HIV/AIDS Profile: Benin

Demographic Indicators

with AIDS without AIDS	with AIDS	without AIDS
Population (1000s) 6,396 6,437 Growth Rate (%)	3.0 %	3.2 %
Crude Birth Rate 45 45 Crude Death Rate	15	13
Infant Mortality Rate Life Expectancy		
Both Sexes 91 88 Both Sexes	50	53
Male 96 93 Male	49	52
Female 86 83 Female	51	54

Percent Urban 38 Total Fertility Rate	6.3	

Note: Above indicators are for 2000.

Estimated % of adults living with HIV/AIDS, end 1999 2.5 % Cumulative AIDS rate (per 1,000) as of 6/6/98 0.47 Cumulative AIDS cases as of 6/6/98 2813

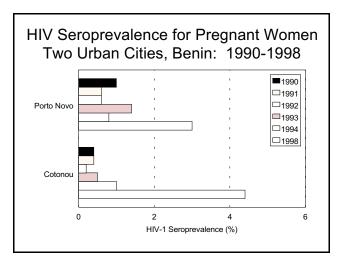
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, UNAIDS, Population Reference Bureau, World Health Organization.

Epidemiological Data

Epidemic State: Generalized

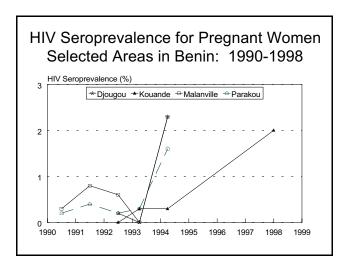
Data from Benin's sentinel surveillance system indicate increasingly high levels of infection among prostitutes and STD patients. Infection among pregnant women 14-24 years of age had reached exceedingly high levels in many provinces. Even in rural areas, prevalence among pregnant women increased in latter part of the 1990s.

• HIV seroprevalence among pregnant women tested in Porto Novo, the capital, ranged from less than 1 percent in 1991 and 1992 to 3 percent in 1998. In Cotonou, prevalence ranged from less than 1 percent in 1992 to 4 percent in 1998. This data are from sentinel surveillance.

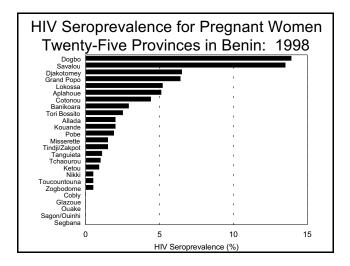


Source: International Programs Center, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, June 2000.

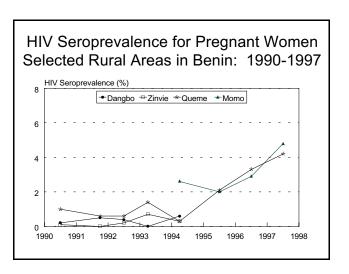
• In selected areas of Benin, sentinel surveillance among pregnant women during the 1990s showed an increase in prevalence. In Kouande, there was no evidence of infection in 1992, by 1998, 2 percent of pregnant women tested were HIV positive. In 1998 only women 14-24 years of age were tested, however.



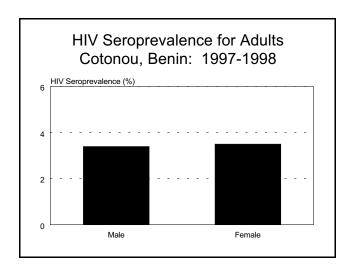
• In 1998, HIV seroprevalence among pregnant women aged 14-24 ranged from no evidence of infection in five provinces, Cobly, Glazoue, Ouake, Sagon/Ouinhi, and Segbana, to 14 percent in Dogbo Province.



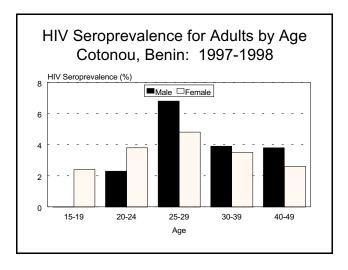
• In selected rural areas of Benin, HIV infection levels among pregnant women during 1990-1997 ranged from no evidence of infection in 1991 in Zinvie to 5 percent in Momo in 1997. Available data through the latter half of the 1990s indicated a large rise in prevalence.



