

# Technical annex

## The human development concept

The Human Development concept is an attempt at coming up with a holistic representation of human well-being. It was introduced in 1990 with the first publication of the Human Development Report. Since then, the concept has been refined in subsequent Human Development Reports. Well-being is the ability to meet choices of life that one highly values. Human development is, therefore, the process of expanding these choices. Although these choices are in theory unlimited, certain choices are regarded as very fundamental such that once deprived, one's well being is seriously jeopardised. There is consensus that four of these choices are very essential.

- ***A long and healthy life.*** To lead a long and healthy life is considered a fundamental choice as people in general would like to avoid dying young as long as their life is healthy. This choice is interrelated to the other choices because, to be fulfilled, it must be supported, for example, by good nutrition, living in a clean and hygienic environment by accessing good housing and clean and safe water, access to information, and access to health facilities.
- ***Acquire knowledge.*** This choice constitutes learning, becoming literate and attaining the capacity to access and process information for making other individual choices. It is a common choice to mankind because no one ordinarily chooses ignorance and to be cut out from the world of information. There are many ways through which this choice is acquired. Formal education from kindergarten to higher education imparts knowledge. It also builds people's capacity to acquire the knowledge they seek and apply it in the pursuit of other fundamental choices of life. It is an important means of fulfilling this choice. Informal ways of learning such as that which takes place through the normal course of human interaction in the household, community and broader society including at the workplace is also another means. Intergenerational transfer of knowledge and skills in the family and society, access to an unfettered media and other ways of teaching and learning are also important in fulfilling this choice.
- ***Enjoy a decent standard of living.*** To enjoy a decent standard of living as a human development choice constitutes freedom from poverty and the ability to acquire the material necessities of life to support an acceptable lifestyle. A decent level of income is needed to support the choice of a decent standard of living. Having a job or work that earns one a decent living together with their household is fundamental to the fulfilment of this choice. This choice is intricately linked to the other choices identified as it opens a window of access to other human development supporting choices such as food, education, health, housing and clean water and sanitation. Admittedly, income plays a critical role in helping to expand these choices. At the minimum, people should have enough income for a specified amount of food. Beyond this, people should have enough to access capability-enhancing facilities or services such as for health and education.
- ***Freedom to Participate in the Life of the Community.*** Freedom to feel appreciated by the society to which one belongs is a fundamental choice constituting one's well-being. It is supported by many

aspects. First is the freedom of association and to belong to any grouping promoting legitimate interests of the society. Second is its twin freedom of expression as long as this does not take away from the rights of others or society at large. Third is the choice to be useful to the community by contributing to its collective advancement. Fourth is to be accorded dignity and respect in the community. Fifth is the right to feel protected against arbitrary interference in one's course of life by the more powerful in the society.

Full human development goes beyond the four essential choices described above. There are other choices ranging from "political, economic and social freedom to opportunities for being creative and productive and enjoying self-respect and guaranteed human rights" (HDR, 1997, p.14). It also takes into account the various ingredients necessary for people to attain dignity and self-respect. The choices described above, help people attain a rightful place in society without being ashamed.

The freedom to make choices of life presumes people's capabilities that enable them to function. Skills, level of education and the health status of people play an important role in building the necessary capabilities. With these, people are better able to make and pursue the choices of life. The availability of opportunities over which the choices are made is also a necessary ingredient. For example, choices with respect to education, health and jobs are achievable only if they are available. A principle objective of policy is therefore to build an environment in which these opportunities could be created and meaningfully pursued.

For human development to have meaning, the process of expanding people's

choices must be sustainable. They must be expanded both for the present as well as future generations. Inter-generational equity requires that choices for the present generation should not be expanded at the expense of choices for future generations. It is a holistic concept and encompasses environmental, institutional, cultural, social and political aspects.

### **The human poverty concept**

With such a multi-faceted view of what constitutes human development, the HDRs have also presented poverty as a multi-dimensional phenomenon. Poverty is not only a deprivation of material gain necessary for a decent standard of living. Rather, poverty is presented as a denial of opportunities and choices most basic to human development. Poverty is therefore deprivations in human development.

The Human Development Report 1997 inaugurated the concept of human poverty- also called the poverty of lives and opportunities- in an attempt to portray the many faces of poverty.

Being analogous to human development, human poverty focuses on deprivations in the three essential choices of human development, longevity, knowledge and standard of living.

The human poverty concept also recognises many other deprivations undermining the quality of life that people live. Some of these deprivations are lack of human rights and political freedom, "inability to participate in decision-making, lack of personal security, inability to participate in the life of a community and threats to sustainability and intergenerational equity" (HDR, 1997).

## Measures of human development

To capture the features promulgated in the various concepts of human development, a number of indices have been formulated since 1990. These are briefly described below.

### The human development index, HDI

The overall concept of human development is measured by the human development index or HDI. First inaugurated in the Human Development Report 1990, it seeks to provide a quantitative representation of the three essential choices of life noted above, a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.

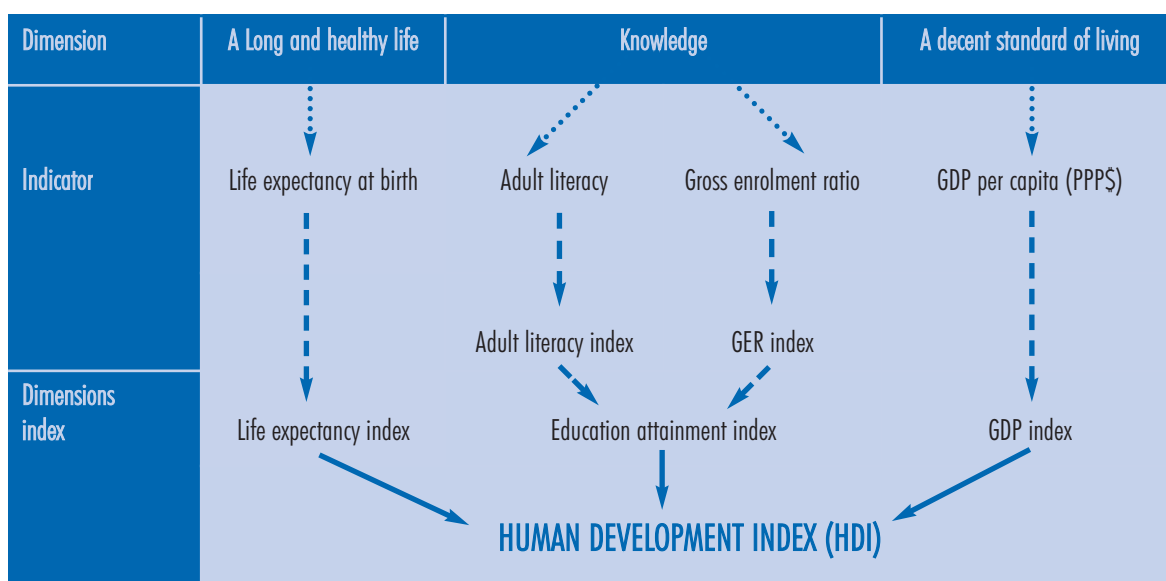
Each of these choices have been assigned corresponding quantitative indicators: a long and health life is measured by life expectancy at birth; educational attainment (representing knowledge) by a weighted average of the adult literacy rate and combined primary, secondary and tertiary enrolment ratios; and decent standard of living by real GDP per capita (PPP\$). Therefore, the HDI is a composite index of three indices, the life expectancy index, the educational attainment index and the adjusted real GDP per capita (PPP\$) index. It is a simple average of the three indices derived by dividing their sum by 3.

The HDI thus puts all the three basic indicators on a common measuring rod, the minimum and maximum value of each variable range between 0 and 1. The range corresponds to established actual values that depict the defined goal that needs to be attained in each variable.

The immensity of what constitutes human well-being makes the concept of human development too complex to be collapsed into simple measure. However, there is always need to simplify reality this way to practically assess performance and make comparisons. The HDI value for a country shows the distance it has already travelled towards the maximum possible value of 1 and also allows inter-country comparisons.

Over the decade since its first formulation, the HDI has undergone several improvements. However, in 1999, it was significantly refined on the basis of a thorough review of its concept and formulation. Two major changes were effected. The first were methodological changes. The second were the use of new and improved data series. On account of these changes, the HDI values contained in the HDR after the 1998 issue are not comparable with those in reports of the previous years.

The composition of the HDI is represented below.



For each indicator, the maximum and minimum goal posts have been established as shown below:

Indicator	Minimum value	Maximum value
Life expectancy	25 years	85 years
Adult literacy	0%	100%
Gross Enrolment	0%	100%
GDP per capita	US\$100	US\$40, 000

Except the GDP Index, each of the above three index is calculated using the following formula:

$$Index = \frac{Actual\ value - Minimum\ value}{Maximum\ value - Minimum\ value}$$

The life expectancy, adult literacy, gross enrolment, and the GDP indices are then calculated for Zambia to derive the 2003 and 2004 HDI using the values of the four parameters given below:

Year	Values of the parameters			
	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above)	Combined gross enrolment ratio (%)	GDP per capita (PPP US\$)
1998	40.5	76.3	43	719
2000	50	67.2	45	780
2004	52.7	67.2	62.5	882.96

The 2004 human development index has been calculated from the following indices:

1. Life expectancy index

$$= \frac{52.7-25}{85-25} = \frac{25}{60} = 0.462$$

2. The education index is a composite of the adult literacy and the gross enrolment indices with two-third weight given to literacy.

$$= \frac{2}{3} \left[ \frac{67-0}{100-0} \right] + \frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{62.5-0}{100-0} \right] = 0.66$$

3. Increases in income are assumed to have a greater impact at lower values because achieving a respectable level of Human Development does not require unlimited income. Therefore, to derive the needed adjustment, the logarithm of income is used.

$$= \frac{\text{Log } 882.96 - \text{Log } 100}{\text{Log } 40000 - \text{Log } 100} = 0.364$$

4. After calculating the dimension indices (above), the human development index (HDI) is taken as a simple average of the three indices.

$$= \frac{0.462 + 0.66 + 0.364}{3} = 0.495$$

#### The human poverty Index, HPI

To depict private income, the percentage of malnourished children under five is used as the indicator. Besides the ease of measurement and availability of data, it rationalised that a very high proportion of private income is spent on food and nourishment. Public services provisioning is represented by the percentage of people with access to health services and to safe water.

In the Human Development Report 1998 the need to have different HPI measures for developing and for industrial countries was advanced. The idea is that although deprivation exists in both, different indicators are needed to reflect the way it is manifested in the two country categories. Accordingly, the HPI introduced in the HDR 1997 was designated as presenting deprivation in developing countries and now termed HPI-1. The HPI for the industrial countries was formulated as HPI-2.

Together with the formulation of the human poverty concept discussed above, the HDR 1998 also inaugurated the human poverty index (HPI). This is also a composite index based on indices that represent

deprivation in three choices depicted in the human development concept.

The human poverty index for developing countries (HPI-1) concentrates on deprivations in three essential dimensions of human life already reflected in the HDI which are longevity, knowledge, and a decent standard of living. The first deprivation relates to survival - vulnerability to death at a relatively early age. The second relates to knowledge- being excluded from the world of reading and communication. The third relates to a decent living standard in terms of overall economic provisioning.

In constructing the HPI, the deprivation in longevity is represented by the percentage of people not expected to survive to the age 40 (P<sub>1</sub>), and the deprivation in knowledge is represented by percentage of adults who are illiterate (P<sub>2</sub>). The deprivation in living standards is represented by a composite (P<sub>3</sub>) of three variables- the percentage of people without access to safe water (P<sub>31</sub>), the percentage of people without access to health services (P<sub>32</sub>), and the percentage of moderately and severely underweight children under five (P<sub>33</sub>).

