



Prevalence and Incidence of HIV and its impact on the social and economic development of South Africa

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Social science that makes a difference

Background

- **South Africa alone carries the largest burden of any single country in the world**
 - **It has an estimated 5.5 million PLWHA (14% of the global burden) with a prevalence rate of 18% among adults aged 15-49 years of age**
 - This represents about 20% of the African total
 - One out of every six PLWHA in the world
- **It is currently implementing the largest antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programme in the world treating nearly one third of all people on ARVs in Africa.**



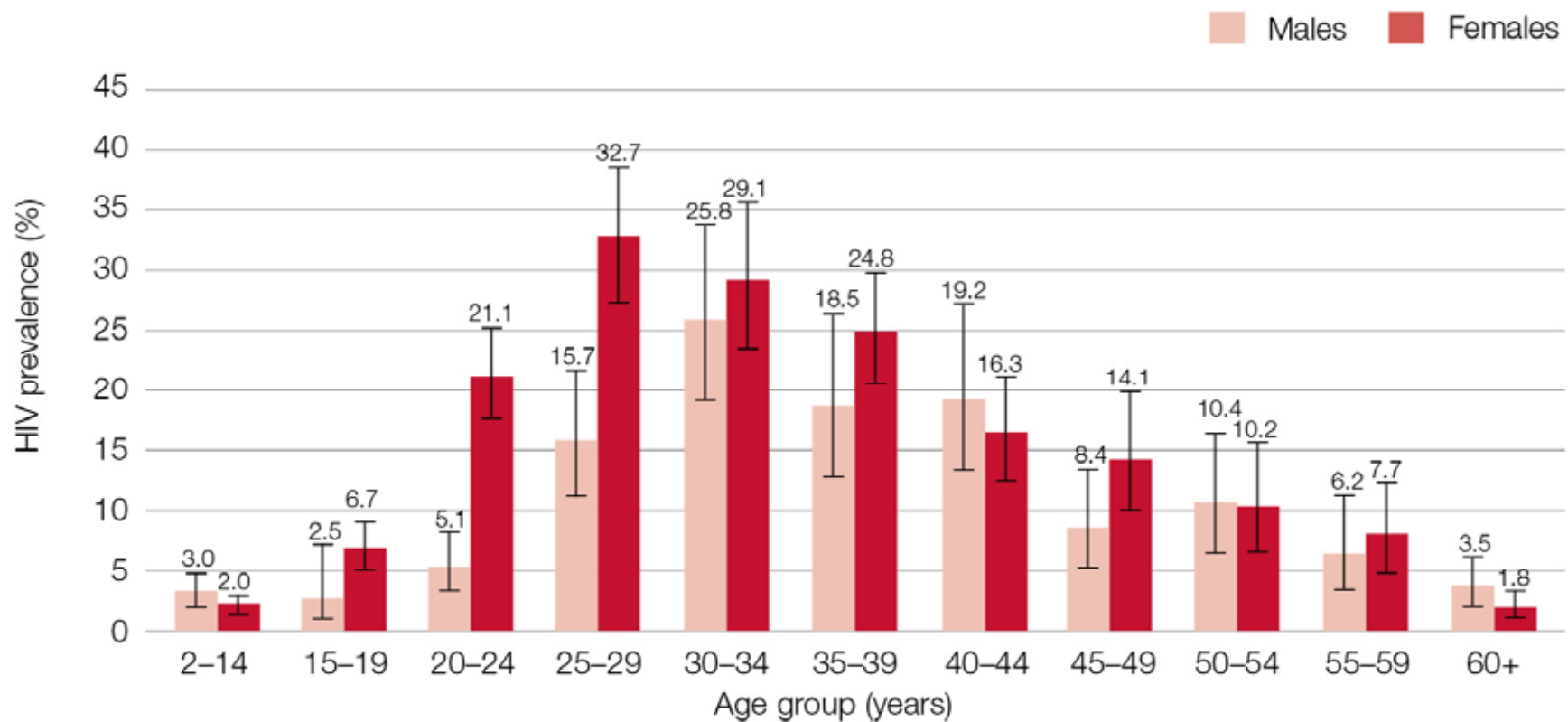
Background (contd)

