

## HIV/AIDS Profile: Côte d'Ivoire

### Demographic Indicators

	with AIDS	without AIDS		with AIDS	without AIDS
Population (1000s)	15,981	16,969	Growth Rate (%)	2.6 %	3.3 %
Crude Birth Rate	41	41	Crude Death Rate	17	10
Infant Mortality Rate			Life Expectancy		
Both Sexes	95	83	Both Sexes	45	58
Male	103	92	Male	44	56
Female	87	75	Female	47	60
		*****			
Percent Urban	46		Total Fertility Rate	5.8	

**Note:** Above indicators are for 2000.

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Estimated % of adults living with HIV/AIDS, end 1999	10.8 %
Cumulative AIDS rate (per 1,000) as of 12/31/96	2.56
Cumulative AIDS cases as of 12/31/96	37,963

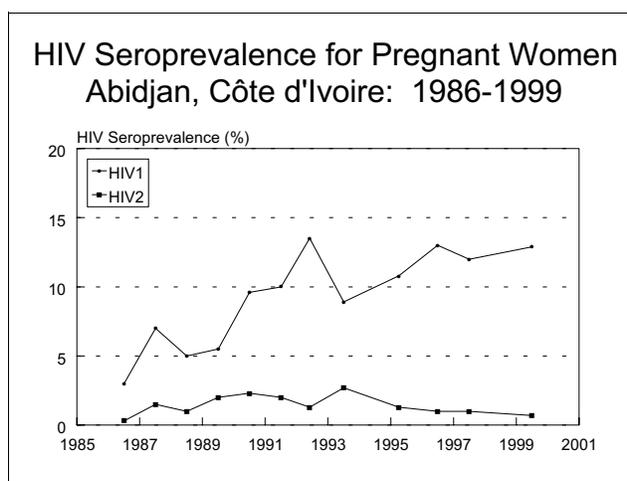
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, UNAIDS, Population Reference Bureau, World Health Organization.

### Epidemiological Data

Epidemic State: Generalized

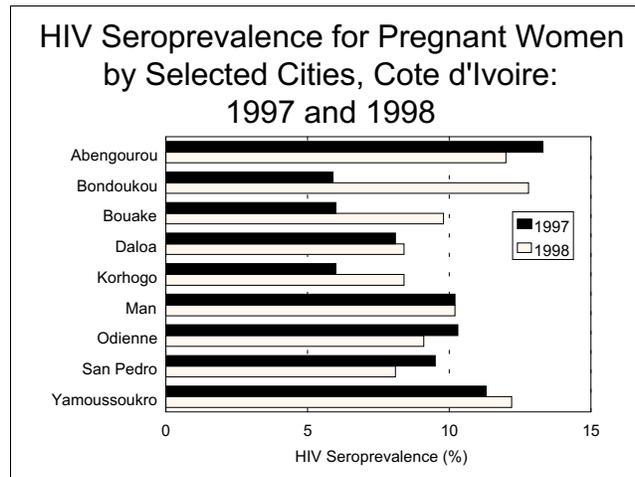
The HIV epidemic in Côte d'Ivoire is the most severe in West Africa. HIV seroprevalence rates in Abidjan are similar to those seen in some urban areas of East and Southern Africa.

- The epidemic among pregnant women has slowed some over the past few years but infection rates continue to increase in Abidjan, the capital and a port city. In 1999, 13 percent of pregnant women were positive for HIV1 and less than 1 percent tested positive for HIV2.