The composite variable P<sub>3</sub> is constructed by taking a simple average of the three variables P<sub>31</sub>, P<sub>32</sub>, and P<sub>33</sub>. Thus

$$P_3 = \frac{P_{31} + P_{32} + P_{33}}{3}$$

Computing the HPI for Zambia in 2004

	P <sub>1</sub>	P <sub>2</sub>	P <sub>31</sub>	P <sub>32</sub>	P <sub>33</sub>
Country	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Zambia	15	32.8	3	44.56	20

Step one;

$$P_3 = \frac{43 + 44.56 + 20}{3} = 35.85$$

Step two;

Constructing the HPI

$$\begin{aligned} \text{HPI} &= [1/3 (15^3 + 32.8^3 + 35.85^3)]^{1/3} \\ &= [1/3 (3375 + 35287.6 + 46075.23)]^{1/3} \\ &= [1/3 (84737.83)]^{1/3} \\ &= [28245.94]^{1/3} \\ &= 30.25 \end{aligned}$$

### Gender-related development index, GDI and gender empowerment measure, GEM

The Human Development Report 1995 introduced two indices: the gender development index, GDI and the gender empowerment measure, GEM. This recognised that disparities between men and women are a significant manifestation of the deprivations that the world faces. As all the Human Development Reports have shown, "gender inequality is strongly associated with human poverty" (HDR 1997, p.39). Therefore, a treatment of human development or human poverty will not be complete without bringing out this inequality.

The GDI tries to capture progress in the same essential variables in the HDI, i.e. longevity, educational attainment and income. These variables are nevertheless adjusted for gender inequality. It is thus an indicator of gender inequality in basic human capabilities.

The GEM on the other hand measures gender inequality in key areas of economic and political participation. It covers four variables: earned income share of women, percentage of professional and technical female workers, percentage of women administrators and managers and share of parliamentary seats held by women.

Basically, the HDI, GDI, HPI-1 and HPI-2 involve the same dimensions but provide different perspectives through different measurements. Thus the HDI measures progress in the dimensions of longevity, knowledge and overall economic provi-

sioning for a decent standard of living. The GDI measures progress in the same dimensions after adjusting for gender differences. The HPI-1 and HPI-2 measure deprivation in respect of those dimensions that exist in developing and industrial countries respectively. A synoptic picture of these similarities and differences is provided in the table below.

### Sources of data used in the construction of the HDI and HPI

This National Human Development Report for Zambia relied heavily on the Living Conditions Monitoring Surveys, conducted every two years by the CSO, to calculate the human development and human poverty indices. Particularly, data on most variables used to calculate the HDIs and the HPIs was obtained from the 2004 Living Conditions Living Monitoring Survey report. The advantages of using this source were two fold. Firstly, it was the only report

that had the latest data after the 2000 census and the 2001-2002 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS) Report whose statistics were captured in the NHDR for 2003. Secondly, the data collection methodology of the 2004 Living Conditions and Monitoring Survey was similar to the 1998 and the 1996 Living Conditions Monitoring Surveys.

Therefore, it was possible to compare the computed HDIs and HPIs in this report to those calculated in the 2003 using the end of decade survey sponsored by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and Central Statistical Office's (CSO) demographic projections 1990-2015, and those calculated in the 1999/2000 NHDR which used the 1998 and 1996 Living Conditions Monitoring Surveys Reports. For data that could not be found in the 2004 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey Report, this NHDR used the 2001-2002 ZDHS Report and the Central Statistical Office's Projection Reports.

### HDI, GDI, HPI-1 & HPI-2- same dimensions, different measurements

Index	Longevity	Knowledge	Decent standard of living	Participation or exclusion
HDI	Life expectancy at birth	1. Adult literacy rate 2. Enrolment ratio	Per capita income in PPP\$	
GDI	Female and male life expectancy at birth	1. Female and male adult literacy rate 2. Female and male enrolment ratio	Adjusted per capita income in PPS based on female and male income shares	
HPI-1	Percent of population not expected to survive to age 40	Adult illiteracy rate	1. Percent of people without access to safe water 2. Percent of people without access to health services 3. Percent of underweight children under 5	
HPI-2	Percent of population not expected to survive to age 60	Adult functional illiteracy	Percentage of people living below poverty line (50 percent of median personal disposable income)	Long-term unemployment rate (12 months or more)

UNDP: Human Development Report 1999, p127. Table 1.

This NHDR never obtained information from the 2002-2003 Living Conditions and Monitoring Survey because it used a different methodology from all other similar surveys used in previous NHDR as detailed above because for the first time, data was collected from the respondents for a the whole year. Details on the data used in the construction of the HDIs and HPI in the 2003 and 1999/2000 NHDRs have been provided in the technical annexes.

Therefore, the explanation given in this report is for the data used in the computations of the HDIs and HPIs for 2004.

There were lags for a few variables in the published data and this was particularly the case for the adult literacy rates and life expectancy at birth whose data were based on the Central Statistical Office's 2000 Census Population Projection Report, respectively. This source was also used to obtain projected Under-5 mortality rates used as a proxy variable for deprivation to surviving to 40 years (P1) in the development of the HPIs.

The following are the data used to calculate the 2004 HDIs:

**Life expectancy at birth:** This is based on the CSO's 2000 Census Projection Report estimates. The projected data used in the calculation of the HDIs are those that were projected while considering HIV and AIDS at national and provincial levels in 2004.

**Adult literacy rate:** This is based on the 2000 Census as found in the provincial reports.

**Gross enrolment ratio:** The national and provincial gross enrolment ratios were computed from the gross enrolment ratios for many age groups representing primary, secondary and tertiary education levels in Zambia published in the 2004 LCMS.

**Income per capita as proxy for purchase power parity (PPP) per capita GDP (US\$):** This was obtained from the LCMS 2004.

In order to facilitate comparisons between the HPIs computed in the 1999/2000 NHDR, the procedure followed in calculating the HPIs for 2004 was similar to the one used in the earlier reports. Details on the source of data for the variables that went into the calculation of the HPIs in 2004 are as follows:

**The deprivation in longevity (P<sub>1</sub>):** This is based on the under five mortality rate (U5MR) for 2004 obtained from the CSO's 2000 Census Population Projection Report. This data was used to match the procedure used in the calculation of the 1998 HPIs and there was also no data on the percentage of people not expected to survive up to the age of 40. Thus U5MR were used as a proxy-variable in the calculation of the 1998 and 2004 HPIs.

**The deprivation in knowledge (P<sub>2</sub>):** This is derived from the adult literacy rate and these data were obtained from the 2001-2002 ZDHS Report.

**The deprivation to a decent living standard (P<sub>3</sub>):** was calculated as a composite of the following data.

**The percentage of people without access to safe water (P<sub>31</sub>):** This is derived from the 2004 LCMS Report.

**The percentage of people without access to health services (P<sub>32</sub>):** This is derived from the 2004 LCMS Report.

**The percentage of moderately and severely underweight children (P<sub>33</sub>):** This is derived from the 2004 LCMS Report.



Appendix table 1: Human development index by HDI rank

		Per capita income (US\$)	Combined gross attendance rate (%)	Life expectancy without AIDS	Life expectancy with AIDS	Literacy rate	Income index	Education attainment index	Life expectancy with AIDS index	Life expectancy without AIDS index	HDI with AIDS	HDI without AIDS
1	Livingstone	687.4	107.24	62.30	53.00	89.30	0.322	0.953	0.467	0.622	0.580	0.632
2	Chililabombwe	468.9	107.34	63.50	53.00	83.00	0.258	0.911	0.467	0.642	0.545	0.604
3	Kalulushi	434.1	119.83	58.60	50.80	82.90	0.245	0.952	0.430	0.560	0.542	0.586
4	Mufulira	451.5	95.45	58.60	53.40	86.90	0.252	0.898	0.473	0.560	0.541	0.570
5	Mporokoso	372.4	102.12	61.00	58.10	70.30	0.219	0.809	0.552	0.600	0.527	0.543
6	Luanshya	360.9	103.33	56.90	52.30	84.70	0.214	0.909	0.455	0.532	0.526	0.552
7	Namwala	288.6	81.08	66.20	62.50	72.90	0.177	0.756	0.625	0.687	0.519	0.540
8	Kitwe	489.8	99.39	62.40	47.80	87.20	0.265	0.913	0.380	0.623	0.519	0.600
9	Lusaka	649.0	92.98	60.10	47.40	84.10	0.312	0.871	0.373	0.585	0.519	0.589
10	Kasempa	342.7	96.69	63.20	59.60	63.60	0.206	0.746	0.577	0.637	0.510	0.530
11	Mumbwa	334.9	86.89	65.50	59.10	70.30	0.202	0.758	0.568	0.675	0.509	0.545
12	Itezhi-tezhi	288.6	82.57	66.20	62.60	64.50	0.177	0.705	0.627	0.687	0.503	0.523
13	Mufumbwe	343.1	97.76	62.70	59.10	61.10	0.206	0.733	0.568	0.628	0.502	0.522
14	Choma	438.8	92.38	61.00	53.00	72.60	0.247	0.792	0.467	0.600	0.502	0.546
15	Chingola	334.9	93.58	60.10	49.80	84.70	0.202	0.877	0.413	0.585	0.497	0.554
16	Ndola	410.4	95.72	58.60	46.20	83.20	0.236	0.874	0.353	0.560	0.488	0.556
17	Kafue	362.6	99.33	62.30	49.70	74.70	0.215	0.829	0.412	0.622	0.485	0.555
18	Monze	330.3	79.87	61.50	53.60	77.00	0.199	0.780	0.477	0.608	0.485	0.529
19	Kabompo	168.6	129.77	63.50	59.90	52.30	0.087	0.781	0.582	0.642	0.483	0.503
20	Kabwe	374.9	94.50	57.00	46.30	83.20	0.221	0.870	0.355	0.533	0.482	0.541
21	Mazabuka	328.1	83.39	62.40	54.40	70.50	0.198	0.748	0.490	0.623	0.479	0.523
22	Mpika	276.7	103.97	61.50	55.00	62.80	0.170	0.765	0.500	0.608	0.478	0.514
23	Mpongwe	461.0	84.09	63.30	51.60	66.30	0.255	0.722	0.443	0.638	0.474	0.539
24	Sinazongwe	330.3	95.88	60.20	57.00	54.30	0.199	0.682	0.533	0.587	0.471	0.489
25	Zambezi	228.7	112.72	63.70	59.40	48.40	0.138	0.698	0.573	0.645	0.470	0.494
26	Mkushi	323.0	69.12	63.20	57.00	63.50	0.196	0.654	0.533	0.637	0.461	0.495
27	Kasama	268.3	87.77	56.80	51.80	69.50	0.165	0.756	0.447	0.530	0.456	0.484
28	Chongwe	341.9	84.77	62.30	51.70	63.30	0.205	0.705	0.445	0.622	0.452	0.510
29	Kaoma	328.9	89.88	56.90	52.50	57.30	0.199	0.682	0.458	0.532	0.446	0.471
30	Luangwa	380.8	96.68	58.40	48.70	57.30	0.223	0.704	0.395	0.557	0.441	0.495
31	Kawambwa	307.4	77.73	55.00	50.00	68.30	0.187	0.714	0.417	0.500	0.440	0.467
32	Mwinilunga	262.8	87.75	61.50	57.40	46.60	0.161	0.603	0.540	0.608	0.435	0.458
33	Chibombo	227.7	64.71	62.10	56.20	64.60	0.137	0.646	0.520	0.618	0.435	0.467
34	Solwezi	279.0	87.67	57.40	52.10	57.00	0.171	0.672	0.452	0.540	0.432	0.461
35	Chavuma	219.2	91.47	63.70	59.50	42.60	0.131	0.589	0.575	0.645	0.432	0.455
36	Sesheke	182.4	93.72	56.60	49.20	71.70	0.100	0.790	0.403	0.527	0.431	0.472
37	Gwembe	269.6	64.11	62.80	59.50	48.90	0.166	0.540	0.575	0.630	0.427	0.445
38	Masaiti	278.3	61.38	56.90	51.70	67.10	0.171	0.652	0.445	0.532	0.423	0.451
39	Lufwanyama	247.6	74.80	56.90	51.70	61.90	0.151	0.662	0.445	0.532	0.419	0.448
40	Isoka	232.9	79.12	53.30	51.10	61.90	0.141	0.676	0.435	0.472	0.418	0.430
41	Kazungula	328.7	64.23	56.10	49.10	65.20	0.199	0.649	0.402	0.518	0.416	0.455

Central Statistical Office, Living Conditions Monitoring Survey 2004, unpublished data

