Republic of Zambia

The Monthly

Central Statistical Office

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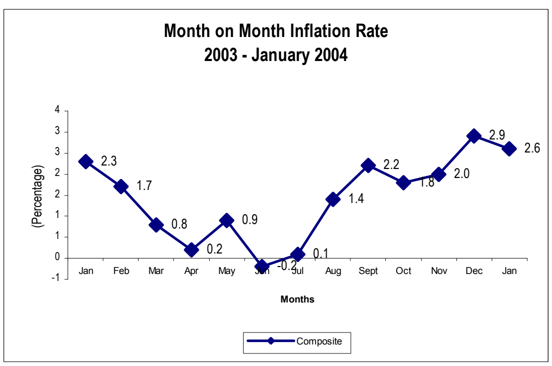
Economic Indicators

Serving Your Data Needs

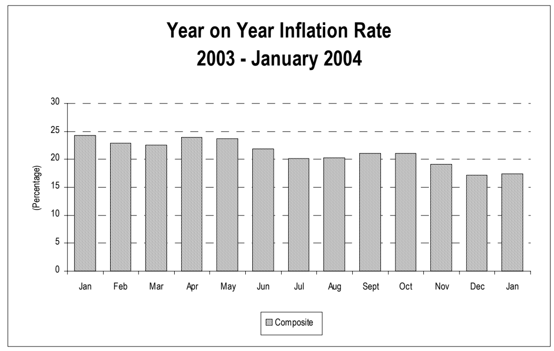
January records a decline in monthly inflation

The monthly inflation rate was recorded at 2.6 percent as at January 2004, representing a decrease of 0.3 of a percentage point on the December rate of 2.9 percent. Monthly inflation rates for the Metropolitan Low, High Income and Non Metropolitan Groups were recorded at 2.4, 2.5 and 2.7 percent respectively.



Source: *CSO, Consumer Price Index, January 2004*

The annual rate of inflation recorded a marginal increase of 0.2 of a percentage point from 17.2 percent in December 2003, to 17.4 percent in January 2004. Compared with January 2003, the annual rate of inflation decreased from 24.3 percent in January 2003 to 17.4 percent in January 2004, representing a decrease of 6.9 percentage points. Annual inflation rates for Metropolitan Low and High Income and Non-Metropolitan Groups were recorded at 15.1, 21.5 and 16.3 percent, respectively.



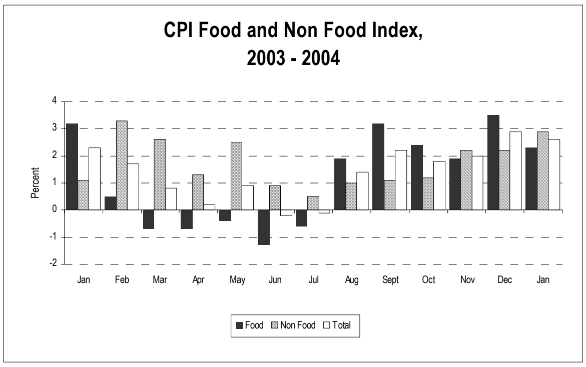
Source: *CSO, Consumer Price Index, January 2004*

The decrease in the monthly inflation rate was largely due to the decrease in the monthly food index. The monthly food index, which showed an increase in December 2003, has recorded a decrease in January 2004. The monthly Food Index was recorded at 2.3 percent in January 2004, 1.2 percentage points lower than 3.5 percent recorded for December 2003. Annual Food Inflation stood at 12.5 percent in January 2004, decreasing by a percentage point on the December rate of 13.5 percent.

The monthly Food Index was influenced by the lower prices in the cost of Meat, Chicken, Fresh Fish, Fresh Kapenta, and Milk. Counteracting these decreases were marginal increases in the cost of Mealie Meal, Wheat Flour, Bread, Maize grain and other Cereals, Dried Kapenta, Dried Fish, Vegetables, Alcoholic Beverages, Oils and Fats as well as other processed food commodities.

The food basket as at January 2004 was K542,148 for a family of six. The same family on average was expected to live on K778,518

The monthly Non - Food index recorded an increase of 2.9 percent, increasing marginally by 0.7 of a percentage point from the rate observed the previous month, while the annual Non - Food index increased by 23.8 percent in January 2004, 2.1 percentage points higher than the December increase. Contributing the most to this higher rate were increases in Educational fees (Boarding school fees up by 22% and Private secondary school fees up by 14.6%), Fuel (Petrol up by 3% and Diesel up by 3.3%), Motor Vehicles (Nissan Sunny up by 1.9%) and household Energy (Charcoal up by 14% and Paraffin up by 3.3%). Price decreases were observed in the cost of Hotel accommodation and Medical care.



