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Foreword

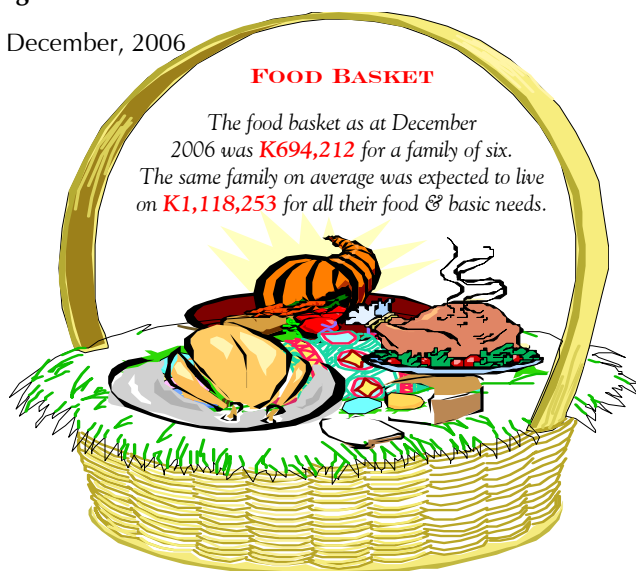
Welcome to the Monthly presentation organised by Dissemination Branch of the Central Statistical Office (CSO). The CSO embarked on vigorous information delivery strategy to major stakeholders and the media institutions in order to increase utilisation of statistical products and services. The office 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

28th December, 2006



FOOD BASKET

The food basket as at December 2006 was **K694,212** for a family of six. The same family on average was expected to live on **K1,118,253** for all their food & basic needs.

Inside this Issue

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- Only one in every ten Health Care Facilities provide ART Services

Serving Your  Data Needs

INFLATION

Inflation increases marginally in December 2006

The annual rate of inflation, as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI), was recorded at 8.2 percent as at December 2006. This rate is 0.1 of a percentage point higher than the November rate of 8.1 percent. Compared with the same period last year, the annual rate of inflation declined by 7.7 percentage points, from 15.9 percent in December, 2005 to 8.2 percent in December, 2006.

The December, 2006 inflation rate of 8.2 percent means that prices as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by an average of 8.2 percent between December, 2005 and December, 2006.

Annual Inflation Rates for CPI Main Groups

Between November 2006 and December 2006, the annual inflation rates declined for food, beverages and tobacco, other goods and services main groups while clothing and footwear, furniture and

household goods, medical care, transport and communication, recreation and education main groups recorded increases in the annual inflation rates.

