the highest valued at about K1,147.7 Billion in March, 2010.

**Note:** In the previous "Monthly Bulletin " Volume 92, a preliminary trade deficit figure was reported for the month of October, 2010. However, this has been revised upon receipt of FINAL trade data from our principal data sources and a trade surplus trend has been reported in this article.

**Total Exports (fob) and Imports (cif), January to November 2010 (K' Millions)**

Months	Imports(cif)	Domestic Exports(fob)	Re-Exports(fob)	Total Exports(fob)	Trade Balance
January	1,765,443	2,126,943	86,773	2,213,716	448,274
February	1,868,729	2,301,681	83,337	2,385,018	516,289
March	2,119,079	3,144,227	122,582	3,266,809	1,147,731
<b>Quarter 1</b>	<b>5,753,250</b>	<b>7,572,851</b>	<b>292,692</b>	<b>7,865,543</b>	<b>2,112,293</b>
April	2,065,995	3,087,971	113,751	3,201,721	1,135,726
May	2,170,695	2,809,048	124,968	2,934,016	763,321
June	2,025,212	2,428,084	136,044	2,564,128	538,917
<b>Quarter 2</b>	<b>6,261,902</b>	<b>8,325,103</b>	<b>374,763</b>	<b>8,699,866</b>	<b>2,437,964</b>
July	2,190,552	2,637,350	174,723	2,812,072	621,521
August	2,212,936	2,910,816	167,811	3,078,627	865,691
September	2,242,942	2,715,394	156,521	2,871,915	628,973
<b>Quarter 3</b>	<b>6,646,430</b>	<b>8,263,559</b>	<b>499,056</b>	<b>8,762,615</b>	<b>2,116,185</b>
October ®	2,354,000	2,783,713	139,088	2,922,801	568,801
November*	2,111,336	2,832,003	139,756	2,971,760	860,424
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,126,918</b>	<b>29,777,230</b>	<b>1,445,355</b>	<b>31,222,585</b>	<b>8,095,667</b>

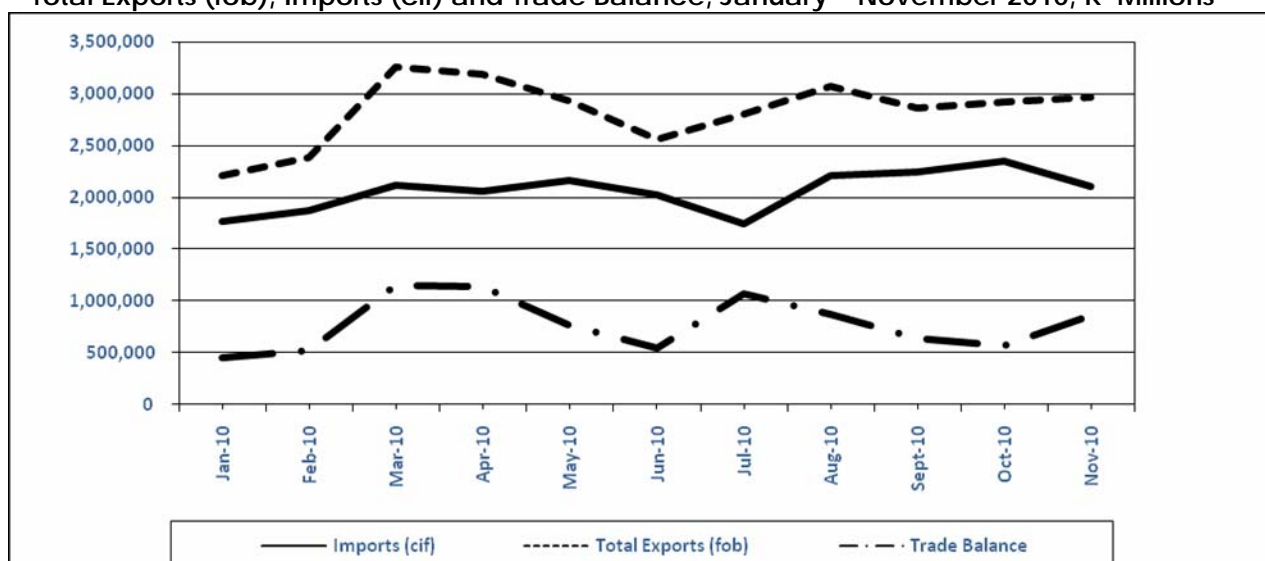
Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2010

These trade data are compiled based on the General Trade System

Note: (\*) Provisional

(®) Revised

## Total Exports (fob), Imports (cif) and Trade Balance, January – November 2010, K' Millions



Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2010

These trade data are compiled based on the General Trade System

Note: From January to October, figures are revised

### Exports by Major Product Categories November and October, 2010

Zambia's major export products in November 2010 were from the Intermediate goods category (*mainly comprising copper cathodes and sections of refined copper and copper blister*) accounting for about 86.1

percent. Other exports were from the Consumer goods, Raw materials and Capital goods categories; which collectively accounted for about 13.9 percent of total exports for November 2010.

### Exports by major product categories November and October, 2010

Product Category	November 2010*		October 2010®	
	Value (K' Million)	% Share	Value (K' Million)	% Share
Consumer Goods	215,316	7.2	288,610	9.9
Raw Materials	160,042	5.4	155,789	5.3
Intermediate Goods	2,558,779	86.1	2,442,711	83.6
Capital Goods	37,623	1.3	35,691	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,971,760</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,922,801</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2010

Note: (\*) Provisional

(®) Revised

### Zambia's Metal Exports and Non-Traditional Exports (NTEs) November and October, 2010

There has been a marginal increase in the total value of exports to K2,971.8 billion from about K2,922.8 billion between November and October 2010. This resulted in country's ever dominant metal products recording a slight

increase in revenue of about 4.9 percent in nominal terms. The overall contribution of metal products to the total export earnings in November and October 2010 averaged about 82.1 percent in both months.



In terms of percentage contribution to the total export earnings, NTEs recorded an average of about 17.9 percent in both months.

### Zambia's Metal Exports and Non-Traditional Exports (NTEs) November and October 2010

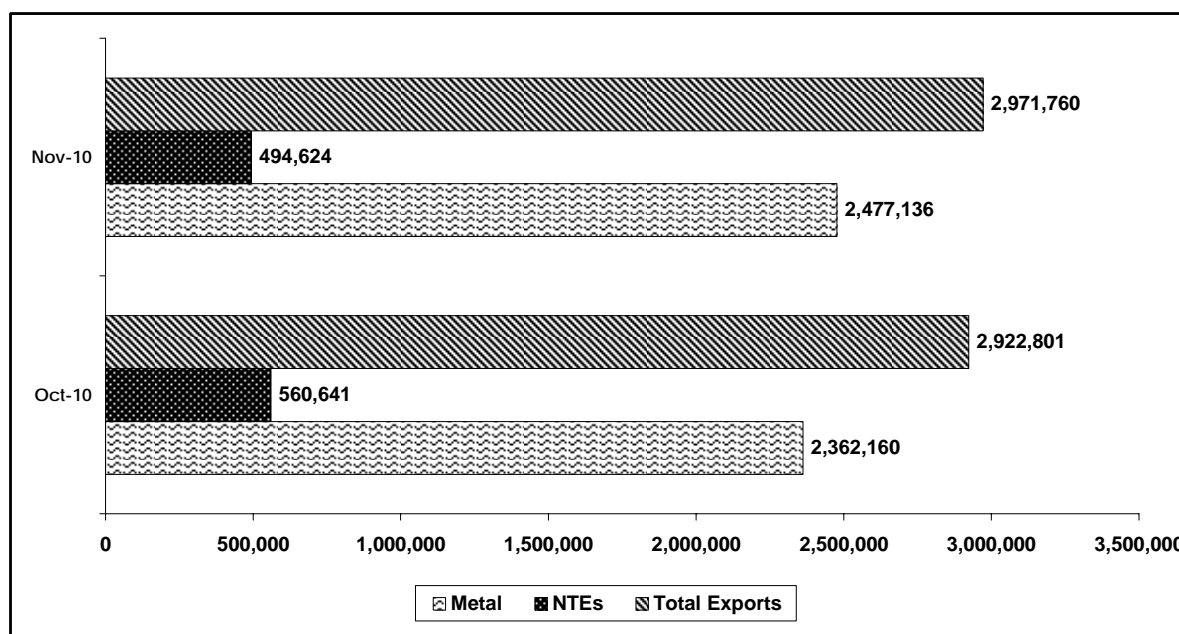
GROUP	November 2010 (*)		October 2010®	
	Value (K' Million)	% Share	Value (K' Million)	% Share
Traditional Exports ( <i>mainly Metals</i> )	2,477,136	83.4	2,362,160	80.8
Non-Traditional Exports ( <i>NTEs</i> )	494,624	16.6	560,641	19.2
<b>Total Exports</b>	<b>2,971,760</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,922,801</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2010

Note: (\*) Provisional

(®) Revised

### Zambia's Metals Exports and Non-Traditional Exports (NTEs) November and October 2010, K' Million



Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2010

Note that the October figures are revised while the November figures are provisional

### Zambia's Major Export Destinations by Product in November, 2010

Zambia's major export destination in November 2010 was Switzerland accounting for 54.2 percent. The major export products to Switzerland were; Cathodes & Sections of Cathodes of refined Copper; and Plates, sheets and strips of refined copper.