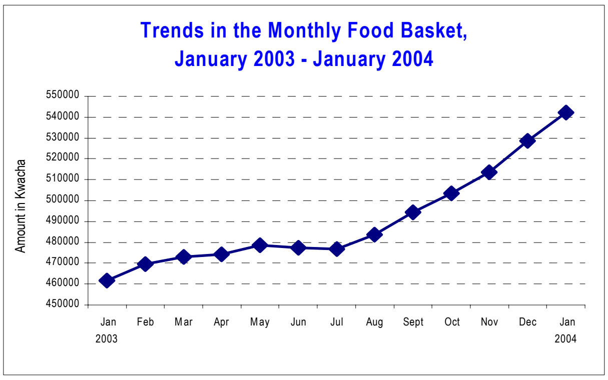
Source: *CSO, Consumer Price Index, January 2004*

Cost of Food Basket affected by seasonality

The cost of the food basket was greatly affected by seasonality, and observations showed that the cost of food for a family of six was lowest in the months of May through July 2003. This could rightly be attributed to the availability of food stuffs especially Maize and fresh vegetables. The decline in the cost of the food basket was observed starting in the month of March.

The early part of the year continued to experience higher prices for breakfast Mealie meal, Fish, Kapenta (Sardines), Oils and Fats and Milk and Milk products. However, the food index started declining in the month of March declining by 1.2 percentage points due to significant lower prices that were recorded in March for Roller Meal, Maize Grain, Fresh Vegetables, Dried Beans, Fresh Fish and Fruits.

By May 2003, the continued declines in the prices of major food items contributed to a two percentage points drop in the annual rate of inflation from 26.9 percent recorded in April to 24.9 recorded in the month of May.

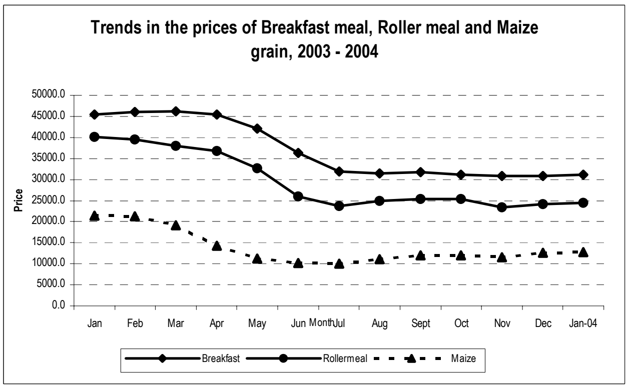


Source: *CSO, Consumer Price Index, January 2004*

The last five months of the year saw an increase in the cost of food basket as the prices for most food items started going up. The upward trend in the food basket was due to the upward shift in the food index as a result of price increases observed during this part of the year.

The increases in prices were observed for mealie meal, Cereals, Rice, Kapenta (Sardines), Fish, Meat, Beans and fresh Vegetables among other items.

By December 2003, the continued food price increases observed in the prices of Mealie Meal, Maize grain, and other Cereals, Meat, Dried Fish, Kapenta, oils and Fats and other processed food commodities greatly influenced the upward movements in the food index.



Source: *CSO, Consumer Price Index, January 2004*

The prices of Breakfast Mealie meal remained relatively stable in the last half of 2003, while the prices of Roller meal and Maize grain showed some small fluctuations. The prevailing average prices of these three items had dropped significantly in the last half of the year compared to what was obtaining in the first quarter of the year.

January 2004 records Lower prices for staple food

A comparison of prevailing mealie meal and maize grain prices for January 2003 and January 2004 shows that the commodities are much cheaper this year than at the same time last year.

A Comparison of prices in various districts shows that the price of Breakfast mealie meal dropped from a high of K42,960 in January 2003 to K26,471 in January 2004 representing a 38 percent change in the price of Breakfast mealie meal.

Average Prices of Breakfast mealie meal in selected districts

District	Cost of a 25kg Bag of Breakfast Mealie meal (ZMK)		Changes in Prices (ZMK)	Percentage Change (%)
	January 2003	January 2004	January 2004 to January 2003	January 2004 to January 2003
Kabwe	42,946.00	26,471.00	(16,475.00)	-38.4
Kitwe	42,778.00	29,956.00	(12,822.00)	-30.0
Ndola	43,000.00	30,750.00	(12,250.00)	-28.5
Chipata	46,112.00	30,857.00	(15,255.00)	-33.1
Mansa	46,258.00	32,333.00	(13,925.00)	-30.1
Lusaka	43,127.00	29,791.00	(13,336.00)	-30.9
Kasama	45,018.00	30,001.00	(15,017.00)	-33.4
Livingstone	45,500.00	32,444.00	(13,056.00)	-28.7
Mongu	47,226.00	30,517.00	(16,709.00)	-35.4

***Note**: Figures in baskets are negatives*
Source: *CSO, Consumer Price Index, January 2004*

The percentage change in the prices of Roller meal was even greater with the drop in prices over the two periods ranging from 33 percent in Kitwe to 46 percent in Kabwe district.

