

## Demographic Indicators

	With AIDS Series	Without AIDS Scenario		With AIDS Series	Without AIDS Scenario
Population (1,000s)	86,117	86,269	Growth rate	1.0	1.0
Crude birth rate	16	16	Crude death rate	6	6
Infant mortality rate			Life expectancy		
Both sexes	24	23	Both sexes	71	72
Male	24	24	Male	69	70
Female	23	23	Female	74	75
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Total fertility rate		1.9			
Estimated percentage of adults living with HIV		0.4			
Estimated new AIDS cases		27,870			
Estimated AIDS deaths		28,000			
Percent urban (2007)		27			

**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.

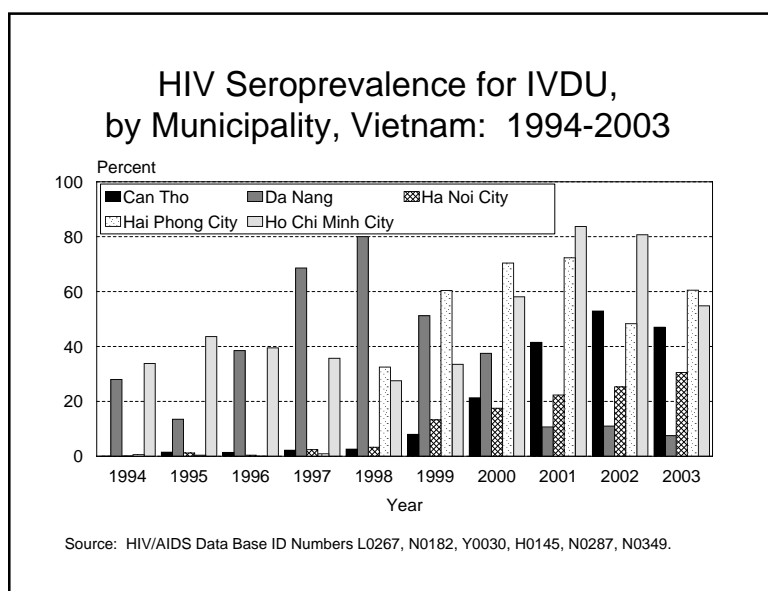
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base and unpublished tables. "Percent urban" from the Population Reference Bureau.

### Epidemiological Data

### Epidemic State: Concentrated

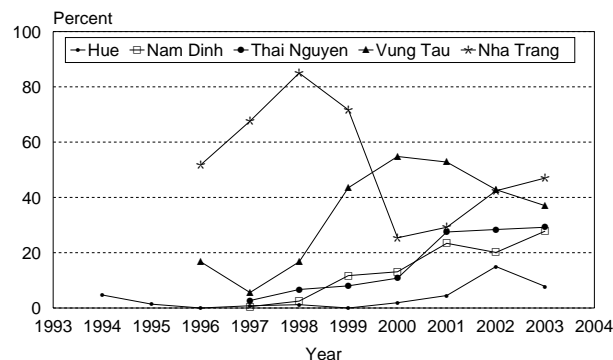
The HIV epidemic in Vietnam is concentrated among high risk groups although there is evidence of infection among pregnant women and the adult population. Prevalence rates for intravenous drug users (IVDU) and sex workers rapidly increased in major cities in Vietnam during the 1990s, reaching nearly 85 percent and 25 percent respectively in Ho Chi Minh City by 2001. Estimated adult HIV prevalence is under 1 percent and sentinel surveillance rates among low risk groups have generally remained under 1 percent throughout the country.

Sentinel surveillance conducted among IVDU in the municipalities in Vietnam show HIV prevalence at increased levels during the 1990s for Da Nang and later for other municipalities. For those tested in Da Nang, 80 percent were HIV positive in 1998. Much lower rates were found from 1999 (51 percent) to 2003 (7 percent). In Hai Phong City and Ho Chi Minh City, the highest rates were found in 2001 (72 percent and 84 percent, respectively). Rates for Can Tho and Ha Noi City, the capital, remained below 5 percent from 1994 to 1998, but by 2003, 47 percent and 30 percent of IVDU tested were HIV positive.



