

Demographic Indicators

	With AIDS Series	Without AIDS Scenario		With AIDS Series	Without AIDS Scenario
Population (1,000s)	37,954	40,276	Growth rate	2.8	3.1
Crude birth rate	38	38	Crude death rate	10	7
Infant mortality rate			Life expectancy		
Both sexes	56	50	Both sexes	57	64
Male	59	53	Male	56	63
Female	53	47	Female	57	66

Total fertility rate				4.7	
Estimated percentage of adults living with HIV				5.7	
Estimated new AIDS cases				125,944	
Estimated AIDS deaths				123,000	
Percent urban (2007)				19	

Note: Indicators are for 2008 unless otherwise noted. The "With AIDS Series" shows an estimate of demographic indicators in the country including AIDS mortality. The "Without AIDS Scenario" reflects a hypothetical population if the country was not affected by the AIDS epidemic.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base and unpublished tables. "Percent urban" from the Population Reference Bureau.

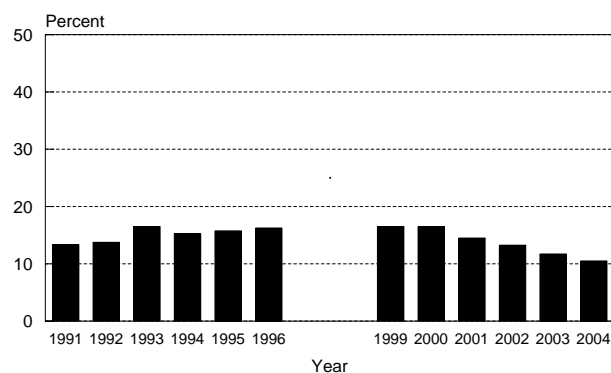
Epidemiological Data

Epidemic State: Generalized

The AIDS epidemic in Kenya was first noted in the early 1980s among the sex worker population. It has since spread to most areas of the country. In 1999, the Kenyan government declared AIDS a national disaster. In the past few years, declines in HIV prevalence were observed in both high risk and low risk populations as well as in urban and rural areas. Population-based HIV testing further confirms the decline in levels among the general population. Nearly 6 percent of the adult population are estimated to be living with HIV in 2008.

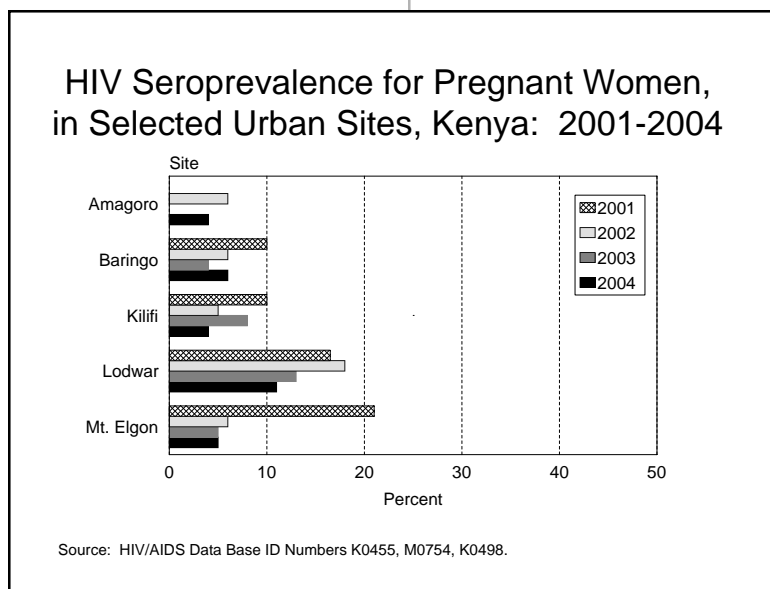
From the early 1990s to 2000, HIV seroprevalence levels stabilized at around 16 percent among pregnant women tested from all four City Council clinics in Nairobi, the capital city. By 2004, the rate declined to 10 percent.

