

## HIV/AIDS Profile: Haiti

### Demographic Indicators

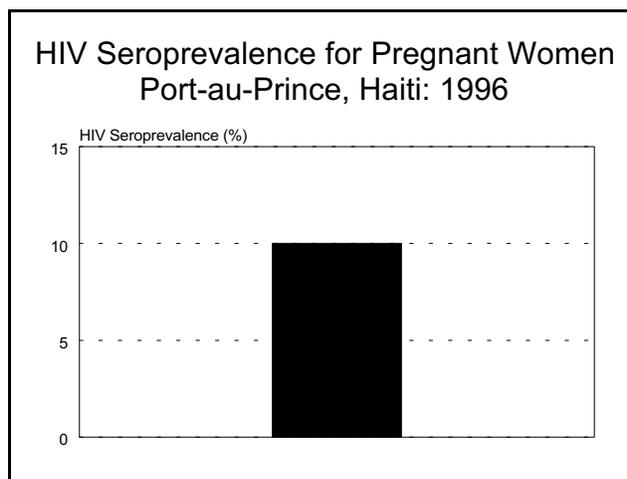
	with AIDS	without AIDS		with AIDS	without AIDS
Population (1000s)	6,868	7,148	Growth Rate (%)	1.4 %	1.8 %
Crude Birth Rate	32	32	Crude Death Rate	15	12
Infant Mortality Rate			Life Expectancy		
Both Sexes	97	91	Both Sexes	49	56
Male	105	99	Male	47	55
Female	88	82	Female	51	58
		*****			
Percent Urban	34		Total Fertility Rate	4.5	
<b>Note:</b> Above indicators are for 2000.					
		*****			
Estimated % of adults living with HIV/AIDS, end 1999			5.2 %		
Cumulative AIDS rate (per 1,000) as of 3/10/96			0.77		
Cumulative AIDS cases as of 3/10/96			4967		
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, UNAIDS, Population Reference Bureau, World Health Organization.					

### Epidemiological Data

Epidemic State: Generalized

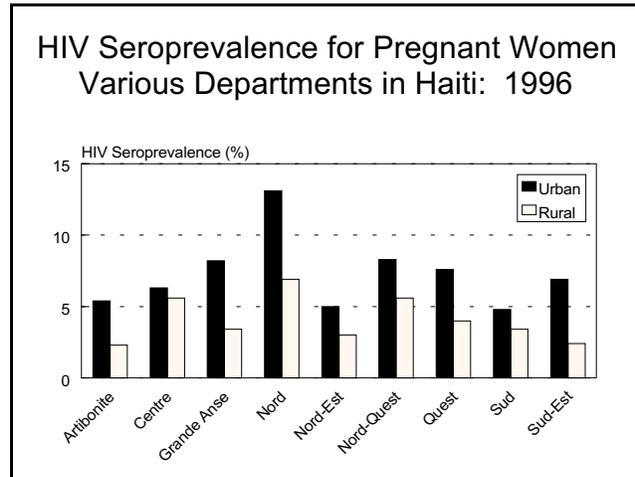
Haiti had the highest adult prevalence rate in the Latin America/Caribbean region at the end of 1999, 5 percent, according to UNAIDS. By 1996, very high HIV prevalence was being observed among pregnant women in Port-au-Prince and others areas of the country. HIV prevalence among blood donors dropped between 1988 and 1992, only to begin rising again.

- According to sentinel surveillance, HIV seroprevalence among pregnant women in Port-au-Prince, the capital, was 10 percent in 1996.

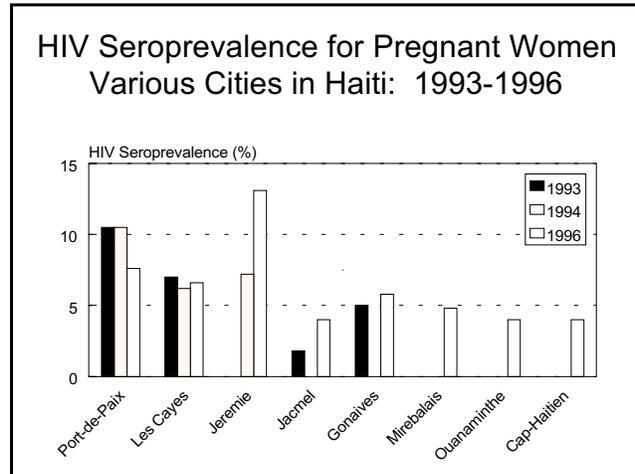


## Haiti

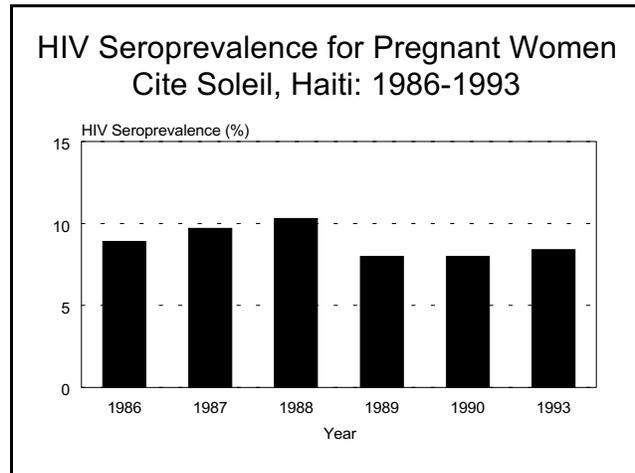
- HIV seroprevalence among pregnant women was higher in the urban areas of various departments of Haiti in 1996. The largest difference was observed in Nord Department where the rate was 13 percent in urban and 7 percent in rural areas. These data are from the sentinel surveillance system.