Sentinel surveillance conducted among IV drug users in selected cities of Vietnam found varying levels of infection during 1994-2003. HIV prevalence rates rose rapidly in some cities, peaking at 85 percent in Nha Trang in 1998. Trends in some other cities were slower to rise and are still increasing. In 2003, nearly half of IV drug users tested in Nha Trang were HIV positive, the highest prevalence among these cities. The lowest prevalence reported in 2003 was just over 8 percent in Hue.

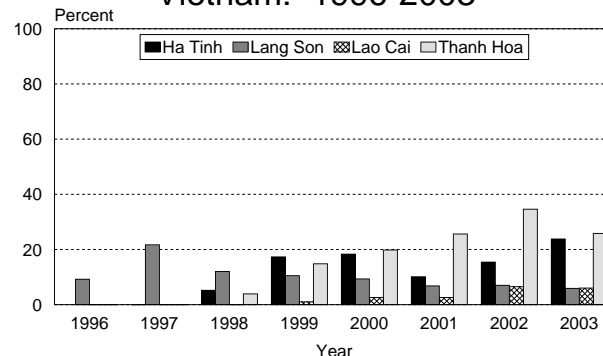
### HIV Seroprevalence for IVDU, in Selected Cities, Vietnam: 1994-2003



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Numbers N0182, Y0030, H0145, N0287, N0349.

In the northern regions of Vietnam, HIV prevalence among IV drug users tested in three of the selected provinces reached 22 to 35 percent during 1996 to 2003. In Thanh Hoa, 35 percent of IVDU tested were HIV positive in 2002 and in Ha Tinh the rate was 24 percent in 2003. Lang Son had a prevalence of 22 percent in 1997, but rates were lower from 1999 (12 percent) to 2003 (6 percent). Lao Cai had the lowest rate trend during this period with no evidence of infection until 1999 and reporting 6 percent HIV positive in 2002 and 2003.

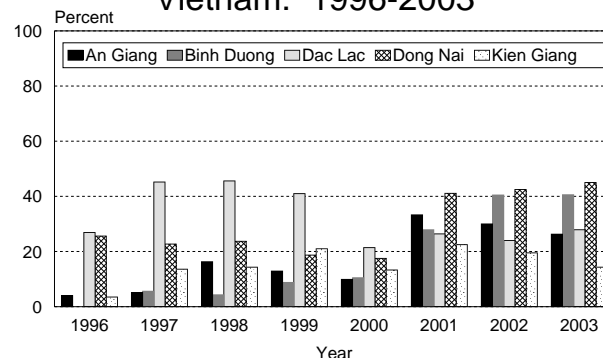
### HIV Seroprevalence for IVDU, in Selected Provinces, Northern Regions, Vietnam: 1996-2003



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Numbers N0182, Y0030, H0145, N0207, N0287, N0349.

Sentinel surveillance conducted among IV drug users in selected provinces from Vietnam's southern regions indicated that HIV prevalence was 25 percent in 1996 in Dong Nai and Dac Lac Provinces while rates were much lower in An Giang, Binh Duong, and Kien Giang Provinces in 1996 and 1997. Peak levels in Dac Lac occurred during the late 1990s at over 40 percent; whereas peak rates were reported in the Dong Nai, An Giang, and Binh Duong from 2001 to 2003.

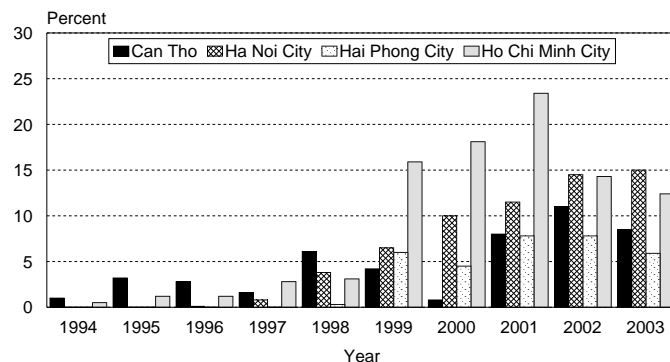
### HIV Seroprevalence for IVDU, in Selected Provinces, Southern Regions, Vietnam: 1996-2003



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Numbers H0145, N0182, N0207, N0287, N0349, Y0030.