Annual Inflation Rate: CPI Main Groups

Period	Per cent								
	Total	Food And Beverages	Clothing and Footwear	Rent Fuel & Lighting	Furniture and Household Goods	Medical Care	Transport and comms	Recreation And Education	Other Goods And Services
Jan 05 – Jan 04	18.2	17.9	17.3	18.6	21.7	12.2	20.6	13.9	19.6
Feb 05 – Feb 04	18.7	18.3	14.5	22.7	22.1	13.1	21.6	12.7	19.4
Mar 05 – Mar 04	17.4	16.0	14.1	22.1	22.0	13.2	22.5	12.7	18.5
April 05 – April 04	18.6	18.0	12.9	25.0	22.4	13.0	21.6	11.9	19.2
May 05 – May 04	19.1	19.1	13.0	25.0	19.4	12.9	23.1	13.7	18.0
Jun 05 – Jun 04	19.2	19.3	13.6	27.3	20.0	13.4	19.7	13.6	17.9
Jul 05 – Jul 04	18.7	18.7	13.2	27.9	21.0	14.2	15.9	13.4	17.9
Aug 05 – Aug 04	19.3	20.4	14.2	28.8	18.8	15.9	13.4	13.5	17.7
Sep 05 – Sep 04	19.5	20.7	13.9	28.4	21.0	15.1	13.1	12.9	16.3
Oct 05 – Oct 04	18.3	18.8	15.1	29.9	20.1	15.3	8.7	13.5	17.0
Nov 05 – Nov 04	17.2	18.3	14.4	28.9	18.0	14.5	4.9	13.5	15.2
Dec 05 – Dec 04	15.9	17.5	14.9	26.5	18.0	10.5	-3.5	13.4	14.9
Jan 06 – Jan 05	12.2	12.8	15.6	20.4	18.2	10.2	-8.6	12.2	11.7
Feb 06 – Feb 05	10.3	10.2	21.7	15.5	13.7	10.5	-9.9	12.7	11.6
Mar 06 – Mar 05	10.7	10.9	23.0	17.2	12.4	11.5	-10.6	11.8	11.0
April 06 – April 05	9.4	8.3	25.9	14.7	12.9	15.0	-10.9	11.7	13.9
May 06 – May 05	8.6	5.6	29.2	14.1	14.7	16.9	-9.5	14.2	13.9
Jun 06 – June 05	8.4	5.4	27.9	10.6	16.5	17.5	-6.5	12.0	13.7
Jul 06 – July 05	8.7	4.3	29.2	12.2	16.3	17.4	-1.5	15.1	12.7
Aug 06 – Aug 05	8.0	0.4	29.4	15.2	19.4	19.2	5.6	15.0	12.7
Sep 06 – Sep 05	8.2	1.5	30.2	14.9	16.3	21.1	4.8	15.6	13.1
Oct 06 – Oct 05	7.9	1.0	34.0	12.3	16.3	21.7	2.7	15.7	12.6
Nov 06 – Nov 05	8.1	0.8	32.5	13.0	16.7	23.2	6.8	15.4	11.9
Dec 06 – Dec 05	8.2	-0.2	33.4	13.0	17.3	25.1	15.2	15.5	11.1

Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index, December 2006

Contributions of different Items to overall inflation

The increase of 0.1 of a percentage point in the annual inflation rate from 8.1 percent in November 2006 to 8.2 percent in December 2006 is due to the increase in the cost of new motor vehicles and accessories, air fares, bicycles and accessories, furniture and household goods.

Of the total 8.2 percent annual inflation in December 2006, food products accounted for - 0.1 of a percentage point while non-food products in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) accounted for a total of 8.3 percentage points.

Items	Percentage Points Contributions of different items to overall inflation											
	Jan-06	Feb-06	Mar-06	Apr-06	May-06	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06
Food Beverages and Tobacco	6.8	5.4	5.8	4.4	2.9	2.9	2.2	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	-0.1
Clothing and Footwear	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.5
Rent and household energy	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4
Furniture and Household Goods	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
Medical Care	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Transport (fuel, airfares, new motor vehicles)	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9	-1.0	-0.9	-0.6	-0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.2
Recreation and Education	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other Goods and Services	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
All Items	12.2	10.3	10.7	9.4	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.0	8.2	7.9	8.1	8.2

Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index, December 2006

The annual food inflation rate declines in December 2006

The annual food inflation rate was recorded at -0.2 percent in December 2006, decreasing by 1.0 percentage point on the November rate of 0.8 percent. Partly contributing to the decline in food inflation were declines in the cost of fresh vegetables, fish (buka buka) Kapenta and processed food products. Generally, roller meal and maize grain prices increased.

The annual non-food inflation rate stood at 18.1 percent in December 2006, compared with 16.2 percent in November 2006. This increase was due to the rise in the annual inflation rates for clothing and footwear, furniture and household goods, medical care, recreation and education, transport and communications 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
Nov 06 – Nov 05	8.1	0.8	16.2
Nov 06 – Nov 05	8.2	-0.2	18.1

Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index, December 2006

Breakfast mealie meal records stable retail prices

A comparison of prices between November 2006 and December 2006, shows that the national average price of a 25 kg bag of breakfast meal marginally declined by 0.1 percent, from K36,443 to K36,402. The national average price of a 25 kg bag of roller meal increased by 3.5 percent, from K25,389 to K26,288. The national average price of 1kg of dried kapenta (Siavonga) declined by 5.7

percent, while the national average price of 1kg of Fresh okra declined by 15.2 percent.

Fuel prices declined in the first part of the month and increased in the latter part of the month. Fuel price increases that occurred in the last part of the month will be reflected in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for January 2007.

