Statistical Appendix

This statistical appendix assembles information about the levels and determinants of the HIV/AIDS epidemic and selected policy variables for low- and middle-income countries as classified in the *1997 World Development Report* (World Bank 1997a).

Table 1: HIV Infection Rates by Subpopulation

Table 1 assembles the most recent information on HIV prevalence by subpopulation for all low- and middle-income countries as defined in the *1997 World Development Indicators* (World Bank 1997b). Country-level adult HIV-1 seroprevalence estimates are for adults age 15–49, as estimated by the World Health Organization for December 1994. The remaining data in table 1 on HIV seroprevalence by subpopulation, for all regions except Eastern Europe and Central Asia, are from the HIV/AIDS Surveillance Database of the U.S. Bureau of the Census (U.S. Bureau of the Census [database], 1997).[1] Except where otherwise noted, data for Eastern Europe and Central Asia are from the WHO/EC Collaborating Centre on AIDS (1996).

[1] The complete HIV/AIDS Surveillance Database can be obtained from: International Programs Center, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233-8860 USA. The e-mail address is ipc-hiv@census.gov.

The second through fourth columns of table 1 show the U.S. Bureau of the Census's "best estimates" of HIV-1 prevalence in "high-risk" and "low-risk" subpopulations in the capital or major cities and outside major cities. Their summary estimates are based on the detailed data they have compiled from published and unpublished sources in developing countries in the January 1997 version of their HIV/AIDS Surveillance Database, and usually represent the results of a specific study that is judged to be of good quality. As a rule, "high risk" is defined as sex workers and clients, STD patients, or other people with known risk factors. "Low risk" is defined as pregnant women, blood donors, or other people with no known risk factors. The figures for urban high- and low-risk groups in the capital/major city were used in the cross-country analysis of the societal determinants of HIV infection in chapter 1 of this report.

The data in columns 6 through 17 on HIV prevalence among specific high- and low-risk groups of men and women are derived from analysis of the approximately 24,000 individual data records, drawn from 3,100 publications and presentations, contained within the Census Bureau's HIV/AIDS Surveillance Database. The figures in these columns represent either the result of a specific study, if there was only one suitable study for a given year, or an average of prevalence rates from several suitable sources or sites within the same country for the most recent year available. This table uses only seroprevalence surveys measuring HIV-1, except where otherwise noted as including HIV-1 and/or HIV-2. The data in these columns were used to define the stage of the epidemic for chapter 2 of this report, as summarized in table 2 of the statistical appendix, below.

Whenever possible, the entries for columns 6 to 17 represent the results of one or more studies with a sample size of at least 100 people. If more than one study satisfied these criteria for the same year and covered comparable geographic areas, an unweighted average was taken. Surveys with exceptionally small sample sizes (<100) were not taken into account, except as a last resort where they were the only estimate available. Estimates based on small samples have been noted and should be used with caution because of their potential unreliability.

Because of the difficulty of establishing samples of individuals with certain characteristics, studies based on samples of "high-risk" subpopulations may be unrepresentative. The same caveat applies to samples of pregnant women, when such data are collected from a non-random sample of clinics. Further, self-selection of some of the individuals in

these groups—such as women attending antenatal clinics and STD patients—may be serious and the HIV prevalence rates should not be taken to be representative of individuals who do not use these services. Similarly, while military populations are characterized by tighter-than-usual health surveillance in general, these populations are selected by age and other characteristics. For these reasons, results from the various high- and low-risk groups should not be considered to be indicative of prevalence in the general, low-risk population.

Table 2: Indicators of Socioeconomic Development and Government AIDS Policies by Stage of the Epidemic

Table 2 presents indicators of socioeconomic development and government AIDS policies for 123 low- and middle-income countries with at least 1 million population. The countries in this table have been ordered alphabetically according to the "stage" of the HIV/AIDS epidemic—the extent to which it has spread among those practicing high-risk behavior and outward to low-risk populations—as used in chapter 2. In countries with a *nascent* epidemic, HIV prevalence in high-risk subpopulations is less than 5 percent. A *concentrated* epidemic is defined as one in which HIV prevalence in high-risk subpopulations is 5 percent or higher, but is still less than 5 percent among women attending antenatal clinics. A *generalized* epidemic is one in which HIV prevalence among women attending antenatal clinics is 5 percent or higher. Classification of individual countries is based on the data in statistical appendix table 1, columns 6–17, generally using data from 1990 onward. If the only available data on high-risk subpopulations were from before 1990 and indicated low prevalence, then the country was classified as "unknown." Countries were also classified as "unknown" if there were no data on high-risk subpopulations and data on antenatal women were either missing or below 5 percent. Note that there are many countries with missing data, particularly on high-risk subpopulations, and many with outdated data. Therefore, these are conservative estimates of the spread of HIV; many countries may in fact be further along than indicated by this typology. China and India have been classified as having concentrated epidemics, based on a concentrated epidemic in at least one province or state, respectively.[2]

The first ten columns of table 2 are socioeconomic factors likely to affect the spread of HIV.[3] The mid-1995 population, the 1995 gross national product (GNP) per capita, and the growth rate in GNP per capita are from the *World Development Report 1997* (World Bank 1997a). The Gini index is a measure of income inequality; an index of zero indicates perfect equality, while an index of 100 indicates perfect inequality. Data are for various years in the 1980s, from Deininger and Squire (1996), and are based on either income or consumption data from household surveys. The urban population as a percentage of the total and the growth rate in urban population are from the *World Development Indicators 1997* (World Bank 1997b), table 3.6. The 1990 urban male/female ratio is the ratio of adult men ages 20 to 39 to women of the same age in urban areas, calculated from United Nations (1993). Foreign-born as a percentage of the total population in 1990 is from United Nations (1995). The 1995 adult illiteracy rates are for adults ages 15 and older and come from the *World Development Indicators 1997* (World Bank 1997b), table 1.1.

