



Republic of Zambia

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

**SELECTED
SOCIO-ECONOMIC
INDICATORS
2003 - 2004**

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Fax: 260-1-253468

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FOREWORD

Summaries of important Socio-economic indicators have proven useful among busy policy and decision makers in need of quick access to useful indicators in a summarized booklet. This is the Twelveth in the series of the "*Selected Socio-economic Indicators*" produced by the Central Statistical Office (CSO).

The compilation of the "*Selected Socio-economic Indicators*" has been a follow up to the pilot study on Socio-economic indicators based on the FAO recommendations carried out in 1982 as a joint FAO/CSO project (Pilot Study on Socio-economic Indicators - The Zambia Case, Draft Report, Central Statistical Office, March 1982).

It is not possible to include all the indicators collected in the numerous surveys, censuses and routine data collection programmes conducted by the CSO, therefore an attempt has been made to cover the major sectors of social and economic development in a relatively balanced manner.

The sets of indicators included in the booklet are also determined by data availability, national development goals and international comparability. Indicators have been compiled using different levels of disgregations e.g. Residence, Gender, Time period etc and cover the period 2000 - 2003. Indicators include information collected by other official sources of statistics within the National Statistical System (NSS).

More detailed analyses and information can be found in detailed reports available at the CSO.

It is my sincere hope that the "*Selected Socio-economic Indicators*" will help meet the statistical needs of our data users, especially the busy policy and decision-makers.



Dr. Buleti G. Nsemukila

DIRECTOR OF CENSUS & STATISTICS

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CSO	Central Statistical Office
CIF	Cost Insurance and Freight
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
LCMS	Living Conditions Monitoring Survey
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MNoP	Ministry of Finance and National Planning
MoH	Ministry of Health
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TNDP	Transitional National Development Plan
UMR	Under-five Mortality Rate

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0. Zambia's Development Priorities

Zambia is a signatory to the Millennium Declaration of 2000, made at the Millennium Summit, in which countries agreed to dedicate their efforts to overcoming human development challenges. The summit formulated 8 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to be achieved by 2015, in an attempt to alleviate poverty, hunger and other deprivations.

In the same vein, Zambia's development goals are targeted at alleviation of poverty through the implementation of socio-economic reforms under the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and Transitional National Development Plan (TNDP).

Zambia's PSRP focuses on measures aimed at achieving strong sustained economic growth and development. Although Agriculture is the main focus of Zambia's economic recovery plan, growth in other sectors has also been given sufficient attention in order to provide a balanced development agenda for the country.

The country's economic recovery plans have also provided a mechanism for addressing various social problems such as the HIV/AIDS pandemic that continue to affect the country's development efforts through prolonged illness and death of the country's vital human resource.

1.1. Selection of Indicators

This booklet presents selected socio-economic indicators in major sectors of the economy. An attempt was made to cover the major sectors of social and economic development in a relatively balanced manner. The final selected indicators were determined by data availability, national development goals and international comparability.

1.2. Organization of the Booklet

In this report, indicators are presented in tables for easy interpretation. The data sources, together with the date of publication are provided below the tables. Graphical presentation of some indicators have also been made in some instances. Where indicators are from more than one source, a recommended source would be provided. Some brief explanations of the data have been given in each chapter.

In section D of the document, definitions of the various indicators presented in the booklet have been provided.

CHAPTER TWO

DEFINITIONS

2.0. Demographic Indicators

Population

This can be defined as the total number of people that reside in a particular geographical location.

Population Density (person/square km)

This indicator shows the availability of land in relation to the total population. It is the proportion of the total population over the total land area of a country.

Population Growth Rate

This refers to the change in the size of the population as the proportion of the total population of an area. Estimated on a yearly basis, it gives us the average annual growth rate for each of the inter-censal period.

Crude Birth Rate (Per 1,000 population)

This indicator is defined as the average annual live births per 1,000 population. It is the proportion of total number of live births over the total mid year population.

Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)

This is the proportion of total number of males in relation to the total number of females. The number of males per 100 females is an indicator of the sex-structure in the population. Sex ratios below 100 indicate a surplus of females to males.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

This is an indicator of the level of fertility of Zambian Women. The indicator shows the average number of live children born to a woman who lives up to the end of her reproductive life.

Life Expectancy at Birth

The life expectancy at birth is defined as the average number of years, which a newly born baby would live if subjected to the prevailing mortality conditions. This is regarded as an indicator of the general health status in a population. The expectation of life at birth is a composite indicator based on age - specific death rates.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

This indicator is defined as the number of deaths in a year occurring to infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

Under-Five Mortality

Under-five Mortality Rate (UMR) refers to the number of deaths among children aged below five years per thousand (1,000) live births per year.

Household

A household was defined to be "a group of people who normally live and eat together.

Orphan hood

Orphan children are those who have lost one or both parents. Children who have lost their mother are referred to as maternal orphans, while those who have lost their father are called paternal orphans. Children who have lost both parents are sometimes referred to as double orphans.

Literacy

Literacy refers to the ability to read and write in any language. Members of the population who are able to read and write are said to be literate, while those who cannot read or write in any language are considered illiterate.

2.1 Education Indicators

Population aged 15+ with no Schooling (%)

This is a rough indicator of the levels of illiteracy in the country. Persons with no formal schooling are persons who have not completed lower primary education or educational levels above.

Primary School enrolment as Proportion of nominal Primary age group (7-13 years)(%)

This indicator is specific to the primary educational level and the age range considered to cover that level. The nominal age for entry into grade 1 is 7 or 8 years. For planning purposes the age group relevant to primary education is (7-13) years. Primary school enrolment in a number of regions is higher than the population in the nominal primary age group (7-13). This shows that there is a considerable enrolment of children over 13 years in primary grades

Pupil/Teacher Ratio

This is an indicator of teachers' workload. It is the proportion of pupils over the total number of teachers. However, some schoolteachers teach double classes. Since teachers are not counted twice, the number of pupils per teacher would give a higher ratio.

School Attendance

School attendance in population censuses is defined as attendance at any accredited educational institution or programme, public or private for organized learning at any level of education.

2.2. Health Indicators

Hospital Beds/Cots per 1,000 Population

This indicator gives the proportion of beds/cots over the total population in a country. The number of beds includes all beds and cots in all hospitals (general hospitals, specialist hospitals etc.).

Number of Health Workers per 1,000 Population

The number of health workers includes all medical, paramedical and technical staff, excluding dressers. It is the proportion of health workers over the total population.

2.3. Housing and Environment Indicators

% of dwellings with durable roofs/walls

This indicator is a rough measure of the prevalence of durable housing. Asbestos, tiles and corrugated iron are considered durable materials for roofs, while burned bricks or concrete blocks or Kimberley bricks are considered durable materials for walls.

Water Supply

Private and shared taps are included in the percentage of piped water.

2.4. Employment Indicators

Labour Force ('000')

The labour force consists of the population aged 12 years and above which was either working, or if not working, then seeking work. This includes those not seeking work believing work was not available. Not included in the labour force: Housewives engaged full time on household duties in own household, full time students, those unable to work because of old age, sick/disabled, those with other sources of income, prisoners etc.

Formal Sector Employment

The indicator shows the extent of employment opportunities in the formal sector.

2.5. Economic Indicators

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

GDP is the total value of economic activities taking place in the nation (Zambian territory) in a period usually a year. GDP at current prices reflects the money value transactions in terms of prices prevailing for the year. GDP at constant prices or in real terms is a volume series in which quantity (physical output) is seen to change between periods of time as prices are held constant.

Per Capita GDP

This is the GDP over the total population of a nation. It gives the share of the total GDP to an individual in a nation.

Growth Rate in Real GDP (%)

Percentage change in real (constant prices) GDP between two consecutive periods.

Sectoral Contribution to GDP

These indicators show the contribution of selected sectors to the total GDP, both in value terms and percentages.

Gross Capital Formation

The indicator represents domestic investment. It is the sum of Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) and changes in inventories.

Revenue

This indicator is defined as transactions that increase net worth. It is derived from taxes, social contributions, grants, property income, sales of goods and services, fines, penalties and forfeits.

Expense

This indicator is defined as transactions that decrease net worth. It includes compensation of employees, use of goods and services, interest, subsidies, grants, social benefits and other expense.

Operating Balance

This indicator reflects the sustainability of government operations. It is the difference between revenue and expense.

Non-financial assets

This indicator includes fixed assets such buildings, civil engineering, motor vehicles, machinery and other equipment. It also includes inventories and non-produced assets.

Net Lending/Borrowing

This indicator is the difference between operating balance and acquisition of non-financial assets. It reflects government's cash requirements. A positive result reflects a net lending position while a negative result reflects a net borrowing position.

International Reserves (Net) (K' million)

International reserves include assets, and liabilities of the Bank of Zambia and the foreign exchange of the Central Government. It excludes the liabilities and assets of the Commercial Bank.

Currency in Circulation (K' million)

This indicator shows the total currency issued at banks and currency with the public.

Private Deposits (Demand, Savings and Time Deposits)

This indicator shows the total of private deposits; demand, savings and time deposits.

Value of imports (K' Billion)

Imports are valued at CIF (Cost Insurance and Freight) at the port of entry into the country.

Total Exports (K' Billion)

Total exports include re-exports and are valued at FOB (Free on board) at the port of exit for the exporting country.

Balance of Trade (Export Surplus) (K' Billion)

The balance is the difference between exports (FOB) and imports (CIF).

Overall Balance of Payments (K' Billion)

The overall balance of payments is the sum of the surplus on current account, net capital, in the non monetary sector net errors and omissions, allocations of Special Drawing Rights (SDR).

Inflow of Private Capital (net) (K' Billion)

The figures include private long term and short-term liabilities and assets.

Current Account Balance (K' Billion)

The current account balance is the sum of the trade balance, net investment income, invisible trade balance and net unrequited transfers.

2.6 Agriculture Indicators

Arable Land (million ha)

Refers to land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted only once), temporary meadows for mowing or pasture, land under market and kitchen gardens (including cultivation under glass), and land temporarily fallow or lying idle (less the 5 years). Permanent pasture can be converted or cultivated and so has been included.

Actual Production of Selected Crops

Indicator gives production figures of crops produced by farmers.

CHAPTER THREE

DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

3.0. Introduction

This chapter contains demographic indicators such as population and mortality. Demographic indicators help government and non-governmental organizations to formulate policies, monitor, implement, and evaluate programmes and projects.

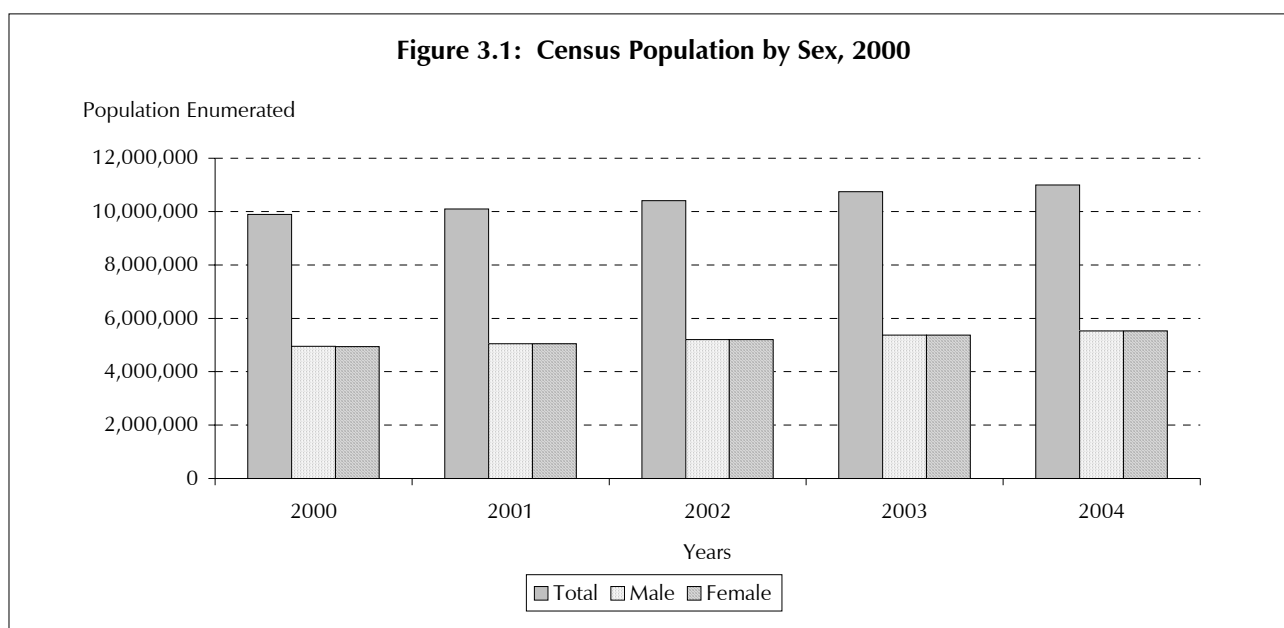
3.1. Population

Table 3.1 and figure 3.1 show Zambia's population by sex in the year 2000 - 2004. The population of Zambia in 2000 was 9,885,591 of which 4,946,298 were male and 4,938,293 were female. The population in 2004 was projected to be 5,524,480 for males and 5,530,294 for females.

Table 3.1: Census Population by Sex, 2000

	2000	Projections			
		2001	2002	2003	2004
Population Enumerated (Census):	9,885,591	10,089,493	10,409,440	10,744,382	11,054,774
Male	4,946,298	5,046,303	5,204,735	5,371,229	5,524,480
Female	4,938,293	5,043,190	5,204,705	5,373,153	5,530,294

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing



Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Table 3.2 below shows the population distribution by residence, age group and sex for the year 2004. The table shows that there are more people in rural than in urban areas of Zambia. The rural areas have slightly more females than males while the urban areas have more males than females.

Table 3.2: Projected Total Population by Age Group, Sex and Residence, 2004

Age Group	Total	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
0-4	1,973,302	681,985	671,992	313,072	306,253
5-9	1,574,530	539,978	538,623	254,050	254,560
10-14	1,412,831	467,950	467,441	238,744	249,007
15-19	1,211,712	395,461	393,152	205,622	226,381
20-24	1,032,536	319,076	325,331	192,494	205,830
25-29	871,586	254,795	267,474	174,625	179,482
30-34	715,119	208,834	220,543	146,058	142,897
35-39	557,479	168,325	174,968	114,480	104,703
40-44	436,967	135,357	138,299	88,400	78,912
45-49	325,282	102,541	103,157	65,815	56,326
50-54	252,311	79,992	84,286	50,426	39,179
55-59	191,436	63,488	71,469	34,784	23,456
60-64	148,435	54,007	57,184	21,796	15,888
65-69	111,839	44,783	43,781	12,797	10,946
70-74	77,660	33,272	29,853	7,931	7,285
75-79	47,605	21,879	17,297	4,692	4,095
80+	46,868	22,628	16,265	4,343	3,979
Total	10,987,498	3,594,351	3,621,115	1,930,129	1,909,179

Source: Census of Population and Housing Projections

Table 3.3 shows population distribution by district. Lusaka district with 1,084,703 people has the largest population while Luangwa district has the smallest population size with 18,948 people.

Table 3.3: De Jure Population by Sex and Province, 2000

Province	District	Male	Female	Total
Zambia		4,946,298	4,939,293	9,885,591
Central	Chibombo	121,948	119,664	241,612
	Kabwe	89,003	87,755	176,758
	Kapiri Mposhi	98,558	96,194	194,752
	Mumbwa	54,628	52,810	107,438
	Mkushi	79,795	79,066	158,861
	Serenje	66,569	66,267	132,836
Total		510,501	501,756	1,012,257
Copperbelt	Chililabombwe	34,391	33,142	67,533
	Chingola	86,928	85,098	172,026
	Kalulushi	38,786	37,020	75,806
	Kitwe	189,650	186,474	376,124
	Luanshya	74,963	72,945	147,908
	Lufwanyama	32,198	30,987	63,185
	Masaiti	48,892	46,689	95,581
	Mpongwe	32,846	31,525	64,371
	Mufulira	72,526	71,404	143,930
	Ndola	188,222	186,535	374,757
Total		799,402	781,819	1,581,221
Eastern	Chadiza	42,204	41,777	83,981
	Chama	37,025	37,865	74,890
	Chipata	183,352	184,187	367,539
	Katete	94,148	95,102	189,250
	Lundazi	117,277	119,556	236,833
	Mambwe	23,699	23,677	47,376
	Nyimba	34,824	35,601	70,425
	Petauke	116,147	119,732	235,879
Total		648,676	657,497	1,306,173
Luapula	Chiengi	41,979	41,845	83,824
	Kawambwa	50,708	51,795	102,503
	Mansa	90,211	90,732	180,943
	Milengi	13,867	13,729	27,596
	Mwense	52,479	53,280	105,759
	Nchelenge	56,343	54,776	111,119
	Samfya	82,238	81,371	163,609
Total		387,825	387,528	775,353
Lusaka	Chongwe	70,211	67,250	137,461
	Kafue	77,001	73,216	150,217
	Luangwa	9,546	9,402	18,948
	Lusaka	549,020	535,683	1,084,703
Total		705,778	685,551	1,391,329

Province	District	Male	Female	Total
Northern	Chilubi	33,496	33,996	67,492
	Chinsali	64,362	64,284	128,646
	Isoka	49,428	49,891	99,319
	Kaputa	44,556	42,677	87,233
	Kasama	85,070	85,859	170,929
	Luwingu	40,052	39,552	79,604
	Mbala	75,085	74,549	149,634
	Mpika	73,151	73,045	146,196
	Mporokoso	36,975	36,954	73,929
	Mpulungu	34,292	33,310	67,602
	Mungwi	56,200	56,777	112,977
	Nakonde	37,309	37,826	75,135
Total		629,976	628,720	1,258,696
North-Western	Chavuma	14,815	15,126	29,941
	Kabompo	35,286	35,952	71,238
	Kasempa	25,810	26,094	51,904
	Mufumbwe	21,875	22,127	44,002
	Mwinilunga	58,543	58,962	117,505
	Solwezi	102,241	101,556	203,797
	Zambezi	32,286	32,677	64,963
Total		290,856	292,494	583,350
Southern	Choma	100,791	104,107	204,898
	Gwembe	16,862	17,271	34,133
	Itezhi-tezhi	22,170	20,941	43,111
	Kalomo	83,175	86,328	169,503
	Kazungula	34,178	34,087	68,265
	Livingstone	51,828	51,460	103,288
	Mazabuka	102,585	100,634	203,219
	Monze	80,697	82,881	163,578
	Namwala	40,486	42,324	82,810
	Siavonga	29,171	29,693	58,864
Sinazongwe	39,497	40,958	80,455	
Total		601,440	610,684	1,212,124
Western	Kalabo	54,176	60,630	114,806
	Kaoma	79,348	83,220	162,568
	Lukulu	33,585	34,790	68,375
	Mongu	79,300	82,702	162,002
	Senanga	52,587	56,532	109,119
	Sesheke	39,355	38,814	78,169
	Shangambo	33,493	36,556	70,049
Total		371,844	393,244	765,088

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

3.2. Total Fertility and the Crude Birth Rates

Table 3.4 below presents information on total fertility and the crude birth rates. The table shows that Total Fertility Rate for Zambia was estimated at 5.8 in 2004. It was higher in rural areas (6.6) than in urban areas (4.5). The highest Total Fertility Rate was evidenced in Luapula province at 7.0. Lusaka province had the lowest Total Fertility Rate at 4.3.