HIV Seroprevalence for Pregnant Women, Nairobi, Kenya: 1991-2004

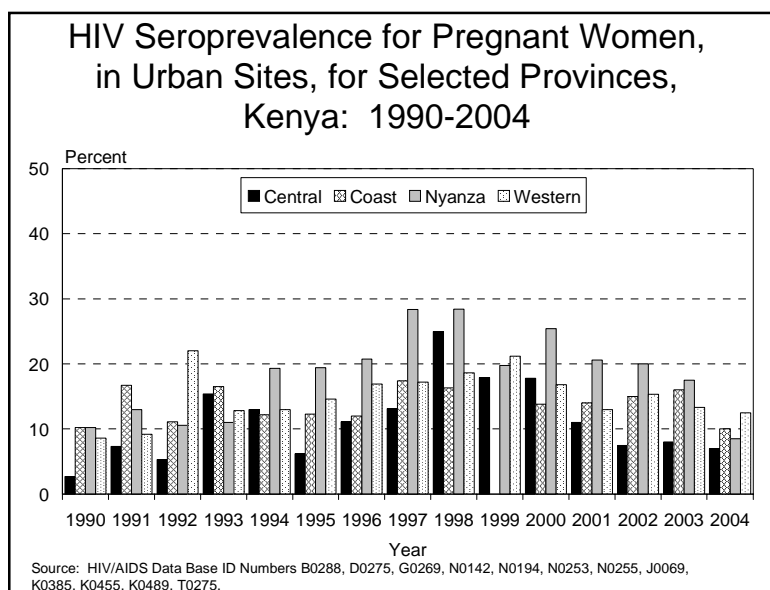


Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Number K0498.

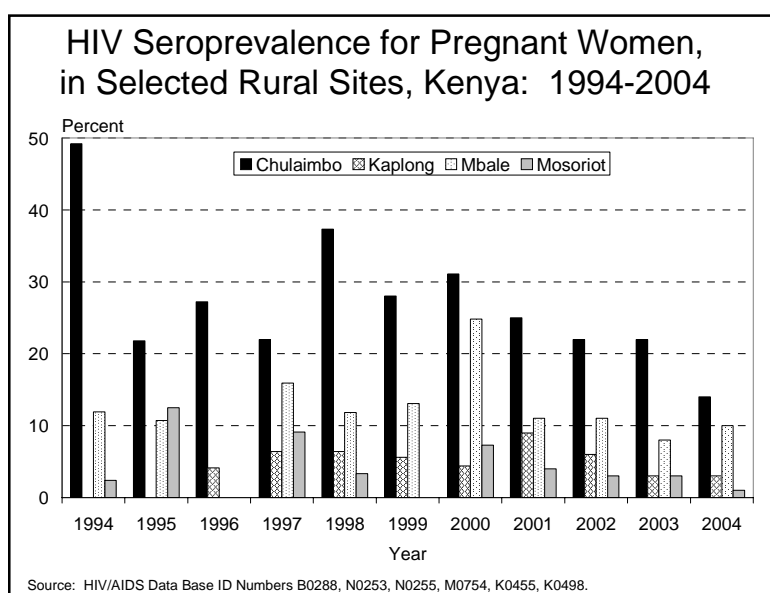
Among five urban sites having data available from 2001 to 2004, HIV seroprevalence levels among pregnant women were lower in 2004. Over 20 percent of the pregnant women tested in Mt. Elgon were HIV positive in 2001. This dropped to 5 percent by 2004. Lodwar reported the highest seroprevalence rate, 11 percent, among the five sites in 2004.



