

## HIV/AIDS Profile: China, Mainland

### Demographic Indicators

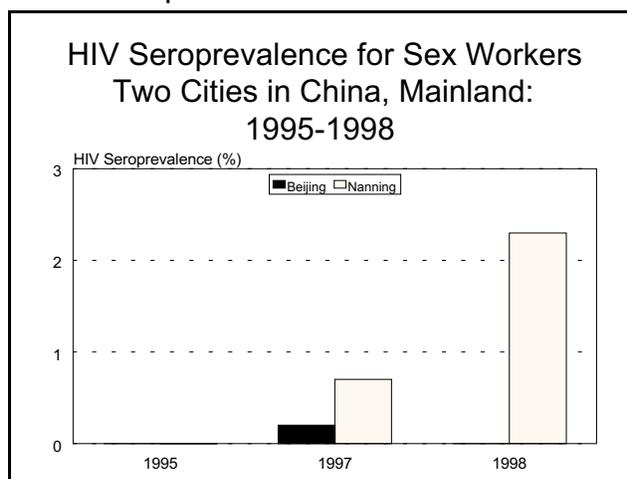
Population (1,000s)	1,261,832	Growth Rate (%)	0.9
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)		Life Expectancy	
Both Sexes	29	Both Sexes	71
Male	26	Male	70
Female	32	Female	73
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	16	Crude Death Rate (per 1,000)	7
Percent Urban	31	Total Fertility Rate	1.8
<b>Note:</b> Above indicators are for 2000.			
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Estimated % of adults living with HIV/AIDS, end 1999	0.1 %		
Cumulative AIDS rate (per 1,000) as of 12/31/98	0.00		
Cumulative AIDS cases as of 12/31/98	417		
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Reference Bureau, UNAIDS, World Health Organization.			

### Epidemiological Data

Epidemic State: Concentrated

Low levels of HIV infection were seen in the sex worker and STD patient populations in China during the 1990s. Very high levels of infection were seen in IV drug users, especially in areas where the drug industry has thrived, in Yunnan Province bordering Burma, and the former Soviet Republic/China border areas.

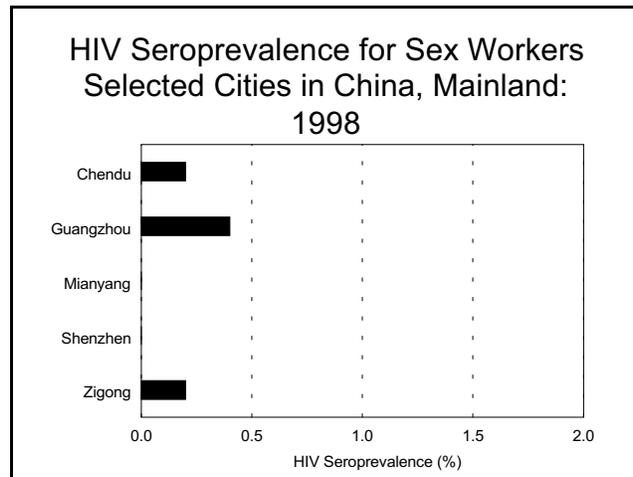
- Sentinel surveillance data indicate that HIV seroprevalence among sex workers in Beijing, the capital, and Nanning, ranged from no evidence of infection in 1995 in both cities to 2 percent in Nanning in 1998.



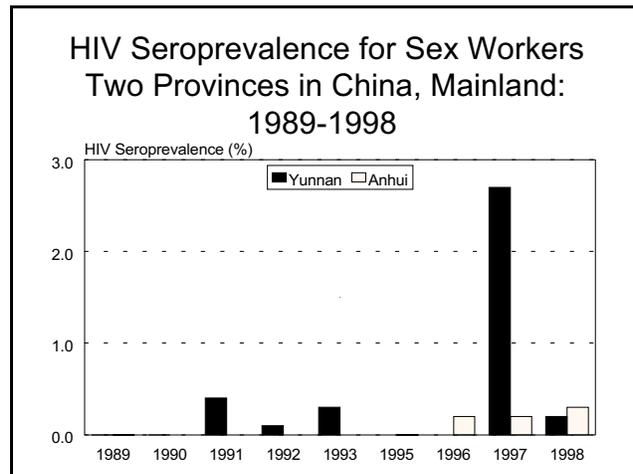
Source: International Programs Center, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, June 2000.

