

HIV/AIDS Profile: Ethiopia

Demographic Indicators

	with AIDS	without AIDS		with AIDS	without AIDS
Population (1000s)	64,117	67,237	Growth Rate (%)	2.8 %	3.4 %
Crude Birth Rate	45	46	Crude Death Rate	18	12
Infant Mortality Rate			Life Expectancy		
Both Sexes	101	91	Both Sexes	45	56
Male	108	98	Male	44	54
Female	94	83	Female	46	58

Percent Urban	15		Total Fertility Rate	7.1	

Note: Above indicators are for 2000.

Estimated % of adults living with HIV/AIDS, end 1999	10.6 %
Cumulative AIDS rate (per 1,000) as of 3/9/00	1.31
Cumulative AIDS cases as of 3/9/00	83,487

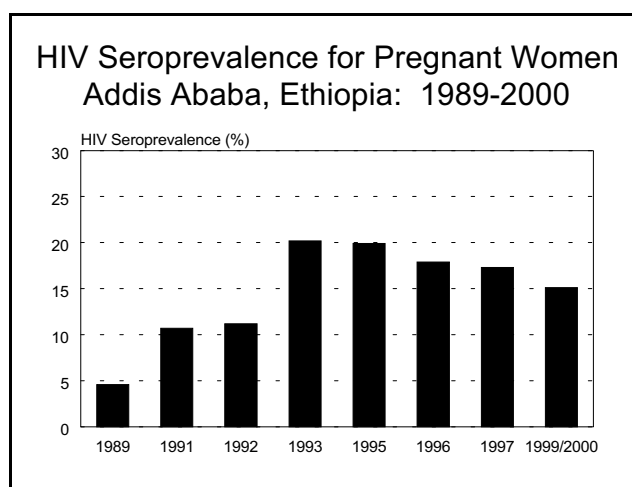
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, UNAIDS, Population Reference Bureau, World Health Organization.

Epidemiological Data

Epidemic State: Generalized

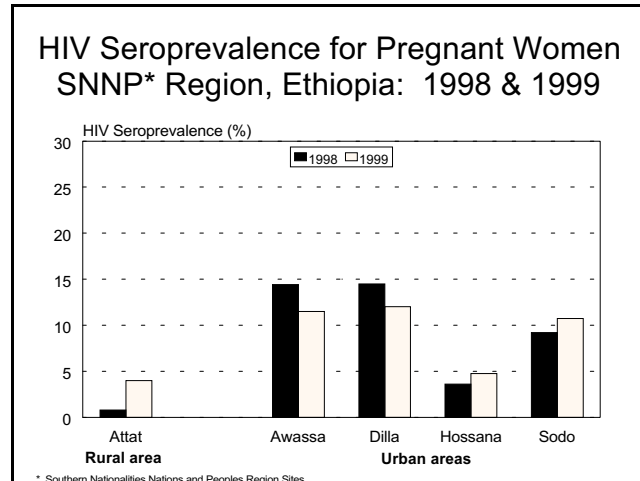
The current information available on the status of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Ethiopia shows a stabilization of the epidemic in some segments of the population. However, seroprevalence levels for some groups, such as prostitutes, continue to rise.

- The seroprevalence for pregnant women in the capital, Addis Ababa, rose sharply in the early 1990s, from 5 percent in 1989 to 20 percent in 1993. In 1999-2000, 15 percent of pregnant women tested were HIV positive. The level of seroprevalence in urban areas in Ethiopia is generally higher than levels in rural areas.