Average Prices of roller meal in selected districts

District	Cost of a 25kg Bag of Roller meal (ZMK)		Changes in Prices (ZMK)	Percentage Change (%)
	January 2003	January 2004	January 2004 to January 2003	January 2004 to January 2003
Kabwe	35,600.00	21,163.00	(14,437)	-40.6
Kitwe	38,211.00	25,444.00	(12,767)	-33.4
Ndola	38,000.00	25,000.00	(13,000)	-34.2
Chipata	35,779.00	22,500.00	(13,279)	-37.1
Mansa	40,667.00	25,000.00	(15,667)	-38.5
Lusaka	38,517.00	21,838.00	(16,679)	-43.3
Kasama	41,500.00	22,398.00	(19,102)	-46.0
Livingstone	42,375.00	25,643.00	(16,732)	-39.5
Mongu	43,937.00	27,752.00	(16,185)	-36.8

***Note**: Figures in baskets are negatives*
Source: *CSO, Consumer Price Index, January 2004*

In the case of White Maize grain the highest percentage change in prices was recorded for Livingstone at 57 percent drop in prices compared to January 2003, while Kasama had the least percentage change in the price of White Maize grain, with the price dropping by 15 percent over the same period.

Average Prices of White Maize in selected districts

District	Cost of a 20 litre tin White Maize (ZMK)		Changes in Prices (ZMK)	Percentage Change (%)
	January 2003	January 2004	January 2004 to January 2003	January 2004 to January 2003
Kabwe	20,059.00	11,400.00	(8,659.00)	-43.2
Kitwe	22,000.00	14,000.00	(8,000.00)	-36.4
Chipata	19,500.00	11,250.00	(8,250.00)	-42.3
Mansa	20,000.00	14,000.00	(6,000.00)	-30.0
Lusaka	22,771.00	15,000.00	(7,771.00)	-34.1
Kasama	16,000.00	13,592.00	(2,408.00)	-15.1
Livingstone	27,000.00	11,500.00	(15,500.00)	-57.4
Mongu	25,942.00	14,303.00	(11,639.00)	-44.9

***Note**: Figures in baskets are negatives*
Source: *CSO, Consumer Price Index, January 2004*

International Trade

Exports record a decrease!

Total exports for December, 2003 were K316,757 million compared with K444,236 million in November. This is equivalent to a 29 percent decline in the total exports. The decline in exports could be attributed mainly to the decline in exports of refined copper, copper ores & concentrates, intermediate products of cobalt metallurgy, cotton (not carded or combed), tobacco (partly or wholly stemmed/stripped), Portland cement and cut flowers & flower buds.

Total Exports and Imports, January – December 2003 (K' Millions)

Period	Imports (cif)	Domestic Exports (fob)	Re- Exports	Total Exports (fob)	Trade Balance
Jan	554,237	269,450	1,345	270,795	(283,442)
Feb	663,872	347,626	583	348,209	(315,663)
Mar	632,927	346,566	2,069	348,635	(284,292)
Apr	604,210	312,136	1,088	313,224	(290,986)
May	592,465	401,796	9,828	411,624	(180,841)
Jun	559,332	422,585	2,222	424,807	(134,525)
Jul	517,514	429,302	1,263	430,565	(86,949)
Aug	610,166	384,524	1,643	386,167	(223,999)
Sep	509,968	381,937	3,484	385,421	(124,547)
Oct	594,861	391,794	6,100	397,894	(196,967)
Nov	674,738	442,512	1,724	444,236	(230,502)
Dec*	675,541	313,326	3,431	316,757	(358,784)
Total	7,157,670	4,444,330	34,860	4,479,190	(2,678,480)

Note: (*) Provisional
Source: *CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2003*

Domestic exports (exports of locally produced goods) declined to K313,326 million in December from K442,512 million in November 2003. These exports accounted for 99 percent shares of total exports while the remaining one percent represents re-exports (exports of originally imported goods in free circulation).

Zambia's imports during the first half of the year 2003 showed a declining trend. In the first quarter, imports recorded K1,851,036 million while in the second quarter they were

K1,756,006 million; representing a 5 percent decline.

The second half of the year experienced a rather significant increase in import values, amounting to K1,945,143 million in the fourth quarter as compared with K1,605,485 million in the third quarter; representing a 21 percent growth.