HIV seroprevalence among sex workers tested in four municipalities of Vietnam remained below 5 percent from 1994 to 1997. Higher rates were reported from 1998 to 2003. From 1999 to 2001 levels ranged from 16 percent to 23 percent in Ho Chi Minh City. In Ha Noi City, rates continued to increase from no evidence of infection in 1994 and reaching 15 percent in 2003.

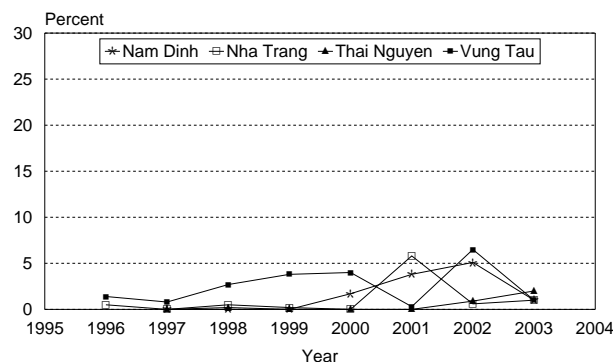
### HIV Seroprevalence for Sex Workers, in Four Municipalities, Vietnam: 1994-2003



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Numbers L0267, N0182, Y0030, H0145, N0287, N0349.

Sentinel surveillance of sex workers in selected cities of Vietnam found that HIV prevalence remained fairly stable during the 1990s, not reaching above 5 percent until 2001 for Nha Trang and 2002 for Nam Dinh and Vung Tau. Prevalence remained lower in Thai Nguyen, reaching 2 percent in 2003.

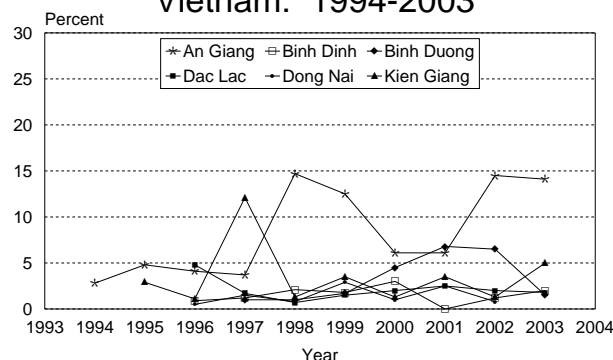
### HIV Seroprevalence for Sex Workers, in Selected Cities, Vietnam: 1996-2003



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Numbers N0182, Y0030, H0145, N0287, N0349.

In selected provinces from the southern regions of Vietnam, HIV prevalence among sex workers tested varied between 1994 and 2003. Prevalence from An Giang neared 15 percent in 1998, 2002, and 2003. HIV prevalence rates among sex workers tested in other provinces remained below 5 percent from 1996 to 2003, except in Binh Duong, where rates reached 7 percent in 2001 and 2002, and Kien Giang, which reported a rate of 12 percent in 1997.

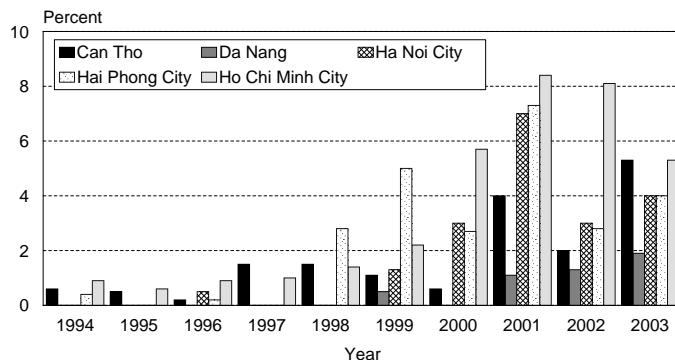
### HIV Seroprevalence for Sex Workers, in Selected Provinces, Southern Regions, Vietnam: 1994-2003



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Numbers N0182, Y0030, H0145, N0207, N0287, N0349.

