

Largest urban agglomeration or Capital city: LUSAKA Official language: ENGLISH Surface area (square kms): 752618 Population density (per square km): 16

D	EMOGRAPHIC AND SOCI	OECONOMICS ST	ATISTICS <sup>a</sup>	YEARS	ZAMBIA	WHO AFRICAN REGION
	number		(000)	2005	11 668	738 083
Population	annual growth rate		(%)	1995-2004	1.8	2.2
	in urban		(%)	2005	37	38
Total fertility rate (per woma	nn)			2004	5.5	5.3
Adolescent fertility proportion	on and a second		(%)	2000	13.7	11.7
Adult literacy rate			(%)	2000-2004	67.9	60.1
Net primary school enrolme	nt ratio	Males	(%)	1998–2004	69	70
		Females	(%)	1990-2004	68	63
Gross national income per of	capita		(PPP Int.\$)	2004	890	2 074
Population living below the	poverty line		(% with <\$1a day)	1998	63.7	44

<sup>...</sup> Data not available or not applicable.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> WORLD HEALTH STATISTICS 2006 http://www.who.int/whosis/en/

HEALTH STATUS STATISTICS MORTALITY <sup>a</sup>		YEARS	ZAMBIA	WHO AFRICAN REGION
Life expectancy at birth (years)	Males	2004	40	47
Life expectancy at birth (years)	Females	2004	40	49
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years)	Males	2002	35	40
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years)	Females	2002	35	42
Probability of dying per 1 000 population between 15 and 60 years (adult	Males	2004	683	519
mortality rate)	Females	2004	656	465
Probability of dying per 1 000 live births under 5 years (under-5 mortality rate)	Both sexes	2004	182	167
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	Both sexes	2004	104	100
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	Both sexes	2000	40	43
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)	Females	2000	750	910
	HIV/AIDS	2003	788	313
Cause-specific mortality rate (per 100 000 population) (Both sexes)	TB among HIV-negative peol	2004	70	53
	TB among HIV-positive peop	2004	68	28
	Non-communicable diseases	2002	700	800
Age-standardized mortality rate by cause (per 100 000 population) (Both	Cardio-vascular diseases	2002	359	404
sexes)	Cancer	2002	122	144
	Injuries	2002	58	133
	Communicable diseases	2002	92	59
Years of life lost by broader causes (%) (Both sexes)	Non-communicable diseases	2002	6	10
	Injuries	2002	2	8
	Neonatal causes	2000	22.9	26.2
	HIV/AIDS	2000	16.1	6.8
	Diarrhoeal diseases	2000	17.5	16.6
Causes of death among children under 5 years of age (%) (Both sexes)	Measles	2000	1.2	4.3
Causes of death afform under 5 years of age (70) (Both sexes)	Malaria	2000	19.4	17.5
	Pneumonia	2000	21.8	21.1
	Injuries	2000	1.0	1.9
	Other	2000	0.1	5.6

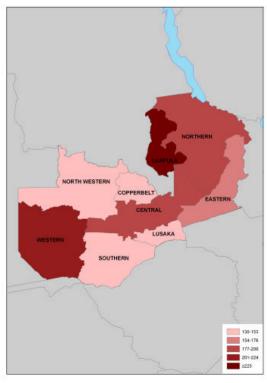
<sup>...</sup> Data not available or not applicable.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> WORLD HEALTH STATISTICS 2006 http://www.who.int/whosis/en/

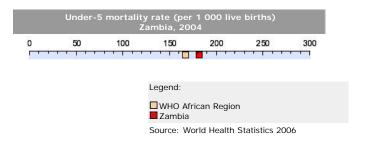


# Mortality Country Fact Sheet 2006

Under-5 mortality rates per 1 000 live births by sub-national region Zambia, 2001-2002



Summary	Year	Males	Females	Both sexes
Population (millions)	2005	5.8	5.8	11.7
Life expectancy (years)	2004	40	40	40
Under-5 mortality (per 1 000 live births)	2004	190	173	182
Adult mortality (per 1 000)	2004	683	656	
Maternal mortality (per 100 000 live births)	2000		750	
Course, World Health Statistics 2004				