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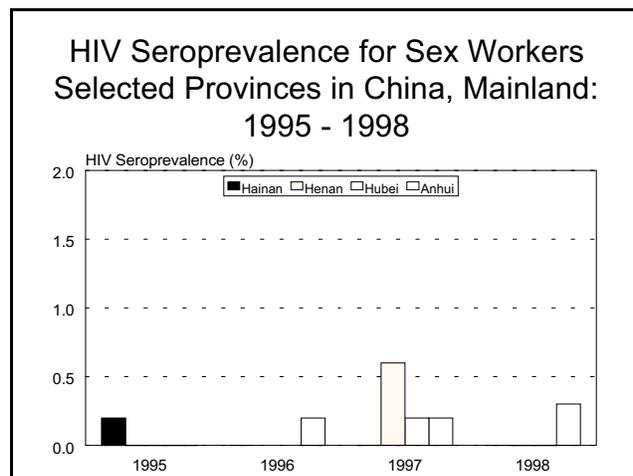
- Among sex workers in selected cities of China, little, if any, HIV infection was found in 1998, according to sentinel surveillance. There was no evidence of infection in Mianyang and Shenzhen.



- HIV seroprevalence among sex workers in Yunnan Province ranged from no evidence of infection in 1989/1990 to 3 percent in 1997. In Anhui Province, HIV infection levels were less variable, remaining well under 1 percent.

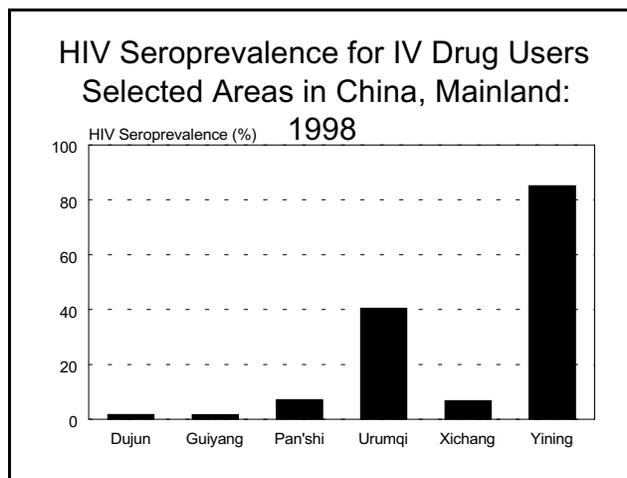


- HIV seroprevalence among sex workers in selected provinces of China was below 1 percent during 1995-98. The majority of provinces included in the sentinel surveillance system did not turn up any HIV infection among sex workers who were tested in 1998.

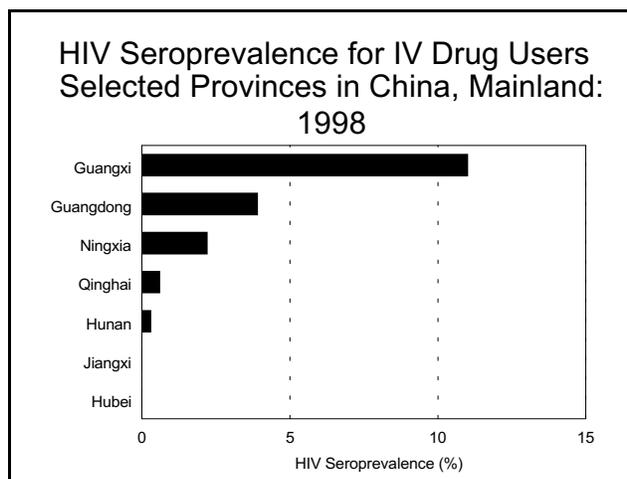


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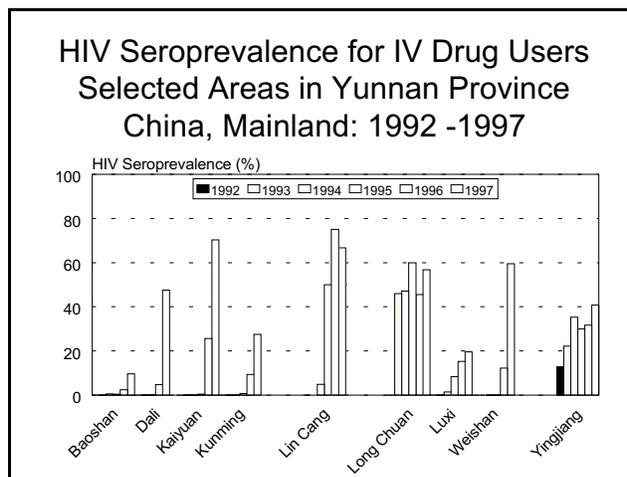
- Sentinel surveillance is conducted among IV drug users in China. In selected areas, there was a wide range of HIV infection rates in 1998. In Dujun and Guiyang, 2 percent of IV drug users tested were HIV positive; in Yining, a city located in Xinjiang Province near the China-Kazakhstan border, 85 percent of IV drug users tested had HIV antibodies.