Table 3.4: Total Fertility and the Crude Birth Rates, 2004

Residence/ Province	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Crude Birth Rate (CBR)
Total	5.8	44.2
Rural	6.6	47.1
Urban	4.5	39.3
Central	6.0	44.6
Copperbelt	4.8	39.3
Eastern	6.6	46.7
Luapula	7.0	46.9
Lusaka	4.3	37.6
Northern	6.7	48.4
North-western	6.4	46.1
Southern	6.1	45.2
Western	5.9	44.3

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

3.3. Infant and Under-Five Mortality Rates

Table 3.5 below gives Infant and Under-Five Mortality Rates. Infant Mortality Rate for Zambia was 110 in 2000 and was estimated at 83 in 2004. Infant mortality is higher in rural than in urban areas (117 in 2000 and 91 in 2004) and

(91 in 2000 and 75 in 2004). The table also shows that there was a decline in Infant mortality rate between 2000 and 2004. Luapula province has the highest infant mortality in both 2000 and 2004 (132 and 108, respectively) while in 2000 North-western Province (83) has the lowest, while Lusaka province (67) had the lowest in 2004.

Table 3.5: Infant Mortality Rate, Total Fertility Rate, Under Five-Mortality Rate, Zambia 2000 and 2004

Residence/ Province	2000				2004			
	IMR	TFR	<5MR	Population Density (per sq.km)	IMR	TFR	<5MR	Population Density (per sq.km)
Total	110	6.0	162	13.1	83	5.8	131	14.6
Rural	117	6.7	180	-	91	6.6	146	-
Urban	91	4.9	126	-	75	4.5	114	-
Central	100	6.1	144	10.7	70	6.0	109	12.1
Copperbelt	91	5.2	126	50.5	63	4.8	96	56.2
Eastern	129	6.7	196	18.9	100	6.6	165	21.3
Luapula	132	7.1	224	15.3	108	7.0	178	15.9
Lusaka	88	4.6	126	63.5	67	4.3	102	70.0
Northern	130	7	180	8.5	100	6.7	159	9.6
North-western	83	6.6	137	4.6	74	6.4	117	5.2
Southern	93	6.3	138	14.2	79	6.1	124	16.0
Western	140	5.9	201	6.1	104	5.9	169	6.6

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

3.4. Life Expectancy at Birth

Life expectancy at birth was 50 in Zambia in 2000 (table 3.6 and figure 3.2 below). Urban areas had a higher life expectancy at birth compared to the rural areas. Northwestern province had the highest life expectancy at birth (56 years) among the provinces, while Luapula Province had the lowest life expectancy at birth of 45 years. The female life expectancy at birth (52 years) was higher than that of the males (48 years).

Life expectancy in 2003 and 2004 was estimated at 52.4 years, thus increasing by 2.4 from the 2000. The table further show that urban and rural areas as having the same expectation of life at birth at 50 years in 2004. No significant differences in the expectation of life at birth were seen in terms of sex in 2004. In 2004, Copperbelt province (57.6 years) had the highest life expectancy at birth and Northern Province (45.5 years) had the lowest.

Table 3.6: Life Expectancy at Birth by Residence, Sex and Province, 2000

Residence/Sex/Province	Life Expectancy at Birth		
	2000	2003	2004
Zambia	50.0	52.4	52.4
Rural	48.0	50.4	50.5
Urban	54.0	50.2	50.0
Male	48.0	51.5	52.3
Female	52.0	53.2	52.6
Central	52.0	55.0	55.0
Copperbelt	54.0	57.5	57.6
Eastern	46.0	46.9	47.0
Luapula	45.0	47	47.5
Lusaka	54.0	54.2	54.1
Northern	46.0	45.8	45.5
North Western	56.0	55.4	55.6
Southern	53.0	51.7	51.6
Western	44.0	48.1	48.2

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing



Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

3.5. Orphanhood

Tables 3.7 below shows the projected number of orphans in Zambia. The orphans are divided into double, maternal and paternal orphans. In 2004, the total number of orphans was estimated at 1,147,614. Of these 515,563 were paternal, 488,189 maternal and 143,862 double orphans. Copperbelt province with 339,777 orphans had the largest number, while North Western had the smallest number with 42,908 orphans.

Table 3.7: Projected Numbers of Orphans by Residence and Type, Zambia, 2004

Residence	Total Orphans	Double Orphans	Maternal Orphans	Paternal Orphans
Zambia	1,147,614	143,862	488,189	515,563
Central	93,754	9,476	39,016	45,262
Copperbelt	339,777	53,513	140,615	145,649
Eastern	99,164	9,485	443,763	45,916
Luapula	78,238	7,374	31,696	39,168
Lusaka	149,718	21,593	63,122	65,003
Northern	102,505	7,147	45,717	49,641
North Western	42,908	3,442	16,907	22,559
Southern	168,727	22,428	74,888	71,411
Western	72,823	9,404	32,465	30,954

Source: Zambia HIV/AIDS Epidemiological Projections 1985-2010

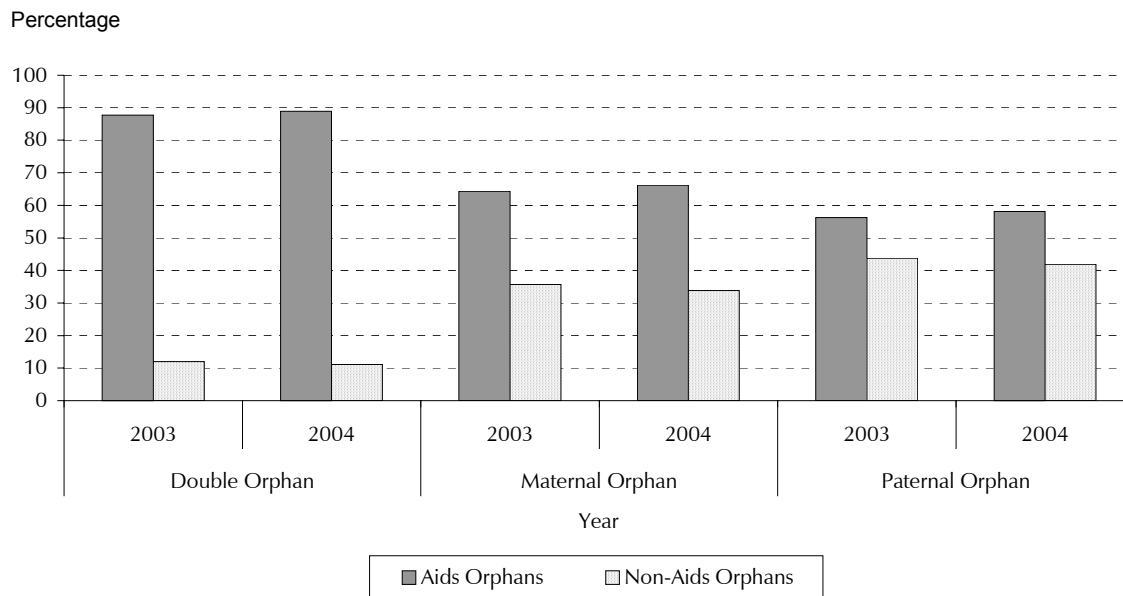
Table 3.8 and figure 3.3 show the status of orphans by type of orphan. The Table shows that there were more Paternal than Maternal Orphans i.e. in 2004, 515,563 and 488,189, respectively. AIDS orphans are more compared to non AIDS Orphans. According to figure 1.3, the proportion of AIDS orphans is more pronounced among double orphans and least pronounced among paternal orphans.

Table 3.8: Status of Orphan hood by Type of Orphan, 2003 and 2004

Status of Orphan & year	Type of Orphan		Total Orphans	
	AIDS Orphans	Non AIDS Orphans		
Double Orphan	2003	117,558	16,419	133,977
	2004	127,838	16,024	143,862
Maternal Orphan	2003	298,863	165,934	464,797
	2004	323,066	165,123	488,189
Paternal Orphan	2003	277,273	215,450	492,723
	2004	299,600	215,963	515,563

Source: Zambia HIV/AIDS Epidemiological Projections 1985-2010

Figure 3.3: Percentage Distribution of Status of Orphanhood by Type of Orphan, 2003 and 2004



Source: Zambia HIV/AIDS Epidemiological Projections 1985-2010

CHAPTER FOUR

EDUCATION INDICATORS

4.0. Introduction

This chapter presents and describes statistical information on education characteristics of the population aged 5 years and above. Education attainments of individuals have a bearing on their well being in terms of health, poverty and other characteristics such as employment and earnings, and nutrition status.

Table 4.1 shows the percentage of individuals who were attending school at the time of the survey. The table shows that 13 percent of individuals aged 5 to 6 years were reported to be attending school. The results also show that 68 percent, 85 percent, 75 percent, 56 percent, and 21 percent of lower basic, middle basic, upper basic, high school and post high school age respectively, were attending school. More females than males started school earlier as suggested by the attendance rates for age group 5 to 6 years.

For children whose age corresponded to lower basic and middle basic school the attendance rates for females were higher than those of males. Conversely, there were more males than females aged 14 years and above attending school. Apparently, this age range corresponds to higher levels of education.

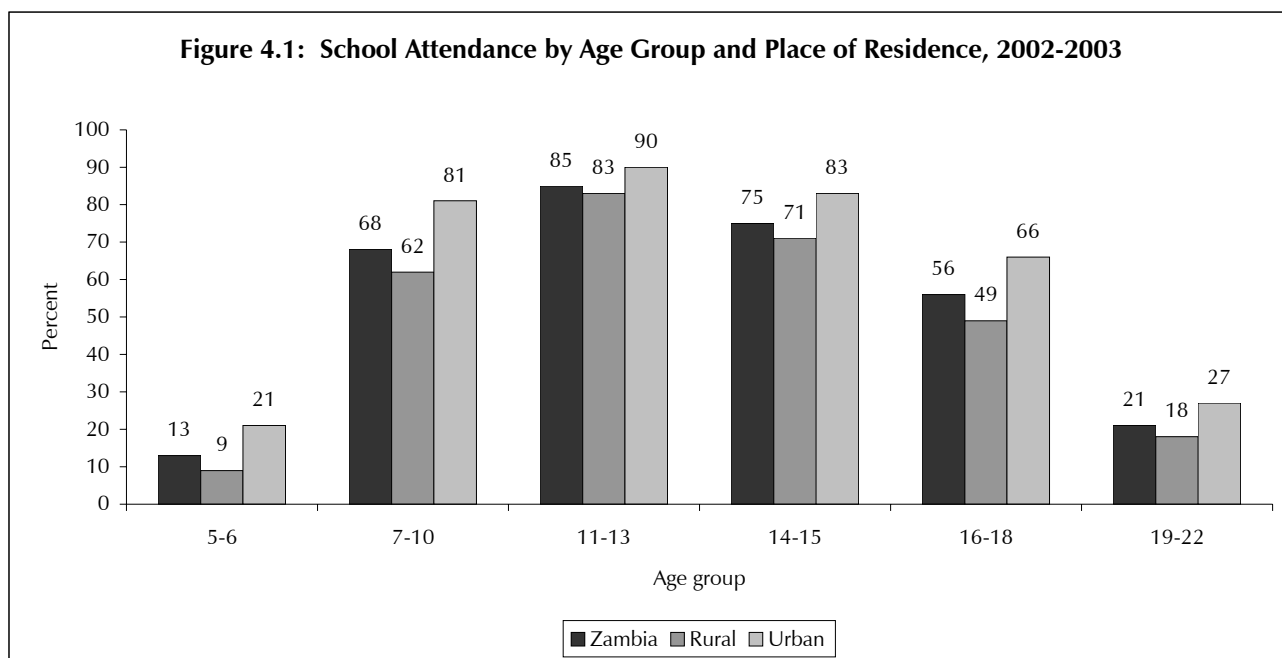
School attendance was consistently lower in rural than urban areas for all school ages. Sixty two percent and 83 percent of children of lower basic and middle basic school age were attending school in rural areas respectively, as compared to 81 percent and 90 percent for those in urban areas.

Table 4.1: School Attendance Rates by Age Group, Sex, Zambia, 2002 - 2003

Province		Age-Group							Persons 5-22 years attending	
		5 - 6	7 - 10	11 - 13	7 - 13	14 - 15	16 - 18	14 - 18		19 - 22
Zambia	Total	13	68	85	75	75	56	64	21	2,863,858
	Male	13	67	85	75	79	66	71	31	1,502,594
	Female	14	69	86	76	72	46	56	14	1,361,264
Central	Total	11	69	86	75	67	52	59	20	293,167
	Male	12	66	82	73	73	60	66	30	159,440
	Female	11	71	91	78	60	44	51	10	133,727
Copperbelt	Total	18	80	91	85	83	64	71	28	528,853
	Male	16	81	91	85	87	71	77	34	260,501
	Female	20	79	92	85	79	59	66	23	268,352
Eastern	Total	6	50	74	59	59	40	48	17	285,916
	Male	8	46	73	57	61	48	53	26	150,920
	Female	5	53	75	62	57	31	41	9	135,996
Luapula	Total	7	59	83	70	80	53	63	15	197,470
	Male	6	63	83	72	88	63	72	24	101,829
	Female	8	55	83	68	73	42	54	8	95,641
Lusaka	Total	23	80	88	83	83	62	71	24	446,035
	Male	22	80	92	85	87	75	80	29	233,379
	Female	24	79	84	81	79	51	63	19	212,656
Northern	Total	11	63	87	73	80	56	66	20	345,977
	Male	12	63	92	74	86	79	82	36	201,642
	Female	10	62	83	71	73	34	49	9	144,335
North Western	Total	11	70	88	77	82	67	72	30	180,126
	Male	11	73	90	80	85	79	81	42	99,905
	Female	12	66	86	73	78	53	62	20	80,221
Southern	Total	14	77	90	82	79	58	67	20	406,874
	Male	13	73	88	79	81	63	71	29	202,853
	Female	16	81	92	85	78	53	64	11	204,021
Western	Total	9	55	76	64	64	44	52	16	179,440
	Male	7	55	70	62	66	54	59	25	92,125
	Female	11	55	84	66	63	34	46	8	87,315

* Source: 2002/2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III

Figure 4.1 is an extract from table 4.1 and it presents the school attendance rates by age group and place of residence. The attendance rate is consistently higher in urban areas in all the age groups.



Source: 2002/2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III

Table 4.2 shows the school attendance rates by poverty status of the households. The results show that non-poor households had higher school attendance rates than the poorer ones at all levels. The school attendance rate among the primary school age population was 84 percent for those from the non-poor households, 78 percent for those from the moderately poor households and 69 percent for those from the extremely poor households. Results show the same trend among the other age groups.

Table 4.2: School Attendance Rates by Age Group, Sex and Poverty Status, Zambia 2002-2003

		Age-Group				Persons 5-22yrs Attending
		5-6	7-13	14-18	19-22	
Zambia	Total	13	75	64	21	2,863,858
	Male	13	75	71	31	1,502,594
	Female	14	76	56	14	1,361,264
Extremely poor	Total	9	69	61	21	1,292,709
	Male	9	68	68	31	677,679
	Female	10	70	54	11	615,030
Moderately poor	Total	11	78	62	19	601,322
	Male	11	77	70	30	316,289
	Female	11	79	53	11	285,033
Not poor	Total	22	84	69	23	969,827
	Male	22	84	78	31	508,626
	Female	23	83	61	17	461,201

Source: 2002/2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey

4.1. Basic School Teachers

Table 4.3 shows the distribution of teachers in basic schools by type of employer and by province. The table shows that out of a total of 45,930 basic school teachers, the highest number are employed by the Government. Those teachers that were working under Government owned schools were about 37,192 while those that were working under community owned schools accounted for 3,903 teachers. The lowest number of Basic school teachers was recorded amongst those working under church owned schools with 873 teachers.

Provincial analysis indicates that North western province has the lowest number of basic school teachers. The total number of basic school teachers employed in North Western province is about 2,837. The highest number of basic school teachers was however reported in the Copperbelt province at 9,542 followed by Lusaka province with 6,839 teachers.

Table 4.3: Teachers in Basic Schools by Agency/Type and Province (Year?)

Province	GRZ	Grant Aid.	Private	Church	Comm.	Total
Central	4,090	81	115	34	306	4,626
Copperbelt	7,525	169	1,110	243	495	9,542
Eastern	3,496	179	80	53	580	4,388
Luapula	2,940	38	21	33	289	3,321
Lusaka	4,694	130	1,238	235	542	6,839
N. Western	2,559	73	31	3	171	2,837
Northern	4,183	180	56	87	656	5,162
Southern	4,902	208	209	135	688	6,142
Western	2,803	26	18	50	176	3,073
Total	37,192	1,084	2,878	873	3,903	45,930

Source: Ministry of Education

NB. Does not include teachers for Gr. 8 - 9 from Secondary Schools or Mentors from IRI Centres

4.2. Type of School Attending

The provision of education in Zambia has been liberalized and as such there are a number of other providers who have come on board to work with the government in providing education at various levels in the country.

Table 4.4 below indicates that government remains the major provider of education, with about 87 percent of school going population attending government schools. The private sector had a significant contribution of about 21 and 26 percent at university and college or higher levels of education, respectively.

