

## Demographic Indicators

	With AIDS Series	Without AIDS Scenario		With AIDS Series	Without AIDS Scenario
Population (1,000s)	11,670	13,792	Growth rate	1.7	2.5
Crude birth rate	41	40	Crude death rate	21	13
Infant mortality rate			Life expectancy		
Both sexes	101	83	Both sexes	39	53
Male	106	88	Male	38	51
Female	96	78	Female	39	55
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Total fertility rate		5.2			
Estimated percentage of adults living with HIV		17.1			
Estimated new AIDS cases		102,747			
Estimated AIDS deaths		103,000			
Percent urban (2007)		35			

**Note:** Indicators are for 2008 unless otherwise noted. The "With AIDS Series" shows an estimate of demographic indicators in the country including AIDS mortality. The "Without AIDS Scenario" reflects a hypothetical population if the country was not affected by the AIDS epidemic.

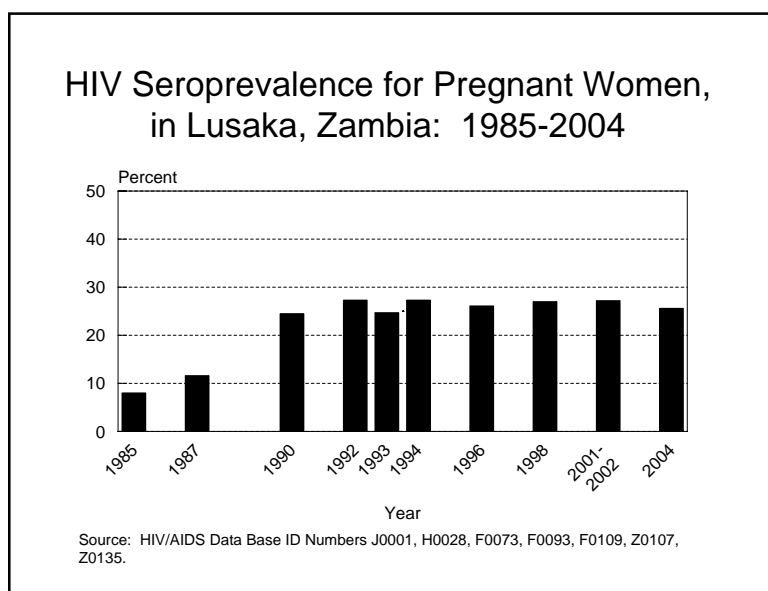
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base and unpublished tables. "Percent urban" from the Population Reference Bureau.

### Epidemiological Data

### Epidemic State: Generalized

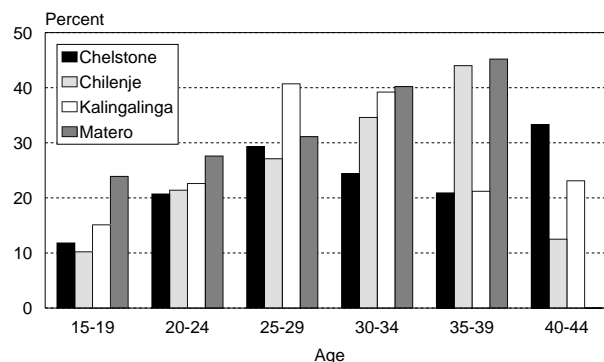
In Zambia, there has been little change in HIV prevalence among low risk and high risk populations since the 1990s. About two thirds of sex workers tested in Ndola were HIV positive in 2005, the same level as for those tested in 1987-1988. Prevalence also remains at high levels among pregnant women throughout the country, although it is lower in the rural areas. The estimated adult HIV prevalence for 2008 is 17 percent.

In Lusaka, the capital of Zambia, the level of HIV seroprevalence in pregnant women increased from 8 percent in 1985 to 27 percent in 1992. The rate has remained around 27 percent through 2004.



For 2004, high HIV seroprevalence was found among pregnant women tested at the four sentinel surveillance sites in Lusaka. Rates ranging from 10 percent to 24 percent were found among 15 to 19 year olds. The peak rates occurred at around 41 percent among 25 to 29 year olds at Kalingalinga, at 45 percent in the 35 to 39 age group at Matero and Chilenje, and at 33 percent among 40 to 44 year olds at Chelstone.

