

Demographic Indicators

	With AIDS Series	Without AIDS Scenario		With AIDS Series	Without AIDS Scenario
Population (1,000s)	10,186	10,978	Growth rate	2.8	2.9
Crude birth rate	40	39	Crude death rate	14	12
Infant mortality rate			Life expectancy		
Both sexes	83	81	Both sexes	50	54
Male	89	86	Male	49	52
Female	78	76	Female	51	56

Total fertility rate		5.3			
Estimated percentage of adults living with HIV		2.2			
Estimated new AIDS cases		16,236			
Estimated AIDS deaths		22,000			
Percent urban (2007)		17			

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.

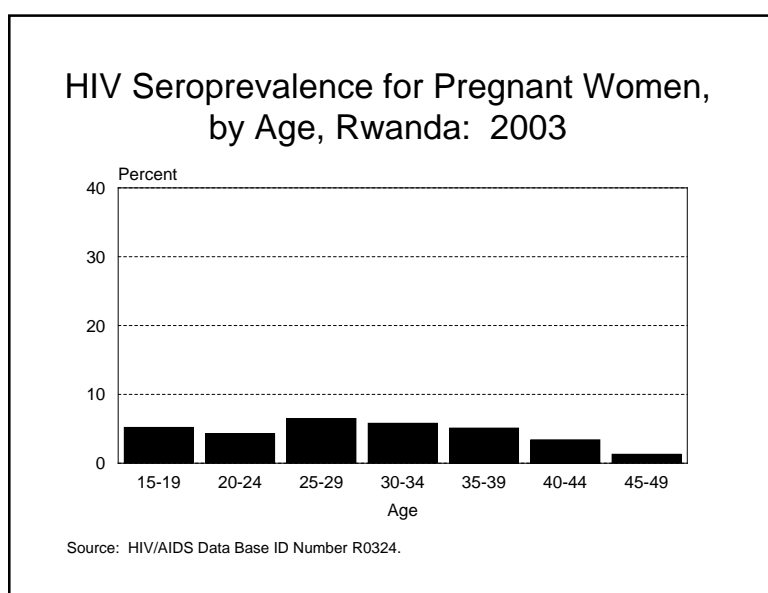
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base and unpublished tables. "Percent urban" from the Population Reference Bureau.

Epidemiological Data

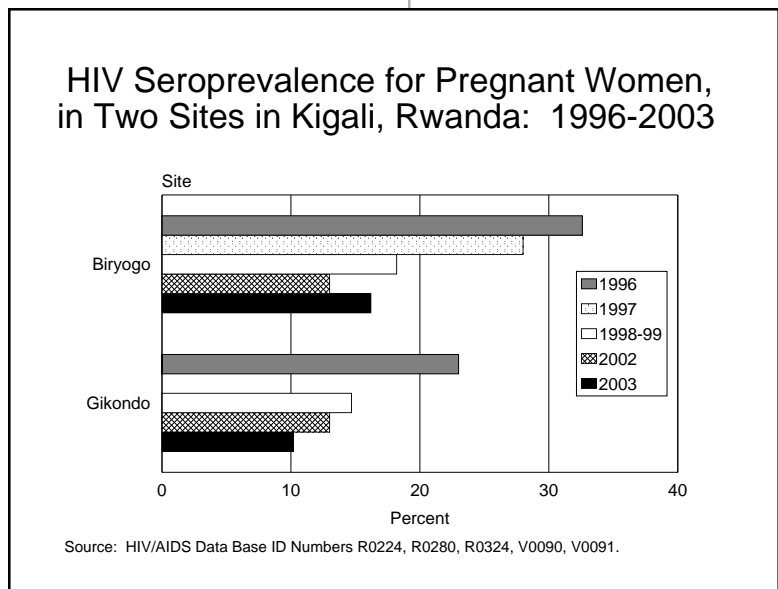
Epidemic State: Generalized

Prior to the civil war and genocide in 1994, Rwanda had one of the older and more severe HIV epidemics. Researchers suspect that an increase in prevalence among pregnant women in rural areas is due to migration and acts of sexual violence during the 1994 war. Recent data show that seroprevalence among pregnant women in Kigali seems to have plateaued; while infection rates for pregnant women in some rural areas are higher in 2003 than in 2002. The most recent estimate shows over 2 percent of adults are HIV positive.