... Appendix table 1: Human development index by HDI rank

		Per capita income (US\$)	Combined gross attendance rate (%)	Life expectancy without AIDS	Life expectancy with AIDS	Literacy rate	Income index	Education attainment index	Life expectancy with AIDS index	Life expectancy without AIDS index	HDI with AIDS	HDI without AIDS
42	Kapiri Mposhi	272.7	55.82	62.10	53.10	63.60	0.167	0.610	0.468	0.618	0.415	0.465
43	Mambwe	294.0	91.83	51.30	47.70	57.00	0.180	0.686	0.378	0.438	0.415	0.435
44	Chinsali	264.5	52.82	54.70	52.20	65.40	0.162	0.612	0.453	0.495	0.409	0.423
45	Kalomo	228.0	72.84	56.10	48.90	67.30	0.138	0.691	0.398	0.518	0.409	0.449
46	Mungwi	236.3	70.12	56.80	54.20	53.80	0.144	0.592	0.487	0.530	0.408	0.422
47	Luwingu	216.3	76.90	56.40	52.20	57.10	0.129	0.637	0.453	0.523	0.406	0.430
48	Nakonde	395.5	67.99	51.70	46.30	60.00	0.229	0.627	0.355	0.445	0.404	0.434
49	Mongu	208.1	92.55	51.50	42.90	71.10	0.122	0.783	0.298	0.442	0.401	0.449
50	Siavonga	289.9	74.36	56.00	51.00	50.90	0.178	0.587	0.433	0.517	0.399	0.427
51	Mansa	255.8	72.55	52.00	45.40	67.90	0.157	0.694	0.340	0.450	0.397	0.434
52	Serenje	236.9	52.73	56.90	51.10	63.40	0.144	0.598	0.435	0.532	0.392	0.425
53	Petauke	273.2	76.28	55.00	51.30	43.60	0.168	0.545	0.438	0.500	0.384	0.404
54	Lukulu	214.0	74.82	52.20	48.20	55.50	0.127	0.619	0.387	0.453	0.378	0.400
55	Mpulungu	316.2	58.01	53.10	47.60	53.40	0.192	0.549	0.377	0.468	0.373	0.403
56	Nchelenge	265.1	71.68	47.70	42.60	63.10	0.163	0.660	0.293	0.378	0.372	0.400
57	Mbala	237.5	51.46	53.20	50.90	53.80	0.144	0.530	0.432	0.470	0.369	0.382
58	Chadiza	416.6	68.63	51.10	47.50	39.10	0.238	0.489	0.375	0.435	0.368	0.388
59	Kaputa	253.5	59.52	48.50	47.00	54.50	0.155	0.562	0.367	0.392	0.361	0.370
60	Mwense	211.1	61.85	48.30	44.00	64.90	0.125	0.639	0.317	0.388	0.360	0.384
61	Kalabo	176.4	80.83	48.20	44.10	54.60	0.095	0.633	0.318	0.387	0.349	0.372
62	Milenge	162.8	62.28	52.00	47.40	55.80	0.081	0.580	0.373	0.450	0.345	0.370
63	Katete	229.2	71.84	56.40	48.80	37.10	0.138	0.487	0.397	0.523	0.341	0.383
64	Senanga	126.2	74.59	48.10	44.50	59.80	0.039	0.647	0.325	0.385	0.337	0.357
65	Chipata	332.8	72.83	51.30	37.00	54.90	0.201	0.609	0.200	0.438	0.336	0.416
66	Samfya	221.4	58.24	44.50	43.10	53.60	0.133	0.551	0.302	0.325	0.329	0.336
67	Nyimba	165.0	45.12	55.00	51.20	46.90	0.084	0.463	0.437	0.500	0.328	0.349
68	Chama	251.0	77.71	42.30	39.40	46.90	0.154	0.572	0.240	0.288	0.322	0.338
69	Lundazi	419.6	48.85	43.70	38.30	49.90	0.239	0.495	0.222	0.312	0.319	0.349
70	Chiengi	217.9	42.97	48.00	44.00	50.30	0.130	0.479	0.317	0.383	0.308	0.331
71	Chilubi	168.2	53.49	50.50	45.50	46.20	0.087	0.486	0.342	0.425	0.305	0.333
72	Shangombo	158.0	55.95	51.60	47.60	33.60	0.076	0.410	0.377	0.443	0.288	0.310

Zambia	347.4	84.70	57.50	52.40	66.00	0.208	0.722	0.457	0.542	0.462	0.491
1 Central P.	271.6	74.79	60.80	55.00	68.50	0.167	0.706	0.500	0.597	0.458	0.490
2 Copperbelt P.	414.5	98.00	63.20	57.60	82.40	0.237	0.876	0.543	0.637	0.552	0.583
3 Eastern P.	311.8	70.42	51.70	47.00	46.40	0.190	0.544	0.367	0.445	0.367	0.393
4 Luapula P.	243.1	66.22	51.20	47.50	61.50	0.148	0.631	0.375	0.437	0.385	0.405
5 Lusaka P.	588.6	93.04	62.50	54.10	67.20	0.296	0.758	0.485	0.625	0.513	0.560
6 Northern P.	265.7	76.06	55.80	45.50	59.10	0.163	0.648	0.342	0.513	0.384	0.441
7 North W. P.	263.7	99.38	58.70	55.60	53.40	0.162	0.687	0.510	0.562	0.453	0.470
8 Southern P.	362.8	84.55	59.20	51.60	70.20	0.215	0.750	0.443	0.570	0.469	0.512
9 Western P.	210.2	84.11	52.60	48.20	54.90	0.124	0.646	0.387	0.460	0.386	0.410

Appendix table 2: Human development index in Zambia, by province and district

	Per capita income (US\$)	Combined gross attendance rate (%)	Life expectancy without AIDS	Life expectancy with AIDS	Literacy rate	Income index	Education attainment index	Life expectancy with AIDS index	Life expectancy without AIDS index	HDI with AIDS	HDI without AIDS
<b>Zambia</b>	<b>347.43</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.462</b>	<b>0.491</b>
<b>Central P.</b>	<b>271.59</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.458</b>	<b>0.490</b>
Chibombo	227.71	64.7	62.1	56.2	64.6	0.14	0.65	0.52	0.62	0.435	0.467
Kabwe	374.85	94.5	57.0	46.3	83.2	0.22	0.87	0.36	0.53	0.482	0.541
Kapiri Mposhi	272.66	55.8	62.1	53.1	63.6	0.17	0.61	0.47	0.62	0.415	0.465
Mkushi	322.96	69.1	63.2	57	63.5	0.20	0.65	0.53	0.64	0.461	0.495
Mumbwa	334.89	86.9	65.5	59.1	70.3	0.20	0.76	0.57	0.68	0.509	0.545
Serenje	236.90	52.7	56.9	51.1	63.4	0.14	0.60	0.44	0.53	0.392	0.425
<b>Copperbelt P.</b>	<b>414.47</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.552</b>	<b>0.583</b>
Chililabombwe	468.87	107.3	63.5	53	83	0.26	0.91	0.47	0.64	0.545	0.604
Chingola	334.89	93.6	60.1	49.8	84.7	0.20	0.88	0.41	0.59	0.497	0.554
Kalulushi	434.14	119.8	58.6	50.8	82.9	0.25	0.95	0.43	0.56	0.542	0.586
Kitwe	489.84	99.4	62.4	47.8	87.2	0.27	0.91	0.38	0.62	0.519	0.600
Luanshya	360.88	103.3	56.9	52.3	84.7	0.21	0.91	0.46	0.53	0.526	0.552
Lufwanyama	247.55	74.8	56.9	51.7	61.9	0.15	0.66	0.45	0.53	0.419	0.448
Masaiti	278.26	61.4	56.9	51.7	67.1	0.17	0.65	0.45	0.53	0.423	0.451
Mpongwe	460.95	84.1	63.3	51.6	66.3	0.26	0.72	0.44	0.64	0.474	0.539
Mufulira	451.51	95.5	58.6	53.4	86.9	0.25	0.90	0.47	0.56	0.541	0.570
Ndola	410.44	95.7	58.6	46.2	83.2	0.24	0.87	0.35	0.56	0.488	0.556
<b>Eastern P.</b>	<b>311.82</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.367</b>	<b>0.393</b>
Chadiza	416.59	68.6	51.1	47.5	39.1	0.24	0.49	0.38	0.44	0.368	0.388
Chama	251.01	77.7	42.3	39.4	46.9	0.15	0.57	0.24	0.29	0.322	0.338
Chipata	332.76	72.8	51.3	37.0	54.9	0.20	0.61	0.20	0.44	0.336	0.416
Katete	229.24	71.8	56.4	48.8	37.1	0.14	0.49	0.40	0.52	0.341	0.383
Mambwe	293.99	91.8	51.3	47.7	57	0.18	0.69	0.38	0.44	0.415	0.435
Nyimba	164.98	45.1	55.0	51.2	46.9	0.08	0.46	0.44	0.50	0.328	0.349
Petauke	273.18	76.3	55.0	51.3	43.6	0.17	0.54	0.44	0.50	0.384	0.404
<b>Luapula P.</b>	<b>243.10</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.385</b>	<b>0.405</b>
Chiengwe	217.89	43.0	48.0	44.0	50.3	0.13	0.48	0.32	0.38	0.308	0.331
Kawambwa	307.35	77.7	55.0	50.0	68.3	0.19	0.71	0.42	0.50	0.440	0.467
Mansa	255.83	72.5	52.0	45.4	67.9	0.16	0.69	0.34	0.45	0.397	0.434
Milenge	162.75	62.3	52.0	47.4	55.8	0.08	0.58	0.37	0.45	0.345	0.370
Mwense	211.11	61.8	48.3	44.0	64.9	0.12	0.64	0.32	0.39	0.360	0.384
Nchelenge	265.14	71.7	47.7	42.6	63.1	0.16	0.66	0.29	0.38	0.372	0.400
Samfya	221.38	58.2	44.5	43.1	53.6	0.13	0.55	0.30	0.33	0.329	0.336
<b>Lusaka P.</b>	<b>588.59</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.513</b>	<b>0.560</b>
Chongwe	341.89	84.8	62.3	51.7	63.3	0.21	0.70	0.45	0.62	0.452	0.510
Kafue	362.56	99.3	62.3	49.7	74.7	0.21	0.83	0.41	0.62	0.485	0.555
Luangwa	380.78	96.7	58.4	48.7	57.3	0.22	0.70	0.40	0.56	0.441	0.495
Lusaka	648.99	93.0	60.1	47.4	84.1	0.31	0.87	0.37	0.59	0.519	0.589

Central Statistical Office, Living Conditions Monitoring Survey 2004, unpublished data

... Appendix table 2: Human development index in Zambia, by province and district