### HIV Seroprevalence for Pregnant Women, by Age and Site, in Lusaka, Zambia: 2004

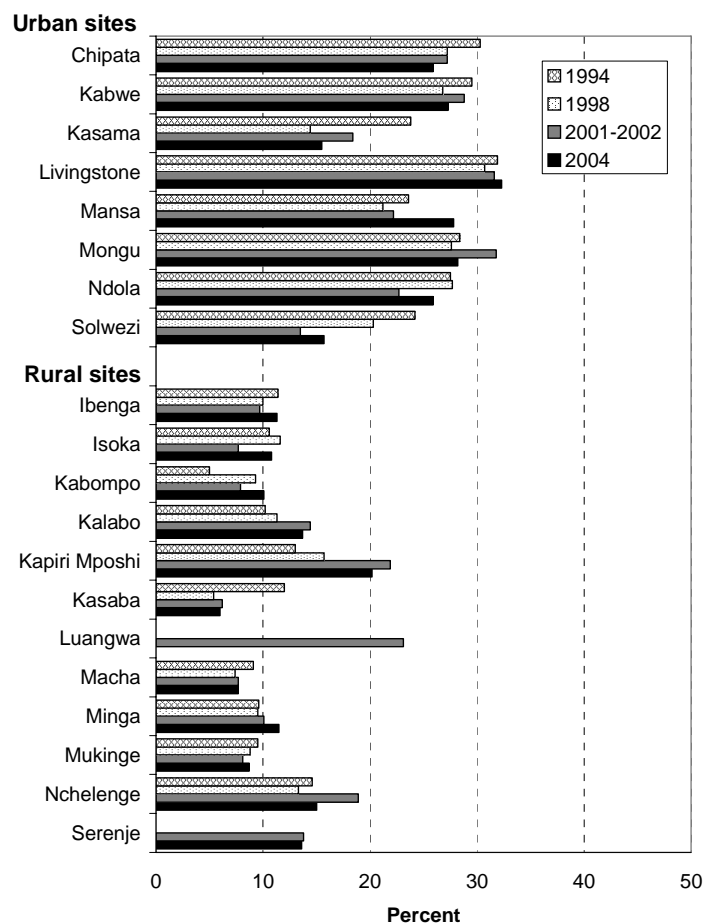


Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Number Z0135.

Seroprevalence decreased at five of eight urban sites shown between 1994 and 2004. However rates remained steady in Livingstone and Mongu, and increased in Mansa. In 2004, six of the eight sites had levels between 26 percent and 32 percent. Prevalence in both Solwezi and Kasama declined to 16 percent in 2004, from 24 percent ten years earlier.

Seroprevalence among pregnant women in rural areas is generally lower than in the urban areas. Prevalence remained steady between 1994 and 2004 for most of these areas; however, rates increased in Kabompo, Kalabo, and Kapiri Mposhi from 5, 10 and 13 percent to 10, 14 and 20 percent, respectively. A sizeable decrease in HIV levels occurred in Kasaba by 2004, 6 percent of pregnant women were HIV positive, down from 12 percent in 1994.

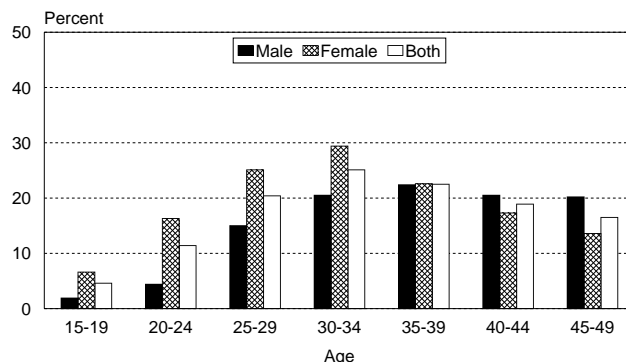
### HIV Seroprevalence for Pregnant Women, in Urban and Rural Sites, Zambia: 1994-2004



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Numbers Z0135, Z0107, F0093.

