

Zambia in Figures 2016

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Preface

Zambia in Figures is based on data from the Statistical Year Book (**Selected Social Economic Indicators**) of Zambia, a statistical abstract providing summary statistics on a broad range of conditions and activities in Zambia. Priority is given to ensuring that the publication is easy to read and understand

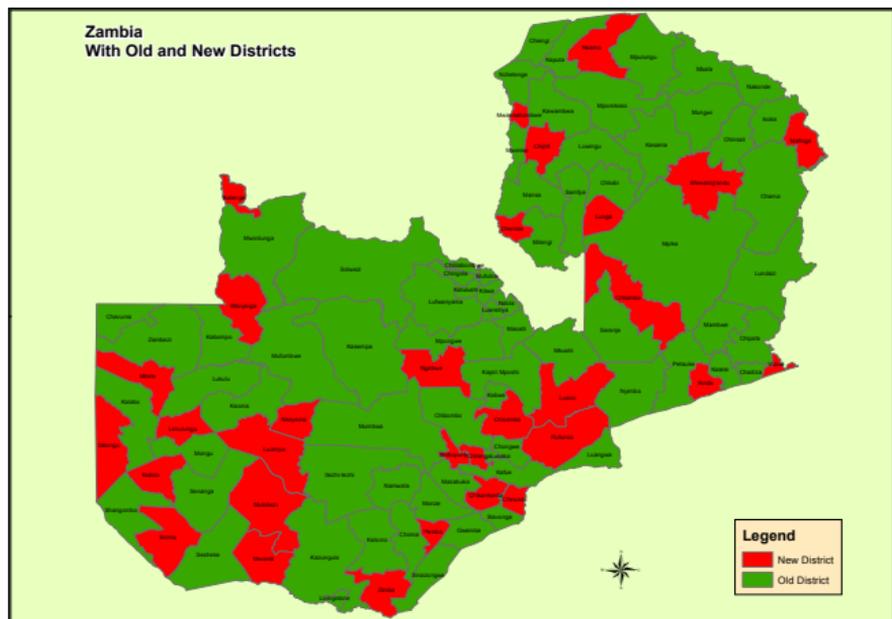
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John Kalumbi
Director of Census and Statistics

May, 2016

About Zambia



Introduction

Zambia is a landlocked Sub-Saharan country sharing boundaries with Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo and Tanzania. It has a total surface area of about 752,614 square kilometers, thus ranking among the smaller countries in South Central Africa. It lies between 8 and 18 south latitudes and longitudes 22 and 34 east.

Administration

Zambia gained independence from Britain on the 24th October, 1964. It has experienced three major phases of governance, the multi party system from 1964 to 1972, one party system from 1972 to 1991 and multi party system again since 1991.

Administratively, the country is divided into ten (10) provinces namely; Central, Copperbelt, Eastern, Luapula, Lusaka, Muchinga, Northern, North-western, Southern and Western provinces. These provinces are further subdivided into a total of 105 districts. Lusaka is the capital city of Zambia and seat of government. The government comprises of Central and Local government.

Natural Resources

Zambia is situated on the great plateau of Central Africa. Its vegetation is mainly made up of Savannah woodlands and grassland. It has a tropical climate with three distinct seasons, the cool and dry season, the hot and dry season and the hot and wet season.

The country has abundant natural resources. It has five main rivers namely; Zambezi, Kafue, Luangwa, Luapula and Chambeshi rivers. In addition to these rivers, the country also has major lakes such as Tanganyika, Mweru, Mweru Wa Ntipa, Bangweulu and the man-made lakes Kariba and Itezhi Tezhi. Other interesting features include the Victoria Falls, one of the seven wonders of the world.

Zambia has some of the nature's best wildlife and game reserves affording the country with abundant tourism potential for earning foreign exchange. The magnificent Luangwa and Kafue National Parks have one of the most prolific animal population in Africa. It is also endowed with various minerals and precious stones such as copper, emeralds, zinc, lead and cobalt.

Demographic Indicators

Population

The projected population at national level shows an increase over the years from 13,718,722 in 2011 to 15,473,905 in 2015.

| Province | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Zambia | 13,718,722 | 14,145,327 | 14,580,290 | 15,023,315 | 15,473,905 |
| Central | 1,355,775 | 1,394,423 | 1,433,860 | 1,474,093 | 1,515,086 |
| Copperbelt | 2,143,413 | 2,195,878 | 2,249,824 | 2,305,258 | 2,362,207 |
| Eastern | 1,628,880 | 1,673,989 | 1,719,803 | 1,766,300 | 1,813,445 |
| Luapula | 1,015,629 | 1,043,241 | 1,071,074 | 1,099,151 | 1,127,453 |
| Lusaka | 2,362,967 | 2,461,932 | 2,564,058 | 2,669,249 | 2,777,439 |
| Muchinga | 749,449 | 785,300 | 821,564 | 858,179 | 895,058 |
| Northern | 1,146,392 | 1,185,159 | 1,224,443 | 1,264,212 | 1,304,435 |
| North-Western | 746,982 | 768,262 | 789,836 | 811,706 | 833,818 |
| Southern | 1,642,757 | 1,694,370 | 1,746,791 | 1,799,885 | 1,853,464 |
| Western | 926,478 | 942,773 | 959,037 | 975,282 | 991,500 |

Average Household Size

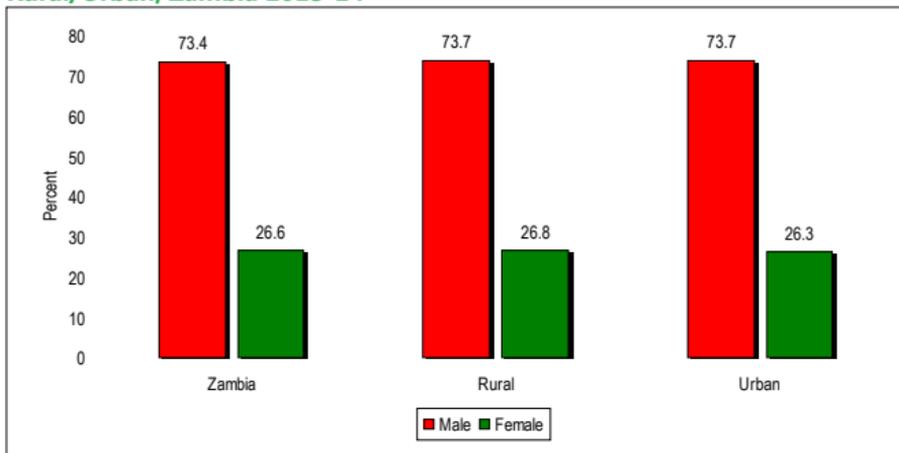
The national average household size is 5.1 members.

| Province | Total Households | Household Size | | |
|---------------|------------------|----------------|-------|-------|
| | | Total | Rural | Urban |
| Zambia | 2,934,096 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 4.9 |
| Central | 296,465 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 4.5 |
| Copperbelt | 433,605 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 |
| Eastern | 339,708 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 4.9 |
| Luapula | 196,550 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.3 |
| Lusaka | 579,640 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| Muchinga | 167,809 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| Northern | 232,192 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.3 |
| North-Western | 149,767 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.0 |
| Southern | 348,028 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 4.5 |
| Western | 190,332 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 |

Household Headship

In Zambia, the majority of households are headed by males (73.4 percent) while 26.6 percent of households are headed by females.