	Per capita income (US\$)	Combined gross attendance rate (%)	Life expectancy without AIDS	Life expectancy with AIDS	Literacy rate	Income index	Education attainment index	Life expectancy with AIDS index	Life expectancy without AIDS index	HDI with AIDS	HDI without AIDS
<b>Northern P.</b>	<b>265.70</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.384</b>	<b>0.441</b>
Chilubi	168.22	53.5	50.5	45.5	46.2	0.09	0.49	0.34	0.43	0.305	0.333
Chinsali	264.52	52.8	54.7	52.2	65.4	0.16	0.61	0.45	0.50	0.409	0.423
Isoka	232.92	79.1	53.3	51.1	61.9	0.14	0.68	0.44	0.47	0.418	0.430
Kaputa	253.50	59.5	48.5	47.0	54.5	0.16	0.56	0.37	0.39	0.361	0.370
Kasama	268.33	87.8	56.8	51.8	69.5	0.16	0.76	0.45	0.53	0.456	0.484
Luwingu	216.26	76.9	56.4	52.2	57.1	0.13	0.64	0.45	0.52	0.406	0.430
Mbala	237.52	51.5	53.2	50.9	53.8	0.14	0.53	0.43	0.47	0.369	0.382
Mpika	276.71	104.0	61.5	55.0	62.8	0.17	0.77	0.50	0.61	0.478	0.514
Mporokoso	372.36	102.1	61.0	58.1	70.3	0.22	0.81	0.55	0.60	0.527	0.543
Mpulungu	316.23	58.0	53.1	47.6	53.4	0.19	0.55	0.38	0.47	0.373	0.403
Mungwi	236.28	70.1	56.8	54.2	53.8	0.14	0.59	0.49	0.53	0.408	0.422
Nakonde	395.48	68.0	51.7	46.3	60	0.23	0.63	0.36	0.45	0.404	0.434
<b>North W. P.</b>	<b>263.71</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.453</b>	<b>0.470</b>
Chavuma	219.17	91.5	63.7	59.5	42.6	0.13	0.59	0.58	0.65	0.432	0.455
Kabompo	168.64	129.8	63.5	59.9	52.3	0.09	0.78	0.58	0.64	0.483	0.503
Kasempa	342.74	96.7	63.2	59.6	63.6	0.21	0.75	0.58	0.64	0.510	0.530
Mufumbwe	343.07	97.8	62.7	59.1	61.1	0.21	0.73	0.57	0.63	0.502	0.522
Mwinilunga	262.80	87.8	61.5	57.4	46.6	0.16	0.60	0.54	0.61	0.435	0.458
Solwezi	278.98	87.7	57.4	52.1	57	0.17	0.67	0.45	0.54	0.432	0.461
Zambezi	228.72	112.7	63.7	59.4	48.4	0.14	0.70	0.57	0.65	0.470	0.494
<b>Southern P.</b>	<b>362.76</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.469</b>	<b>0.512</b>
Choma	438.80	92.4	61.0	53.0	72.6	0.25	0.79	0.47	0.60	0.502	0.546
Gwembe	269.60	64.1	62.8	59.5	48.9	0.17	0.54	0.58	0.63	0.427	0.445
Itezhi-tezhi	288.64	82.6	66.2	62.6	64.5	0.18	0.71	0.63	0.69	0.503	0.523
Kalomo	227.96	72.8	56.1	48.9	67.3	0.14	0.69	0.40	0.52	0.409	0.449
Kazungula	328.66	64.2	56.1	49.1	65.2	0.20	0.65	0.40	0.52	0.416	0.455
Livingstone	687.38	107.2	62.3	53.0	89.3	0.32	0.95	0.47	0.62	0.580	0.632
Mazabuka	328.14	83.4	62.4	54.4	70.5	0.20	0.75	0.49	0.62	0.479	0.523
Monze	330.32	79.9	61.5	53.6	77	0.20	0.78	0.48	0.61	0.485	0.529
Namwala	288.62	81.1	66.2	62.5	72.9	0.18	0.76	0.63	0.69	0.519	0.540
Siavonga	289.93	74.4	56.0	51.0	50.9	0.18	0.59	0.43	0.52	0.399	0.427
Sinazongwe	330.31	95.9	60.2	57.0	54.3	0.20	0.68	0.53	0.59	0.471	0.489
<b>Western P.</b>	<b>210.22</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.386</b>	<b>0.410</b>
Kalabo	176.40	80.8	48.2	44.1	54.6	0.09	0.63	0.32	0.39	0.349	0.372
Kaoma	328.95	89.9	56.9	52.5	57.3	0.20	0.68	0.46	0.53	0.446	0.471
Lukulu	213.99	74.8	52.2	48.2	55.5	0.13	0.62	0.39	0.45	0.378	0.400
Mongu	208.13	92.6	51.5	42.9	71.1	0.12	0.78	0.30	0.44	0.401	0.449
Senanga	126.22	74.6	48.1	44.5	59.8	0.04	0.65	0.33	0.39	0.337	0.357
Sesheke	182.37	93.7	56.6	49.2	71.7	0.10	0.79	0.40	0.53	0.431	0.472
Shangombo	157.96	55.9	51.6	47.6	33.6	0.08	0.41	0.38	0.44	0.288	0.310

Appendix Table 3: Human poverty index by HPI rank

	HPI	Under-5 mortality per 100 live births	Adult illiteracy rate	The simple average of the three variables: P <sub>31</sub> , P <sub>32</sub> and P <sub>33</sub>	Percentage of population without access to safe water (P <sub>31</sub> )	Percentage of population without access to health services(P <sub>32</sub> )	Percentage of moderately and severely under-weight children under five (P <sub>33</sub> )	
1	Shangombo	48.2	18.3	34.0	24.0	42.8	9.0	20.1
2	Chilubi	44.3	16.7	32.8	29.6	50.0	17.0	21.7
3	Katete	44.1	13.7	35.4	32.2	53.0	19.0	24.5
4	Chadiza	43.4	15.5	16.8	14.1	20.0	2.0	20.4
5	Mwinilunga	42.2	17.7	36.4	34.7	66.0	24.0	14.2
6	Chavuma	41.9	19.5	36.5	33.5	56.0	25.0	19.4
7	Chiengi	41.6	15.5	29.7	19.1	30.0	6.0	21.2
8	Petauke	40.1	20.6	36.6	46.0	77.0	30.0	31.1
9	Chama	38.6	14.9	17.9	14.6	25.0	3.0	15.7
10	Nyimba	38.3	12.4	15.3	5.8	11.0	0.0	6.3
11	Lundazi	38.3	15.6	17.1	10.1	14.0	2.0	14.3
12	Samfya	38.1	14.8	12.8	16.7	36.0	1.0	13.0
13	Mungwi	37.7	15.2	15.3	8.1	9.0	4.0	11.4
14	Zambezi	37.6	16.6	32.9	32.4	69.0	7.0	21.1
15	Kalabo	37.4	11.3	33.7	21.2	32.0	7.0	24.7
16	Serenje	37.3	14.8	13.1	18.1	29.0	0.0	25.3
17	Kaputa	36.8	15.1	16.8	9.5	5.0	12.0	11.6
18	Mbala	36.7	19.6	53.6	21.3	36.0	8.0	19.8
19	Gwembe	36.6	18.8	60.9	23.5	36.0	12.0	22.4
20	Isoka	36.4	23.1	53.1	21.8	36.0	11.0	18.5
21	Chinsali	36.3	18.0	45.1	20.2	28.0	9.0	23.6
22	Milenge	36.1	16.6	62.9	15.1	28.0	1.0	16.4
23	Kabompo	35.9	23.6	50.1	31.0	61.0	13.0	19.0
24	Luwingu	35.6	17.7	43.0	16.4	17.0	10.0	22.1
25	Senanga	35.4	19.1	56.4	19.1	34.0	7.0	16.2
26	Kaoma	35.0	23.3	38.7	36.9	81.0	3.0	26.8
27	Mpulungu	34.6	18.7	31.7	36.6	72.0	7.0	30.7
28	Siavonga	34.5	20.2	32.1	37.6	89.0	2.0	21.7
29	Lukulu	34.1	25.4	35.1	38.0	81.0	3.0	30.1
30	Mwense	33.7	23.1	36.9	31.7	71.0	0.0	24.2
31	Solwezi	33.3	26.2	46.4	36.3	78.0	2.0	28.9
32	Chipata	32.8	14.2	19.3	7.7	4.0	2.0	17.0
33	Sinazongwe	32.5	16.5	36.7	16.7	29.0	6.0	15.2
34	Nakonde	32.2	13.7	25.3	13.4	15.0	8.0	17.3
35	Kasama	31.9	20.2	42.7	9.8	19.0	0.0	10.4
36	Kapiri Mposhi	31.7	13.9	15.9	5.8	0.0	0.0	17.3
37	Nchelenge	31.6	22.0	40.9	36.2	65.0	18.0	25.7
38	Mansa	31.6	33.6	53.8	40.8	83.0	9.0	30.4
39	Mkushi	31.5	22.9	34.6	44.7	82.0	13.0	39.2
40	Mpika	31.1	20.1	38.1	43.3	60.0	41.0	28.9
41	Mambwe	31.0	28.8	45.5	31.5	57.0	10.0	27.6
42	Kawambwa	30.8	19.5	30.5	39.4	69.0	20.0	29.2
43	Luangwa	30.7	20.8	42.9	36.3	69.0	12.0	27.8

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... Appendix table 3: Human poverty index by HPI rank

	HPI	Under-5 mortality per 100 live births	Adult illiteracy rate	The simple average of the three variables: P <sub>31</sub> , P <sub>32</sub> and P <sub>33</sub>	Percentage of population without access to safe water (P <sub>31</sub> )	Percentage of population without access to health services (P <sub>32</sub> )	Percentage of moderately and severely under-weight children under five (P <sub>33</sub> )	
44	Lufwanyama	30.4	19.8	46.2	34.9	66.0	25.0	13.6
45	Chibombo	29.9	17.2	37.2	32.3	61.0	15.0	20.8
46	Masaiti	29.1	14.8	29.7	32.4	64.0	12.0	21.3
47	Mufumbwe	28.2	25.3	46.6	19.5	38.0	5.0	15.5
48	Mporokoso	27.7	25.6	40.0	26.9	55.0	13.0	12.6
49	Zambia	27.0	13.5	50.8	29.9	59.0	12.0	18.6
50	Chongwe	26.9	11.0	57.4	31.0	72.0	14.0	7.1
51	Kazungula	26.0	13.5	47.7	30.4	62.0	13.0	16.1
52	Itezhi-tezhi	25.9	12.8	36.4	10.7	22.0	2.0	8.2
53	Kasempa	25.8	15.8	38.9	16.3	34.0	1.0	13.8
54	Mpongwe	25.4	12.5	53.4	41.4	68.0	18.0	38.3
55	Sesheke	25.3	12.5	43.0	30.9	62.0	17.0	13.7
56	Kalomo	25.0	13.4	51.6	26.9	65.0	1.0	14.6
57	Mongu	24.5	15.5	31.4	14.3	21.0	6.0	16.0
58	Mumbwa	23.1	14.6	51.1	21.7	25.0	18.0	22.2
59	Choma	22.2	15.8	35.5	15.5	26.0	3.0	17.4
60	Namwala	22.0	18.6	32.7	17.5	25.0	18.0	9.6
61	Mazabuka	21.3	16.8	34.8	18.2	32.0	9.0	13.7
62	Chililabombwe	19.6	15.8	10.7	7.0	0.0	4.0	17.0
63	Kafue	19.2	12.8	29.5	10.8	13.0	1.0	18.5
64	Monze	17.8	14.3	23.0	12.2	15.0	10.0	11.7
65	Mufulira	15.6	15.2	49.1	10.3	20.0	3.0	7.8
66	Kabwe	15.6	18.1	45.7	11.7	7.0	7.0	21.0
67	Kitwe	14.9	27.5	45.4	35.1	71.0	13.0	21.2
68	Kalulushi	14.9	24.2	42.7	33.3	58.0	11.0	31.0
69	Ndola	14.4	20.7	44.5	28.0	63.0	4.0	17.0
70	Luanshya	13.7	19.8	28.9	23.2	50.0	1.0	18.6
71	Lusaka	13.2	23.9	40.2	37.8	82.0	16.0	15.4
72	Chingola	12.4	22.4	28.3	24.4	26.0	35.0	12.1
73	Livingstone	12.2	23.5	66.4	30.9	57.0	16.0	19.7
<b>Zambia</b>								
	<b>27.0</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>20.1</b>	
1	Central P.	28.0	16.7	32.8	29.6	50.0	17.0	21.7
2	Copperbelt P.	15.9	14.9	17.9	14.6	25.0	3.0	15.7
3	Eastern P.	38.5	19.6	53.6	21.3	36.0	8.0	19.8
4	Luapula P.	34.3	23.3	38.7	36.9	81.0	3.0	26.8
5	Lusaka P.	15.2	14.2	19.3	7.7	4.0	2.0	17.0
6	Northern P.	34.8	22.0	40.9	36.2	65.0	18.0	25.7
7	North W. P.	37.7	13.5	50.8	29.9	59.0	12.0	18.6
8	Southern P.	23.2	15.5	31.4	14.3	21.0	6.0	16.0
9	Western P.	35.4	23.3	45.1	30.5	60.0	11.0	20.5