National Average prices for selected Products and Months

Product Description	2006						Percentage Change
	July	August	September	October	November	December	Oct-06/Sep-06
White Breakfast Meal 25Kg	37,165	36,440	36,103	36,417	36,443	36,402	-0.1
White Roller Meal 25Kg	25,406	24,599	24,713	24,961	25,389	26,288	3.5
White Maize 20 litre tin	11,193	11,148	11,949	13,059	13,031	13,726	5.3
Millet 5 litre tin	8,324	7,592	4,407	4,384	4,402	5,051	14.7
Fillet Steak 1 Kg	20,196	20,442	20,881	20,910	20,916	20,800	-0.6
Mince Meat 1 Kg	16,067	16,868	17,251	17,417	17,818	17,565	-1.4
Mixed Cut 1 Kg	13,031	12,990	13,094	13,119	13,518	13,542	0.2
T-bone 1 Kg	17,291	17,422	17,404	17,316	17,656	17,339	-1.8
Beef Sausages 1 Kg	17,697	16,927	17,877	17,860	18,128	18,432	1.7
Ox-liver 1 Kg	15,905	15,490	15,430	15,441	15,516	15,578	0.4
Offals 1 Kg	8,347	8,345	8,434	8,381	8,456	8,636	2.1
Pork Sausages 1 Kg	20,785	19,787	20,284	18,648	18,315	17,924	-2.1
Dressed chicken 1 Kg	12,440	11,696	11,672	12,675	12,906	12,890	-0.1
Bream Fresh/Frozen 1 Kg	12,257	11,690	12,030	11,787	11,528	12,173	5.6
Dried Kapenta Mpulungu 1Kg	35,373	33,098	33,725	32,348	33,766	31,980	-5.3
Dried Kapenta Siavonga 1Kg	28,660	28,597	29,178	31,072	30,427	28,692	-5.7
Peas 1Kg	5,797	6,104	5,401	7,499	5,171	4,162	-19.5
Egg plant 1 Kg	3,304	3,087	3,159	2,856	3,056	2,679	-12.3
Fresh okra 1 kg	4,739	5,396	5,424	6,066	5,270	4,468	-15.2
Green pepper 1 kg	7,666	6,140	7,391	7,047	6,133	5,936	-3.2
Water melon 1kg	2,653	2,646	2,504	3,192	3,120	2,574	-17.5
Ground pure coffee Lyons 245gm	18,558	15,121	16,801	18,909	18,232	15,746	-13.6
Raw cassava tubers	2,349	2,349	1,022	993	1,044	1,007	-3.5
Car plugs each	11,806	11,387	11,362	10,884	10,672	11,383	6.7
Engine oil (0.5 litre)	10,333	10,206	10,360	10,931	11,154	11,386	2.1
Gents bicycle	311,061	312,794	318,727	325,808	324,542	328,440	1.2
Bicycle tube 28*1.5	4,650	4,734	4,687	4,592	4,814	5,042	4.7
Bicycle tyre 28*1.5	11,604	11,762	12,081	13,111	14,050	14,415	2.6
Paraffin 1 litre	3,977	4,116	4,122	4,122	4,170	4,056	-2.7
Petrol Premium 1 litre	6,003	6,152	6,155	6,155	6,169	5,457	-11.5
Diesel 1 litre	4,983	5,094	5,085	5,092	5,218	5,131	-1.7
Air fare Lusaka/London British Airways	3,271,640	3,721,950	3,836,825	3,739,060	3,819,725	3,919,370	2.6
Air Fare Lusaka/Ndola Zambian Airways	462,800	575,100	592,850	559,480	571,550	586,460	2.6
Bed & continental Breakfast 3 to 5 star Hotel	627,405	745,131	722,840	684,251	666,095	667,516	0.2
Takeaway chicken & chips	12,516	12,271	12,155	12,339	12,444	12,519	0.6

Source: CSO, Consumer Price Index, December 2006

LABOUR FORCE

16% of the labour force is Unemployed!

Unemployment is measured by the unemployment rate which is conventionally defined as the proportion of the labour force that, on a given period of time, is without a job but available for work. In the 2005 Labour Force Survey (LFS) the reference period for unemployment was in the last 7 days.