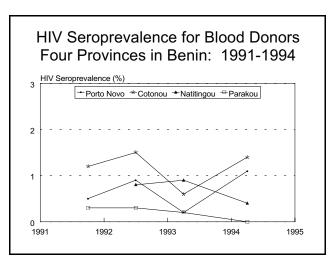
• A special study investigating HIV prevalence among adults in Cotonou and three other African cities was carried out in 1997-1998. In Cotonou, infection levels were similar for males and females. Approximately 3.5 percent in each group were infected.



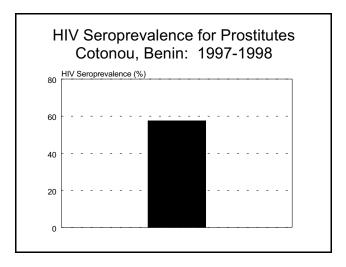
• In the same study, prevalence among adult females 15-19 was 2 percent; among males of the same age group, no evidence of infection was found. The highest level among males was found in the 25-29 age group.



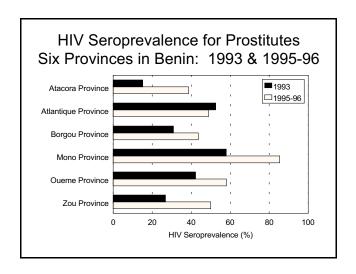
• In four provinces of Benin, prevalence among blood donors ranged from no evidence of infection in Parakou in 1994 to 1.5 percent in Cotonou in 1992.



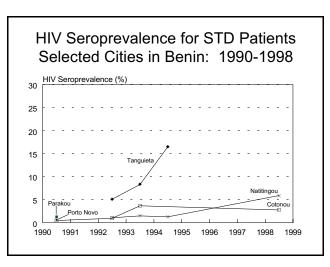
• In 1997-1998, 58 percent of prostitutes tested in Cotonou were HIV infected.



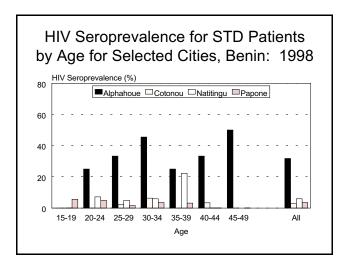
• HIV seroprevalence among prostitutes in the provinces shown increased between 1993 and 1995-1996 except in one, Atlantique. Prevalence declined from 53 to 49 percent there. The largest rise occurred in Zou Province, almost doubling between 1993 and 1995-1996, increasing from 27 to 50 percent.



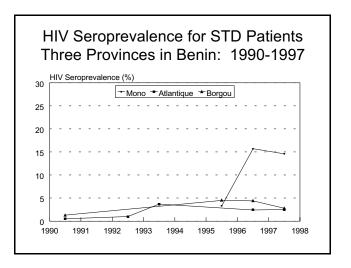
• In selected cities of the country, HIV seroprevalence among STD patients has generally increased. In Tanguieta, prevalence rose from 5 percent in 1992 to 17 percent in 1994. In Natitingou, prevalence rose from 1 percent in 1992 to 6 percent in 1998.



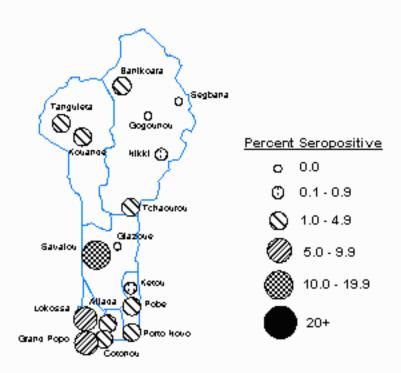
• In 1998, sentinel surveillance was carried out among STD patients in a number of cities. The highest levels of infection were found in Alphahoue, 32 percent overall, the lowest in Cotonou, 3 percent overall. No evidence of infection was found among 15-19 year olds in Alphahoue, Cotonou, and Natitingou. Six percent of 15-19 year olds were infected in Papone.



• HIV prevalence among STD patients remained fairly stable in Atlantique and Borgou Provinces but rose considerably in Mono Province during the 1990s. In 1995, 3 percent of STD patients tested in Mono Province, as part of sentinel surveillance, were HIV positive. By 1997, 15 percent were infected, a five-fold increase in a two year period.



Seroprevalence of HIV-1 for Pregnant Women Benin: 1998



u.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, International Programs Center, Country Profile, September 2000.

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