China was the second largest destination of Zambia's total exports accounting for 17.9 percent. The major export products

were Copper blister; Cathodes & sections of cathodes of refined copper; and Articles of cobalt.

South Africa was the third major export destination with 8.3 percent. The major export products to South Africa were Cathodes and sections of cathodes of refined copper, cobalt articles and Wire of refined copper, maximum cross-sectional dimension >6mm.

The Democratic Republic of Congo was the fourth largest destination of Zambia's total exports accounting for 5.0 percent. The major export products to this nation were Raw cane sugar, in solid form; Portland cement (excl. white), sulphuric acid and Wheat or meslin flour.

Zimbabwe was the fifth largest destination of Zambia's total exports,

accounting for 2.1 percent. The major export products were: maize (*excluding seed*); Tobacco; and Raw cane sugar in solid form.

These five countries collectively accounted for 87.5 percent of Zambia's total export earnings in November 2010.

### Zambia's Five Major Export Destinations by Product for November, 2010\*

Country / Hs-Code	Description	November 2010(*)	
		Value (K'Million)	% Share
<b>SWITZERLAND</b>		<b>1,609,464</b>	<b>100.0</b>
74031100	Cathodes and sections of cathodes of refined copper	1,223,124	76.0
74091900	Plates, sheets and strip, of refined copper, uncoiled	205,530	12.8
74031910	Copper blister	111,922	7.0
26050000	Cobalt ores and concentrates	35,661	2.2
52010000	Cotton, not carded or combed	10,545	0.7
81059000	Other: articles of cobalt, nes	9,737	0.6
74081100	Wire of refined copper, maximum cross-sectional dimension >6mm	5,370	0.3
74031990	Other	3,442	0.2
24011000	Tobacco, not stemmed/stripped	1,513	0.1
26030000	Copper ores and concentrates	1,414	0.1
Other Products		1,205	0.1
<b>% of Total November Exports</b>		<b>54.2</b>	
<b>CHINA</b>		<b>530,474</b>	<b>100.0</b>
74031910	Copper blister	237,069	44.7
74031100	Cathodes and sections of cathodes of refined copper	140,079	26.4
81059000	Other: articles of cobalt, nes	68,738	13.0
74032900	Copper (excl. Master) alloys, nes, unwrought	66,762	12.6
26203000	Ash and residues containing mainly copper	5,664	1.1
26040000	Nickel ores and concentrates	4,291	0.8
26020000	Manganese ores/concentrates(inc.ferruginous), with	4,249	0.8
44079900	Wood, nes sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or pe	1,401	0.3
26050000	Cobalt ores and concentrates	799	0.2
26030000	Copper ores and concentrates	453	0.1
Other Products		968	0.2
<b>% of Total November Exports</b>		<b>17.9</b>	
<b>SOUTH AFRICA</b>		<b>245,799</b>	<b>100.0</b>
74031100	Cathodes and sections of cathodes of refined copper	127,165	51.7
74081100	Wire of refined copper, maximum cross-sectional dimension >6mm	28,299	11.5
17011100	Raw cane sugar, in solid form	19,107	7.8
85444900	Electric conductors, nes, for a voltage <=80 v, no	14,249	5.8
26050000	Cobalt ores and concentrates	12,585	5.1
39239000	Articles for the packing of goods, of plastics, ne	5,440	2.2
28220010	Cobalt oxides and hydroxides; commercial cobalt ox	4,376	1.8
74032900	Copper (excl. Master) alloys, nes, unwrought	3,626	1.5
87041000	Dumpers for off-highway use	3,324	1.4
74031910	Copper blister	3,309	1.3

Country / Hs-Code	Description	November 2010(*)	
		Value (K'Million)	% Share
Other Products		24,317	9.9
<b>% of Total November Exports</b>		<b>8.3</b>	
<b>CONGO DR</b>		<b>147,655</b>	<b>100.0</b>
17011100	Raw cane sugar, in solid form	30,923	20.9
25232900	Portland cement (excl. White)	14,397	9.8
28070010	Sulphuric acid; oleum in bulk	12,005	8.1
78060020	Other articles of lead nes - packing ....	8,840	6.0
11010000	Wheat or meslin flour	8,710	5.9
33029010	Other mixtures with basis of odoriferous subst.inc	7,294	4.9
28020010	Sulphur, sublimed or precipitated; colloidal sulphur	5,763	3.9
84314300	Parts for boring or sinking machinery of sub-heading	3,926	2.7
84314900	Parts of machinery of 84.26, 84.29 and 84.30, nes	3,591	2.4
38249000	Chemical products and residual products of chemical	3,060	2.1
Other Products		49,145	33.3
<b>% of Total November Exports</b>		<b>5.0</b>	
<b>ZIMBABWE</b>		<b>63,039</b>	<b>100.0</b>
10059000	Maize (excl. Seed)	10,821	17.2
24012000	Tobacco, partly or wholly stemmed/stripped	9,618	15.3
24011000	Tobacco, not stemmed/stripped	5,487	8.7
17011100	Raw cane sugar, in solid form	4,792	7.6
10051000	Maize seed	4,278	6.8
22029000	Other non-alcoholic beverages, nes	4,024	6.4
23040000	Oil-cake and other solid residues, of soya-bean	3,662	5.8
19053100	Sweet biscuits.	2,430	3.9
10030090	Other barley	1,992	3.2
11081200	Maize (corn) starch	1,605	2.5
Other Products		14,329	22.7
<b>% of Total November Exports</b>		<b>2.1</b>	
<b>Other Destination</b>		<b>375,329</b>	<b>12.6</b>
<b>Total Value of November Exports</b>		<b>2,971,760</b>	

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2010

Note: (\*) Provisional

### ***Export Market Shares by Regional Groupings, November and October 2010***

Asia was the largest market for Zambia's total exports, accounting for 19.4 and 18.5 percent in November and October 2010, respectively. Within Asia, China was the dominant market in both months with 91.9 and 85.6 percent respectively. The United Arab Emirates was the second dominant market in both months with 6.7 percent in November and 12.8 percent in October 2010. Other notable markets were India, Israel, Hong Kong and Singapore.

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) regional grouping

was the second largest market for Zambia's total exports, accounting for 18.3 and 19.9 percent in November and October 2010, respectively. Within SADC, South Africa was the dominant market in both months with 45.1 percent in November and 35.4 percent in October 2010. Congo (DR) was second in both months with 27.1 and 25.7 percent in November and October 2010 respectively. Other notable markets were Zimbabwe, Malawi, Botswana and Tanzania.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) grouping of countries was the third largest market for Zambia's total exports accounting for 11.0 and 12.9 percent in November and October 2010, respectively. Within COMESA, Congo (DR) was the dominant market in both months with 45.1 percent in November and 39.6 percent in October 2010. Zimbabwe was the second dominant market with 19.3 and 24.2 percent in November and October 2010 respectively. Other notable markets were Malawi, Egipt, Burundi and Kenya.

The European Union (EU) was the fourth largest market for Zambia's total exports accounting for 5.5 and 6.9 percent in November and October 2010, respectively. Within the EU, the dominant market in both months was the United Kingdom with 32.7 and 69.5 percent in November and October 2010, respectively. Luxembourg was second with 32.5 percent in November and 11.4 percent in October 2010. Other notable markets were Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden and Germany.

### Export Market Shares by Regional Groupings, November and October 2010 (K' Millions)

GROUPING	November 2010(*)		GROUPING	October 2010®	
	Value (K' Million)	% Share		Value (K' Million)	% Share
<b>ASIA</b>	<b>577,533</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>ASIA</b>	<b>540,195</b>	<b>100.0</b>
China	530,474	91.9	China	462,223	85.6
United Arab Emirates	38,751	6.7	United Arab Emirates	68,937	12.8
India	6,345	1.1	India	6,802	1.3
Israel	1,144	0.2	Hong Kong	1,475	0.3
Hong Kong	610	0.1	Singapore	405	0.1
Other ASIA	209	0.0	Other ASIA	353	0.1
<b>% of Total November Exports</b>	<b>19.4</b>		<b>% of Total October Exports</b>	<b>18.5</b>	
<b>SADC</b>	<b>544,502</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>SADC</b>	<b>582,806</b>	<b>100.0</b>
South Africa	245,799	45.1	South Africa	206,583	35.4
Congo DR	147,655	27.1	Congo DR	149,652	25.7
Zimbabwe	63,039	11.6	Zimbabwe	91,482	15.7
Malawi	42,252	7.8	Malawi	88,475	15.2
Tanzania	19,145	3.5	Botswana	15,195	2.6
Other SADC	26,613	4.9	Other SADC	31,418	5.4
<b>% of Total November Exports</b>	<b>18.3</b>		<b>% of Total October Exports</b>	<b>19.9</b>	
<b>COMESA</b>	<b>327,422</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>COMESA</b>	<b>378,216</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Congo DR	147,655	45.1	Congo DR	149,652	39.6
Zimbabwe	63,039	19.3	Zimbabwe	91,482	24.2
Malawi	42,252	12.9	Malawi	88,475	23.4
Kenya	22,138	6.8	Burundi	12,211	3.2
Egypt	19,080	5.8	Egypt	11,460	3.0
Other COMESA	33,258	10.2	Other COMESA	24,935	6.6
<b>% of Total November Exports</b>	<b>11.0</b>		<b>% of Total October Exports</b>	<b>12.9</b>	
<b>EUROPEAN UNION</b>	<b>163,823</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>EUROPEAN UNION</b>	<b>202,011</b>	<b>100.0</b>
United Kingdom	53,545	32.7	United Kingdom	140,322	69.5
Luxembourg	53,187	32.5	Luxembourg	22,972	11.4
Belgium	40,935	25.0	Belgium	21,488	10.6
Netherlands	12,827	7.8	Netherlands	13,895	6.9
Sweden	1,539	0.9	Germany	1,437	0.7
Other EU	1,790	1.1	Other EU	1,898	0.9
<b>% of Total November Exports</b>	<b>5.5</b>		<b>% of Total October Exports</b>	<b>6.9</b>	
<b>Total November Exports (fob)</b>	<b>2,971,760</b>		<b>Total October Exports (fob)</b>	<b>2,922,801</b>	