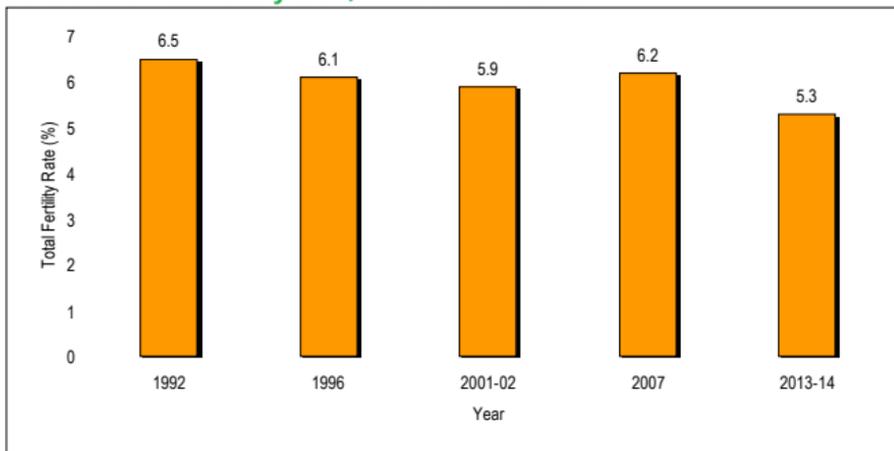
Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Rural/Urban, Zambia 2013-14



Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

The TFR has been generally declining over the years with an exception of 2007, when it increased from 5.9 births per woman in 2001-02 to 6.2 births per woman in 2007.

Trends in Total Fertility Rate, Zambia 1992-2014



The TFR at national level increased from 5.9 in 2001-02 to 6.2 in 2007 then reduced to 5.3 in 2013-14.

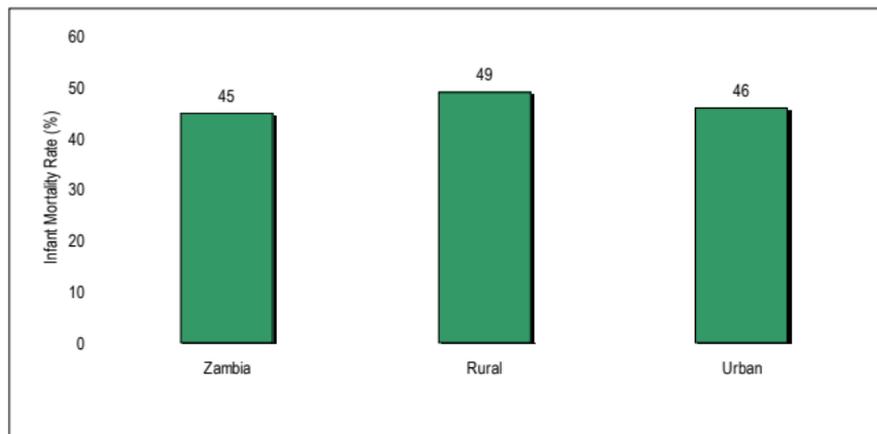
| Total Fertility Rate by Rural/Urban, Province, Zambia 2001, 2007 and 2014 | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| Rural/Urban and Province | Total Fertility Rate | | |
| | 2001-02 | 2007 | 2013-14 |
| Zambia | 5.9 | 6.2 | 5.3 |
| Rural | 6.9 | 7.5 | 6.6 |
| Urban | 4.3 | 4.3 | 3.7 |
| Central | 6.2 | 6.4 | 5.9 |
| Copperbelt | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.0 |
| Eastern | 6.8 | 7.1 | 5.8 |
| Luapula | 7.3 | 7.2 | 6.4 |
| Lusaka | 4.3 | 4.1 | 3.7 |
| Muchinga* | - | - | 6.3 |
| Northern | 6.9 | 7.9 | 6.6 |
| North-Western | 6.8 | 7.3 | 6.2 |
| Southern | 6.1 | 6.7 | 6.2 |
| Western | 6.4 | 6.2 | 5.6 |

Source: 2001-02, 2007 and 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Surveys
 *Muchinga was not yet a province in 2001 and 2007

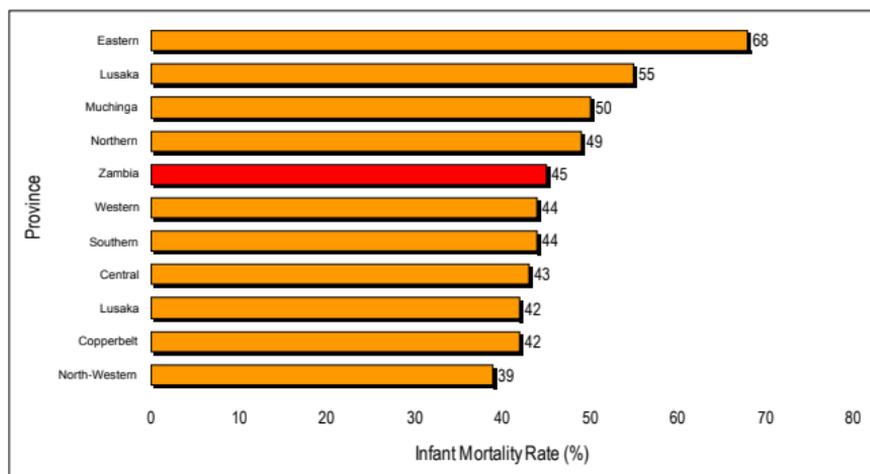
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

The IMR at national level was recorded at 45 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Infant Mortality Rate by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2013-14



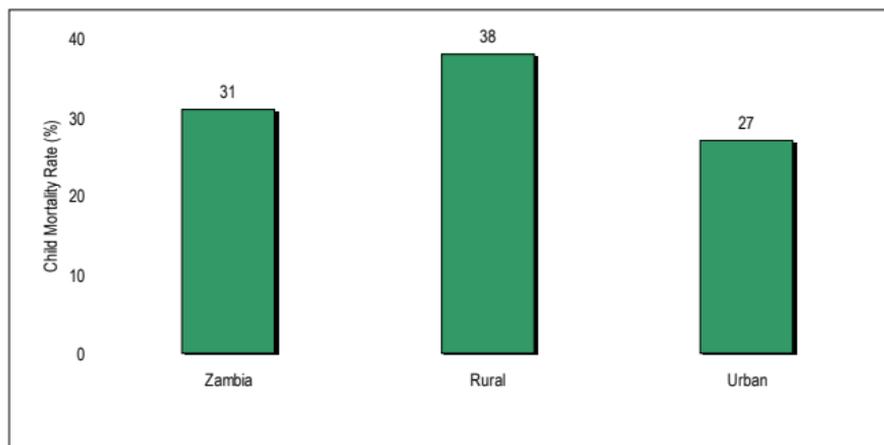
Infant Mortality Rate by Province, Zambia 2014