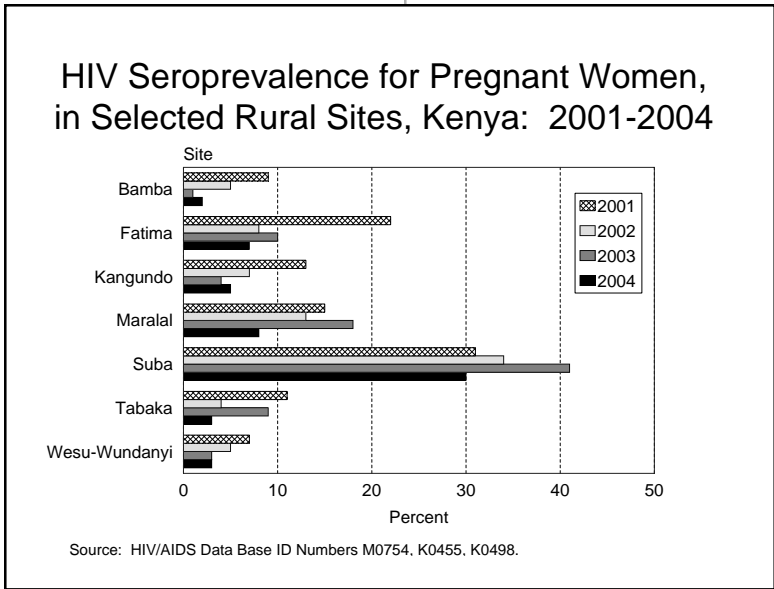
2004 sentinel surveillance of pregnant women from urban sites in many of the most populous provinces in Kenya show HIV seroprevalence levels at around the same levels as reported in 1990. In general, among pregnant women in these four provinces, rates were highest starting in the late 1990s. From 2000 to 2004, a decline in prevalence rates can be seen in Nyanza Province, which borders Lake Victoria, and Central Province, near Nairobi.



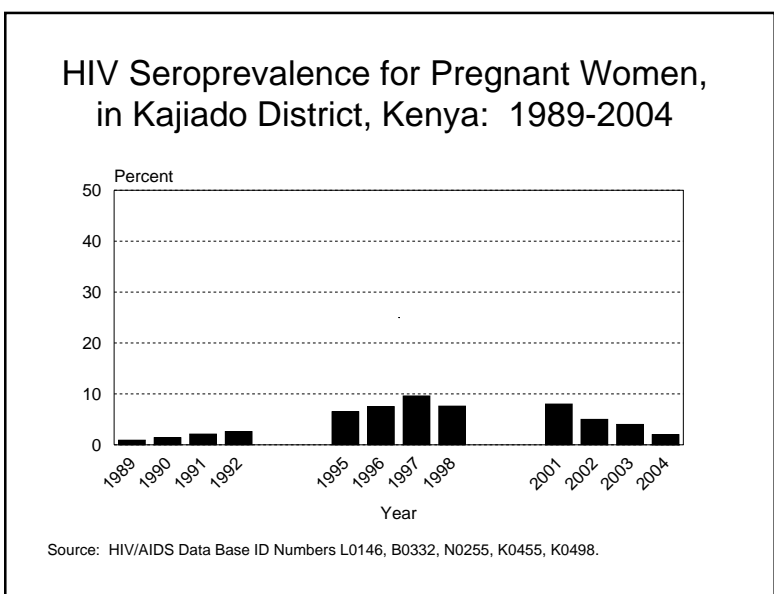
HIV prevalence rates among pregnant women tested in selected rural sites varied from 1994 to 2004. Chulaimbo, located in Nyanza Province, showed higher levels than the other three sites across the years, but rates appear to be on the decline from 2000 when over 30 percent of pregnant women tested were HIV positive. Mbale, located in Western Province, reported rates ranging from 8 percent to 25 percent during the 10-year period. Levels for Kaplong and Mosoriot, located in the Rift Valley Province near Nyanza and Western Provinces, remained under 10 percent from 1996 to 2004.