- HIV prevalence in 1996 among pregnant women, as measured by sentinel surveillance, ranged from 4 percent in Jacmel, Ouanaminthe, and Cap-Haïtien to 13 percent in Jérémie, located in Sud Department. Infection levels in Port-de-Paix in northern Haiti declined between 1993 and 1996, going from 11 percent in 1993/94 to 8 percent in 1996. HIV infections rose in Jérémie between 1994 and 1996, going from 7 to 13 percent.

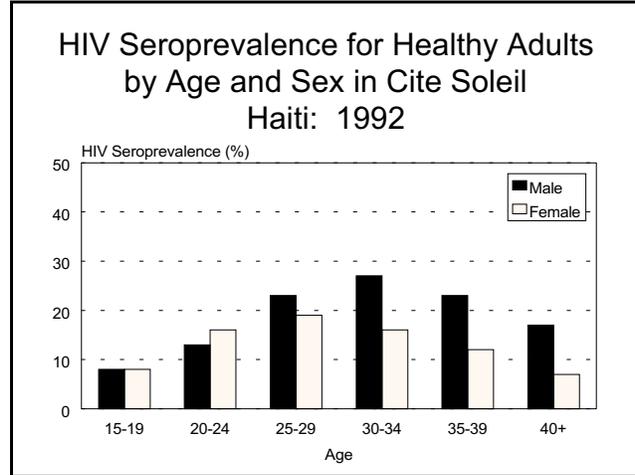


- In Cite Soleil, a periurban community of Port-au-Prince, data from 1986-93 showed a flat epidemic among pregnant women. Prevalence ranged from 8 to 10 percent.

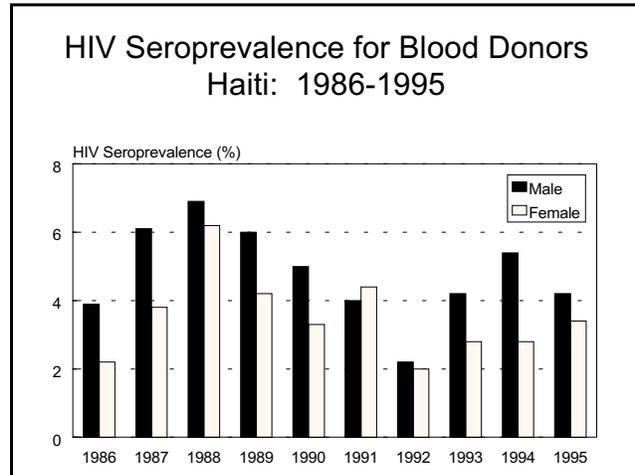


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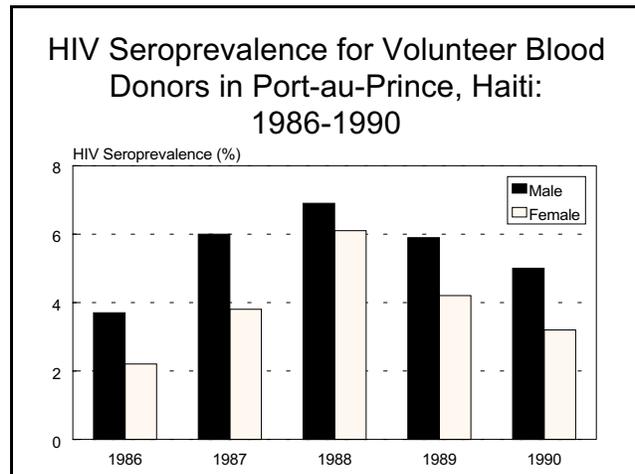
- A 1992 study of HIV seroprevalence among healthy adults was conducted in Cite Soleil. Similar to the age distribution of HIV infection seen in sub-Saharan African countries, males had a higher infection level than females in older age categories. The peak age group for infection among men was 30-34, with 27 percent infected, and 25-29 among women, with a 19 percent infection rate.



- HIV prevalence among male blood donors at the Croix-Rouge Haitienne Centre de Transfusion Sanguine between 1986 and 1995 was higher than that found among female blood donors in every year but one, 1991. The prevalence range was similar. Among males, prevalence ranged from 2 to 7 percent, among females, from 2 to 6 percent. There was much variability in the rates, however, for each sex.