The last six columns are indicators of HIV/AIDS policies on information and prevention. Year of the first reported AIDS case is as of December 31, 1995, from WHO/GPA data (UNAIDS/Country Support 1996). Note that in virtually all countries AIDS cases occurred before they were first reported and that the first case of HIV would have occurred years before the first AIDS case. The four categories of sentinel surveillance implementation as of 1995 are: planned sites, limited sites, many sites, and extensive sites. This information comes from Sato (1996), in Mann and Tarantola (1996); unfortunately, the definition of these categories was not provided in the original source. Government condom distribution in 1992 is from the *AIDS in the World II* survey, appendix table D-7.3, column PN5, of Mann and Tarantola (1996). The presence of a condom social marketing program in 1996 is from

[2] Countries with population of less that 1 million that do not appear in the table but could be classified by stage of the epidemic include: Bahrain, Cape Verde, and St. Lucia (nascent stage); and Djibouti and Swaziland (concentrated stage).

[3] Many of these variables were used directly or in some transformation in the national-level regressions of urban HIV infection in chapter 1. Note, however, that for the regressions in chapter 1, data for the same variables for earlier years were often used. Other variables used in those regressions are not reported in this table, such as the purchasing-power-parity–adjusted GNP per capita. The complete data set used for the chapter 1 regressions is available on request from the authors.

personal communications with Philip Harvey (DKT) and Guy Stallworthy (PSI). The number of socially marketed condoms sold per adult in 1995 is derived from the data on total condom sales for 1995 from table 3 of the statistical appendix (see below) and the number of adults 15 to 49 from the *World Development Indicators 1997* (World Bank 1997b) on compact disk.

Table 3: Socially Marketed Condom Sales in Developing Countries, 1991–96

The 1991–95 data are from DKT International (1992–96) and 1996 data are from personal communications with Philip Harvey (DKT) and Guy Stallworthy (PSI). Several countries have now or had in the past more than one social marketing program:

- India I is the government program offering *Nirodh* brand condoms; India II is implemented by PSI/India (*Masti* and *Pearl* brands); India III is operated by Parivar Seva Sanstha (*Sawan, Bliss,* and *Ecroz* brands); India IV is implemented by DKT (*Zaroor* and *Choice*). The total for India I includes *Nirodh* condoms sold by PSI/India.
- Indonesia I is the project that sells *Blue Circle* and *Gold Circle* condoms, and is implemented by the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN); it has devolved to the private sector; Indonesia II is implemented by SOMARC.
- Nigeria I is currently supervised by PSI; Nigeria II was started by Family Planning International Assistance and Sterling Products. They were consolidated into a single program in 1993.
- Philippines I is operated by DKT and Philippines II by SOMARC.

Statistical Appendix Table 1 HIV Infection Rates by Subpopulation

		Summary: HIV-1 Prevalence				Women			
		Capital/major city		Outside major city					
Country	Adult HIV prevalence, 12/94	Low risk	High risk	Low risk	High risk	Antenatal clinic, urban	Year	Sex workers	Year
Africa									
Angola	1.0	1.0		0.5		1.0[a]	95		
Benin	1.2	1.4	50.8[b]	4.9[b]		0.4[c]	93	53.3[a]	93–94
Botswana	18.0	32.4	41.6	16.0		34.2[c]	95		
Burkina Faso	6.[illegible]	12.0	60.4			12.0	95	60.4[a]	94
Burundi	2.[illegible]	20.0		1.8		1[illegible].2	93		
Cameroon	3.0	5.[illegible]	45.3	2.9	9.0	1.9	96	21.2[a]	94
Cape Verde								2.0[a,d]	8[illegible]
Central African Republic	5.8	16.0	31.0	6.5		10.0[c]	93	1[illegible].0	89
Chad	2.[illegible]	4.1				4.5[c]	92		
Comoros	0.1								
Congo, DR	3.[illegible]	5.0[c]	30.3	2.9	25.4	4.6	93	30.3	95
Congo, Rep.	[illegible].2	[illegible].1	1[illegible].6[c]	2.6		[illegible].1	94	49.2[c,d]	8[illegible]
Côte d'Ivoire	6.8	12.5[b]	[illegible]7.0[b]			11.6[a,c]	95–96	67.6[a]	94–95
Djibouti	3.0		43.0					26.9[c]	91
Equatorial Guinea	1.1								
Eritrea	3.2	1.6						5.8	89
Ethiopia	2.5	6.[illegible]	54.2	8.6	65.6	4.9[c]	91	6[illegible].5[c]	91
Gabon	2.3	1.[illegible]				1.[illegible]	94		
Gambia, The	2.1	0.6[b]	13.6[b]			1.[illegible][a]	93–95	34.[illegible][a]	93
Ghana	2.3	3.2[b]	5.2[b]	1.0[b]		2.2[a,c]	95	30.8[c]	86–8[illegible]
Guinea	0.6	0.[illegible][b]	36.6	0.3		0.[illegible][a]	90–91	36.6	94
Guinea-Bissau	3.1	2.6[b]		0.5[b]		6.9[a]	95	36.[illegible][a,d]	8[illegible]
Kenya	8.3	18.1	85.5	10.3		13.[illegible][c]	95	85.5	92
Lesotho	3.1	6.1	11.1	4.2	21.3	6.1	95		
Liberia	1.3							0.0[d]	8[illegible]
Madagascar	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	95	0.2	95
Malawi	13.6	32.8	[illegible]0.4	11.8		32.8	96	[illegible]8.0[c]	94
Mali	1.3	4.4	55.5	3.4[c]	52.8[c]	3.5[c]	94	55.5[a]	95
Mauritania	0.[illegible]	0.5[b]	0.9			0.5[c]	93–94		
Mauritius	0.1		0.8			0.0	86		
Mozambique	5.8	2.[illegible]	[illegible]6[d]	1.5[b]		10.5[c]	94		
Namibia	6.5	1[illegible].6		10.3		1[illegible].6	96		
Niger	1.0	1.3[b]	12.6[b]	1.4		1.3[a]	93	15.4[a]	93
Nigeria	2.2	9.[illegible]	29.1[c]			3.8[c]	93–94	22.5[c]	93–94
Rwanda	[illegible].2	25.4	[illegible]3.2			25.3[c]	95	8[illegible].9[d]	84
São Tomé & Principe									
Senegal	1.4	1.[illegible][b]	10.1[b]	0.6[b]	9.2[b]	1.1[a,c]	94	22.1[c]	94
Seychelles									
Sierra Leone	3.0		26.[illegible]			0.8[a,c]	90	26.[illegible]	95
Somalia	0.3					0.0[d]	85–86	2.4	90