Table 4.4: Percentage Distribution of the Population currently attending School by Type of School attending and Level of Education, Zambia, 2002-2003

Education Level	Type of School						Total
	Government	Local Government	Mission/Religious	Industrial	Private	Other	
All Zambia	87.4	2.2	2.7	0.1	4.5	3.1	100.0
Primary	87.3	2.2	2.2	0.1	4.3	3.9	100.0
Secondary	89.8	2.4	4.2	0.1	3.5	0.0	100.0
College	62.2	0.8	6.6	3.2	26.3	0.9	100.0
University & above	69.7	0.6	5.4	1.6	21.3	1.4	100.0

Source: 2002/2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III

Table 4.5 below shows the percentage distribution of the population aged 5 years and by highest level of education attained, sex, residence and age group. The results show that 27.2 percent of the population aged 5 years and above had never attained any formal education. About 25 percent of those with no formal education are males and 30 percent females. The results also show a decline in the level proportions of the population with every increase in the level of education attained, indicative of how higher and tertiary education is in Zambia

Table 4.5: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 5 Years and above, by Highest Level of Education Attained, Sex and Rural/Urban, Zambia, 2002-2003

Residence, sex and age group	Highest level of education attained							Total
	None	1-4	5-7	8-9	10-12	Grade 12 GCE (A)/College/Undergraduate	Bachelors degree and above	
Zambia	27.2	25.9	24.5	10.7	9.0	1.2	1.5	100
Male	24.6	25.1	24.3	11.3	11.5	1.3	1.9	100
Female	29.7	26.7	24.8	10.1	6.5	1.0	1.2	100
Rural total	33.0	29.6	25.0	7.6	3.8	0.5	0.5	100
Male	29.4	29.0	26.1	8.8	5.4	0.6	0.7	100
Female	36.4	30.1	24.0	6.3	2.5	0.4	0.3	100
Urban Total	16.9	19.5	23.7	16.2	18.0	2.4	3.3	100
Male	16.1	18.1	21.0	15.6	22.4	2.6	4.2	100
Female	17.7	20.8	26.3	16.7	13.7	2.2	2.6	100

Source: 2002/2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III

The table below shows that 46 percent of persons aged 60 years and above had no formal education with only 1.4 percent of the same age group had attained bachelors degree and above.

Table 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 5 Years and above, by Highest Level of Education attained and Age Group, Zambia 2002-2003

Age-Group	None	1-4	5-7	8-9	10-12	Grade 12 GCE (A)/College/Undergraduate	Bachelors degree and above	Total
5-9	74.1	25.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	.	100
10-14	15.6	61.2	20.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
15-19	10.3	20.3	39.4	19.8	9.8	0.4	0.0	100
20-24	12.3	12.2	32.3	19.9	20.2	2.1	1.0	100
25-29	13.5	12.6	33.7	19.1	15.5	2.9	2.7	100
30-39	13.6	11.7	35.1	18.2	14.9	2.5	4.0	100
40-49	16.5	13.7	33.1	10.1	19.3	2.1	5.2	100
50-59	29.1	26.5	20.6	7.5	10.3	1.6	4.4	100
60 & above	45.9	32.1	15.1	2.6	2.1	0.8	1.4	100

Source: 2002/2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III

Table 4.7 indicates the reasons for leaving school by education level when one left school. Lack of support was the main reason for those who left school between grade 1 and 4 with about 47 percent, followed by no need to continue school at about 14 percent. About 20 percent of those who fail to complete school were either not selected or failed or could not get a place, and about 36 percent attributed their leaving school to lack of financial support at national level.

Table 4.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 5 Years and above who ever attended School, not currently attending School by Highest Level attended and Reasons for leaving School

Reasons for leaving school	Highest level of education attained (Grades)						Total Zambia
	1-4	5-7	8-9	10-12	Grade 12 GCE (A) College/Undergraduate	Bachelors degree and above	
Zambia	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1. Working	0.5	0.6	1.1	3.7	13.3	8.6	1.7
2. Too Expensive	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	.	0.5
3. School too far	7.4	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	2.4
4. Not selected/Failed/Couldn't get a place	1.2	30.7	36.5	9.6	0.7	0.7	19.8
5. Pregnancy	1.4	4.1	9.7	3.6	0.3	0.1	4.2
6. Made girl pregnant	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.7	.	.	0.5
7. Completed studies	0.1	0.6	0.5	61.2	82.7	88.8	14.1
8. Got Married	3.8	3.8	2.9	1.4	0.7	0.3	3.2
9. No need to continue school	13.7	6.6	2.6	0.9	0.3	0.2	6.3
10. School not Important	9.0	3.7	1.2	3.7	0.3	0.2	3.8
11. Unsafe to Travel to School	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	.	.	0.4
12. Expelled	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.9	.	0.0	0.4
13. Lack of Support	46.9	40.9	39.6	15.9	1.1	0.6	36.3
14. Need to Help out at Home	6.0	1.7	0.6	0.3	.	0.3	2.2
15. Illness/Injury/Disability	4.7	2.9	1.9	0.8	.	0.1	2.6
16. Other reasons	2.7	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.6

Source: 2002/2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III

Table 4.8 shows the reasons for those who never attended school by various age groups. Thirty four percent of all age groups who never went to school gave the reason of never being enrolled. The second major reason given for never attending school was being under age. The third and fourth reasons given for never attending school were lack of financial support and school not important.

Table 4.8: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 5 Years and above who Never attended School by Age Group and Reasons for Never attending

Reasons for never attending school	Age Group									Zambia
	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	
Zambia	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1. Under age	63.2	5.1	0.7	1.5	0.9	2.9	1.8	0.3	0.4	31.3
2. Was never enrolled	24.1	52.7	42.9	38.6	39.6	45.5	42.1	38.1	41.2	33.9
3. Couldn't get a place	2.3	1.6	1.9	1.2	3.7	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.2	1.7
4. Expensive	0.3	0.9	2.1	1.2	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.6
5. No support	4.2	20.7	25.4	26.2	25.2	21.9	26.2	21.0	12.2	12.9
6. School too far	2.9	5.8	7.4	11.7	9.4	7.1	7.7	14.2	15.4	6.7
7. Illness/injury/disabled	0.9	4.1	4.9	4.0	2.1	5.4	3.0	2.6	1.3	2.1
8. School not important	0.4	5.9	9.8	12.7	13.9	11.5	12.9	19.1	22.2	7.4
9. Unsafe to travel to school	0.5	1.3	1.1	0.5	1.2	0.6	2.1	2.3	3.0	1.1
10. Other reason	1.2	1.9	3.8	2.4	3.6	2.9	3.0	1.6	3.8	2.3

Source: 2002/2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III

Table 4.9 shows that across all age groups, paternal orphans are more likely to be in school than either maternal or double orphans. Among the paternal orphans aged 7-13, for instance, 74 percent were in school compared to 63 percent of the maternal orphans and 70 percent of the double orphans. This pattern was generally similar in both rural and urban areas, all provinces and across all strata.

Table 4.9: School Attendance of Orphans

Residence/Stratum/Province	School Attendance for Orphans by Age Group								
	Proportion of Maternal Orphans			Proportion of Paternal Orphans			Proportion of Double Orphans		
	5-6	7-13	14-18	5-6	7-13	14-18	5-6	7-13	14-18
Zambia	20	63	25	25	74	61	18	70	60
Rural	15	57	21	21	69	57	11	65	56
Urban	33	76	34	34	83	67	31	78	65
Province									
Central	2	56	66	28	77	56	17	74	44
Copperbelt	39	78	61	32	85	68	36	74	62
Eastern	1	59	58	22	50	30	0	59	54
Luapula	18	60	76	37	70	59	13	72	83
Lusaka	31	70	65	35	80	68	38	69	66
Northern	9	60	53	24	82	69	3	60	51
North Western	4	62	84	9	78	79	16	66	61
Southern	52	57	44	19	79	70	14	83	65
Western	12	63	46	20	49	47	0	64	57
Stratum									
Rural Small Scale	13	58	56	21	69	58	10	65	57
Rural Medium Scale	0	79	55	56	88	59	53	76	63
Rural Large Scale	0	100	0	100	100	59	71	100	0
Rural Non-Agricultural	78	20	13	16	56	27	24	57	44
Urban Low Cost	27	73	64	29	79	62	25	75	61
Urban Medium Cost	89	92	75	63	94	76	53	80	77
Urban High Cost	0	88	70	65	92	87	59	96	70

Source: 2002/2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III

CHAPTER FIVE

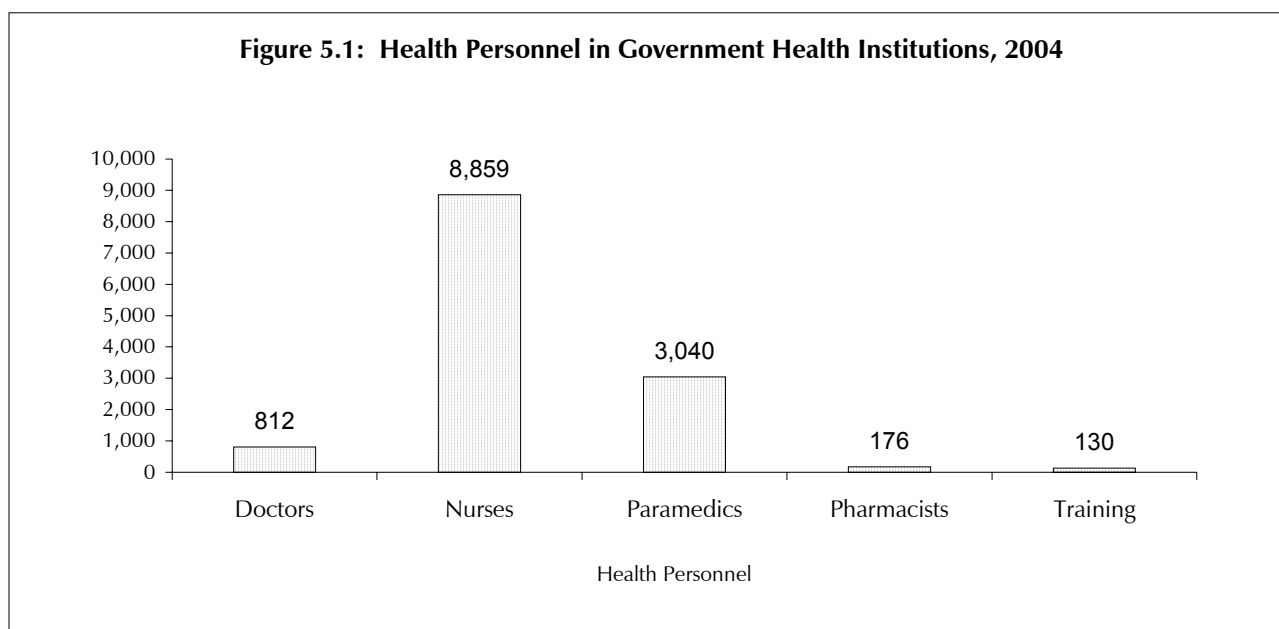
HEALTH INDICATORS

5.0. Introduction

This chapter provides information on some health indicators in Zambia. It gives statistics on the number of health personnel and the number of health institutions in Zambia. It also contains information on the most prevalent diseases in Zambia, the type of health institutions visited by persons reporting illness and the distance to the health facility.

5.1. Health Personnel

Figure 5.1 shows the number of health personnel in government institutions in the year 2004. There were a total of 812 doctors in Zambia, 8,859 nurses, 3,040 paramedics, 176 pharmacists and 130 trainers*.



Source: Ministry of Health

Table 5.1 provides information on the number of health personnel in government institutions by province in 2004. There were 13,017 health personnel in Zambia in 2004 with Copperbelt Province recording the highest number with 3,105. Lusaka Province was second with a total of 3,010, while North Western Province had the lowest with 580 health personnel.

Table 5.1: Total Health Personnel by Province, 2004

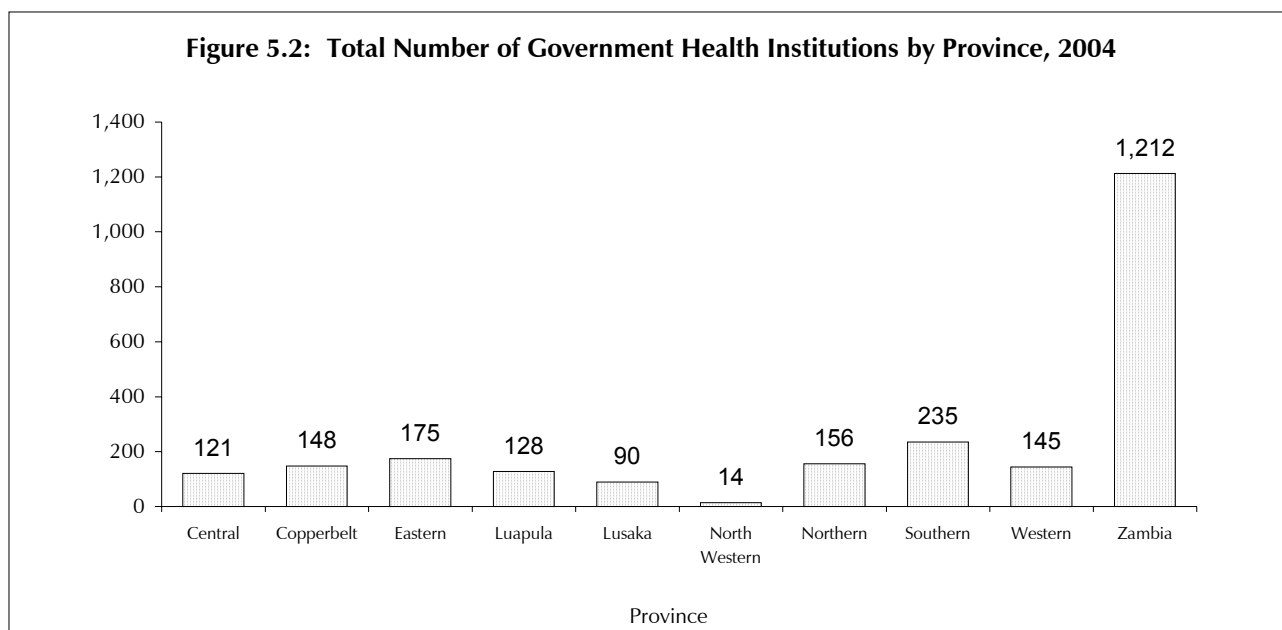
Province	Total Health Personnel
Total Zambia	13,017
Central	1,171
Copperbelt	3,105
Eastern	1,165
Luapula	594
Lusaka	3,010
North Western	580
Northern	923
Southern	1,710
Western	759

Source: Ministry of Health

*Trainers include health personnel that identified themselves as nurses, doctor, tutors etc.

5.2. Health Institutions

In 2004, Zambia had a total of 1,212 government health institutions. Figure 5.2 shows that Southern Province had the highest number of health institutions with a total of 235 institutions. North Western Province recorded the lowest number with only 14 government health institutions.



Source: Ministry of Health

5.3. Illnesses/Diseases

During the 2002-2003 LCM Survey, the people that reported illness/injury were asked to give the various symptoms of illness or illnesses that they had suffered from two weeks prior to the survey. Table 5.2 shows that 37 percent of the persons in the country reported having been suffering from fever and or malaria. This was followed by the prevalence of cough/cold/chest infections at 21 percent.

The table also shows that in both rural and urban areas the most commonly reported illness was fever/malaria. The prevalence was higher in urban areas with 43 percent compared with 35 percent in rural areas. The situation is similar at national level with fever/malaria being the most prevalent illness in both rural and urban areas followed by cough/cold/chest infection. Headache, diarrhoea without blood, abdominal pains and eye infections were among the commonly reported illnesses.

Table 5.2: Proportion of Persons Reporting Illnesses by Rural/Urban and Type of Illness reported, Zambia, 2002-2003

Type of Illness Reported	Total Zambia	Rural	Urban
Fever/Malaria	36.9	35.0	42.9
Cough/Cold chest infection	21.1	21.3	20.5
Tuberculosis	1.3	0.8	2.7
Asthma	1.0	1.0	1.1
Bronchitis	0.4	0.3	0.6
Pneumonia	1.4	1.6	0.8
Diarrhoea without blood	4.9	5.2	3.9
Diarrhoea with blood	0.9	1.0	0.4
Diarrhoea and vomiting	1.1	1.2	0.9
Vomiting	0.5	0.5	0.3
Abdominal pains	4.8	5.3	3.4
Constipation	0.6	0.7	0.5
Liver infection	0.2	0.3	0.1
Lack of blood	0.4	0.4	0.3
Boils	0.6	0.6	0.4
Skin rash	1.5	1.4	1.8
Piles haemorrhoids	0.2	0.3	0.0
Shingles	0.1	0.0	0.2
Paralysis	0.3	0.3	0.2
Stroke	0.2	0.2	0.2
Hypertension	0.7	0.4	1.7

Type of Illness Reported	Total Zambia	Rural	Urban
Diabetes	0.1	0.1	0.2
Eye infection	3.3	3.9	1.3
Ear infection	0.7	1.8	0.4
Toothache/mouth infection	1.9	1.9	1.8
Headache	6.3	6.7	5.2
Measles	0.4	0.4	0.4
Jaundice	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	8.2	8.5	7.3
Total	100	100	100

Source: 2002/2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III

Table 5.3 below shows the proportion of persons reporting illness by age group and type of illness. For all the age groups malaria was the most prevalent illness. This was followed by cough, cold or chest infection. The prevalence of Diarrhoea without blood was also high especially in the age groups 0-4. The table also shows that a significant number of people in the age groups 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 were reported to be suffering from abdominal pains.

