



Republic of Zambia

The Monthly

Central Statistical Office

Volume 43

Website: www.zamstats.gov.zm

October, 2006

Foreword

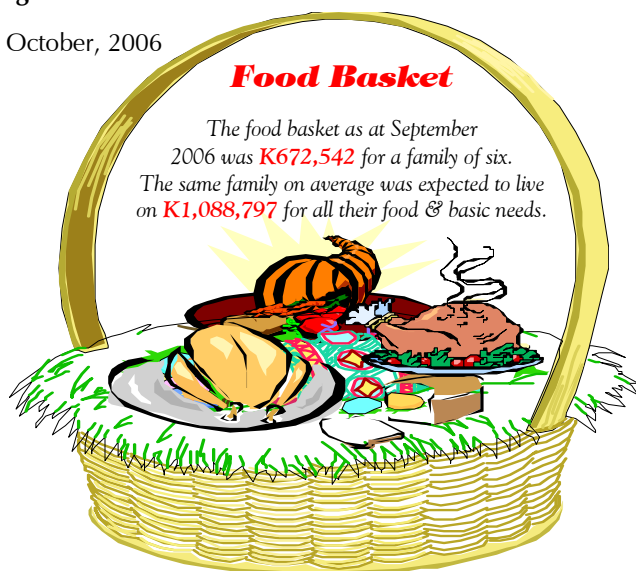
Welcome to the Monthly presentation organised by Dissemination Branch of the Central Statistical Office (CSO). The CSO embarked on vigorous information delivery strategy to major stakeholders and the media institutions in order to increase utilisation of statistical products and services. The office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

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

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

Ms. Efreda Chulu
Acting Director of Census and Statistics

26th October, 2006



Food Basket

The food basket as at September 2006 was **K672,542** for a family of six. The same family on average was expected to live on **K1,088,797** for all their food & basic needs.

Inside this Issue

- Inflation declines marginally in October 2006
- Maize meal records stable retail prices
- Trade Surplus recorded in September 2006
- Cotton Production expected to be lower this Season
- More than Half the Households cannot afford three meals in a Day
- Firewood as a Source of Cooking Energy on the Decline
- Condoms perceived to be very effective in HIV/AIDS prevention!
- Transmission of HIV through Mosquito Bite 'most common misconception'
- Personal acquaintance with HIV/AIDS infected persons on an Increase!

Serving Your  Data Needs

INFLATION

Inflation declines marginally in October 2006

The annual rate of inflation, as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI), was recorded at 7.9 percent as at October 2006. This rate is 0.3 of a percentage point lower than the September rate of 8.2 percent. Compared with the same period last year, the annual rate of inflation declined by 10.4 percentage points, from 18.3 percent in October 2005 to 7.9 percent in October 2006.

The October 2006 inflation rate of 7.9 percent means that prices as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by an average of 7.9 percent between October 2005 and October 2006.

Annual Inflation Rates for CPI Main Groups

Between September 2006 and October 2006, the annual inflation rates declined for food, beverages and tobacco, rent and household energy, transport and communication, other goods and services main

groups, while medical care, clothing and footwear main groups recorded increases in the annual inflation rates.

Annual Inflation Rate: CPI Main Groups

Per cent

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

Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index, October, 2006

Contributions of different Items to overall Inflation

The decline of 0.3 of a percentage point in the annual inflation rate from 8.2 percent in September 2006 to 7.9 percent in October 2006 is due to the decline in the inflation rates for food, beverages and tobacco, rent and household energy, transport and communication main groups.

Of the total 7.9 percent annual inflation in October 2006, food products accounted for 0.5 of a percentage point while non-food products in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) accounted for a total of 7.4 percentage points.

Items	Percentage Points Contributions of different items to overall inflation											
	Nov 2005	Dec 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	May 2006	Jun 2006	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Sep 2006	Oct 2006
Food Beverages and Tobacco	9.6	9.3	6.8	5.4	5.8	4.4	2.9	2.9	2.2	0.2	0.8	0.5
Clothing and Footwear	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.6
Rent and household energy	2.8	2.6	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.3
Furniture and Household Goods	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.6
Medical Care	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Transport (fuel, airfares, new motor vehicles)	0.4	-0.3	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9	-1.0	-0.9	-0.6	-0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3
Recreation and Education	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other Goods and Services	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
All Items	17.2	15.9	12.2	10.3	10.7	9.4	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.0	8.2	7.9

Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index, October, 2006

The annual food inflation rate declines in October 2006

The annual food inflation rate was recorded at 1.0 percent in October 2006, decreasing by 0.5 of a percentage point on the September rate of 1.5 percent. Contributing most to the decline in food inflation were declines in the cost of fresh vegetables, fish, kapenta, shelled groundnuts, dried beans and cassava meal. Generally, maize meal recorded stable retail prices.

The annual non-food inflation rate stood at 15.4 percent in October 2006, compared with 15.7 percent in August 2006. This decline was mainly due to the decline in the annual inflation rates for transport and communications, rent and household energy main groups.

Annual Inflation Rates: Food and Non food

Period	Total	Food	Non-Food
Jan 05 – Jan 04	18.2	17.9	18.7
Feb 05 – Feb 04	18.7	18.3	19.1
Mar 05 – Mar 04	17.4	16.0	19.0
Apr 05 – Apr 04	18.6	18.0	19.3
May 05 – May 04	19.1	19.1	19.2
Jun 05 – Jun 04	19.2	19.3	19.2
Jul 05 – Jun 04	18.7	18.7	18.7
Aug 05 – Aug 04	19.3	20.4	18.2
Sep 05 – Sep 04	19.5	20.7	18.2
Oct 05 – Oct 04	18.3	18.8	17.8
Nov 05 – Nov 04	17.2	18.3	16.1
Dec 05 – Dec 04	15.9	17.5	14.0
Jan 06 – Jan 05	12.2	12.8	11.5
Feb 06 – Feb 05	10.3	10.2	10.3
Mar 06 – Mar 05	10.7	10.9	10.4
Apr 06 – Apr 05	9.4	8.3	10.6
May 06 – May 05	8.6	5.6	12.0
Jun 06 – Jun 05	8.5	5.4	11.8
Jul 06 – Jul 05	8.7	4.3	13.6
Aug 06 – Aug 05	8.0	0.4	16.4
Sep 06 – Sep 05	8.2	1.5	15.7
Oct 06 – Oct 05	7.9	1.0	15.4

Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index, October, 2006

Maize meal records stable retail prices

A comparison of prices between September 2006 and October 2006, shows that the national average price of a 25 kg bag of breakfast meal marginally increased by 0.9 percent, from K36,103 to K36,417. The national average price of a 20 litre tin of maize grain increased by 9.3 percent, from K11,949 to K13,059. The national average price of 1kg of onion declined by 13.9 percent, while the national average

price of 1kg of dried Kapenta (Mpulungu) declined by 4.1 percent.