Men				*Both*			
Military	*Year*	*Homosexual/ bisexual*	*Year*	*Injecting drug users*	*Year*	*STD patients*	*Year*
0.8[a]	95					24.7[a]	88
						3.7[a]	93
						42.8[c]	95
						41.8	92
						18.5[d]	86
6.2[a]	93					5.4[d]	94
2.0[a,d]	87						
15.0[a]	88					34.0	94–95
0.0	88					0.1	87–88
						9.1[d]	86
						12.0[a]	92
						20.1[a]	92
		10.0[d]	90			10.4	91
2.6	91					43.6	90
						4.2a	88
						6.8[a,c]	91
						5.6a	94
0.0[a]	86					4.5	95
11.8[a]	86–87					6.0	87
						16.0	94
						15.2[c]	93
						0.0[d]	87
0.0	89	0.0[d]	85–86			0.3	95
						54.8[c]	95
						0.9	93–94
				0.0	88–91	0.8	88–91
3.7	90					24.0[c]	94
						7.2[c]	92
						8.2	93–94
						61.1	88–91
0.8[a]	93					1.8	89–91
0.4[a]	91					3.3	92
0.0[d]	90					0.0	90

(*Table continues on the following page.*)

Statistical Appendix Table 1 ***(continued)***

		Summary: HIV-1 Prevalence				*Women*			
		Capital/major city		*Outside major city*		*Antenatal clinic, urban*		*Sex workers*	
Country	*Adult HIV prevalence, 12/94*	*Low risk*	*High risk*	*Low risk*	*High risk*		*Year*		*Year*
South Africa	3.2	18.2[d]	20.1[c]	6.4		10.4[f]	95	3.2	89
Sudan	1.0		3.0[d]			3.0[e]	95	7.6	89
Swaziland	3.8	21.9[d]	11.1			3.9	92		
Tanzania	6.4	13.7	49.5	15.0[d]	34.3[d]	13.9[c]	95–96	49.5	93
Togo	8.5		3.1	3.0	7.3[d]				
Uganda	14.5	18.5[c,d]	38.5[d]	6.5[d]		21.2	94–95	86.0	87
Zambia	17.1	27.9	58.0	12.7	36.0[d]	27.9	94		
Zimbabwe	17.4	32.0	86.0	16.0[d]	46.0	35.2[c]	95	86.0[a]	94–95
Latin America Caribbean									
Argentina	0.4	2.8[d]	9.1[d]			2.8[c]	95	4.2[c]	91
Barbados	2.8	1.2[c]				0.0[b]	93		
Belize	2.0								
Bolivia	0.1					0.0[b]		0.0	88
Brazil	0.7	2.7	13.3	0.3	3.5	1.7[c,b]	95	11.2[c]	92–93
Chile	0.1	0.1	1.3			0.1	94		
Colombia	0.2	1.1	3.4			0.5[c]	94	1.1[a]	94
Costa Rica	0.5	0.0	1.6			0.0	92	0.7[c]	90
Cuba	0.02	0.0	0.0			0.0[b]	96		
Dominican Republic	1.0	2.0	6.2[c]			2.8[c]	95	7.0[c]	95
Ecuador	0.3	0.3	3.6			0.3	92	0.0	93
El Salvador	0.6	0.5	6.0			0.0[b]	94–95	2.0	95
Grenada		0.0	2.4[d]			0.0[b]	91		
Guatemala	0.4	0.0	8.5			0.0	90–91	0.2[c]	89
Guyana	1.3	6.9	25.0			6.9	92	25.0	93
Haiti	4.4	15.7	70.0[d]	4.0		8.4	93	41.9	89
Honduras	1.6[d]	4.1[d]	20.5[d]			1.0[c]	96	20.5[c]	95
Jamaica	0.9	0.7	24.6			0.7	96	24.6	94–95
Mexico	0.4	0.6	5.0[d]			0.0	96	0.1	95–96
Nicaragua	0.1	0.0	1.6[d]					1.6[d]	90–91
Panama	0.6	0.8				0.5[b]	94	0.0	86
Paraguay	0.1	0.0				0.0	92	0.1	87–90
Peru	0.3							0.7	89–90
St. Kitts & Nevis		2.0[c]				1.8[c,d]	92		
St. Lucia		0.0[c]	1.2[c]			2.0[c,b]	92		
St. Vincent & the Grenadines		0.2	1.4[c]			0.2	92		
Suriname	1.2					0.8[b]	91	2.7[d]	92
Trinidad & Tobago	0.9	0.3	14.7			0.3[b]	90	13.0	88
Uruguay	0.3	0.1[c]	10.7[c]			0.0	91	0.3[c]	96
Venezuela	0.3	0.1	6.1[d]					1.3[c]	94

Men				*Both*			
Military	*Year*	*Homosexual/ bisexual*	*Year*	*Injecting drug users*	*Year*	*STD patients*	*Year*
		7.7[c]	86	0.6	86	20.1	94
0.8	89	7.7[d]	89			19.1[e]	89
						11.1	92
12.9[g]	94	0.0[d]	86			24.0	93–94
3.1	93					7.3[a,e]	93
27.1	95–96					36.1[e]	95
						58.0	92–93
						61.0[e]	95
0.6	92	14.9[e]	92	41.4	96	9.1[e]	95
						4.7	88
0.0	88	5.1[c,d]	88	0.0[d]	88		
		8.9	96	40.4[e]	94–95	6.1[e]	95
						0.7[e]	94
		26.2[e]	94			8.8[e]	85–87
		4.9	94	0.0[d]	90	1.0[e]	92
						0.0	93
		7.7	94	0.0[d]	84–85	6.7	95
0.0	88	28.8[c,d]	88			3.6	93
0.4	88–93					6.0	95–96
						1.2[c,d]	91
0.4	94					5.3[e]	90–93
						26.5[e]	92
						21.4	92
		30.0[e]	92			11.2	91
		15.0	86			6.2	93
0.5	86	32.7	94	1.3[d]	94		
0.0	90						
		3.1	84–86				
		8.8	87–90				
0.5	89–90	41.0	89–90	28.1[d]	89–90	18.7	89–90
						1.2[e]	92
						1.6[e]	92
						1.1	90
		40.0	83–84	4.7	88–89	12.0[e]	92
		3.3[e]	95	13.0[d]	96	0.6[e]	91
		25.0[e]	94				

(Table continues on the following page.)