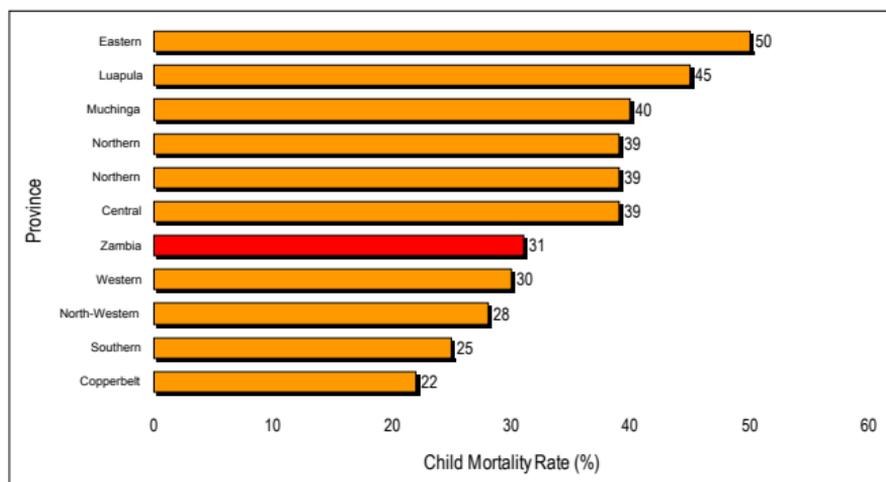
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)

Child mortality at national level was recorded at 31 deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age 1.

Child Mortality Rate by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2013-14



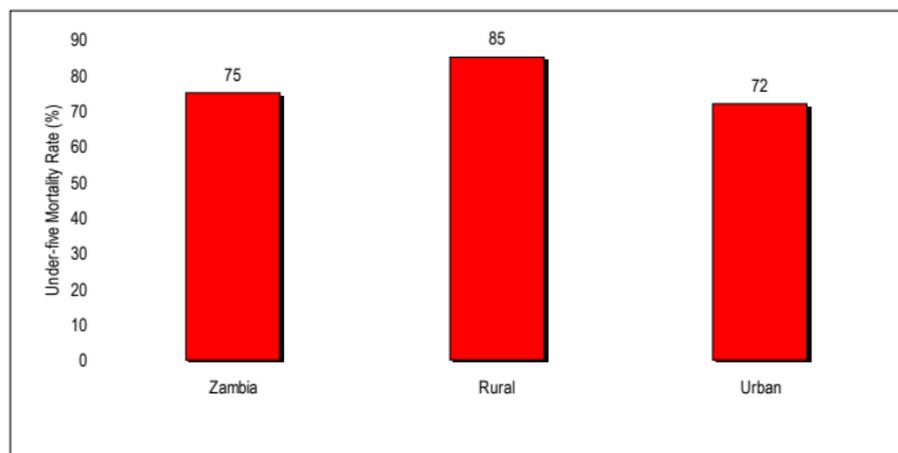
Child Mortality Rate by Province, Zambia 2013-14



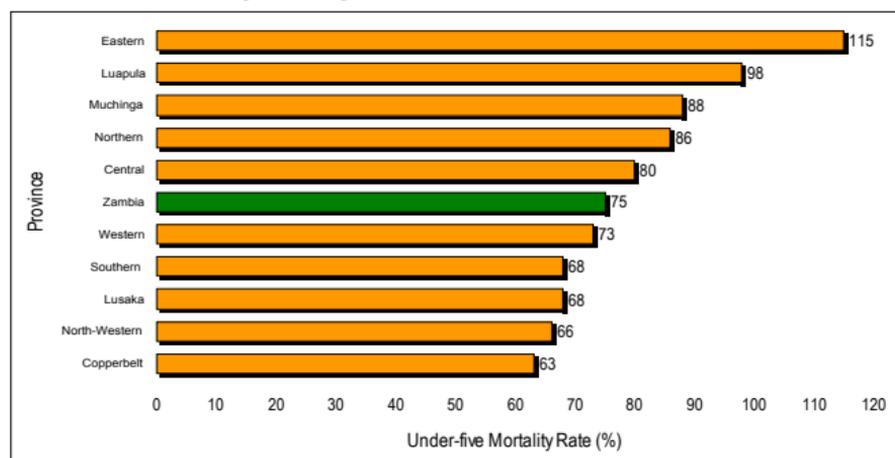
Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)

At the national level, under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) was 75 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Under Five Mortality Rate, Rural/Urban, Zambia 2013-14



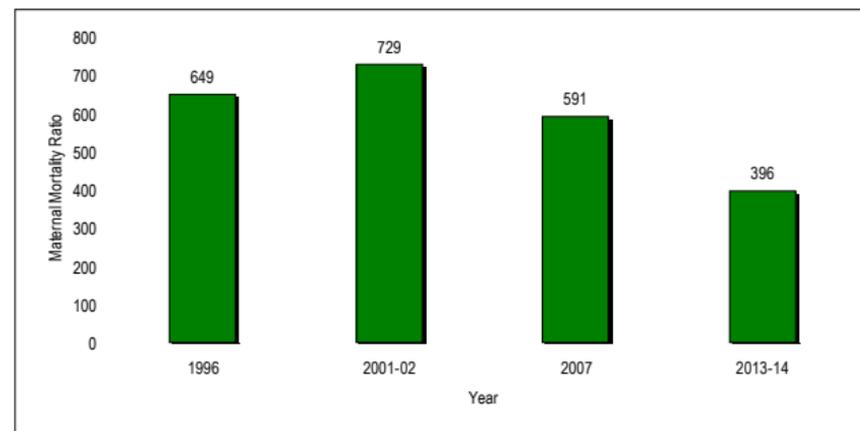
Under-five Mortality Rate by Province, Zambia 2013-14



Maternal Mortality Ratio

The maternal mortality ratio increased from 649 in 1996 to 729 in 2001-02. However, the MMR decreased to 398 in 2013-14.

Maternal Mortality Ratio, Zambia 1996, 2001-2, 2007 and 2013-14



Education Indicators

Literacy Rate

At national level, males had the highest literacy rates in both 2007 and 2013-14 at 81.9 and 83.0 percent, respectively.