The high weight of maize grain, maize meal, fish/kapenta and fresh vegetables in the CPI means that any changes in the prices of these products have a strong bearing on the movements of the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

National Average prices for selected Products and Months

Product Description	2006										Percentage Changes Oct-06/ Sep-06
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	
White breakfast 25Kg	43,829	43,325	43,313	43,470	42,469	38,620	37,165	36,440	36,103	36,417	0.9
White Roller 25Kg	36,477	36,600	36,491	36,724	34,370	27,941	25,406	24,599	24,713	24,961	1.0
White Maize 20 litre tin	21,106	23,184	22,433	17,950	12,906	11,619	11,193	11,148	11,949	13,059	9.3
Rice Imported 1 Kg	5,757	5,468	5,841	5,891	8,006	8,153	8,837	8,837	11,354	11,045	-2.7
Wheat Plain Flour NMC) 2.5 Kg	12,204	12,601	12,338	12,558	12,961	12,690	12,082	12,106	12,119	10,891	-10.1
Millet 5 litre tin	6,427	6,493	7,234	6,695	8,899	8,901	8,324	7,592	4,407	4,384	-0.5
Cassava meal 1Kg	2,367	3,232	3,104	2,820	2,855	2,803	2,615	2,569	2,709	1,873	-30.9
Rump Steak 1 Kg	17,577	17,858	18,246	18,938	18,504	18,191	18,205	18,743	18,626	18,509	-0.6
Brisket 1 Kg	13,574	13,975	14,386	14,317	14,230	13,990	13,810	13,997	14,177	14,091	-0.6
T-bone 1 Kg	17,076	17,582	17,172	17,534	17,636	17,045	17,291	17,422	17,404	17,316	-0.5
Beef Sausages 1 Kg	16,884	17,258	17,563	18,359	18,660	17,649	17,697	16,927	17,877	17,860	-0.1
Offals 1 Kg	8,210	8,104	8,304	8,221	8,359	8,349	8,347	8,345	8,434	8,381	-0.6
Pork chops 1 Kg	17,763	19,736	19,880	20,560	19,632	19,343	18,408	17,957	18,475	18,269	-1.1
Pork Sausages 1 Kg	17,905	19,651	19,965	20,463	21,092	19,131	20,785	19,787	20,284	18,648	-8.1
Bream Fresh/ Frozen 1 Kg	12,063	12,014	11,411	12,082	12,696	12,071	12,257	11,690	12,030	11,787	-2.0
Dried Kapenta Mpulungu 1 Kg	31,966	31,422	32,824	31,246	31,838	32,054	35,373	33,098	33,725	32,348	-4.1
Dried Kapenta Chisense 1Kg	22,538	22,757	20,939	17,293	17,370	15,699	16,797	17,608	17,718	16,634	-6.1
Onion 1kg	4,134	4,256	4,575	5,574	5,287	5,295	5,122	4,292	4,486	3,864	-13.9
Carrots 1kg	5,776	5,291	5,880	5,867	4,944	3,484	4,192	3,486	3,736	3,301	-11.6
Green beans 1kg	7,731	5,289	5,249	6,568	5,968	5,580	6,117	6,608	7,281	5,624	-22.8
Tomatoes 1kg	2,712	2,372	2,423	2,359	2,783	3,209	2,803	2,210	2,317	2,203	-4.9
Pumpkin leaves 1kg	2,275	1,963	1,849	2,059	2,127	2,205	2,732	2,279	2,473	2,206	-10.8
Rape 1kg	2,114	1,903	1,799	2,027	1,794	1,689	1,599	1,520	1,487	1,408	-5.3
Dried beans 1kg	6,077	6,382	6,282	5,820	5,645	5,640	5,471	5,650	5,754	5,681	-1.3
Sweet potatoes 1kg	1,897	2,460	1,740	1,032	952	1,023	1,226	1,299	1,730	1,386	-19.9
Raw cassava tubers Unsoaked 1kg	2,062	1,907	1,979	2,117	2,427	2,142	2,349	2,349	1,022	993	-2.8
Chikanda tubers 1kg	9,632	6,561	8,409	8,828	7,020	7,870	9,264	9,925	10,857	10,596	-2.4
Paraffin 1 litre	3,875	3,790	3,769	3,772	3,743	3,939	3,977	4,116	4,122	4,122	0.0
Petrol Premium 1 litre	5,433	5,136	5,097	5,122	5,322	5,775	6,003	6,152	6,155	6,155	0.0
Diesel 1 litre	5,091	4,819	4,746	4,583	4,739	4,991	4,983	5,094	5,085	5,092	0.1
Air fare Lusaka/London British Airways	3,092,418	3,036,060	3,090,600	3,090,600	2,995,940	4,870,876	3,271,640	3,721,950	3,836,825	3,739,060	-2.5
Air Fare Lusaka/Ndola Zambian Airways	442,000	447,850	442,000	442,000	326,000	355,000	462,800	575,100	592,850	559,480	-5.6
Bed & continental Breakfast 3 to 5 star	458,446	478,461	487,608	583,336	546,480	611,177	627,405	745,131	722,840	684,251	-5.3
Bed & Continental Breakfast 2 star Down to Motel	97,744	100,919	99,311	100,602	99,224	101,415	104,825	102,459	103,087	101,990	-1.1
Nshima with Beef 2 Star Down to Motel	20,421	21,029	20,144	19,658	19,837	20,133	19,116	19,683	19,817	19,435	-1.9
Nshima with Beef relish in Restaurants	8,102	7,993	8,047	8,481	7,954	8,319	8,282	8,229	8,293	7,910	-4.6

Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index, October, 2006

Consumer Price Index (CPI) - Explanatory Notes

1. What is Inflation?

Inflation is (a general rise) the continuous and persistent increase in prices of goods and services on which individuals or households spend their money.

2. How is Inflation Measured?

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is used to measure and monitor inflation. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an index that measures the rate at which prices of consumption goods and services are changing from month to month (or from quarter to quarter).