Statistical Appendix Table 1 ***(continued)***

		Summary: HIV-1 Prevalence				*Women*			
	Adult HIV	*Capital/major city*		*Outside major city*		*Antenatal*			
Country	*prevalence, 12/94*	*Low risk*	*High risk*	*Low risk*	*High risk*	*clinic, urban*	*Year*	*Sex workers*	*Year*
Asia									
Bangladesh	0.03	0.0	1.2[d]					0.6[d]	96
Bhutan	0.01	0.0							
Cambodia	1.9	3.2	41.6	0.9	27.3	3.2	96	43.0[e]	96
China	0.0	0.0	3.2[d]			0.0[f]	93	0.3[f]	93
Fiji	0.04	0.0	0.1						
India	0.4	2.5[d]	28.6[b]			0.3[b]	95	51.0[e]	94
Indonesia	0.05		0.3			0.0	86–87	0.3	94
Kiribati		0.1							
Korea, Dem. Rep.	0.0	0.0							
Korea, Rep.	0.01	0.8	0.0					0.1	88
Lao PDR	0.03	0.8	1.2					1.2	90–93
Malaysia	0.3	0.0	29.5					1.1	91
Maldives	0.6	0.0							
Mongolia	0.01	0.0	0.0			0.0	87–95	0.0	87–95
Myanmar	1.5	2.2[d]	18.0			1.3	95	18.2[e]	95
Nepal	0.05	0.0[d]	1.3[d]			0.0[e,b]	92	0.9	93
Pakistan	0.06	0.6	3.7			0.2[e]	95		
Papua New Guinea	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0[e]	0.0	92		
Philippines	0.05		0.5					0.6[e]	93
Solomon Islands		0.0	0.0						
Sri Lanka	0.05	0.0	0.5[d]					0.5[e]	93
Thailand	2.1	2.8	21.6			2.4[e,b]	95	18.8[e,f]	95
Vietnam	0.07	0.2	43.6			0.0[e]	95	0.24[e]	95
Middle East North Africa									
Afghanistan	0.001								
Algeria			0.0[d]					0.0	91
Bahrain	0.2								
Egypt, Arab Rep.	0.03	0.0	5.3	0.0		0.0	92	0.0	90–91
Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.003								
Iraq	0.003								
Jordan	0.02								
Lebanon	0.09								
Libya	0.06								
Morocco	0.04	0.2	1.4			0.2	93	7.1[d]	90
Oman	0.1								
Saudi Arabia	0.01								
Syrian Arab Rep.	0.01								
Tunisia	0.04	0.0				0.0	91	0.0	87
Yemen, Rep.	0.01								

Men				*Both*			
Military	*Year*	*Homosexual/ bisexual*	*Year*	*Injecting drug users*	*Year*	*STD patients*	*Year*
6.5[d]	96			12.0	95	8.5[b]	94
		0.0[d]	90	66.5[l]	94	0.0[l]	93
						0.1	91–93
0.7[g]	86–91	1.1[m]	91–92	67.2[l]	92	28.3[c]	95
0.3	92–93	0.0[d]	88–89	0.0	91–92	0.0	94
				29.5	92	1.9	94
		0.0	88–90			0.0	87–93
0.7	95	0.0	85–90	56.5	95	7.6[c]	95
				0.0	94	0.7[c,e]	92
				11.5	95	2.0[c]	95
						0.1[c]	92
0.0[c]	88–89	0.0	92	0.0	92	0.0	92
						0.0	91–93
						0.1	86–91
3.0[c]	95	14.0[c]	92	34.4[c]	95	9.7[c]	95
0.0	95			7.5[c]	95	0.3[c]	95
						0.0	81–89
				2.9	90	0.0	90
				7.6	94	0.8	89–90
0.1	93					0.7	92–95
						0.0[d]	85–87
						0.0[d]	92

(Table continues on the following page.)

Statistical Appendix Table 1 ***(continued)***

		Summary: HIV-1 Prevalence				*Women*			
		Capital/major city		*Outside major city*					
Country	*Adult HIV prevalence, 12/94*	*Low risk*	*High risk*	*Low risk*	*High risk*	*Antenatal clinic, urban*	*Year*	*Sex workers*	*Year*
Eastern Europe/Central Asia									
Albania	0.01								
Armenia	0.0								
Azerbaijan	0.0								
Belarus	0.0								
Bulgaria	0.01					0.0	93		
Croatia	0.01								
Czech Republic	0.04					0.0	93		
Estonia	0.01								
Georgia	0.02								
Hungary	0.06								
Kazakhstan	0.0								
Kyrgyz Republic	0.0								
Latvia	0.01								
Lithuania	0.01					0.0	92–93		
Macedonia, FYR	0.04								
Moldova						0.0	93		
Poland	0.05								
Romania[f]	0.0								
Russian Federation	0.0					0.0	95		
Slovak Republic	0.01					0.0	92		
Slovenia	0.02								
Tajikistan	0.0								
Turkey	0.0	0.0				0.0	87–88	0.0	87
Turkmenistan	0.0								
Ukraine	0.01					0.0	93		
Uzbekistan	0.0								
Yugoslavia, FR (Serb./Mont.)	0.09								

Blank cells = Data not available

a HIV-1 and/or HIV-2.
b Rate represents infection with HIV-1 only and dual infection (HIV-1 and HIV-2).
c Data averaged
d Data are best available but are not necessarily reliable due to small sample size (<100).
e Sample size unknown.
f National data
g Police
h Not specifically urban
i Urban male prostitutes in São Paulo had a 48.6% prevalence rate in 1993.
j. For Yunnan Province.
k. Tamil Nadu State.