According to the Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS) conducted in 2001-2002, 16 percent of adults tested were HIV positive, 13 percent for males and 18 percent for females. Nearly one-third of females ages 30 to 34 were HIV positive and levels were higher than males in all the five-year age groups except for 40 to 44 and 45 to 49.

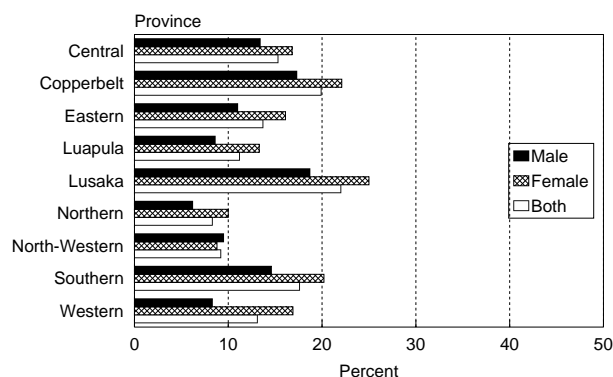
HIV Seroprevalence for Adults, by Age and Sex, Zambia: 2001-2002



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Number Z0101.

ZDHS testing conducted in each province in Zambia shows a higher HIV seroprevalence rate for females, except in the North-Western Province where it was at the same level as males, around 10 percent. The highest rates were found in Lusaka Province, 19 percent for males and 25 percent for females. High rates were also reported in Copperbelt Province with 17 percent of males and 22 percent of females tested HIV positive.

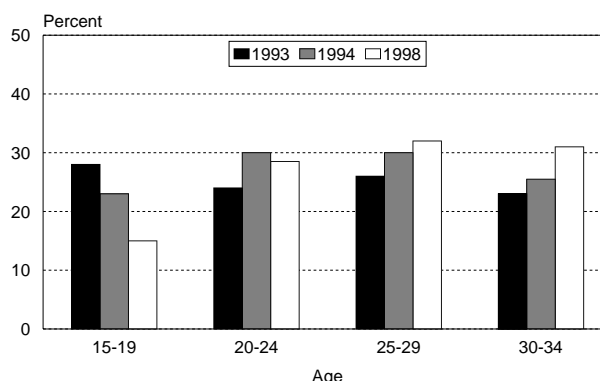
HIV Seroprevalence for Adults, by Sex and Province, Zambia: 2001-2002



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Number Z0101.

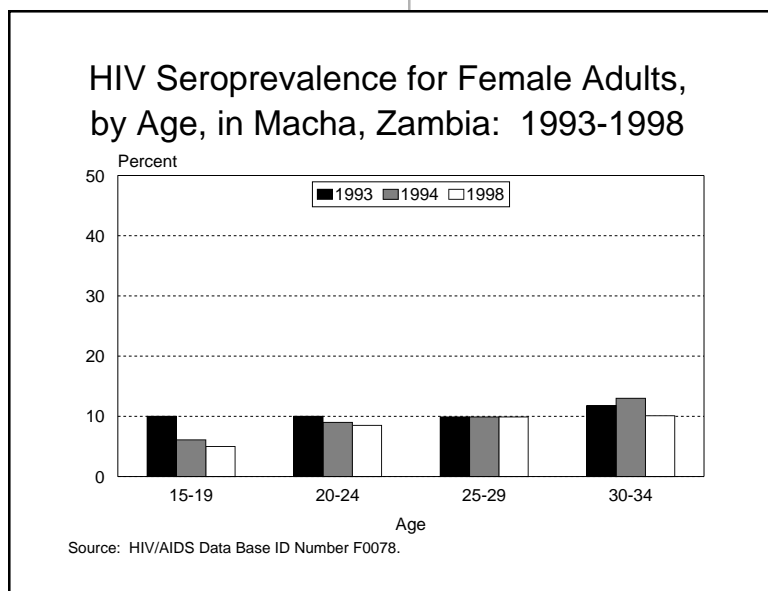
Among women in Lusaka, levels of HIV prevalence increased between 1993 and 1998 for those 25 to 34 while decreasing among those 15 to 19. Among 15 to 19 year olds, prevalence declined from 28 percent in 1993 to 15 percent in 1998.