- There was no evidence of infection among IV drug users in 1998 in Hubei and Jiangxi provinces while, in Guangxi Province, 11 percent of users tested were infected.

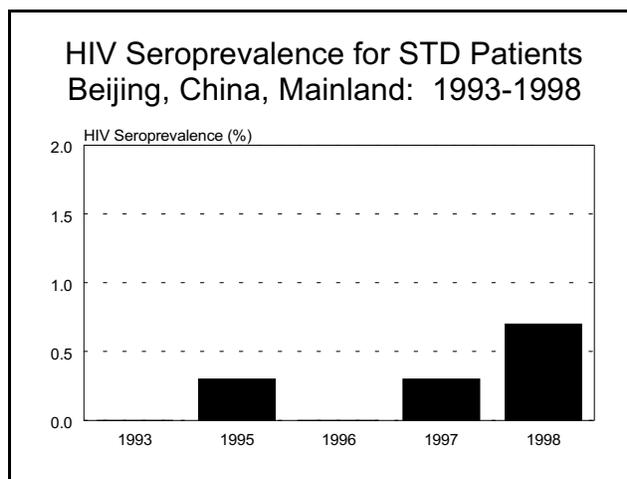


- In selected areas of Yunnan Province, which borders Burma, Thailand, Laos, and Vietnam, HIV prevalence steadily increased between 1992 and 1997 among the IV drug user population. By 1997, infection rates ranged from 20 percent in Luxi to 70 percent in Kaiyuan.

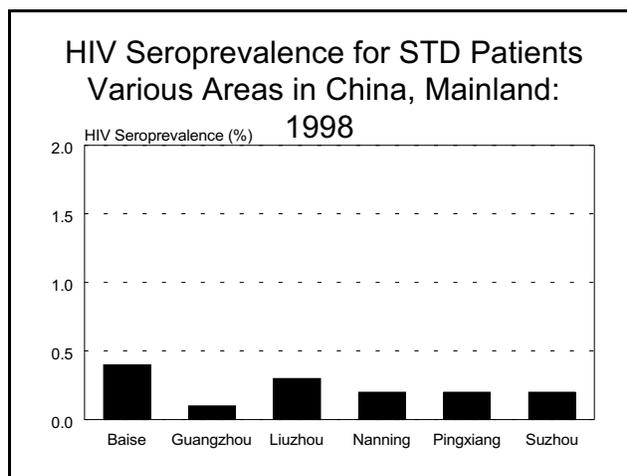


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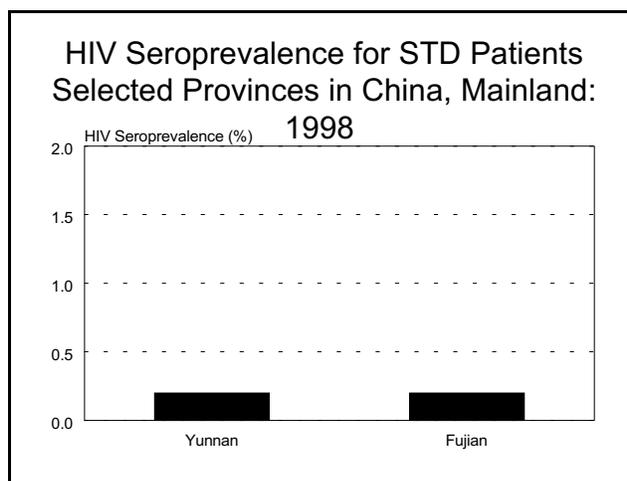
- Sentinel surveillance carried out among patients attending STD clinics in Beijing showed that HIV prevalence remained below 1 percent between 1993 and 1998. There was no evidence of infection in 1993 and 1996.