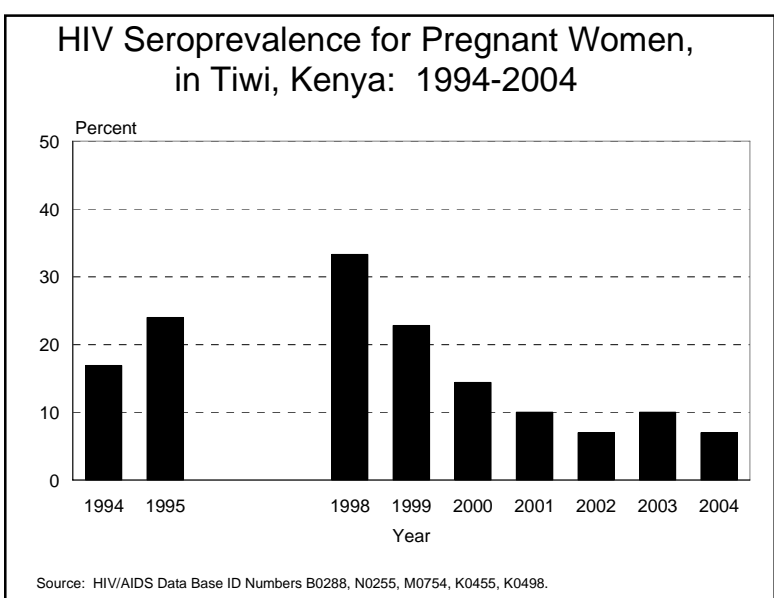
Among rural sites added to the sentinel surveillance system since 2001, HIV prevalence rates for pregnant women tested, in general, show levels progressively lower from 2001 to 2004, with the exception of Suba. Suba had the highest seroprevalence levels among pregnant women tested, with 30 to 40 percent HIV positive from 2001 to 2004. Other rural sentinel sites not shown (Maragua, Mutomo, Karurumo, Srikwa-Turbo) reported more stable levels below 10 percent during this period.



A rural community in Kajiado District, located in the Rift Valley Province, had HIV seroprevalence below 3 percent among pregnant women until the mid-1990s. Nearly 10 percent of pregnant women tested were HIV positive in 1997. Seroprevalence then declined to 2 percent in 2004.

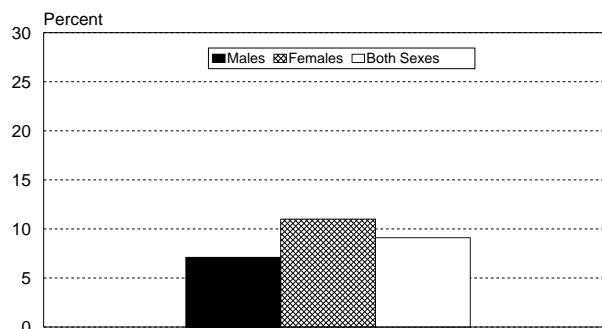


In Tiwi, a rural site located south of Mombasa in the Coast Province, HIV prevalence among pregnant women tested was increasingly higher from 1994 to 1998, when 30 percent of pregnant women tested HIV positive. Levels seem to be in decline since then, with HIV prevalence at 7 percent in 2004.



According to the Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS) 2003, the HIV seroprevalence for adults tested in Nairobi was 9 percent. The HIV rate was higher among females, with 11 percent testing positive. Prevalence was 7 percent among males.

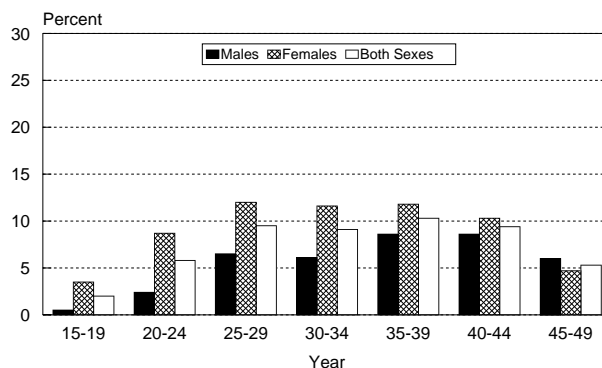
HIV Seroprevalence for Adults, by Sex, in Nairobi, Kenya: 2003



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Number K0456.

The 2003 KDHS reported HIV seroprevalence for adults at nearly 7 percent. Just over 4 percent of males and almost 9 percent of females tested were HIV positive. Females also had a higher prevalence than males in all age groups except 45 to 49 years old. The peak prevalence occurred at 12 percent among females ages 25 to 39. Peak prevalence for males occurred at older ages, nearly 9 percent for those 35 to 44 years old.