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2010

Note: (\*) Provisional

(R) Revised figures

## **Imports by Major Product Categories, November and October, 2010**

Zambia's major import products by category in November 2010 were the Intermediate goods category accounting for 31.5 percent. The Capital goods category was second with 28.5

percent. Other notable imports were from the Raw materials and Consumer goods categories which collectively accounted for 40.0 percent in November 2010.

### **Imports (cif) by Major Product Categories November and October 2010, K' Millions**

Description	November 2010*		October 2010®	
	Value	% Share	Value	% Share
Consumer Goods	321,855	15.2	326,062	13.9
Raw Materials	523,394	24.8	773,670	32.9
Intermediate Goods	664,115	31.5	651,091	27.7
Capital Goods	601,972	28.5	603,176	25.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,111,336</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,354,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2010

Note: (\*) Provisional

(R) Revised figures

## **Zambia's Major Import Sources by Product, November 2010**

The major source of Zambia's imports in November 2010 was South Africa accounting for 41.5 percent. The major import products from South Africa were Cutting oil, grease cutting oils, cleaning oils; Parts of machinery; and Fertilizers and other fertilizers, nes.

The second main source of Zambia's imports in November 2010 was Congo DR accounting for 23.8 percent of the total value of imports. The major import

products from Congo DR were: Copper ores and concentrates; Cobalt oxides and hydroxides, commercial cobalt oxide; and Cobalt ores and concentrates.

Other notable sources of Zambia's imports were China, India and the United Arab Emirates, collectively accounting for 10.6 percent of Zambia's total imports in November 2010.

### **Zambia's Major Import Sources by Products, November, 2010\* (K' Millions)**

Country / Hs-Code	Description	November 2010(*)	
		Value (K' Million)	% Share
<b>SOUTH AFRICA</b>		<b>876,073</b>	<b>100.0</b>
27101950	Cutting oil, grease cutting oils, cleaning oils etc.	20,537	2.3
84314900	Parts of machinery of 84.26, 84.29 and 84.30, nes	17,638	2.0
84749000	Parts of machinery of 84.74	16,132	1.8
31059000	Other fertilizers, nes	15,483	1.8
30049000	Other medicaments of mixed or unmixed products, fo	14,293	1.6
87042110	Diesel dual purpose vehicles for both persons & go	13,476	1.5
73089090	Structures and parts of structures, nes, of iron o	12,671	1.4
84378000	Machinery for milling or working cereals or dried vegetables	12,533	1.4
87041000	Dumpers for off-highway use	12,389	1.4
84139100	Parts of pumps for liquids	11,837	1.4
Other Products		729,084	83.2
<b>% of Total November Imports</b>		<b>41.5</b>	

Country / Hs-Code	Description	November 2010(*)	
		Value (K' Million)	% Share
<b>CONGO DR</b>		<b>502,093</b>	<b>100.0</b>
26030000	Copper ores and concentrates	370,647	73.8
28220010	Cobalt oxides and hydroxides; commercial cobalt ox	75,128	15.0
26050000	Cobalt ores and concentrates	50,215	10.0
84295900	Self-propelled bulldozers, excavators..., nes	1,755	0.3
84291900	Self-propelled bulldozers and angle dozers, (excl.	1,654	0.3
87041000	Dumpers for off-highway use	691	0.1
25221000	Quicklime	370	0.1
84128090	Engines and motors, nes - other	284	0.1
73121000	Stranded wire, cables of iron or steel, not electi	251	0.1
84138100	Pumps for liquids, nes	213	0.0
Other Products		884	0.2
<b>% of Total November Imports</b>		<b>23.8</b>	
<b>CHINA</b>		<b>112,032</b>	<b>100.0</b>
84798900	Machines, having individual functions, nes	13,006	11.6
73089090	Structures and parts of structures, nes, of iron o	7,032	6.3
84199000	Parts of non-domestic heating/cooling equipment	6,297	5.6
84742000	Crushing or grinding machines for earth, stone, ores, etc	5,176	4.6
84393000	Machinery for finishing paper or paperboard	2,555	2.3
84294000	Self-propelled tamping machines and road-rollers	2,129	1.9
38249000	Chemical products and residual products of chemica	2,015	1.8
85372000	Boards...equipped with two/more apparatus of 85.35	1,825	1.6
84792000	Machinery for the extraction/preparation of animal/vegetable fats or oil	1,751	1.6
84542000	Ingot moulds, ladles used in metallurgy or in metal foundries	1,723	1.5
Other Products		68,524	61.2
<b>% of Total November Imports</b>		<b>5.3</b>	
<b>INDIA</b>		<b>63,630</b>	<b>100.0</b>
30049000	Other medicaments of mixed or unmixed products, fo	23,882	37.5
74072900	Bars, rods and profiles of copper alloys, nes	1,979	3.1
85353000	Isolating switches and make-and-break switches, >1	1,780	2.8
39206310	Plates..., of unsaturated polyesters, not reinforce	1,602	2.5
40116200	Of a kind used on construction or industrial..not	1,404	2.2
84089000	Compression-ignition internal combustion piston en	1,361	2.1
84132000	Hand pumps for liquids (excl. Those of 8413.11 or	1,351	2.1
72199000	Rolled products of stainless steel, >=600mm wide, nes	1,319	2.1
72192200	Hot-rolled stainless steel, uncoiled, >=600mm by 4.75-10mm	1,293	2.0
74050000	Master alloys of copper	1,193	1.9
Other Products		26,466	41.6
<b>% of Total November Imports</b>		<b>3.0</b>	
<b>UNITED ARAB EMIRATES</b>		<b>49,414</b>	<b>100.0</b>
85171200	Telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks	5,586	11.3
31021000	Urea	4,051	8.2
85171900	Telephone sets (excl. Those with cordless handsets): videophones	2,967	6.0
29041010	Hydrocarbon derivatives containing only sulpho gro	2,038	4.1
87089900	Parts and accessories, nes, for vehicles of 87.01	1,676	3.4
85281200	Colour tv receivers, whether/not with radio/sound/video recording/reprod.app	1,665	3.4
63090000	Worn clothing and other worn articles	1,619	3.3
28311010	Dithionite and sulphoxylates of sodium in bulk	1,388	2.8
87042190	Diesel non dual purpose vehicles for either person	1,379	2.8
72091800	Flat/cold-rolled iron/steel, in coils, width >=600mm, < 0.5mm thick	1,352	2.7
Other Products		25,692	52.0
<b>% of Total November Imports</b>		<b>2.3</b>	
<b>Other Destinations</b>		<b>508,094</b>	<b>24.1</b>
<b>Total November Imports (cif)</b>		<b>2,111,336</b>	

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2010

Note: (\*) Provisional

### **Import Market Shares by Regional Groupings, November and October, 2010**

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) regional grouping was the largest source of Zambia's imports accounting for 69.2 and 60.0 percent in November and October 2010, respectively. Within the SADC region,

South Africa was the major source of Zambia's imports in both months with 59.9 percent in November and 63.8 percent in October 2010. Congo DR was the second major source of Zambia's imports with 34.3 and 29.7 percent in November and

October 2010, respectively. Other key market sources were Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Botswana.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) grouping of countries was the second largest source of Zambia's imports accounting for 27.7 and 21.4 percent in November and October 2010, respectively. Within COMESA, Congo (DR) was the main source of Zambia's imports in both months with 85.8 and 83.1 percent in November and October 2010, respectively. Other notable sources were Zimbabwe, Kenya, Egypt, Swaziland and Mauritius.

Asia was the third largest source of Zambia's imports accounting for 15.6 and

26.9 percent in November and October 2010, respectively. Within Asia, China was the dominant market in November 2010 with 34.0 percent while India was second with 19.3 percent. Other notable markets were Japan, Singapore and the United Arab Emirates.

The European Union (EU) was the fourth largest source of Zambia's imports accounting for 10.5 and 8.2 percent in November and October 2010, respectively. Within the EU, the United Kingdom was the major source of Zambia's imports accounting for 21.8 percent in November and 22.8 percent in October 2010. Sweden was the second largest source in both months with 15.9 percent. Other key markets were Ireland, Germany and Finland.

