

## HIV/AIDS Profile: Zambia

### Demographic Indicators

	with AIDS	without AIDS		with AIDS	without AIDS
Population (1000s)	9,582	11,144	Growth Rate (%)	2.0 %	3.2 %
Crude Birth Rate	42	42	Crude Death Rate	22	10
Infant Mortality Rate			Life Expectancy		
Both Sexes	92	70	Both Sexes	37	59
Male	99	76	Male	37	57
Female	86	63	Female	37	61
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Percent Urban	38		Total Fertility Rate	5.6	

**Note:** Above indicators are for 2000.

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Estimated % of adults living with HIV/AIDS, end 1999	20.0 %
Cumulative AIDS rate (per 1,000) as of 7/31/97	4.97
Cumulative AIDS cases as of 7/31/97	44,942

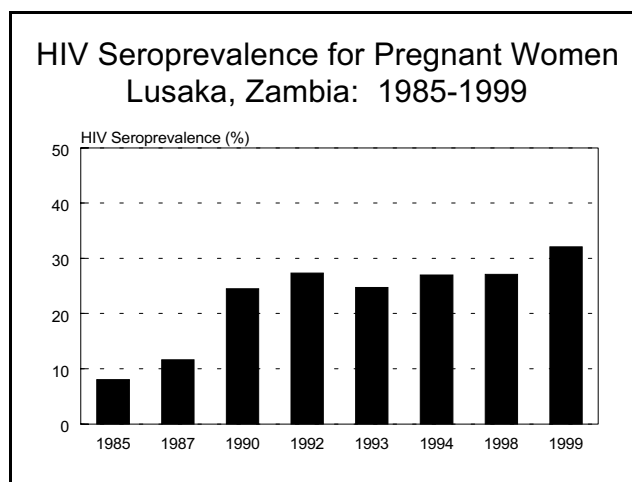
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, UNAIDS, Population Reference Bureau, World Health Organization.

### Epidemiological Data

Epidemic State: Generalized

In Zambia, there has been a marked decline in HIV prevalence among 15-19 year old women due to behavior change but there is little sign of change in overall prevalence among adult women. Prevalence among pregnant women continued to rise throughout the 1990s, even in some rural areas.

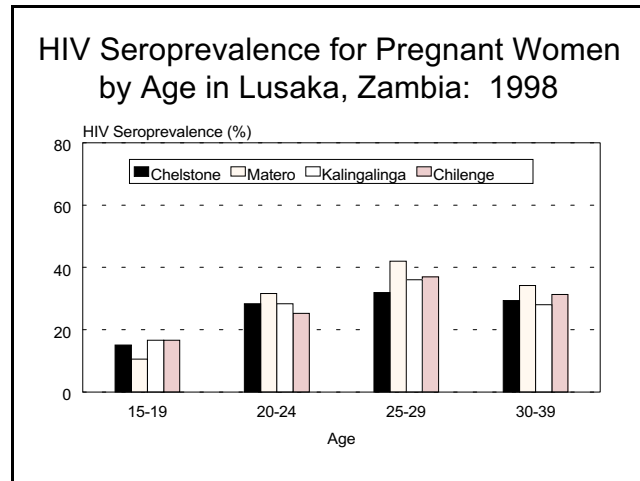
- In Lusaka, the capital of Zambia, the level of infection in pregnant women increased from 8 percent in 1985 to 32 percent in 1999. Since 1990, seroprevalence had remained around 25 percent, but there was a noticeable increase between 1998 and 1999.



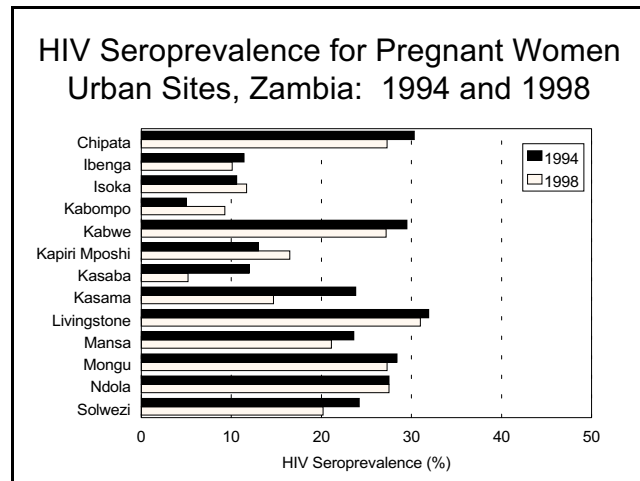
Source: International Programs Center, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, June 2000.