Imports by SITC Sections, Quarter 1 to Quarter 4, 2003 (K' Millions)

Section		Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4*
0	Food & Live Animals	287,567	180,535	99,147	131,846
1	Beverages & Tobacco	2,525	1,692	1,445	3,738
2	Crude Materials, (Exc. Fuels)	72,079	52,725	45,838	100,487
3	Mineral Fuels, Lubricants & Related Materials	131,602	147,048	181,174	139,930
4	Animal & Vegetable Oils, Fats & Waxes	29,830	39,213	49,797	37,092
5	Chemicals	335,989	336,770	289,788	405,079
6	Manufactured Goods By Material	230,583	252,288	274,805	377,505
7	Machinery & Transport Equipment	553,669	568,558	542,520	586,721
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	205,307	174,781	118,908	161,344
9	Commodities & Transactions Nec In SITC	1,885	2,396	2,063	1,388
Total		1,851,036	1,756,006	1,605,485	1,945,130

Note: (*) Provisional
Source: *CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2003*

The growth in the total value of imports during the second half of 2003 was mainly due to the high growth in imports of manufactured goods (wire of iron or non-alloy steel, medicaments in measured doses, polythene in primary forms), Chemicals (urea fertilizers, sulphuric acid, herbicides, insecticides & fungicides) and machinery & transport equipment which include motor vehicles for transporting persons & goods. These products accounted for a larger proportion of the total value of Zambia's imports during the last half of the year 2003 than the first half.

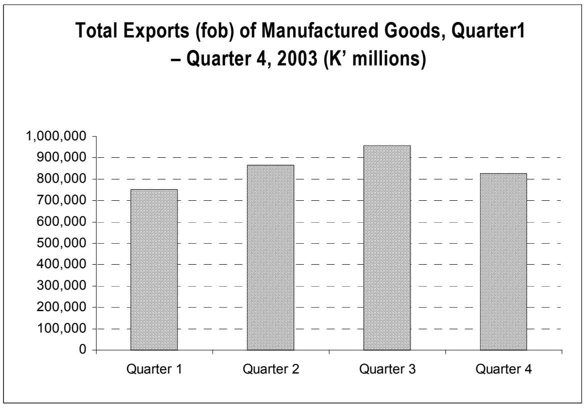
The major trading partners in terms of imports during the year were South Africa, United Kingdom, Kenya, Japan, Hong Kong, China and Zimbabwe.

Exports (fob) by SITC Sections, Quarter 1 to Quarter 4, 2003 (K' Millions)

Section	Product Category	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4*
0	Food & Live Animals	71,967	108,367	71,887	89,940
1	Beverages & Tobacco	5,087	33,983	24,953	22,374
2	Crude Materials, (Exc. Fuels)	79,936	80,999	113,609	108,577
3	Mineral Fuels, Lubricants & Related Materials	12,015	10,842	11,523	25,526
4	Animal & Vegetable Oils, Fats & Waxes	60	86	130	1,619
5	Chemicals	11,566	8,445	6,306	11,715
6	Manufactured Goods By Material	751,728	865,962	957,621	825,488
7	Machinery & Transport Equipment	7,002	20,575	9,128	61,968
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	12,459	9,966	5,503	10,775
9	Commodities & Transactions Nec In SITC	15,817	10,426	2,346	902
Total		967,637	1,149,651	1,203,006	1,158,884

Note: (*) Provisional
Source: *CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2003*

Export trade was dominated mainly by manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, which includes refined copper and its articles, intermediate products of cobalt metallurgy, precious or semi precious stones worked but not set. These products accounted for 97 percent of total exports in December and November 2003.



Source: *CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2003*

The major markets for Zambia's exports during the year were United Kingdom, South Africa, Tanzania, Switzerland, India, Japan, China, Hong Kong, Kenya, Malawi and Congo (DR).

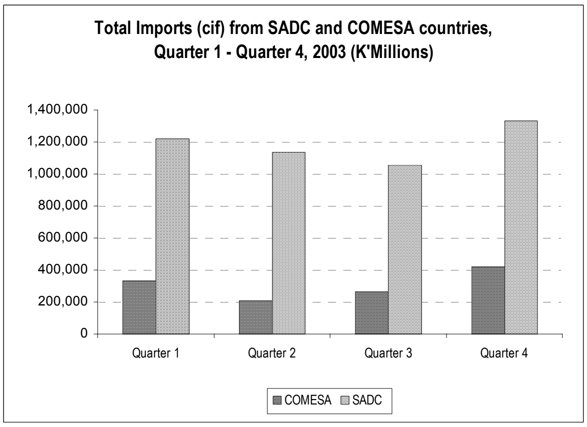
ZAMBIA'S TRADE WITH SADC AND COMESA COUNTRIES

Trade with SADC and COMESA member States, Quarter 1 – Quarter 4, 2003 (K' Million)

	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4*
COMESA				
Imports from (cif)	333,683	208,933	263,407	418,415
Exports to (fob)	76,911	92,745	112,944	144,559
Trade Balance	-256,772	-116,188	-150,463	-273,856
SADC				
Imports from (cif)	1,219,045	1,135,476	1,055,027	1,333,864
Exports to (fob)	399,962	478,273	540,854	575,176
Trade Balance	-819,083	-657,203	-514,173	-758,688