Table 5.3: Proportion of Persons Reporting Illness/Injury by Age Group and Type of Illness reported, Zambia, 2002-2003

Type of Illness Reported	All Zambia	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+
Fever/Malaria	36.9	44	44	42.8	37.6	36.8	34.8	30.9	31.8	30	25.7	21.3
Cough/Cold chest infection	21.1	20	27	21.6	22.2	19.3	20.2	20.2	19.4	24	22.5	18.7
Tuberculosis	1.3	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.5	3.2	2.8	4	3	2
Asthma	1	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	2	.	0	1.8	3.5
Bronchitis	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.4	0	.	.	0.6	.	1	0.4	0
Pneumonia	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	1	1.3	3	1.9	3.3	1	2.2	3.7
Diarrhoea without blood	4.9	11	2	2	2.8	3.9	2.4	3.3	1.5	4	2.6	3
Diarrhoea with blood	0.9	1.8	1.3	0.7	.	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.7	1	.	0.4
Diarrhoea and vomiting	1.1	2.7	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	.	.	1
Vomiting	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	.	.	.	0.5
Abdominal pains	4.8	2.5	3.2	3	5.7	6.7	6.8	10.5	5	5	7.5	5.9
Constipation	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	.	0.3	0.7
Liver infection	0.2	0.1	0.1	.	.	.	0.2	.	0.3	.	1.4	1
Lack of blood	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	.	0.9	0.5	.	.	0.8
Boils	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.1	.	1.5	0.4
Skin rash	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.3	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.9	.	1.3	1.1
Piles haemorrhoids	0.2	0.3	0.3	.	.	0.2	.	.	.	1	0.1	0.3
Shingles	0.1	0.1	0.2	.	0.1	0.1	.	.	.	0	.	.
Paralysis	0.3	.	0.1	.	0	.	0.9	0.2	0.3	0	.	1.3
Stroke	0.2	.	0.2	.	0.6	.	.	.	0.2	.	0.2	0.7
Hypertension	0.7	.	0	.	0.3	0.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1	1.8	2.5
Diabetes	0.1	.	.	.	.	0	.	0.1	0.4	0	0.2	0.1
Eye infection	3.3	5.4	3.3	2.2	2.5	3.1	2.4	0.5	1.9	2	2.8	3.6
Ear infection	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.3	0	1	0.2	0.9	0.4	0	0.5	0.4
Toothache/mouth infection	1.9	0.2	0.4	1.2	1.2	3.3	2.6	2.9	7.4	3	4.4	2.5
Headache	6.3	1.7	5	9.2	10.6	9.5	10.5	8.1	8.5	7	4.7	6.9
Measles	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.3	0	.	0	0.8	.	0	.	.
Jaundice	0.2	0.3	.	0.4	0.3	.	0.2	.	.	0	0.1	0.1
Other	8.2	3.2	5.4	7.1	10.5	7.3	8.5	8.4	10.1	9	15.1	17.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: 2002/2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III

5.4. Health Institutions Visited

Table 5.4 shows that at national level, government offers the most service to the persons reporting illness with 48 percent visiting government clinics, 26 percent visiting government hospitals and 7 percent visiting government health centres. The situation is also similar in rural and urban areas although the urban areas indicated a much higher proportion of persons visiting government hospitals. The urban areas also indicated a significant high proportion of persons visiting private clinics with 11 percent. The table also shows that mission hospitals play a major role in health provision in rural areas with 12 percent reporting to have visited them.

Distribution by province indicates that all the provinces exhibit a similar pattern with the national level with government playing the major role in the health service provision. Mission institutions also contributed significantly towards the provision of health services in North Western, Southern and Western provinces with 22, 14 and 17 percent, respectively. In Lusaka Province about 17 percent of the persons reporting illness visited private health institutions. Copperbelt Province also had high proportions of persons visiting private institutions with 9 percent.

Table 5.4: Percentage Distribution of Persons who visited a Health Institution by Type of Institution visited, Residence and Province, 2002-2003

Residence/ Province	Medical Institution												Total
	Govt Hospital	Govt Clinic	Govt Health Centre	Mission	Industry	Private	Outside Zambia	Med Personnel	Trad Personnel	Spiritual Personnel	Church	Other	
All Zambia	26.2	48.2	6.6	9.1	1.2	3.7	0.1	0.8	1	0.3	0	2.6	100
Rural	23	49.7	8.8	11.5	0.3	1.2	0.1	1	1.4	0.3	0.1	2.7	100
Urban	35.9	43.6	0.7	1.9	3.8	11.2	0	0.3	.	0.3	.	2.3	100
Province													
Central	18.5	59.4	2.3	4.7	1.2	3.5	.	0.4	2.3	0.1	.	7.7	100
Copperbelt	35.2	43.1	1.8	4.5	5.2	8.7	.	0.1	0.2	0.4	.	0.9	100
Eastern	24.5	62.3	2.3	5.3	.	1.2	0	.	2.3	0.4	.	1.7	100
Luapula	29.0	44.7	13.1	8.1	1.8	1.2	0.6	.	0.5	0.1	.	0.9	100
Lusaka	26.5	51.2	1.3	0.9	0.4	16.8	.	1.8	.	.	.	1.1	100
Northern	37.2	39.1	8.5	8	2	0.8	.	2.9	0.7	0.1	.	0.1	100
North Western	23.6	38.1	3.5	21.7	.	1.4	.	1	0.4	0.2	.	10	100
Southern	21.6	46	9.3	14.2	.	3.8	.	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.4	100
Western	18.9	42.6	18	16.5	.	0.1	0	.	0.9	.	.	3	100

Source: 2002/2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III

5.5. Distance to Health Facility, Walking Time and Amount Spent

More than half of the households in Zambia live within a 5 km radius of a health facility. An examination of the distribution of household by proximity to health facility, by residence indicated that urban households had relatively easier access to health facilities than rural households as shown in Table 5.5 below.

Table 5.5: Percent Distribution of Households by Proximity to Health Facility, 2002-2003

Total/Residence	0-5km	6-15km	16+ km	Not Stated	Total	Total Number of Households
Total Households	69	22	8	0	100	2,005,677
Rural	54	34	12	1	100	1,329,702
Urban	99	1	0	0	100	675,975

Source: 2002/2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III

The time it takes to walk to a health facility is one measure of accessibility to health facilities. Table 5.6 indicates that over one-fifth (22 percent) of households in Zambia lived within 10 minutes walking distance to the health facility while 49 percent lived within 10-60 minutes to the health facility. However 23 percent of households were at a distance that required more than one hour's walk to reach the health facility.

Table 5.6: Percent Distribution of Households by Walking Time to Health Facility

Total/Residence	Less than 10 Minutes	10-19 Minutes	20-29 Minutes	30-59 Minutes	60 Minutes	Not Applicable
Total Households	22	20	13	16	23	6
Rural	9	9	8	14	23	3
Urban	13	11	5	2	0	3

Source: 2002/2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III

Table 5.7 below shows the amount that people spent on medication and consultation. Overall the average amount people spent was K5,416. The average amount spent in rural areas was less than a quarter of that spent in urban areas.

Results by person consulted show that the highest amount spent was the amount paid to the Traditional healer. This was followed by the amount paid to medical doctors, which is less than half of what was paid to Traditional healers. The least payment was paid to community health workers

Table 5.7: Average Amount Spent on Medication and Consultation by Residence and Person Consulted, 2002-2003

Residence/Person Consulted	Amount Spent (kwacha) Mean
Zambia Total	5,416
<i>Rural</i>	2,832
<i>Urban</i>	13,497
Person consulted	
<i>Doctor</i>	20,770
<i>Clinical Officer</i>	2,352
<i>Nurse/Midwife</i>	1,530
<i>Community Health Worker</i>	1,181
<i>Traditional Healer</i>	52,583
<i>Spiritual Healer</i>	4,828
<i>Other</i>	833

Source: 2002/2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III

CHAPTER SIX

HOUSING & ENVIRONMENT INDICATORS

This chapter contains information on the housing situation in Zambia.

6.1. Total Number of Households and Type of Housing Units

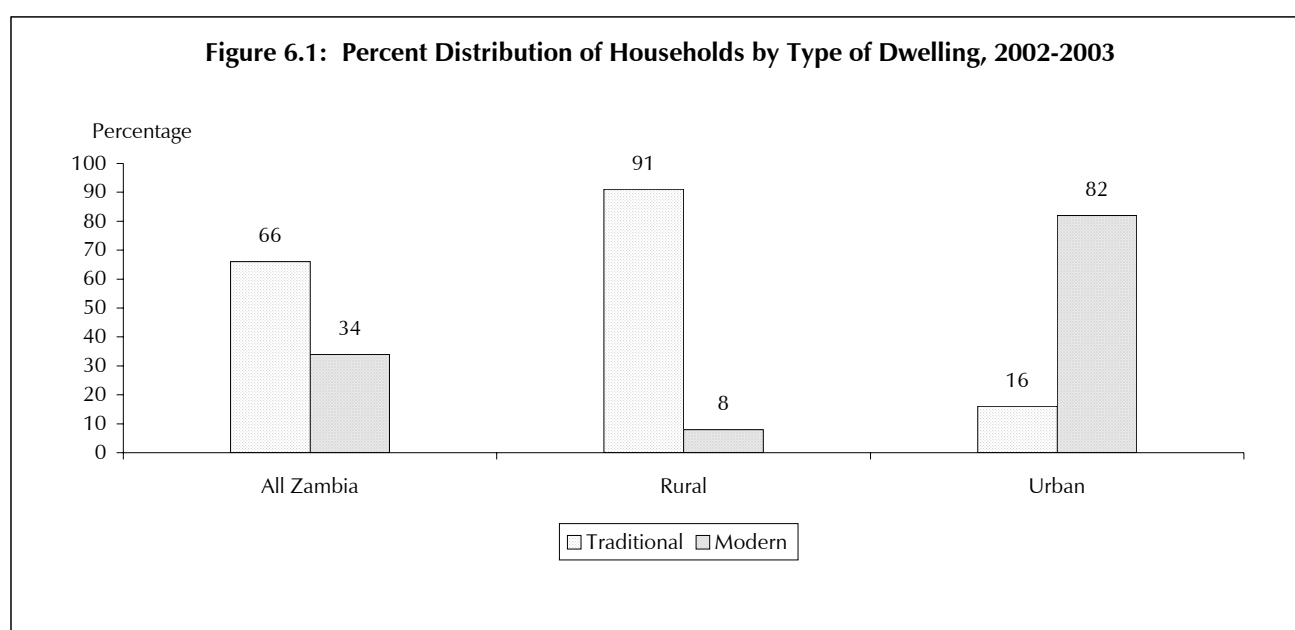
Table 6.1 presents information on type of Housing units in the country by province and by rural and urban areas. The most common type of housing in Zambia is traditional housing, occupied by 66 percent of the households. Fifty percent of the households occupy traditional huts while 16 percent occupy improved traditional houses. The next common type is conventional housing occupied by about one third of the total households in Zambia. The table also shows that guest house/wing, hostels, non-residential buildings and unconventional buildings were used as dwellings by a very small proportion of households.

Table 6.1: Households by Type of Housing Unit, Residence, Stratum and Province, 2002-2003

	Type of Housing Unit												Total Number Of Households	
	Traditional Hut	Improved Traditional	Detached House	Flat/ Apartment	Semi detached	Servant Quarters	Guest House/ Wing	House Attached to Shop	Hostel	Non- Residential	Uncon- ventional	Other		Total
Zambia	50	16	23	7	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	2,005,677
Residence														
Rural	71	20	7	1	0	0	.	0	.	0	0	0	100	1,329,702
Urban	9	7	55	18	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	675,975
Province														
Central	61	21	13	2	3	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	100	194,444
Copperbelt	12	10	57	8	7	2	0	.	.	.	.	3	100	315,078
Eastern	74	9	13	1	1	0	.	1	.	0	0	1	100	276,600
Luapula	53	37	8	0	1	0	.	.	0	0	.	0	100	169,592
Lusaka	7	5	50	32	4	2	0	0	.	.	.	0	100	271,421
Northern	70	23	5	1	1	0	.	.	0	0	.	0	100	271,237
N/Western	57	29	12	0	1	0	.	.	.	.	0	0	100	117,563
Southern	59	15	19	4	2	1	.	.	.	0	0	0	100	224,783
Western	90	4	5	1	0	0	0	.	.	0	0	0	100	164,959

Source: 2002/2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III

Note: a dot (.) means no cases
A zero (0) means very few cases (below 0.1)



Source: 2002/2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III

6.2. Energy for Lighting

Table 6.2 indicates that 51 percent, of households in Zambia depended on kerosene/paraffin as a major of source of lighting energy. Electricity was used by 18 percent and candle by 11 percent of the households. The rest of the lighting sources are open fire 10 percent, Diesel 6 percent and other energy sources at 2 percent.

In rural areas, use of kerosene/paraffin was above the national average of 51 percent. Sixty three percent of households in rural areas depend on this source of energy for lighting. However, in urban areas electricity was the most commonly used source of lighting energy (48 percent) while kerosene/paraffin was used by 27 percent of the households.

At provincial level use of kerosene/paraffin was most common in Luapula province (82 percent) and least common in Lusaka province (15 percent). Other provinces with the proportion of households using kerosene/paraffin below the national average of 51 percent were Copperbelt and Western provinces. In the urbanized provinces of Lusaka and Copperbelt, 47 and 43 percent of households used electricity, respectively.

Table 6.2: Households by Main Type of Lighting Energy, Residence, Stratum and Province, 2002-2003

Residence/ Stratum/ Province	Type of Lighting Energy									Total	Total number of Households
	Kerosene/ Paraffin	Electricity	Candle	Diesel	Open fire	Torch	Solar Panel	Other	None		
All Zambia	51	18	11	6	11	0	0	2	1	100	2,005,677
Rural	63	3	5	9	16	0	0	3	1	100	1,329,702
Urban	27	48	24	0	0	0	0	0	.	100	675,975
Province											
Central	63	9	11	12	4	0	1	1	0	100	194,444
Copperbelt	38	43	14	3	1	.	0	0	.	100	315,078
Eastern	61	4	5	8	17	.	1	3	3	100	276,600
Luapula	82	5	2	0	10	.	0	1	.	100	169,592
Lusaka	15	47	36	1	0	.	0	0	0	100	271,421
Northern	72	3	4	7	12	.	0	2	0	100	271,237
North western	56	5	6	12	13	0	.	7	1	100	117,563
Southern	55	19	6	8	9	0	0	1	1	100	224,783
Western	28	3	12	6	43	.	0	7	1	100	164,959

Source: 2002/2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III

6.3. Energy for Cooking

Table 6.3 below gives information on the main source of energy for cooking for households. The table shows that the majority of Zambian households use firewood as the main source of cooking energy; representing about 60 percent followed by Purchased Charcoal with 20 percent and electricity reporting 15 percent of the households.

Results in the table further indicate that most households in rural areas, about 90 percent, used firewood for cooking, followed by charcoal with 9 percent; while electricity accounted for only 1 percent of households. In urban areas, most households used charcoal for cooking, 49 percent, followed by electricity with 41 percent and firewood accounting for only 9 percent.

Among the provinces, Eastern Province recorded the largest proportions of households using wood for cooking at 87%, followed by Western and N/western with 86% respectively. Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces recorded the highest proportions of households using electricity for cooking, 45 percent and 35 percent, respectively.

Table 6.3: Households by Main Type of Cooking Energy, Residence and Province, 2002-2003

Residence	Type of Cooking Energy										Total	Total Number of Households
	Collected fire wood	Purchased fire wood	Charcoal own produced	Charcoal purchased	Coal	Kerosene/Paraffin	Gas	Electricity	Crop/Livestock residues	Other		
All Zambia	60	2	2	20	0	0	0	15	0	0	100	2,005,677
Rural	88	2	3	6	0	0	0	1	1	0	100	1,329,702
Urban	6	3	1	48	0	0	0	41	0	.	100	675,975
Province												
Central	73	1	1	16	.	1	0	7	.	0	100	194,444
Copperbelt	19	2	3	42	0	.	0	35	.	.	100	315,078
Eastern	87	3	0	8	.	0	0	2	.	.	100	276,600
Luapula	56	2	20	20	.	0	.	2	.	.	100	169,592
Lusaka	12	2	0	41	..	.	0	45	.	.	100	271,421
Northern	83	1	1	14	.	0	.	1	0	.	100	271,237
N/ western	86	2	0	10	.	.	.	3	.	.	100	117,563
Southern	75	5	0	9	.	.	.	12	.	.	100	224,783
Western	86	3	0	4	0	.	0	2	5	.	100	164,959

Source: 2002/2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III

6.4. Access to Toilet Facilities

Table 6.4 shows results pertaining to toilet facilities available for households. Results indicate that over half of the households countrywide used pit latrines. About 51 percent had own pit latrine, 6 percent communal latrine, and another 6 percent used neighbors' pit latrines. Fourteen percent used flush toilets (9 percent own flush toilet inside house, 4 percent own flush toilet outside house and 1 percent shared flush toilet). About one in five households regrettably did not have any toilet facility.

More of the rural households than the urban households used pit latrines (65 percent) of the rural households compared with 58 percent of the urban households.

Analysis by province indicates that the majority of households in the predominantly rural provinces used pit latrine while the majority in the urbanized Lusaka and Copper belt provinces used flush toilets. Three quarters of households in Western province, 52 percent in Southern Province and 47 percent in Eastern Province did not have a toilet facility.

Table 6.4: Households by Main Type of Garbage Disposal, Residence, Stratum and Province, 2002-2003

Residence/ Stratum	Own flush toilet inside	Own Flush Toilet outside	communal shared flush toilet	Own Pit latrine	communal pit latrine	Neighbors/ Other households pit latrine	Acqua Privy	Other	None	Total	Total number of households
All Zambia	9	4	1	51	6	6	0	1	22	100	2,005,677
Rural	1	0	0	56	3	6	0	1	33	100	1,329,702
Urban	25	13	3	40	13	5	1	0	1	100	675,975
Province											
Central	4	3	1	67	5	4	.	2	14	100	194,444
Copperbelt	28	17	4	40	3	4	2	0	3	100	315,078
Eastern	1	0	0	39	3	9	0	0	47	100	276,600
Luapula	3	2	.	78	2	13	0	1	2	100	169,592
Lusaka	18	5	2	43	24	4	0	0	3	100	271,421
Northern	2	1	0	81	3	6	.	1	7	100	271,237
North-Western	3	1	1	76	5	7	.	0	7	100	117,563
Southern	7	3	1	29	5	3	1	0	52	100	224,783
Western	1	1	0	15	4	1	.	1	77	100	164,959

Source: 2002/2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III

6.5. Access to Safe Water

The sources of water considered were lake/stream, unprotected well, pumped water, protected well, borehole public tap and own tap. Among these water sources, protected wells, bore holes, pumped water and taps are regarded as clean and safe sources of water supply; whereas, unprotected wells, rivers and lakes/streams are considered unclean and unsafe sources of water supply.