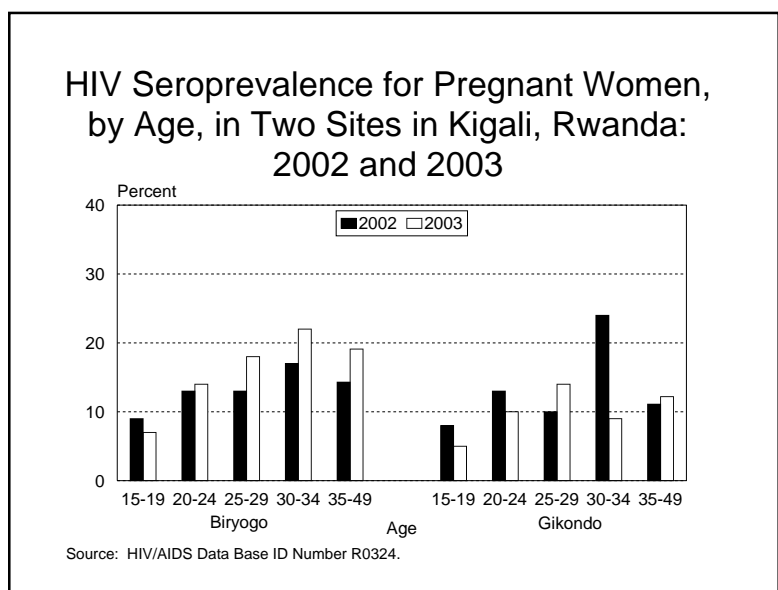
According to the 2003 Rwanda sentinel surveillance report, HIV seroprevalence among pregnant women was 5 percent across all ages. The highest infection level, nearly 7 percent, was found in the 25 to 29 year age group. The prevalence among 15 to 19, 30 to 34 and 35 to 39 age groups also exceeded 5 percent.



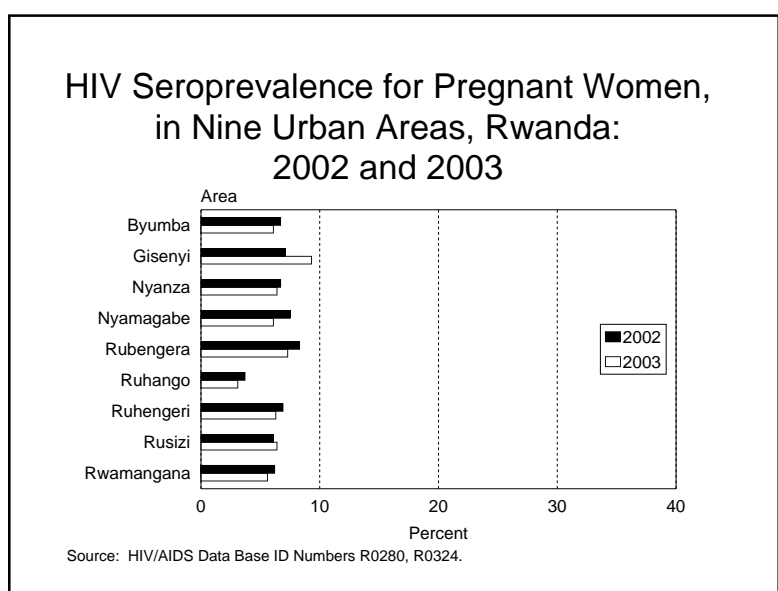
A declining prevalence trend among pregnant women tested is seen in two surveillance sites in Kigali, the capital. One-third of pregnant women tested in Biryogo and nearly one-quarter of pregnant women tested in Gikondo were HIV positive in 1996. By 2003, HIV seroprevalence among pregnant women tested was 16 percent and 10 percent, respectively.