3. Annual Inflation Rate

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

4. Average Annual Inflation Rate

The average annual inflation rate is the change in the average CPI of one year compared with the average CPI of the previous year expressed as a percentage.

5. Monthly Inflation Rate

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

6. Prices Collection

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is compiled using retail prices of goods and services that are collected every month from shops or other retail outlets throughout Zambia. Enumerators (41) are based in all the 9 provinces and these are responsible for the collection of prices. From 1st to about 15th of each month, Enumerators visit selected outlets collecting prices for CPI basket. This information is then submitted to the head office for data processing and analysis.

7. Consumer Price Index (CPI) Coverage

The CPI covers the whole country - both rural and urban areas.

- 9 provinces
- 41 districts are covered
- 1,785 shops and retail outlets covered
- An average of 15,000 prices are collected and processed each month

8. Consumer Price Index (CPI) Basket

While the Consumer Price Index is designed to reflect price changes over the whole range of goods and services on which households spend their money, it is practically impossible to collect prices month by month for each and every one of these goods and services. Therefore, a sample of goods and services is selected to represent the price movements of all goods and services. Prices for 357 items are collected every month.

9. Consumer Price Index (CPI) Weights

The CPI is a fixed weights index, which implies that the weight of each product/group stays the same until the income and expenditure survey is conducted. The current weights are based on the results of the 1993/1994 Household Budget Survey. The results from the 2002/2003 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS) will be used to update the weights for the New CPI.

As some items are more important than others in the sense that more money is spent on them by the consumers, each item is given a 'weight' to represent its relative importance in the household's total expenditure budget. These weights are used in the computation of the CPI.

Consumer Price Index - Main Group Weights

Main Group	Weight
Food , Beverages and tobacco	571
Clothing and Foot wear	68
Rent and Household Energy	85
Furniture and household Goods	82
Medical Care	8
Transport and Communication	96
Recreation and Education	49
Other Goods and Services	41
Total	1,000

Consumer Price Index: Methodology

The individual product level indices are evaluated in three stages. Stage 1 begins at the district level. Stage 2 calculates province level index numbers. Stage 3 calculates national level index numbers

The following formula is used to calculate product indices:

$$I_i^{0:t} = \frac{1}{n_{i,j}} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{i,j}} \left(\frac{P_{i,j}^t}{P_{i,j}^0} \right)$$

where

$I_i^{0:t}$ is an index for product i showing the average change between period 0 and t. It is calculated as arithmetic average of price relatives for all outlets which provided prices in both months.

$n_{i,j}$ is the number of outlets providing price data for product i in period 0 and t.

$P_{i,j}^t$ is the price of product i in outlet j in a month t.

$P_{i,j}^0$ is the price of product i in outlet j in a month 0.

0 is the base period

t is the current period

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE**Trade Surplus recorded in September 2006**

During the month of September, Zambia recorded a Trade Surplus valued at K 19.9 billion compared to a deficit of K92.3 billion in August 2006. Other Trade Surpluses were also recorded in the months of April, May and July 2006. This means that the country exported more in these months than it imported in value terms.

However, it is worth noting that, the figures in the table below are preliminary and subject to revision upon receipt of additional trade data from customs and non-customs sources.

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

Months	Imports (Cif)	Domestic Exports (fob)	Re-Exports (fob)	Total Exports (fob)	Trade Balance
January	660,307	3,143	590,658	593,801	(66,506)
February	611,800	1,885	597,661	599,546	(12,254)
March	775,249	973	725,025	725,997	(49,251)
April	693,739	9,684	689,844	699,528	5,789
May	755,667	1,646	866,080	867,726	112,059
June	939,160	1,733	879,484	881,217	(57,943)
July	710,819	1,647	818,410	820,058	109,238
August	1,126,893	388	1,034,196	1,034,585	(92,308)
September	985,680	377	1,005,193	1,005,570	19,890
TOTAL:	7,259,315	21,477	7,206,551	7,228,028	(31,286)

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

Exports by SITC

The table below shows the total value of exports in August and September 2006 classified by the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).

The total value of exports in August 2006 was K1,034.6 billion compared to K1,005.6 billion in September 2006. The prominent exports were manufactured goods classified chiefly by material;

which accounted for 78.9 percent in August 2006 and 68.6 percent in September 2006. The most significant export within this product category was refined copper. Other important exports were crude materials (excluding fuels) such as copper ores and concentrates, cobalt ores and concentrates and cotton, which accounted for 9.9 and 16.9 percent in August and September 2006, respectively.

Total Exports by (SITC) sections, August and September 2006*, K' Millions

CODE	DESCRIPTION	August - 2006		September - 2006	
		Value	% Share	Value	% Share
0	Food and live animals	44,526	4.3	50,644	5.0
1	Beverages and tobacco	39,358	3.8	43,006	4.3
2	Crude materials, (excl fuels)	102,172	9.9	169,847	16.9
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	5,644	0.5	4,719	0.5
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	384	0.0	206	0.0
5	Chemicals	7,247	0.7	8,719	0.9
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	816,590	78.9	689,348	68.6
	of which:				
	Refined copper	527,108	64.5	378,895	55.0
	Plates, sheets and strip, of refined copper, >0.15mm thick	104,185	12.8	145,065	21.0
	Wire of refined copper	68,368	8.4	59,456	8.6
	Cobalt, wrought, and articles of cobalt, nes	46,448	5.7	61,084	8.9
	Unrefined copper; copper anodes for electrolytic refining	37,519	4.6	8,629	1.3
	Precious or semi-precious stones, worked but not set..., nes	11,729	1.4	3,948	0.6
	Intermediate products of cobalt metallurgy: cobalt, unwrought	6,048	0.7	3,996	0.6
	Portland cement	5,097	0.6	4,056	0.6
	Cotton yarn (excl. sewing thread), with >=85% cotton, for retail sale	4,562	0.6	4,820	0.7
	Precious (excl. diamonds) or semi-precious stones, unworked	1,813	0.2	2,737	0.4
	Other	3,714	0.5	16,662	2.4
7	Machinery and transport equipment	13,384	1.3	35,718	3.6
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5,161	0.5	3,305	0.3
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	119	0.0	60	0.0
TOTAL:		1,034,585	100.0	1,005,570	100.0

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

Zambia's Major Exports in September 2006

The table below shows Zambia's major export products in September 2006 classified by the Harmonized coding System (HS).

