Gender Country Profile

Zambia

General

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MALES</th>
<th>FEMALES</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population under 15</td>
<td>3,590,466</td>
<td>3,556,756</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total population over 15</td>
<td>4,159,710</td>
<td>4,203,779</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* All data from CIA, 2017

Health

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live birth</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>2015 est.</td>
<td>CIA, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births</td>
<td>62.9</td>
<td>2016 est.</td>
<td>CIA, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate for males per 1,000 live births</td>
<td>68.9</td>
<td>2012 est.</td>
<td>UN Statistics, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate for females per 1,000 live births</td>
<td>76.2</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>UN Statistics, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births attended by a skilled health professional</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>WHO, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy for men</td>
<td>50.9</td>
<td>2016 est.</td>
<td>CIA, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy for women</td>
<td>54.1</td>
<td>2016 est.</td>
<td>CIA, 2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MALES</th>
<th>FEMALES</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Youth literacy rate, ages 15-24</td>
<td>92.41%</td>
<td>90.63%</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult literacy rate, ages 15+</td>
<td>89.75%</td>
<td>80.57%</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net enrolment rate in primary education</td>
<td>86.49%</td>
<td>88.32%</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education</td>
<td>4.52%</td>
<td>3.44%</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* All data from unesco institute of statistics, 2017

- Female graduates from tertiary education: Insufficient data
- Female students enrolled in engineering, construction and manufacturing tertiary education programs: Insufficient data
- Female teachers in secondary education: Insufficient data
- Teachers in tertiary education who are female: Insufficient data

Economic Activity

- Males over 15 who are active in the labour force (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 80.9%
- Females over 15 who are active in the labour force (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 69.8%
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- Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution, or with a money mobile service provider (2011) (UN Statistics, 2017): 40.55%

Decision-Making

Human Rights
- Girls married before 15 (UNICEF, 2016): 6%
- Females married between 15 and 19 (World Economic Forum, 2013): 31%
- Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime (UN Women, 2016): 43%
- Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner or a non-partner during the last 12 months (UN Women, 2016): 27%

Gender and Development Trends in Zambia

Health
According to a UNICEF report (n.d.), more than half (51%) of Zambian women do not receive any postnatal care and 45% of Children under 5 are chronically malnourished.

The same report notes that the major causes of child mortality are: “malaria, respiratory infections, diarrhoea, malnutrition, and anaemia...HIV and AIDS is increasingly contributing to morbidity and mortality in children” (UNICEF, n.d.)

Education
Since 2000, Zambia has opened its schooling system to more than 1.2 million additional learners to the basic school system (UNESCO, 2015).

In rural areas of Zambia, 52% of those who attended early childhood education (ECE) were girls compared to 48% for boys; in urban areas 53% if the children who attended ECE were girls as compared to 47% for boys.

On average, over 15,000 reported underage pregnancies have been reported annually in Zambia over the past five years, causing the girls involved to drop out of school. More than 80% of these pregnancies occur in rural areas where children are subjected to unsafe learning environments (UNESCO, 2015, p. 28).

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Economy
Approximately 53% of employed persons in Zambia are self-employed men; in contrast, approximately 36% of the women are self-employed (UN Zambia, 2015).

Governance
January 2016 amendments to the Zambian constitution require a high school education for all elected officials, which had the unintended effect of disqualifying a number of female candidates. As a result, less than 20% of the members of parliament elected on August 11 were women (U.S. Department of State, 2016).

Human Rights
A 2015 survey on GBV in Zambia, recorded a 16.2% increase in reported cases from the previous year (U.S. Department of State, 2016).

Zambia SDG Progress Profile

- Zambia is currently ranked 134th for overall performance under the SDGs, with a median rank of 130th.
- Zambia has ranked 130th in the UN’s 2015 Gender Inequality Index (GII) (UNDP, 2015).

The Gini coefficient in Zambia increased from 0.60 in 2006 to 0.65 in 2010. This resulted from worsening income inequality in rural areas, which rose from 0.54 in 2006 to 0.60 in 2010. The Gini coefficient for 2015, remains high at 0.65 (UN Zambia, 2015).

SDG 4: Achieve universal access to affordable and quality education at all levels. (Data retrieved from SDG indicator profiles, 2016)

- Expected years of schooling (years): 13.5 (SDG threshold met)
- Literacy rate of 15-24 years old (%): 64 (major challenges must be overcome)
- Net primary school enrolment rate (%): 91.4 (significant challenges remain)

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality, protect and empower women, the youth and persons in vulnerable situations. (Data retrieved from SDG indicator profiles, 2016)

- Women in national parliaments (%): 12.7 (major challenges must be overcome)
- Female years of schooling (% male): 80.2 (significant challenges remain)
- Female labor force participation (% male): 87 (SDG threshold met)
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- Unmet demand for contraceptives (%): 36.3 (significant challenges remain)

In order to effectively address as many of the SDG indicators as possible, UN Zambia reports that the nation is taking a technical and people-centred focus to development. This will involve improvements to outreach, a special emphasis on SDG 16, and promoting an integrated approach to development (UN Zambia, 2017)
References


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