Literacy rate by Sex, Rural/Urban, Province and Age, Zambia 2007 and 2013-14

| Province/ Rural/Urban | 2007 | | 2013-14 | |
|--------------------------|-------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| Zambia | 81.9 | 63.7 | 83.0 | 67.5 |
| Rural | 75.0 | 50.8 | 73.4 | 54.3 |
| Urban | 89.9 | 81.3 | 93.2 | 82.8 |
| Province | | | | |
| Central | 82.7 | 69.0 | 80.2 | 68.2 |
| Copperbelt | 90.2 | 80.3 | 90.9 | 83.7 |
| Eastern | 71.2 | 47.7 | 66.3 | 49.3 |
| Luapula | 82.5 | 57.8 | 78.1 | 48.1 |
| Lusaka | 84.8 | 74.1 | 93.2 | 80.1 |
| Muchinga | - | - | 76.1 | 54.4 |
| Northern | 80.2 | 52.3 | 75.6 | 49.1 |
| North-Western | 72.5 | 46.6 | 83.8 | 60.9 |
| Southern | 80.1 | 66.6 | 81.3 | 72.0 |
| Western | 75.8 | 57.4 | 79.6 | 65.8 |
| Age Group | | | | |
| 15-19 | 83.5 | 73.3 | 82.3 | 78.8 |
| 20-24 | 81.0 | 61.0 | 88.6 | 75.4 |
| 25-29 | 79.1 | 64.3 | 81.0 | 63.2 |
| 30-34 | 80.5 | 56.2 | 80.4 | 60.4 |
| 35-39 | 79.9 | 59.1 | 80.3 | 58.7 |
| 40-44 | 84.4 | 64.3 | 82.6 | 60.4 |
| 45-49 | 83.1 | 60.7 | 81.5 | 60.5 |

School Attendance

Generally, there are more females attending primary school than males. However, males who are attending secondary and higher school tend to be more than their female counterparts.

| School Attendance Rates by Province and Sex, Zambia, 2015 | | | | |
|---|--------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Province/Sex | | Pre-Primary Age | Primary School Age | |
| | | 5-6 years | 7-10 years | 11-13 years |
| Zambia | Total | 29.8 | 77.2 | 90.9 |
| | Male | 28.2 | 75.5 | 88.9 |
| | Female | 31.4 | 78.9 | 92.8 |
| Central | Total | 23.5 | 80.9 | 92.3 |
| | Male | 22.4 | 81.9 | 91.3 |
| | Female | 24.6 | 80.0 | 93.4 |
| Copperbelt | Total | 49.0 | 88.7 | 94.3 |
| | Male | 46.1 | 87.2 | 93.5 |
| | Female | 52.0 | 90.0 | 95.2 |
| Eastern | Total | 18.7 | 68.0 | 83.4 |
| | Male | 15.4 | 63.3 | 76.4 |
| | Female | 22.0 | 72.3 | 91.2 |
| Luapula | Total | 14.6 | 58.2 | 83.6 |
| | Male | 15.0 | 56.0 | 83.5 |
| | Female | 14.2 | 60.3 | 83.8 |
| Lusaka | Total | 47.7 | 84.9 | 93.5 |
| | Male | 46.9 | 85.4 | 90.8 |
| | Female | 48.4 | 84.5 | 95.8 |
| Muchinga | Total | 21.5 | 76.0 | 93.7 |
| | Male | 19.7 | 77.3 | 93.4 |
| | Female | 23.1 | 74.7 | 94.0 |
| Northern | Total | 12.8 | 67.9 | 88.9 |
| | Male | 14.0 | 62.9 | 85.6 |
| | Female | 11.7 | 72.5 | 91.3 |
| North-Western | Total | 20.4 | 75.8 | 92.5 |
| | Male | 19.5 | 72.7 | 92.9 |
| | Female | 21.3 | 78.8 | 92.1 |
| Southern | Total | 35.4 | 82.1 | 93.3 |
| | Male | 32.6 | 81.4 | 92.9 |
| | Female | 38.2 | 82.8 | 93.6 |
| Western | Total | 21.4 | 76.2 | 92.2 |
| | Male | 18.2 | 71.6 | 90.5 |
| | Female | 24.9 | 80.2 | 93.8 |

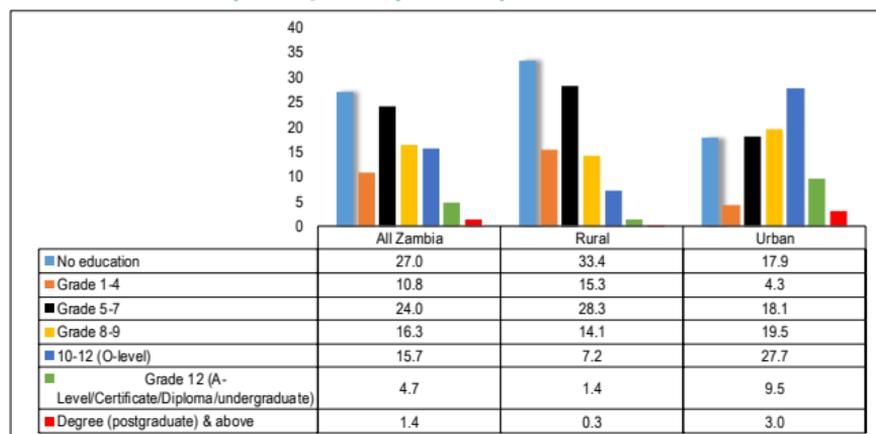
Source: 2015 Living Conditions Monitory Survey.

| Secondary school age | | Primary School age | Secondary school age | Higher education age | Population estimate persons 5-22 yrs. old attending grades |
|----------------------|------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|
| 85.7 | 65.3 | 83.1 | 75.7 | 29.4 | 4,697,435 |
| 86.1 | 70.9 | 81.3 | 78.4 | 36.3 | 2,327,154 |
| 85.3 | 60.1 | 84.8 | 73.4 | 22.5 | 2,370,281 |
| 87.4 | 64.8 | 85.6 | 76.9 | 29.5 | 479,067 |
| 85.7 | 72.7 | 85.7 | 78.7 | 35.6 | 240,326 |
| 88.7 | 56.2 | 85.6 | 76.1 | 23.8 | 238,741 |
| 87.4 | 70.1 | 91.2 | 78.0 | 37.9 | 730,386 |
| 85.7 | 70.6 | 90.1 | 78.1 | 38.9 | 346,374 |
| 89.4 | 69.7 | 92.2 | 78.0 | 36.8 | 384,012 |
| 78.2 | 58.4 | 74.9 | 68.8 | 27.2 | 502,833 |
| 76.6 | 65.1 | 69.3 | 70.7 | 37.9 | 250,834 |
| 79.8 | 51.4 | 80.5 | 67.6 | 16.0 | 251,999 |
| 80.6 | 62.4 | 70.9 | 72.4 | 25.4 | 313,632 |
| 85.6 | 67.4 | 70.1 | 77.2 | 36.7 | 157,522 |
| 76.3 | 57.8 | 71.6 | 68.3 | 16.8 | 156,110 |
| 87.8 | 69.0 | 88.3 | 77.8 | 26.3 | 819,168 |
| 87.6 | 73.2 | 87.5 | 79.8 | 28.3 | 391,317 |
| 87.9 | 65.4 | 89.1 | 76.2 | 24.3 | 427,851 |
| 87.3 | 72.0 | 83.6 | 79.9 | 31.2 | 305,513 |
| 88.7 | 83.3 | 84.1 | 85.9 | 46.6 | 164,350 |
| 85.9 | 60.6 | 83.0 | 74.6 | 17.7 | 141,163 |
| 87.2 | 58.4 | 77.2 | 74.8 | 26.9 | 380,988 |
| 89.4 | 66.6 | 72.6 | 78.6 | 35.1 | 187,094 |
| 85.1 | 48.8 | 81.0 | 71.3 | 18.4 | 193,894 |
| 84.5 | 67.2 | 83.0 | 76.7 | 29.7 | 269,757 |
| 87.3 | 71.3 | 81.9 | 79.7 | 40.1 | 132,731 |
| 82.2 | 63.4 | 84.3 | 74.1 | 21.4 | 137,026 |
| 88.8 | 67.8 | 86.8 | 78.5 | 31.3 | 599,514 |
| 90.2 | 76.3 | 86.3 | 82.8 | 43.0 | 314,263 |
| 87.4 | 58.8 | 87.3 | 74.7 | 18.0 | 285,251 |
| 85.3 | 55.3 | 83.1 | 71.8 | 21.4 | 296,577 |
| 86.1 | 58.0 | 80.3 | 74.6 | 27.0 | 142,342 |
| 84.4 | 53.4 | 85.8 | 69.3 | 16.5 | 154,235 |

Highest Level of Education Attained

At national level, 27 percent of the population had no education. Those who attained grade 5-7 were reported at 24 percent. The least were those with the degree at 1.4 percent.