Sentinel surveillance conducted from 1994 to 2003 among patients seeking treatment for sexually transmitted infections (STI) at various clinics and hospitals in the municipalities of Vietnam found some rates above 5 percent after 1999. In Ha Noi, Hai Phong, and Ho Chi Minh, 7 to 8 percent of STI patients were HIV positive in 2001. Levels in Da Nang remained below 2 percent during the time period shown.

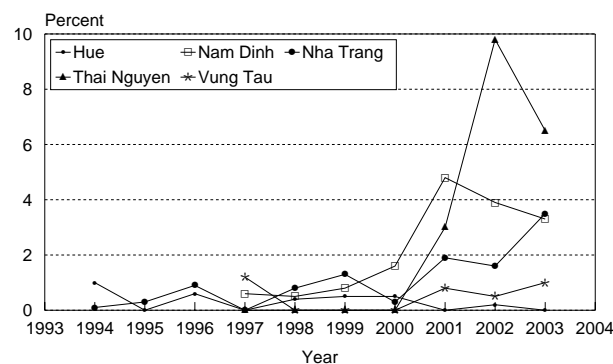
### HIV Seroprevalence for STI Patients, by Municipality, Vietnam: 1994-2003



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Numbers L0267, N0182, Y0030, H0145, N0287, N0349.

HIV prevalence among patients seeking STI treatment at various clinics and hospitals in six other cities remained below 2 percent from 1994 to 2000 and stayed at that level through 2003 for three cities. However, in Nam Dinh, prevalence reached 5 percent in 2001 before declining to 3 percent in 2003. There was no evidence of infection in Thai Nguyen until it hit 3 percent in 2001, jumped to 10 percent the next year, and then dropped to 7 percent in 2003. Prevalence also reached nearly 4 percent in Nha Trang in 2003.

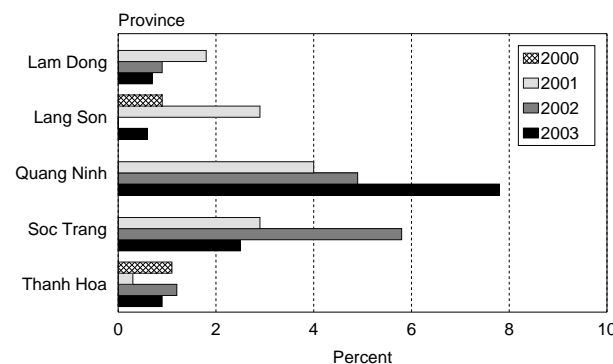
### HIV Seroprevalence for STI Patients, in Selected Cities, Vietnam: 1994-2003



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Numbers N0182, Y0030, H0145, N0287, N0349.

From 2000 to 2003, HIV prevalence among patients seeking STI treatment in selected provinces showed varied rates. Levels were highest in Quang Ninh and Soc Trang, located in southern regions of Vietnam, ranging from around 3 percent to 8 percent. With the exception of 2001 in Lang Son, rates remained below 2 percent for the other three provinces.

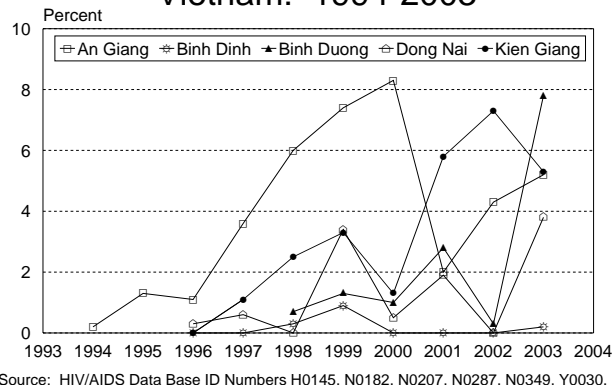
### HIV Seroprevalence for STI Patients, in Selected Provinces, Vietnam: 2000-2003



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Numbers N0287, N0349.