HIV Seroprevalence for Female Adults, by Age, in Lusaka, Zambia: 1993-1998

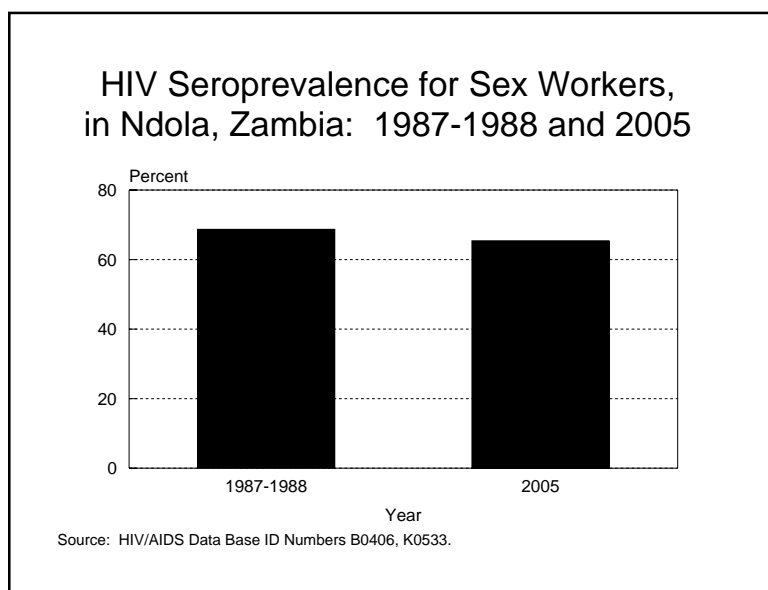


Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Number F0078.

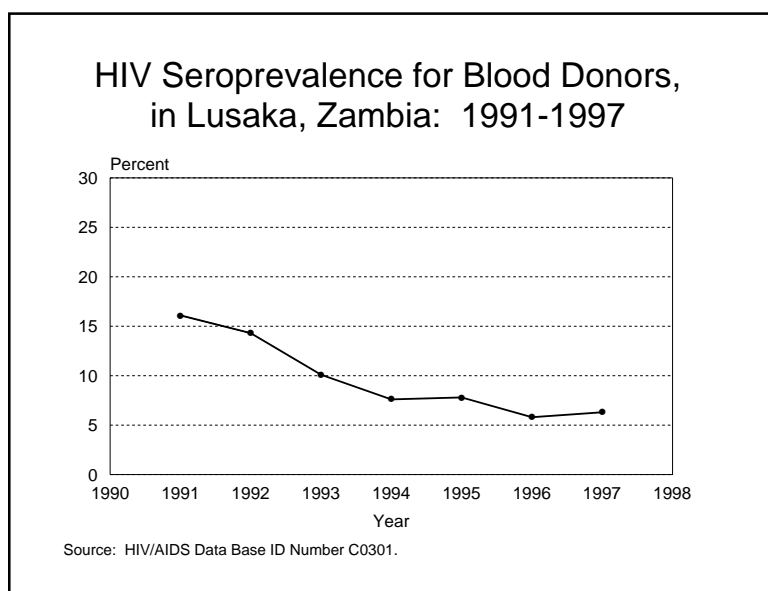
In Macha, a rural area, prevalence among females has declined in all age groups but one, 25 to 29, where it was unchanged. The largest decline was seen in 15 to 19 year old females, a 50 percent drop, from 10 percent in 1993 to 5 percent in 1998. Overall, the levels are clearly lower than those found in urban areas.