## Zambia

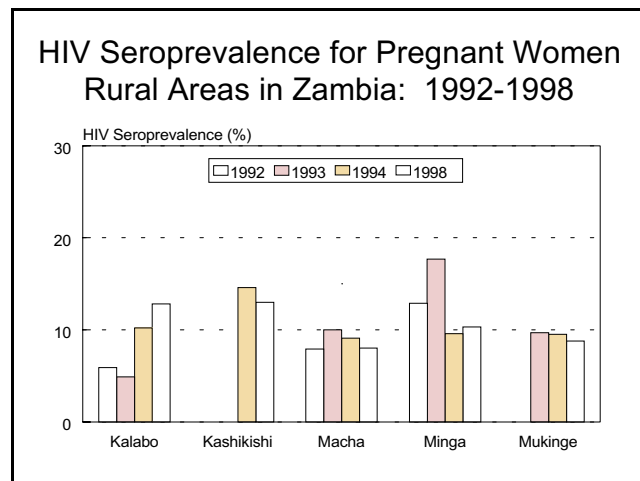
- In all four sentinel surveillance sites in Lusaka, the peak age group for infection among pregnant women was 25-29 years in 1998. Prevalence ranged from 32 percent at Chelstone to 42 percent at Matero among this age group.



- While prevalence increased in only three of thirteen urban sites between 1994 and 1998 among pregnant women, it remained at unacceptably high levels in 1998. In that year, the highest level was found in Livingstone, a city on the border with Zimbabwe, where 31 percent of pregnant women tested were HIV positive.

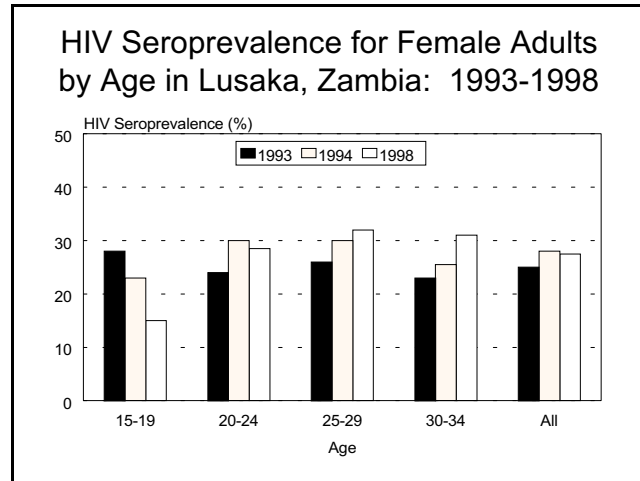


- In some rural locales, infection levels among pregnant women were almost identical to that found in some urban areas. In general, though, rural areas had lower prevalence rates than urban areas, ranging from 8 to 13 percent in 1998.

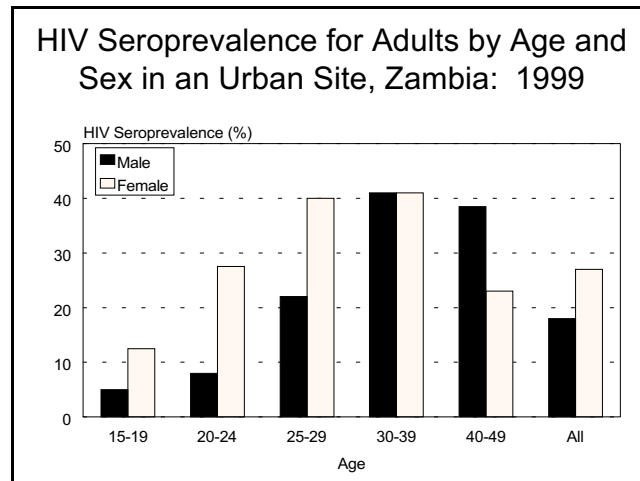


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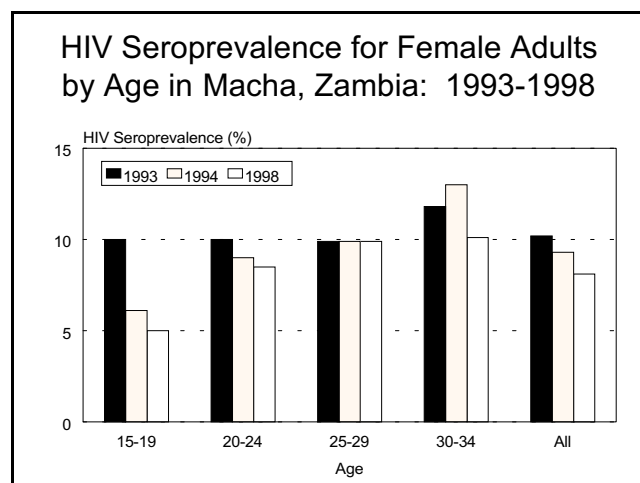
- Among adult females in Lusaka, levels of infection increased between 1993 and 1998 for those 25-34 while decreasing among those 15-19. Among 15-19 year olds, prevalence declined from 28 percent in 1993 to 15 percent in 1998. This trend indicates a favorable reduction in incidence since the early 1990s, most likely due to change in high-risk behaviors.