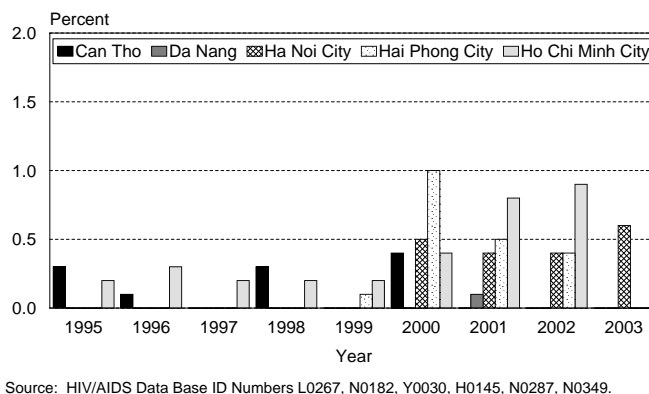
Trends in HIV prevalence among patients seeking STI treatment at various clinics and hospitals in selected provinces from southern regions of Vietnam varied from 1994 to 2003. Rates reached 8 percent in An Giang (2000) and Binh Duong (2003), and 7 percent in Kien Giang (2002). Levels remained below 1 percent in Binh Dinh and 4 percent in Dong Nai during the time period shown.

### HIV Seroprevalence for STI Patients, in Selected Provinces, Southern Regions, Vietnam: 1994-2003



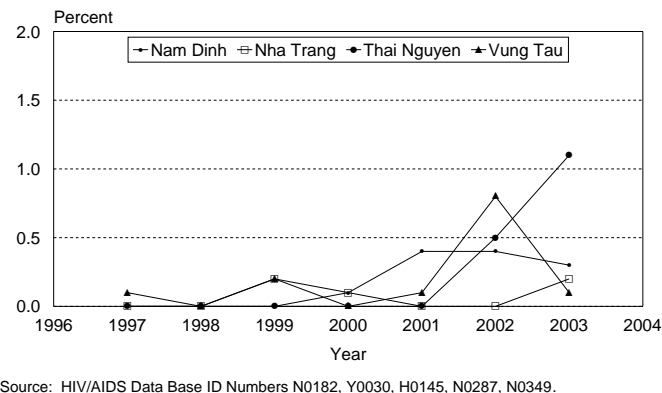
HIV seroprevalence among pregnant women in the municipalities of Vietnam showed low levels compared to other population groups tested. Rates were around 1 percent in Hai Phong City in 2000 and Ho Chi Minh City in 2001 and 2002. There was no evidence of infection found in Hai Phong City until 1999 and Ha Noi City until 2000. Da Nang and Can Tho had little to no evidence of infection among pregnant women tested during the time period shown.

### HIV Seroprevalence for Pregnant Women, by Municipality, Vietnam: 1995-2003



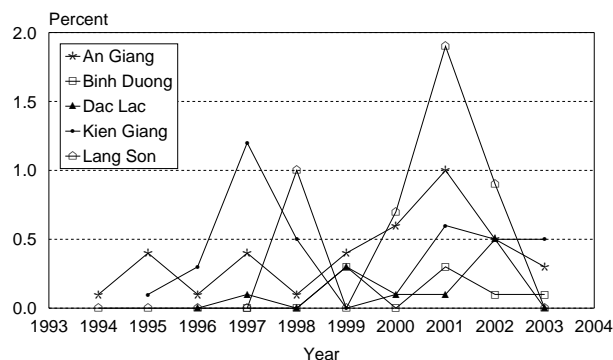
HIV seroprevalence among pregnant women in several cities remained well below 1 percent from 1997 to 2002. In 2003, just over 1 percent of pregnant women tested in Thai Nguyen were HIV positive, after finding no evidence of infection from 1997 to 2001. Rates in 2003 for the other cities ranged from 0.1 percent in Vung Tau to 0.3 percent in Nam Dinh.