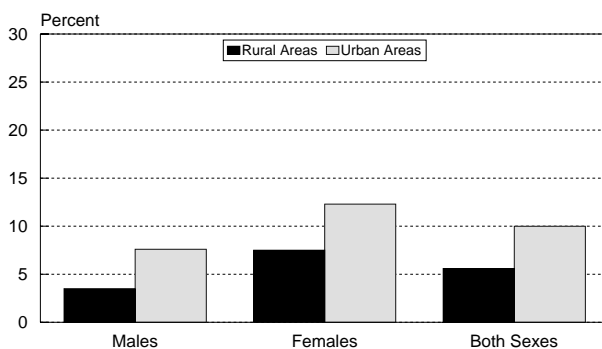
HIV Seroprevalence for Adults, by Age and Sex, Kenya: 2003



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Number K0456.

In 2003, according to the KDHS, adults tested in rural areas had about half the HIV prevalence rate as those tested in urban areas, for both females and males. For both sexes, the prevalence was close to 6 percent in rural areas and 10 percent in urban areas in 2003. Females had higher HIV rates than males. Nearly 8 percent of females in rural areas and 12 percent in urban areas tested HIV positive. In comparison, nearly 4 percent of males tested in rural areas and nearly 8 percent in urban areas were HIV positive.

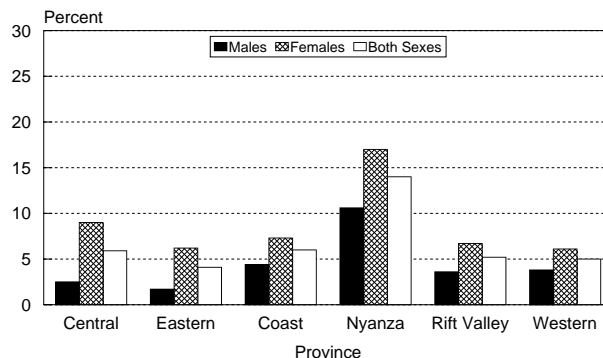
HIV Seroprevalence for Adults, by Sex, in Rural and Urban Areas, Kenya: 2003



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Number K0456.

Higher HIV prevalence among females is also evident from testing conducted by the 2003 KDHS in selected provinces. Among six provinces, rates for females ranged from 6 percent in Western and Eastern to 17 percent in Nyanza. HIV rates for males ranged from 2 percent in Eastern to 10 percent in Nyanza.

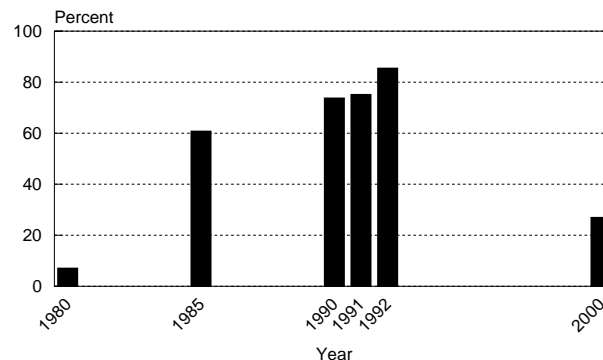
HIV Seroprevalence for Adults, by Sex, in Selected Provinces, Kenya: 2003



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Number K0456.

HIV levels rose rapidly among sex workers in Nairobi between 1980 and 1992 from 7 percent to nearly 86 percent. However, it dropped to 27 percent in 2000.

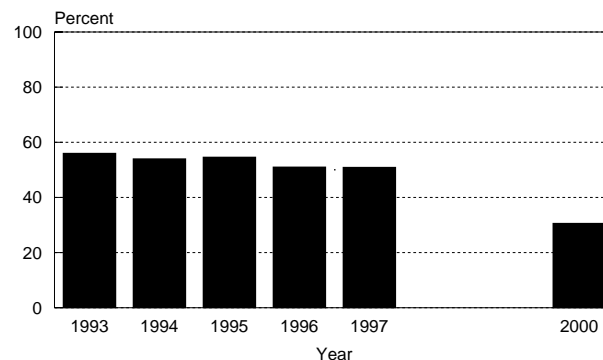
HIV Seroprevalence for Sex Workers, in Nairobi, Kenya: 1980-2000



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Numbers B0002, P0024, K0124, M0243, F0125.

A similar trend was observed in Mombasa, where over half of sex workers tested were HIV positive between 1993 and 1997. In 2000, the rate dropped to 30 percent.