#### Import Market shares by Major Regional Groupings, November and October 2010

GROUPING	November 2010(*)		GROUPING	October 2010®	
	Value (K'Million)	% Share		Value (K'Million)	% Share
<b>SADC</b>	<b>1,462,010</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>SADC</b>	<b>1,411,699</b>	<b>100.0</b>
South Africa	876,073	59.9	South Africa	900,171	63.8
Congo DR	502,093	34.3	Congo DR	419,580	29.7
Zimbabwe	34,336	2.3	Zimbabwe	35,365	2.5
Tanzania	16,257	1.1	Tanzania	17,808	1.3
Botswana	8,041	0.5	Botswana	9,085	0.6
Other SADC	25,210	1.7	Other SADC	29,691	2.1
<b>% of Total November Imports</b>	<b>69.2</b>		<b>% of Total October Imports</b>	<b>60.0</b>	
<b>COMESA</b>	<b>585,207</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>COMESA</b>	<b>504,881</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Congo DR	502,093	85.8	Congo DR	419,580	83.1
Zimbabwe	34,336	5.9	Zimbabwe	35,365	7.0
Kenya	28,239	4.8	Kenya	29,194	5.8
Mauritius	7,681	1.3	Swaziland	7,798	1.5
Egypt	5,290	0.9	Malawi	5,070	1.0
Other COMESA	7,568	1.3	Other COMESA	7,874	1.6
<b>% of Total November Imports</b>	<b>27.7</b>		<b>% of Total October Imports</b>	<b>21.4</b>	
<b>ASIA</b>	<b>329,762</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>ASIA</b>	<b>632,535</b>	<b>100.0</b>
China	112,032	34.0	Kuwait	294,901	46.6
India	63,630	19.3	China	129,067	20.4
United Arab Emirates	49,414	15.0	India	46,654	7.4
Japan	42,052	12.8	Japan	46,356	7.3
Singapore	20,498	6.2	United Arab Emirates	43,579	6.9
Other ASIA	42,137	12.8	Other ASIA	71,978	11.4
<b>% of Total November Imports</b>	<b>15.6</b>		<b>% of Total October Imports</b>	<b>26.9</b>	
<b>EUROPEAN UNION</b>	<b>222,706</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>EUROPEAN UNION</b>	<b>193,317</b>	<b>100.0</b>
United Kingdom	48,535	21.8	United Kingdom	44,147	22.8
Sweden	35,475	15.9	Sweden	30,832	15.9
Ireland	30,189	13.6	Germany	30,577	15.8
Finland	29,870	13.4	Ireland	23,903	12.4
Germany	18,176	8.2	Finland	21,455	11.1
Other EU	60,461	27.1	Other EU	42,403	21.9
<b>% of Total November Imports</b>	<b>10.5</b>		<b>% of Total October Imports</b>	<b>8.2</b>	
<b>Total November Imports (cif)</b>	<b>2,111,336</b>		<b>Total October Imports (cif)</b>	<b>2,354,000</b>	

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2010

Note: (\*) Provisional

(R) Revised figures

Some countries are members of both SADC and COMESA

# NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

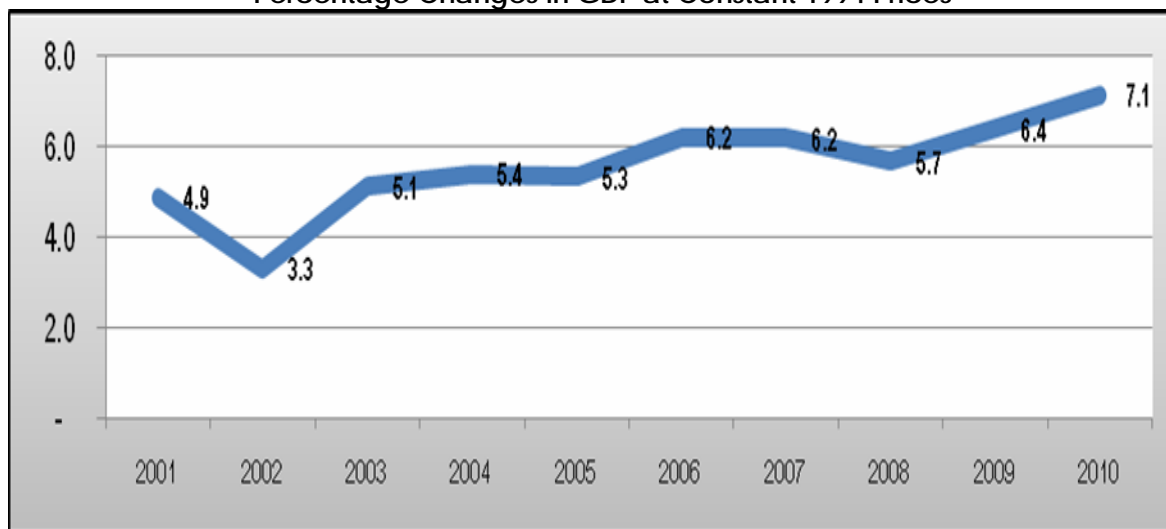
## ***Economy expected to grow by 7.1 Percent in 2010***

The preliminary estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), i.e., the total value of goods and services produced in the country, show that the economy is likely to grow by 7.1 percent in 2010 compared to the 6.4 percent recorded in 2009. The preliminary estimates of Gross Domestic Product are based mostly on data up to the second quarter of 2010. This is 0.5 percentage points higher than the 6.6 percent projected by the Ministry of Finance and National Planning at the beginning of the year. This growth is largely driven by increased output in Mining and Quarrying, Transport and Communications, Construction, Agriculture, forestry and fishing as well as Wholesale and Retail Trade.

### **Revision Policy of GDP Estimates**

The Central Statistical Office makes three releases for the estimates of GDP for a particular year. The first release is the preliminary estimates of GDP, based on data for the first half of the year. The second release is the Revised Estimates of GDP based on more comprehensive data for the year, but may not be complete. The Final Estimate is based on complete data coverage.

Percentage Changes in GDP at Constant 1994 Prices



Source: CSO National Accounts Statistics

The *Primary Sector*, which consists of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing as well as Mining and Quarrying, is expected to grow by 10.9 percent in 2010 compared to 12.4 percent in 2009. This is due to anticipated strong growth in agriculture

and metal mining. Agriculture, forestry and fishing is expected to grow by 6.6 percent while Mining and Quarrying is expected to grow by 16.8 percent.



## Percentage Changes in GDP by Kind of Economic Activity at Constant 1994 Prices

KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	(0.6)	2.2	0.4	2.6	7.2	6.6
Mining and Quarrying	7.9	7.3	3.6	2.5	20.3	16.8
<i>PRIMARY SECTOR</i>	2.5	4.1	1.7	2.5	12.4	10.9
Manufacturing	2.9	5.7	3.0	1.8	2.2	4.4
Electricity, Gas and Water	5.4	10.5	1.0	(1.2)	6.8	4.7
Construction	21.2	14.4	20.0	8.7	9.5	7.2
<i>SECONDARY SECTOR</i>	10.0	9.8	10.0	4.7	6.2	5.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.3	4.3
Restaurants, Bars and Hotels	11.7	16.1	9.6	5.0	(13.4)	10.3
Transport, Storage and Communications	11.0	22.1	19.2	15.8	7.6	14.9
Financial Institutions and Insurance	3.3	4.0	4.1	8.7	5.2	3.9
Real Estate and Business services	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.0
Community, Social and Personal Services	11.4	9.0	12.5	11.7	8.6	1.5
<i>TERTIARY SECTOR</i>	5.4	6.7	7.1	7.2	3.9	5.7
Less: FISIM	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.3	2.4
TOTAL GROSS VALUE ADDED	5.8	7.0	6.7	5.7	6.4	7.1
Taxes less subsidies on Products	(0.1)	(3.1)	(0.3)	5.7	6.4	7.1
TOTAL G.D.P. AT MARKET PRICES	5.3	6.2	6.2	5.7	6.4	7.1

Source: CSO National Accounts Statistics

The *Secondary Sector*, comprising Manufacturing, Electricity and Water Supply as well as Construction, is also expected to register positive growth, although not as large as the primary sector. The sector is expected to grow by 5.8 percent in 2010 compared to a growth of 6.2 percent in 2009.

Manufacturing is expected to record a growth of 4.4 percent in 2010 compared to a growth of 2.2 percent in 2009. This is spurred by the expected strong growth in Food, beverages and tobacco. Textile and Leather industry is expected to record a decline in growth for the seventh consecutive year.

The Electricity and Water industry is expected to grow by 4.7 percent in 2010 from 6.8 percent in 2009.

The Construction industry is also expected to record a growth of 7.2 percent, from 9.5 percent in 2009.

The *Tertiary industries* are expected to grow by 5.7 percent in 2010 compared to a growth of 3.9 percent in 2009. The relatively higher growth is due to the expected increased output in the Transport and Communications industry.

## LABOUR STATISTICS

### *Formal Sector Employment, 2009*

The 2009 Employment and Earnings Inquiry Report reveals that the estimated number of workers in the formal sector increased slightly between first and second quarter 2009. In the first quarter,

the number of workers was estimated at 659,582 while in the second quarter, the number of workers increased by 1.8 percent to 671,246.

The increase in the overall number of workers is largely attributed to the Financial and Insurance activities and Construction industry, which registered growths of 21 percent and 20.8 percent, respectively.