According to the HS coding system, Zambia's major export product in September 2006 was copper accounting for 59.1 percent of Zambia's total export earnings. Other export products worth noting,

though on a smaller scale were ores, slags and ash (13.0 percent), other base metals - such as cobalt (6.5 percent) which are copper related, tobacco (4.3 percent), sugars (3.0 percent) and cotton 2.7 percent. These six product categories collectively accounted for 88.6 percent of Zambia's total export earnings.

Zambia's Major Exports by HS Chapter for September 2006*, K' Millions

HS Chapter Code	Description	Value (ZMK)	% Share
74	Copper And Articles Thereof	594,326	59.1
26	Ores, Slag And Ash	130,658	13.0
81	Other Base Metals; Cermets; Articles Thereof	65,080	6.5
24	Tobacco And Manufactured Tobacco Substitutes	42,830	4.3
17	Sugars And Sugar Confectionery	30,501	3.0
52	Cotton	26,769	2.7
85	Electrical Mchly Equip Parts Thereof; Sound Recorder Etc	23,121	2.3
06	Live Tree & Other Plant; Bulb, Root; Cut Flowers Etc	11,686	1.2
84	Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Mchly & Mech Appliance; Parts	11,195	1.1
07	Edible Vegetables And Certain Roots And Tubers	9,130	0.9
40	Rubber And Articles Thereof	8,381	0.8
71	Natural/Cultured Pearls, Prec Stones & Metals, Coin Etc	6,756	0.7
25	Salt; Sulphur; Earth & Ston; Plastering Mat; Lime & Cem	4,828	0.5
27	Mineral Fuels, Oils & Product Of Their Distillation; Etc	4,719	0.5
10	Cereals	3,281	0.3
34	Soap, Organic Surface-Active Agents, Washing Prep, etc	2,747	0.3
	Other	29,565	2.9
TOTAL:		1,005,570	100.0

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

Zambia's Major Export Destinations in September 2006

The four major destinations of Zambia's exports during the month of September 2006 were Switzerland (31.6 percent), South Africa (24.5 percent), China (7.3 percent) and the United Kingdom (7.2 percent). These four countries collectively accounted for 70.6 percent of Zambia's total exports. However, it should be noted that most of the export products to these countries are copper

related products and that these countries are mainly trans-shipment points to other final destinations. Other important outlets for Zambia's exports were Congo (DR), Tanzania, Zimbabwe, France, Netherlands and Malawi, all accounting for 22.0 percent of Zambia's total exports in September 2006.

Zambia's Major Export Destinations by Country, September 2006, K' Millions

COUNTRY	Value (ZMK)	% Share
Switzerland	317,929	31.6
South Africa	246,509	24.5
China	73,256	7.3
United Kingdom	72,831	7.2
Congo (DR)	65,752	6.5
Tanzania	65,492	6.5
Zimbabwe	27,859	2.8
France	24,323	2.4
Netherlands	21,662	2.2
Malawi	15,951	1.6
Japan	12,962	1.3
Kenya	9,976	1.0
Other	51,068	5.1
Total:	1,005,570	100.0

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

Export Market Shares by Regional Groupings

The Southern African Development Community grouping of countries (SADC) was the largest market for Zambia's exports accounting for 47.9 percent and 43.3 percent of Zambia's total exports in August and September 2006, respectively. Within the SADC region, South Africa was the major market for Zambia's exports accounting for 61.7 percent in August and 56.7 percent in September 2006.

The European Union (EU) was the second largest destination of Zambia's exports after SADC, accounting for 11.0 and 14.2 percent in August and September 2006 respectively. Within the EU, the dominant market was the United Kingdom with market shares of 76.5 and 51.1 percent in the respective months. Other key markets were France, Netherlands and Belgium collectively accounting for 18.0 and 39.0 percent in August and September 2006, respectively.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa region (COMESA) was the third largest destination of Zambia's exports (i.e. after SADC and the EU) accounting for 8.9 and 12.0 percent in August and September 2006 respectively. Within COMESA, Congo (DR) was the key destination accounting for 43.9 in August 2006 and 54.4 percent in September 2006; followed by Zimbabwe with 26.6 and 23.1 percent in August and September 2006 respectively. The third country was Malawi with 20.0 percent in August 2006 and 13.2 percent in September 2006.

The Asian regional grouping was fourth accounting for 7.0 and 9.3 percent of Zambia's total exports in August and September 2006 respectively. Within the Asian market, China dominated accounting for 51.3 percent in August 2006 and 78.0 percent September 2006. Other notable destinations included Japan and India jointly accounting for 35.0 and 18.9 percent in August and September 2006, respectively.

Export Market Shares by Regional Groupings, August and September 2006*

GROUPING	August - 2006		GROUPING	September - 2006	
	Value (K'Millions)	% Share		Value (K'Millions)	% Share
SADC	495,795	100.0	SADC	435,128	100.0
South Africa	306,015	61.7	South Africa	246,509	56.7
Tanzania	101,253	20.4	Congo (DR)	65,752	15.1
Congo (DR)	40,317	8.1	Tanzania	65,492	15.1
Zimbabwe	24,386	4.9	Zimbabwe	27,859	6.4
Other SADC	23,824	4.8	Other SADC	29,517	6.8
% of Total August Exports:	47.9		% of Total September Exports:	43.3	
EUROPEAN UNION	114,122	100.0	EUROPEAN UNION	142,545	100.0
United Kingdom	87,318	76.5	United Kingdom	72,831	51.1
France	10,690	9.4	France	24,323	17.1
Netherlands	5,812	5.1	Netherlands	21,662	15.2
Belgium	3,939	3.5	Portugal	9,516	6.7
Germany	2,622	2.3	Belgium	6,252	4.4
Other EU	3,741	3.3	Other EU	7,960	5.6
% of Total August Exports:	11.0		% of Total September Exports:	14.2	
COMESA	91,769	100.0	COMESA	120,845	100.0
Congo (DR)	40,317	43.9	Congo (DR)	65,752	54.4
Zimbabwe	24,386	26.6	Zimbabwe	27,859	23.1
Malawi	18,387	20.0	Malawi	15,951	13.2
Kenya	8,010	8.7	Kenya	9,976	8.3
Other COMESA	670	0.7	Other COMESA	1,307	1.1
% of Total August Exports:	8.9		% of Total September Exports:	12.0	
ASIA	72,060	100.0	ASIA	93,972	100.0
China	36,976	51.3	China	73,256	78.0
India	12,738	17.7	Japan	12,962	13.8
Japan	12,443	17.3	India	4,816	5.1
Hong Kong	4,389	6.1	Hong Kong	1,735	1.8
Taiwan	2,237	3.1	Taiwan	500	0.5
Other Asia	3,278	4.5	Other Asia	703	0.7
% of Total August Exports:	7.0		% of Total September Exports:	9.3	

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

Imports by SITC

The table below shows the total value of imports in August and September 2006 classified by the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).