### HIV Seroprevalence for Pregnant Women, in Selected Cities, Vietnam: 1997-2003



Sentinel surveillance among pregnant women in selected provinces of Vietnam indicated that HIV prevalence rates were at or below 1 percent for most provinces from 1994 to 2003. Prevalence peaked at over 1 percent in Kien Giang in 1997 and at nearly 2 percent in Lang Son in 2001.

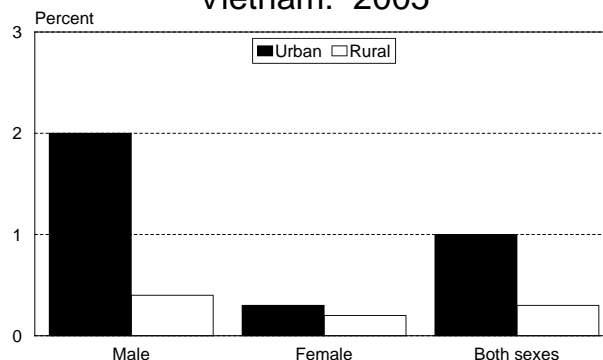
HIV Seroprevalence for Pregnant Women, in Selected Provinces, Vietnam: 1994-2003



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Numbers N0182, Y0030, H0145, N0287, N0349.

The 2005 Vietnam AIDS Indicator Survey (AIS) among adults in Hai Phong Province found 1 percent HIV prevalence in urban areas and 0.3 percent in rural areas. Males had a higher prevalence than females in both urban and rural areas, with 2 percent of males testing HIV positive in urban areas.

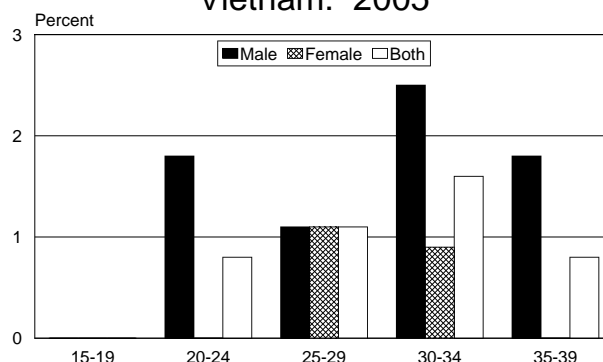
HIV Seroprevalence for Adults, by Sex and Area, in Hai Phong Province, Vietnam: 2005



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Number G0425.

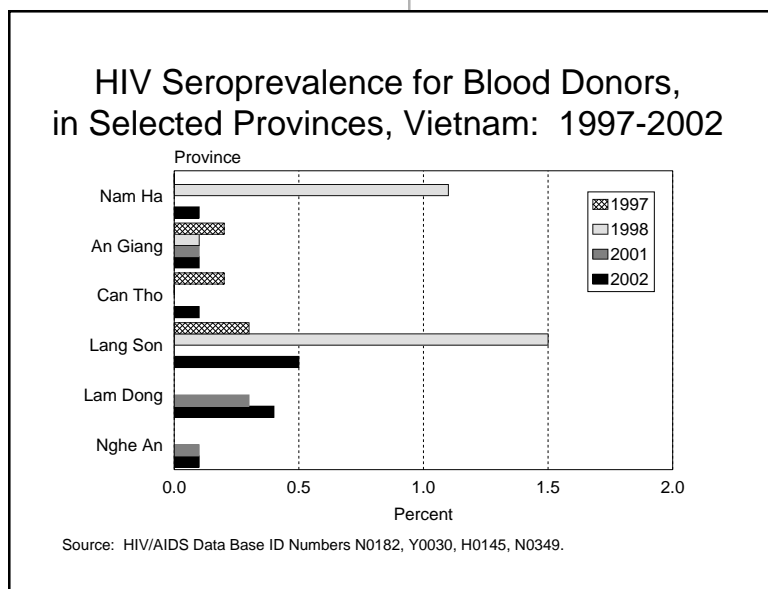
Results from the Vietnam AIS among adults in Hai Phong Province found that males had a higher HIV seroprevalence than females in three five-year age groups from age 20 to 39. No evidence of infection was found among females ages 15 to 19, 20 to 24, and 35 to 39. Peak prevalence for males occurred among 30 to 34 years of age at over 2 percent. Prevalence for females peaked at just over 1 percent among 25 to 29 year olds.