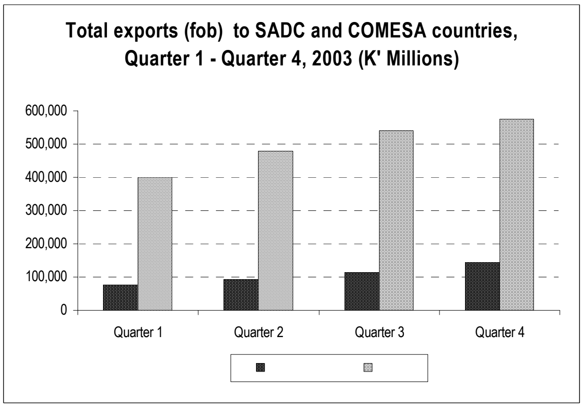
Source: *CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2003*
(*) Provisional

Total imports from COMESA in the first quarter were K333,683 million as compared to K208,933 millions in the second quarter. This represented a 37 percent decline in imports. The second half of the year, experienced a sharp increase in the total value of imports from COMESA; with the highest figure of K418,415 million recorded in the fourth quarter as compared with K263,407 million in the third quarter. This represents 59 percent increase in imports during the fourth quarter of 2003. The major products contributing to this increase are: malt whether or not roasted-including malt flour, bituminous coal-not agglomerated, refined palm oil & its fractions, soap & organic surface active products, agricultural or horticultural appliances for projecting liquids, wire of iron or non-alloy steel & rolled iron/steel and sacks/bags for packing goods.



Source*: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2003*
(*) Provisional

The value of imports from SADC for the period January to December 2003 were mainly machinery & transport equipment, manufactured goods and chemicals including fertilizers. Total imports from SADC during this period were K4,783,412 million with the lowest figure of K1,055,027 million recorded in third quarter and the highest figure of K1,333,864 million in the fourth quarter of 2003. However the trend started declining during the second quarter through to the third quarter and then increased significantly by 26 percent between the third and fourth quarter of 2003. The major products contributing to this increase are motor vehicles, petroleum oils, sulphur of all kinds, machinery for industrial preparation or manufacture, asbestos, unroasted iron pyrites and other chemicals.



Source*: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2003*

Exports to COMESA during the period January to December 2003 showed an upward trend. Exports to COMESA increased from K76,911 million in the first quarter to K144,559 million in the fourth quarter. The first half of the year accounted for K169,656 million as compared with K257,503 million in the second half; representing a 52 percent increase. The major products that led to the increase in exports are mineral fuels, Sugar and sugar confectionery; products of the milling industry, cotton and tobacco & manufactured tobacco substitutes. The major recipients of Zambia's exports that contributed to this growth include Angola, Zimbabwe, Uganda, Malawi and Namibia.

Exports to SADC during the same period showed a similar pattern to COMESA. Total exports to SADC increased by 27 percent in the second half of the year over the first half. This increase may be attributed to increased exports of copper and its articles, other base metals, wood and its articles and cotton.

The major trading partners within SADC are South Africa (with the largest proportion) and Zimbabwe.

Gross Domestic Product

Sectoral shares of Gross Domestic Product

The Zambian economy has undergone a lot of structural changes in the last decade. The two major sectors of the economy that recorded significant changes are the Mining and Quarrying sector and the Wholesale & Retail Trade sector. Measured at constant 1994 prices, Mining and Quarrying accounted for the largest share of 17 percent in terms of its contribution to the overall Gross Domestic Product in 1994, where as the Wholesale and Retail Trade sector ranked second with the share of 15 percent. However, in 2003, the picture changed, with Mining being relegated to fifth place and accounting for only 8 percent of GDP. The decline in the share of Mining was due to the overall decline in the production of Copper, Cobalt and Coal.

The Wholesale and Retail Trade sector ranked the highest in 2003 with 19 percent share of GDP measured at constant 1994 prices. The increase in the share of the Trade sector to GDP could be attributed to several factors including Government's policy of economic liberalisation, particularly trade liberalisation, which resulted in the trading sector being privatised and becoming completely private sector driven.

The Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector has been growing steadily over the last ten years. It had the second largest contribution to GDP in 2003, with a share of 15 percent, measured at constant 1994 prices, while in 1994 this sector had the third largest share of GDP accounting for 14 percent. This growth could be attributed to Government's increased commitment to the diversification of the economy in order to reduce dependence on mining.