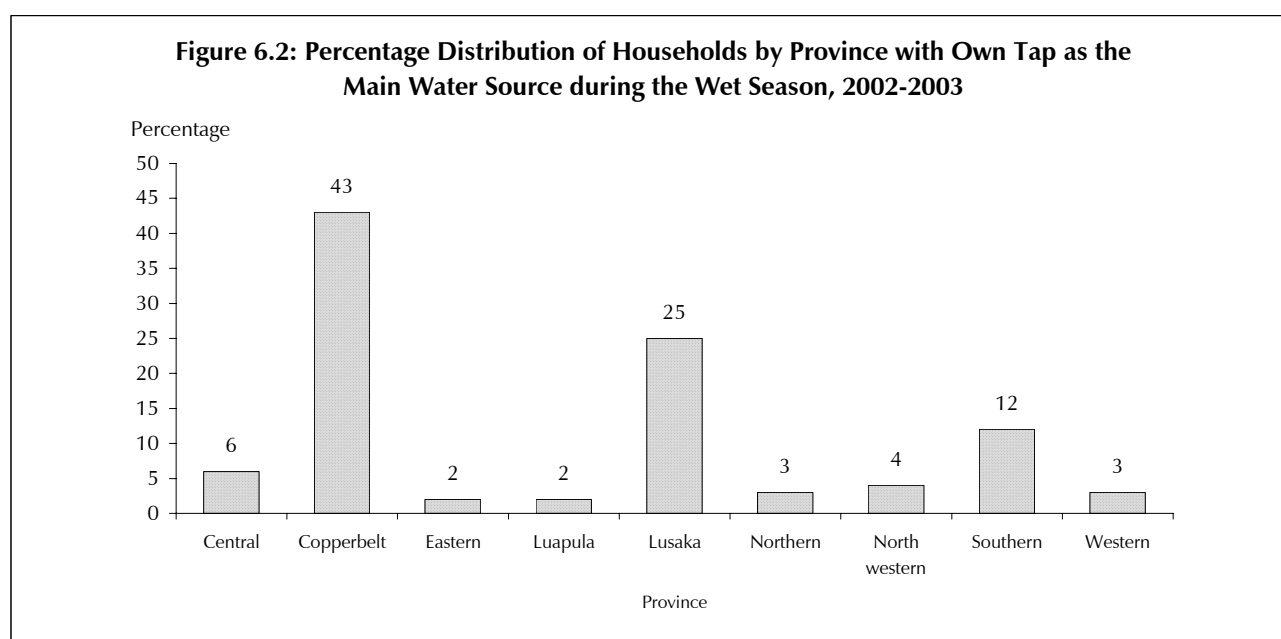
Table 6.5 indicates that at national level about 52 percent of households had access to clean and safe water supply. The remaining 48 percent access water from unclean and unsafe sources. Access to safe water was higher in urban (87%) than in rural areas (35%).

Among the nine provinces, Lusaka province had the largest proportion of households accessing clean and safe water sources; accounting for 94 percent, followed by the Copperbelt province with 77 percent and Southern province with 65 percent. The province with the least proportion of households accessing clean and safe water sources was Luapula accounting for only 13 percent.

Table 6.5: Households by Main Source of Water Supply, Residence and Province, 2002- 2003

Residence/ Stratum Province	Source of water										Total	Total number of Households
	Lake/ Stream	Unprotected Well	Pumped (pipel) Water	Protected Well	Bore hole	Public Tap	Own tap	Other tap	vendor	Other		
All Zambia	17	29	3	9	11	13	13	3	0	1	100	2,005,677
Rural	25	38	3	12	15	3	1	1	.	2	100	1,329,702
Urban	0	12	2	4	3	33	38	7	0	0	100	675,975
Province												
Central	13	46	3	10	12	7	6	0	0	2	100	194,444
Copperbelt	2	20	4	7	4	13	43	6	.	0	100	315,078
Eastern	14	26	2	24	24	6	2	1	.	0	100	276,600
Luapula	27	53	2	2	3	3	2	1	.	9	100	169,582
Lusaka	2	3	0	4	10	49	25	6	.	.	100	271,421
Northern	46	30	4	6	2	3	3	4	.	2	100	271,237
N/ western	13	55	2	21	3	1	4	0	.	0	100	117,563
Southern	16	17	5	5	24	17	12	2	.	0	100	224,783
Western	21	51	5	6	9	3	3	1	.	0	100	164,959

Source: 2002/2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III



Source: 2002/2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III

6.6. Construction Material of Roof, Walls and Floor

6.6.1. Roof Materials

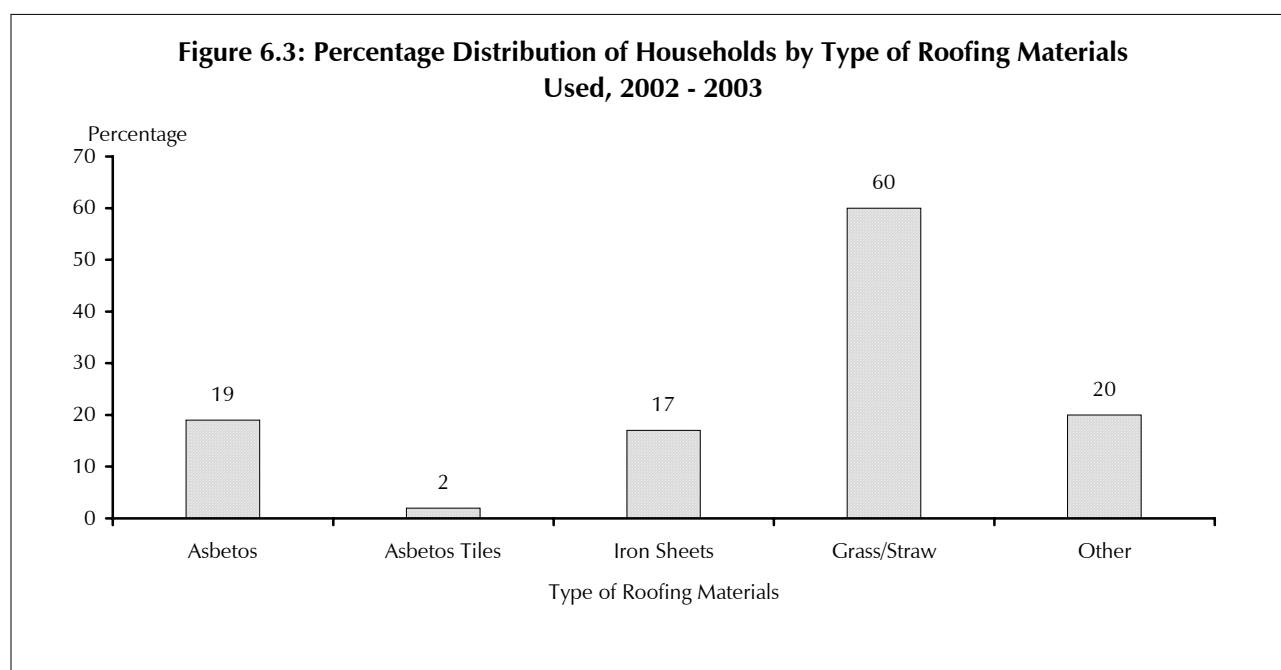
Table 6.6 and Figure 6.3 present data relating to roofing materials in the occupied housing units. Grass/thatch roofing was found to be the most common type of roofing material used by 60 percent of the households nationwide. Nineteen percent used asbestos, 17 percent iron sheets, 2 percent asbestos tiles and 2 percent other types of roofing materials. As might be expected in rural areas, the majority of households (85 percent) resided in grass/straw houses compared with only 11 percent in urban areas. Asbestos roofing was found to be the most common in urban areas. Nearly half of the urban households occupied housing units roofed with asbestos, followed by 29 percent of households who used iron sheets.

At the provincial level as might be expected, the proportion of households living in housing units with modern roofing (asbestos sheets, asbestos tiles and iron sheets) is highest in Lusaka Province at 90 percent, followed by Copperbelt Province with 74 percent.

Table 6.6: Households by Type of Roof by Residence and Province, 2002-2003

Residence/Province	Type of Roof					Total	Total Number of Households
	Asbestos	Asbestos tiles	Iron sheets	Grass/Straw	Other		
All Zambia	19	2	17	60	2	100	2,005,677
Rural	3	1	11	85	-	100	1,329,702
Urban	49	5	29	11	6	100	675,975
Province							
Central	11	1	18	70	.	100	194,444
Copperbelt	38	5	31	15	11	100	315,078
Eastern	3	1	16	79	.	100	276,600
Luapula	7	1	6	87	.	100	169,592
Lusaka	61	5	24	8	1	100	271,421
Northern	3	1	7	90	.	100	271,237
North-Western	4	-	15	80	.	100	117,563
Southern	15	1	17	67	.	100	224,783
Western	3	-	6	90	.	100	164,959

Source: 2002/2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III



Source: 2002/2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III

6.6.2. Wall Materials

The various materials used for construction of walls are shown in table 6.7 below. The results in the table show that at national level, one third of the households in Zambia use mud bricks for constructing walls, followed by 23 percent of households who use concrete bricks. The results further show that 14 percent use mud burnt bricks, 11 percent pole and dagga, another 11 percent use mud, while 5 percent use pan bricks and 3 percent grass/straw. The survey also found that other materials such as pole, iron sheets, hard board, mixtures and others were rarely used for constructing walls.

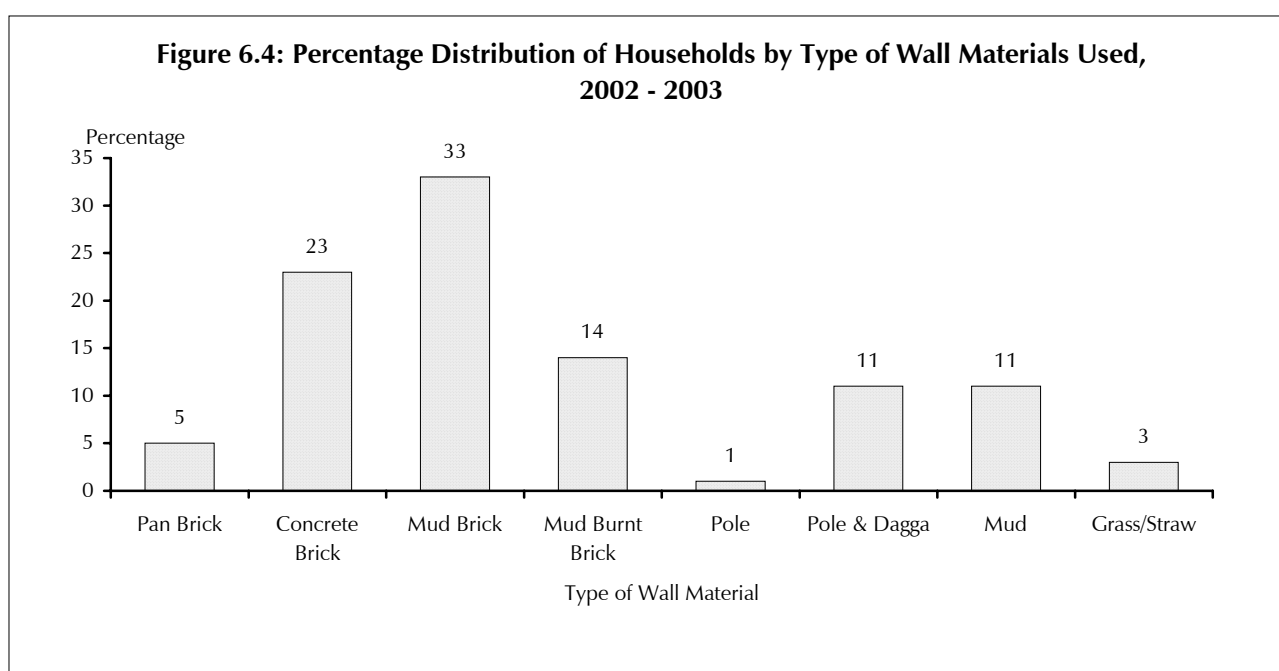
The table further shows that mud bricks, which are the most common overall, are used more in rural areas, 38 percent as compared to 23 percent in the urban areas.

At provincial level, mud bricks are widely used in North-Western with 69 percent of households followed by 62 percent in central province. Mud bricks are least used in Eastern and Western Provinces with 5 percent of households in each province using mud bricks. Concrete bricks are most common in Lusaka Province. Pole and Dagga and grass/straw are predominantly used in Western Province while mud is most common in Eastern Province.

Table 6.7: Households by Type of Walls by Rural/Urban, Stratum and Province, 2002-2003

Residence/ Stratum/ Province	Type of Wall												Total	Total Number of Households
	Pan Brick	Concrete Brick	Mud Brick	Mud Burnt, Brick	Pole	Pole & Dagga	Mud	Grass/ Straw	Iron Sheets	Hard Board	Mixtures	Other		
All Zambia	5	23	33	14	1	11	11	3	0	0	0	0	100	2,005,677
Rural	2	4	38	18	1	16	16	5	0	.	0	0	100	1,329,702
Urban	9	60	23	5	.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	675,975
Province														
Central	6	10	62	11	0	4	5	1	0	.	0	1	100	194,444
Copperbelt	15	41	38	2	0	1	2	0	0	.	.	.	100	315,078
Eastern	1	2	5	20	1	10	58	1	0	.	0	0	100	276,600
Luapula	0	6	55	36	.	1	0	2	.	.	.	.	100	169,592
Lusaka	4	82	7	4	.	1	1	0	0	.	0	0	100	271,421
Northern	1	3	55	24	3	9	4	.	0	0	.	0	100	271,237
North-Western	2	4	69	8	0	9	1	6	0	.	.	.	100	117,563
Southern	6	19	26	20	.	18	6	4	0	.	.	0	100	224,783
Western	1	6	5	0	0	62	3	22	0	.	.	0	100	164,959

Source: 2002/2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III



Source: 2002/2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III

6.6.3. Floor Materials

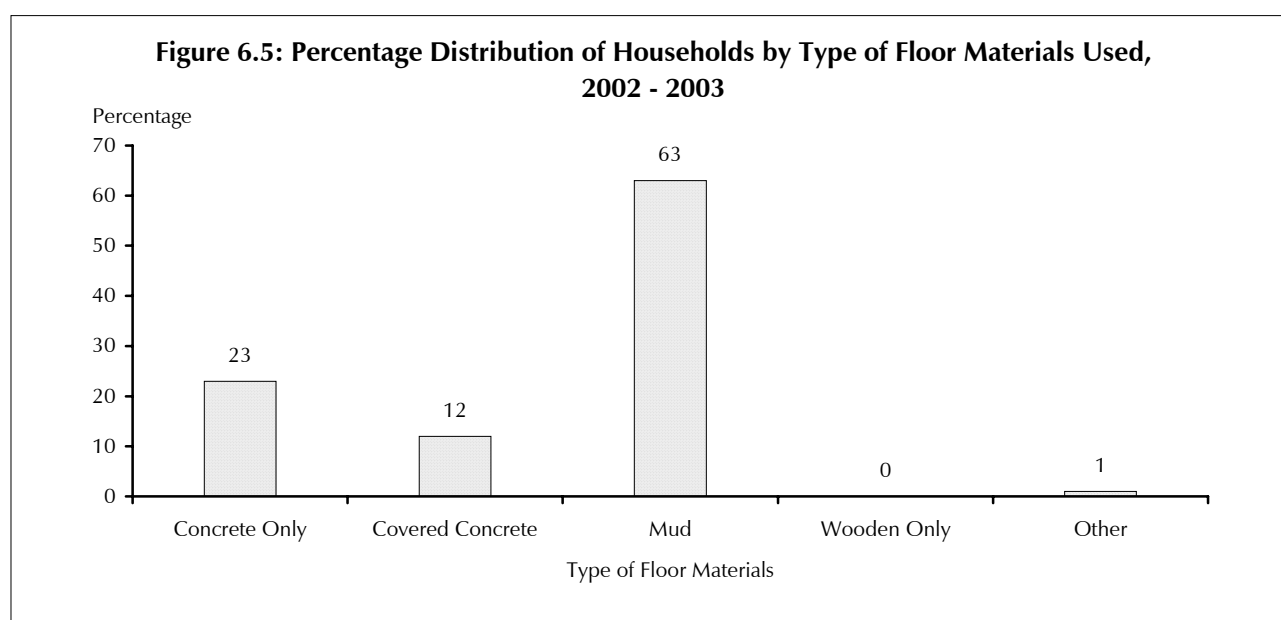
Information pertaining to material used for constructing floors is presented in Table 6.8 and figure 6.5. According to the findings of the survey, about two thirds of households (63 percent) occupied housing units with floors constructed out of mud. This finding is in agreement with the census 2000 finding. Twenty three percent of households lived in houses with floors covered with concrete only while 12 percent lived in those with floors that had covered concrete. Wooden material is almost never used for floors and other floor types are rarely used. In rural areas 85 percent of the households occupy housing units that have floors made of mud, 6 percent and 7 percent live in houses with concrete only and covered concrete respectively. Only 2 percent of households lived in houses with floors made of other materials. As for urban areas, more than half the households (58 percent) live in houses with concrete floor followed by those that lived in houses with floors covered with concrete.

In all provinces except Lusaka (11 percent) and Copperbelt (32 percent) the percentages of households that lived in dwellings with floors made of mud were above the national average of 63 percent. Sixty six percent and 53 percent of households in Lusaka and Copperbelt respectively lived in dwellings with floors that had concrete only.

Table 6.8: Households by Type of Floor by Rural/Urban, Stratum and Province, 2002-2003

Residence/Stratum/Province	Type of Floor						Total Number of Households
	Concrete only	Covered Concrete	Mud	Wooden only	Other	Total	
All Zambia	23	12	63	0	1	100	2,005,677
Rural	6	7	85	0	2	100	1,329,702
Urban	58	23	19	0	0	100	675,975
Stratum							
Small Scale farmers	5	6	87	0	2	100	1,229,244
Medium Scale Farmers	21	10	68	.	1	100	13,890
Large Scale Farmers	28	35	37	.	.	100	688
Non-Agri Households	16	12	69	0	3	100	85,880
Urban Low Cost	58	19	23	.	1	100	534,538
Urban medium Cost	61	31	8	.	0	100	64,247
Urban high Cost	52	46	1	0	0	100	77,190
Province							
Central	9	14	75	0	1	100	194,444
Copperbelt	53	15	32	0	.	100	315,078
Eastern	9	10	81	0	0	100	276,600
Luapula	6	11	80	1	1	100	169,592
Lusaka	66	23	11	.	0	100	271,421
Northern	5	5	86	.	3	100	271,237
North-Western	9	5	85	.	1	100	117,563
Southern	16	16	68	0	.	100	224,783
Western	5	3	87	0	6	100	164,959

Source: 2002/2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III



Source: 2002/2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III

6.7. Method of Garbage Disposal

Table 6.9 below shows different types of method of garbage disposal. The most commonly used method of garbage disposal in Zambia in 2003 was burying/pit (52 percent). This was followed by roadside dumping with 43 percent. Only 4 percent of the total households had their garbage regularly collected. In urban households majority (62 percent) used a pit or buried the garbage, while 28% of the households dumped the garbage by the roadside. The burning method was also used by 1 percent of the households and about 9% had their garbage regularly collected. The trend was different for rural households where the majority used the Dumping method (51 percent). Of the total rural households only 1 percent had their garbage regularly collected.