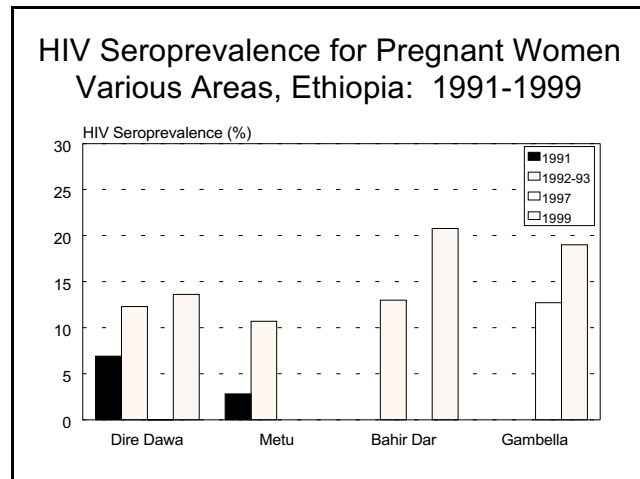


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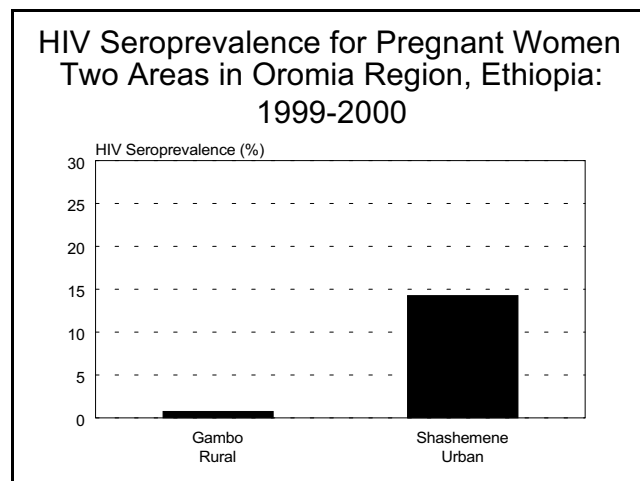
- Among pregnant women in various sites located in the Southern Nationalities Nations and Peoples Region (SNNP), significant levels of HIV infection have also been observed. The severity of the epidemic varies, with prevalence ranging from 4 percent in 1999 in Attat, a rural area, to 12 percent in Awassa and Dilla, urban areas within the Region. Prevalence increased between 1998 and 1999 in three sites, Attat, Hossana, and Sodo.



- The seroprevalence for pregnant women in Diredawa and Metu increased between 1991 to 1992-93 at an alarming rate. Bahir Dar and Gambella also saw large increases but within a longer time period. The rise seen in seroprevalence for pregnant women in Addis Ababa in the early 1990s is mirrored here.

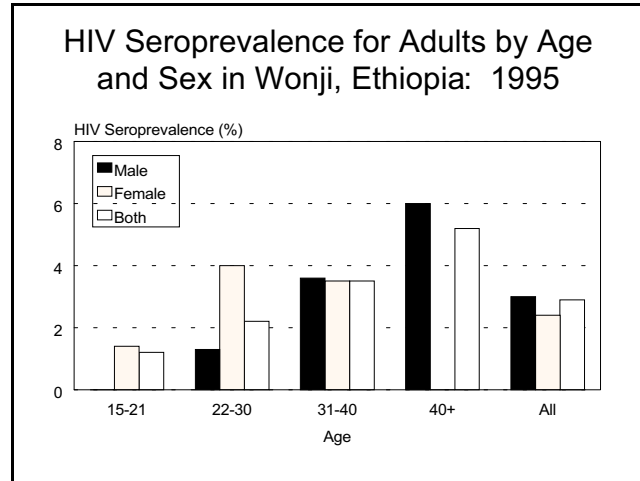


- There was a marked contrast in the level of HIV infection among pregnant women in the Oromia Region in 1999-2000. In Gambo, a rural area, nearly 1 percent of pregnant women tested were HIV positive. In Shashemene, an urban area, 14 percent of pregnant women were infected.