The total value of imports in August 2006 was K1,126.9 billion compared to K985.7 billion in September 2006. The prominent imports were machinery and transport equipment, which

accounted for 34.9 percent in August 2006 and 34.7 percent in September 2006. Other important imports were Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, chemicals, and manufactured goods classified chiefly by material; which collectively accounted for 53.3 and 49.7 percent in August and September 2006, respectively.

Total Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Sections, August and September 2006*, K 'Millions

CODE	DESCRIPTION	August - 2006		September - 2006	
		Value	% Share	Value	% Share
0	Food and live animals	25,057	2.2	46,253	4.7
1	Beverages and tobacco	2,148	0.2	4,094	0.4
2	Crude materials, (excl fuels)	24,670	2.2	23,709	2.4
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	271,480	24.1	224,672	22.8
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	17,242	1.5	16,124	1.6
5	Chemicals	171,261	15.2	120,870	12.3
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	157,689	14.0	144,357	14.6
7	Machinery and transport equipment	392,920	34.9	341,934	34.7
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	63,444	5.6	63,511	6.4
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	981	0.1	156	0.0
TOTAL:		1,126,893	100.0	985,681	100.0

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

Zambia's Major Imports by HS

The table below shows Zambia's major import products in September 2006 classified by the Harmonized coding System (HS).

According to the HS coding system, Zambia's major import products in September 2006 were Mineral fuels, oils and products of their distillation, accounting for 22.8 percent. Other notable product categories were nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery

& mechanical appliances (15.1 percent), Vehicles (10.4 percent) and electrical machinery equipment (7.1 percent). These four product categories collectively accounted for about 55.4 percent of the total value of imports for the month of September 2006. Other important import products were of iron and steel accounting for 4.5 percent and fertilizers with 3.8 percent.

Zambia's Major Imports by HS Chapters for September 2006, K' Millions

HS Chapter Code	Description	Value (ZMK)	% Share
27	Mineral Fuels, Oils & Product Of Their Distillation	225,089	22.8
	of which:		
	<i>Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude</i>	129,743	57.6
	<i>Gas oils (Diesel)</i>	54,877	24.4
	<i>Motor Spirit (Petrol)</i>	9,032	4.0
	<i>Jet (aviation turbine) fuel</i>	7,493	3.3
	<i>Other</i>	23,944	10.6
84	Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Mchy & Mech Appliance; Parts	148,449	15.1
87	Vehicles O/T Railw/Tranw Rool-Stock, Pts & Accessories	102,360	10.4
85	Electrical Mchy Equip Parts Thereof, Sound Recorder Etc	69,707	7.1
72	Iron And Steel	44,794	4.5
31	Fertilizers	37,177	3.8
39	Plastics And Articles Thereof	26,455	2.7
73	Articles Of Iron And Steel	26,349	2.7
94	Furniture; Bedding, Mattress, Matt Support, Cushion Etc	23,106	2.3
10	Cereals	20,559	2.1
38	Miscellaneous Chemical Products	19,296	2.0
90	OPTICAL, PHOTO, CINE, MEAS, CHECKING, PRECISION, Etc	18,232	1.8
15	Animal/Veg Fats & Oil & Their Cleavage Products; Etc	18,078	1.8
40	Rubber And Articles Thereof	16,340	1.7
48	Paper & Paperboard; Art Of Paper Pulp, Paper/Paperboard	12,302	1.2
28	Inorgn Chem; Compds Of Prec Met, Radioact Elements Etc	11,605	1.2
69	Ceramic Products	11,388	1.2
88	Aircraft, Spacecraft, And Parts Of	11,127	1.1
	Other	143,268	14.5
Total:		985,680	100.0

Zambia's Major Import Sources by Country, September 2006

The major source of Zambia's imports in September 2006 was South Africa, accounting for 45.8 percent of the total value of imports for the month. The major import products from South Africa were: mineral/chemical fertilizers, gas oil (diesel) and motor spirit (petrol), vehicles and dumpers for off-high way use. The second main source was United Arab Emirates (UAE) accounting for 16.0 percent of

Zambia's imports in September 2006. The major import products from the UAE were: crude petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals and tube mills. Other notable sources of Zambia's imports were China, the United Kingdom, Zimbabwe and India; collectively accounting for 14.8 percent of Zambia's total imports for the month.

Zambia's Top Import Sources by country, September 2006, K' Millions

COUNTRY	Value (ZMK)	% Share
South Africa	451,760	45.8
United Arab Emirates	157,604	16.0
China	55,845	5.7
United Kingdom	35,682	3.6
Zimbabwe	31,739	3.2
India	22,316	2.3
Kenya	20,170	2.0
Netherlands	18,836	1.9
Germany	16,876	1.7
Malawi	15,772	1.6
Japan	14,743	1.5
Portugal	12,296	1.2
Sweden	11,778	1.2
Tanzania, United	11,549	1.2
Congo (DR)	11,422	1.2
United States Of America	9,434	1.0
Other	87,860	8.9
Total:	985,680	100.0

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

Import Market Shares by Regional Groupings

The Southern African Development Community grouping of countries (SADC) was the largest source of Zambia's imports accounting for 52.3 percent and 54.3 percent of Zambia's total imports in August and September 2006 respectively. Within SADC region, South Africa was the major source of Zambia's imports accounting for 88.6 percent in August 2006 and 84.4 percent in September 2006.

The Asian regional grouping was the second largest source of Zambia's imports after SADC accounting for 28.6 and 27.3 percent in August and September 2006 respectively. Within the Asian market, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) dominated accounting for 71.0 percent in August 2006 and 58.5 percent in September 2006. China was second with 9.0 and 20.7 percent in August and September 2006 respectively. Other notable sources include India and Japan jointly accounting for 12.4 percent in August 2006 and 13.8 percent in September 2006

The European Union (EU) was the third largest source of Zambia's imports after SADC and Asia

accounting for 10.8 and 13.4 percent in August and September 2006 respectively. Within the EU, the dominant source in August and September 2006 was the United Kingdom accounting for 30.7 and 27.1 percent respectively. In August 2006, Sweden was the second largest source after the UK with 19.1 percent while in September 2006, Netherlands was second with 14.3 percent followed by Germany with 12.8 percent. Other key markets within the EU were France and Portugal.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa region (COMESA) was the fourth largest source of Zambia's imports after SADC and Asia. Within COMESA, Zimbabwe was the main source accounting for 48.8 and 37.4 percent in August and September 2006 respectively; followed by Kenya with 29.0 percent in August 2006 and 23.8 percent in September 2006. Other notable sources were Congo (DR) and Malawi jointly accounting for 15.1 and 32.1 percent in August and September 2006, respectively.