During the first quarter, the Community, social and personal services industry had

the highest proportion share of workers with 43.4 percent while the Construction industry had the lowest proportion of workers with 1.6 percent. In the second quarter, the pattern was similar to that of the first quarter except for Electricity, gas and water that had the lowest proportion of workers (1.8 percent).

**Formal Sector Employment by Industry, 2009**

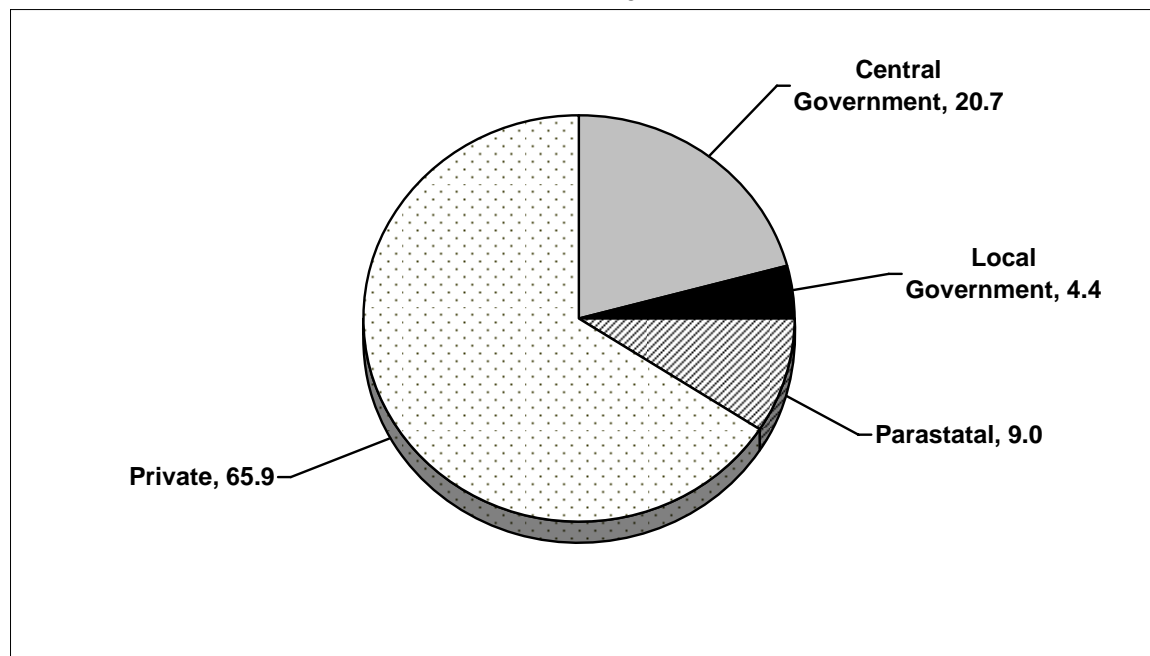
Industry	First Quarter 2009		Second Quarter 2009		Percent Change
	Number	Percent Share	Number	Percent Share	
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	76,901	11.7	80,906	12.1	5.2
Mining & Quarrying	51,486	7.8	55,165	8.2	7.1
Manufacturing	68,766	10.4	70,189	10.5	2.1
Electricity, Gas & Water	13,357	2.0	12,332	1.8	-7.7
Construction	10,654	1.6	12,871	1.9	20.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	101,823	15.4	101,204	15.1	-0.6
Transportation & Storage	30,661	4.6	26,885	4.0	-12.3
Financial & Insurance Activities	19,437	2.9	23,518	3.5	21.0
Community, Social & Personal Services	286,497	43.4	288,176	42.9	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>659,582</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>671,246</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.8</b>

Source: CSO, 2009 Employment and Earnings Inquiry

Analysis by institutional sector reveals that majority of workers in the formal sector are in the private sector, represented by

65.4 percent in the first quarter and 65.9 percent in the second quarter.

**Percent share of workers in the formal sector by Institutional sector, Second Quarter, 2009**



Source: CSO, 2009 Employment and Earnings Inquiry

Furthermore, Central Government was the second largest institutional sector employing formal sector workers represented by 20.9 and 20.7 percent in the first and second quarter, respectively.

The institutional sector with the lowest proportion of workers, represented 4.5 percent in the first quarter and 4.4 percent in the second quarter, was Local Government.

**Formal Sector Employment by institutional Sector, 2009**

Institutional Sector	First Quarter 2009		Second Quarter 2009		Percent Change
	Number	Percent Share	Number	Percent Share	
Central Government	138,092	20.9	139,234	20.7	0.8
Local Government	29,394	4.5	29,252	4.4	-0.5
Parastatal	60,521	9.2	60,382	9.0	-0.2
Private	431,575	65.4	442,378	65.9	2.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>659,582</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>671,246</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.8</b>

Source: CSO, 2009 Employment and Earnings Inquiry

The private sector registered an increase of 2.5 percent from 431,457 in first quarter to 442,378 in the second quarter while Central Government increased by 0.8 percent from 138,092 workers to 139, 234

during the same period. The increase in the Central Government was as a result of recruitments in the Health and Educational sectors.

## NEW CPI

### ***Update on the New Consumer Price Index (CPI)***

#### INTRODUCTION

The Central Statistical Office is in the process of implementing the new method of computing the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to be launched in the early part of 2011. The new CPI is based on the following elements:

- *Additional number of districts and outlets*
- *A revised basket of goods and services*
- *New expenditure weights*
- *A new base period (2009=100)*
- *New system for data entry and data processing*
- *A new classification system in accordance with international guidelines*
- *A new formula for calculating elementary and higher level indices.*

## **KEYWORDS**

### **The Consumer Price Index**

*The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an index that measures the average change from month to month in the prices of goods and services purchased by households or individuals.*

### **Inflation**

*Inflation is the general rise in prices of goods and services on which individuals or households spend their money.*

### **Rate of Inflation (speed of)**

*The rate of inflation is the speed at which prices of goods and services increase*

### **How is Inflation Measured**

*The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is used to measure inflation.*

### **Monthly Inflation Rate**

The monthly inflation rate is calculated as the change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) of the relevant month compared with the Consumer Price Index (CPI) of the previous month expressed as a percentage.

### **Annual Inflation Rate**

The annual inflation rate is calculated as the change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) of the relevant month of the current year compared with the Consumer Price Index (CPI) of the same month in the previous year expressed as a percentage.

## **SCOPE OF THE CPI SURVEY**

- *The CPI survey is a survey of retail prices covering a sample of outlets in the 9 provinces of Zambia*
- *The survey covers selected consumer goods and services sold by the retail trade and service outlets to consumers*
- *The prices are collected every month*

## OLD Vs NEW CPI

	Old CPI	New CPI
Districts	45	53
Weights	1993/1994 Household Budget Survey	2002/2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey
Outlets	2115	2515
Products	357	438
Base Period	1994	2009
Classification	8 Divisions	12 Divisions (COICOP)
Methodology	Arithmetic mean	Geometric mean
Methodology	Base price reference period	Previous month price
Compilation level	Met Low, Met High Non-Met	Provincial CPI's
Software for Data Entry, Processing and Reporting	Dbase IV	Microsoft Access - With Visual Basic for applications

Note: Met = Metropolitan

### PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE OLD CPI

- *Outdated basket of goods and services, hence not representative of current household expenditure patterns*
- *Outdated weights (17 years old)*
- *Old base period (1994=100)*
- *Old classification system (not in COICOP)*
- *Dbase IV software (out of date)*
- *Data entry done on standalone PCs, later datasets are merged on to one main PC for Editing and production of CPI*
- *Method of aggregating prices (arithmetic mean has up-ward bias)*
- *A number of tables are produced outside computer CPI system*

### ADVANTAGES OF NEW CPI

- **New CPI will measure inflation more accurately in accordance with best practices:-**
  - *A new basket of goods and services will reflect the current expenditure patterns of households.*
  - *The number of outlets in provinces has been increased so that CPI at provincial level is more representative.*
  - *New CPI weights will reflect the current expenditure patterns of households.*
  - *The Geometric Mean formula for averaging prices smoothens volatile prices.*
  - *The use of month to month price changes in computing indices facilitates easy substitution of products*
- **New CPI system has been developed in Access with the following features:**
  - *Uses Windows features which are more user friendly*
  - *Validation is immediate, allows immediate correction*
  - *Editing/ reviewing of quotations is flexible – permitting filtering of records of interest such as the threshold (upper and lower limits) values of price change rates*
  - *Prints Questionnaires from the application. Eliminates the introduction of coding errors,*
  - *System works in a Client-Server environment, supporting a minimum of 15 users concurrently,*

- o *System is secure allowing only permitted users and restricting users to perform actions they are authorized*
- o *Data for the new CPI and for the Harmonised CPI is captured only once, facilitating the production of the National CPI and the Harmonised Consumer Price Index (HCPI) for COMESA and SADC.*

## **LAUNCHING OF THE NEW CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)**

*The new CPI will run in parallel with the old from January 2011 for 3 months, before migrating completely to the New CPI.*

## **2010 Census, what next?**

Following the successful conclusion of the 2010 Census of Population and Housing data collection exercise, Zambians now eagerly await the announcement of the total population of the country. To this effect, the Central Statistical Office (CSO) has already started the processing of preliminary data from the 2010 Census.

