

HIV/AIDS STATISTICS

Some useful terms:

Incidence: the number of new infections over a given period of time.

Incidence rate: the number per specified unit of population (this can be per 1 000, per 10 000 or per million for rare diseases).

Prevalence: the absolute number of people infected at a given time.

Prevalence rate: the percentage of the population which exhibits the disease at a particular time (or averaged over a period of time).

With HIV, prevalence rates are given as a percentage of a specific segment of the population, e.g. children below the age of five, adults aged between 15 and 65, antenatal clinic attendees, blood donors, men with STDs, or the 'at risk' population, taken to mean 15- to 49- year olds who are sexually active.

HIV is unique in that it is the only disease where prevalence is given as a percentage rather than a rate.

Whereas HIV prevalence is routinely measured in almost all countries of the world to produce fairly accurate data, AIDS is not. In South Africa AIDS is not a notifiable disease and therefore statistics on AIDS are based on estimates and models.

HIV/AIDS: A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

Table: Global summary of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, December 1999

People newly infected with HIV in 2001	Total	5 million
	Adults*	4.2 million
	Women	2 million
	Children < 15 years	800 000
Number of people living with HIV/AIDS	Total	40 million
	Adults	37.1 million
	Women	18.5 million
	Children < 15 years	3 million
AIDS deaths in 2001	Total	3 million
	Adults	2.4 million
	Women	1.1 million
	Children < 15 years	580 000
Total number of children orphaned** by AIDS, and living, end 2001		14 million

(From UNAIDS June 2002: Report on the Global HIV/AIDS epidemic. Joint UN program on HIV/AIDS, page 6)

*For the purpose of reporting HIV/AIDS statistics adults are defined as people between the ages of 15 and 49 years.

** Defined as children aged 0-14, as of end 2001, who have lost one or both parents to AIDS.

Table: Regional HIV/AIDS statistics and features, December 1999

Region	Adults & children living with HIV/AIDS (prevalence)	Adults & children newly infected with HIV in 1999 (Incidence)	Adult prevalence rate (per cent)	Proportion of HIV + adults who are women
Sub-Saharan Africa	23,3 million	3,8 million	8,0	55
North Africa & Middle East	220 000	19 000	0,13	20
South & South-East Asia	6 million	1,3 million	0,69	30
East Asia & Pacific	530 000	120 000	0,07	15
Latin America	1,3 million	150 000	0,57	20
Caribbean	360 000	57 000	1,96	35
Eastern Europe & Central Asia	360 000	95 000	0,14	20
Western Europe	520 000	30 000	0,25	20
North America	920 000	44 000	0,56	20
Australia & New Zealand	12 000	500	0,1	10
TOTAL	33,6 million	5,6 million	1,1	46

(Adpated from Whiteside, A. & Sunter, C., 2000: "AIDS The Challenge for South Africa", Human & Rousseau Tafelberg, Cape Town, page 38.)

HIV/AIDS: SOUTH AFRICA

Table: HIV prevalence trends by age among ANC attendees in SA 1994 – 2001

Age Group	Estimated HIV-positive							
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 (95% CI)
< 20	6.47	9.5	12.9	12.9	21	16.5	16.1	15.4 (13.8-16.9)
20-24	8.94	13.12	17.74	17.74	26.1	25.6	29.1	28.4 (26.5-30.2)
25-29	8.63	11.03	15.33	15.33	26.9	26.4	30.6	31.4 (29.5-33.3)
30-34	6.37	8.05	12.2	12.2	19.1	21.7	23.3	25.6 (23.5-27.7)
35-39	3.72	7.37	9.71	9.71	13.4	16.2	15.8	19.3 (17.0-21.5)
40-44	5.28	4.36	10.16	10.16	10.5	12	10.2	9.1 (6.2-11.9)
45-49	0.41	7.45	5.83	5.83	10.2	7.5	13.1	17.8 (4.3-31.4)

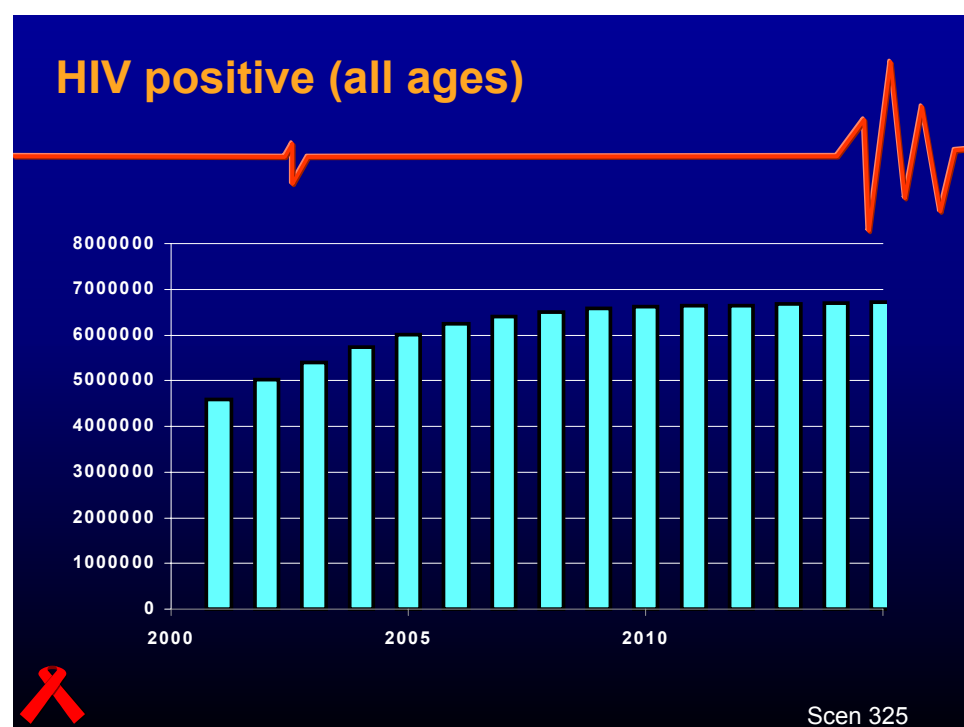
(Source: National HIV and Syphilis Sero-Prevalence Survey of Women Attending Public Antenatal Clinics in South Africa, 2000 and 2001)