Import Market shares by major Regional groupings, August and September 2006*

GROUPING	August - 2006		GROUPING	September - 2006	
	Value (K'Millions)	% Share		Value (K'Millions)	% Share
SADC	588,871	100.0	SADC	535,237	100.0
South Africa	521,554	88.6	South Africa	451,760	84.4
Zimbabwe	32,242	5.5	Zimbabwe	31,739	5.9
Tanzania	11,940	2.0	Malawi	15,772	2.9
Congo (DR)	6,117	1.0	Tanzania	11,549	2.2
Botswana	3,886	0.7	Congo (DR)	11,422	2.1
Other SADC	13,133	2.2	Other SADC	12,996	2.4
% of Total August Imports:	52.3		% of Total September Imports:	54.3	
ASIA	322,626	100.0		269,451	100.0
United Arab Emirates	229,019	71.0	United Arab Emirates	157,604	58.5
China	28,909	9.0	China	55,845	20.7
India	23,895	7.4	India	22,316	8.3
Japan	16,250	5.0	Japan	14,743	5.5
Hong Kong	5,548	1.7	Hong Kong	5,907	2.2
Other ASIA	19,005	5.9	Other ASIA	13,036	4.8
% of Total August Imports:	28.6		% of Total September Imports:	27.3	
EUROPEAN UNION	122,126	100.0	EUROPEAN UNION	131,773	100.0
United Kingdom	37,491	30.7	United Kingdom	35,682	27.1
Sweden	23,381	19.1	Netherlands	18,836	14.3
Germany	13,483	11.0	Germany	16,876	12.8
France	12,550	10.3	Portugal	12,296	9.3
Netherlands	11,786	9.7	Sweden	11,778	8.9
Other EU	23,436	19	Other EU	36,305	28
% of Total August Imports:	10.8		% of Total September Imports:	13.4	
COMESA	66,065	100.0	COMESA	84,819	100.0
Zimbabwe	32,242	48.8	Zimbabwe	31,739	37.4
Kenya	19,130	29.0	Kenya	20,170	23.8
Congo (DR)	6,117	9.3	Malawi	15,772	18.6
Malawi	3,849	5.8	Congo (DR)	11,422	13.5
Egypt	2,351	3.6	Egypt	3,133	3.7
Swaziland	2,180	3.3	Swaziland	2,018	2.4
Other COMESA	196	0.3	Other COMESA	565	1
% of Total August Imports:	5.9		% of Total September Imports:	8.6	

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

AGRICULTURE

Colton Production expected to be lower this Season

Findings from the Crop-Forecasting survey for the 2005/2006 Agricultural Season indicate that about 118 thousand metric tonnes of cotton will be produced in 2006. This represents a reduction of about 23.7 percent in the expected production of cotton compared to the forecast figure for the 2005/2006 Agricultural Season.

Of the seven provinces that reported expected cotton production in the 2005/2006 Agricultural

Season, Eastern Province will account for 59 percent of the production, followed by Central and Southern provinces which will account for 24.9 and 14.5 percent of the production, respectively.

Further, Eastern Province has consistently been producing the largest quantity of cotton compared to the rest of the provinces.

Forecast Cotton Production (Mt) in the 2004/5 and 2005/6 Agricultural Seasons

Province	Forecast Production-04/05		Forecast Production-05/06		Percent Change in forecast production
	Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent	
Central	29,232.7	18.8	29,487	24.9	0.87
Copperbelt	73.4	0.0	-	-	-
Eastern	81,042.43	52.2	70,339	59.4	(13.21)
Lusaka	1,593.44	1.0	1,029	0.9	(35.42)
Northern	23.73	0.0	0.9	0.0	(96.21)
North Western	0.0	-	24	0.0	
Southern	42,687.27	27.5	17,225	14.5	(59.65)
Western	560.07	0.4	321	0.3	(42.67)
Total	155,213	100.0	118,426	100.0	(23.70)

Source: Crop-Forecasting Survey, 2005/2006

During the 2005/2006 Agricultural Season, Copperbelt Province did not report any expected cotton production, where as it had expected to produce 73.4 metric tonnes in the previous season.

North-Western Province, which did not expect to produce any cotton in the previous season, is, however, expecting to produce 24 metric tonnes in

the 2005/2006 Agricultural Season. In both seasons under consideration, Luapula Province did not record any expected cotton production.

Northern Province recorded a 96.21 percent decrease in the two season, while Eastern Province has the smallest forecast decrease in cotton production, at 13.2 percent.

LIVING CONDITIONS

More than Half the Households cannot afford three meals in a Day

According to the 2004 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey results, 56 percent of households could not afford three meals in a day. Of all the households only 43 percent managed to have three meals or more.

Analysis by gender shows that male-headed households were more likely to have three or more meals in a day (45 percent) than female headed households (36 percent). The proportion of households that could manage two or less meals per day was higher among female headed households at 64 percent than their male counterparts at 55 percent.

Rural urban comparisons reveals that generally, urban households have an adequate number of meals per day. Most households among the small scale farmers, 69 percent and 65 percent of non-agricultural households could only afford less than 3 meals.

In the urban stratum, more than half the households in low cost could afford at least 3 meals in a day. The medium cost has the largest percentage of households, at 76 percent who could afford at least three meals per day. In high cost, 70 percent of households could afford at least three meals per day.

