

## Demographic Indicators

	With AIDS Series	Without AIDS Scenario		With AIDS Series	Without AIDS Scenario
Population (1,000s)	31,368	34,884	Growth rate	3.6	3.8
Crude birth rate	48	47	Crude death rate	12	9
Infant mortality rate			Life expectancy		
Both sexes	66	59	Both sexes	52	60
Male	70	62	Male	51	58
Female	62	55	Female	53	62
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Total fertility rate		6.8			
Estimated percentage of adults living with HIV		7.2			
Estimated new AIDS cases		98,797			
Estimated AIDS deaths		104,000			
Percent urban (2007)		12			

**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Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base and unpublished tables.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.

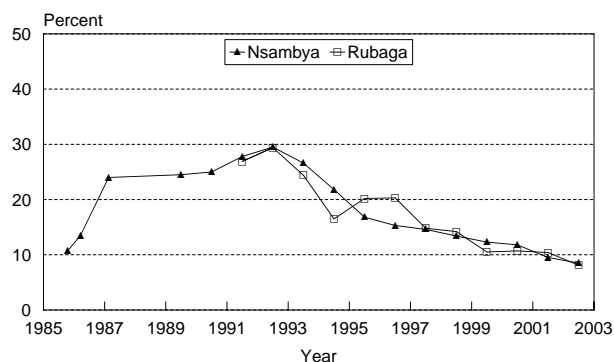
### Epidemiological Data

### Epidemic State: Generalized

Uganda is seen as one of Africa's success stories as its estimated adult prevalence rate continues to decline. Strong prevention campaigns are credited with contributing to a fall from an estimated 13 percent in the early 1990s to 7 percent for 2008 among adults. A decline in rates is also evident from testing among pregnant women and patients seeking treatment for sexually transmitted infections (STI).

HIV seroprevalence among pregnant women from sites within Kampala, the capital, has shown solid declines since the 1990s. The Nsambya site has shown yearly declines since 1992 and also had rates below 10 percent in 2002. Rates from the Rubaga site have steadily declined since 1996 to a level of below 10 percent as well in 2002.

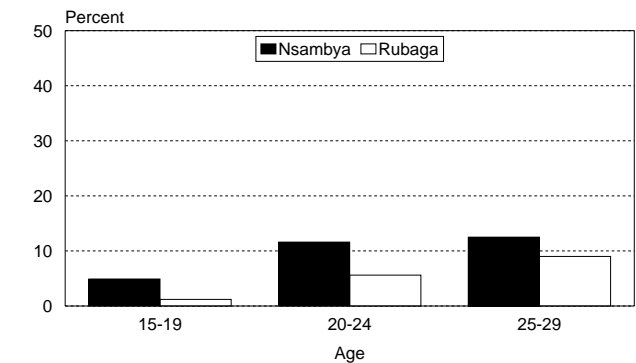
HIV Seroprevalence for Pregnant Women, by Site, in Kampala, Uganda: 1985-2002



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Numbers A0086, A0158, A0225, C0038, M0411, T0053, U0046, U0049, U0064, U0081, U0092, U0095.

HIV seroprevalence among young pregnant women from the Nsambya and Rubaga sites within Kampala show prevalence rates below 13 percent. Prevalence rates rose with each age group from both sites.

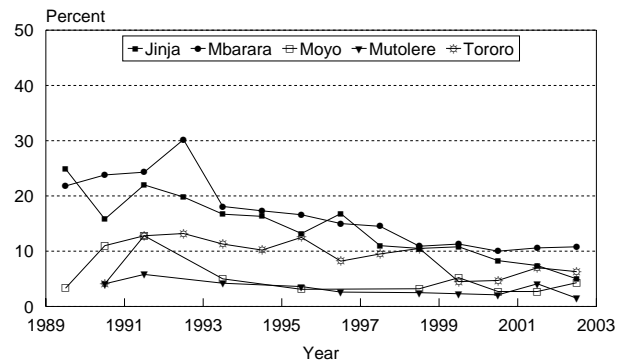
HIV Seroprevalence for Pregnant Women, by Age and Site, in Kampala, Uganda: 2002



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Number U0095.

In selected cities throughout Uganda, HIV seroprevalence among pregnant women increased from 1989 to 1992 and then declined by 2002. In Jinja, the source of the Nile, rates declined from 25 percent in 1989 to 5 percent in 2002. In Mbarara, a major urban town in western Uganda, rates have been on the decline since the early 1990s.