Appendix table 4: Human poverty index in Zambia, by province and district

	HPI	Under-5 mortality per 100 live births	Adult illiteracy rate	The simple average of the three variables: P <sub>31</sub> , P <sub>32</sub> and P <sub>33</sub>	Percentage of population without access to safe water (P <sub>31</sub> )	Percentage of population without access to health services(P <sub>32</sub> )	Percentage of moderately and severely under-weight children under five (P <sub>33</sub> )
<b>Zambia</b>	<b>27.02</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>23.97</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>20.1</b>
<b>Central Province</b>	<b>27.99</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>29.57</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>21.7</b>
Chibombo	29.90	13.7	35.4	32.17	53.0	19.0	24.5
Kabwe	15.55	15.5	16.8	14.13	20.0	2.0	20.4
Kapiri Mposhi	31.71	17.7	36.4	34.73	66.0	24.0	14.2
Mkushi	31.47	19.5	36.5	33.47	56.0	25.0	19.4
Mumbwa	23.07	15.5	29.7	19.07	30.0	6.0	21.2
Serenje	37.27	20.6	36.6	46.03	77.0	30.0	31.1
<b>Copperbelt P.</b>	<b>15.93</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>14.57</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>15.7</b>
Chililabombwe	19.59	11.9	17	25.17	20.0	35.0	20.5
Chingola	12.37	12.4	15.3	5.77	11.0	0.0	6.3
Kalulushi	14.85	15.6	17.1	10.10	14.0	2.0	14.3
Kitwe	14.92	14.8	12.8	16.67	36.0	1.0	13.0
Luanshya	13.65	15.2	15.3	8.13	9.0	4.0	11.4
Lufwanyama	30.37	18.8	38.1	28.07	53.0	4.0	27.2
Masaiti	29.12	16.6	32.9	32.37	69.0	7.0	21.1
Mpongwe	25.42	11.3	33.7	21.23	32.0	7.0	24.7
Mufulira	15.61	14.8	13.1	18.10	29.0	0.0	25.3
Ndola	14.45	15.1	16.8	9.53	5.0	12.0	11.6
<b>Eastern Province</b>	<b>38.50</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>21.27</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>19.8</b>
Chadiza	43.41	18.8	60.9	23.47	36.0	12.0	22.4
Chama	38.59	23.1	53.1	21.83	36.0	11.0	18.5
Chipata	32.79	18	45.1	20.20	28.0	9.0	23.6
Katete	44.08	16.6	62.9	15.13	28.0	1.0	16.4
Lundazi	38.31	23.6	50.1	31.00	61.0	13.0	19.0
Mambwe	31.01	17.7	43	16.37	17.0	10.0	22.1
Nyimba	38.33	20.4	53.1	22.03	40.0	4.0	22.1
Petauke	40.09	19.1	56.4	19.07	34.0	7.0	16.2
<b>Luapula P.</b>	<b>34.29</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>36.93</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>26.8</b>
Chiengi	41.59	27.2	49.7	41.77	87.0	9.0	29.3
Kawambwa	30.76	18.7	31.7	36.57	72.0	7.0	30.7
Mansa	31.56	20.2	32.1	37.57	89.0	2.0	21.7
Milenge	36.08	22.8	44.2	34.97	79.0	8.0	17.9
Mwense	33.68	25.4	35.1	38.03	81.0	3.0	30.1
Nchelenge	31.58	23.1	36.9	31.73	71.0	0.0	24.2
Samfya	38.08	26.2	46.4	36.30	78.0	2.0	28.9
<b>Lusaka Province</b>	<b>15.18</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>7.67</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>17.0</b>
Chongwe	26.93	16.5	36.7	16.73	29.0	6.0	15.2
Kafue	19.19	13.7	25.3	13.43	15.0	8.0	17.3
Luangwa	30.73	20.2	42.7	9.80	19.0	0.0	10.4
Lusaka	13.20	13.9	15.9	5.77	0.0	0.0	17.3

Central Statistical Office, Living Conditions Monitoring Survey 2004, unpublished data

... Appendix table 4: Human poverty index in Zambia, by province and district

	HPI	Under-5 mortality per 100 live births	Adult illiteracy rate	The simple average of the three variables: P <sub>31</sub> , P <sub>32</sub> and P <sub>33</sub>	Percentage of population without access to safe water (P <sub>31</sub> )	Percentage of population without access to health services (P <sub>32</sub> )	Percentage of moderately and severely under-weight children under five (P <sub>33</sub> )
<b>Northern P.</b>	<b>34.82</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>36.23</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>25.7</b>
Chilubi	44.34	33.6	53.8	40.80	83.0	9.0	30.4
Chinsali	36.25	22.9	34.6	44.73	82.0	13.0	39.2
Isoka	36.39	20.1	38.1	43.30	60.0	41.0	28.9
Kaputa	36.79	28.8	45.5	31.53	57.0	10.0	27.6
Kasama	31.85	19.5	30.5	39.40	69.0	20.0	29.2
Luwingu	35.63	20.8	42.9	36.27	69.0	12.0	27.8
Mbala	36.74	19.8	46.2	34.87	66.0	25.0	13.6
Mpika	31.09	17.2	37.2	32.27	61.0	15.0	20.8
Mporokoso	27.67	14.8	29.7	32.43	64.0	12.0	21.3
Mpulungu	34.65	25.3	46.6	19.50	38.0	5.0	15.5
Mungwi	37.74	21.1	46.2	37.63	56.0	27.0	29.9
Nakonde	32.20	25.6	40	26.87	55.0	13.0	12.6
<b>North Western P.</b>	<b>37.66</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>29.87</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>18.6</b>
Chavuma	41.88	11	57.4	31.03	72.0	14.0	7.1
Kabompo	35.92	13.5	47.7	30.37	62.0	13.0	16.1
Kasempa	25.81	12.8	36.4	10.73	22.0	2.0	8.2
Mufumbwe	28.18	15.8	38.9	16.27	34.0	1.0	13.8
Mwinilunga	42.19	12.5	53.4	41.43	68.0	18.0	38.3
Solwezi	33.32	12.5	43	30.90	62.0	17.0	13.7
Zambezi	37.58	13.4	51.6	26.87	65.0	1.0	14.6
<b>Southern P.</b>	<b>23.23</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>14.33</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>
Choma	22.24	13.7	27.4	21.43	38.0	1.0	25.3
Gwembe	36.58	14.6	51.1	21.73	25.0	18.0	22.2
Itezhi-tezhi	25.94	15.8	35.5	15.47	26.0	3.0	17.4
Kalomo	24.99	18.6	32.7	17.53	25.0	18.0	9.6
Kazungula	26.04	16.8	34.8	18.23	32.0	9.0	13.7
Livingstone	12.25	15.8	10.7	7.00	0.0	4.0	17.0
Mazabuka	21.31	12.8	29.5	10.83	13.0	1.0	18.5
Monze	17.80	14.3	23	12.23	15.0	10.0	11.7
Namwala	22.02	19.9	27.1	16.20	32.0	2.0	14.6
Siavonga	34.48	15.2	49.1	10.27	20.0	3.0	7.8
Sinazongwe	32.50	18.1	45.7	11.67	7.0	7.0	21.0
<b>Western P.</b>	<b>35.37</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>30.50</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>20.5</b>
Kalabo	37.44	27.5	45.4	35.07	71.0	13.0	21.2
Kaoma	35.04	24.2	42.7	33.33	58.0	11.0	31.0
Lukulu	34.10	20.7	44.5	28.00	63.0	4.0	17.0
Mongu	24.55	19.8	28.9	23.20	50.0	1.0	18.6
Senanga	35.36	23.9	40.2	37.80	82.0	16.0	15.4
Sesheke	25.26	22.4	28.3	24.37	26.0	35.0	12.1
Shangombo	48.17	23.5	66.4	30.90	57.0	16.0	19.7

Appendix table 5: Estimated HIV and AIDS prevalence 2004

	HIV prevalence	Number infected with HIV	New AIDS cases	Annual AIDS deaths	Number of cumulative AIDS deaths
<b>Zambia</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>917,718</b>	<b>94,815</b>	<b>93,670</b>	<b>837,184</b>
<b>Central Province</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>7,435</b>	<b>8,789</b>	<b>8,399</b>	<b>60,231</b>
Chibombo	11.6	5,387	1,474	1,508	10,815
Kabwe	23.8	4,939	2,398	2,288	16,406
Kapiri Mposhi	18.5	1,063	2,120	2,020	14,495
Mkushi	11.6	7,171	744	712	5,107
Mumbwa	11.6	0,239	1,046	1,001	7,183
Serenje	11.6	8,636	906	870	6,224
<b>Copperbelt Province</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>70,525</b>	<b>27,770</b>	<b>27,609</b>	<b>300,021</b>
Chililabombwe	19.0	0,287	1,084	1,078	11,711
Chingola	26.6	5,982	3,720	3,698	40,187
Kalulushi	19.0	1,025	1,132	1,124	12,212
Kitwe	26.6	7,066	7,840	7,794	84,693
Luanshya	19.0	21,632	2,204	2,189	23,785
Lufwanyama	11.3	4,744	503	502	5,453
Masaiti	11.3	7,149	753	751	8,165
Mpongwe	11.3	4,940	527	526	5,720
Mufulira	19.0	1,367	2,200	2,185	23,743
Ndola	26.6	76,334	7,808	7,762	84,353
<b>Eastern Province</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>8,485</b>	<b>9,319</b>	<b>68,145</b>
Chadiza	9.8	2,891	313	344	2,516
Chama	9.8	2,466	261	286	2,094
Chipata	26.3	35,884	3,706	4,037	29,528
Katete	18.1	6,687	1,724	1,872	13,694
Lundazi	18.1	3,089	1,362	1,481	10,830
Mambwe	9.8	1,509	161	176	1,290
Nyimba	9.3	2,266	241	265	1,936
Petauke	9.3	6,993	718	858	6,257
<b>Luapula Province</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>9,462</b>	<b>5,162</b>	<b>4,995</b>	<b>37,148</b>
Chiengi	8.2	5,362	551	533	3,966
Kawambwa	8.2	6,707	706	683	5,078
Mansa	11.6	7,822	1,848	1,779	13,235
Milenge	8.2	1,758	183	177	1,320
Mwense	8.2	6,724	722	699	5,201
Nchelenge	9.8	8,814	914	882	6,562
Samfya	9.7	2,275	237	241	1,785
<b>Lusaka Province</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>57,997</b>	<b>16,686</b>	<b>16,274</b>	<b>212,742</b>
Chongwe	19.0	3,411	1,370	1,427	10,686
Kafue	22.4	7,489	1,737	1,813	13,570
Luangwa	19.0	1,888	202	210	1,572
Lusaka	22.4	25,209	13,377	12,824	95,913

Central Statistical Office, 2005. HIV/AIDS Epidemiological Projections 1985-2010. Central Statistical Office, Lusaka.

...Appendix table 5: Estimated HIV and AIDS prevalence 2004

	HIV prevalence	Number infected with HIV	New AIDS cases	Annual AIDS deaths	Number of cumulative AIDS deaths
<b>Northern Province</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>63,812</b>	<b>6,392</b>	<b>6,103</b>	<b>41,555</b>
Chilubi	5.2	1,538	165	162	1,104
Chinsali	5.4	3,110	327	320	2,179
Isoka	5.3	2,247	230	227	1,541
Kaputa	5.2	2,029	207	204	1,388
Kasama	12.6	14,941	1,451	1,370	9,327
Luwingu	5.2	1,813	186	183	1,245
Mbala	8.9	8,487	852	810	5,513
Mpika	12.6	2,941	1,293	1,222	8,326
Mporokoso	5.2	1,765	191	188	1,279
Mpulungu	12.6	5,877	574	543	3,695
Mungwi	5.2	2,624	278	274	1,861
Nakonde	12.6	6,441	636	602	4,096
<b>North Western Province</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>7,587</b>	<b>2,802</b>	<b>2,684</b>	<b>18,506</b>
Chavuma	8.8	1,228	125	119	822
Kabompo	7.2	2,246	235	228	1,572
Kasempa	7.4	1,721	177	171	1,179
Mufumbwe	7.3	1,439	150	146	1,004
Mwinilunga	8.8	5,010	518	497	3,429
Solwezi	12.3	3,250	1,321	1,258	8,674
Zambezi	8.8	2,694	276	265	1,826
<b>Southern Province</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>20,768</b>	<b>12,719</b>	<b>12,524</b>	<b>146,080</b>
Choma	19.2	9,918	2,034	1,989	23,193
Gwembe	7.5	1,103	120	120	1,397
Itezhi-tezhi	7.5	1,415	156	155	1,810
Kalomo	18.6	7,003	1,869	1,833	21,377
Kazungula	18.6	6,713	730	715	8,334
Livingstone	30.9	9,184	1,911	1,921	22,410
Mazabuka	22.5	5,024	2,655	2,602	30,346
Monze	19.2	6,879	1,809	1,769	20,636
Namwala	7.5	2,802	316	314	3,664
Siavonga	19.2	8,044	821	810	9,458
Sinazongwe	7.5	2,684	298	296	3,454
<b>Western Province</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>8,347</b>	<b>6,010</b>	<b>5,763</b>	<b>42,476</b>
Kalabo	10.0	6,174	657	639	4,680
Kaoma	10.0	9,036	934	898	6,618
Lukulu	10.0	3,881	406	390	2,873
Mongu	22.2	2,236	2,259	2,155	15,904
Senanga	10.0	5,798	599	576	4,247
Sesheke	16.1	7,485	762	728	5,371
Shangombo	10.0	3,736	392	378	2,783