Industry Shares Of GDP By Kind Of Economic Activity at Constant 1994 Prices

KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	1994	2000	2001	2002	2003*
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	13.5	17.2	16.0	15.2	15.3
Mining and Quarrying	16.7	6.4	7.0	7.9	7.8
Manufacturing	9.8	10.5	10.4	10.7	10.9
Electricity and Water	3.2	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.8
Construction	5.0	4.9	5.3	6.0	6.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	14.8	18.3	18.4	18.7	18.8
Restaurants, Bars & Hotels	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.4
Transport & Communications	6.0	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1
Financial Institutions & Insurance	8.2	8.2	7.8	7.9	7.8
Real Estate & Business Services	5.0	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.5
Comm., Social & Personal Services	8.0	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.5
Less: FISIM**	**(4.7)**	**(4.9)**	**(4.8)**	**(4.7)**	**(4.6)**
Taxes on Products	**12.9**	**10.9**	**11.1**	**10.0**	**9.3**
GDP at Market Prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

** Provisional estimates*
*** Financial Intermediary Services Indirectly Measured*
Source: *CSO, National Account Statistics, 2003*

Another sector that has experienced drastic changes is the Real Estate and Business Services. In 2003, this sector had the fourth largest contribution at about 10 percent, while in 1994 it ranked eighth, at 5.0 percent. This growth could be attributed to the growth in the real estate sub-sector and the mushrooming of business services such as computer services (internet cafés), business and management consultancy, market research activities, investigation and security activities.

Health

Under-five Malaria cases worrying

Malaria is one of the major killer-diseases in tropical regions and continues to kill millions of people in Africa. Pregnant women and children under 5 years are identified to be among the most vulnerable groups to this disease.

The recent Zambia Demographic and Health Survey results show that about 2 in 5 children under the age of 5 suffered from malaria in the two weeks prior to the survey

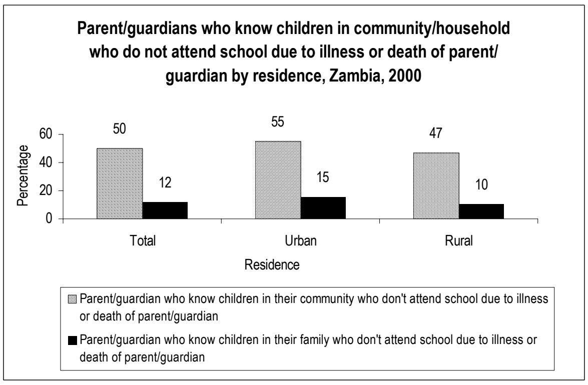
The most affected children were the youngest aged 6 to 11 months among whom 3 in 5 had malaria just before the survey.

In urban areas, 1 in 3 children suffered from malaria compared to almost 1 in 2 in rural areas that suffered from malaria in the two weeks prior to the survey.

Luapula Province had the highest incidence of malaria in children with over 1 in 2 children reported being sick with malaria two weeks prior to the survey, while Lusaka had the lowest with 1 in 3 children sick with malaria.

HIV/AIDS impedes Children's Right to Education

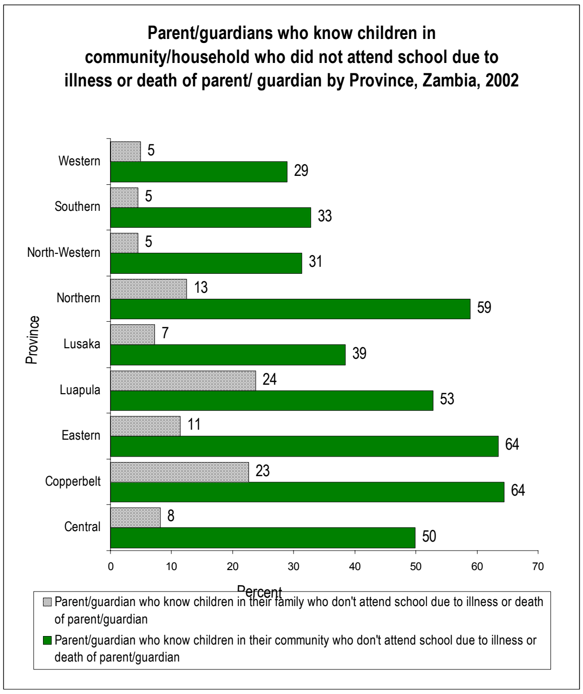
The Zambian Government has recognized the important role education plays in grooming morally and intellectually upright individuals with intentions of using the acquired skills and knowledge for the overall development of the country. Despite the increasing commitment to promoting the health and learning of school children, progress on these fronts is seriously threatened by HIV/AIDS. One of the effects of HIV/AIDS related sickness and death is that children are forced to drop out of school.



Source: *CSO, ZDH EdData Survey, 2002*

The ZDES reveals that about half the parent/ guardians interviewed reported that some children in their community do not attend school due to the sickness or death of their parent /guardians, while 12 percent further disclosed that a child in their own household did not attend school due to HIV/AIDS related illness or death of a parent/guardian.