Average Number of Meals per Day by Sex of Head, Rural/Urban and Stratum, 2004

	Average Number of meals per Day			Total	Total number of Households
	Less than 3 Meals	3 Meals	More than 3 meals		
All Zambia	56	41	2	100	2,097,246
Sex of Head					
Male Head	55	43	2	100	1,631,094
Female Head	64	35	1	100	466,152
Rural/urban					
Rural	67	31	1	100	1,279,298
Urban	41	57	3	100	817,948
Rural Stratum					
Small Scale Farmer	69	30	1	100	1,148,801
Medium Scale Farmer	40	58	2	100	42,765
Large Scale Farmer	24	61	15	100	3,543
Fish Farming	80	21	0	100	1,614
Non-agricultural H/hold	65	34	2	100	82,631
Urban Stratum					
Low Cost Areas	45	52	2	100	590,882
Medium Cost Areas	24	71	5	100	142,120
High Cost Areas	30	64	6	100	84,890

Source: *Living Conditions Monitoring Survey 2004*

At provincial level, Luapula faces the worst situation in terms of the number of meals taken per day. The majority of the households (82 percent) could only afford up to two meals per day and only 18 percent of the households could afford at least three meals per day. On the other hand, Lusaka Province

recorded the highest percentage (67 percent) of households affording at least three meals per day. Results also indicate that Southern Province has a better situation compared with the rest of the provinces. Of the households in Southern Province, 63 percent could afford at least three meals per day.

Average Number of Meals per Day by Province

Province	1 meal	2 Meals	3 Meals	More than 3 meals	Total Percent	Total number of Households
Central	4	50	45	1	100	206,157
Copperbelt	8	53	37	2	100	309,908
Eastern	5	54	41	1	100	289,085
Luapula	3	79	17	1	100	170,854
Lusaka	3	30	64	3	100	308,707
Northern	3	69	26	2	100	273,779
North-western	3	58	37	2	100	124,343
Southern	1	35	61	2	100	250,487
Western	9	64	26	1	100	163,926

Source: Living Conditions Monitoring Survey 2004

Firewood as a Source of Cooking Energy on the Decline

The 2004 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey results indicate that the proportion of households using firewood as a source of cooking energy has reduced from 61 percent in 1998 to 56 percent in 2004. The results, however, indicate an increase in the proportion of households that use charcoal as a source of cooking energy. The proportion of households that use charcoal as a source of cooking energy has increased from 24 percent in 1998 to 27 percent in 2004.

At rural-urban level, results show a similar pattern to the one observed at national level. In urban areas the proportion of households that used firewood as a source of cooking energy reduced from 12 percent in 1998 to 8 percent in 2004. In rural areas the proportion of households that used firewood reduced from 90 percent to 87 percent during the same period. Usage of charcoal in urban areas has increased from 49 percent in 1998 to 53 percent in 2004. The use of charcoal in rural areas has also increased from 10 to 11 percent in the same period.

Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Cooking Energy, 2004

Residence/ Province	Type of cooking Energy										Total number of Households	
	Firewood		Electricity		Charcoal		Kerosene /paraffin/Gas		Other			
	1998	2004	1998	2004	1998	2004	1998	2004	1998	2004	1998	2004
All Zambia	61	56.1	15	16.2	24	27.3	0	0.2	0	0.1	1,874,000	2,110,640
Rural	90	86.6	1	1.7	10	11.3	0	0.2	0	0.2	1,204,000	1,288,064
Urban	12	7.8	40	39.3	49	52.6	0	0.2	0	0.0	670,000	822,575
Province												
Central	66	70	16	9.3	18	20.4	0	0.2	.	0.1	184,000	207,194
Copperbelt	22	17.4	33	37	44	45.3	0	0.2	.	0.1	326,000	311,712
Eastern	94	79.6	1	4.9	5	15.1	0	0.3	.	0.3	256,000	290,224
Luapula	51	48.9	3	2.4	47	48.4	0	0.1	0	0.2	138,000	171,659
Lusaka	19	11.5	35	40.2	44	48.1	0	0.2	0	0.0	274,000	309,949
Northern	85	76.2	4	6.4	11	17.2	0	0.2	.	0.0	227,000	275,266
N/ Western	91	73.2	1	7.7	8	18.2	0	0.5	.	0.2	108,000	125,814
Southern	77	73.6	13	12	10	14.1	0	0.2	0	0.1	205,000	252,423
Western	96	92.1	2	3.2	2	4.2	0	0.2	.	0.4	161,000	166,219

Source: Living Conditions Monitoring Survey 2004

Analysis by province reveals a general decline in the use of firewood as the main source of cooking energy among households in 2004 compared to 1998 except for Central Province where an increase of 4 percentage points was reported. Notable declines in the use of firewood were reported in North-western (91 to 73 percent) and Eastern (94 to

80 percent). In terms of usage of electricity as a source of cooking energy, all the provinces except Central, Southern and Luapula provinces reported an increase. Notable increases in the use of electricity were reported in North-western Province (1 to 8 percent), Lusaka Province (35 to 40 percent) and Eastern Province (1 to 5 percent).

DEMOGRAPHY

Condoms perceived to be very effective in HIV/AIDS prevention!

According to the 2005 Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey, there has been an increase in the percentage of males and females who believe that condoms are very effective in preventing HIV/AIDS.

Overall, the increase in the percentage of those who believe that condoms are very effective in the prevention of HIV/AIDS was from 38.2 percent in 2003 to 49.6 percent in 2005.

Among males, the percentage increase was from 40.5 percent in 2003 to 51.0 percent in 2005, while the percentage of their female counterparts also increased from 36.4 percent in 2003 to 48.3 percent in 2005. The results also revealed that the increases were larger among respondents in urban areas with 16.3 percentage points (from 33.8 percent in 2003 to 50.1 percent in 2005) compared to rural areas with 8.4 percentage points (from 41.0 percent in 2003 to 49 percent in 2005).

Percent of Respondents who say Condoms are very Effective for Preventing HIV Infection

	2003	2005
Total	38.2	49.6
Sex		
Male	40.5	51
Female	36.4	48.3
Residence		
Rural	41	49.4
Urban	33.8	50.1

Source: Zambia Sexual Behaviour Surveys, 2003 and 2005

The results further revealed that the use of condoms to help protect against HIV and STIs is greatly influenced by people's attitudes and beliefs about condoms. It was reported that only about 32.9

percent of all respondents agree with the statement that "condoms are for use with a regular partner" and about 53.6 percent disagree.

Similarly, a large majority of respondents, almost two-thirds (64.7 percent) agree with the statement that condoms promote promiscuity and 27.8 percent disagreed.

About 56.4 percent of all respondents disagree with the statement that "parents support the use of condoms by young people while about 36.6 percent agreed. On the other hand, 67.8 percent of the respondents agree that" most young people support the use of condoms by their friends" and 24.6 percent disagreed.