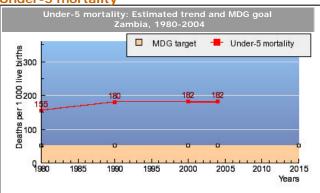
#### About the map

Note:

- a. The interval of each of the categories have been derived by taking the difference between the minimum and maximum among the regional rates and dividing it equally into 5. The formula is: ( maximum of regional rate minimum of regional rate)/5.
- minimum of regional rate)/5
  b. Rate for 5 years preceding the survey

Source: DHS Zambia 2001-2002

**Under-5 mortality** 





Under-5 mortality: Age-specific mortality rates Zambia , DHS 1992, DHS 1996, DHS 2002

1992 1996 2002

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

178 192

Note: rate for 5 years preceding the survey Source: DHS 1992, DHS 1996 DHS 2002

Under-5 mortality: for highest and lowest quintiles Zambia, DHS 2002				
Wealth/assets quintiles	Lowest	Highest	Ratio	
	192	92	2.1	
Sex	Males	Females	Ratio	
	176	160	1.1	
Urban/Rural	Rural	Urban	Ratio	
	182	140	1.3	
Mother's education quintiles	None	Higher	Ratio	
	198	121	1.6	

Note: rate per 1 000 live births for 10-year period preceding the survey Source: DHS 2002



Note: rate for 10-year period preceding the survey

Source: DHS 2002



## Mortality Country Fact Sheet 2006

#### Causes of death in children under-5

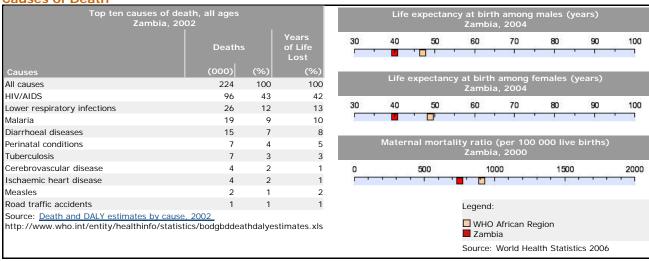
causes of death in	ci iliui eri uriuei -3	
among child	ion of causes of death dren under 5 years of age mbia, 2000-2003	
	Deaths <sup>b</sup>	Regional average
Causes	(%)	(%)
Total neonatal deaths	100	100
Neonatal causes <sup>a</sup>	23	26
HIV/AIDS	16	7
Diarrhoeal diseases	17	17
Measles	1	4
Malaria	19	17
Pneumonia	22	21
Injuries	1	2
Others	0	6

- a. Includes diarrhoea during neonatal period
- Sum of individual proportions may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

	nated proportions of cause for neonates Zambia, 2000	death
	Deaths <sup>c</sup>	Regional average <sup>c</sup>
Causes	(%)	(%)
Total neonatal deaths	100	100
Neonatal tetanus	4	9
Severe infection <sup>a</sup>	28	27
Birth asphyxia	25	24
Diarrhoeal diseases	3	3
Congenital anomalies	7	6
Preterm birth <sup>b</sup>	26	23
Others	7	7

- a. Includes deaths from pneumonia, meningitis, sepsis/septicaemia and other infections during the neonatal period.
- Includes only deaths directly attributed to prematurity and to specific complications of preterm birth such as surfactant deficiency, but not all deaths in preterm infants.
- . Sum of individual proportions may not equal 100% due to rounding

#### Causes of Death





HEALTH STATUS STATISTICS	MORBIDITY a	YEARS	ZAMBIA	WHO AFRICAN REGION
HIV prevalence amond adults (15 - 49) (%)	Both sexes	2003	16.5	7.1
TB prevalence (per 100 000 population)	Both sexes	2004	707	518
TB incidence (per 100 000 population)	Both sexes	2004	680	356
Number of comfirmed polio cases Data not available or not applicable.	Both sexes	2005	0	854

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> WORLD HEALTH STATISTICS 2006 http://www.who.int/whosis/en/