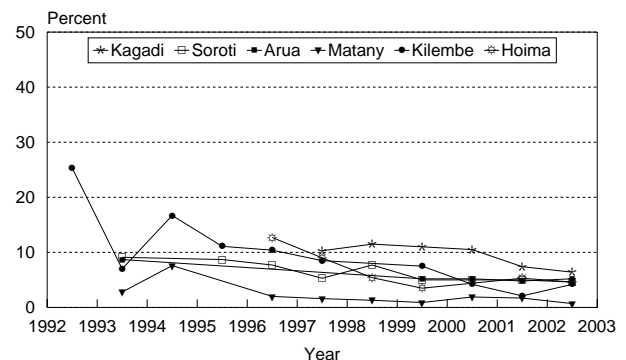
HIV Seroprevalence for Pregnant Women, in Selected Cities, Uganda: 1989-2002



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Numbers A0086, A0158, A0178, A0225, M0411, T0053, T0067, U0046, U0049, U0064, U0081, U0092, U0095.

HIV seroprevalence among pregnant women tested in other cities in Uganda also has declined throughout the 1990s to 2002. Prevalence was highest at Kilembe in 1992, with a quarter of pregnant women HIV positive, but this declined to 4 percent by 2002. The lowest levels were found in Matany, and rates were relatively stable across the time period shown. Rates ranged from 4 percent to 6 percent in the other cities in 2002.

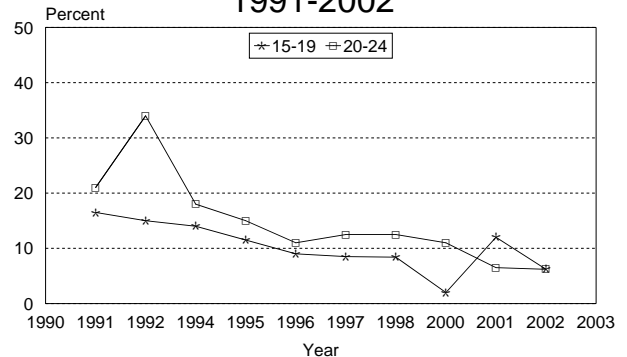
HIV Seroprevalence for Pregnant Women, in Selected Cities, Uganda: 1992-2002



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Numbers A0086, A0158, A0239, U0038, U0039, U0046, U0049, U0064, U0081, U0092, U0095.

HIV seroprevalence among pregnant women ages 15 to 24 may be a proxy for incidence since most new infections are occurring in the younger age groups. From 1991 to 2002, levels among pregnant women of these ages in Mbarara have declined, down to 6 percent from over 16 percent among 15 to 19 year olds and to 6 percent from 21 percent among 20 to 24 year olds.

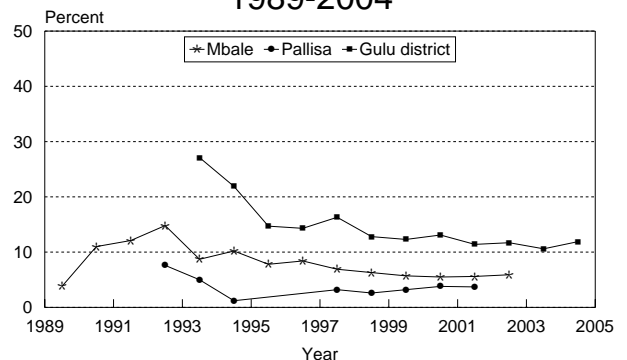
**HIV Seroprevalence for Young Pregnant Women, by Age, in Mbarara, Uganda: 1991-2002**



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Numbers A0178, U0046, U0049, U0081, U0092, U0095.

Pallisa, Mbale, and Gulu, three rural areas in Uganda, have experienced overall declines and a stabilization in HIV prevalence among pregnant women from 1989 to 2004. Rates were highest in Gulu, which is located in a conflict zone, at 27 percent in 1993, but have since declined and remain stable at around 11 percent from 2001 to 2004. Mbale had levels around 6 percent from 1998 to 2002 and prevalence in Pallisa stayed below 4 percent from 1994 to 2001.

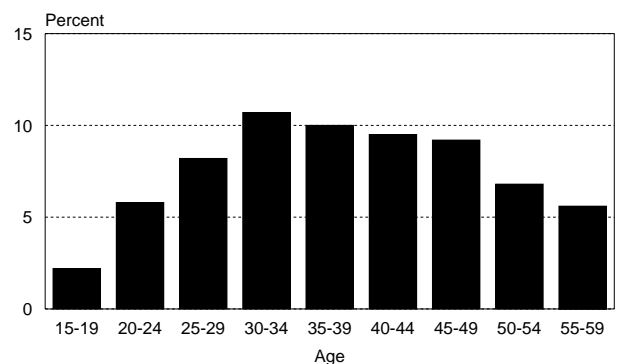
**HIV Seroprevalence for Pregnant Women, in Selected Rural Areas, Uganda: 1989-2004**



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Numbers A0086, A0158, A0178, F0187, F0190, M0411, T0067, U0046, U0049, U0064, U0081, U0092, U0095.