Percentage Distribution of the Population 5+ Years by Highest Level of Education Attained, Rural/Urban, Zambia, 2015



Pupil/Teacher Ratio

At National level, grades 1-4 have the highest the pupil teacher ratio (PTR) with 56.9 pupils per teacher. The lowest is among those in grade 8-9 with 23 pupils per teacher.

Pupil Teacher Ratio in All Schools by Class Range and Province, Zambia, 2014

| Province | Grade 1-4 | Grade 5-7 | Grade 1-7 | Grade 1-9 | Grade 8-9 | Grade 10-12 |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Zambia | 56.9 | 52.7 | 55.3 | 47.2 | 23.7 | 36.0 |
| Central | 55.1 | 50.6 | 53.4 | 45.3 | 22.8 | 31.1 |
| Copperbelt | 39.6 | 49.1 | 42.9 | 37.8 | 25.0 | 42.5 |
| Eastern | 73.3 | 55.2 | 66.1 | 58.3 | 28.6 | 32.0 |
| Luapula | 104.9 | 96.3 | 101.8 | 85.9 | 38.0 | 40.2 |
| Lusaka | 42.4 | 48.3 | 44.7 | 37.7 | 20.4 | 39.0 |
| Muchinga | 74.3 | 53.1 | 65.5 | 57.3 | 23.8 | 24.4 |
| North-Western | 59.5 | 46.9 | 54.6 | 46.7 | 24.6 | 38.8 |
| Northern | 74.6 | 53.3 | 66.0 | 54.6 | 14.4 | 26.7 |
| Southern | 53.5 | 53.9 | 53.6 | 45.0 | 21.9 | 31.7 |
| Western | 58.1 | 48.5 | 54.5 | 48.5 | 27.1 | 39.3 |

Source: Education Statistical Bulletin 2014

Gender Parity Index

One of the goals for the Millennium and Development Goals (MDGs)/Sustainable Development Goals is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. The target is to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary and in all levels of education no later than 2015.

| Province | Grade 1-4 | Grade 5-7 | Grade 1-7 | Grade 1-9 | Grade 8-9 | Grade 10-12 |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Zambia | 1.01 | 0.97 | 0.99 | 0.99 | 0.94 | 0.85 |
| Central | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.97 | 0.95 | 0.91 |
| Copperbelt | 1.03 | 1.02 | 1.03 | 1.02 | 1.00 | 0.98 |
| Eastern | 1.06 | 0.96 | 1.03 | 1.01 | 0.89 | 0.80 |
| Luapula | 0.97 | 0.90 | 0.95 | 0.93 | 0.82 | 0.79 |
| Lusaka | 1.06 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.05 | 1.01 | 0.96 |
| Muchinga | 1.00 | 0.88 | 0.96 | 0.95 | 0.86 | 0.80 |
| North-Western | 1.00 | 0.94 | 0.98 | 0.96 | 0.90 | 0.85 |
| Northern | 0.98 | 0.85 | 0.94 | 0.93 | 0.87 | 0.80 |
| Southern | 1.00 | 0.97 | 0.99 | 0.98 | 0.93 | 0.90 |
| Western | 1.01 | 0.96 | 1.00 | 0.98 | 0.90 | 0.90 |

Source: Education Statistical Bulletin 2014

Teachers in All Schools

At primary there are more females teachers compared to their male counterpart. However, at secondary school level, there more male teachers.

| All Schools | Sex | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Primary Schools | Male | 30,364 | 34,474 | 35,148 | 36,105 |
| | Female | 31,822 | 38,493 | 38,403 | 42,290 |
| | Total | 62,186 | 72,967 | 73,549 | 78,395 |
| Secondary Schools | Male | 8,845 | 10,785 | 11,273 | 12,551 |
| | Female | 6,078 | 7,854 | 8,342 | 9,867 |
| | Total | 14,923 | 18,639 | 19,615 | 22,418 |
| | Total | 77,646 | 91,606 | 93,164 | 100,813 |

Source: Education Statistical Bulletin 2014

Proportion of Candidates obtaining Full School Certificates, Zambia, 2012-2014

| Province | 2014 | | | 2013 | | | 2012 | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Province | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Zambia | 58.47 | 52.62 | 55.87 | 61.98 | 57.85 | 60.21 | 64.9 | 59.59 | 58.08 |
| Central | 61.5 | 56.71 | 59.2 | 59.5 | 56.44 | 58.21 | 58.21 | 49.63 | 53.14 |
| Copperbelt | 47.4 | 40.28 | 43.93 | 62.7 | 57.44 | 60.2 | 57.67 | 51.69 | 54.79 |
| Eastern | 68.25 | 66.05 | 67.4 | 64.1 | 64.51 | 64.25 | 65.7 | 64.5 | 54.79 |
| Luapula | 56.83 | 48.3 | 53.56 | 54.25 | 46.09 | 51.19 | 54.67 | 52.13 | 52.13 |
| Lusaka | 63.42 | 58.9 | 61.28 | 64.55 | 58.11 | 61.59 | 64.9 | 59.59 | 62.44 |
| Muchinga | 65.45 | 60.82 | 63.68 | 70.65 | 66.54 | 69.16 | 63.24 | 61.18 | 62.49 |
| Northern | 54.85 | 46.83 | 51.71 | 54.65 | 56.38 | 55.26 | 62.08 | 55.0 | 59.51 |
| North Western | 56.38 | 52.07 | 54.65 | 60.55 | 58.16 | 59.64 | 57.26 | 51.45 | 55.04 |
| Southern | 67.51 | 65.03 | 66.43 | 66.26 | 62.04 | 64.47 | 65.38 | 60.96 | 63.49 |
| Western | 53.37 | 48.5 | 51.22 | 54.05 | 51.61 | 53.02 | 54.39 | 49.69 | 52.35 |

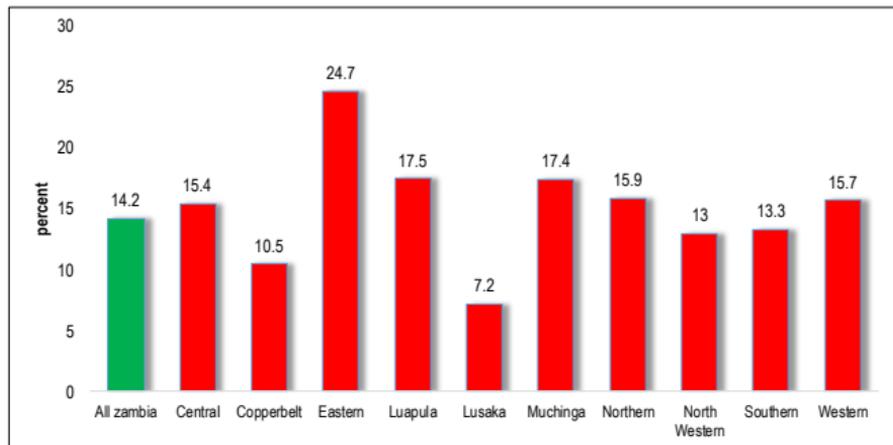
Source: Education Statistical Bulletin 2014

Health Indicators

General Health

At national level, the results show that 14.2 percent of the population stated an illness/injury.