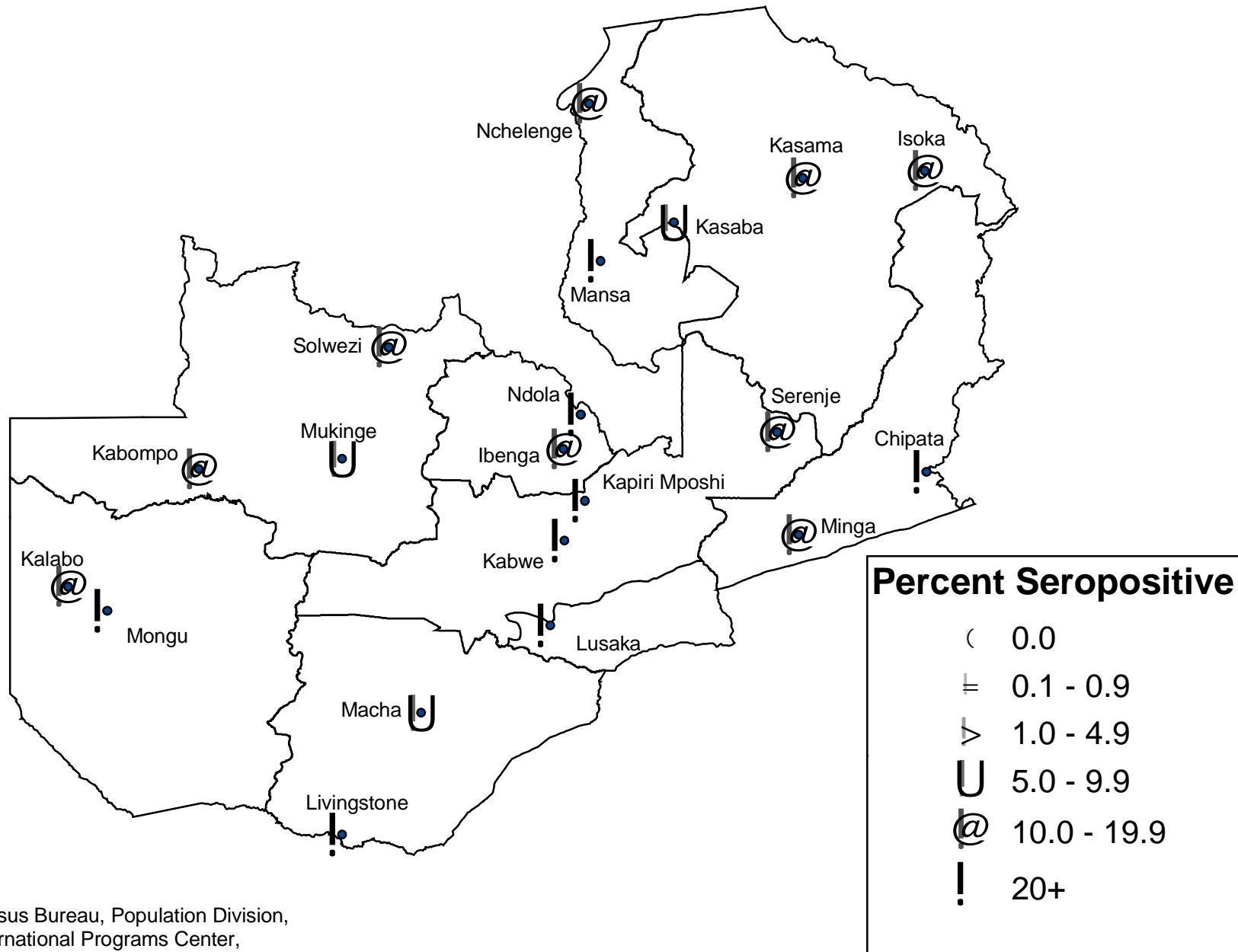
Ndola, the capital of the Copperbelt Province, is a large commercial, mining, and manufacturing center of Zambia. The HIV seroprevalence rate among sex workers in 1987-1988 was 69 percent. By 2005, the rate was still high, with over 65 percent of sex workers tested HIV positive.



In Lusaka, seroprevalence among blood donors had fallen throughout the 1990s from 16 percent in 1991 to 6 percent in 1997. The overall decline throughout the early to mid-1990s is most likely attributable to pre-screening of donors.



# Seroprevalence of HIV-1 for Pregnant Women, by Location, in Zambia: 2004



## HIV/AIDS Data Base sources:

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- Z0135 Zambia Ministry of Health, Central Board of Health, 2005, Zambia Antenatal Clinic Sentinel Surveillance Report: 1994-2004, Ministry of Health, Central Board of Health, Government of Republic of Zambia, November, report.