The pattern of age-specific HIV seroprevalence among pregnant women tested was different for Biryogo and Gikondo in 2002 and 2003. In Biryogo, the HIV prevalence was higher across most age groups in 2003, and peak prevalence occurred in age group 30 to 34 at 22 percent. In Gikondo, the HIV prevalence was lower among 15 to 19, 20 to 24, and 30 to 34 year old pregnant women in 2003. The peak HIV prevalence was the highest in the 25 to 29 age group in 2003 at 14 percent.

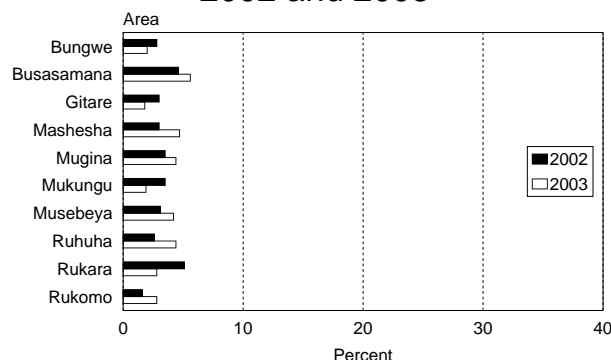


HIV seroprevalence among pregnant women decreased in seven out of nine urban areas between 2002 and 2003. Fewer than 10 percent of pregnant women tested were HIV positive in all nine areas in both years, and ranged from 3 percent in Ruhango to 9 percent in Gisenyi in 2003.



HIV seroprevalence among pregnant women in six out of ten rural areas in Rwanda increased between 2002 and 2003. Overall, less than 6 percent of pregnant women tested were HIV positive in the ten areas in 2003. HIV positive rates varied from nearly 2 percent in Gitare to almost 6 percent in Busasamana in 2003.

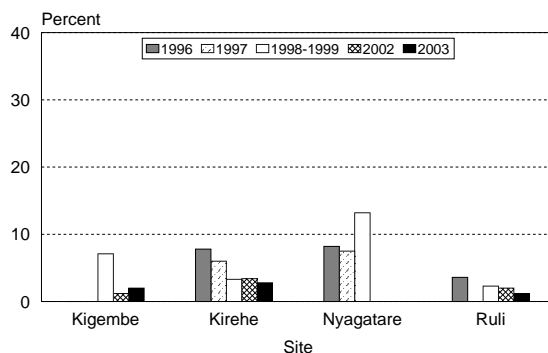
HIV Seroprevalence for Pregnant Women, in Ten Rural Areas, Rwanda: 2002 and 2003



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Numbers R0280, R0324.

HIV prevalence among pregnant women showed a sign of decreasing in three out of four rural sites in Rwanda between 1996 and 2003. In Kigembe, HIV rates dropped from 7 percent in 1998-99 to 2 percent in 2003, in Kirehe from 8 percent in 1996 to 3 percent in 2003, and in Ruli from over 3 percent in 1996 to 1 percent in 2003. However, it increased in Nyagatare from 8 percent in 1996 to 13 percent in 1998-99.

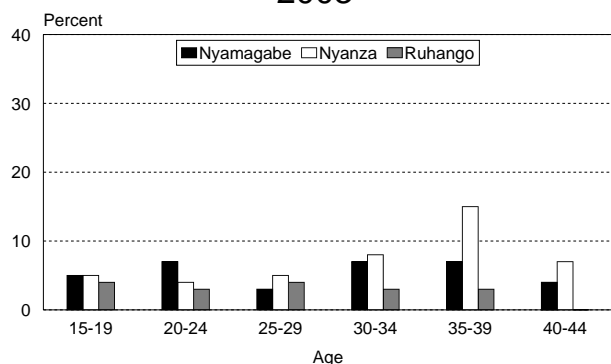
HIV Seroprevalence for Pregnant Women, in Four Rural Sites, Rwanda: 1996-2003



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Numbers R0224, R0280, R0324, V0090, V0091.

In 2003, for three urban sites in Rwanda, the age-specific HIV prevalence among pregnant women was below 10 percent across all ages, with the exception of Nyanza. In Nyanza, HIV seroprevalence was highest among 35 to 39 year olds at 15 percent. In Nyamagabe, HIV prevalence was 7 percent in the 20 to 24, 30 to 34, and 35 to 39 age groups. In Ruhango, HIV prevalence remained the same at 3 to 4 percent in all age groups, except that no evidence of infection was found in those 40 to 44 years old.