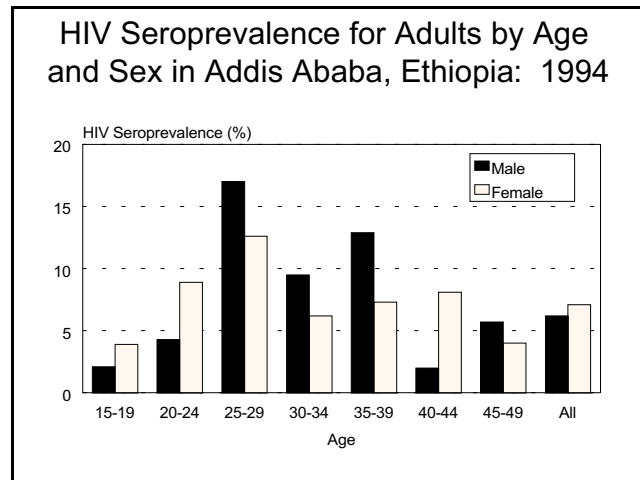


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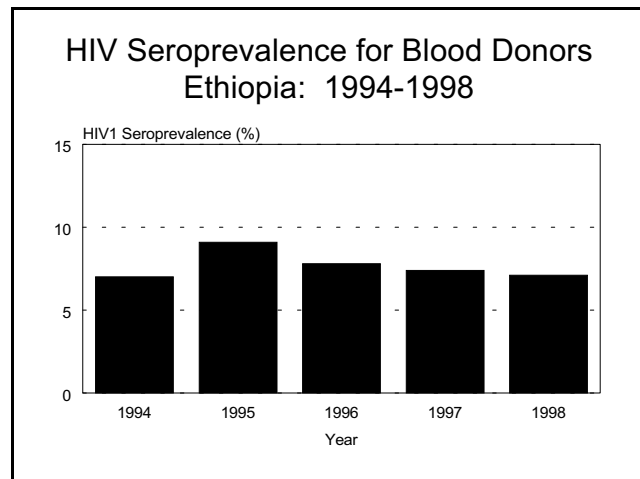
- Wonji, a semi-rural community southeast of Addis Ababa, is the home of two sugar estates. As seen elsewhere in sub-Saharan Africa, HIV prevalence among young women is much higher than men in the same age group in this area.



- In 1994, from a random sample of 1200 households in Addis Ababa, HIV prevalence in the adult male and female populations was 6 percent for males and 7 percent for females. Among females, those 25-29 were the most highly infected. Men 35-39 had the highest seroprevalence. This is a typical age pattern of infection in sub-Saharan Africa, reflecting the sexual partnering of older men with younger women.

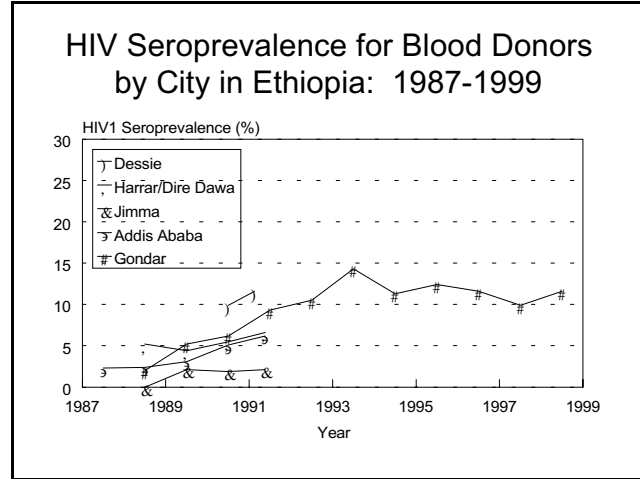


- HIV seroprevalence data from the Ethiopian Red Cross Society blood banks show a stabilization of infection rates for blood donors, with infection levels fluctuating around 7 percent.

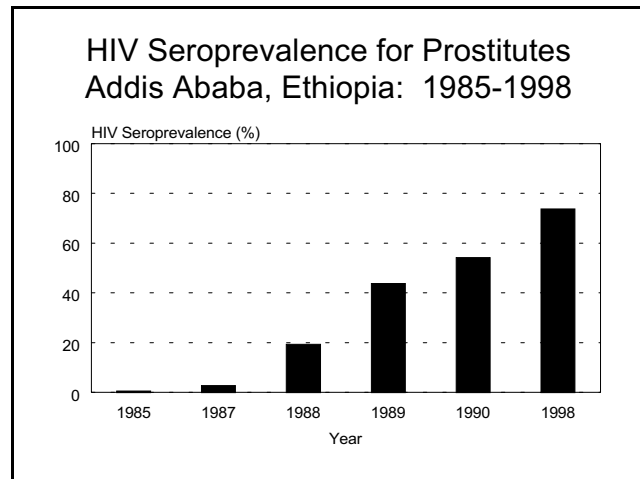


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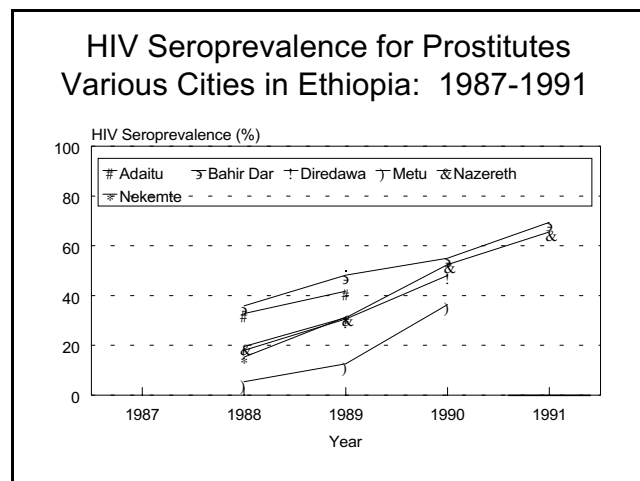
- There is very little information available on HIV prevalence among blood donors. HIV seroprevalence for blood donors in Gondar appears to have stabilized around 10 percent between 1992 and 1999.