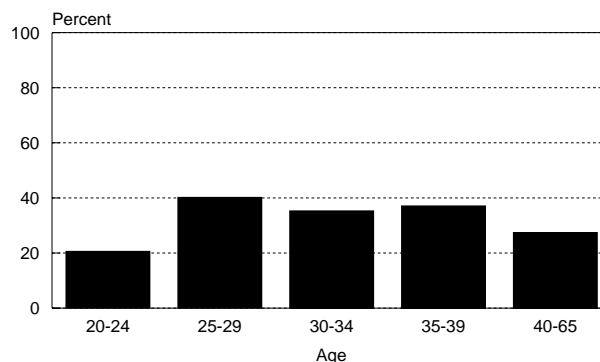
HIV Seroprevalence for Sex Workers, in Mombasa, Kenya: 1993-2000



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Numbers B0414, H0179.

For 2000, in Mombasa, the HIV prevalence among sex workers ranged from 20 percent among 20 to 24 year olds to 40 percent among those 25 to 29 years old.

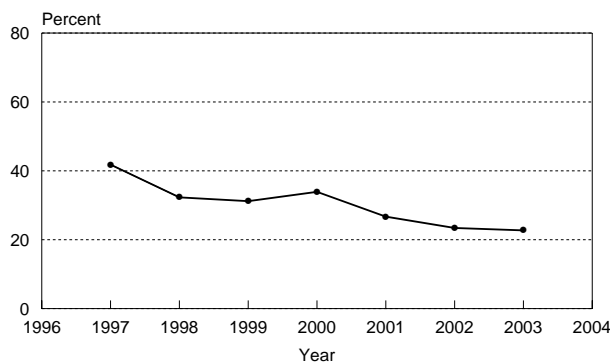
HIV Seroprevalence for Sex Workers, by Age, in Mombasa, Kenya: 2000



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Number H0179.

Among patients with sexually transmitted infections (STI), the reported HIV prevalence rate declined over a six-year period from 42 percent in 1997 to 23 percent in 2003.

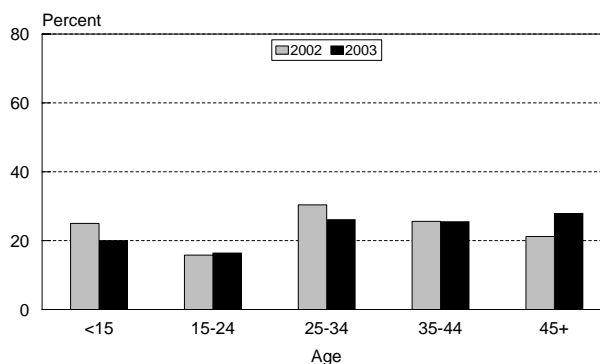
HIV Seroprevalence for STI Patients, Kenya: 1997-2003



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Number K0455.

High HIV prevalence rates among STI patients were reported in all age groups for 2002 and 2003. Levels ranged from 16 percent among 15 to 24 year olds tested in both years to over 30 percent among ages 25 to 34 in 2002.

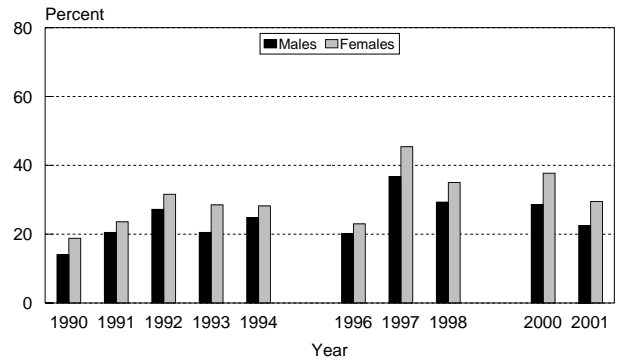
HIV Seroprevalence for STI Patients, by Age, Kenya: 2002 and 2003



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Number K0455.