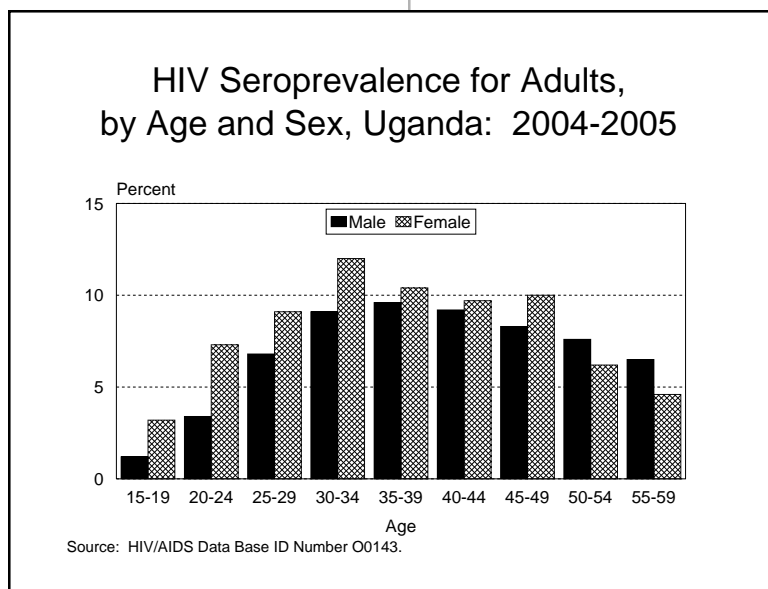
According to the Uganda Sero-Behavioural Survey conducted in 2004-2005, 7 percent of adults tested were HIV positive. Peak prevalence occurred among those in their thirties and early forties, with around 10 percent testing positive.

**HIV Seroprevalence for Adults, by Age, Uganda: 2004-2005**

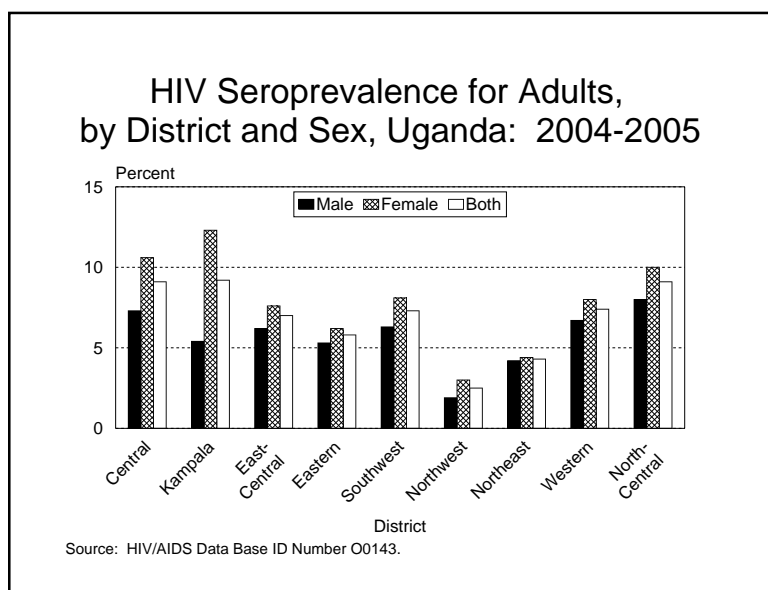


Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Number O0143.

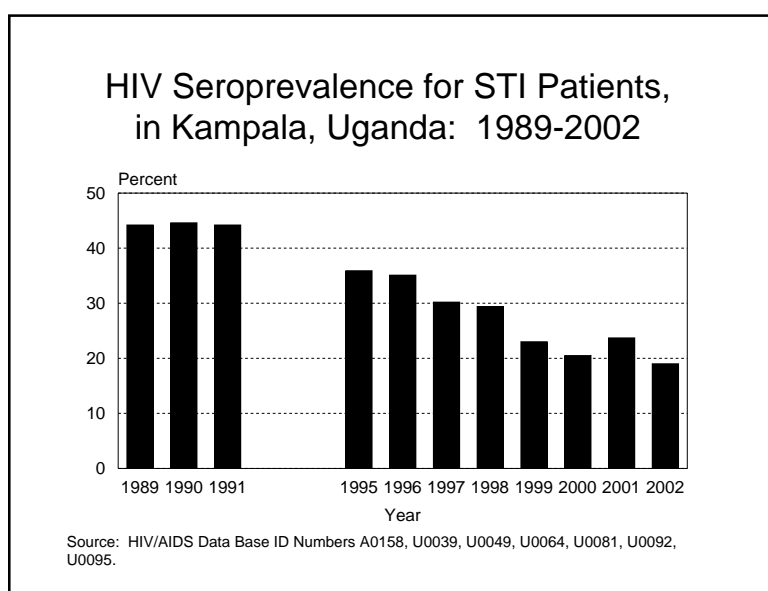
HIV seroprevalence was highest among females tested with 8 percent HIV positive compared to 6 percent of males. Female prevalence was also higher across all the five-year age groups, except among those in their fifties.