HIV Seroprevalence for Adults, by Age and Sex, in Hai Phong Province, Vietnam: 2005

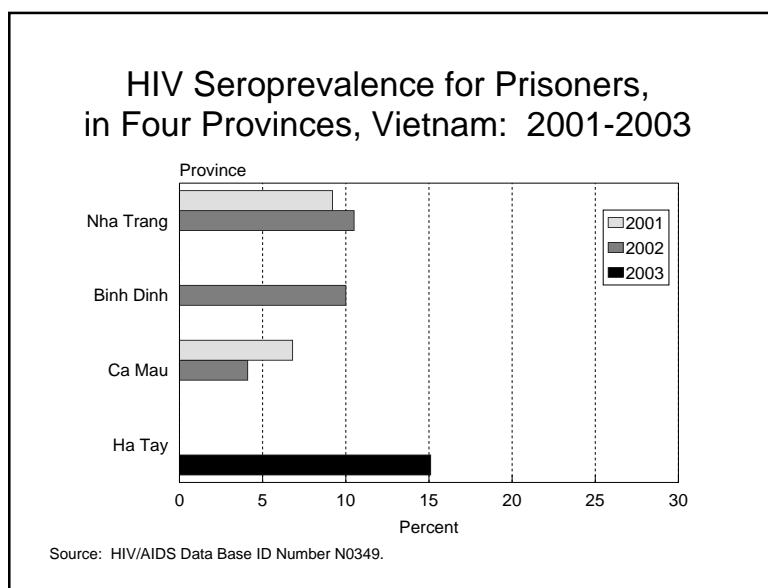


Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Number G0425.

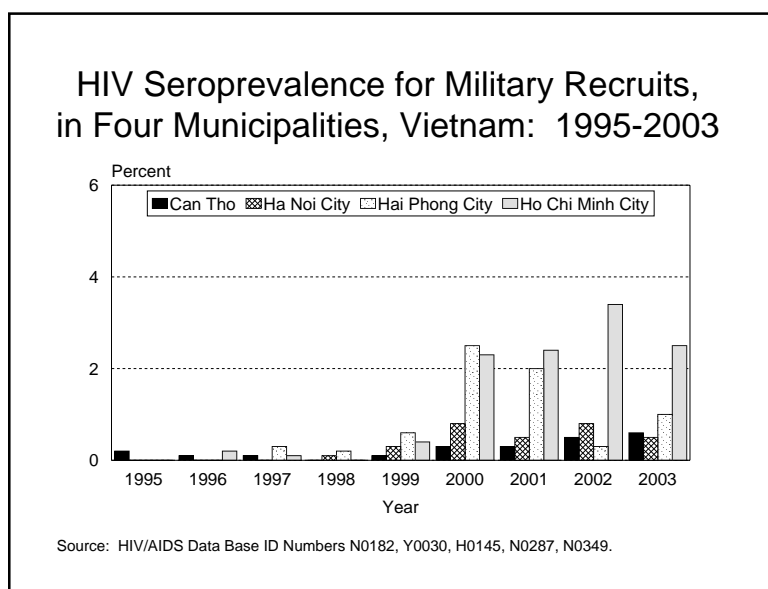
HIV seroprevalence among blood donors tested at blood transfusion centers in selected provinces of Vietnam ranged from well below 1 percent to almost 1.5 percent between 1997 and 2002.



HIV seroprevalence testing among prisoners in four provinces found rates ranging from 4 percent in Ca Mau in 2002 to 15 percent in Ha Tay in 2003.