	Total population ('000)				Annual pop. growth rates (%)			Area (sq.km)	Population density				% Rural of population
	1969	1980	1990	2000	1969-1980	1980-1990	1990-2000		1969	1980	1990	2000	
<b>Zambia</b>	<b>4,057</b>	<b>5,662</b>	<b>7,759</b>	<b>9,886</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>52,612</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>13.1</b>	
<b>Central P.</b>	<b>358.6</b>	<b>511.9</b>	<b>771.8</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>94,394</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>76.0</b>
Chibombo	.	.	158.3	241.6	.	.	.	13,423	.	.	11.8	8.0	98.4
Kabwe	65.9	136.0	169.0	176.7	6.8	1.7	1.7	1,572	42.0	86.5	107.5	112.4	.
Kapiri Mposhi	.	.	110.7	194.7	.	.	.	17,219	.	.	6.4	11.3	86.0
Mkushi	56.9	72.1	76.7	107.4	2.2	4.2	4.2	17,726	2.5	3.2	4.3	6.1	90.1
Mumbwa	60.1	83.9	148.9	158.8	3.1	4.3	4.3	1,103	2.8	4.0	7.1	7.5	90.0
Serenje	52.9	73.4	107.9	132.8	3.0	3.5	3.5	23,351	2.3	3.1	4.6	5.7	93.5
<b>Copperbelt P.</b>	<b>816.3</b>	<b>1,251.2</b>	<b>1,458.5</b>	<b>1,581.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>31,323</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>22.1</b>
Chililabombwe	44.8	62.1	65.2	67.5	3.0	0.1	0.4	1,026	43.7	60.5	63.6	65.8	19.3
Chingola	103.2	145.9	168.9	172.0	3.2	1.0	0.2	1,678	61.6	87.1	100.7	102.6	14.3
Kalulushi	32.2	59.2	69.5	75.8	5.7	1.4	0.9	725	44.5	81.7	96.0	104.6	30.4
Kitwe	199.8	320.3	347.0	376.1	4.4	0.8	0.8	777	257.1	412.2	446.6	484.1	3.3
Luanshya	96.3	129.6	144.8	147.9	2.7	0.9	0.2	811	118.7	159.8	178.6	182.4	21.9
Lufwanyama	.	.	51.7	63.2	.	.	2.0	9,849	.	.	.	77.9	100.0
Masaiti	.	.	84.8	95.6	.	.	1.2	5,383	.	.	.	9.7	100.0
Mpongwe	.	.	37.7	64.4	.	.	5.2	8,339	.	.	.	12.0	100.0
Mufulira	107.8	150.1	152.7	143.9	3.1	(0.2)	(0.6)	1,637	65.8	91.7	93.3	87.9	15.0
Ndola	159.8	281.3	334.8	374.8	5.3	1.7	1.1	1,103	144.9	255.1	303.5	19.6	.
<b>Eastern P.</b>	<b>509.5</b>	<b>650.9</b>	<b>1,004.7</b>	<b>1,306.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>69,106</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>91.1</b>
Chadiza	32.2	44.9	66.7	79.2	3.1	3.5	2.3	2,574	12.5	17.4	25.9	30.8	96.0
Chama	30.9	35.4	55.2	69.3	1.2	3.9	3.1	7,630	1.8	2.0	3.1	3.9	95.0
Chipata	148.4	204.7	261.1	342.9	3.0	3.6	3.5	6,692	12.4	17.1	39.0	28.6	80.0
Katete	80.5	94.2	143.9	179.7	1.5	3.9	2.8	3,989	20.2	23.6	36.1	45.1	94.4
Lundazi	92.2	114.6	179.4	221.9	2.0	4.1	2.8	14,058	6.6	8.2	12.8	15.8	96.0
Mambwe	.	.	60.0	44.8	.	.	2.2	10,509	.	.	11.8	8.5	100.0
Nyimba	.	.	38.3	65.5	.	.	1.6	10,509	.	.	3.6	6.2	98.3
Petauke	125.3	157.0	200.0	223.3	2.1	4.7	1.7	8,359	6.6	9.3	23.9	11.9	93.7
<b>Luapula P.</b>	<b>335.6</b>	<b>420.9</b>	<b>564.4</b>	<b>775.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0,567</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>87.0</b>
Chiengi	.	.	47.2	83.8	.	.	5.9	3,965	.	.	11.9	21.1	100.0
Kawambwa	54.7	63.3	85.3	102.5	1.3	2.7	1.9	9,303	2.8	3.3	9.2	11.0	82.5
Mansa	80.3	111.4	132.5	179.7	3.0	2.5	3.1	9,900	5.0	6.9	13.4	18.2	77.2
Milenge	.	.	20.0	28.7	.	.	3.7	6,261	.	.	3.2	4.6	100.0
Mwense	52.9	65.5	86.3	105.8	2.0	2.1	2.1	6,718	7.9	9.8	12.8	15.7	96.4
Nchelenge	56.8	80.2	72.7	111.1	3.2	3.4	4.3	4,090	7.1	10.0	17.8	27.2	81.4
Samfya	90.8	100.4	120.3	163.6	0.9	0.7	3.1	10,329	8.8	9.7	11.6	15.8	89.2
<b>Lusaka P.</b>	<b>354.0</b>	<b>691.0</b>	<b>991.2</b>	<b>1,391.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>21,896</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>18.2</b>
Chongwe	.	.	95.7	137.5	.	.	3.7	8,669	.	.	10.0	15.9	96.2
Kafue	.	.	117.3	150.2	.	.	2.5	9,396	.	.	10.0	15.9	69.1
Luangwa	7.9	11.5	17.1	18.9	3.4	3.5	1.1	360	2.3	3.3	4.9	5.5	86.0
Lusaka	83.6	5,358.0	761.1	1,084.7	18.4	3.7	3.6	1,896	16.2	31.6	45.3	63.5	.

Central Statistical Office, 2005: Census of Population 2000, Analytical Provincial Reports, Central Statistical Office, Lusaka

... Appendix table 6: Demographic trends in Zambia by province and district

	Total population ('000)				Total population ('000)			Area (sq.km)	Population density				% Rural of population
	1969	1980	1990	2000	1969-1980	1980-1990	1990-2000		1969	1980	1990	2000	
<b>Northern P.</b>	<b>545.1</b>	<b>674.7</b>	<b>925.9</b>	<b>1,258.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>47,826</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>85.9</b>
Chilubi	.	66.1	44.3	66.3	.	(4.9)	4.1	4,648	.	7.2	9.5	3.8	94.7
Chinsali	58.0	94.0	89.8	128.6	4.9	(1.2)	3.7	15,395	3.8	4.3	5.8	4.1	91.1
Isoka	77.7	44.7	82.6	99.3	(5.4)	10.5	1.9	9,225	5.6	6.8	8.9	5.4	88.4
Kaputa	.	147.6	53.4	87.2	.	(10.3)	5.0	13,004	.	3.4	4.1	6.4	97.3
Kasama	107.8	52.6	125.5	170.9	(6.9)	13.7	3.1	10,788	5.2	7.2	11.6	6.5	56.6
Luwingu	79.2	113.9	72.2	80.8	3.7	(5.2)	1.1	8,892	8.9	5.9	8.1	13.0	93.3
Mbala	95.6	81.3	110.9	149.6	(1.6)	5.3	3.0	8,343	5.2	6.2	13.3	14.9	88.7
Mpika	59.4	41.1	123.1	146.2	(3.6)	10.8	1.7	40,935	1.4	2.0	3.0	15.2	82.3
Mporokoso	67.4	33.2	54.9	73.9	(6.8)	4.7	3.0	12,043	5.6	3.4	4.6	16.7	96.0
Mpulungu	.	.	44.5	67.6	.	.	4.3	9,865	.	.	4.5	16.9	88.9
Mungwi	.	.	74.7	112.9	.	.	4.2	9,766	.	.	7.7	26.0	94.7
Nakonde	.	.	49.9	75.1	.	.	4.2	4,621	.	.	10.8	30.8	87.6
<b>North W. P.</b>	<b>231.7</b>	<b>302.7</b>	<b>438.2</b>	<b>583.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>125,826</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>87.7</b>
Chavuma	.	.	27.9	29.9	.	.	0.7	4,280	.	.	6.5	7.0	100.0
Kabompo	33.4	40.3	60.1	71.2	1.9	2.8	1.7	14,532	2.3	2.8	4.1	4.9	91.9
Kasempa	32.7	30.6	42.3	51.9	(0.6)	1.9	2.1	20,821	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.5	90.5
Mufumbwe	.	9.3	25.1	44.0	.	9.5	5.8	20,756	.	0.5	1.2	2.1	87.7
Mwinilunga	51.4	68.8	93.9	117.5	3.0	1.7	2.3	21,116	2.4	3.3	4.4	5.6	90.9
Solwezi	52.9	92.8	137.7	203.8	5.8	3.0	4.0	30,261	1.8	3.1	4.6	6.7	81.3
Zambezi	61.3	60.8	51.0	64.9	(0.1)	1.2	2.4	14,060	3.3	3.3	3.6	4.6	89.7
<b>Southern P.</b>	<b>496.0</b>	<b>671.9</b>	<b>965.6</b>	<b>1,212.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>85,283</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>78.8</b>
Choma	91.9	130.4	170.7	204.9	2.9	2.3	1.8	7,296	13.4	17.9	23.4	28.1	80.3
Gwembe	76.4	20.7	39.9	34.1	(12.3)	5.5	1.8	3,879	6.1	4.1	10.3	8.8	94.6
Itezhi-tezhi	.	.	31.4	43.1	.	.	3.2	16,064	.	.	2.0	2.7	84.1
Kalomo	76.6	97.2	127.8	169.5	2.4	5.3	2.9	15,000	3.5	3.1	8.5	11.3	93.5
Kazungula	.	.	45.1	68.3	.	.	4.2	16,835	.	.	2.7	4.1	100.0
Livingstone	49.1	71.5	83.7	1.32	3.8	1.5	2.1	695	34.4	50.1	120.5	148.6	5.6
Mazabuka	159.4	112.3	162.3	203.2	(3.4)	3.3	2.3	6,242	23.3	16.4	26.0	32.6	76.8
Monze	.	110.4	133.7	163.6	.	1.3	2.0	4,854	.	22.8	27.5	33.7	85.0
Namwala	36.6	56.1	61.8	82.9	4.4	4.0	3.0	5,687	1.7	2.6	10.9	14.6	95.1
Siavonga	.	29.6	37.5	58.8	.	3.8	1.2	3,871	.	11.3	9.7	15.2	77.8
Sinazongwe	.	43.8	71.7	80.5	.	3.8	1.2	4,860	.	8.8	14.7	16.6	87.1
<b>Western P.</b>	<b>410.0</b>	<b>486.5</b>	<b>638.7</b>	<b>765.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>126,385</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>88.0</b>
Kalabo	105.9	98.5	103.9	114.8	(0.7)	(0.1)	10.0	17,526	6.0	5.6	5.9	6.6	93.4
Kaoma	56.4	70.0	116.6	162.6	2.0	4.8	3.4	23,315	2.4	3.0	5.0	7.0	92.4
Lukulu	.	44.8	54.1	68.4	.	1.5	2.4	16	-	2.7	3.3	4.2	95.5
Mongu	110.1	114.4	150.1	162.0	0.3	2.2	0.8	10,075	10.9	11.4	14.9	16.1	72.6
Senanga	88.6	101.9	98.8	109.1	1.3	3.1	1.0	15,537	5.7	6.6	6.4	7.0	91.6
Sesheke	49.0	56.7	68.4	78.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	29,272	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.7	82.2
Shangombo	.	.	46,852.0	0,049.0	.	.	4.1	14	-	-	3.3	4.9	97.6