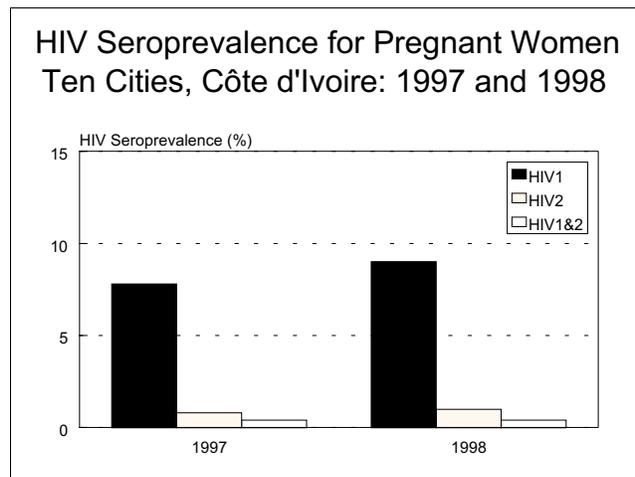


## Côte d'Ivoire

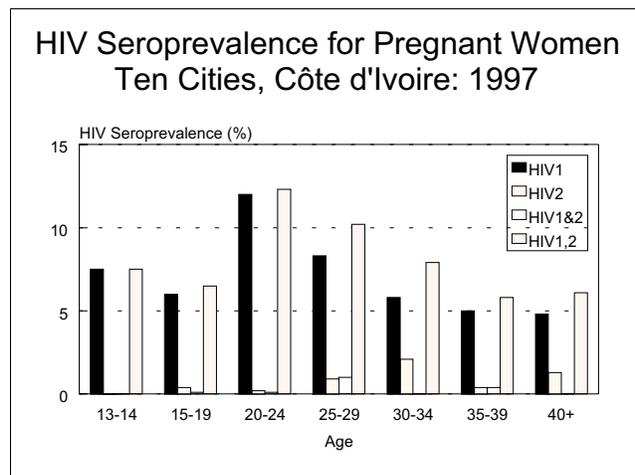
- Some urban areas have seen a decline in seroprevalence among pregnant women. However infection rates continue to climb in many other areas. HIV prevalence in 1998 ranged from 8 to 13 percent of pregnant women tested. These levels were not very different from those seen in Abidjan.



- HIV1 infection rose from 8 percent to 9 percent among pregnant women in ten cities in Cote d'Ivoire. However, HIV2 infection remained low at 1 percent or below. A small percentage of pregnant women were infected with both HIV1 and HIV2.

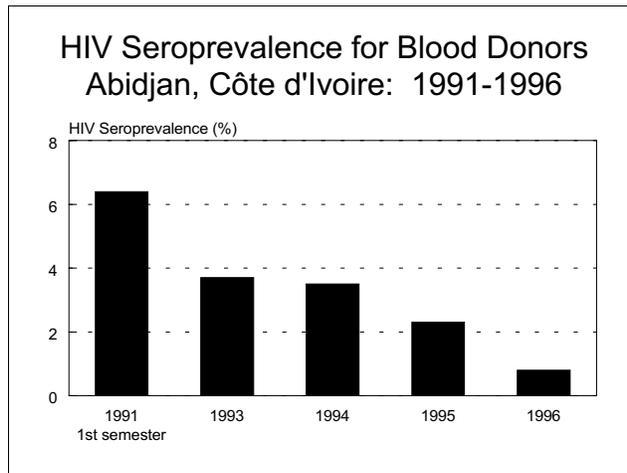


- In 1997, among pregnant women, the group with the highest infection rate was the 20-24 age group in urban areas. In this group, 12 percent were HIV1 positive; among 13-14 year olds, 8 percent tested HIV1 positive.

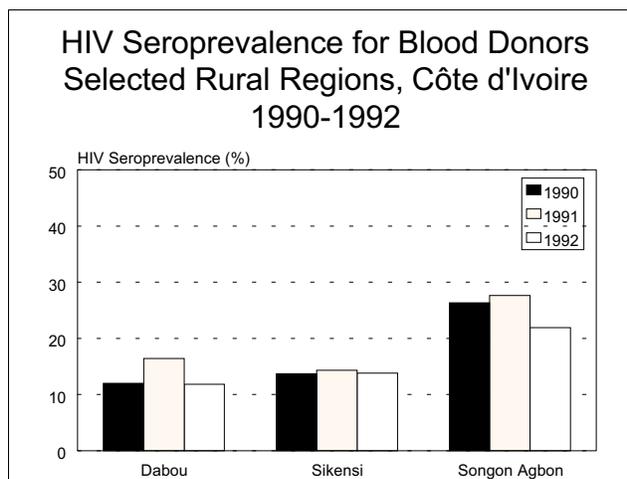


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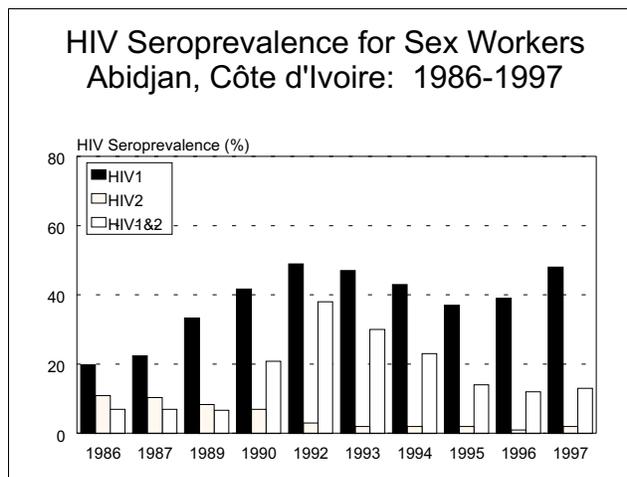
- There has been a continuing decline in seroprevalence among blood donors in Abidjan falling, from 6 percent in 1991 to less than 1 percent in 1996. These levels remain much lower than those of blood donors in rural areas of the country. The decrease in seroprevalence is due to strict selection of regular donors.