The results show that the national unemployment rate was estimated at 16 percent. Females were more likely to be unemployed than males. It was observed that unemployment rate for females was at 17 percent and that of males was at 14 percent.

Comparison of the unemployment rates by residence shows that unemployment is predominantly an urban phenomenon with urban areas recording unemployment rate of 28 percent while that of the rural areas was recorded at 10 percent. There were no significant differences in the rate of unemployed males and females in rural areas. In urban areas, however, there was a relatively large difference in proportions of unemployed males and females. Twenty-three percent of male labour force was unemployed compared to 36 percent of female labour force.

Proportion of Currently Unemployed Population

Sex/Age-Group	Unemployment Rates									Labour Force
	Total			Rural			Urban			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
All Zambia	16	14	17	10	9	10	28	23	36	4,918,788
Age-Group										
15-19	25	24	26	13	13	13	59	57	61	788,850
20-24	22	21	24	11	12	10	46	38	56	863,423
25-29	15	13	18	9	8	10	24	19	31	821,838
30-34	13	11	15	10	9	11	18	14	24	628,116
35-39	8	7	10	6	5	6	13	10	18	451,667
40-44	9	8	10	8	7	8	11	8	15	351,255
45-49	8	7	9	6	6	7	12	9	16	296,673
50-54	10	8	12	8	5	10	14	13	16	210,839
55-59	10	11	9	6	7	4	19	17	25	162,977
60-64	12	11	14	12	9	14	15	15	16	120,283
65+	10	7	14	9	7	12	21	12	37	222,867

Source: 2005 Labour Force Survey

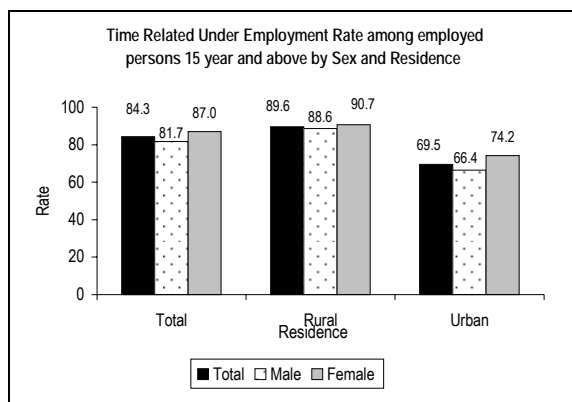
The trend in unemployment rates by age group showed a decreasing pattern with an increase in age between the age groups of 15-19 and 45-49. At national level, the labour force in the age group 15 - 19 had the highest unemployment rate at 25

percent, followed by the labour force in the age group 20-24 with 22 percent. Economically active persons in the age groups 35-39 and 45-49 recorded comparatively lower unemployment rates with 8 percent each.

5 out of every 6 working persons are under-employed

The 2005 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results show that there were 4.1 million persons that were recorded as working. The under-employment rate among these working persons was estimated at 84.3 percent. This implies that 16.7 percent of the

working persons worked for 40 hours or more per week while the rest (84.3 percent) worked for less than 40 hours per week or 8 hours per day. The results further show that females (87.0 percent) were more under-employed than males (81.7 percent).



Source: 2005 Labour Force Survey

Spatial analysis of the results show that the under employment rate was higher in rural areas where it was observed at 89.6 percent than in urban areas where it was estimated at 69.5 percent.

Analysis by province shows that Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces recorded the lowest rates of under-employed persons at 68.4 and 71.8 percent respectively. The highest proportions of under-employment among working persons were recorded in Western Province at 97.4 percent. Other high proportions of under-employment were recorded in Northern and North-western provinces.

Under Employment Rates among Persons aged 15 Years and above by Sex and Province, Labour Force Survey 2005

Province	Under employment rate			Number of working persons
	Both	Male	Female	
Total	84.3	81.7	87.0	4,131,531
Central	78.3	76.4	80.2	365,208
Copperbelt	71.8	68.3	76.7	529,016
Eastern	84.2	83.0	85.4	657,277
Luapula	90.0	88.7	91.2	390,449
Lusaka	68.4	65.6	72.8	431,642
Northern	95.0	93.9	96.1	663,196
North-western	93.1	91.9	94.1	294,517
Southern	84.2	82.5	85.9	523,837
Western	97.4	96.1	98.4	276,389

Source: 2005 Labour Force Survey

Information on under-employment rates by occupation shows that persons working in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries recorded the highest under-employment rate at 90.3 percent. The least proportion of under-employed persons was

recorded among persons working in the Professional, Technical and related occupations at 55.6 percent.