Appendix table 7: Estimated number of orphans, 2004

	Total orphans	Total paternal orphans	Total maternal orphans	Total double orphans	Total children orphaned by AIDS	AIDS paternal orphans	AIDS maternal orphans	AIDS double orphans	Children orphaned by AIDS, % of all orphans
<b>Zambia</b>	<b>1,147,614</b>	<b>515,563</b>	<b>488,189</b>	<b>143,862</b>	<b>750,504</b>	<b>299600</b>	<b>323066</b>	<b>127838</b>	<b>65.4</b>
<b>Central P.</b>	<b>93,754</b>	<b>45,262</b>	<b>39,016</b>	<b>9,476</b>	<b>59,248</b>	<b>25958</b>	<b>25044</b>	<b>8246</b>	<b>63.2</b>
Chibombo	7,896	9,767	8,071	1,568	11,313	5,874	4748	1302	63.2
Kabwe	20,968	7,929	7,462	2,505	12,655	5,754	5222	2277	60.4
Kapiri Mposhi	10,622	9,864	8,688	2,416	14,857	7,221	6180	2207	139.9
Mkushi	12,351	5,581	4,128	903	6,225	3,194	2594	769	50.4
Mumbwa	12,511	6,262	5,133	956	7,762	4,035	3317	830	62.0
Serenje	19,406	5,859	5,535	1,117	6,435	2,893	2982	861	33.2
<b>Copperbelt P.</b>	<b>339,777</b>	<b>145,649</b>	<b>140,615</b>	<b>53,513</b>	<b>267,536</b>	<b>104726</b>	<b>111852</b>	<b>50958</b>	<b>78.7</b>
Chililabombwe	15,427	6,830	6,508	2,089	12,149	4,948	5214	1987	78.8
Chingola	44,313	18,184	17,374	7,755	37,516	14,322	15649	7545	84.7
Kalulushi	14,129	6,387	5,828	1,913	10,802	4,366	4630	1806	76.5
Kitwe	88,072	36,500	36,218	15,354	71,637	27,374	29522	14741	81.3
Luanshya	26,990	11,954	11,419	3,618	20,857	8,410	9024	3423	77.3
Lufwanyama	9,183	4,497	3,774	912	5,325	2,293	2270	762	58.0
Masaiti	13,094	6,421	5,389	1,283	7,675	3,335	3262	1079	58.6
Mpongwe	9,586	4,681	3,961	943	5,654	2,465	2394	794	59.0
Mufulira	28,615	12,649	12,139	3,827	22,405	9,050	9719	3636	78.3
Ndola	90,369	37,546	37,005	15,819	73,515	28162	30169	15185	81.3
<b>Eastern P.</b>	<b>99,164</b>	<b>45,916</b>	<b>43,763</b>	<b>9,485</b>	<b>51,103</b>	<b>20724</b>	<b>22,953</b>	<b>7426</b>	<b>51.5</b>
Chadiza	5,461	2,688	2,417	356	1,923	827	883	213	35.2
Chama	5,533	2,724	2,363	446	1,505	638	648	219	27.2
Chipata	33,730	14,505	15,082	4,143	22,141	8,590	9894	3657	65.6
Katete	13,700	6,258	6,213	1,230	8,281	3,410	3824	1047	60.4
Lundazi	20,387	9,671	8,659	2,057	9,513	3,935	4082	1496	46.7
Mambwe	2,876	1,430	1,256	190	1,006	432	461	113	35.0
Nyimba	4,076	2,016	1,808	252	1,570	671	738	161	38.5
Petauke	13,400	6,624	5,965	811	5,164	2221	2423	520	38.5
<b>Luapula P.</b>	<b>78,238</b>	<b>39,168</b>	<b>31,696</b>	<b>7,374</b>	<b>38,286</b>	<b>17452</b>	<b>15256</b>	<b>5578</b>	<b>48.9</b>
Chiengi	8,227	4,150	3,289	787	3,810	1736	1498	576	46.3
Kawambwa	10,315	5,180	4,252	883	5,627	2617	2303	708	54.6
Mansa	22,017	10,615	8,994	2,408	13,611	6122	5435	2054	61.8
Milenge	2,593	1,299	10,714	224	1,342	626	541	175	51.8
Mwense	11,888	5,986	4,777	1,124	5,777	2692	2243	841	48.6
Nchelenge	12,397	6,146	4,933	1,218	6,548	2970	2540	1038	52.8
Samfya	10,800	5,791	4,379	630	1,572	688	697	186	14.6
<b>Lusaka Province</b>	<b>149,718</b>	<b>65,003</b>	<b>63,122</b>	<b>21,593</b>	<b>107,850</b>	<b>41582</b>	<b>46402</b>	<b>19866</b>	<b>72.0</b>
Chongwe	17,485	7,651	7,546	2,288	12,637	4921	5609	2107	72.3
Kafue	17,968	7,566	7,791	2,611	13,462	5029	5995	2439	74.9
Luangwa	3,262	1,478	1,320	464	2,265	933	913	419	69.4
Lusaka	111,003	48,309	46,465	16,230	79,486	30700	33886	14901	71.6

Central Statistical Office, 2005. HIV/AIDS Epidemiological Projections 1985-2010. Central Statistical Office, Lusaka.

... Appendix table 7: Estimated number of orphans, 2004

	Total orphans	Total paternal orphans	Total maternal orphans	Total double orphans	Total children orphaned by AIDS	AIDS paternal orphans	AIDS maternal orphans	AIDS double orphans	Children orphaned by AIDS, % of all orphans
<b>Northern P.</b>	<b>102,505</b>	<b>49,641</b>	<b>45,717</b>	<b>7,147</b>	<b>43,250</b>	<b>17501</b>	<b>20781</b>	<b>4968</b>	<b>42.2</b>
Chilubi	5,535	2,805	2,412	318	1,284	1284	615	139	23.2
Chinsali	8,924	4,518	3,939	467	2,496	2496	1228	239	28.0
Isoka	6,516	3,296	2,867	353	1,612	1612	793	164	24.7
Kaputa	6,527	3,339	2,791	396	1,382	1382	672	165	21.2
Kasama	16,729	7,726	7,558	1,445	9,783	8483	4602	1201	58.5
Luwingu	4,733	2,419	2,083	232	1,320	1145	661	119	27.9
Mbala	13,760	6,637	6,103	1,019	6,119	5306	2850	723	44.5
Mpika	11,774	5,286	5,589	900	7,194	6236	3669	770	61.1
Mporokoso	5,023	2,556	2,244	223	1,685	1462	859	131	33.5
Mpulungu	7,007	3,271	3,094	641	3,803	3297	1749	512	54.3
Mungwi	7,820	3,999	3,428	393	2,215	1921	1105	203	28.3
Nakonde	8,158	3,788	3,610	761	4,358	3779	1978	600	53.4
<b>North W. P.</b>	<b>42,908</b>	<b>22,559</b>	<b>16,907</b>	<b>3,442</b>	<b>20,563</b>	<b>10714</b>	<b>7311</b>	<b>2538</b>	<b>47.9</b>
Chavuma	1,848	996	724	128	905	486	324	95	49.0
Kabompo	4,740	2,563	1,885	293	1,993	1079	719	195	42.0
Kasempa	3,215	1,743	1,273	199	1,355	722	500	134	42.1
Mufumbwe	2,872	1,529	1,161	182	1,176	617	440	119	40.9
Mwinilunga	8,775	4,612	3,515	648	1,090	2162	1462	466	12.4
Solwezi	17,252	8,863	6,694	1,696	8,952	4531	3116	1306	51.9
Zambezi	4,206	2,254	1,656	296	2,092	1117	751	223	49.7
<b>Southern P.</b>	<b>168,727</b>	<b>71,411</b>	<b>74,888</b>	<b>22,428</b>	<b>24,982</b>	<b>49134</b>	<b>54942</b>	<b>20906</b>	<b>74.1</b>
Choma	21,625	8,679	8,650	2,602	16,706	6171	7061	2449	77.3
Gwembe	2,569	1,265	1,063	170	1,284	573	652	131	50.0
Itezhi-tezhi	3,434	1,758	1,404	222	1,909	882	951	182	55.6
Kalomo	33,628	13,126	12,592	44,235	25,186	8980	9798	3893	74.9
Kazungula	13,145	5,216	4,821	1,680	9,782	3515	3745	1539	74.4
Livingstone	15,251	5,932	6,173	2,877	12,634	4626	5372	2774	82.8
Mazabuka	32,622	14,462	20,650	5,295	25,840	11089	12584	5086	79.2
Monze	27,651	11,127	10,885	3,488	21,896	8231	9013	3306	79.2
Namwala	6,873	3,523	2,869	431	3,921	1906	1935	358	57.0
Siavonga	4,760	2,770	2,883	914	2,433	1611	2148	806	51.1
Sinazongwe	7,168	3,553	2,898	513	3,391	1552	1682	382	47.3
<b>Western P.</b>	<b>72,823</b>	<b>30,954</b>	<b>32,465</b>	<b>9,404</b>	<b>37,686</b>	<b>11809</b>	<b>18525</b>	<b>7352</b>	<b>51.8</b>
Kalabo	9,969	4,297	4,544	1,128	3,903	943	2230	730	39.2
Kaoma	12,872	5,836	5,775	1,262	6,135	2103	3099	933	47.7
Lukulu	6,351	2,883	2,789	678	2,748	945	1333	469	43.3
Mongu	21,513	8,127	9,624	3,762	14,385	4375	6688	3322	66.9
Senanga	9,183	4,201	3,973	1,010	3,637	1255	1724	658	39.6
Sesheke	7,282	2,990	3,313	979	4,530	1412	2276	843	62.2
Shangombo	5,653	2,620	2,447	586	2,348	776	1174	397	41.5

Appendix table 8: Average distance to selected facilities (km), 2004

	Food market	Post office	Community school	Low basic school (1-4)	Middle basic school (1-7)	Upper basic school (1-9)	High school	Secondary school	Health facility	Hammer mill	Input market	Police station/ petee post	Bank	Public transport	Public phone
Zambia	9	18	5	6	4	5	24	21	6	5	19	15	25	5	16
Central P.	8	17	4	5	5	6	25	21	10	5	19	13	23	6	14
Chibombo	7	26	2	4	4	5	19	16	10	3	6	13	29	6	28
Kabwe	3	5	2	3	3	2	5	5	2	1	8	3	6	2	6
Kapiri Mposhi	11	12	5	5	6	9	20	18	14	7	25	10	19	4	7
Mkushi	14	20	5	10	9	10	62	27	12	8	21	10	30	11	12
Mumbwa	7	15	2	6	5	4	22	24	7	3	18	16	24	4	12
Serenje	14	32	8	8	5	15	50	48	14	9	36	31	45	10	38
Copperbelt P.	4	7	3	3	3	4	7	6	4	3	7	5	9	3	3
Chililabombwe	36	33	14	6	32	34	10	45	34	35	14	35	23	34	18
Chingola	1	8	2	0	1	1	6	3	1	1	8	2	8	0	2
Kalulushi	1	2	0	0	2	2	5	3	3	3	2	4	21	0	1
Kitwe	1	5	1	1	1	2	5	3	2	1	5	1	7	0	1
Luanshya	4	5	3	3	5	6	7	6	4	4	9	5	12	7	8
Lufwanyama	9	43	14	7	3	6	27	29	6	3	27	33	60	7	42
Masaiti	8	14	3	4	4	4	9	10	6	4	13	9	26	6	7
Mpongwe	4	18	4	2	4	5	22	7	5	3	11	14	19	36	10
Mufulira	5	6	7	9	4	4	7	5	4	3	7	4	7	4	6
Ndola	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	3	1	0	2	1	6	0	0
Eastern P.	11	17	5	3	4	5	33	20	7	4	16	16	24	7	14
Chadiza	13	16	2	1	2	7	41	16	8	14	15	10	16	7	8
Chama	14	14	12	3	3	4	8	14	8	5	13	11	11	8	10
Chipata	20	5	8	5	5	5	26	27	7	5	22	23	27	7	16
Katete	9	17	3	3	4	4	37	16	5	7	12	15	27	4	12
Lundazi	10	28	7	2	4	6	39	20	11	2	15	18	5	9	31
Mambwe	13	8	5	3	3	3	31	25	6	3	10	6	10	5	9
Nyimba	14	19	2	6	6	8	22	30	7	2	16	17	53	10	17
Petauke	8	12	5	1	2	8	39	13	5	2	12	11	18	5	12
Luapula P.	11	24	11	16	3	5	42	26	4	6	25	22	38	4	31
Chiengi	7	16	0	4	5	8	37	53	6	4	25	22	78	4	73
Kawambwa	8	12	11	2	3	3	48	17	4	3	10	12	29	5	13
Mansa	13	27	8	6	3	3	31	26	5	6	28	24	28	4	28
Milenge	35	34	6	4	5	7	49	54	7	7	41	28	67	20	59
Mwense	9	18	2	71	4	6	64	16	4	5	26	18	67	9	30
Nchelenge	6	13	2	0	1	2	72	13	2	2	11	8	15	0	13
Samfya	16	38	30	34	2	5	49	24	4	11	39	35	48	2	46
Lusaka P.	2	8	1	2	2	2	9	6	2	1	11	3	6	1	4
Chongwe	9	19	2	13	6	4	23	14	5	1	16	12	21	2	17
Kafue	5	10	2	3	3	4	19	6	6	2	8	5	9	5	6
Luangwa	15	42	3	1	1	1	26	32	1	1	5	10	.	1	44
Lusaka	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	10	1	2	0	0