Men				*Both*			
Military	*Year*	*Homosexual/ bisexual*	*Year*	*Injecting drug users*	*Year*	*STD patients*	*Year*
						0.0	93
						0.0	93
				0.0	93	0.0	93
						0.0	93
						0.0	92
				4.7[9]	95		
0.0	95	0.05	95	0.0	95	0.0	95
				0.0	92	0.0	93
						0.0	93
0.0	85–90						
				13.0[t]	95	0.0	93

l For Manipur State.
m For the city of Madras
n Includes direct (brothel-based), indirect (non-brothel-based), and male prostitutes
o. Division of Epidemiology/Public Health Thailand, and Army Institute of Pathology Royal Thai Army.
p WHO-EC Collaborating Centre on AIDS 1996).
q UNAIDS data
r In Romania, two 1990 studies of orphaned children found HIV prevalence rates of 7.8 and 21.6% (Hersh and others 1991)
s Pokrovsky and others 1996
t UNAIDS 1996a.

Statistical Appendix Table 2 Classification of Countries by Stage of the Epidemic, with Selected Economic and Policy Variables Affecting the Spread of HIV

		Economic growth			*Urbanization*			
Country	*Population, mid-1995 (millions)*	*GNP per capita, 1995 (dollars)*	*Avg. annual GNP per capita growth (%), 1985–95*	*Gini index (1980s)*	*Urban pop. 1995 (%)*	*Avg. annual urban growth rate (%), 1990–95*	*Urban male/ female ratio, 1990*	*Foreign-born, 1990 (% of total pop.)*
Nascent Epidemic								
Algeria	28.0	1,600	−2.4	0.39	56	4.0	1.03	1.5
Azerbaijan	7.5	480	−16.3[b]	—	56	1.6	—	—
Bangladesh	8.0	240	2.1	0.35	18	5.0	1.55	0.7
Bulgaria	8.4	1,330	−2.6	0.23	71	−0.1	1.00	0.2
Chile	14.2	4,160	0.1	0.52	86	1.9	0.96	0.8
Costa Rica	3.4	2,610	2.8	0.46	50	3.3	0.91	5.9
Cuba	11.0	[c]	—	—	76	1.5	0.97	0.6
Czech Republic	10.3	3,570	−1.8	0.27	65	0.1	1.01	—
Ecuador	11.5	1,590	0.8	0.43	58	3.6	0.97	0.8
Estonia	1.5	2,860	−4.3[b]	—	73	−0.9	0.97	—
Indonesia	193.3	980	6.0	0.33	34	3.9	1.04	0.1
Lao PDR	4.9	350	2.7	0.30	22	6.5	0.96	0.4
Lithuania	3.7	1,900	−11.7[b]	—	72	1.0	0.96	—
Madagascar	15.7	250	−2.2	0.43	27	5.7	0.97	0.3
Mauritania	2.3	490	0.5	0.43	54	5.5	1.34	3.3
Mauritius	1.1	3,380	5.4	0.41	41	1.3	1.01	0.8
Mongolia	2.5	310	−5.8	—	60	2.9	—	0.5
Morocco	26.0	1,110	0.9	0.39	49	3.0	1.06	0.2
Nepal	21.5	200	2.4	0.30	14	7.5	1.20	2.1
Nicaragua	4.4	380	−5.4	0.50	62	4.1	0.71	2.1
Papua New Guinea	4.3	1,160	2.3	—	16	3.7	—	0.7
Philippines	68.6	1,050	1.5	0.48	53	4.4	0.98	0.1
Poland	38.6	2,790	1.2	0.26	65	1.0	0.96	3.6
Russian Federation	148.2	2,240	−5.1[b]	—	73	−0.2	—	—
Slovak Republic	5.6	2,950	−2.8	—	59	1.1	—	—
Slovenia	2.0	8,200	—	—	64	1.0	—	—
Somalia	9.5	[c]	—	—	—	—	—	1.2
Sri Lanka	18.0	700	2.6	0.42	22	2.1	1.11	0.1
Suriname	0.4	880	—	—	—	—	—	2.1
Yemen	15.3	260	—	—	34	9.4	1.29	0.6
Concentrated Epidemic								
Angola	10.8	410	−6.1	—	32	5.9	—	0.3
Argentina	34.7	8,030	1.8	—	88	1.7	0.99	5.1
Brazil	159.2	3,640	−0.8	—	78	2.5	0.97	0.7

Women's status		Prevention policy				
Male adult illit., 1995 (%)	Female adult illit., 1995 (%)	Year of 1st reported AIDS case	Sent. Surv. Implem. status, 1995[a]	Gov't condom distribution, 1992	CSM for HIV prevention, 1996	SM condoms sold per adult, 1995
26	51	86	1	Y		. .
—	—	94	2	N		. .
51	74	90	1	—	Y	2.91
—	—	87	1	—		. .
5	5	84	3	Y		. .
5	5	83	2	Y	Y	3.28
4	5	86	2	—		. .
—	—	87	2	N		
8	12	86	2	N	Y	0.12
—	—	92	2	Y		.
10	22	87	2	—	Y	. .
31	56	87	1	—		. .
—	—	88	2	Y		. .
—	—	89	2	Y		. .
50	74	88	2	N		. .
13	21	87	—	Y		.
—	—	—	1	—		.
43	69	86	2	Y	Y	0.18
59	86	88	2	Y	Y	0.81
35	33	88	2	—		. .
19	37	87	1	Y		.
5	6	84	4	—	Y	0.30
—	—	86	2	—		. .
—	—	86	2	—	Y	. .
—	—	87	2	—		. .
—	—	87	2	N		.
—	—	87	—	—		. .
7	13	87	2	Y	Y	0.80
5	9	84	—	Y		
—	—	90	—	—		.
—	—	85	1	Y		
4	4	82	2	—		
17	17	80	4	Y	Y	0.21

(Table continues on the following page.)