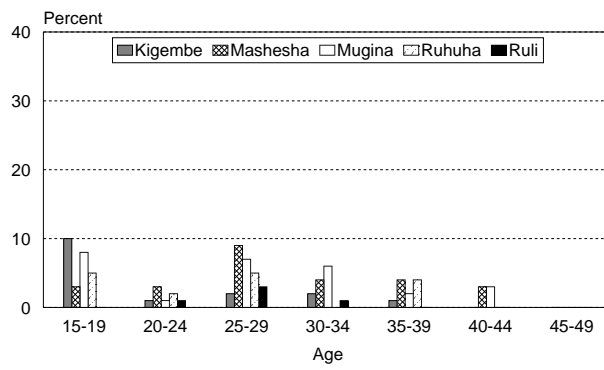
HIV Seroprevalence for Pregnant Women, by Age, in Three Urban Sites, Rwanda: 2003



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Number R0324.

HIV seroprevalence among pregnant women, across all age groups, in five rural sites, was below 10 percent in 2003. Mashasha and Ruli showed peak HIV prevalence at 9 percent and 3 percent respectively in the 25 to 29 age group. Kigembe and Mugina, however, had the highest prevalence in the 15 to 19 age group with 10 percent and 8 percent of pregnant women testing HIV positive respectively. There was no evidence of infection found among 45 to 49 year olds.

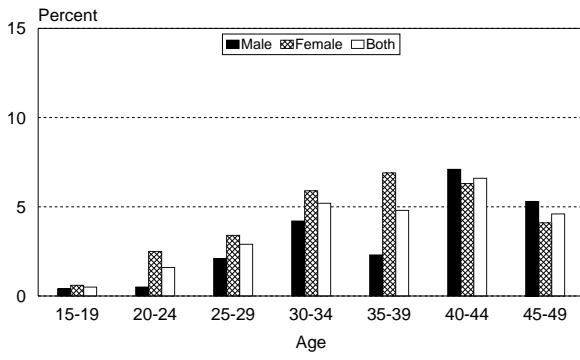
HIV Seroprevalence for Pregnant Women, by Age, in Five Rural Sites, Rwanda: 2003



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Number R0324.