- Likewise, in various areas of China, sentinel surveillance also indicated that HIV prevalence among STD patients in 1998 was below 1 percent. In Changzhou, Dalian, Dandong, Hangzhou, Jinan, Ningbo, and Shenzhen, no evidence of infection was found.

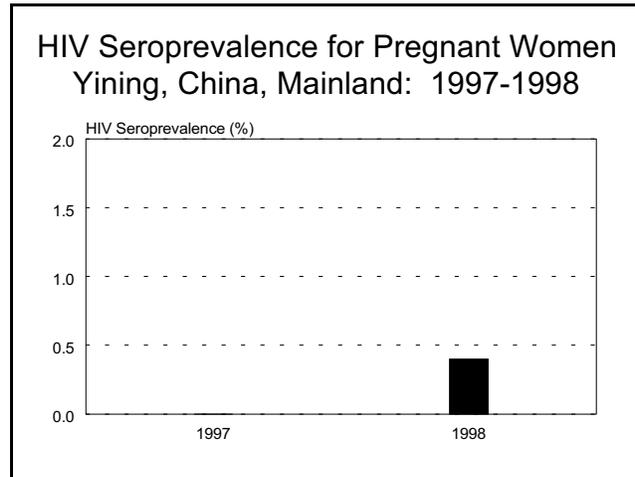


- In Yunnan and Fujian provinces, HIV seroprevalence was well below 1 percent among STD patients in 1998. The following thirteen provinces had no evidence of infection: Anhui, Hainan, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangxi, Jilin, Shanghai, Shanxi, Sichuan, and Tianjin.

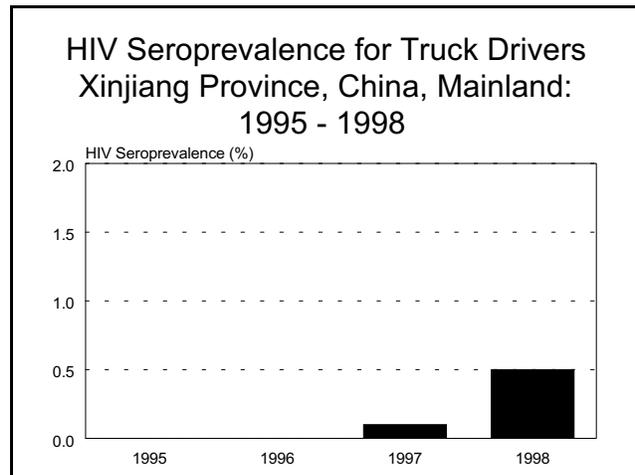


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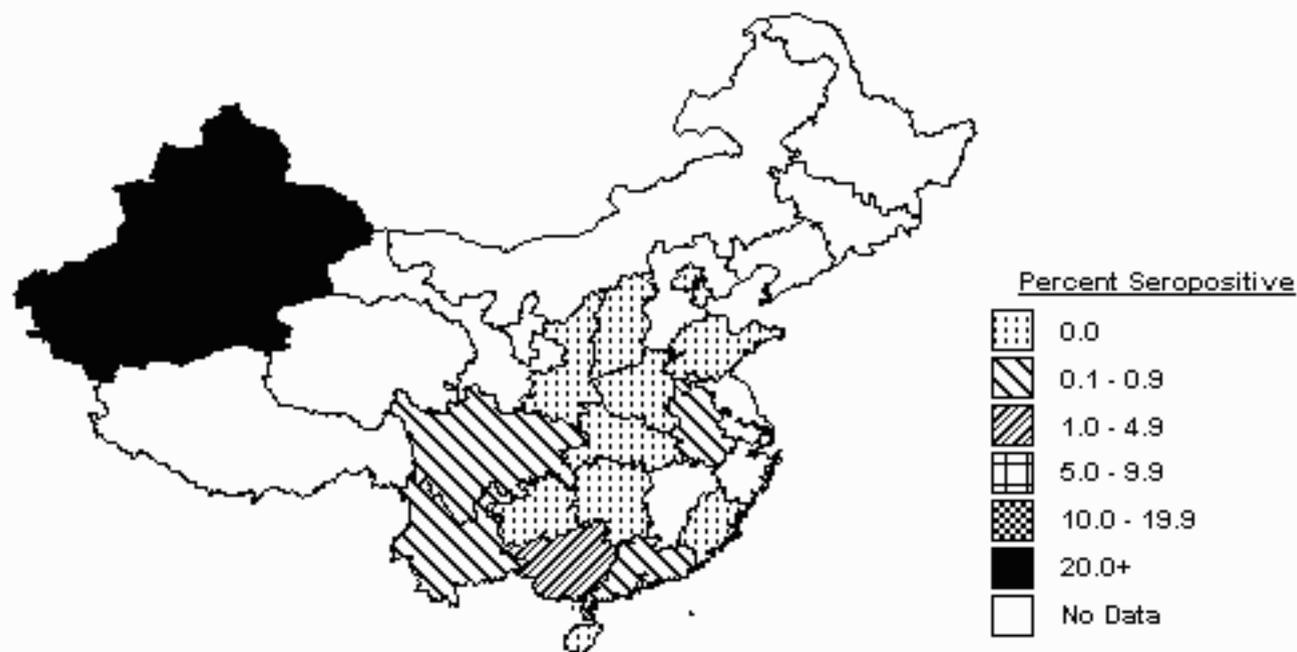
- There was no evidence of HIV infection among pregnant women tested in Yining in 1997. In 1998, HIV infection was detected, but in less than 1 percent of pregnant women tested.