Preliminary results will be released at the end of January 2011. The population figures to be released will be disaggregated by male and female. The population figures will also be released for the country as a whole, by Province, District, Constituency and Ward. Also to be released at the end of January 2011, will be the total population of eligible voters (i.e. adults aged 18 years and older). This information will also be disaggregated by male and female, and released for the Country as a whole, by Province, District, Constituency and Ward.

This will be useful to all political players, the Government, NGOs and Cooperating Partners, Civic Organisations and the general public, as the country heads towards the 2011 general elections.

In making this information available to all stakeholders, the 2010 Census will be achieving one of its key objectives of providing timely information that is relevant.

The 2010 Census will therefore play a critical role in enhancing and strengthening democracy in Zambia through the provision of information critical for the planning and conduct of elections.

Beyond January 2011, the CSO will continue with the data capturing exercise using scanning technology and follow up with detailed analysis and report writing. The 2010 Census Analytical Reports will be available to all users some time in 2012.

### ***2010 Census to provide more robust measures of Mortality***

The measurement of child and adult mortality has always been a challenge in Zambia due to the weak registration system for births and deaths. However, the 2010 Census promises to help bridge this gap and provide more reliable estimates of both child and adult death rates for the country. For the first time in the history of census undertaking in Zambia, questions on deaths of household members in the period 12 months prior to the census were included. This was driven by the ever increasing demand for more reliable data on deaths and mortality in the population. It was also one of the key recommendations from the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and the Africa Symposium on Statistical Development (ASSD).

The information on deaths collected in the 2010 Census will provide an opportunity to the CSO and other researchers in Zambia and abroad to provide more accurate analysis of the mortality levels, patterns, and trends in Zambia. The mortality estimates will be more reliable than those generated in the past or in surveys because they will now be based on direct estimation techniques rather than using indirect estimation procedures.

The 2010 Census will also provide an opportunity for the first ever estimation of Maternal Mortality Ratios (MMR) for Provinces and Districts. This will greatly assist in the targeting of interventions by the Ministry of Health (MOH) and other Stakeholders advocating for further reductions in Maternal Mortality in Zambia.

## Economic Growth and Social Wellbeing

We have come to the end of 2010 and it is time to take stock of what we have achieved as a nation, and one of the indicators used to do this is economic growth.

In the last five years, Zambia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate has averaged 6 percent. GDP, which is the total market value of all goods and services produced in a given year, is used to gauge the performance of the economy. There are several methods of calculating GDP but they all arrive at the same end result which is deemed to be a reflection of the country's total production in a specified period, and thereby a measure of economic activity. GDP is a comprehensive measure, covering the production of consumer goods and services, government services, and investment goods.

The GDP determines whether the economy is expanding or contracting. The GDP is derived from accurately summing up all goods and services produced in a country together, from the maize crop and bricks to talk time and banking services, among others. To make such aggregating possible, it is important to define what production is and what it is not. The System of National Accounts (SNA) has clearly defined concepts and definitions of what is constituted in the production boundary. The conventions may sometimes look arbitrary, such as the exclusion of the output of domestic work that is carried out in the home. For

example, taking care of one's own children is not considered production, whereas when a hired nanny does the same work, it is considered as production.

Data collection for carefully selected economic performance indicators is an important part in the calculation of GDP. There is need for good statistics which are not always easy to gather. For example, there are, by definition, hardly any statistics available on the **underground economy**. As regards the informal sector, we all seem to have an idea how large the informal sector is but it is a nightmare to measure its contribution to economic growth. This is because some informal sector enterprises are not registered and may not keep a good set of business accounts. Furthermore, there is need for a sophisticated system that can add it all together, from the number of new cars registered by the Road Transport and Safety Agency to the number of policies issued by insurance companies.

Many people have argued that while the economy is growing, they have not seen any direct benefits of this economic growth. In other words, does the growth in GDP directly affect the well being of the Zambian people? Not an easy question to answer since GDP measures growth, but not destruction, and income but not equality.

It is inaccurate to say that GDP does not capture wellbeing. It captures at least

the wellbeing that results from the production of goods and services. Indeed, when statisticians quantify the goods and services produced, they take into account their utility to the consumer. Nevertheless, it is true that there are other dimensions to wellbeing which GDP misses. And it is often said, sometimes cynically, that GDP increases when there are car accidents, or that while floods would undermine GDP by wiping out the crops and the roads and bridges, it would at the same time lead to a boost in GDP, thanks to rebuilding, new investment and so on! A cholera outbreak in these wet times means the Ministry of Health would spend more on medicines and equipment to fight the scourge, which leads to higher health GDP! However, this should not be held as a criticism of GDP, which is simply a measure of production.

The main obstacle to overcome in deriving a single measure for all these dimensions is finding a convincing proxy price – or imputed price – for each and every component, on top of goods and services. Without such imputed prices, it is impossible to combine the various indicators that contribute to our wellbeing. The UN Human Development Index is a good attempt, per capita GDP is another.

The per capita GDP is often considered as a direct measure of our well-being. That considered, it is worth noting that

per capita real GDP has increased by an average of 2.9 percent in the last 5 years compared to the average economic growth of 6 percent. However, per capita GDP is as good as the GDP itself. It also assumes that we all get the same share of the national cake. But the reality on the ground, as has been determined from the Living Conditions Monitoring Surveys, is that Zambia has high levels of inequality.

GDP is only one of the many aggregates in the national accounting system. In order to gauge the wellbeing of the Zambians, there is need to go beyond production, which GDP shows, to how the income from production is distributed (distribution of income accounts) up to the nation's balance sheet. The SNA provides this general framework for countries to measure the stock of national asset. However, Zambia does not compile all the sequences of accounts as outlined in the SNA only a few countries do.

The GDP figure remains one of the best aggregates for gauging economic activity and subsequently welfare. The CSO intends to carry out phase II of the Economic Census in 2011 to improve the measurement of economic performance, widen the scope of coverage to comprehensively cover the unobserved economy which includes the informal sector, and to extend the aggregates beyond just GDP.

## **Goodbye 2010; Welcome 2011**

*It has now been 7 years from the time the first edition of the MONTHLY Bulletin was produced in 2003. The major role of the bulletin is to provide highlights on the latest socio and economic information to our statistical users. Statistical users include policy makers in key positions in ministries including local authorities, the donor community, civil society, NGOs, researchers, academicians, the media and the general public.*

*Central Statistical Office (CSO) is the major supplier of official statistical information. Its work revolves around the collection of statistical information through national censuses such as the 2010 Census of Population and Housing and surveys such as the Demographic and Health Survey.*



Recently, the Government of Zambia through the Central Statistical Office conducted its 5<sup>th</sup> national wide 2010 Census. Data collection of the 2010 Census ended on a good note as the exercise was characterized by overwhelming support and cooperation from the general public. The census preliminary results are expected to be out in January 2011.

Meanwhile, in an effort to promote increased utilization of statistical information for effective decision making, CSO through the Dissemination branch provides interface with members of the public. The CSO ensures wide availability and usage of official statistics through the distribution of reports and the selling of publications through the sales office. Official Statistics are essential in indicating those people and regions in greatest need and best use of scarce resources in improving health, housing and education.

Another channel through which CSO disseminates statistical data and information is through the National Data Archives (NADA) which is a web based data dissemination system. ([www.zamstats.gov.zm/nada](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm/nada))

Despite challenges experienced in the year 2010, the office hopes that in the coming year 2011, it will continue to meet the need for statistical information by our many clients. Nonetheless, we feel encouraged by our users who show confidence in the information that we produce. Production of good and reliable statistics allows governments to report back to the public on the impact government policies have on the economy. It is also evident enough that an informed citizen is a better citizen as Statistics enable people to make better decisions about their everyday lives.

Lastly, we would like to remind our esteemed clients that the CSO has the following information available;

### **Economic and Financial statistics**

- *Living Conditions Monitoring Survey Reports*
- *Zambia External Trade Statistics*
- *Industrial Production Statistics*
- *National Accounts Statistics (GDP)*
- *Consumer Price Index (Inflation)*

### **Agriculture and Environmental Statistics**

- *Crop Forecast Statistics (Small, medium and Large scale farmers)*
- *Post Harvest Statistics (Small, medium and Large scale farmers)*
- *Pastoral Production Statistics*
- *Agriculture Census Statistics*

## Social Statistics

- *Labour Employment and Earning Statistics*
- *Population and Housing Statistics*
- *Zambia Demographic and Health Statistics*
- *Zambia Sexual Behaviour Statistics*
- *Population projections Statistics(With and Without AIDS)*
- *Cartographic Database*

CSO has branches in all the nine provinces and their contact details are;

TOWN	PHONE NUMBER
<i>Chipata</i>	<i>(06) 221497/221430</i>
<i>L/Stone</i>	<i>(03)323124/320882</i>
<i>Lusaka</i>	<i>(01)231647</i>
<i>Kabwe</i>	<i>(05)223695/223775</i>
<i>Kasama</i>	<i>(04)221214/331272</i>
<i>Mansa</i>	<i>(02)821114/821467</i>
<i>Mongu</i>	<i>(07)221252/222783</i>
<i>Ndola</i>	<i>(02)613427</i>
<i>Solwezi</i>	<i>(08)821263</i>

## UPCOMING ACTIVITIES IN 2011

### ***Comprehensive Register of Establishments***

This is the major output from the Listing Phase of the Economic Census. The new register of establishments, which profiles the establishments in the country, will be based on the latest industry classification, and will be used as the sampling frame for sampling of establishments to conduct establishment-type surveys. It will also have turnover as well as employment as stratification variables.