Percentage prevalence of reported illness/injury in the two weeks period preceding the Survey by Province, Zambia, 2015



Cause of ill health

Results show that Malaria/Fever is the most common illness cited at 41.3 percent, followed by Cough/Cold/Chest Infection at 21.9 percent and Headache at 6.1 percent.

Reported cause of ill health among survey respondents that reported having been ill or injured in the two weeks preceding the Survey, Zambia 2015

| Type of Illness | Rural | Urban | All Zambia | Total number (in Thousands) |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|------------|-----------------------------|
| Fever/Malaria | 43.7 | 34.9 | 41.3 | 910 |
| Cough/Cold/Chest Infection | 21.3 | 23.3 | 21.9 | 481 |
| Tuberculosis (Tb) | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 10 |
| Asthma | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 21 |
| Bronchitis | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 4 |
| Pneumonia/Chest Pain | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 16 |
| Diarrhoea without Blo | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 68 |
| Diarrhoea with Blood | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 11 |
| Diarrhoea and Vomiting | 0.8 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 22 |
| Vomiting | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 4 |
| Abdominal Pains | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 77 |
| Constipation/Stomach | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 26 |
| Liver Infection/Side | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 3 |
| Lack of Blood/Aneamia | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 9 |
| Boils | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 8 |
| Skin Rash/Skin Infection | 1.6 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 38 |
| Piles/Haemorrhoids | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1 |
| Shingles/Herpes Zoste | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Paralysis of any Kind | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 10 |
| Stroke | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 6 |
| Hypertension | 0.7 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 22 |
| Diabetes/Sugar Diseases | 0.4 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 15 |
| Eye Infection | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 31 |
| Ear Infection | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 5 |
| Toothache/Mouth Infection | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 58 |
| Headache | 6.0 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 137 |
| Measles | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 2 |
| Jaundice/Yellowness | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Backache | 2.7 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 55 |
| Cancer of any Kind | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2 |
| Maninjitis | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2 |
| Body Pains | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 17 |
| Body Swelling | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 10 |
| Other | 5.0 | 7.2 | 5.6 | 123 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 2,200 |

Source: 2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey

Child Health

A child's birth weight or size at birth is an important indicator of the child's vulnerability to the risk of childhood illnesses and chances of survival. Children whose birth weight is less than 2.5 kilograms, or children reported to be "very small" or "smaller than average," are considered to have a higher than average risk of early childhood death. Low birth weight is a major risk to child survival.

Percentage of live births in the 5 years prior to the survey by Mother's estimate of Baby's Size at Birth and Background Characteristics, Zambia 2013-14

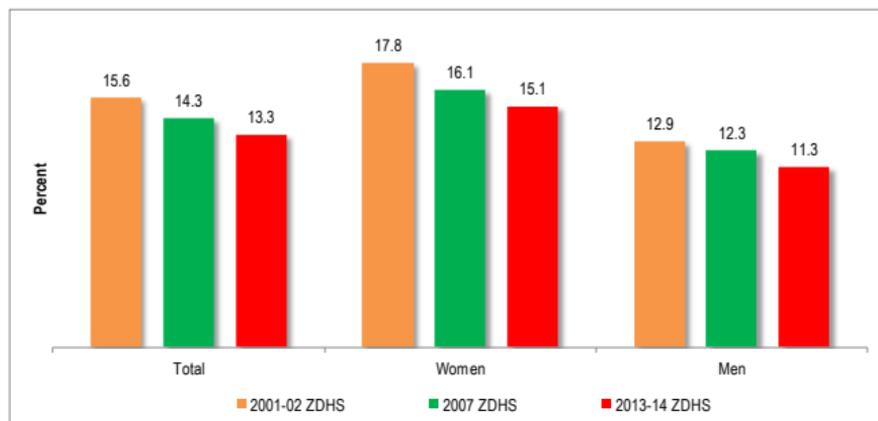
| Background Characteristics | Percent distribution of all live births by size of child at birth as estimated by mother | | | Births with a reported birth weight ¹ |
|----------------------------|--|----------------------|-------------------|--|
| | Very small | Smaller than average | Average or larger | Percentage that weighed less than 2.5 kg |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 1.8 | 8.0 | 89.2 | 10.1 |
| Rural | 1.9 | 9.7 | 86.2 | 8.5 |
| Province | | | | |
| Central | 3.3 | 11.2 | 83.9 | 7.4 |
| Copperbelt | 2.0 | 7.3 | 90.3 | 10.3 |
| Eastern | 2.5 | 5.3 | 90.8 | 9.1 |
| Luapula | 0.7 | 7.7 | 90.6 | 8.5 |
| Lusaka | 1.5 | 7.8 | 89.0 | 10.3 |
| Muchinga | 3.2 | 11.1 | 85.2 | 8.7 |
| Northern | 1.2 | 14.0 | 78.1 | 8.5 |
| North-Western | 1.0 | 10.3 | 85.0 | 6.9 |
| Southern | 1.3 | 8.5 | 89.3 | 10.0 |
| Western | 2.7 | 13.9 | 82.6 | 7.7 |
| Mother's Education | | | | |
| No education | 3.1 | 8.8 | 85.7 | 9.7 |
| Primary | 1.0 | 9.7 | 86.7 | 9.3 |
| Secondary | 2.0 | 9.1 | 87.9 | 9.5 |
| More than education | 2.0 | 2.2 | 94.7 | 6.5 |
| Zambia | 1.9 | 9.1 | 87.2 | 9.2 |

Source: 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey. ¹Based on either a written record or the mother's recall

Trends in HIV Prevalence

HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 in Zambia had declined over time, from 15.6% in 2001-02 and 14.3 percent in 2007 and further to 13.3 percent in 2013-14

Trends in percentage HIV Positive among adults aged 15-49 tested in the 2001-02, 2007 and 2013-14 ZDHS by Sex, Zambia