Table: Provincial HIV prevalence: ANC attendees, South Africa 1994-2001

<i>Province</i>	Estimated HIV- positive							
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 (95% CI)
KwaZulu-Natal	14.4	18.2	19.9	26.8	32.5	32.5	36.2	33.5 (30.6-36.4)
Mpumalanga	12.1	18.3	15.8	22.6	30.0	27.3	29.7	29.2 (25.6-32.8)
Gauteng	6.4	12.0	15.5	17.1	22.5	23.9	29.4	29.8 (27.5-32.1)
Free State	9.2	11.0	17.5	19.6	22.8	27.9	27.9	30.1 (26.5-33.7)
North West	6.7	8.3	25.1	18.1	21.3	23.0	22.9	25.2 (21.9-28.6)
Eastern Cape	4.5	6.0	8.1	12.6	15.9	18.0	20.2	21.7 (19.0-24.4)
Northern Province	3.0	4.9	7.9	8.2	11.5	11.4	13.2	14.5 (12.2-16.9)
Northern Cape	1.83	5.3	6.6	8.6	9.9	10.1	11.2	15.9 (10.1-21.6)
Western Cape	1.2	1.7	3.09	6.3	5.2	7.1	8.7	8.6 (5.8-11.5)
National	7.6	10.4	14.2	16	22.8	22.4	24.5	24.8 (23.6-26.1)

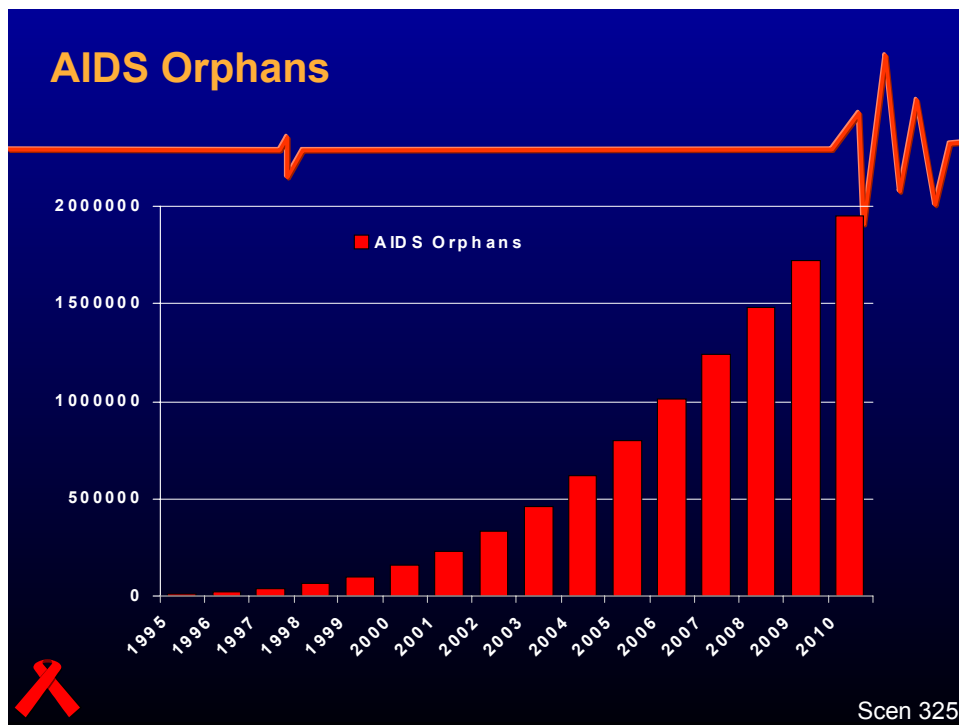
(Source: National HIV and Syphilis Sero-Prevalence Survey of Women Attending Public Antenatal Clinics in South Africa, 2000 and 2001)

From the ANC data, HIV prevalence can be extrapolated to the general population (all ages, males and females) and projected until 2015.



(Source: Metropolitan Life, Scenario 325).

A consequence of a high HIV prevalence rate and resultant AIDS deaths is a large number of orphans. The number of AIDS orphans in South Africa is expected to reach nearly two million by 2010. For the purpose of the number of projected orphans as outlined below, orphans are defined as children under the age of 15 years who have lost their mother (maternal orphans).



(Source: Metropolitan Life, Scenario 325.)

Note: the complete National HIV and Syphilis Sero-Prevalence Survey of Women Attending Public Antenatal Clinics in South Africa, 2000 can be obtained from the Department of Health web site:

<http://196.36.153.56/doh/docs/reports/2000/hivreport.html>

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