Time Related Underemployment Rates among working Persons aged 15 Years and above by Sex and Professional, Labour Force Survey 2005

	Under employment rate			Number of working persons
	Both	Male	Female	
Total	84.3	81.7	87.0	4,131,531
Not Stated				1,620
Administrative, managerial	67.2	60.9	76.0	113,878
Professional, technical and related	55.6	57.4	51.2	100,545
Clerical and related	69.5	68.7	70.2	313,164
Sales	64.4	62.3	67.4	198,722
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	90.3	89.5	91.0	3,025,834
Production and related	67.3	64.8	75.8	372,792
Service	63.9	49.1	91.3	4,976

Source: 2005 Labour Force Survey

AGRICULTURE

Use of Fertilizer Highest in Eastern Province!

Findings from the 2005-2006 Crop-Forecasting Survey (CFS) indicate that among Small and Medium-Scale farmers in the country, a total of 671,359 bags (50 kg) of basal dressing fertilizer and 689,508 bags (50 kg) of top dressing fertilizer were applied to various crops. Most of the fertilizer (92.6

percent of basal and 94.9 percent of top dressing) was applied to maize fields. Burley tobacco received 3.8 percent of the basal dressing fertilizer and 2.9 percent of the top dressing fertilizer. The rest of the crops received less than two percent of the total quantities of either basal or top dressing fertilizers.

Quantity of fertilizer (50Kg bags) applied to various crops by Small and Medium Scale Farmers, 2005/2006 Agriculture Season

Crop	Basal Dressing		Top Dressing	
	Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent
Maize	621,430	92.6	654,319	94.9
Sorghum	24	0.00	61	0.01
Rice	118	0.02	115	0.02
Millet	1,046	0.16	343	0.05
Soya beans	2,221	0.33	678	0.10
Seed cotton	826	0.12	1,817	0.26
Irish potatoes	654	0.10	366	0.05
Virginia tobacco	12,815	1.91	4,652	0.67
Burley tobacco	25,584	3.81	20,032	2.91
Other Crops	6,641	0.99	7,125	1.03
Total	671,359	100.00	689,508	100.00

Source: Crop Forecast Survey (CFS) 2005/2006

Of the total number of 671,359 bags (50 kg) of basal dressing fertilizer that were applied to crops, Eastern Province accounted for the highest at 23.2 percent, followed by Central and Southern provinces which accounted for 18.6 and 15.2 percent, respectively. Farmers in Luapula Province applied the least quantities of basal fertilizers to their crops, accounting for only 4.3 percent.

The picture is the same with regards to application of top dressing fertilizers to crops, with Eastern Province accounting for the highest at 24.6 percent of the total number of 689,508 bags (50 kg), followed by Central and Southern provinces which accounted for 20.3 and 15.3 percent, respectively. Farmers in Western Province applied the least top dressing fertilizers to their crops, accounting for only 1.9 percent.

Quantity of Fertilizer (50 Kg bags) applied to crops by Small and Medium Scale Farmers and Province, 2005/2006 Agriculture Season

Province	Basal Dressing Fertilizer			Top Dressing Fertilizer		
	Quantity	Percent	Percent applied to maize fields	Quantity	Percent	Percent applied to maize fields
Central	125,132	18.6	94.8	140,277	20.3	96.2
Copperbelt	58,045	8.6	99.5	73,488	10.7	99.3
Eastern	156,086	23.2	86.4	169,403	24.6	87.6
Luapula	28,646	4.3	99.4	28,738	4.2	99.5
Lusaka	30,216	4.5	99.2	30,807	4.5	99.3
Northern	100,699	15	95.6	88,885	12.9	96.1
North Western	37,690	5.6	98.9	39,178	5.7	99.9
Southern	102,131	15.2	95.9	105,383	15.3	98.9
Western	32,715	4.9	61.7	13,349	1.9	75.5
Total	671,359	100	92.6	689,508	100	94.9

Source: Crop Forecast Survey (CFS) 2005/2006

With the notable exception of Western Province, over 85 percent of both basal and top-dressing fertilizers were applied to maize fields in the rest of the provinces. In Western Province, only 61.7

percent of the applied basal fertilizer and 75.5 percent of the top-dressing fertilizer was used in maize fields.