Among the provinces, Central province recorded the highest proportion of households digging pits for garbage disposal (74 percent), followed by Northern Province with 68 percent. Other provinces with proportions of households using pits above the national average of 52 percent are Luapula, Lusaka and North Western Provinces.

The majority of households in Western province reported dumping as the main method (74 percent) followed by 64 percent in Eastern province and 62 percent in Southern Province.

Table 6.9: Households by main Type of Garbage Disposal, Rural/Urban Stratum and Province 2002-2003

<i>Residence/Stratum/Province</i>	<i>Type of Garbage Disposal</i>					<i>Total</i>	<i>Total number of households</i>
	<i>Refuse Collection</i>	<i>Pit</i>	<i>Dumping</i>	<i>Burning</i>	<i>Other</i>		
All Zambia	4	52	43	1	0	100	2,005,677
<i>Rural</i>	1	47	51	1	0	100	1,329,702
<i>Urban</i>	9	62	28	1	0	100	675,975
Province							
<i>Central</i>	2	74	23	1	0	100	194,444
<i>Copperbelt</i>	9	52	37	2	.	100	315,078
<i>Eastern</i>	1	35	64	0	0	100	276,600
<i>Luapula</i>	1	67	32	0	.	100	169,592
<i>Lusaka</i>	9	59	31	1	0	100	271,421
<i>Northern</i>	1	68	31	0	.	100	271,237
<i>North-Western</i>	1	58	41	1	.	100	117,563
<i>Southern</i>	3	33	62	2	0	100	224,783
<i>Western</i>	0	24	74	2	.	100	164,959

Source: 2002/2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III

CHAPTER SEVEN

EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS

7.0. Formal Sector Employment by Industry

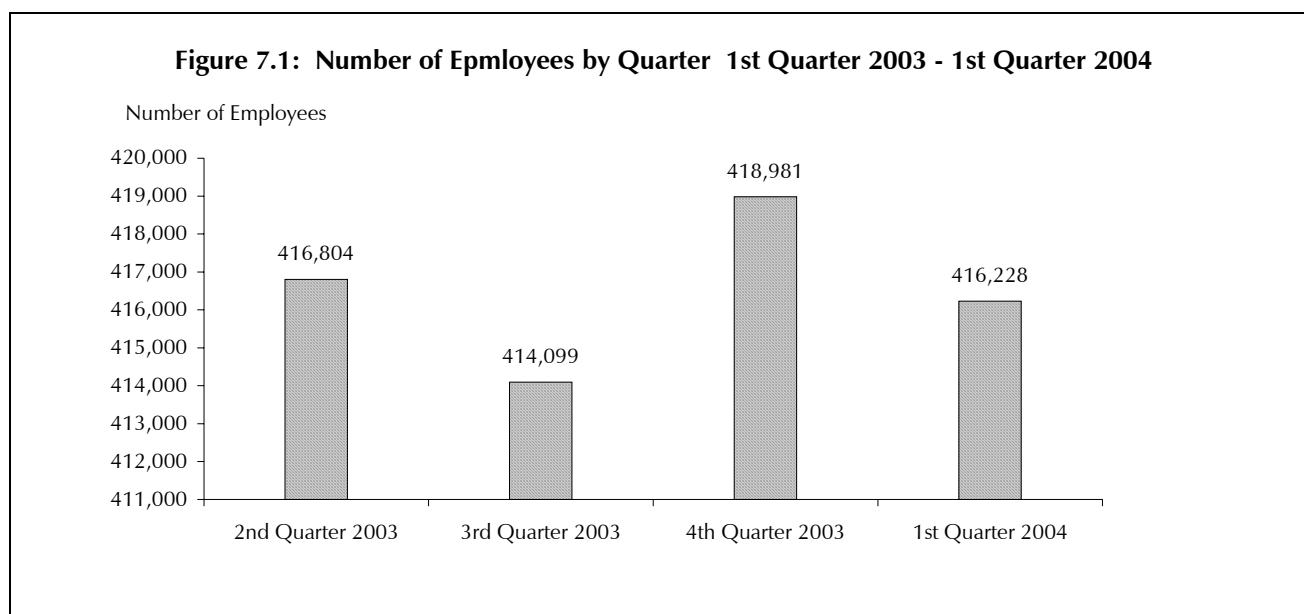
Total formal sector employment in Zambia was estimated at 416,228 as at March 2004. Formal sector employment registered a moderate decrease from 416,804 observed at June 2003. This decrease is largely attributed to the downsizing of the Civil Service and the Local Government as the Community, Personal Services and Public Administration industrial sector registered a moderate decrease in employment from 141,697 at June 2003 to 138,691 at March 2004. Other decreases in employment were observed in the Trade and Transport sectors, with the former registering a decrease from 53,450 employees at June 2003 to 44,460 employees at March 2004 while the latter 's employment levels decreased from 26,725 to 26,510.

Counteracting these modest decreases were modest employment increases in the following sectors; Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (64,096 to 65,136); Manufacturing (39,385 to 45,340; Electricity, Water and Gas (10, 832 to 12,346); Construction (3,467 to 5,787) and Business and Financial Services (28,555 to 31,880) over the same period.

Table 7.1: Number of Employees by Industry in 2003-2004

Industry	2 nd Quarter 2003		3 rd Quarter 2003		4 th quarter 2003		1 st Quarter 2004	
	Number of Employees	Percent	Number of Employees	Percent	Number of Employees	Percent	Number of Employees	Percent
Agriculture	64,096	15	65,141	16	65,157	15	65,136	16
Mining	48,597	12	49,054	12	50,581	12	46,078	12
Manufacturing	39,385	9	42,830	10	45,107	11	45,340	11
Electricity and Water	10,832	3	10,747	3	11,234	3	12,346	3
Construction	3,467	1	3,578	1	6,300	2	5,787	2
Trade	53,450	13	46,006	11	45,575	11	44,460	11
Transport	26,725	6	26,529	6	26,774	6	26,510	6
Business services	28,555	7	28,219	7	29,159	7	31,880	7
Community Services	141,697	34	141,994	34	139,094	34	138,691	34
Grand Total	416,804	100	414,099	100	418,981	100	416,228	100

Source: First quarter 2004 quarterly employment and earnings inquiry preliminary report



Source: First quarter 2004 quarterly employment and earnings inquiry preliminary report

7.1. Employment by Sector

The private sector accounts for more than half of the total number of employees in the formal sector. As at June 2003 it accounted for 58.0 percent of the total formal **sector employment**. It remained the same in all the other quarters as evidenced in Table 7.2, with 57.6 percent and 58.6 percent by September and December the same year, respectively. In **March 2004** the private sector employment still remained **constant at 58.5 percent** of total **formal sector** employment. However, **the slight** increase in the number of employees during the 2nd Quarter of 2003 and 4th **Quarter 2003 was** due to seasonal changes. During this period there are usually a lot of economic activities in various industries, which prompt a lot of establishments to employ extra workers.

The Central Government sector is the second largest contributor after the private sector, its employment accounted for 29.0 percent of the total employees in the formal sector in June 2003. The Central Government share did not change much as it was 29.0 percent in the second and third quarter of 2003 respectively. A decline of 1.7 percent was recorded in the fourth **quarter**; this could have been attributed to the Civil Service Reform Programmes being implemented by Government. By March 2004, there was a slight decline in the employment levels in Central Government, as it accounted for 28.1 percent of the total formal sector employment.

Among all the sector categories of employment, the Local Government sector accounted for the smallest share of the total employment in the formal sector, as can be seen from Table 5.2 below. It stood at 1.8 percent for June 2003. Employment contribution in the Local Government sector in March 2004 stood at 1.7 percent.

Table 7.2: Number of Employees by Sector in 2nd Quarter 2003 - 1st Quarter 2004

Sector	2nd Quarter 2003	3rd Quarter 2003	4th Quarter 2003	1st Quarter 2004
Central Government	120,239	120,122	118,029	117,041
Local Government	7,326	7,491	7,007	7,143
Parastatal	47,416	48,036	48,324	48,399
Private	241,822	238,450	245,621	243,645
Total	416,804	414,099	418,981	416,228

Source: First quarter 2004 quarterly employment and earnings inquiry preliminary report

7.2. Earnings

7.2.1. Earnings by Industry

The nominal average earnings in Zambia in the formal sector increased in all successive quarters of 2003. The third quarter monthly average earnings increased from K713,384 to K739,258 and further rose to K784,043 by the fourth quarter 2003, representing a percent increment of 6.1 percent as can be seen in Table 5.3 below.

In terms of Industry, Table 7.3 shows that monthly average earnings recorded highest increase (62 percent) in the Personal community industry narrowly followed by Mining industry whose earnings rose by 54.1 percent between second and third quarters of 2003. By fourth quarter 2003 earnings had reached the highest record of K693,570 in the Personal community industry, represented by a 0.7 percent increase over the third quarter 2003. The average monthly earnings in the Business and Financial Services sector experienced reductions during the period under review. A reduction of 3.7 percent was observed in the average monthly earnings in the Construction industry between second quarter 2003 and fourth quarter 2003 as average earnings in the second quarter 2003 stood at K580,043 reducing to K518,823 in the fourth quarter of 2003.

Comparison of average monthly earnings for the fourth quarter of 2003 and first quarter of 2004 shows an increment of 3.1 percent from K784,043 to K809,375. The industrial categories of Agriculture, Manufacturing, Trade and Personal and Community Services recorded increments in all successive quarters of 2003 while Mining, Electricity and Transport observed fluctuations from one quarter to the other. The highest increments between fourth quarter 2003 and first quarter 2004 were observed in the Construction industry that recorded an increase of 15 percent followed by the Personal and Community Services industry that recorded an increase of 5.8 percent. The lowest increase was observed in the Manufacturing with 1.5 percent only. Mining, Transport and, Business and financial services however registered minimal declines between fourth quarter of 2003 and first quarter of 2004.

Table 7.3: Average Earnings (in Kwacha) by Industry between 2nd Quarter 2003 and 1st Quarter 2004

<i>Industry</i>	<i>2nd Quarter 2003</i>	<i>3rd Quarter 2003</i>	<i>4th Quarter 2003</i>	<i>1st Quarter 2004</i>
<i>Agriculture</i>	168,320	201,183	245,852	267,086
<i>Mining</i>	573,351	883,395	846,141	838,488
<i>Manufacturing</i>	325,921	432,276	1,294,407	1,313,562
<i>Electricity & Water</i>	1,493,416	1,475,201	1,591,247	1,619,991
<i>Construction</i>	580,043	558,495	518,823	610,477
<i>Trade</i>	447,918	566,821	656,765	681,837
<i>Transport</i>	1,104,502	1,075,722	1,181,814	1,137,438
<i>Business Services</i>	1,364,869	1,353,756	1,299,991	1,288,612
<i>Per & Community Services</i>	401,095	648,219	653,091	693,570
Total	713,384	739,258	784,043	809,375

Source: First quarter 2004 quarterly employment and earnings inquiry preliminary report

7.2.2. Earnings by Sector

The changes in average earnings by sector are shown in Table 7.4. Average monthly earnings in the Parastatal sector were higher than those of the other sectors throughout the period under analysis. For instance, they stood at K1,162,698 in the second quarter of 2003, outstripping any of the earnings in the other sectors by significant margins. The same was true in the rest of the quarters but increased as time progressed. A four percent increase in earnings in the parastatal sector was observed between fourth quarter of 2003 and the first quarter of 2004. It is worthy to note that the first quarter of 2004 registered average monthly earnings in the Parastatal sector of K1,924,071 that also surpassed the other sectors.

The Central Government average monthly earnings followed average monthly earnings in the Parastatal sector in the third quarter 2003 and fourth quarter 2003 amounting to K675,380 and K675,327, respectively, whereas Local Government average earnings were second to those in the parastatal sector (Refer to Table 7.4). The table further shows that the average monthly earnings in Central Government continued to increase through each successive quarter in 2003, though they declined marginally (0.01 percent) between the third quarter 2003 and the fourth quarter 2003 from K675,380 to K675,327.

The Local Government average monthly earnings fluctuated from the second quarter of 2003 through to fourth quarter of 2003. They nevertheless registered an increase of 18.5 percent between the fourth quarter 2003 and the first quarter 2004 (K346,101 to K410,410). The average monthly earnings for all sectors in the first quarter 2004 were K808,375, increasing from K784,043 of the fourth quarter 2003.

Table 7.4: Average Earnings by Sector (in kwacha)

<i>Sector</i>	<i>2nd Quarter 2003</i>	<i>3rd Quarter 2003</i>	<i>4th Quarter 2003</i>	<i>1st Quarter 2004</i>
<i>Central Government</i>	384,031	675,380	675,327	676,489
<i>Local Government</i>	423,869	305,395	346,101	410,410
<i>Parastatal</i>	1,162,698	1,670,318	1,873,516	1,924,071
<i>Private</i>	401,085	595,407	632,833	659,646
Total	713,384	739,258	784,043	808,375

Source: First quarter 2004 quarterly employment and earnings inquiry preliminary report

CHAPTER EIGHT

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

8.0. Introduction

This chapter presents information on macroeconomic performance aggregate indicators, such as the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the yardstick used to evaluate the performance of the economy. Other indicators include inflation, consumption and investment, money and banking, government revenue and expenditure and external sector statistics. The period covered is 2000-2004.

8.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Since the year 2000, Zambia's economic growth has markedly improved compared to the last five years of the 1990's. During the period 2000-2004, real GDP grew by an average rate of 4.5 percent, with the growth peaking at 5.4 percent in 2004. Tables 8.1 and 8.2 show the trend in GDP growth for the years 2000 to 2004.

GDP at constant (1994) prices was estimated at K3, 000.1 billion in 2004, while it was estimated at K2,499.0 billion in 2000. Per capita GDP was estimated at K242,626 in 2000. This increased to K248,531 in 2001 and to K250,723 in 2002. It further increased to K257,381 and K270,528 in 2003 and 2004 respectively.

GDP at current prices was estimated at K25,917.0 billion in 2004, while it was estimated at K10,071.9 billion in 2000. Per capita GDP was estimated at K977,855 in 2000. This increased to K1,245,135 in 2001 and to K1,505,549 in 2002. It further increased to K1,851,722 and K2,337,034 in 2003 and 2004 respectively.

Table 8.1: Gross Domestic Product, 2000-2004

<i>GDP</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
Gross Domestic Product::					
<i>At Current Prices (K' Billion)</i>	10,071.6	13,132.7	16,260.4	20,479.2	25,917.0
<i>At Constant (1994) Prices (K' Billion)</i>	2,499.0	2,621.3	2,707.9	2,846.5	3,000.1
Per Capita GDP:					
<i>At Current Prices (K' Thousand)</i>	977.8	1,245.1	1,505.5	1,851.7	2,337.0
<i>At Constant (1994) Prices (Thousand)</i>	242.6	248.5	250.7	257.4	270.5
<i>Real GDP Growth Rate</i>	3.6	4.9	3.3	5.1	5.4
Sectoral Contribution to GDP (1994 Prices)					
<i>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing:</i>					
<i>K' Billion</i>	429.9	418.9	411.7	432.5	450.8
<i>Percentage</i>	17.2	16.0	15.2	15.2	15.0
<i>Mining and Quarrying:</i>					
<i>K' Billion</i>	160.4	182.9	212.9	220.2	250.9
<i>Percentage</i>	6.4	7.0	7.9	7.7	8.4
<i>Manufacturing:</i>					
<i>K' Billion</i>	262.7	273.7	289.4	311.4	325.9
<i>Percentage</i>	10.5	10.4	10.7	10.9	10.9
<i>Wholesale and Retail Trade</i>					
<i>K' Billion</i>	456.6	481.2	505.4	536.4	563.1
<i>Percentage</i>	18.3	18.4	18.7	18.8	18.8

Source: National Accounts Statistics, CSO

The Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry had the second largest contribution to GDP of 15.0 percent in 2004 after the Wholesale and Retail Trade industry, which had a contribution of 18.8 percent. In the five years under review, the agricultural sector recorded declines in value added in the years 2001 and 2002 of -2.6 percent and -1.7 percent, respectively. This was due to unfavorable weather conditions that resulted in droughts. However the sector rebounded in 2003 when a growth rate of 5.0 percent was recorded. The 2004 agricultural season recorded a growth of 4.3 percent.

The mining and quarrying industry's contribution to GDP has increased from 6.4 percent in 2000 to 8.4 percent in 2004. This is largely due to the increase in value added from the metal mining sector owing to improved production

of copper and cobalt after the privatization and subsequent re-capitalization of the mines. The mining and quarrying industry has grown by an average of 9.6 per cent per annum in the last five years under review. It recorded a growth of 0.1 percent in 2000. At the end of 2004, the growth in value added had increased to 13.9 percent.

Table 8.2: Gross Domestic Product by Kind of Economic Activity (Percentage Growth) at Constant 1994 Prices, 2000-2004

<i>Economic Activity</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
<i>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</i>	1.6	-2.6	-1.7	5.0	4.3
<i>Mining and Quarrying</i>	0.1	14.0	16.4	3.4	13.9
<i>Manufacturing</i>	3.6	4.2	5.7	7.6	4.7
<i>Electricity, Gas and Water</i>	1.2	12.6	-5.2	0.4	-1.7
<i>Construction</i>	6.5	11.5	17.4	21.6	20.5
<i>Wholesale and Retail Trade</i>	2.3	5.4	5.0	6.1	5.0
<i>Restaurants, Bars and Hotels</i>	12.3	24.4	4.9	6.9	6.4
<i>Transport, Storage and Communications</i>	2.4	2.8	1.8	4.8	6.4
<i>Financial Institutions and Insurance</i>	-0.6	0.1	3.5	3.5	3.5
<i>Real Estate and Business Services</i>	17.0	3.5	4.4	4.0	4.0
<i>Community, Social and Personal Services</i>	-0.5	5.8	1.6	1.6	0.6
<i>Less FISIM</i>	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
<i>Taxes on Products</i>	5.2	7.0	(6.8)	(2.8)	(2.7)
Total GDP At Market Prices	3.6	4.9	3.3	5.1	5.4

Source: National Accounts Statistics, CSO

8.2. Inflation

The trend in annual inflation in the period 2000 to 2004 depicts a reduction in end-year inflation of 12.6 percentage points from 30.1 percent in December 2000 to 17.5 percent in December 2004. This has been achieved due to, among other things, the Government's implementation of a tight monetary policy and relative stability in the exchange rate of the Kwacha. As presented in Table 8.3, end-of-period inflation was recorded at 30.1 percent in 2000. It declined to 18.7 percent in 2001 and increased to 26.7 percent in 2002. The year 2003 recorded inflation at 17.2 percent with a 0.3 percentage point increase in 2004 at 17.5 percent. However, the price of food, petroleum products and electricity tariffs, which have high weights in the computation of inflation, increased significantly in the period under review, making it difficult to achieve the Government's objective of reducing inflation to single-digit figures.