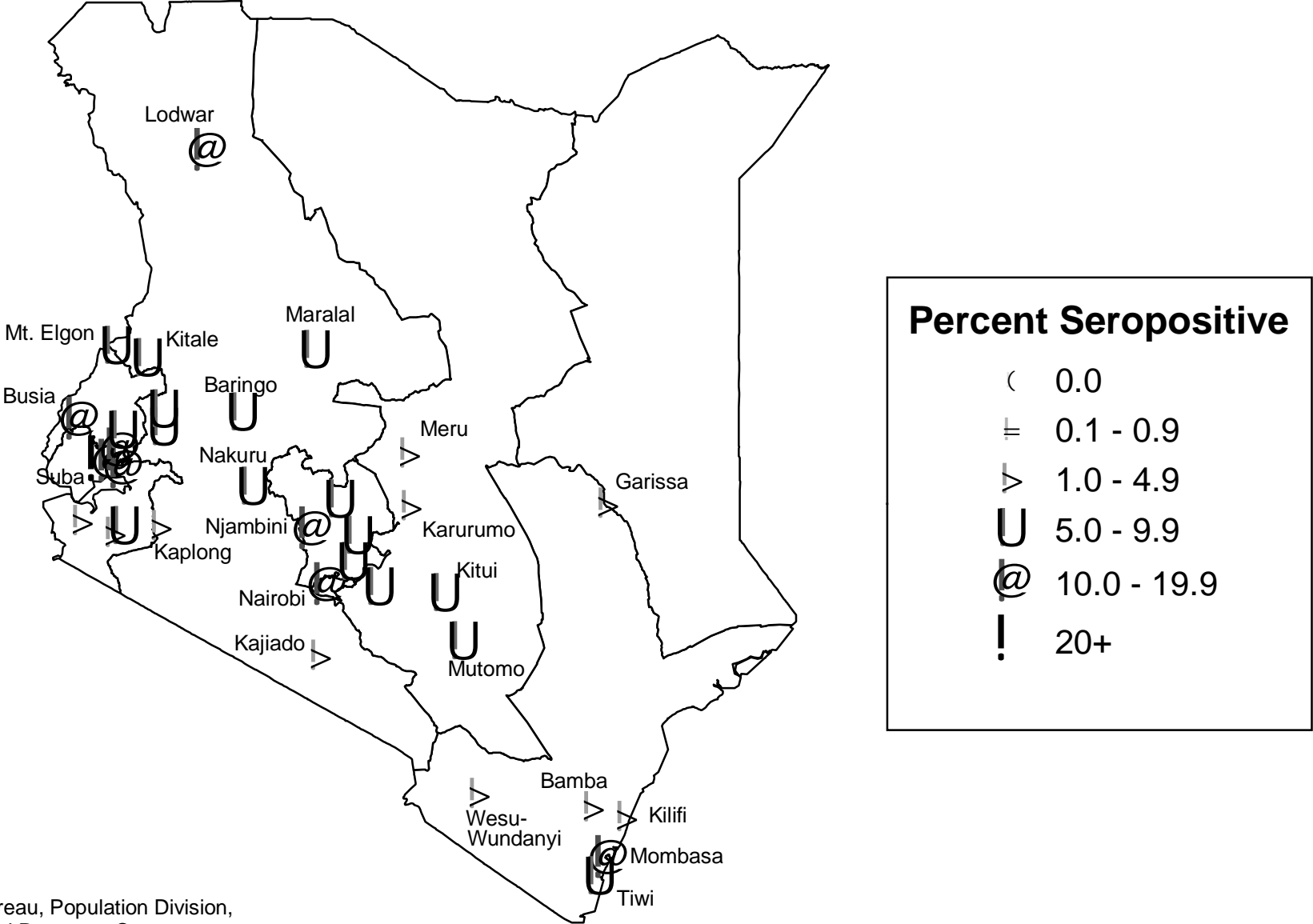
Similar to the general population, the HIV prevalence among STI patients was higher for females than males. The HIV prevalence peaked in 1997 at 37 percent for males and 45 percent for females. In 2001, the rate declined to nearly 23 percent for males and 30 percent for females.

HIV Seroprevalence for STI Patients, by Sex, Kenya: 1990-2001



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Number J0113.

Seroprevalence of HIV for Pregnant Women, by Location, in Kenya: 2004



U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division,
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