DEMOGRAPHY

Only 44 Percent of Health Facilities have an HIV Testing System!

The 2005 Zambia HIV/AIDS Service Provision Assessment Survey (ZHSPAS) revealed that out of all the health facilities that were surveyed, only 44 percent had an HIV testing systems.

The survey results further show that 98 percent of Hospitals had an HIV testing system. Urban health centres then followed with 88 percent of health

facilities having an HIV testing system. Rural health centres were the least with only a quarter of them having an HIV testing system.

Categorized by managing authority, the survey results show that non-government health facilities had more HIV testing system, 53 percent, compared to government facilities with 39 percent.

Percentage of facilities with an HIV testing system and percentage these facilities with indicated items for counselling and testing, by background characteristics, ZHSPAS, 2005

Background Characteristics	Percent of facilities with HIV Testing System	Among Facilities with HIV Testing System, Percentage of Facilities with Items Observed in all Relevant Services Sites				
		HIV Test Available in Facility or Affiliated Lab	HIV Test Available or Testing Conducted Outside Facility	Informed Consent Policy for HIV Testing	Register with HIV Test Results	Record of Clients Receiving HIV Test Results
Type of Facility						
<i>Hospital</i>	98	94	94	18	59	59
<i>Urban Health Centre</i>	88	71	80	34	62	62
<i>Rural Health Centre</i>	25	71	84	6	66	63
<i>Other</i>	41	79	80	18	44	44
Managing Authority						
<i>Government</i>	39	73	84	20	63	61
<i>Non-Government</i>	53	79	82	19	54	54
Province						
<i>Central</i>	58	60	86	27	68	68
<i>Copperbelt</i>	60	75	80	30	46	46
<i>Eastern</i>	34	100	100	15	63	63
<i>Luapula</i>	20	72	72	7	89	89
<i>Lusaka</i>	52	82	82	8	60	60
<i>Northern</i>	46	78	96	4	88	75
<i>North Western</i>	24	29	43	43	67	67
<i>Southern</i>	31	74	84	19	72	72
<i>Western</i>	43	87	87	17	15	15
Total	44	76	83	20	59	58

Source: 2005 Zambia HIV/AIDS Service Provision Assessment Survey (ZHSPAS)

At provincial level, results show that Copperbelt Province had the highest percentage of health facilities that had an HIV testing system at 60 percent. This was followed by Central Province with 58 percent and Lusaka Province with 52 percent. Luapula Province had the lowest percentage of health facilities with only 20 percent.

Among the observed items in all relevant services site, the most common ones were the “availability of HIV testing outside the facility” with 83 percent and “availability of HIV test in affiliated lab” with 76 percent. The least observed was the “informed consent policy for HIV testing” with 20 percent.

A similar pattern was observed at provincial level except for Luapula and North-western provinces. In Luapula Province, the most common observed item was “Register with HIV test Results” and while in North-western Province, it was the “Record of

clients receiving HIV test results’ item. In Eastern Province all the facilities with an HIV testing system had the two observed items, “HIV test available in facility or affiliated lab” and “HIV test available or testing conducted outside facility”.

Fear of Results - Commonly perceived reason for not undergoing an HIV test!

The 2005 Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey (ZSBS) results reveal that the most commonly perceived reason for not going for voluntary HIV counselling and testing was the fear of learning the test results. Overall, this reason was mentioned by 74.5 percent of respondents.

Fear of stigma or discrimination was mentioned by about one-third of all respondents. A proportion of 16.5 percent of the respondents mentioned a feeling of not being at risk as a possible reason not to be tested. Not knowing where to go for the test was the least reason cited by only 3.2 percent of the respondents.