- **While we understand a lot about the impact of HIV on the social development of South Africa, we do not understand as much about its impact on economic development of South Africa.**
- **In this presentation I will share with you some data from repeated surveys which are conducted by my organisation on a triennial basis since 2002 which will not only provide you with some idea of the magnitude of the HIV epidemic but also its social impact.**

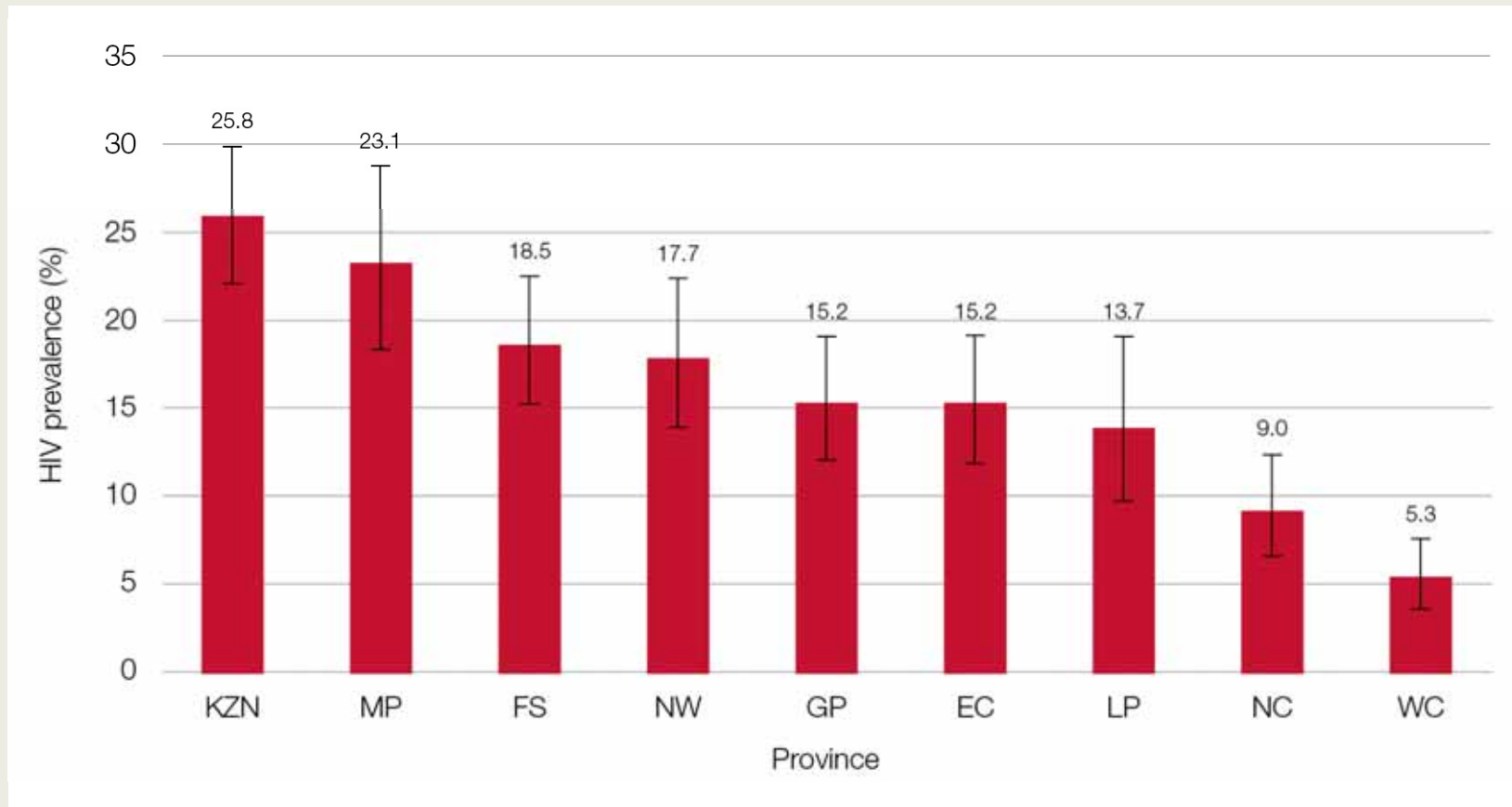
HIV Prevalence in South Africa, 2002, 2005 and 2008