Source: 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

Percentage HIV Positive among Women and men age 15-49 who were tested in the Survey by Background Characteristics, Zambia 2013-14

| Background Characteristics | Women | Men | Total |
|----------------------------|-------|------|-------|
| Age | | | |
| 15-19 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 4.4 |
| 20-24 | 11.2 | 7.3 | 9.4 |
| 25-29 | 15.0 | 10.1 | 12.9 |
| 30-34 | 20.7 | 14.0 | 17.6 |
| 35-39 | 24.2 | 17.6 | 21.0 |
| 40-44 | 24.1 | 21.0 | 22.5 |
| 45-49 | 19.5 | 19.3 | 19.4 |
| 50-59 | na | 17.9 | na |
| Residence | | | |
| Rural | 9.9 | 8.1 | 9.1 |
| Urban | 21.0 | 15.0 | 18.2 |
| Province | | | |
| Central | 14.8 | 9.8 | 12.5 |
| Copperbelt | 20.0 | 16.2 | 18.2 |
| Eastern | 10.9 | 7.7 | 9.3 |
| Luapula | 12.1 | 9.7 | 11.0 |
| Lusaka | 19.4 | 13.0 | 16.3 |
| Muchinga | 6.9 | 5.8 | 6.4 |
| Northern | 10.4 | 10.6 | 10.5 |
| North Western | 7.9 | 6.4 | 7.2 |
| Southern | 14.7 | 11.0 | 12.8 |
| Western | 17.5 | 12.5 | 15.4 |
| Mother's Education | | | |
| None | 13.4 | 11.4 | 12.8 |
| Primary | 14.3 | 9.9 | 12.4 |
| Secondary | 16.2 | 12.0 | 14.0 |
| Tertiary | 16.7 | 14.3 | 15.3 |
| Zambia (Age Group 15-49) | 15.1 | 11.3 | 13.3 |

Source: 2013-14 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

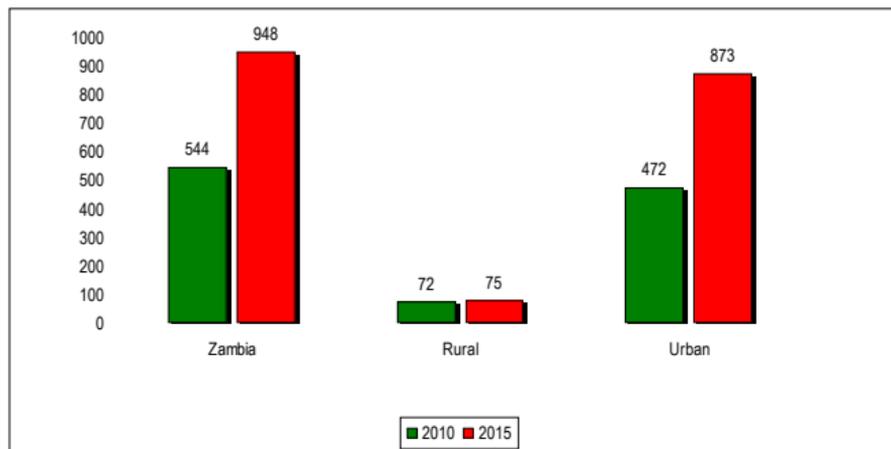


Housing and Environmental Indicators

Household Connectivity to Electricity

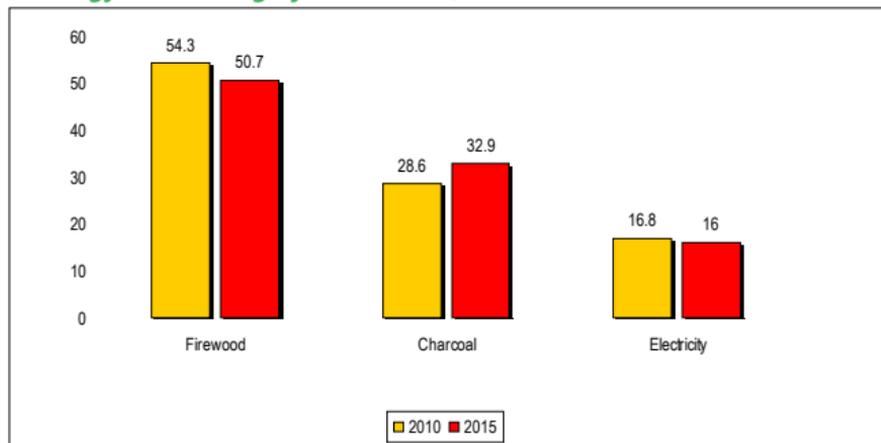
There are more households connected to electricity in urban areas than in rural areas.

Trends in Household ('000) Connectivity to Electricity by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010 and 2015



Most commonly used sources of Energy for Cooking by Households

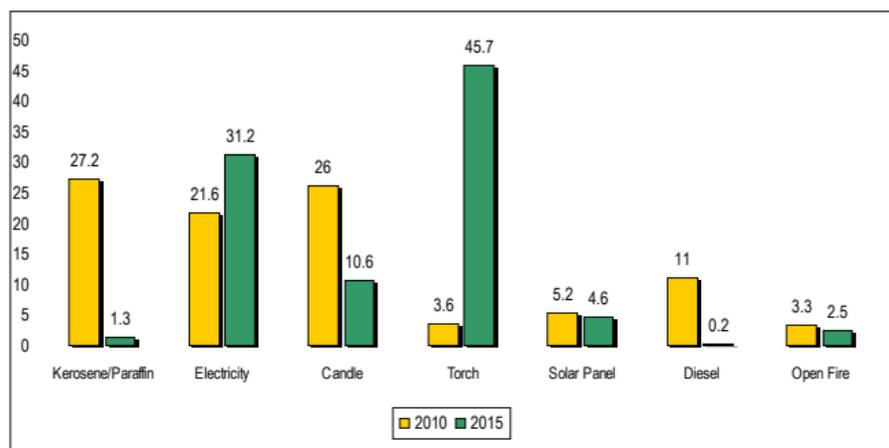
Trends in the Percentage Distribution of the most commonly used sources of Energy for Cooking by Households, Zambia 2010 and 2015



Most commonly used sources of energy for Lighting by Households

Kerosene was the most commonly used source of energy for lighting in 2010 at 27.2 percent while in 2015, Torch was the most commonly used source at 45.7 percent.

Trends in the Percentage Distribution of the most commonly used sources of Energy for Cooking by Households, Zambia 2010 and 2015



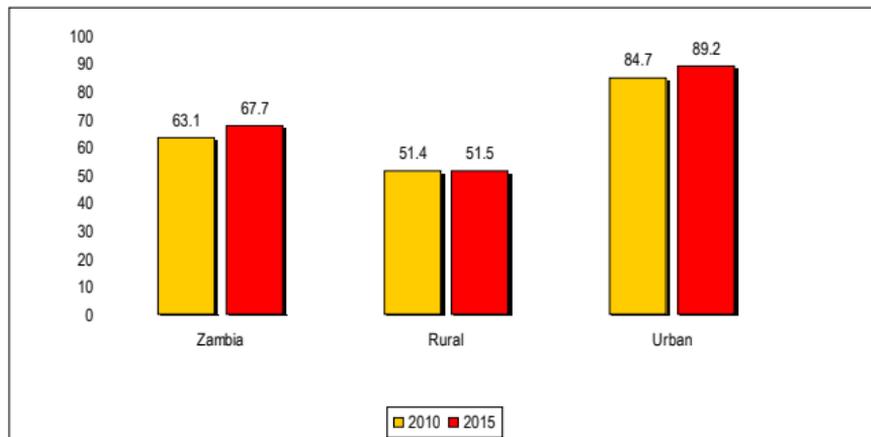
Source: 2010 & 2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey

Note: Torch includes all those gadgets that were intended to be used as a source of energy for lighting.