BEHAVIOUR AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISK F.	ACTORS <sup>a</sup>	YEARS	ZAMBIA	WHO AFRICAN REGION			
Chilfren under-5 stunted for age (Both sexes) (%)		2001-02	46.8				
Children under-5 underweight for age(Both sexes) (%)		2001-02	28.1	•••			
Children under-5 overweight for age (Both sexes) (%)		2001-02	3.0	:::			
Newborns with low birth weight (Both sexes) (%)		2000-2002	12	14			
Adults (≥15) who are obese (%)	Males	2001-02		•••			
7 tautio (= 10) 11110 at 0 00000 (70)	Females	2001-02	3.0				
Access to improved water sources(%)	Urban	2002	90	84			
7.00000 to improved water obdition (70)	Rural	2002	36	45			
Access to improved sanitation(%)	Urban	2002	68	58			
Access to improved samitation (70)	Rural	2002	32	28			
Population using solid fuels(%)	Urban	2003	68				
r opulation using solid ruels (70)	Rural	2003	99				
Prevalence of current tobacco use (%)Adolescents (13 - 15)	Both sexes						
Dravialance of autment tabases use (0/) Adulta (545)	Males	2003	23.3				
Prevalence of current tobacco use (%) Adults (≥15)	Females	2003	5.7				
O	Males	2001	42				
Condom use by young people (15 - 24) at higher risk sex (%)	Females	2001	33				

<sup>...</sup> Data not available or not applicable.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> WORLD HEALTH STATISTICS 2006 http://www.who.int/whosis/en/



HEALTH SERVICES (	COVERAGE STATISTICS	a	YEARS	ZAMBIA	WHO AFRICAN REGION
	Measles	(%)	2004	84	66
Immunization coverage among 1-year-olds	DTP3	(%)	2004	80	66
	HepB3	(%)	2004		35
Antenatal care coverage	At least 1 visit	(%)	2001-02	94	
Autoriatai dare doverage	At least 4 visits	(%)	2001-02	71	
Births attended by skilled health personnel		(%)	2001-02	43	
Contraceptive prevalence rate		(%)	2001-02	34.2	
Children under-5 sleeping under insecticide-treated	nets	(%)	2001-02	6.5	
Antiretroviral therapy coverage		(%)	Dec 2005	26	17
TB detection rate under DOTS		(%)	2004	54	48
TB detection treatment success DOTS		(%)	2003 cohort	75	72
Children under-5 with ARI symptoms taken to facility	<i>(</i>	(%)	2001-02	69.1	
Children under-5 with diarrhoea receiving ORT		(%)	2001-02	40.9	
Children under-5 with fever who received treatment	with any antimalarial	(%)	2001-02	51.9	
Children 6-59 months who received vitamin A supple	ementation	(%)	2002	79.8	
Births by Caesarean section		(%)	2001-02	2	

<sup>...</sup> Data not available or not applicable.

WORLD HEALTH STATISTICS 2006 http://www.who.int/whosis/en/

HEALTH SYSTEMS STATISTICS *		YEARS	ZAMBIA	
Physicians	Number	2004	1 264	
Titysiolans	Density	2004	0.12	
Nurses	Number	2004	19 014	
1101000	Density per 1000	2004	1.74	
Midwives	Number	2004	2 996	
	Density per 1000	2004	0.27	
Dentists	Number	2004	491	
2 3 11.0.0	Density per 1000	2004	0.04	
Pharmacists	Number	2004	1 039	
	Density per 1000	2004	0.10	
Public and environmental health workers	Number	2004	1 027	
	Density per 1000	2004	0.09	
Community Health workers	Number	•••	***	
Sommany Houring Horioro	Density per 1000		•••	
Lab technicians	Number	2004	1 415	
200 (00)	Density per 1000	2004	0.13	
Other health workers	Number	2004	3 330	
	Density per 1000	2004	0.30	
Health management and support workers	Number	2004	10 853	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Density per 1000	2004	0.99	
Total expenditure on health as % of gross domestic product		2003	5.4	
General government expenditure on health as % of total expenditure on h	ealth	2003	51.4	
Private expenditure on health as % of total expenditure on health		2003	48.6	
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure of health as % of total government expend	enditure	2003	11.8	
External ressources for health as % of total expenditure on health		2003	44.7	
Social security expenditure on health as % of general government expend	diture on health	2003	0.0	
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of private expenditure on health		2003	68.2	
Private prepaid plans as % of private expenditure on health		2003		
Per capita total expenditure on health at average exchange rate (US\$)		2003	21	
Per capita total expenditure on health at international dollar rate		2003	51	
Per capita government expenditure on health at average exchange rate (	JS\$)	2003	11	
Per capita government expenditure on health at international dollar rate		2003	26	
Coverage of vital registration of deaths(%)		2000	17	
Hospital beds (per 10 000)				