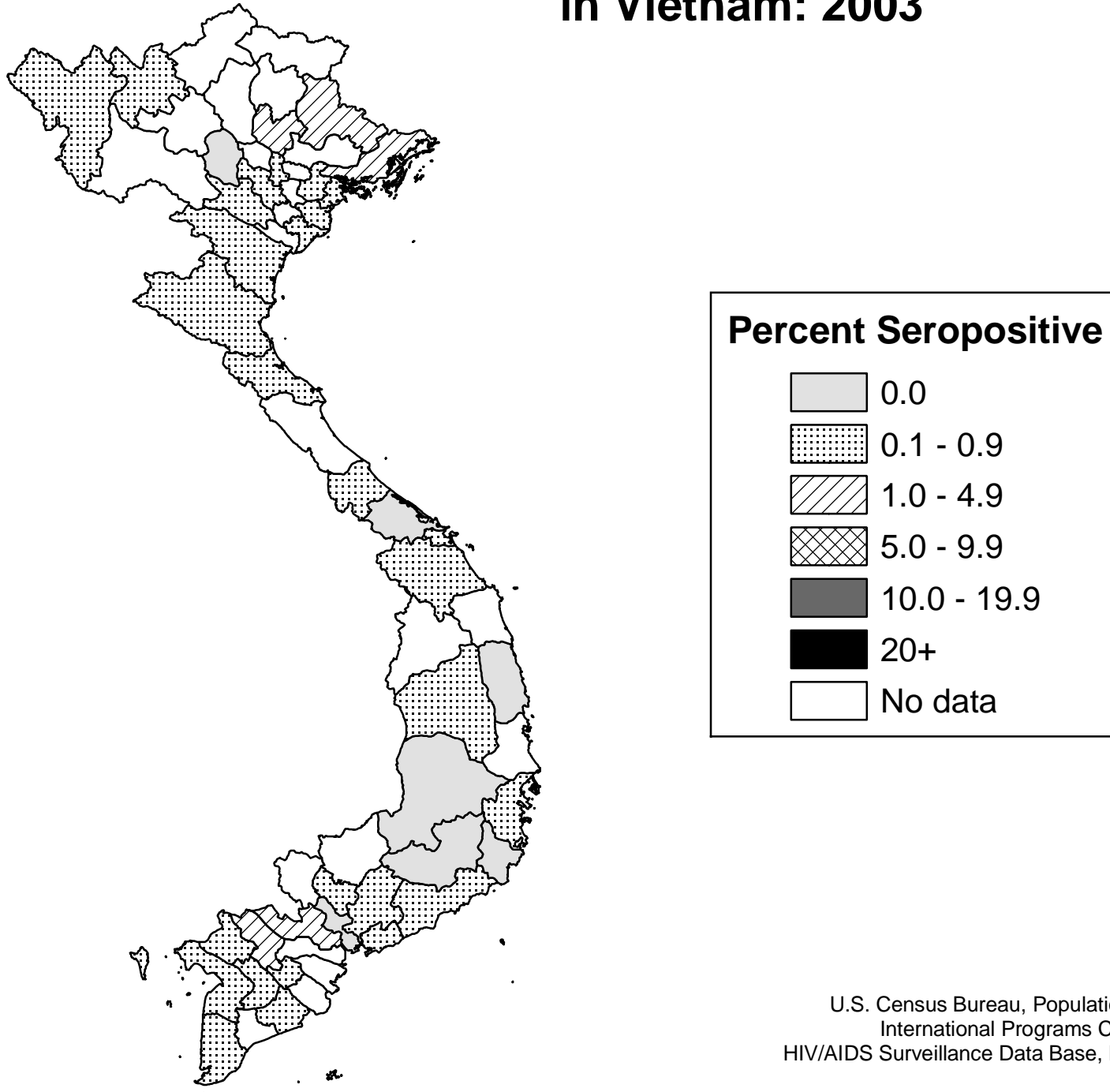
HIV prevalence among military recruits tested in four municipalities was under 1 percent from 1995 to 1999, and remained that way for Can Tho and Ha Noi City. From 2000 to 2003 in Ho Chi Minh City rates ranged from 2 percent to 3 percent.







# Seroprevalence of HIV-1 for Pregnant Women, by Province, in Vietnam: 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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