### ***Economic Census Phase II***

The Central Statistical Office conducted the Listing Phase of the first ever Economic Census in 2007. The Enumeration Phase of the Economic Census will be conducted in 2011. The Economic Census is meant to give a detailed portrait of the economy. Some of the outputs of the Economic Census include:

- *Benchmarking of the national accounts. The current benchmark year (1994) is outdated*
- *Benchmarking the Index of Industrial Production*

# SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

## PROJECTED MID-YEAR POPULATION 2000-2010

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<i>Total Population</i>	9,885,591	10,089,492	10,409,441	10,744,380	11,089,691	11,441,461	11,798,678	12,160,516	12,525,791	12,896,830	13,272,553
<i>Population Growth Rate</i>	2.5	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3	3	2.9	2.9	2.8
<i>Life Expectancy at Birth</i>	50	51.8	51.9	52.4	52.4	52.6	51.9	51.4	51.3	51.2	51.3
<b>POPULATION BY PROVINCE</b>											
<i>Central</i>	1,012,257	1,032,574	1,066,992	1,103,387	1,141,256	1,180,124	1,219,980	1,260,491	1,301,776	1,343,835	1,386,628
<i>Copperbelt</i>	1,581,221	1,611,569	1,662,155	1,714,225	1,767,165	1,820,443	1,874,081	1,927,576	1,980,824	2,034,012	2,088,14
<i>Eastern</i>	1,306,173	1,348,070	1,391,690	1,436,120	1,482,290	1,530,118	1,579,960	1,631,890	1,684,910	1,740,180	1,797,787
<i>Luapula</i>	775,353	791,067	817,326	845,076	873,969	903,746	934,317	965,605	997,579	1,030,572	1,064,422
<i>Lusaka</i>	1,391,329	1,413,010	1,453,690	1,495,730	1,538,000	1,579,769	1,620,730	1,660,070	1,697,730	1,733,830	1,768,205
<i>Northern</i>	1,258,696	1,277,250	1,315,650	1,357,540	1,401,340	1,445,730	1,490,330	1,534,170	1,577,310	1,619,980	1,662,241
<i>North-western</i>	583,350	596,010	616,496	638,004	660,322	683,367	707,074	731,351	756,261	781,800	808,046
<i>Southern</i>	1,212,124	1,235,134	1,275,470	1,318,161	1,362,382	1,407,433	1,453,324	1,499,462	1,545,880	1,592,864	1,706,468
<i>Western</i>	765,088	774,929	795,247	816,983	839,757	863,294	887,540	912,226	937,419	963,107	989,345

Source: CSO, Population Projections Report

Note: 2000 figures are from the 2000 Census of Population and Housing while the 2001 to 2010 figures are Population Projections from the Projections Report

### GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 2001-2009

KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010**
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	(2.6)	(1.7)	5.0	4.3	(0.6)	2.2	0.4	2.6	7.2	6.6
Agriculture	(6.0)	(6.3)	8.0	6.1	(4.0)	3.0	(2.7)	1.9	12.4	12.9
Forestry	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.6	1.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.6
Fishing	(5.0)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.7)	0.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Mining and Quarrying	14.0	16.4	3.4	13.9	7.9	7.3	3.6	2.5	20.3	16.8
Metal Mining	15.0	17.1	3.3	13.5	7.1	9.0	4.4	2.5	19.7	17.6
Other mining and quarrying	(15.0)	(13.0)	10.7	35.8	42.9	(45.8)	(45.5)	(3.5)	99.6	(48.5)
<i>PRIMARY SECTOR</i>	1.9	3.8	4.5	7.5	2.5	4.1	1.7	2.5	12.4	10.9
Manufacturing	4.2	5.7	7.6	4.7	2.9	5.7	3.0	1.8	2.2	4.4
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	5.3	5.4	8.6	5.8	3.6	8.9	7.6	3.0	4.9	7.5
Textile, and leather industries	2.3	6.2	3.2	(1.9)	(2.9)	(1.3)	(19.5)	(23.6)	(20.0)	(31.9)
Wood and wood products	5.7	7.5	11.4	4.2	3.6	0.7	3.7	12.1	2.6	0.7
Paper and Paper products	3.8	2.2	8.2	2.5	10.6	0.3	0.7	29.3	6.2	22.8
Chemicals, rubber and plastic products	4.3	10.0	4.9	8.5	3.2	4.6	4.2	5.2	(0.3)	(0.2)
Non-metallic mineral products	3.5	1.7	14.9	14.4	7.4	(5.2)	2.3	5.0	11.7	10.9
Basic metal products	(18.0)	4.3	15.1	3.1	(2.0)	1.9	(4.8)	23.0	(4.8)	4.9
Fabricated metal products	(8.0)	(4.0)	5.3	4.8	7.4	5.0	7.8	(2.5)	(3.4)	8.9
Electricity, Gas and Water	12.6	(5.2)	0.4	(1.7)	5.4	10.5	1.0	(1.2)	6.8	4.7
Construction	11.5	17.4	21.6	20.5	21.2	14.4	20.0	8.7	9.5	7.2
<i>SECONDARY SECTOR</i>	7.5	7.2	10.8	9.1	10.0	9.8	10.0	4.7	6.2	5.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	5.4	5.0	6.1	5.0	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.3	4.3
Restaurants, Bars and Hotels	24.4	4.9	6.9	6.4	11.7	16.1	9.6	5.0	(13.4)	10.3
Transport, Storage and Communications	2.8	1.8	4.8	6.4	11.0	22.1	19.2	15.8	7.6	14.9
Rail Transport	7.6	6.0	(8.1)	(1.8)	(11.6)	(2.6)	(18.7)	(20.2)	(23.8)	18.9
Road Transport	0.5	1.9	3.9	4.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	13.2	13.3	5.8
Air Transport	10.6	(8.4)	3.9	18.1	10.8	33.5	24.1	13.7	(23.4)	17.3
Communications	0.6	7.9	10.0	5.0	23.2	40.5	33.6	21.1	19.4	20.7
Financial Institutions and Insurance	0.1	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	4.0	4.1	8.7	5.2	3.9
Real Estate and Business services	3.5	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.0
Community, Social and Personal Services	5.8	1.6	1.6	0.6	11.4	9.0	12.5	11.7	8.6	1.5
Public Administration & Defence/Public sanitary services	1.0	(1.0)	0.2	0.2	6.2	(8.7)	14.8	2.2	0.4	(2.1)
Education	13.5	7.0	3.0	0.3	22.2	35.3	13.6	19.6	15.2	4.1
Health	16.5	1.0	2.5	(0.8)	(2.2)	5.2	1.0	18.3	7.7	7.2
Recreation, Religious, Culture	10.0	(2.0)	4.5	4.3	34.1	22.8	9.3	26.7	17.7	(3.1)
Personal Services	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
<i>TERTIARY SECTOR</i>	4.7	3.8	4.5	4.2	5.4	6.7	7.1	7.2	3.9	5.7
Less: FISIM	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.3	2.4
TOTAL GROSS VALUE ADDED	4.6	4.6	6.0	6.2	5.8	7.0	6.7	5.7	6.4	7.1
Taxes less subsidies on Products	7.0	(6.7)	(2.7)	(2.7)	(0.1)	(3.1)	(0.3)	5.7	6.4	7.1
TOTAL G.D.P. AT MARKET PRICES	4.9	3.3	5.1	5.4	5.3	6.2	6.2	5.7	6.4	7.1