Year	HIV Prevalence (%)	95% CI
2002	11.4	10.0-12.7
2005	10.8	9.9-11.8
2008	10.9	10.0-11.9

HIV prevalence, by sex and age, South Africa, 2008



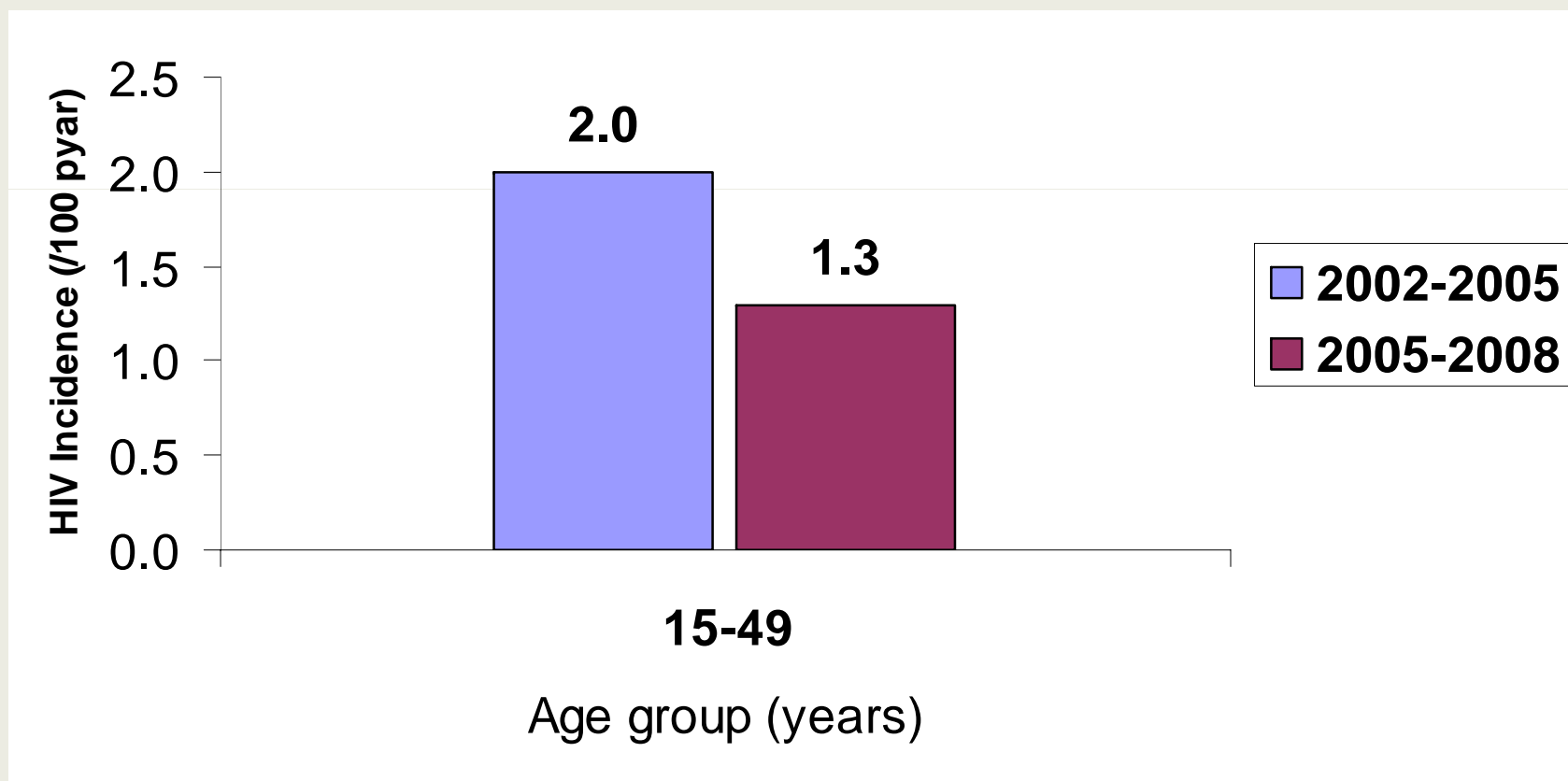
HIV prevalence among 15 - 49 year olds by province, South Africa 2008