- Levels of HIV seroprevalence among blood donors in rural regions of Côte d'Ivoire show the epidemic developing at alarming levels. During the early 1990s, HIV levels ranged from 12 percent in Dabou Region to 28 percent in Songon Agbon Region.

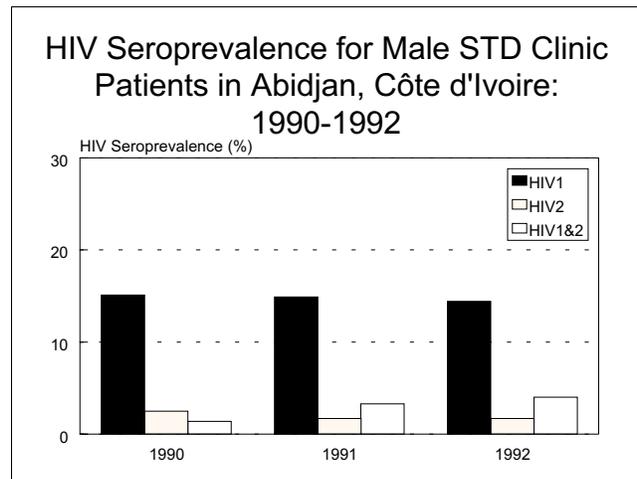


- Since 1986, the percentage of commercial sex workers in Abidjan infected with HIV1 or HIV1 and HIV2 has increased dramatically. HIV prevalence increased from 20 percent to 48 percent. The percentage of sex workers infected with only HIV2 has declined during this period.

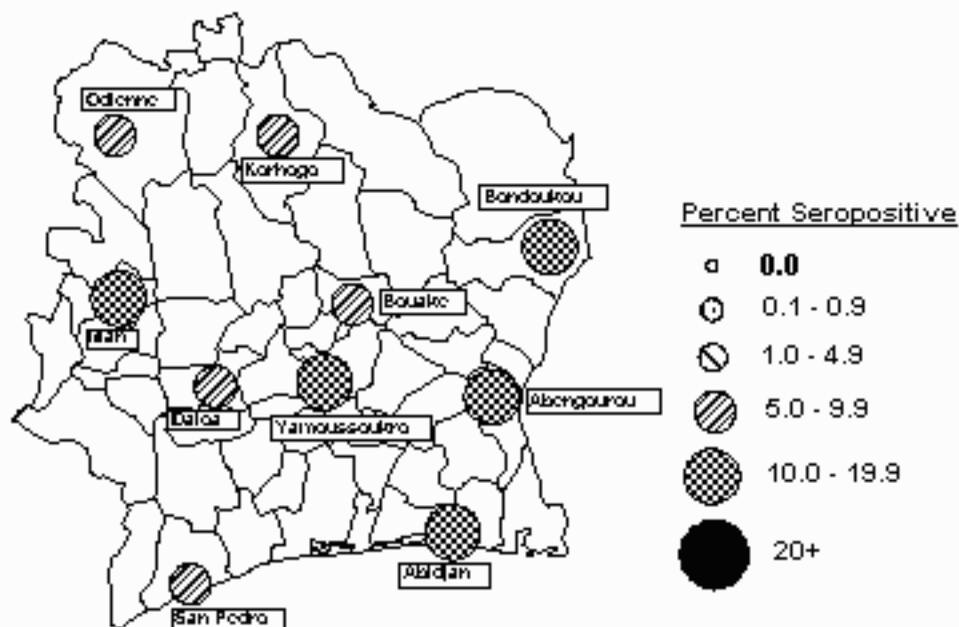


## Côte d'Ivoire

- Male STD clinic patients provide the best opportunity to study HIV infection among "high-risk" males. A 1992 study in Abidjan found 14 percent of male STD patients infected with HIV1.



# Seroprevalence of HIV-1 for Pregnant Women Cote d'Ivoire: 1998



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

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