Note:(\*\*) Preliminary Figures

**Index of industrial production for 2008 and the first two quarters of 2009**

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		
<i>WEIGHT</i>	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	
2008 Q1	159.0	243.1	7.4	227.8	289.4	113.5	131.9	54.8	205.3	107.4	134.2	125.4	80.2	88.8	114.6	
2008 Q2	158.1	219.5	0.1	197.0	281.9	125.3	169.0	37.3	216.8	123.1	98.2	152.7	86.6	82.5	124.1	
2008 Q3	163.5	217.9	0.0	196.2	278.3	137.8	189.5	21.7	159.5	88.4	95.0	155.1	84.8	118.3	121.8	
2008 Q4	164.0	209.8	0.0	196.8	249.6	142.5	196.4	48.7	167.2	135.2	76.3	164.2	68.9	112.0	127.8	
2008	161.1	222.5	1.9	204.4	274.8	129.8	171.7	40.6	187.2	113.5	101.0	149.3	80.1	100.4	122.1	
2009 Q1	174.0	276.3	0.0	265.9	312.8	114.7	136.9	45.5	219.4	118.8	137.1	136.7	82.1	81.2	134.9	
2009 Q2	177.2	265.0	83.1	250.4	307.4	129.2	177.3	29.2	230.3	132.1	98.9	166.6	84.9	81.9	132.8	
2008 (Q1+Q2)	158.5	231.3	3.8	212.4	285.6	119.4	150.4	46.0	211.0	115.3	116.2	139.1	83.4	85.6	119.4	
2009 (Q1+Q2)	175.6	270.7	41.5	258.2	310.1	122.0	157.1	37.3	224.9	125.4	118.0	151.6	83.5	81.5	133.9	
<b>YEAR ON YEAR PERCENTAGE CHANGE</b>																
2008 Q1	8.5	17.5	(12.8)	15.8	20.7	3.3	2.2	(10.2)	16.4	16.3	15.2	6.5	24.3	(2.4)	(11.5)	
2008 Q2	3.2	3.8	(99.0)	(1.7)	14.4	3.7	4.2	(12.1)	26.4	32.8	2.9	3.0	41.8	(3.5)	(0.8)	
2008 Q3	5.5	8.7	(100.0)	(6.7)	49.5	3.0	6.3	(34.4)	(3.1)	27.6	(1.2)	1.1	26.2	(2.5)	2.0	
2008 Q4	2.8	7.1	(100.0)	2.8	16.4	(0.9)	(0.4)	(35.7)	7.7	39.5	6.0	9.7	1.6	(1.8)	1.3	
2008	4.9	9.3	(77.5)	2.4	23.9	2.2	3.0	(23.4)	12.1	29.3	6.2	5.0	23.0	(2.5)	(2.4)	
*2009 Q1	9.5	13.7	(100.0)	16.8	8.1	1.1	3.8	(17.0)	6.9	10.6	2.1	9.0	2.3	(8.5)	17.7	
**2009 Q2	12.1	20.7	82990.9	27.1	9.0	3.2	4.9	(21.7)	6.2	7.3	0.6	9.1	(1.9)	(0.8)	7.0	
2008 (Q1+Q2)	5.8	10.5	(60.5)	7.0	17.5	3.5	3.3	(11.0)	21.3	24.5	9.7	4.5	32.8	(3.0)	(6.3)	
2009 (Q1+Q2)	10.8	17.0	1006.9	21.5	8.6	2.2	4.4	(18.9)	6.6	8.8	1.5	9.0	0.1	(4.8)	12.2	

Source: CSO Index of Industrial Production

Note: ( ) negative

\*Revised

\*\*Preliminary

### INFLATION TRENDS 2000-2009

Year	Year on Year Inflation
1990	110.6
1991	99.7
1992	180.7
1993	128.1
1994	38.3
1995	46.0
1996	35.2
1997	18.6
1998	30.6
1999	20.6
2000	30.1
2001	18.7
2002	26.7
2003	17.2
2004	17.5
2005	15.9
2006	8.2
2007	8.9
2008	16.6
2009	9.9

Source: CSO, Prices Statistics

### ZAMBIA'S ANNUAL TOTAL EXPORTS IN ABSOLUTE ZAMBIAN KWACHA AND U S DOLLAR 2000-2009

Flow	Total Exports	
	ZMK	USD
2000:	2,716,557,648,136	869,485,416
2001:	3,537,206,913,419	978,788,277
2002:	4,069,916,925,012	944,356,533
2003:	4,642,039,643,203	979,298,782
2004:	7,526,280,115,612	1,577,240,766
2005:	9,612,909,460,871	2,176,641,598
2006:	13,410,945,234,225	3,681,524,702
2007:	18,399,133,746,013	4,617,454,325
2008:	18,653,009,286,684	5,098,688,004
2009:	21,031,172,451,720	4,241,014,377
<b>Total:</b>	<b>82,567,998,973,175</b>	<b>20,923,478,403</b>

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2010

### ZAMBIA'S ANNUAL IMPORTS IN ABSOLUTE ZAMBIAN KWACHA AND U S DOLLAR 2000-2009

Year	ZMK	USD
2000:	2,751,563,199,592	871,386,492
2001:	3,900,496,869,495	1,079,955,769
2002:	4,732,881,915,324	1,103,070,912
2003:	7,439,867,256,553	1,573,309,968
2004:	10,279,302,826,391	2,150,649,040
2005:	11,466,668,652,907	2,579,688,391
2006:	11,049,770,813,126	3,023,996,472
2007:	15,945,289,847,742	4,006,980,387
2008:	18,476,489,239,723	5,060,482,666
2009:	18,941,257,150,282	3,792,668,160
<b>Total:</b>	<b>86,042,330,620,853</b>	<b>21,449,520,097</b>

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2010

NOTE: 2000-2007 FIGURES ARE UNDER SPECIAL TRADE SYSTEM WHILE 2008 AND 2009 FIGURES ARE UNDER GENERAL TRADE SYSTEM

## Interest Rates

End of Period	COMMERCIAL BANKS		CENTRAL BANK	TREASURY BILLS
	Weighted Lending Rates	Lending Rates	Interest Rates	YIELD RATE 91 DAYS
1990	-	-	34.0	-
1991	-	-	47.0	-
1992	-	-	54.0	-
1993	-	-	72.0	-
1994	36.2	-	25.4	-
1995	47.7	-	51.5	-
1996	57.4	69.0	70.0	-
1997	37.9	49.3	23.3	-
1998	37.4	37.0	43.4	-
1999	42.6	40.4	46.2	-
2000	37.6	45.9	44.1	-
2001	46.7	54.6	52.5	-
2002	42.5	50.0	34.0	-
2003	38.0	45.3	21.3	-
2004 MAR	31.8	39.1	9.6	-
Jun	29.8	36.9	7.8	-
Sep	30.0	37.4	14.7	-
Dec	29.8	37.1	18.3	-
2005 JAN	28.0	35.3	18.4	-
Feb	28.6	35.9	18.8	-
Mar	28.1	35.4	18.2	-
Apr	28.0	35.1	17.8	-
May	28.1	35.1	16.0	-
Jun	28.6	35.6	15.9	-
Jul	28.2	35.2	16.5	-
Aug	28.3	35.3	16.4	-
Sep	28.2	34.9	16.9	-
Oct	28.2	34.5	16.9	-
Nov	28.2	34.5	17.4	-
Dec	27.6	33.9	17.1	-
2006 JAN	26.7	33.0	17.1	15.1
Feb	26.4	32.7	16.1	14.1
Mar	25.4	31.6	14.7	12.7
Apr	25.2	31.4	11.0	9.0
May	22.8	29.0	8.4	6.4
Jun	21.6	27.8	7.5	5.5
Jul	21.7	27.9	8.6	6.6
Aug	21.7	27.9	9.6	7.6
Sep	21.6	27.8	10.9	8.6
Oct	21.6	27.8	12.3	10.3
Nov	21.6	27.8	11.1	9.1
Dec	21.6	27.9	10.7	8.7
2007 JAN	21.0	27.3	11.1	9.1
Feb	21.0	27.3	11.8	9.8
Mar	20.3	26.4	12.8	10.8
Apr	18.2	24.3	14.0	12.0
May	18.2	24.3	13.2	11.2
Jun	18.2	24.3	12.9	10.9
Jul	18.2	24.3	13.6	11.6
Aug	18.2	24.3	13.4	11.4
Sep	18.2	24.3	14.0	12.0
Oct	18.2	24.3	13.5	11.5
Nov	18.2	24.3	12.8	10.8
Dec	18.3	24.4	13.5	11.5
2008 JAN	18.4	24.5	13.2	11.2
Feb	18.3	24.4	12.6	10.6
Mar	18.2	24.3	12.9	10.9
Apr	18.2	24.3	13.0	11.0
May	18.2	24.3	14.1	12.1
Jun	18.5	24.6	14.1	12.1
Jul	18.6	24.7	14.1	12.1
Aug	18.6	24.7	14.3	12.3

End of Period	COMMERCIAL BANKS		CENTRAL BANK	TREASURY BILLS
	Weighted Lending Rates	Lending Rates	Interest Rates	YIELD RATE 91 DAYS
<i>Sep</i>	19.6	25.7	14.5	12.5
<i>Oct</i>	20.6	26.7	15.3	13.3
<i>Nov</i>	20.6	26.7	12.0	13.9
<i>Dec</i>	20.8	26.9	15.9	13.9
2009 JAN	20.9	27.0	15.8	13.8
<i>Feb</i>	20.9	27.0	16.3	14.3
<i>Mar</i>	20.9	27.0	16.0	14.0
<i>Apr</i>	20.7	26.6	16.2	14.2
<i>May</i>	21.6	27.8	15.9	13.9
<i>Jun</i>	22.4	28.9	15.6	13.6
<i>Jul</i>	22.4	28.9	17.1	15.1
<i>Aug</i>	23.0	29.5	18.1	16.1
<i>Sep</i>	23.1	29.6	17.5	15.5
<i>Oct</i>	23.1	29.6	16.6	14.6
<i>Nov</i>				
<i>Dec</i>				

Source: *Bank of Zambia*



## *Surveys/Activities being undertaken*

- ☞ 2010 Census of Population and Housing
- ☞ 2008 Labour-force Survey
- ☞ 2010 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey VI
- ☞

### *Available*

- ☞ 2009/2010 Crop Forecasting Survey
- ☞ 2009 Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey (ZSBS)
- ☞ Employment and Earnings Inquiry Report, January 2006
- ☞ National Accounts Statistics Bulletin No.9 2005
- ☞ Labour-Force Survey Report, 2005
- ☞ 2007 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS)

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