Statistical Appendix Table 2 ***(continued)***

		Economic growth			*Urbanization*			
Country	*Population, mid-1995 (millions)*	*GNP per capita, 1995 (dollars)*	*Avg. annual GNP per capita growth (%), 1985–95*	*Gini index (1980s)*	*Urban pop. 1995 (%)*	*Avg. annual urban growth rate (%), 1990–95*	*Urban male/ female ratio, 1990*	*Foreign-born, 1990 (% of total pop.)*
Cambodia	10.0	270	—	—	21	6.5	0.95	0.3
Cameroon	13.3	650	−6.6	0.49	45	5.3	1.05	2.4
Chad	6.0	180	0.6	—	21	3.5	1.21	0.3
China	1,200.2	620	8.3	0.33	30	3.8	1.11	0.0
Colombia	36.8	1,910	2.6	0.52	73	2.6	0.91	0.3
Congo, DR	43.8	120	—	—	29	4.0	1.05	2.8
Dominican Republic	7.8	1,460	2.1	0.47	65	3.4	0.97	2.5
Egypt	57.8	790	1.1	0.38	45	2.5	1.07	0.3
El Salvador	5.6	1,610	2.8	0.48	45	2.7	0.81	1.0
Eritrea	3.6	[a]	—	—	17	—	—	—
Ethiopia	56.4	100	−0.3	—	13	3.4	0.92	1.6
Gabon	1.1	3,490	−8.2	0.61	50	5.5	1.33	8.9
Gambia	1.1	320	—	—	26	6.8	1.13	11.2
Ghana	17.1	390	1.4	0.35	36	4.3	1.01	0.9
Guatemala	11.0	1,340	0.3	0.56	42	4.0	0.94	0.5
Guinea	7.0	550	1.4	0.47	30	5.8	1.25	1.7
Honduras	5.9	600	0.1	0.54	48	4.9	0.90	0.7
India	929.4	340	3.2	0.33	27	2.9	1.24	1.0
Jamaica	2.5	1,510	3.6	0.43	55	2.1	0.89	0.8
Malaysia	20.1	3,890	5.7	0.56	54	4.0	1.01	4.2
Mali	9.8	250	0.8	—	27	5.7	1.10	1.2
Mexico	91.8	3,320	0.1	0.54	75	2.7	0.97	0.4
Myanmar	45.1	[a]	—	—	27	3.3	0.99	0.2
Niger	9.0	220	—	0.36	23	6.9	—	1.5
Nigeria	111.3	260	1.2	0.39	39	5.3	1.19	0.3
Pakistan	129.9	460	1.2	0.32	35	4.7	1.23	6.1
Paraguay	4.8	1,690	1.2	—	54	4.4	0.96	4.3
Peru	23.8	2,310	−1.6	0.48	72	2.7	1.02	0.3
Senegal	8.5	600	—	0.54	42	4.0	1.05	2.5
Sierra Leone	4.2	180	−3.6	0.61	39	4.9	—	5.0
Sudan	26.7	[a]	—	0.39	26	4.6	1.35	3.3
Thailand	58.2	2,740	8.4	0.45	36	2.3	0.92	0.6
Togo	4.1	310	−2.7	0.34	31	4.8	1.23	4.1
Trinidad & Tobago	1.3	3,770	−1.7	0.46	68	1.8	0.95	5.0
Ukraine	51.6	1,630	−9.2[b]	—	70	1.0	—	—

Women's status		*Prevention policy*				
Male adult illit., 1995 (%)	*Female adult illit., 1995 (%)*	*Year of 1st reported AIDS case*	*Sent. Surv. Implem. status, 1995*[a]	*Gov't condom distribution, 1992*	*CSM for HIV prevention, 1996*	*SM condoms sold per adult, 1995*
20	47	93	3	—	Y	1.06
25	48	86	3	Y	Y	1.27
38	65	86	2	Y	Y	. .
10	27	85	3	N	Y	. .
9	9	86	2	Y	Y	0.28
13	32	86	2	Y	Y	0.43
18	18	83	2	Y	Y	0.18
36	61	86	2	—	Y	0.36
27	30	85	2	Y	Y	0.57
—	—	88	3	—		. .
55	75	86	3	Y	Y	0.83
26	47	89	2	Y		. .
47	75	89	2	—		. .
24	47	86	3	N	Y	0.44
38	51	86	2	Y	Y	0.60
50	78	89	3	Y	Y	0.94
27	27	85	3	—	Y	0.32
35	62	86	3	N	Y	0.38
19	11	82	—	Y	Y	1.62
11	22	87	3	N	Y	0.71
61	77	85	3	Y	Y	0.71
8	13	87	3	Y		.
11	22	91	3	—	Y	. .
79	93	87	2	—	Y	0.29
33	53	86	3	—	Y	1.09
50	76	87	1	—	Y	0.96
7	9	86	2	—		. .
6	17	86	2	N	Y	0.35
57	77	86	3	Y	Y	. .
55	82	87	2	—		. .
42	65	86	1	—		. .
4	8	84	4	Y		. .
33	63	87	2	Y	Y	2.40
1	3	83	—	Y		. .
—	—	88	2	N		. .

(Table continues on the following page.)