- In an urban site in 1999, prevalence was much higher in younger women compared to males in the same age groups. Among 20-24 year olds, 28 percent of females tested HIV positive versus 8 percent of males. A similar level of infection was observed for those in their 30s regardless of sex. Overall, 27 percent of females and 18 percent of males were HIV positive.

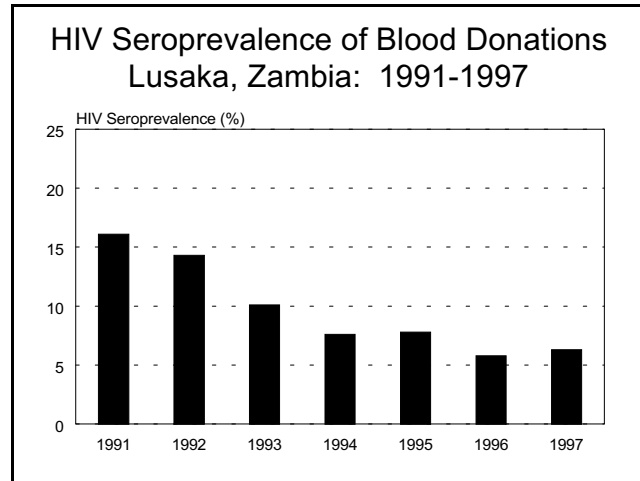


- In Macha, a rural area, prevalence among adult females has declined in all age groups but one, 25-29, where it was unchanged. The largest decline was seen in 15-19 year old women, a 50 percent drop, from 10 percent in 1993 to 5 percent in 1998. Overall, the levels are clearly lower than those found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

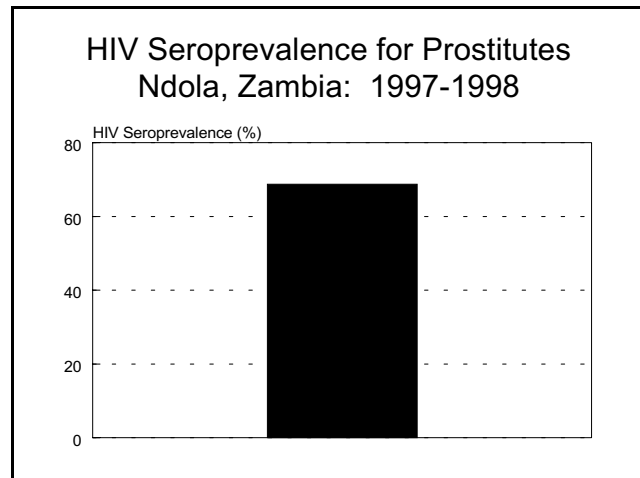


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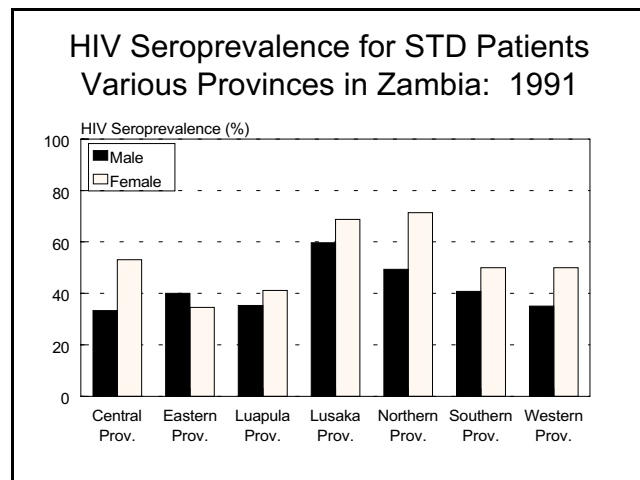
- In Lusaka, seroprevalence among blood donors had fallen throughout the 1990s from 16 percent to 6 percent. The overall decline throughout the early to mid 1990s is most likely attributable to pre-screening of donors.