The situation varied by residence. In urban areas more parent/guardians acknowledged knowing children who do not attend school in their community due to the sickness or death of their parents or guardians (55 percent) than in rural areas (47 percent). This is also observed at household level where 15 percent of the respondents in urban areas admitted that a child in their household did not attend school due the HIV/AIDS related illness and death compared to 10 percent in the rural areas.



Source: *CSO, Z DHS EdData Survey, 2002*

At provincial level, Copperbelt and Eastern provinces (64 percent each) had the highest percentage of respondents who stated that some children in their community did not attend school due to the illness or death of their parents/guardians. Luapula and Copperbelt recorded the highest percentage of respondents having children in their household who do not attend school due to illness or death of their parent/guardians.

From the foregoing it is observed that achieving Education for all will require making HIV/AIDS prevention a high priority in the country, in order to ensure the right of every child to a good quality education.

Gender

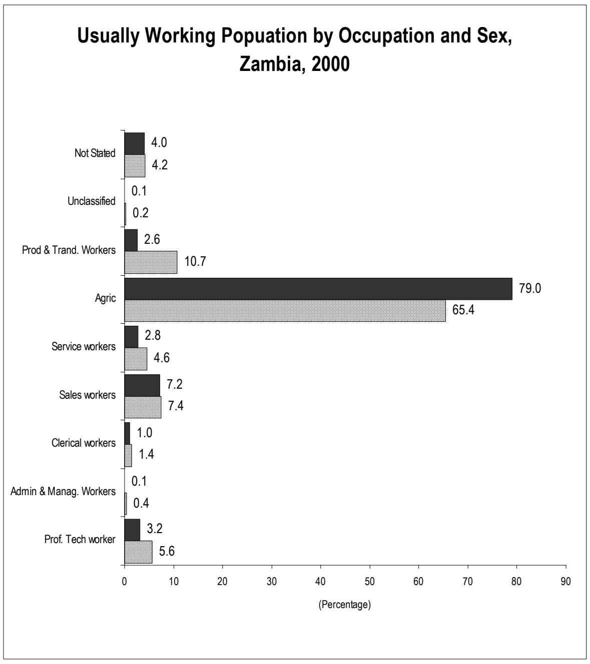
The female employed population increases significantly

With Gender issues reaching the top on the global agenda, there is concern with promoting equality between the sexes and improvement in the status of both women and men in society. Gender issues are also cardinal in achieving sustainable economic growth, job creation, ensuring better food security and reducing poverty.

According to findings in the 2000 Census, there is an observed increase in the female employed population of 83 percent from the 1990 Census,. This is considerably more than the 32 percent increase in the male employed population over the same period. A big proportion of the employed population is in rural areas (70 percent for males and 82 percent for females) compared to the employed in urban areas (30 percent for males and 18 percent for females).

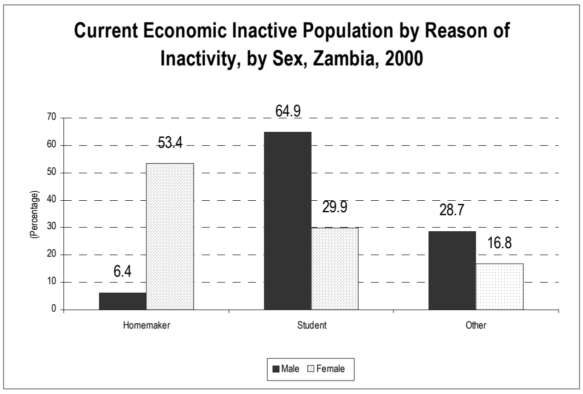
Source: *CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing*

However, though the proportion of the female employed population increased during the reference period, there has been no significant improvement in the quality of their work. A large proportion of females compared to males are employed as unpaid family workers, 62 percent (2000) and 25 percent (2000), respectively.



Source: *CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing*

In terms of occupation no significant differences were observed between females and males. However, slightly more females (79 percent) than males (65 percent) are engaged in agriculture. Hence the need to improve women's access to agro-loan or finance.



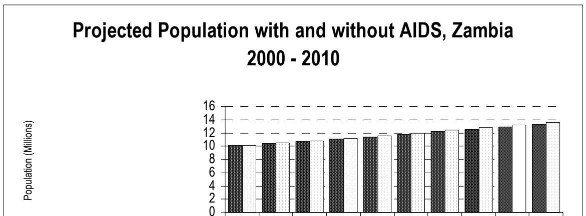
Source: *CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing*

The other notable observation is that women were classified as economically inactive mainly because of home making (53 percent), where as the males were classified as economically inactive mainly due to studying (65 percent). Almost two thirds (65 percent) of the inactive population are female while about one third are male.