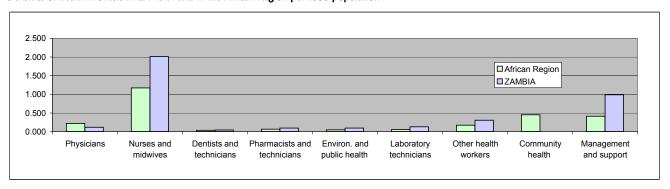
<sup>...</sup> Data not available or not applicable.
" WORLD HEALTH STATISTICS 2006 http://www.who.int/whosis/en/

### HUMAN RESOURCES FOR HEALTH Country Fact Sheet Zambia

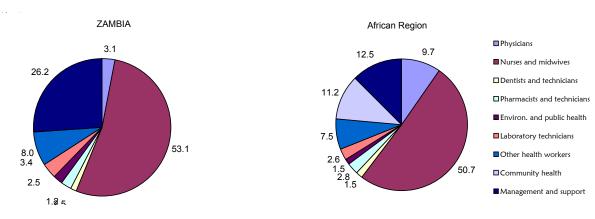
#### Total numbers and densities of the health workforce in ZAMBIA (2002)

	Density p	er Density per
	Total number ZAMBIA 1000 ZAMB	IA 1000 AFRO
Physicians	1264 0.1	16 0.217
Nurses and midwives	22010 2.0	1.172
Dentists and technicians	491 0.04	15 0.035
Pharmacists and technicians	1039 0.09	0.063
Environmental and public health workers	1027 0.09	0.049
Laboratory technicians	1415 0.13	0.057
Other health workers	3330 0.30	0.173
Community health workers	n.a. n.	a. 0.449
Health management and support	10853 0.99	0.411
Sum total	41429 3.78	39 2,626

#### Densities of health workers in ZAMBIA and in the African Region per 1000 population



#### Distribution of health workforce by cadre





MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS <sup>a</sup>	YEARS	ZAMBIA	WHO AFRICAN REGION
GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER			
4. Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	2000	28	26
5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption			
GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY			
13. Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births, %)	1990		
	2003	182	171
	2004	182	167
14. Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births, %)	1990	107	
	2003	102	
	2004	104	100
15. Proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles, %	2003	84	63
	2004	84	66
OAL 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH			
16.Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)	1990	940	
	1995	870	
	2000	750	990
	2003		
	2004		
17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	2000	43	43
OAL 6: COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES			
18. HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24			
- HIV prevalence among adults (15-49) %, both sexes	2003	16.5	7.1
19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate			
- Contraceptive prevalence rate	2000	34.2	
20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS			
21. Prevalence rate associated with malaria	•••		
- Death rates associated with malaria (per 100 000)	2000	158	
<ol> <li>Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and trreatment measures</li> </ol>			
23. Prevalence rate associated with tuberculosis (per 100 000)	1990	548	317
	2000	852	
	2004	707	518
- Death rates associated with tuberculosis	1990	117	41
	2000	89	
	2004	137	81
24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected under DOTS	2003	65	50
	2004	54	48
- Proportion of tuberculosis cases cured under DOTS	2002	83	73
	2003	75	72
OAL 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY			
29. Proportion of population using solid fuels	2002	85	76
30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to improved water source, urban	2002	90	84
- Proportion of population with sustainable access to improved water source, rural	2002	36	45
31. Proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation	2002	68	58
- Proportion of rural population with access to improved sanitation OAL 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT	2002	32	28
46 Drangetian of nanulation with gassage to affordable assessful draws on a sustainable basis			
46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis	• • • •	• • •	

<sup>...</sup> Data not available or not applicable.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> THE WORLD HEALTH REPORT 2004 UPDATED WITH THE WORLD HEALTH STATISTICS 2006 http://www.who.int/whosis/en/