Table 8.3: Inflation (End Period), 2000 - 2004

<i>Inflation (End Period)</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
<i>Metropolitan - Low Income Group</i>	27.1	19.0	31.5	15.8	16.7
<i>Metropolitan - High Income Group</i>	35.6	14.1	23.2	19.8	17.8
<i>Non Metropolitan Group</i>	28.3	21.7	26.2	16.3	17.8
<i>Total (Low & High Metropolitan Group + Non Metropolitan)</i>	30.1	18.7	26.7	17.2	17.5

Source: Consumer Price Survey, CSO

8.3. Consumption and Investment

Consumption and investment data is computed using the GDP by the expenditure approach. Consumption expenditures consist of government and private final expenditures. Gross Capital Formation (investment) consists of gross fixed capital formation and the changes in stocks. Presented in Table 8.4 is data on consumption and investment for the period 2000 to 2004. Both government and private final consumption increased in the period under review. Government consumption expenditure was K960.4 billion in 2000 and K4, 866.5 billion in 2004 (at current prices). Private consumption was estimated at K8, 803.8 billion in 2000 and increased to K17, 489.9 billion in 2004. Gross Capital Formation was estimated at K1,756.8 billion in 2000 and K1,963.8 billion in 2004 at current prices.

Table 8.4: Consumption/Investment, 2000-2004

<i>Consumption/Investment</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
At Current Prices:					
<i>Government Final Consumption (K' Billion)</i>	960.4	1,334.6	1,935.8	2,980.6	4,866.5
<i>Private Final Consumption (K' Billion)</i>	8,803.8	11,437.0	13,082.0	15,000.8	17,489.9
<i>Gross Capital Formation (K' Billion)</i>	1,756.8	2,495.5	3,579.7	5,238.2	7,728.9
At Constant (1994 Prices):					
<i>Government Final Consumption</i>	201.0	230.9	273.1	355.0	476.4
<i>Private Final Consumption (K' Billion)</i>	3,004.6	3,160.4	2,937.7	3,050.7	3,496.1
<i>Gross Capital Formation (K' Billion)</i>	1,011.6	1,324.3	1,483.7	1,692.1	1,963.8

Source: National Accounts Statistics, CSO

8.4. Government Revenue and Expenditure

Table 8.5 shows Central government revenue and expenditure in the period 2000-2004. The total Government revenue was estimated at K1,268.9 billion in 2000, while the estimated revenue in 2004 was K6,306.7 billion or 24 percent of GDP. Total revenue consists of tax and non-tax revenue. Tax revenue includes income tax, company tax and trade taxes. Government expenditure was estimated at K1,630.3 billion in 2000 and estimated at K5,725.8 billion in 2004. The operating balance i.e. *Revenue less expenditure* in the period under review was only recorded to be negative in the year 2000.

Table 8.5: Government Revenue and Expenditure, 2000 - 2004

<i>Government Revenue and Expenditure (K' Billion)</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004Est</i>
<i>Revenue</i>	1,268.9	2,590.4	2,902.9	4,912.4	6,306.7
<i>Expenditure</i>	1,630.3	2,204.1	2,746.2	3,847.3	5,725.8
<i>Operating Balance</i>	-361.5	386.3	156.7	1,065.1	580.9
<i>Acquisition of Non-financial assets</i>	108.2	211.7	225.6	529.4	2,216.3
<i>Net Lending/Borrowing</i>	-469.7	174.6	-68.9	535.7	-1635.4
% Government Total outlay, expense and acquisition of non-financial assets:					
Education (%)					
Total	14.5	15.5	24.1	16.1	12.3
<i>Expense</i>	15.4	16.9	24.8	18.1	14.0
<i>Non-financial assets</i>	0.2	0.8	14.6	1.5	7.7
Health (%)					
Total	8.5	7.5	8.4	8.7	10.2
<i>Expense</i>	8.6	8.2	8.8	8.1	12.4
<i>Non-financial assets</i>	6.6	0.5	6.2	12.6	4.6
Education (K' Billion)					
Total	251.4	375.3	714.8	705.4	973.2
<i>Expense</i>	251.2	373.5	681.8	697.2	801.5
<i>Non-financial assets</i>	0.2	1.7	33.0	8.2	171.7
Health (K' Billion)					
Total	148.1	182.2	251.1	379.3	812.8
<i>Expense</i>	141.0	181.1	224.4	312.7	711.5
<i>Non-financial assets</i>	7.1	1.1	26.6	66.6	101.3

Est = Estimates

Source: Public Finance Statistics, CSO

8.5. Money and Banking

In its monetary policy, Government primarily aims at reducing inflation and maintaining stability in the foreign exchange market. Consistent with the inflation and economic growth targets, money supply growth has to be controlled, striking a balance between containing inflation and ensuring that exports remain competitive.

The currency in circulation in the economy and other such money and banking indicators are presented in Table 8.6. Currency in circulation in 2000 was K331,738 million, and it increased to K829,423 million in 2004. Commercial bank loans and advances increased from K1,077,349 million in 2000 to K2,106,368 million in 2004.

Table 8.6: Money and Banking, 2000-2004

Money and Banking	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
International Reserves (Net) (K' Million)	(3,369,804.0)	(2,649,658)	(3,144,010)	(2,482,789)	(1,969,414)
Currency in Circulation (K' Million)	331,738	432,388.2	481,228	671,236	829,423
Private Deposits (Demand, Saving and Time Deposits) (K' Million)	976,671	1,282,937	1,759,152	2,254,387	2,645,402
Government Deposits (with Bank of Zambia) (K' Million)	465,014	760,108	771,127	886,335	475,781
Commercial Bank Loans and Advances	1,077,349	1,126,058	1,026,207	1,401,047	2,106,368

Source: Bank of Zambia

8.6. International Trade

The country's exports have been dominated by 'traditional exports': copper and cobalt exports. The metal exports contributed an average of about 65 percent of the total exports during the period 2000 to 2004. The non-traditional exports (NTEs) have also grown in the period under review.

The import trade profile has been characterized by high imports of consumption goods, intermediate and capital goods. Processed industrial supplies have the largest share in the import bill, followed by capital goods and fuels in their primary forms.

Trends in international trade show that imports have generally been higher than exports in the period 2000 to 2004. This is evident in the negative trade balance, as depicted in Table 8.7. The deficit in trade balance increased from K35 billion in 2000 to K2,662.1 billion in 2004.

Zambia's imports have been mainly from South Africa, while exports were mostly to the United Kingdom. As shown in Table 8.7, the value of imports from South Africa increased from K1,531.7 billion in 2000, to K4,457.6 billion in 2004. On the other hand, exports to the United Kingdom amounted to K1,235.5 billion in 2000 and declined to K1,190.4 billion in 2004.

Table 8.7: International Trade, 2000 - 2004

International Trade	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Value of Imports (K' Billion)	2,751.6	3,900.5	4,727.1	7,436.7	9,644.8
% Machinery & equipment	30.1	34.1	33.2	32.1	31.6
% Electricity and Mineral fuel	12.2	6.9	6.6	8.2	11.2
% Food	5.8	6.9	10.8	10.2	4.5
Total Exports (K' Billion)	2,716.6	3,537.2	4,069.9	4,641.9	6,982.7
Balance of Trade	-35.0	-363.3	-657.2	-2,794.8	-2,662.1
Value of Exports (f.o.b) (K' Billion)	2,716.6	3,537.2	4,069.9	4,641.9	6,982.7
of which:					
UK	1,235.5	1,732.6	1,669.2	1,195.2	1,190.4
South Africa	531.4	783.5	854.6	968.7	1,789.3
USA	19.7	28.3	22.5	29.0	84.7
Japan	1.0	5.5	34.0	76.9	33.4
Germany	53.4	54.1	39.4	34.8	49.0
COMESA Countries	284.8	308.3	531.3	1,053.8	1,197.4
Value of Imports(C.I.F)(K' Billion)	2,751.6	3,900.5	4,727.1	7,436.7	9,644.8
of which:					
UK	236.2	388.8	387.1	436.5	1,370.0
South Africa	1,531.7	2,178.6	2,573.4	3,544.8	4,457.6
USA	128.5	58.6	68.3	154.2	161.8
Japan	76.8	112.1	134.6	110.6	132.2
Germany	30.5	57.9	58.0	108.0	101.9
COMESA Countries	325.5	447.2	588.5	1,344.1	914.9

Source: External Trade Statistics, CSO

8.7. Balance of Payments

Table 8.8 presents data on balance of payments. The overall balance of payments position was a deficit of K1,325 billion in 2000. In 2004, the deficit was recorded at K1,074 billion. The net capital inflows, which include project grants, increased from K486 billion in 2000 to K1,177 billion in 2004. The net financial account inflows, which include official loan disbursements and private capital, increased from K157 Billion in 2000 to K884 Billion in 2001. It declined to K10 billion in 2002, and then increased again to K663 billion in 2003 and K577 billion in 2004.

Table 8.8: Balance of Payments, 2000 - 2004

<i>Balance of Payments</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004*</i>
Overall Balance of Payments (K' Billion)	-1,325	-1,440	-1,650	-1,520	-1,074
Capital Account (Net)(K' Billion)	486	800	1,014	1,139	1,177
Financial Account (Net)(K' Billion)	157	884	10	663	577
Current Account Balance (K' Billion)	-1,981	-2,737	-2,808	-3,314	-3,066

Note: * Preliminary

Source: Bank of Zambia

8.8. Tourism

The tourism sector is measured by activities in hotels, bars and restaurants, tourist arrivals and bed occupancy rates. Table 8.9 presents data on tourism from 2000 to 2004. The total employment in this sector has risen by 52 percent from 11,892 in 2000 to 18,100 in 2004. The number of tourist arrivals increased from 457, 419 in the year 2000 to 610, 109 in 2004, representing an increase of 33 percent over the five year period. Real value added in the tourism sector as measured by activities in the hotels, bars and restaurants sector increased by 6.4 percent in 2004. The highest increase in value added in the five year period was in 2001, in which the sector registered a growth of 24.4 percent compared to 12.3 percent in 2000. This strong growth was on account of the opening of the Sun International Hotels, the eclipse of the sun and the hosting of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit, which resulted in more tourist arrivals. During the period 2000-2004, the real share of the tourism sector to the total GDP has increased from 1.9 percent in 2000 to 2.4 percent in 2004.

Table 8.9: Tourism Statistics, 2000 - 2004

	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
Employment	11, 892	13, 444	14, 996	16, 548	18, 100
Bed occupancy rates	36.5	23.9	43.3	44.1	47.2
Tourist arrivals	457, 419	491, 991	565, 082	577, 526	610, 109
Value added at constant 1994 prices (%)	12.3	24.4	4.9	6.9	6.4
Value added at current prices (K' Billion)	207.0	315.9	406.8	527.7	659.3
Share of GDP at constant 1994 prices	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4

Source: CSO, Tourism Statistics

8.9. Mining

8.9.1. Copper and Cobalt Production

Copper production has been increasing over the years, with 2001 recording the highest increase of about 15.1 percent from 259,573 tonnes in 2000 to 298,822 tonnes in 2001. Copper output increased by 13.0 percent in 2002 and 3.9 percent in 2003. In 2004, 398,274 tonnes of Copper were produced, recording an increase of 13.9 percent from the 2003 production of 349,814 tonnes.

On the other hand, Cobalt production has been decreasing in the last three years. It increased by 11.8 percent in 2001, from 4,372.95 tonnes in 2000 to 4,889.70 tonnes in 2001, and then continued to decrease to eventually reach an output of 2,309 tonnes in 2004.

Table 8.10: Copper and Cobalt Production, Zambia, 2000 - 2004

<i>Year</i>	<i>Copper Production Tonnes</i>	<i>Cobalt Production Tonnes</i>
2000	259,572.98	4,372.95
2001	298,822.00	4,889.70
2002	337,742.69	3,984.40
2003	349,814.40	3,201.38
2004	398,274.30	2,308.55

CHAPTER NINE

AGRICULTURE INDICATORS

9.0. Introduction

This chapter presents selected agriculture indicators. Agriculture is the mainstay of many households in Zambia, and provides employment to a greater part of the population.

9.1. Production of Selected Crops

Table 9.1 presents data on production of selected crops, obtained from the Crop Forecast Surveys. The Crop with the highest production was Maize. Maize has continued to show an increase from 839,783 thousand metric tonnes in 2001/2002 to 1,207,202 thousand metric tonnes in 2002/2003 and further to 1,213,601 metric tonnes in the 2003/2004 Agriculture Seasons.

Table 9.1: Production of Selected Major Crops, 2001/2002, 2002/2003 and 2003/2004

	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004
Maize	839,783	1,207,202	1,213,601
Groundnuts	76,194	82,550	69,696
Sunflower seeds	7,588	4,860	13,857
Cotton	65,979	64,659	144,307
Soya beans	35,215	42,120	54,687
Wheat	74,527	84,000	82,858
Burley Tobacco	4,930	12,465	20,000
Virginia Tobacco	7,941	8,462	16,000
Paddy rice	5,303	10,744	11,699
Sorghum	16,801	20,301	24,467
Millet	37,615	35,331	39,784
Mixed beans	16,619	24,097	18,161

Source: CSO, Crop Forecast Survey

Table 9.2 presents data on estimates on crop production for 2004/2005 Agriculture Season. The crop expected to have the highest production was Maize with 866,187 metric tonnes followed by Cotton with 155,213 metric tonnes. Wheat and Soybeans were expected to have 136,833 and 89,660 metric tonnes respectively. Sunflower and Burley Tobacco, on the other hand, had the lowest expected production with 8,112 and 13,094, respectively.

Table 9.2: Crop Production Estimates for the 2004/2005 Agricultural Season

Crop	Area Planted (Ha)	Area Harvested (Ha)	Expected Production(Mt)	Yield (Mt/Ha)	Expected Sales(Mt)
Maize	834,981	465,832	866,187	1.04	349,734
Groundnuts	161,962	108,245	74,218	0.46	26,678
Sunflower seeds	31,191	18,007	8,112	0.26	3,391
Cotton	176,217	120,605	155,213	0.88	2,136
Soya beans	65,170	54,767	89,660	1.38	81,673
Wheat	22,323	22,033	136,833	6.13	133,302
Burley Tobacco	9,804	7,976	13,094	1.34	13,093
Virginia Tobacco	15,630	13,871	23,211	1.49	22,716
Paddy rice	18,243	10,368	13,337	0.73	6,626
Sorghum	57,432	21,791	18,714	0.33	2,304
Millet	63,411	39,210	29,583	0.47	6,258
Mixed beans	50,496	38,984	23,098	0.46	12,258

Source: CSO, Crop Forecast Survey

9.2. Agriculture Households

Table 9.3 presents information on agricultural households in Zambia, by province. As indicated in the table, overall, 74 percent of the households in Zambia were agricultural households. In the rural areas 95 percent of the households were agricultural households, while in the urban areas it was 33 percent. Eastern and Northern provinces had the

highest proportions of agricultural households at 94 and 92 percent respectively. Lusaka had the lowest with 21 percent.

Table 9.3: Proportion of Households engaged in Agricultural Activities by Province, 2002/2003

Residence/Province	All households	Agriculture Households	Percentage
Total Zambia	2,005,677	1,492,665	74
Rural	1,329,702	1,266,971	95
Urban	675,975	225,694	33
Central	194,444	168,859	87
Copperbelt	315,078	157,330	50
Eastern	276,600	259,600	94
Luapula	169,592	158,168	93
Lusaka	271,421	56,622	21
Northern	271,172	249,029	92
North-Western	117,563	108,478	92
Southern	224,783	180,690	80
Western	164,959	153,889	93

Source: 2002/2003 Living Condition Monitoring Survey III

Table 9.4 presents information on the Number of Agriculture Holdings by farm size and province. The total number of agricultural households in Zambia stood at 1,021,128. Copperbelt province had the highest number of Agriculture Holdings with 669,909 followed by Eastern province with 225,047. Lusaka province recorded the lowest with 18,876 agriculture holdings.

Table 9.4: Number of Agricultural Households by Farm Size and Province during the 2002/2003 agricultural season

National/Province	Number of Agriculture Holdings	Farm Size		
		Less than 2 Ha	2-4.99	5-19.99
Total Zambia	1,021,128	804,663	174,157	42,308
Central	108,918	80,322	21,436	7,161
Copperbelt	669,909	55,811	8,815	2,284
Eastern	225,047	172,512	44,902	7,633
Luapula	106,784	92,599	12,034	2,152
Lusaka	18,876	16,142	2,105	628
Northern	191,915	145,061	37,638	9,215
North Western	74,290	63,265	9,536	1,489
Southern	122,342	95,937	19,920	6,485
Western	106,048	83,015	17,771	5,262

Source: 2002/2003 Post Harvest Survey, Small and medium Scale agricultural holdings

9.3. Livestock Population

Table 9.5 shows the livestock population in the period 2001/2002 and 2002/2003. The population of cattle in the period 2001/2002 was 1,393,335, while that of sheep was 42,115 in the same period.

Table 9.5: Livestock Population in the period 2001/2002 and 2002/2003

("000 heads")	2001/2002	2002/2003
Cattle	1,393,335	1,088,744
Pigs	512,819	497,318
Goats	1,140,968	1,025,344
Sheep	42,115	40,336
Traditional Chicken	5,325,093	6,886,395

Source: 2002/2003 Post Harvest Survey

9.4. Agricultural Activities

Table 9.6 below presents information on the distribution of households by agricultural activity. During the 2002/2003 Agricultural Season, 968,788 households were reported to be engaged in Crop growing. Poultry and Livestock raising households were reported to be 746,067 and 330,295 respectively. Only about 12,476 households were engaged in Fish Farming.

Table 9.6: Distribution of Households by Agricultural Activity and Province during the 2002/2003 Agricultural Season

National/Province	Crop- growing Households	Livestock Raising Households	Poultry Raising Households	Fish Farming Households
Total Zambia	968,788	330,295	746,067	12,476
Central	101,496	34,031	87,940	2,263
Copperbelt	63,216	6,331	43,430	308
Eastern	219,856	94,782	159,486	1,987
Luapula	98,497	23,217	71,723	771
Lusaka	16,439	4,931	12,017	134
Northern	182,502	62,599	154,776	4,889
North Western	70,507	14,948	45,684	644
Southern	116,103	59,020	106,191	195
Western	100,171	30,434	64,819	1,284

Source: 2002/2003 Post Harvest Survey

Table 9.7 Below gives information on number and proportion of livestock owning households by type of livestock and province. As indicated in the table, 443, 635 households out of the agricultural households were raising livestock. Of these, 55.2 percent of the households raised Goats and only 3.7 percent raised sheep. The Rural areas had 421,386 livestock owning households, where as urban areas had 22,246.