2000 to 2025 Census Projections

Zambia's population to continue growing despite AIDS

According to the population projections released by the Central Statistical Office (CSO) in November 2003, the country's population will continue growing despite the impact of HIV/AIDS on the mortality levels being experienced. The country's population is expected to reach **11 million by mid-year 2004** and just over **13 million by the year 2010**. Though the country is expected to experience gradual declines in fertility, levels will still be high, hence contributing to the continued population increase. The Total Fertility Rate is expected to decline from 6.0 percent in 2000 to 5.5 percent by 2010. Life expectancy is expected to remain relatively stable over the ten year period 2000-2010 increasing slightly in the first five years and declining slightly in the last five years.

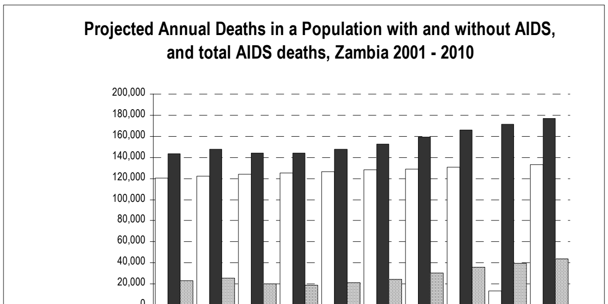


	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Projected Population with AIDS	10.1	10.4	10.7	11.1	11.4	11.8	12.2	12.5	12.9	13.3
Projected Population without AIDS	10.1	10.5	10.8	11.2	11.6	12	12.4	12.8	13.2	13.6

Source: *CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing Projections*

The population projections have been computed taking into account prevailing HIV/AIDS prevalence rates from the 2001/2 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey and Sentinel Surveillance System, together with other data from behavioural surveys like the Zambia Sexual Behaviour Surveys.

The impact of health reforms especially programs aimed at fighting HIV/AIDS, the provision of anti-retroviral drugs in mitigating the impact of HIV/AIDS and the reduction in Mother to Child transmission have been taken into consideration in making the projections. The HIV prevalence is projected to decline especially as these measures are expanded to reach affected communities and individuals in both rural and urban areas.



	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Projected annual deaths - without AIDS	120,351	122,196	123,949	125,239	126,465	128,117	129,087	130,559	13,173	133,084
Projected annual deaths - with AIDS	143,349	147,938	144,012	144,318	147,868	152,549	159,361	166,165	171,464	176,690
Annual AIDS deths	22,998	25,742	20,063	19,079	21,403	24,432	30,274	35,606	39,591	43,606

Source: *CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing Projections*

The country is however expected to continue experiencing an annual increase in deaths due to AIDS until around 2015 when the increasing mortality will peak and then begin to decline. The annual AIDS deaths are based on the difference between total annual deaths in a population without AIDS and in a population with AIDS.

The Layman and Statistics

This section is aimed at helping the laymen understand some of the Statistical terminology and phrases in order to enhance understanding of the subject and the figures behind the terminology or phrase. In this issue we look at two important phrases, ***Population projections*** and ***Estimates***.

Population projections are scientific predictions about future population trends.

They are based on well-researched and thought-out assumptions on future expectations in Fertility, Mortality and Migration, based on past and currently observed trends.

Population projections can be made for many years into the future e.g. 25 or 50 years into the future. However, Population projections can be reviewed at any time in the future if fresh data is made available or if there are significant changes in one or more of the three demographic parameters, Fertility, Mortality and Migration.

Population estimates are a description of population or demographic characteristics of a population based on currently existing data. They are made for the current time period and not further into the future.

Surveys done between two censuses may produce estimates of population or other demographic characteristics, and these may differ from those provided in the projections because they may be based on current existing data.

What to look forward to in 2004

In 2003, the CSO released several reports and publications among them five volumes from the 2000 Census of population and housing, the 2001/2 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS), The 2002 Zambia Demographic and Education Survey (ZDES), the third quarter FHANIS report.

This year, the CSO in 2004 will be releasing the following publications among others:

- Nine volumes of provincial analytical reports from the 2000 Census of population and housing
- Selected socio-economic indicators
- Zambia in figures
- Post Harvest Survey for Small and medium scales farmers
- Post Harvest Survey for Large scales farmers
- FHANIS Quarterly Reports
- 2002/3 Living Conditions and Monitoring Survey Report
- 2003 Zambia Sexual Behaviour survey report
- Updated ZamSED CDs
- Provincial Projections Reports
- District Projections Reports
- And many more

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Thank you for supporting us

The Editorial team would like to thank all media institutions and users of "The Monthly" Statistics Bulletin for your support in 2003.

You have contributed to making this publication useful in decision-making and statistical awareness.

We hope your support continues in 2004.

Special Note of Thanks

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