Access to improved sources of Drinking Water

Urban households recorded an increase from 84.7 percent in 2010 to 89.2 percent in 2015 while the percentage for rural households remained almost the same with 51.4 percent in 2010 and 51.5 percent in 2015.

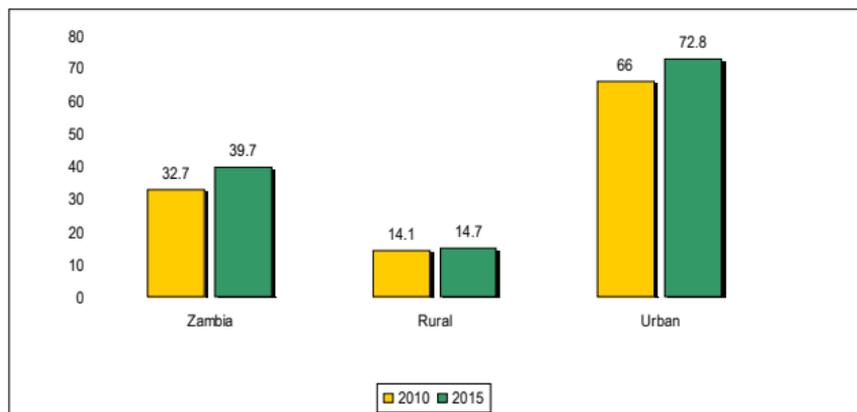
Trends in the Percentage Distribution of Households accessing improved sources of Drinking Water by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010 and 2015



Source: 2010 & 2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey

Access to Improved Sanitation

Trends in the Percentage Distribution of Households with access to improved Sanitation by Rural/Urban, 2010, 2015, Zambia

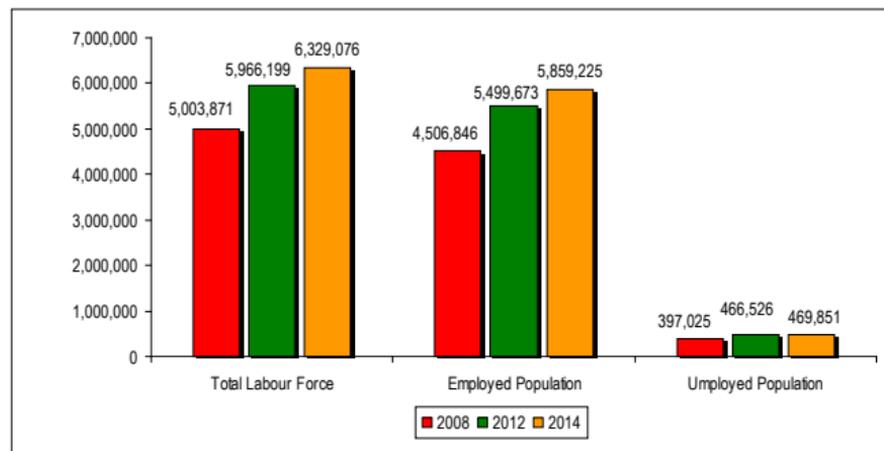


Source: 2010 & 2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey

Employment Indicators

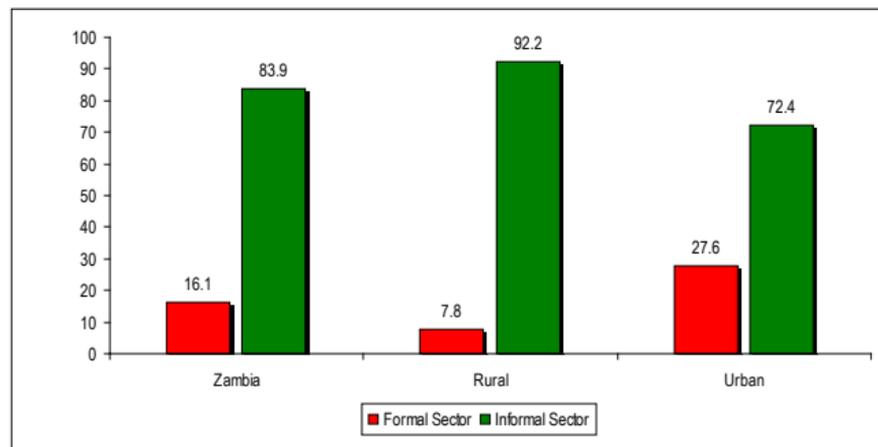
Labour Force (Economically Active Population)

Total Labor Force, Zambia 2008, 2012 and 2014



Source: Labour Force Survey 2008, 2012 and 2014

Formal and Informal Employment by Region, Zambia 2014



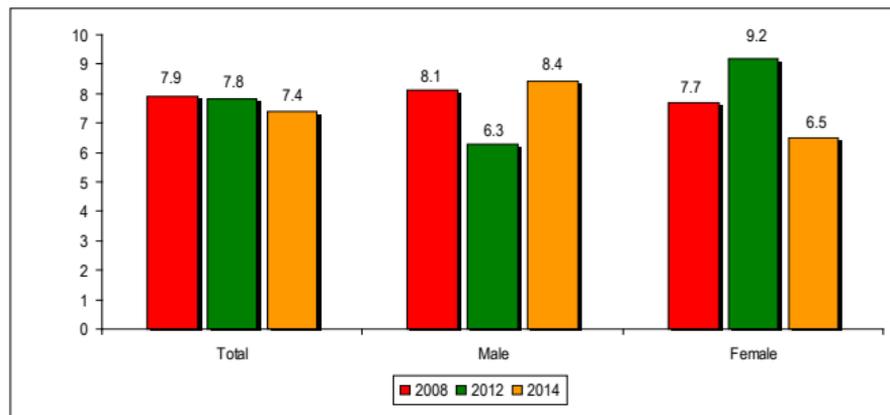
Source: Labour Force Survey 2014

Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Institutional Sector and Type of Employment, Zambia 2014

| Institutional Sector | Type of Employment | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | Formal Employment | Informal Employment |
| Central Government | 35.0 | 0.4 |
| Local Government | 4.0 | 0.1 |
| Parastatal/State-owned Firm | 7.5 | 0.2 |
| Embassy/International Organization | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Private Household | 1.3 | 6.9 |
| Producers' Co-operative | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| NGO, Faith-based Organization | 2.4 | 0.3 |
| Private Business/Farm | 48.9 | 91.9 |

Source: Labour Force Survey 2014

Employment Rate by Sex, Zambia 2008, 2012 And 2014



Average Monthly Earnings for Paid Employment by Type of Employment, Rural/Urban, Zambia 2014

| Type of Employment | Number of Paid Employees, Interns and Apprentices | Amount in Kwacha | | |
|---------------------|---|------------------|-------|-------|
| | | Total | Rural | Urban |
| Formal Employment | 629,626 | 3,512 | 3,169 | 3,634 |
| Informal Employment | 688,810 | 1,227 | 1,246 | 1,220 |
| Total | 1,318,436 | 2,344 | 2,173 | 2,405 |

Source: Labour Force Survey, 2014



Economic Indicators