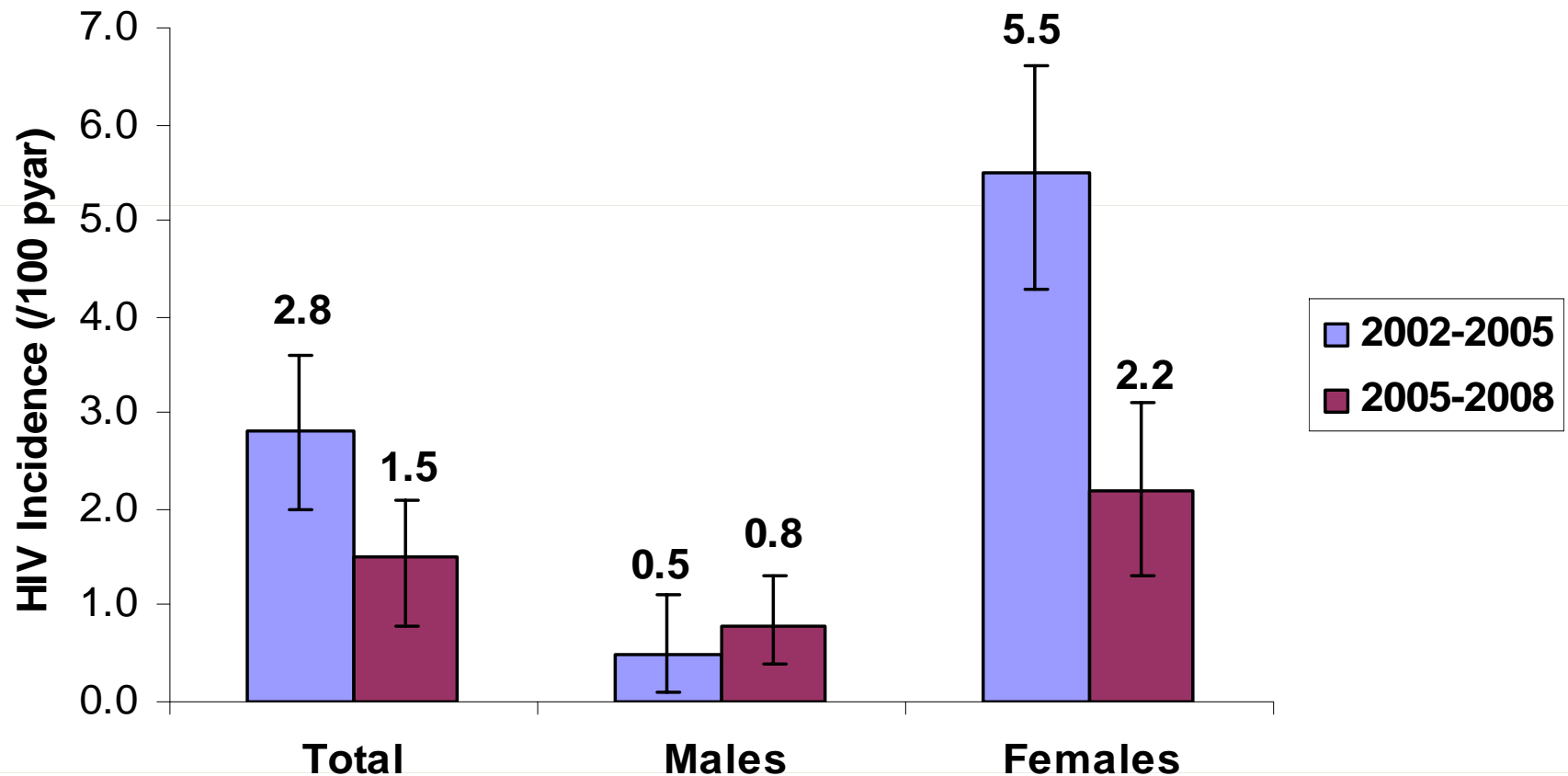
HIV prevalence among the most-at-risk populations, South Africa 2008

Most-at -risk population	n	HIV + %	95% CI
African females 20-34	1395	32.7	29.7-36.0
African males 25- 49	944	23.7	20.1-27.7
Males 50 years and older	946	6.0	4.4-8.1
Men who have sex with men	86	9.9	4.6-20.2
People who are high-risk drinkers	965	13.9	10.4-18.2
Persons who use drugs for recreational purposes	490	10.8	7.2-15.8
People with disabilities	458	14.1	9.9-19.6