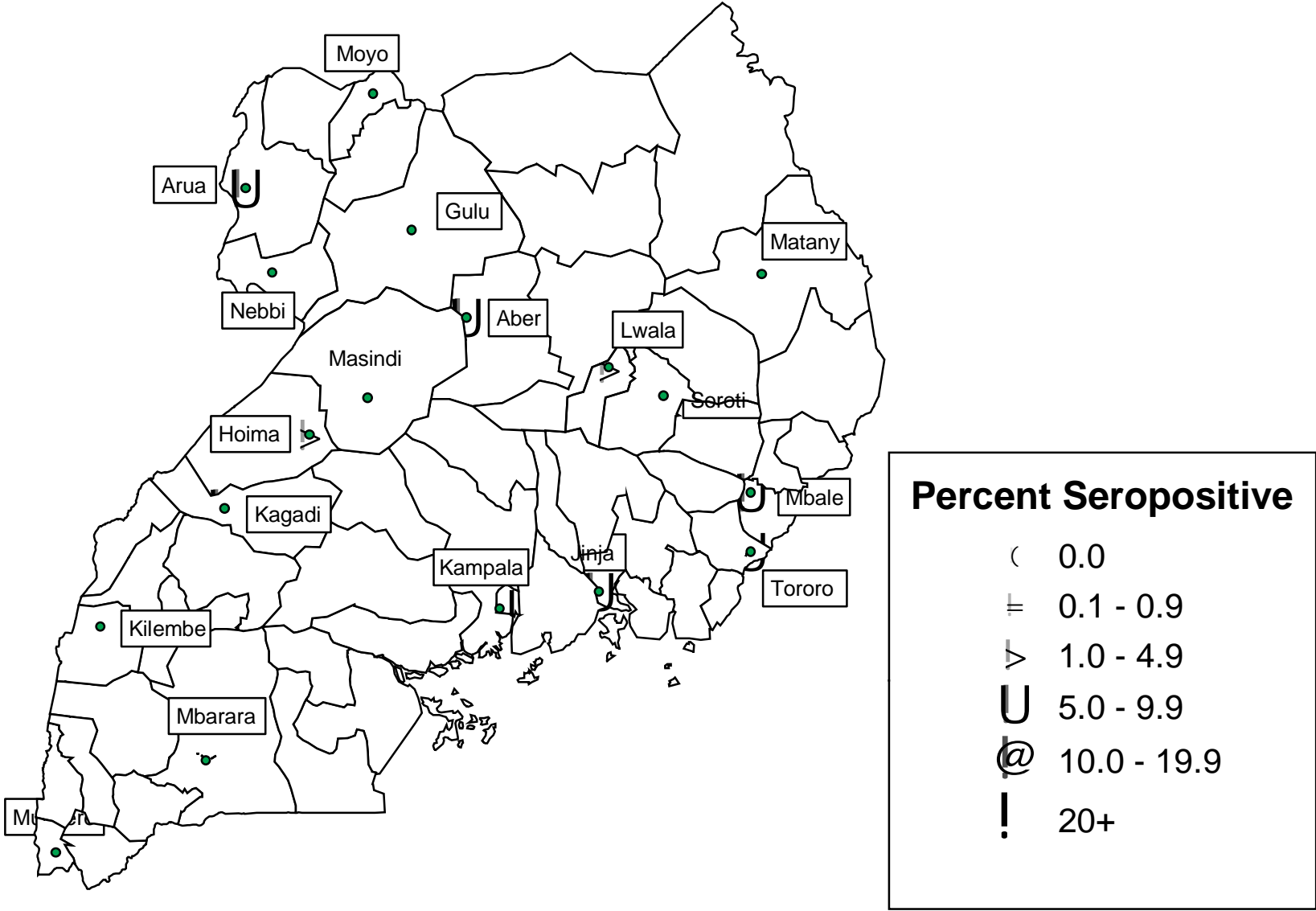
Female prevalence was also higher than males in nine districts in Uganda. North-Central district had the highest male prevalence with 8 percent testing HIV positive. The highest female prevalence, 12 percent, was found in Kampala district.



In Kampala, HIV seroprevalence among patients seeking treatment for STIs has declined from the early 1990s. Rates dropped from a peak of nearly 45 percent in 1990 to 19 percent in 2002.



# Seroprevalence of HIV for Pregnant Women, by Location, in Uganda: 2002



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

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