Percent of Respondents agreeing with statements on attitudes about Condoms

Statement about Condoms	Percent of Respondents		
	% Agree	% Disagree	% Don't know
Condoms break easily.	38.9	36.6	24.5
Condoms suppress sexual Pleasure.	35.4	35.9	28.6
Condoms are for use with regular partners.	32.9	53.6	13.3
Condoms promote promiscuity.	64.7	27.8	7.3
Most parent support the use of condoms by young people.	36.6	56.4	6.8
Most young people support the use of condoms by their friends.	67.8	24.6	7.5
Condoms are too embarrassing to suggest.	36.5	54.3	9
Number of Respondents	4,220		

Source: Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey, 2005

Transmission of HIV through Mosquito Bite 'most common misconception'

The most common misconception on HIV transmission continues to be the belief that HIV can be transmitted through mosquito bites. The 2005 Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey results reveal that 29 percent of the respondents held this misconception. The percentage of respondents with this belief has increased by 6 percentage points from 23 percent in 2003 to 29 percent in 2005.

At residence level, the misconception about mosquito-borne transmission was commonly reported by respondents living in rural areas at 34

percent compared to urban areas at 20 percent in the year 2005. While in 2003, 27 percent of the respondents in urban areas held this misconception compared to 17 percent of respondents in rural areas.

Misconception about transmission of HIV through witchcraft is held by 22 percent of all respondents in 2005. In rural areas, 25 percent of the respondents held this belief while only 16 percent of the respondents in urban areas held this misconception during the same period.

Misconceptions about HIV/AIDS Transmission by Residence

Residence	Believes HIV Transmitted by Mosquitoes	Believes HIV Transmitted by Sharing a Meal	Believes HIV Transmitted by Witchcraft
Total			
2003	23	12	21
2005	29	15	22
Rural			
2003	27	13	26
2005	34	17	25
Urban			
2003	17	10	13
2005	20	12	16

Source: Zambia Sexual Behaviour Surveys, 2003 and 2005

The survey results further reveals that the least commonly reported misconception was that HIV can be transmitted by sharing food or meal with an infected person. The percentages of respondents with this belief were recorded at 12 percent in 2003 and at 15 percent in 2005.

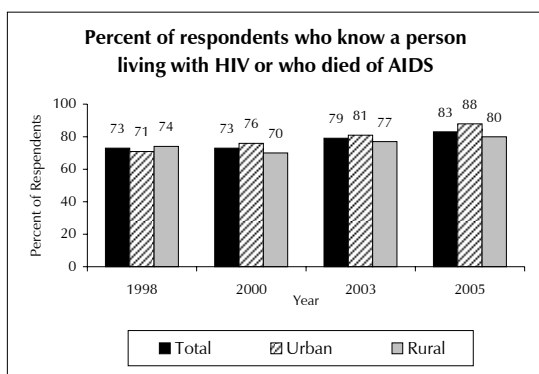
While most respondents in Zambia had a basic understanding of how HIV/AIDS is transmitted, the survey results confirm that misconceptions still exist in Zambian society.

Personal acquaintance with HIV/AIDS infected persons on an increase!

The 2005 Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey (ZSBS) results indicate greater awareness of persons living with HIV/AIDS or died of AIDS. The percentage of respondents who reported personally knowing someone with HIV or who died of AIDS increased steadily over the survey years. Overall, the percentage of respondents who reported personally knowing someone with HIV or who died of AIDS increased from 73 percent in both 1998 and 2000, to 83 percent in 2005.

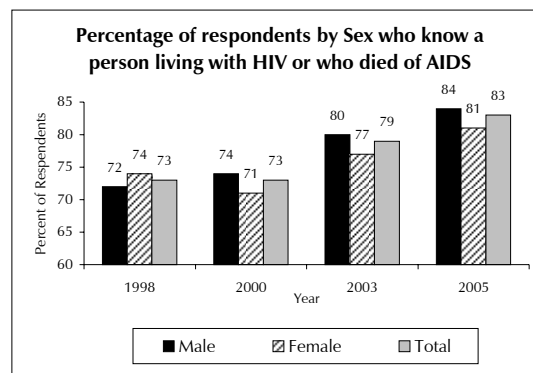
Results by residence show that, an increase was recorded in urban areas of 17 percentage points, from 71 percent in 1998 to 88 percent in 2005. The percentage of respondents who knew persons living with HIV or who died of AIDS was recorded at 76 percent in 2000 and 81 percent in 2003. Rural areas recorded an increase of 6 percentage points, from 74 percent in 1998 to 80 percent in 2005. A decrease of 4 percentage points was recorded in 2000, from 74 in 1998 to 70 percent.

respondents increased by 12 percentage points from 72 percent in 1998 to 84 percent in 2005. The percentage of females who reported personally knowing someone with HIV or who died of AIDS increased by 7 percentage points from 74 to 81 percent in 2005.



Source: Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey, 2005

Analysis by sex indicate an increase in the percentage of both male and female respondents who reported personally knowing someone with HIV or who died of AIDS. The percentage of male



Source: 2005 Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey

Layman & Statistics

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

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

Agricultural Season: This refers to the period starting 1st of October and ends on 30th of September of the following year

Now Available

- ☞ Living Conditions Monitoring Survey IV Report
- ☞ Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey, 2005
- ☞ Employment and Earnings Inquiry Report, January 2006

Soon to be released!

- ☞ National Accounts Statistics Bulletin No.9 2005
- ☞ Financial Statistics Report, 2005
- ☞ Selected Socio-Economic Indicators, 2004 - 2005
- ☞ Zambia in Figures, 2004 - 2005

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

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

“The Monthly”

Thank you for supporting us

Secretariat

Ms. Efreda Chulu - Acting Director
 John Kalumbi - Deputy Director
 Lee Chileshe - Acting Publications and Marketing Manager
 Cecilia Masheke - Librarian
 Etambuyu Lukonga - Documentalist
 Petronella Kaputu - Press Liaison Officer
 Perry Musenge - Desktop Publishing Officer
 Anthony Nkole - Desktop Publishing Officer

Editorial Team

Ms. Efreda Chulu - Acting Director
 John Kalumbi - Deputy Director
 Batista Chilopa - Operations Manager
 Daniel Daka - Principal Statistician
 Lee Chileshe - Acting Publications and Marketing Manager
 Lovemore Zonde - Statistician
 Palver Sikanyiti - Statistician
 Gerson Banda - Statistician
 Josephine Chew Banda - Statistician
 Shebo Nalishebo - Statistician
 Lubinda Mukata - Statistician
 Chisuwa Sandu - Assistant Field Co-ordinator