- HIV seroprevalence among truck drivers in Xinjiang Province went from no evidence of infection in 1995 to one-half of 1 percent in 1998. In other provinces where drivers were tested, Hainan, Hebei, Hubei, Hunan, Jilin, Qinghai, and Shanxi, no evidence of infection was found in any of these years.

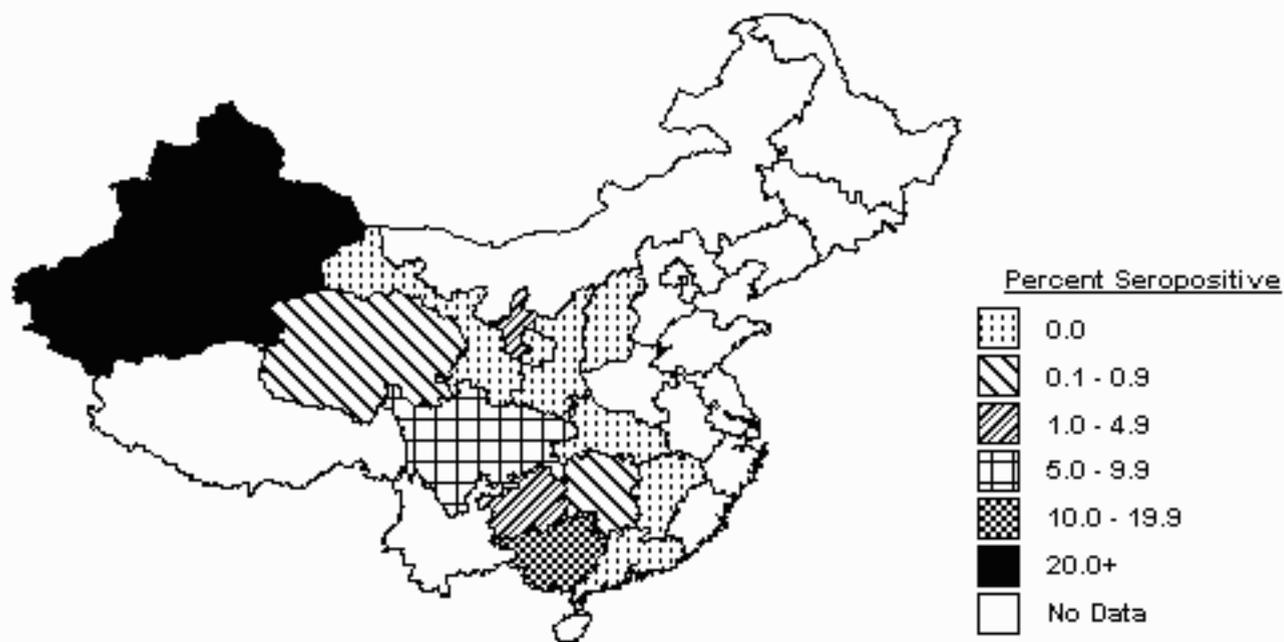


# Seroprevalence of HIV-1 for Sex Workers China, Mainland: 1998



# Seroprevalence of HIV-1 for IV Drug Users

## China, Mainland: 1998



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

# Seroprevalence of HIV-1 for STD Patients China, Mainland: 1998



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