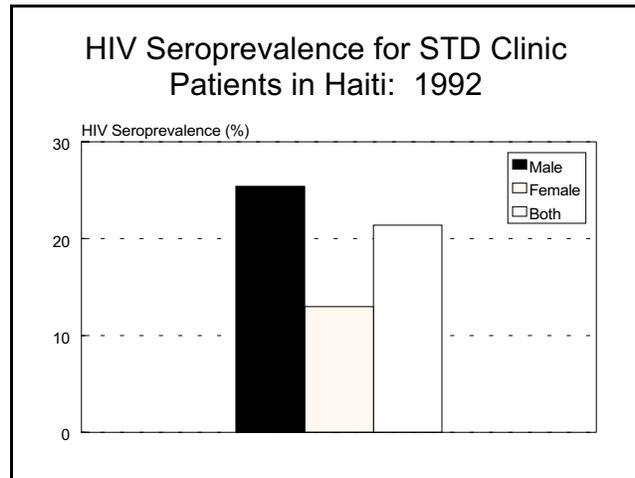


- In Port-au-Prince, a study conducted from 1986 to 1990 showed peak levels of HIV infection among volunteer blood donors in 1988. In that year, among males tested, 7 percent were HIV positive, among females, 6 percent were infected.

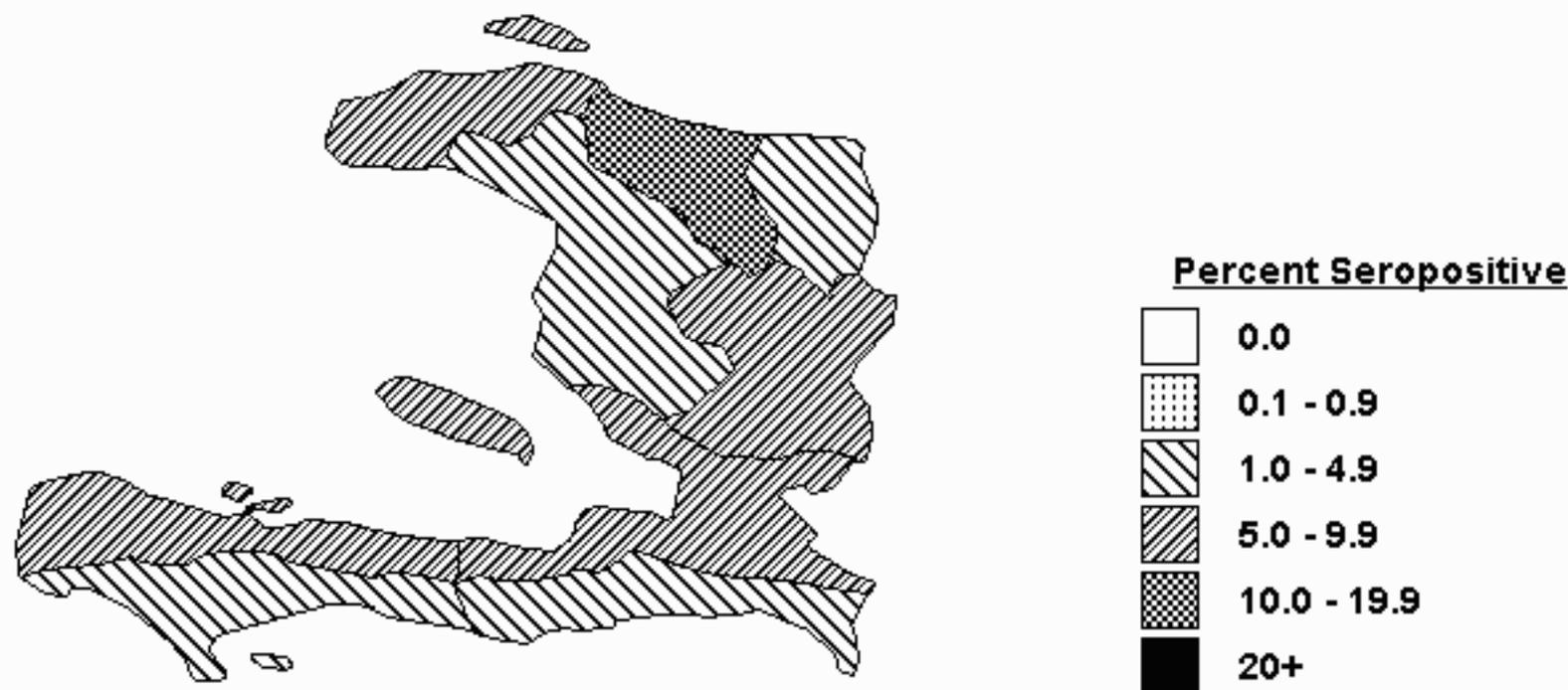


## Haiti

- In an unspecified location of Haiti, patients attending a STD clinic were tested for HIV in 1992. HIV prevalence was almost twice as high among male patients compared to female patients, 25 percent versus 13 percent. The overall rate of infection was 21 percent.



# Seroprevalence of HIV-1 for Pregnant Women Haiti: 1996



## Sources for Haiti

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