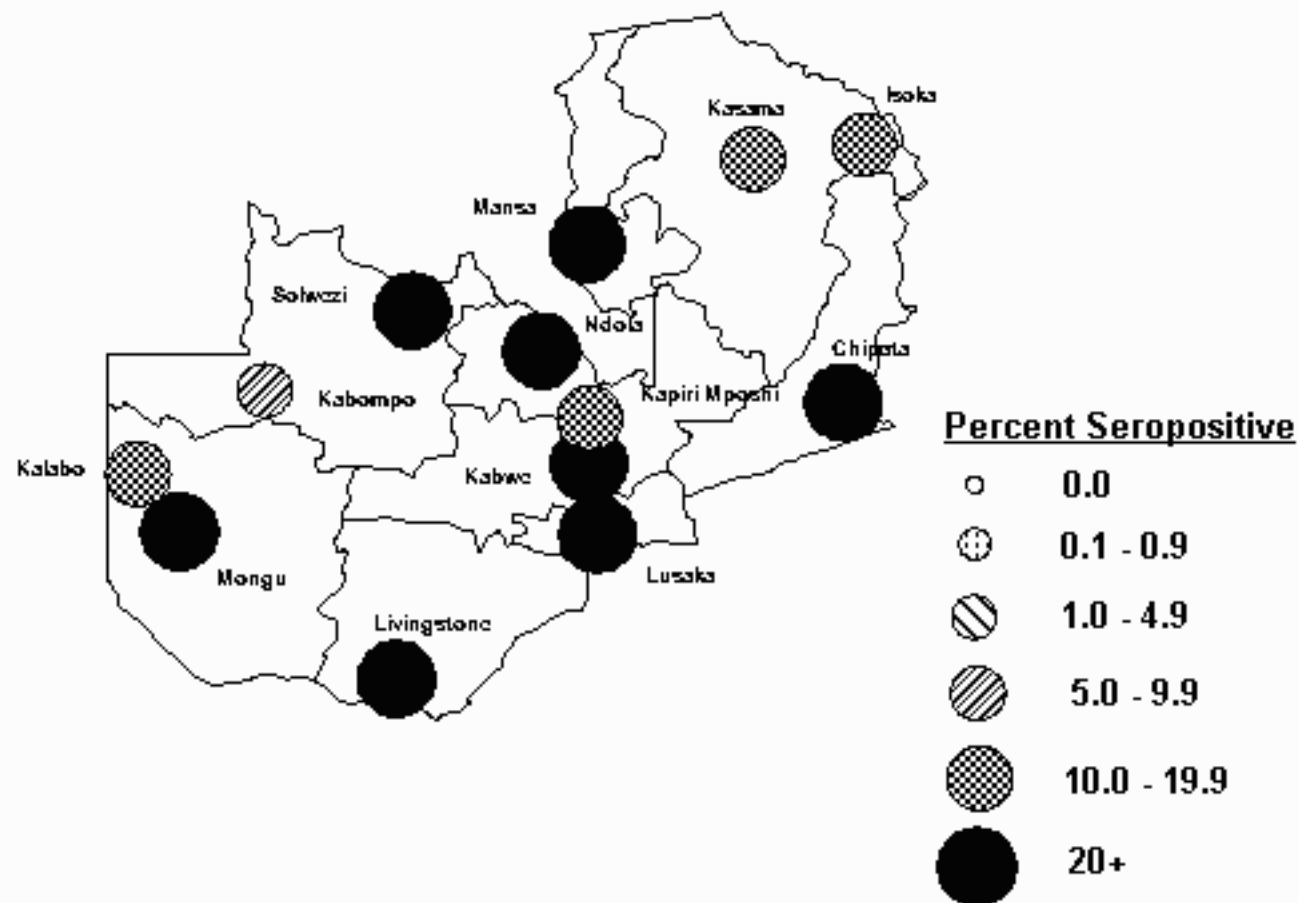
- In Ndola, the capital of the Copperbelt province, the infection rate among prostitutes in 1997-1998 was 69 percent. Ndola is a large commercial, mining, and manufacturing center of Zambia.



- Results from studies in Zambia show high levels of HIV infection among both male and female STD clinic attendees in all regions of the country. By province, no fewer than 33 percent and as many as 71 percent of STD clinic patients were found to be HIV seropositive in a 1991 study. In every province but one, Eastern Province, rates were higher in female patients.



# Seroprevalence of HIV-1 for Pregnant Women Zambia: 1998



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## Sources for Zambia

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