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... Appendix table 8: Average distance to selected facilities (km), 2004

	Food market	Post office	Community school	Low basic school (1-4)	Middle basic school (1-7)	Upper basic school (1-9)	High school	Secondary school	Health facility	Hammer mill	Input market	Police station/ police post	Bank	Public transport	Public phone
<b>Northern P.</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>30</b>
Chilubi	8	26	5	2	4	8	27	41	8	7	8	22	91	6	90
Chinsali	26	44	20	6	4	10	47	34	11	7	37	26	49	17	35
Isoka	10	15	0	4	3	4	15	21	12	5	13	21	18	10	3
Kaputa	10	13	3	2	3	4	27	84	7	8	10	17	91	2	4
Kasama	15	18	8	29	20	12	20	20	18	13	18	20	19	12	19
Luwingu	37	41	4	5	6	10	48	54	16	10	29	48	84	22	34
Mbala	28	32	3	2	3	12	44	39	14	3	18	32	31	17	27
Mpika	14	29	16	7	3	8	44	39	14	3	18	32	35	11	33
Mporokoso	16	24	17	7	6	11	41	36	7	7	25	24	35	11	22
Mpulungu	14	19	5	4	3	6	29	36	6	3	23	16	18	6	13
Mungwi	6	34	6	3	2	9	50	58	10	7	22	12	62	7	57
Nakonde	3	15	14	3	2	2	16	17	5	2	10	5	12	2	18
<b>North W. P.</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>26</b>
Chavuma	9	14	.	6	2	8	23	12	9	6	41	15	85	3	88
Kabompo	33	40	8	6	9	5	35	72	6	5	41	54	55	9	25
Kasempa	7	15	6	2	6	5	12	19	3	3	6	15	15	6	8
Mufumbwe	5	21	3	0	2	4	12	20	4	3	8	18	.	8	10
Mwinilunga	13	18	2	4	4	13	20	19	14	12	13	29	21	13	15
Solwezi	10	24	22	33	17	16	47	43	12	6	49	28	40	8	36
Zambezi	20	20	1	2	5	2	16	29	2	2	9	28	29	17	12
<b>Southern P.</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>
Choma	11	23	11	15	3	4	23	32	4	3	43	22	41	3	19
Gwembe	20	37	6	12	10	10	32	32	14	9	16	24	44	8	35
Itezhi-tezhi	7	10	3	13	4	3	47	44	3	1	8	10	44	2	4
Kalomo	14	23	22	43	5	5	33	36	10	4	29	30	37	5	30
Kazungula	10	49	9	4	5	12	67	52	7	4	58	30	51	7	33
Livingstone	3	9	4	5	5	5	5	9	5	6	6	5	9	1	5
Mazabuka	5	22	4	3	2	4	14	23	5	2	26	21	41	3	8
Monze	6	18	2	0	3	2	19	18	4	3	11	16	23	2	18
Namwala	5	43	3	4	5	5	40	43	6	4	26	38	40	3	33
Siavonga	6	12	1	2	8	3	15	13	4	2	16	8	13	3	2
Sinazongwe	5	10	2	3	3	3	19	20	5	3	13	8	22	5	11
<b>Western P.</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>23</b>
Kalabo	32	42	17	4	20	7	45	44	6	6	46	25	55	15	10
Kaoma	10	19	4	2	4	4	11	41	6	5	26	12	36	8	31
Lukulu	29	31	7	6	4	14	28	36	6	11	28	29	92	19	8
Mongu	6	7	1	5	3	2	14	7	4	3	9	5	8	3	8
Senanga	33	35	10	8	13	10	41	41	18	16	34	31	79	22	29
Sesheke	30	29	36	7	4	12	33	36	12	7	36	30	35	4	31
Shangombo	15	47	9	1	5	12	67	43	7	13	20	19	75	14	83

Appendix table 9: Proportion of population within given distance to health facility, 2004

	Within 0-5 km	Within 6-10 km	Within 11-16 km	More than 16 km
<b>Zambia</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Central Province</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>
Chibombo	47	21	13	19
Kabwe	91	2	5	2
Kapiri Mposhi	49	20	7	24
Mkushi	45	13	17	25
Mumbwa	65	23	5	6
Serenje	44	11	15	30
<b>Copperbelt Province</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Chililabombwe	64	1	.	35
Chingola	99	1	.	.
Kalulushi	98	.	.	2
Kitwe	99	.	.	1
Luanshya	93	2	1	4
Lufwanyama	59	31	5	4
Masaiti	58	27	14	.
Mpongwe	74	12	7	7
Mufulira	85	8	.	7
Ndola	100	.	.	0
<b>Eastern Province</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
Chadiza	50	32	6	12
Chama	60	19	10	11
Chipata	66	16	8	9
Katete	51	46	2	1
Lundazi	40	35	11	13
Mambwe	68	21	1	10
Nyimba	46	33	18	4
Petauke	73	15	5	7
<b>Luapula Province</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>
Chiengi	59	24	9	9
Kawambwa	74	19	1	7
Mansa	69	17	12	2
Milenge	61	28	3	8
Mwense	87	9	1	3
Nchelenge	92	8	.	0
Samfya	68	30	1	2
<b>Lusaka Province</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
Chongwe	74	14	6	6
Kafue	74	15	2	8
Luangwa	98	.	2	.
Lusaka	99	1	.	.
<b>Northern Province</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>
Chilubi	43	47	0	9
Chinsali	40	27	20	13
Isoka	43	5	10	41
Kaputa	54	26	10	10
Kasama	40	20	20	20
Luwingu	36	27	25	12
Mbala	33	22	20	25

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... Appendix table 9: Proportion of population within given distance to health facility, 2004

	Within 0-5 km	Within 6-10 km	Within 11-16 km	More than 16 km
Mpika	58	7	20	15
Mporokoso	61	9	18	12
Mpulungu	72	17	6	5
Mungwi	53	8	12	27
Nakonde	84	2	.	13
<b>North Western Province</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>
Chavuma	72	9	5	14
Kabompo	82	3	1	13
Kasempa	90	8	1	2
Mufumbwe	70	22	7	1
Mwinilunga	60	14	8	18
Solwezi	74	9	0	17
Zambezi	90	9	.	1
<b>Southern Province</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
Choma	79	10	11	1
Gwembe	62	7	13	18
Itezhi-tezhi	77	18	1	3
Kalomo	41	34	7	18
Kazungula	71	18	1	9
Livingstone	93	0	3	4
Mazabuka	74	23	2	1
Monze	81	9	1	10
Namwala	63	28	7	2
Siavonga	82	12	3	3
Sinazongwe	78	13	2	7
<b>Western Province</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>
Kalabo	74	9	4	13
Kaoma	60	23	5	11
Lukulu	61	25	10	4
Mongu	74	20	5	1
Senanga	43	27	14	16
Sesheke	45	20	0	35
Shangombo	64	8	12	16

Appendix table 10: Child health and nutrition, 2004

	Proportion of children aged below five who are stunted	Proportion of children aged below five who are wasted	Proportion of children aged below five who are underweight	Infant mortality rate (2000)	Child mortality rate (2000)	Under five mortality rate (2000)
<b>Zambia</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>183</b>
<b>Central Province</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>167</b>
Chibombo	5.7	7.5	24.5	86	57	137
Kabwe	78.0	5.1	20.4	95	66	155
Kapiri Mposhi	6.0	5.7	14.2	107	79	177
Mkushi	1.1	11.9	19.4	117	89	195
Mumbwa	8.1	4.7	21.2	93	64	151
Serenje	2.5	11.1	31.1	123	95	206
<b>Copperbelt Province</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>149</b>
Chililabombwe	8.6	6.2	20.5	75	47	119
Chingola	6.6	3.9	6.3	78	50	124
Kalulushi	7.1	8.0	14.3	95	66	156
Kitwe	3.9	1.5	13.0	91	62	148
Luanshya	3.7	4.0	11.4	94	65	152
Lufwanyama	53.4	4.1	24.2	113	85	188
Masaiti	65.1	3.2	27.2	101	72	166
Mpongwe	31.8	12.9	24.7	72	44	113
Mufulira	44.8	4.3	25.3	91	62	148
Ndola	37.2	3.5	11.6	93	64	151
<b>Eastern Province</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>196</b>
Chadiza	59.3	22.4	2.3	119	92	188
Chama	55.1	18.5	15.1	127	76	231
Chipata	66.5	23.6	4.2	111	90	180
Katete	48.2	16.4	4.0	99	78	166
Lundazi	58.2	19.0	6.2	137	133	236
Mambwe	46.8	22.1	5.9	100	77	177
Nyimba	41.7	22.1	7.3	128	101	204
Petauke	68.4	16.2	2.0	120	104	191
<b>Luapula Province</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>233</b>
Chiengi	73.9	3.1	29.3	161	132	272
Kawambwa	63.9	8.4	30.7	112	84	187
Mansa	65.7	3.1	21.7	120	93	202
Milenge	61.8	1.7	17.9	135	108	228
Mwense	62.9	2.0	30.1	150	122	254
Nchelenge	8.6	6.5	24.2	136	109	231
Samfya	64.4	3.5	28.9	155	127	262
<b>Lusaka Province</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>142</b>
Chongwe	36.9	0	15.2	101	72	165
Kafue	39.8	3.5	17.3	85	57	137
Luangwa	19.3	2.6	10.4	120	93	202
Lusaka	44.2	9.7	17.3	87	58	139
<b>Northern Province</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>220</b>
Chilubi	70.1	30.4	1.7	201	169	336
Chinsali	73.2	39.2	7.2	136	108	229
Isoka	48.4	28.9	7.5	120	92	201
Kaputa	51.0	27.6	6.4	171	141	288

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... Appendix table 10: Child health and nutrition, 2004

	Proportion of children aged below five who are stunted	Proportion of children aged below five who are wasted	Proportion of children aged below five who are underweight	Infant mortality rate (2000)	Child mortality rate (2000)	Under five mortality rate (2000)
Kasama	50.8	29.2	4.5	116	89	195
Luwingu	51.4	27.8	6.5	123	96	208
Mbala	55.1	13.6	0.4	118	90	198
Mpika	49.9	20.8	5.1	104	75	172
Mporokoso	55.5	21.3	6.8	91	62	148
Mpulungu	58.9	15.5	5.4	150	121	253
Mungwi	57.4	29.9	7.5	125	98	211
Nakonde	50.3	12.6	9.2	151	123	256
<b>North-Western Province</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>135.0</b>
Chavuma	64.3	6.0	7.1	70	43	110
Kabompo	46.9	4.9	16.1	84	55	135
Kasempa	46.5	1.7	8.2	81	52	128
Mufumbwe	59.0	4.0	13.8	97	68	158
Mwinilunga	39.1	21.7	38.3	79	50	125
Solwezi	51.2	4.5	13.7	79	50	125
Zambezi	41.0	18.9	14.6	84	55	134
<b>Southern Province</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>155</b>
Choma	50.4	4.7	25.3	85	57	137
Gwembe	39.2	6.1	22.2	90	61	146
Itezhi-tezhi	31.9	1.2	17.4	97	68	158
Kalomo	17.5	13.1	9.6	112	84	186
Kazungula	49.0	1.7	13.7	102	73	168
Livingstone	36.9	4.5	17.0	97	68	158
Mazabuka	55.4	5.2	18.5	80	52	128
Monze	41.0	4.8	11.7	89	60	143
Namwala	30.4	3.7	14.6	118	60	199
Siavonga	36.9	5.7	7.8	94	91	152
Sinazongwe	44.2	4.4	21.0	109	65	181
<b>Western Province</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>138.0</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>233.0</b>
Kalabo	43.4	9.6	21.2	163	134	275
Kaoma	47.6	7.7	31.0	143	115	242
Lukulu	45.7	3.3	17.0	123	96	207
Mongu	44.7	6.2	18.6	118	90	198
Senanga	56.7	3.8	15.4	141	114	239
Sesheke	23.9	3.4	12.1	132	105	224
Shangombo	42.9	5.4	19.7	139	112	235