Statistical Appendix Table 2 ***(continued)***

		Economic growth			*Urbanization*			
Country	*Population, mid-1995 (millions)*	*GNP per capita, 1995 (dollars)*	*Avg. annual GNP per capita growth (%), 1985–95*	*Gini index (1980s)*	*Urban pop 1995 (%)*	*Avg. annual urban growth rate (%), 1990–95*	*Urban male/ female ratio, 1990*	*Foreign-born, 1990 (% of total pop.)*
Uruguay	3.2	5,170	0.5	0.39	90	0.9	31.30	3.0
Venezuela	21.7	3,020	—	0.44	93	2.9	1.01	5.3
Vietnam	73.5	240	—	0.36	21	5.1	0.90	0.0
Generalized Epidemic								
Benin	5.5	370	−0.3	0.37	42	4.9	1.09	1.0
Botswana	1.5	3,020	6.1	0.55	31	7.4	1.24	1.8
Burkina Faso	10.4	230	−0.2	—	27	12.6	1.44	4.7
Burundi	6.3	160	−1.3	—	8	6.5	1.50	6.1
Central African Rep	3.3	340	−2.4	0.55	39	3.3	0.93	2.0
Congo, Rep.	2.6	680	−3.2	—	59	5.1	1.15	5.9
Côte d'Ivoire	14.0	660	—	0.39	44	4.9	1.31	29.3
Guinea-Bissau	1.1	250	2.0	0.56	22	4.2	—	1.8
Guyana	0.8	590	—	0.48	—	—	0.92	0.4
Haiti	7.2	250	−5.2	—	32	3.9	0.66	0.3
Kenya	26.7	280	0.1	0.54	28	6.2	1.51	0.7
Lesotho	2.0	65	1.2	0.56	23	6.2	0.71	1.4
Malawi	9.6	170	−0.7	0.60	13	5.9	1.49	12.1
Mozambique	16.2	80	3.6	—	38	7.3	1.33	0.1
Namibia	1.5	2000	2.9	—	38	6.2	1.65	0.6
Rwanda	6.4	180	−5.4	0.29	8	4.5	1.67	1.0
South Africa	41.5	3,160	−1.1	0.62	51	2.9	1.08	3.1
Tanzania	29.0	120	1.0	0.40	24	6.5	1.31	2.3
Uganda	19.2	240	2.7	0.37	12	5.6	1.13	1.9
Zambia	9.0	400	−0.8	0.47	45	3.7	1.07	4.1
Zimbabwe	11.0	540	−0.6	0.57	32	5.2	1.59	8.0
Unknown Stage of Epidemic								
Afghanistan	23.5	[a]	—	—	—	—	1.12	0.2
Albania	3.3	670	—	—	37	−0.9	1.35	0.4
Armenia	3.8	730	−15.1	—	69	2.1	—	—
Belarus	10.3	2,070	−5.2[b]	—	71	1.6	—	—
Bolivia	7.4	800	1.8	0.42	58	3.2	0.94	1.0
Croatia	4.8	3,250	—	—	64	1.5	—	—
Georgia	5.4	440	−17.0[b]	—	58	0.7	—	—
Hungary	10.2	4,120	−1.0	—	65	0.6	0.99	0.3
Iran	64.1	[a]	—	0.43	59	4.0	1.04	6.2

Women's status		Prevention policy				
Male adult illit., 1995 (%)	Female adult illit., 1995 (%)	Year of 1st reported AIDS case	Sent. Surv. Implem status, 1995[a]	Gov't condom distribution, 1992	CSM for HIV prevention, 1996	SM condoms sold per adult, 1995
3	2	83	2	Y		
8	10	83	2	Y	Y	0.05
4	9	93	2	Y	Y	0.55
51	74	85	3	Y	Y	1.10
20	40	88	4	Y	Y	3.10
71	91	86	3	Y	Y	1.45
51	78	86	4	—	Y	0.44
32	48	87	3	—	Y	1.59
17	33	86	3	Y	Y	.
50	76	85	3	Y	Y	1.73
32	58	80	3	Y	Y	
1	3	88	2	—		.
52	58	83	4	—	Y	1.47
14	30	86	3	—	Y	0.49
19	38	86	3	Y	Y	.
28	58	85	4	—	Y	1.08
42	77	86	3	—	Y	0.26
—	—	86	4	—		.
30	48	83	4	Y	Y	0.29
18	18	82	3	Y	Y	0.07
21	43	—	4	Y	Y	0.80
26	50	85	4	Y	Y	0.73
14	21	85	3	Y	Y	1.48
10	20	87	4	Y	Y	0.11
53	55		—	—		.
—	—	94	—	—	Y	
—	—	92	2	—		..
—	—	91	2	N		.
10	24	85	1	Y	Y	0.38
—	—	87	2	N		
—	—	92	2	—		.
—	—	86	—	Y		.
22	34	87	2	—		.

(Table continues on following page.)

Statistical Appendix Table 2: ***(continued)***

		Economic growth			Urbanization			
Country	*Population, mid-1995 (millions)*	*GNP per capita, 1995 (dollars)*	*Avg. annual GNP per capita growth (%), 1985–95*	*Gini index (1980s)*	*Urban pop. 1995 (%)*	*Avg. annual urban growth rate (%), 1990–95*	*Urban male/ female ratio, 1990*	*Foreign-born, 1990 (% of total pop.)*
Iraq	20.1	[d]	—	—	78	3.5	1.11	2.8
Jordan	4.2	1,510	−4.5	0.39	72	7.9	1.11	26.4
Kazakhstan	16.6	1,330	−8.6[b]	—	60	1.2	—	—
Korea, Dem. Rep.	23.9	[d]	7.7	—	61	2.4	—	0.2
Kyrgyz Republic	4.5	700	−6.9[b]	—	39	1.1	—	—
Latvia	2.5	2,270	−6.6[b]	—	73	−0.6	0.96	—
Lebanon	4.0	2660	—	—	87	2.8	0.88	12.2
Liberia	2.7	[c]	—	—	—	—	1.31	5.0
Libya	5.4	[c]	—	—	86	4.4	1.12	12.3
Macedonia, FYR	2.1	860	—	—	60	1.6	—	—
Moldova	4.3	920	—	—	52	1.5	—	—
Oman	2.2	4,820	0.3	—	13	8.6	—	33.6
Panama	2.6	2,750	−0.4	0.52	56	2.7	0.95	2.6
Romania	22.7	1,480	−3.8	0.26	55	0.0	1.03	0.6
Saudi Arabia	19.0	7,040	−1.9	—	79	4.0	—	25.8
Syrian Arab Rep.	14.1	1120	0.9	—	53	4.3	1.10	6.6
Tajikistan	5.8	340	—	—	32	2.1	—	—
Tunisia	9.0	1,820	1.9	0.43	57	2.8	1.06	0.5
Turkey	61.1	2,780	2.2	0.50	70	4.7	1.14	2.0
Turkmenistan	4.5	920	—	—	45	5.7	—	—
Uzbekistan	22.8	970	−3.9[b]	—	42	2.6	—	—
Yugoslavia, FR (Serb./Mont.)	10.5	[d]	—	0.33	57	1.5	0.98	1.7

— Not available.
. Not applicable
SM Socially marketed
Y = Yes, N = No
a. 1 Planned. 2 Limited. 3 Many sites. 4 Extensive.
b. Estimates for economies of the former Soviet Union are preliminary.
c. Estimated to be low income ($765 or less).
d. Estimated to be lower-middle income ($766 to $3,035)
e Estimated to be upper-middle income ($3,036 to $9,385)