- HIV seroprevalence among prostitutes in Addis Ababa continued to rise throughout the 1990s increasing from less than 1 percent in 1985 to 74 percent in 1998.

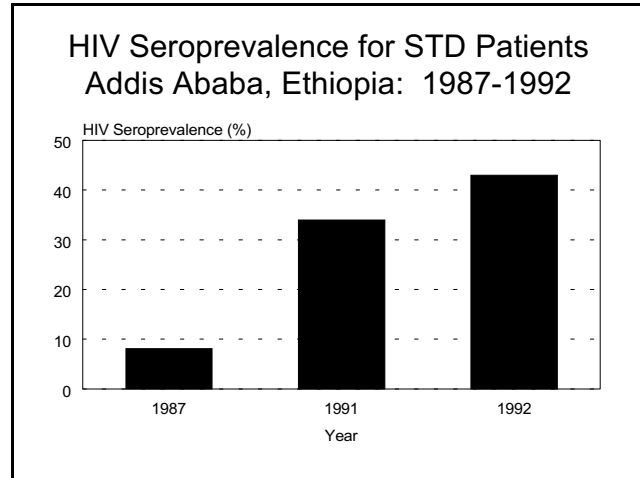


- Significant levels of HIV infection have also been observed outside of Addis Ababa. The level of HIV infection observed in Metu's prostitutes was lower than any other city. However, all cities showed increasing levels of infection.



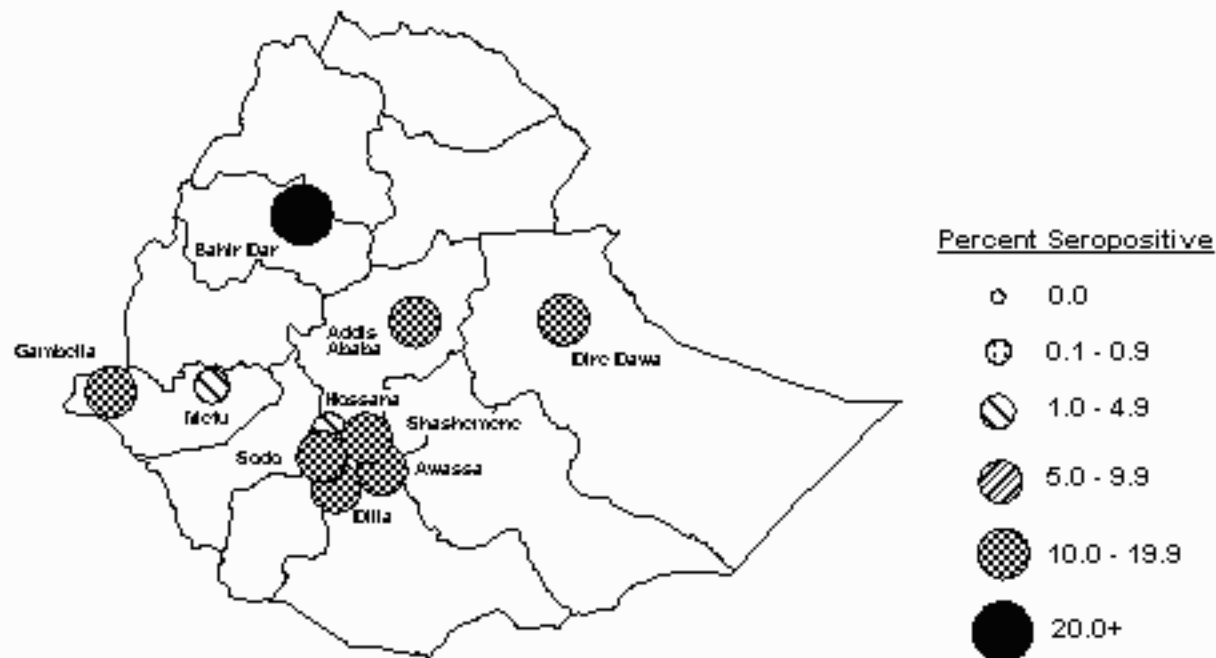
Ethiopia

- This data show increasing HIV seroprevalence for STD clinic patients in Addis Ababa. However, it is difficult to say whether the trend continued or infection levels stabilized without more recent data.



Seroprevalence of HIV-1 for Pregnant Women

Ethiopia: 1999/2000



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