Table 9.7: Number and Proportion of Livestock owning Households by Type of Livestock and Province, 2002-2003

Residence/ Province	Number of:		Proportion of			
	Agricultural Households	Livestock Owing Households	Cattle	Goats	Pigs	Sheep
Total Zambia	1,492,665	443,635	51.6	55.2	25.2	3.7
Rural	1,266,971	421,386	51.4	55.4	25.7	3.8
Urban	225,694	22,246	55.4	50.5	14.7	2.9
Central	168,859	51,708	57.6	60.2	8.1	5.9
Copperbelt	157,330	11,575	34.1	59.1	19	0
Eastern	259,600	101,984	58.3	45.7	41.5	5.1
Luapula	158,168	23,395	4.4	82.1	13.6	3.6
Lusaka	56,622	18,040	53.6	68.1	16.4	3.2
Northern	249,029	73,904	24.5	63.2	35.3	4.2
North-Western	108,478	25,952	25.3	67.1	25.9	8.8
Southern	180,690	87,447	65.6	67.9	19.7	0.9
Western	153,889	49,630	86.5	10.3	13.8	1.7

Source: 2002/2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III

CHAPTER TEN

GENDER & DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

10.0. Introduction

Gender issues have taken center stage in many development programmes and policies today. It is important to gain insight into a country's gender situation, as gender issues cut across many development sectors. This chapter presents some selected indicators that can be used to assess the gender situation in Zambia.

10.1. Main Economic Activity Status

Table 10.1 presents information on percentage distribution of the population aged 12 years and above by main economic activity status. The table shows that out of the total population aged 12 years and above in the country, 70 percent constituted the labour force. Of these, slightly over half, 59 percent, were employed. Of the remaining 30 percent who were in the inactive population, 27 percent of them were students and 1.5 percent was retired or too old to work.

Table 10.1: Percentage Distribution by Main Economic Activity Status and Sex

Sex	Economic Activity status					Total number of persons aged 12 years and above
	Labour force		Inactive Population			
	Employed	Unemployed	Full time student	Retired/Too old	Other	
All Zambia	59.0	11.0	27.4	1.5	1.0	5,814,389
Male	58.6	10.5	28.9	1.1	0.9	3,023,301
Female	59.5	11.6	25.8	2.0	1.1	2,791,088

Source: 2002/2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III

10.2. Labour Force Participation Rates by Sex, Rural/Urban

Tables 10.2 presents information on labour force participation rates among persons aged 12 years and above by sex, rural/urban, stratum and province. The table shows that the overall participation rate in Zambia was 70 percent for both sexes. Among the females aged 12 years and above, the labour force participation rate is higher than among males in the same age group. The labour force participation rates for both males and females were higher in rural areas, standing at 73 percent, compared to 65 percent for the urban areas.

Table 10.2: Labour Force Participation Rates among Persons aged 12 years and above by Sex, Residence and Province

Residence/Province	Participation Rates			Total number of persons aged 12 years and above
	Both sexes	Male	Female	
All Zambia	70.0	69.1	71.1	5,814,389
Rural	73.0	70.3	75.8	3,665,662
Urban	65.0	67.2	62.5	2,148,727
Central	71.7	69.1	74.4	607,975
Copperbelt	67.2	69.0	65.3	981,750
Eastern	77.7	75.0	80.2	798,962
Luapula	71.5	71.7	71.2	447,027
Lusaka	66.3	68.6	63.2	838,715
Northern	70.8	66.9	75.1	721,345
Northern Western	67.9	63.1	72.7	347,653
Southern	64.7	65.4	63.9	638,744
Western	74.2	70.7	77.4	432,218

Source: 2002/2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III

10.3. Labour Force Participation Rates by Age Group

Tables 10.3 depict information on the participation rates among persons aged 12 years and above by age group, sex and residence. The table shows that the highest labour force participation rate was among the 30-64 age groups, ranging between 91 to 98 percent. It was lowest among the 12 to 19 years age group at 23 percent. The general trend showed that labour force participation rates increase from the younger age groups to the older age groups. Among males, the participation rates peaked between ages 35-39 at 99 percent while among females it peaked in the age group 30-34 at 99 percent.

Table 10.3: Household Income and Assets by Age Group, Sex and Residence

Age Group	Participation Rates									Number of persons aged 12 years and above
	Total			Rural			Urban			
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
All Zambia	70.0	69.1	71.1	73.0	70.3	75.8	65.0	67.2	62.5	5,814,389
12-19	23.1	18.3	27.9	25.0	18.5	31.9	20.2	17.9	22.4	1,866,541
20-24	81.5	75.7	87.5	85.2	77.5	92.7	76.0	73.9	79.2	808,541
25-29	96.1	96.5	95.6	97.3	97.6	97.0	94.0	94.9	92.9	669,967
30-34	98.5	98.4	98.6	98.9	98.4	99.6	97.7	98.4	96.6	568,637
35-39	98.4	98.6	98.0	99.5	99.3	99.8	96.6	97.7	95.0	453,198
40-44	98.1	98.0	98.1	98.6	98.1	99.1	97.2	97.9	96.3	344,374
45-49	98.2	97.8	98.5	99.1	98.8	99.4	96.5	96.4	96.6	282,583
50-54	95.0	95.3	94.8	96.3	98.0	95.0	92.7	91.9	94.2	217,568
55-59	93.4	91.7	94.7	96.8	96.7	96.9	83.1	83.7	81.9	167,782
60-64	91.1	92.4	89.8	94.8	96.2	93.6	76.7	80.1	72.4	146,137
65+	76.9	85.3	67.2	81.4	90.0	71.4	54.1	61.4	45.7	289,047
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31

Source: 2002/ 2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III

Table 10.4 shows that the mean monthly income for male-headed households (K490,227) was higher than that for female-headed households (K333,275). The Low-income groups had a higher proportion of both male and female-headed households than high – income groups. The modal income group for households headed by either sex was '150,001-300,000' with 34 percent each of male and female-headed households. The proportion of households receiving K600,000 or less was 8 percent for male-headed and 6 percent for female-headed households. The proportion of male-headed households receiving more than K600,000 (17 percent) was higher than for female-headed households (10 percent).

Table 10.4: Percentage Distribution of Households' Income by Sex of Household Head, 2002-2003

Sex of Head	Income Group (kwacha)							Total	Mean Income (K)
	Less than 50000	50000-150001	150001-300000	300001-450000	450001-600000	600001-800000	800001 +		
Zambia	3	24	34	15	8	5	11	100	453,783
Male	3	22	34	16	8	5	12	100	490,227
Female	4	32	34	14	6	4	6	100	333,275

Source: 2002/ 2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III

10.4. Assets owned by Sex of Household Head

Table 10.5 analyses household assets by sex of household head. In general, male-headed households had a higher proportion of households than female-headed households that owned any one of the assets listed, except a non-residential building and a hoe. Almost 68 percent and 66 percent of households who owned a non-residential building were female-headed and male headed respectively. For a hoe, 82 percent of households that own a hoe were male-headed while 84 percent were female-headed. Male-headed households dominate in terms of ownership of agricultural related assets, plough, axe, crop sprayer, and fishing net) and most of the telecommunication equipment (television, video player, radio, land phone, satellite dish/decoder).

Table 10.5: Percentage Distribution of Assets owned by Sex of Household Head, 2002/2003

Type of asset	All Zambia	Male	Female
Plough	10	12	6
Crop sprayer	5	5	3
Fishing boat	1	1	1
Canoe	6	7	1
Brazier (Mbaula)	59	60	54
Fishing net	9	11	2
Bicycle	30	35	13
Motor cycle	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle	3	3	1
Tractor	0	0	0
Television set	20	22	14
Video player	8	9	4
Radio	43	49	25
Grinding/Hammer mill	1	1	1
Electric iron	13	15	9
Non-electric iron	25	26	21
Refrigeration/deep freezer	10	11	7
Land phone line	2	2	1
Cellular Phone	4	5	3
Satellite Dish /Decoder	1	1	1
Sewing Machine	6	7	4
Knitting Machine	0	0	0
Electric/Gas Stove	12	13	9
Non-residential building	3	3	2
Residential building	66	66	68
Scotch Cart	4	4	2
Donkey	0	0	0
Computer	1	1	0
Hoe	82	82	84
Axe	70	73	61
Hunting Gun	1	2	0

Source: 200/2003 Living Condition Monitoring Survey III

Table 10.6: Proportion of Disabled Persons by Sex, Age Group and Type of Disability

Age and sex	Total Disabled	Type of Disability							
		Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Dumb	Crippled	Mentally Retarded	Mentally ill	Ex Mental
Sex									
Male	2.7	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1
Female	2.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
Age group									
0-4	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
15-24	1.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0
25-29	2.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.0
30-44	2.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1
45-64	4.5	0.6	1.5	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.1
65+	12.5	1.6	7.2	0.8	0.6	2.7	0.2	0.3	0.2

Source: 200/2003 Living Condition Monitoring Survey III

Table 10.6 presents information on disability. The table shows that there was a higher proportion of disabled persons among the males (2.7 percent) than females (2.1 percent). The most common type of disability among both males and females is 'Partial sight' and 'Crippled'. Results show that the proportion of the disabled increased with increasing age. Of those aged 0-4, 0.7 percent were disabled compared to 12.5 percent of those aged over 65 years.

Table 10.7: Number of Men and Women in Selected Decision Making Positions

Decision Making Position	Women	Men	Total	Percentage		
				Women	Men	Total
Ministers	5	16	21	24	76	100
Deputy Ministers	3	38	41	7	93	100
Members of Parliament	19	139	158	12	88	100
Secretary to the Cabinet	0	1	1	0	100	100
Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet	0	1	1	0	100	100
Secretary to the Treasury	0	1	1	0	100	100
Permanent Secretaries	8	32	40	20	80	100
Special assistant to the President	1	3	4	25	75	100
Anti-Corruption Commission	3	2	5	60	40	100
Electoral Commission of Zambia	2	3	5	40	60	100
Director of Public Prosecutions	1	0	1	100	0	100
Attorney General	0	1	1	0	100	100
Solicitor General	0	1	1	0	100	100
Speaker of the National Assembly	0	1	1	0	100	100
Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly	0	1	1	0	100	100
Auditor General	1	0	1	100	0	100
Clerk of the National Assembly	1	0	1	100	0	100
Deputy Permanent Secretaries	0	24	24	0	100	100
Directors	23	77	100	23	77	100
Deputy Directors	13	58	71	18	82	100
Assistant Directors	37	140	177	21	79	100
Assistant Secretaries	11	24	35	31	69	100
District Commissioners	11	57	68	16	84	100
Permanent Human Rights Commissioners	1	1	0	100	0	100
Public Service Commission	1	5	6	17	83	100
Teaching Service Commission	0	4	4	0	100	100
Police and Prisons Commission	1	6	7	14	86	100
Commission for Investigation	0	2	2	0	100	100
TOTAL	142	637	779	18	82	100

Source: 2004 Economic Report, (Ministry of Finance and National Planning)

In 2004, women's representation in all decision-making positions in the public service improved. The proportion of women in decision making position stood at 18 percent. Nevertheless, this fell short of the 1997 Southern African Development Community (SADC) Gender Declaration target of 30 percent minimum representation of women in all decision making positions.

Table 10.8: Gender Composition of Parliament

Years	Total Females	% Females	Total Male	% Male	Total
1964-1968	5	6.7	70	93.3	75
1968-1972	2	1.9	103	98.1	105
1972-1978	7	5.6	118	94.4	125
1978-1983	8	4.8	119	95.2	125
1983-1988	4	3.2	121	96.8	125
1988-1991	6	4.8	119	95.2	125
1991-1996	10	6.3	148	93.7	158
1996-2001	16	10.1	142	89.9	158
2001 - 2003	19	12.1	139	87.9	158

Source: 2003 Economic Report, (Ministry of Finance and National Planning)

CHAPTER ELEVEN

HIV/AIDS INDICATORS

11.0. Introduction

This chapter presents information on the HIV/AIDS situation in Zambia. The information provided includes estimated HIV Prevalence levels, HIV Cases, New AIDS Cases and Annual AIDS-Deaths.

11.1. HIV Prevalence

Table 11.1 presents findings on HIV Prevalence in Zambia by provinces in the two years, 2003 and 2004. The proportion of HIV positive cases varies from Province to Province. Lusaka Province recorded the highest proportion of HIV positive cases in 2004 with 20.7 percent. Copperbelt and Southern provinces then followed with 18.5 percent and 16.2 percent respectively. On the hand Northern Province recorded the lowest proportion of HIV positive cases with 8.0 percent. Generally all the provinces have recorded a decline in HIV Prevalence from 2003 to 2004.

Table 11.1: Projected HIV Prevalence by Province, 2003-2004

<i>Province</i>	2003	2004
<i>Zambia Total</i>	14.8	14.4
<i>Central</i>	15.1	14.8
<i>Copperbelt</i>	19.0	18.5
<i>Eastern</i>	13.5	13.2
<i>Luapula</i>	10.9	10.6
<i>Lusaka</i>	21.3	20.7
<i>Northern</i>	8.1	8.0
<i>North Western</i>	8.9	8.6
<i>Southern</i>	16.7	16.2
<i>Western</i>	12.9	12.6

Source: Zambia HIV/AIDS Epidemiological Projections, 1985 - 2010

11.2. HIV Cases

Table 11.2 presents information on cases of HIV in Zambia. These are the numbers of people who are HIV positive regardless of whether they have full blown AIDS or not. The table shows that in 2003 there were 915,267 people who were HIV positive, this figure increased to 917,716 in 2004. However there are more female cases of HIV than that of male in both years. For instance there were 506,537 female cases of HIV in 2004 as opposed to 411,181 cases for males in the same year.

At provincial level, all the provinces apart from Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces experienced an increase in the cases of HIV between 2003 and 2004. Lusaka Province recorded a larger reduction between the two years from 159,409 HIV Cases in 2003 to 157,997 in 2004.

Table 11.2: Projected HIV Cases by Sex and Province, 2003-2004

<i>Province</i>	2003	2004
<i>Zambia Total</i>	915,267	917,718
<i>Male</i>	409,215	411,181
<i>Female</i>	506,052	506,537
<i>Central</i>	86,654	87,435
<i>Copperbelt</i>	270,590	270,525
<i>Eastern</i>	81,509	81,785
<i>Luapula</i>	48,988	49,462
<i>Lusaka</i>	159,409	157,997
<i>Northern</i>	62,430	63,812
<i>North Western</i>	27,418	27,587
<i>Southern</i>	120,425	120,768
<i>Western</i>	57,844	58,347

Source: Zambia HIV/AIDS Epidemiological Projections, 1985 - 2010

11.3. New AIDS Cases

Table 11.3 presents information on the number of New AIDS Cases in Zambia. This refers to the annual number of persons developing full blown AIDS. The table indicates that the number of New AIDS Cases in Zambia is estimated to be 94,815 in 2004, of which 43,775 are males and 51,040 are females.

Amongst the provinces Copperbelt Province has the highest number of New AIDS Cases in both 2003 and 2004 with 27,863 and 27,770 New AIDS Cases respectively. It was then followed by Lusaka and Southern provinces. North Western Province has the lowest numbers of New AIDS Cases

Table 11.3: Projected New AIDS Cases by Sex and Province, 2003-2004

<i>Province</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
<i>Zambia Total</i>	93,063	94,815
<i>Male</i>	42,909	43,775
<i>Female</i>	50,154	51,040
<i>Central</i>	8,427	8,789
<i>Copperbelt</i>	27,863	27,770
<i>Eastern</i>	8,157	8,485
<i>Luapula</i>	5,020	5,162
<i>Lusaka</i>	16,370	16,686
<i>Northern</i>	6,068	6,392
<i>North Western</i>	2,694	2,802
<i>Southern</i>	12,671	12,719
<i>Western</i>	5,793	6,010

Source: Zambia HIV/AIDS Epidemiological Projections, 1985 - 2010

11.4. Annual AIDS-Deaths

Table 11.4 presents the estimated number of Annual AIDS-Deaths in Zambia. In 2004 the number of people who were expected to die of AIDS related illness in Zambia was 93,670. The number of people who died of AIDS related illness was higher than that of males (50,049 versus 43,621).

Copperbelt was expected to have the largest number of AIDS-deaths in 2004 with 27,609 people dying of AIDS related illness. Lusaka with 16,274 had the second largest estimated number of AIDS related deaths, whereas North-Western had the smallest of estimated AIDS related deaths (2,684).

Table 11.4: Projected Annual AIDS Deaths by Sex and Province, 2003-2004

<i>Province</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
<i>Zambia Total</i>	89,813	93,670
<i>Male</i>	41,779	43,621
<i>Female</i>	48,034	50,049
<i>Central</i>	7,877	8,399
<i>Copperbelt</i>	27,704	27,609
<i>Eastern</i>	8,818	9,319
<i>Luapula</i>	4,761	4,995
<i>Lusaka</i>	15,597	16,274
<i>Northern</i>	5,712	6,103
<i>North Western</i>	2,522	2,684
<i>Southern</i>	12,143	12,524
<i>Western</i>	5,438	5,763

Source: Zambia HIV/AIDS Epidemiological Projections, 1985 - 2010

KEY PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE COMPILATION OF THE REPORT

AUTHORS

Lee Chileshe - Publications and Marketing Manager
Joseph Tembo - Senior Statistician
Shebo Nalishebo - Statistician
Lubinda Mukata - Statistician
Litia Simbangala - Statistician
Palver Sikanyiti - Demographer
Cecilia Masheke - Librarian
Petronella Kaputu - Press Liaison Officer

EDITORS

Dr. Buleti G. Nsemukila - Director
John Kalumbi - Deputy Director, IRD
Modesto F. C. Banda – Deputy Director, Agriculture Statistics
William C. Mayaka – Deputy Director, Social Statistics
Peter Mukuka – Deputy Director, Economics Statistics
Lee Chileshe - Publications and Marketing Manager
Frank Kakungu – Senior Statistician

SUPPORT STAFF

Goerge Muhango – Sales Officer
Ngosa Lwamba – Assistant Documentalist

DESKTOP PUBLISHING OFFICERS

Perry Musenge
Anthony Nkole