**Suggested reasons for some individuals not getting tested for HIV, by Residence, ZSBS 2005
(Percent of Respondents)**

Reasons	Urban	Rural	Total
<i>Believe not at risk of Infection</i>	15.4	17.2	16.5
<i>Fear of Results</i>	78.5	72.3	74.5
<i>Fear of stigma and /or Discrimination</i>	38.0	31.7	33.8
<i>Don't know where to go to get tested.</i>	1.5	4.0	3.2
Number	1440	2773	4213

Source: Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey 2005

Urban respondents were rather more likely to mention fear of results as a reason for not testing for HIV (78.5 percent) than were rural respondents (72.3 percent). The results further show urban and rural respondents who mentioned fear of stigma and/or discrimination as a reason for most people not going for HIV test.

More respondents (17.2 percent) in rural areas perceived that most people do not go for testing

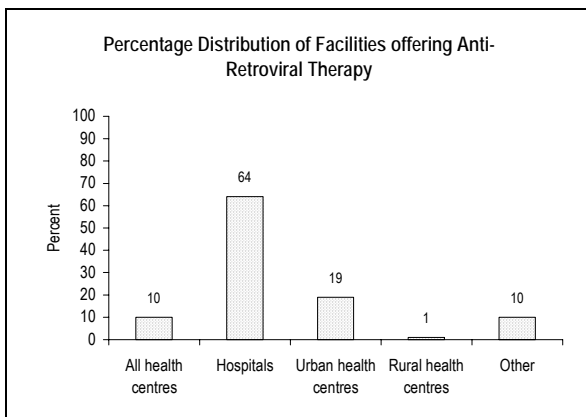
because they believe they are not at risk than respondents in urban areas (15.4 percent).

Not knowing where to get tested was the least perceived reason as to why most people don't go for a test. Only 1.5 percent of the respondents in urban areas and 4.0 percent of respondents in rural areas mentioned this reason.

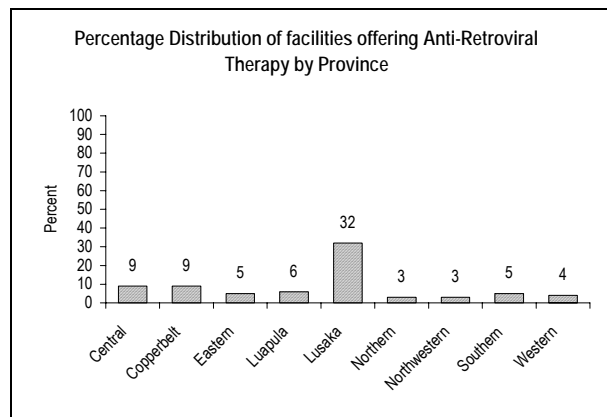
Only one in every ten Health Care Facilities provide ART Services

The 2005 Zambia HIV/AIDS Service Provision Assessment results indicate that only 10 percent of all health care facilities nationwide provide Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) Services. The results show that among the hospitals that were sampled, 64

percent provided Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) Services. The results also show that among the urban and rural health centres that were sampled, 19 percent and 1 percent respectively provided Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) Services.



Source: 2005 Zambia HIV/AIDS Service Provision Assessment Survey



Analysis at provincial level shows that ART services were available in less than 10 percent of all facilities

in all provinces except in Lusaka where 31.3 percent of health care facilities provided ART services.

LAYMAN & STATISTICS

The labour force is the sum of the number of persons above the age of 14 years who were employed and the number of unemployed persons who were available for work above the age of 14 years during the seven days preceding the survey.

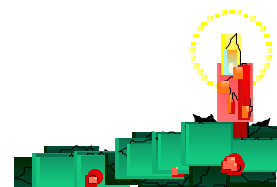
Unemployment is defined as all persons above the age of 14 years who, during the seven days prior to the survey, were without work but were available for work.

Time related underemployment includes all working persons whose hours of work in the seven days prior to the survey were insufficient in relation to a more desirable employment situation in which the person is willing and available to engage.

Anti-retroviral therapy: This refers to the provision of antiretroviral (ARV) medicines to treat HIV infected clients.



**Merry Christmas
& a Prosperous
New Year**



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