Women's status		*Prevention policy*					
Male adult illit., 1995 (%)	*Female adult illit., 1995 (%)*	*Year of 1st reported AIDS case*	*Sent. Surv. Implem. status, 1995*[a]	*Gov't condom distribution, 1992*	*CSM for HIV prevention, 1996*		*SM condoms sold per adult, 1995*
29	55	91	1	—			. .
7	21	86	2	N			.
—	—	93	2	—			.
1	3	—	—	—			.
—	—	. .	2	Y			. .
—	—	90	2	—			. .
5	10	86	2	—			. .
46	78	86	2	—			. .
12	37	89	. . .	—			
—	—	—	—	—			. .
—	—	—	2	Y			. .
—	—	86	2	N			.
9	10	86	2	Y			. .
—	—	85	3	—			. .
29	50	86	—	—			. .
14	44	87	1	—			. .
—	—		2	—			
21	45	86	1	Y			.
8	28	85	1	—		Y	0.30
—	—	92	2	Y	—		. .
—	—	92	2	—		Y	. .
—	—	85	2	N			.

Statistical Appendix Table 3 Socially Marketed Condom Sales in Developing Countries, 1991–96

Country	Year program launched	Socially marketed condom sales (thousands)					
		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Albania	1996	.	..	..	..	..	57
Bangladesh	1975	82,676	117,360	138,248	150,994	161,538	150,999
Benin	1989	634	881	1,348	1,685	2,663	2,506
Bolivia	1988	377	543	684	632	1,338	2,534
Botswana	1993	..	..	1,016	1,283	2,233	1,625
Brazil	1991	400	3,084	6,758	11,568	18,272	26,886
Burkina Faso	1991	2,795	2,252	3,176	5,171	6,583	7,570
Burundi	1990	165	1,255	1,142	559	1,273	755
Cambodia	1994	.	.	..	99	5,032	9,516
Cameroon	1989	3,194	5,111	5,756	7,205	7,563	9,254
Central African Republic	1991	310	673	1,381	1,892	2,392	2,000
Chad	1996	.	.	.	.	..	779
China	1996	.	..	.	..	..	11,778
Colombia	1974	6,548	7,015	5,976	6,227	5,310	6,390
Congo, DR	1988	18,302	7,140	2,385	3,150	8,572	1,766
Congo, Rep. of	1996	.	..	.	.	.	215
Costa Rica	1993	2,937	3,800	4,289	5,749	5,808	—
Cote d'Ivoire	1990	1,828	6,375	5,857	8,929	10,807	12,371
Dominican Republic	1986	869	1,584	1,810	1,242	758	1,700
Ecuador	1986	214	828	244	—	694	1,494
Egypt	1979	14,668	12,379	1,092	14,095	10,353	—
El Salvador	1976	1,769	2,243	2,172	1,512	1,585	1,585
Ethiopia	1990	5,752	7,076	11,788	17,293	19,833	20,662
Ghana	1986	3,748	3,996	4,289	4,386	3,411	4,665
Guatemala	1983	1,600	2,250	2,464	3,072	2,902	1,993
Guinea	1991	132	2,519	1,988	1,398	2,777	3,179
Guinea-Bissau	1996	..	.				495
Haiti	1990	..	1,784	3,979	3,727	5,047	4,426
Honduras	1981	600	724	921	734	890	698
India I[a]	1968	293,240	239,430	248,170	111,505	134,054	196,410
India II	1988	28,449	25,963	28,824	21,179	34,844	41,380
India III	1988	5,510	8,768	8,878	10,830	3,362	15,821
India IV	1992	.	—	745	2,727	6,150	7,984
Indonesia I[a]	var. dates	5,929	2,728	2,979	676[b]	5,996[b]	3,536[b]
Indonesia II	1996	.	.	.	..	..	1,453
Jamaica	1974	1,918	2,167	2,056	1,595	2,168	1,325
Kenya	1989	498	558	1,769	4,792	6,009	4,762
Lesotho	1996	.	.	..	82	210	28
Madagascar	1996	..	.	.	992	..	1,051
Malawi	1994	..	.	..	..	4,643	5,817
Malaysia	1991	.	1,258	3,640	5,653	7,152	8,583
Mali	1992	.	.	959	1,873	3,051	3,053
Morocco	1989	.	2,107	2,145	2,326	2,497	1,958

Statistical Appendix Table 3 *(continued)*

Country	*Year program launched*	*Socially marketed condom sales (thousands)*					
		1991	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*
Mozambique	1995	.	.	.	.	2,103	4,086
Myanmar	1996	..	.	.	.	.	368
Nepal	1979	4,585	4,676	5,088	7,203	8,146	6,710
Niger	1994	.	.	.	—	1,126	236
Nigeria I[a]	1988-90	1,876	7,051	23,614	45,243	55,654	34,185
Nigeria II	mid-80s	—	3,012	.	.	..	.
Pakistan	1986	23,385	34,049	39,023	48,340	58,759	88,543
Peru	1984	—	—	—	1,368	4,294	4,336
Philippines I[a]	1990	1,266	2,962	5,576	7,836	9,016	11,832
Philippines II	1992	..	—	—	1,611	1,584	—
Russian Federation	1996		.	.	..	..	2,212
Rwanda	1993	..	.	1,063	563	1,039	2,859
Senegal	1996	..	.				1,511
South Africa	1992	.	104	480	1,359	1,541	1,021
Sri Lanka	1973	6,769	6,490	7,366	7,590	7,852	—
Tanzania	1993	..		—	3,754	10,791	11,927
Togo	1992		—	—	2,272	4,403	2,979
Turkey	1991	2,398	5,877	6,326	7,743	9,694	10,500
Uganda	1991	—	1,318	1,812	4,082	5,980	9,951
Uzbekistan	1996		..	.	.	..	9
Venezuela	1992		—	—	243	425	—
Vietnam	1993	.	.	3,559	7,202	20,148	30,745
Zambia	1992	..	435	4,709	6,601	6,273	7,440
Zimbabwe	1996	1,182	1,272	1,062	863	601	769

— Not available.

.. Not applicable: program not in operation.

a Country has or had more than one condom social marketing program.

b Program devolved to the private sector.

c Nigeria I and II were consolidated into a single program in 1993 and are recorded under Nigeria I.