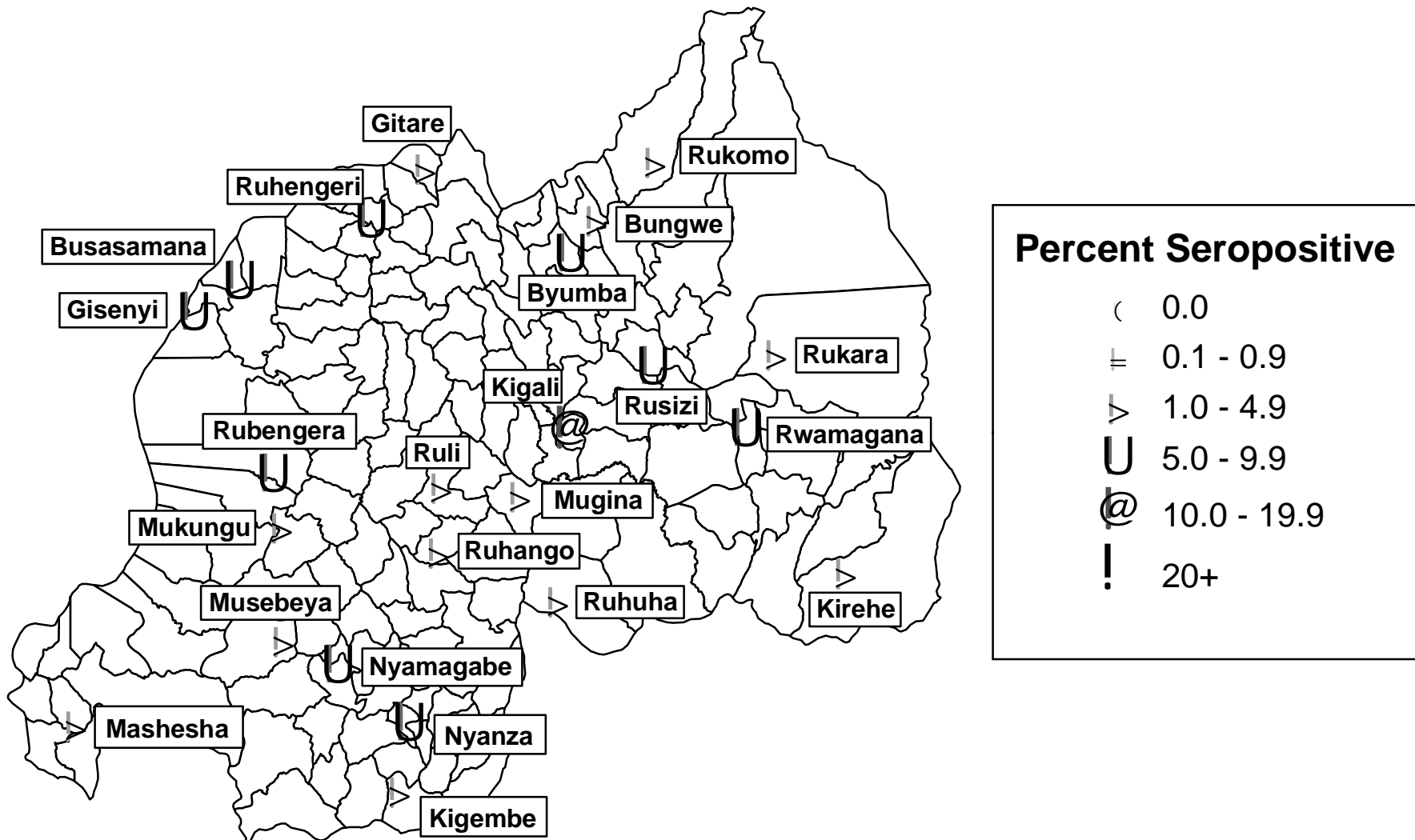
In 2005, the Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) showed an HIV prevalence of 3 percent among adults tested. Nearly 4 percent of females tested were HIV positive, a higher rate than males, with just over 2 percent testing HIV positive. Among women, the highest infection rate was in the 35 to 39 year age group at 7 percent, and among men the highest infection rate of 7 percent was found among those 40 to 44 years old.

HIV Seroprevalence for Adults, by Age and Sex, Rwanda: 2005



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Number R0320.

Seroprevalence of HIV for Pregnant Women, by Location, in Rwanda: 2003



U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division,
International Programs Center,
HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, December 2006.

Sources by HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Number:

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- R0280 Rwanda Treatment and Research AIDS Center, 2002, Surveillance de L'Infection a VIH Par Sites Sentinelles Chez les Femmes Enceintes Frequentant les Services de Consultation Prenatale, Treatment & Research AIDS Center, Ministry of Health, Rwanda, unpublished report.
- R0320 Rwanda Ministere de la Sante, et al., 2005, Rwanda Enquete Demographique et de Sante 2005, Measure DHS + ORC Macro, Calverton, Maryland, USA, October, Preliminary report.
- R0324 Rwanda Treatment and Research AIDS Center, 2003, Surveillance De L' Infection a VIH Par Sites Sentinelles Chez les Femmes Enceintes Frequentant les Services de Consultation Prenatale, Treatment and Research AIDS Center, Ministry of Health, Rwanda, unpublished report.
- V0090 Van Hove, D., P. Ntawiniga, I. Ntaganira, et al., 1997, HIV Sentinel Surveillance among Pregnant Women in Rwanda, Xth International Conference on AIDS and STD in Africa Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, 12/7-11, Abstract B.1162.
- V0091 Van Hove, D., C. Kabagabo, G. Asimwe, et al., 1998, How Suitable are Antenatal Clinic Attenders as a Sentinel Population to Estimate HIV Prevalence in Rwanda?, 12th World AIDS Conference, Geneva, 6/28 - 7/3, Poster 43572.