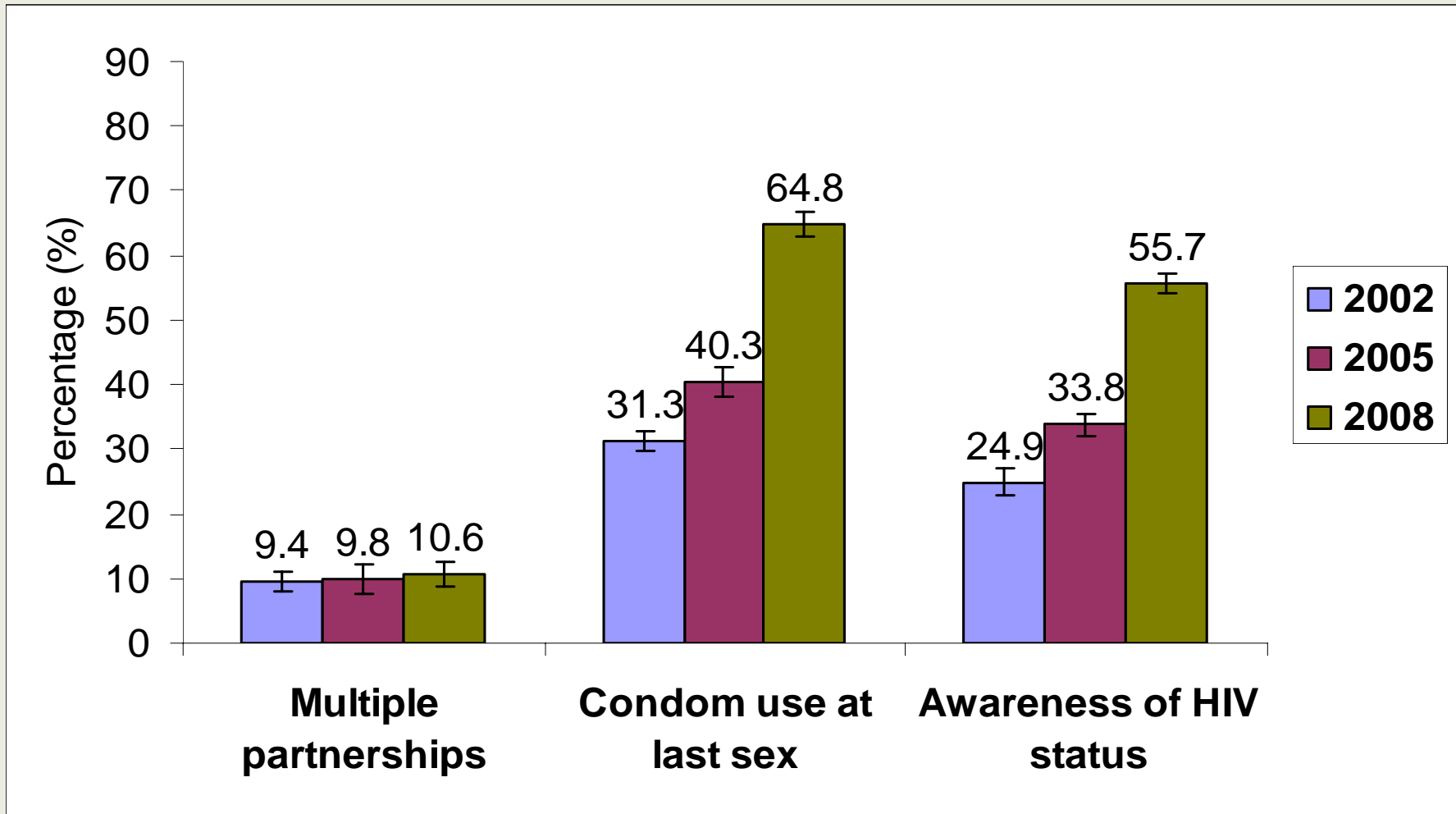
HIV incidence (/100 pyar), 15-49 age group South Africa 2002-2005 and 2005-2008



HIV incidence (/100 pyar), 15-24 age group South Africa 2002-2005 and 2005-2008



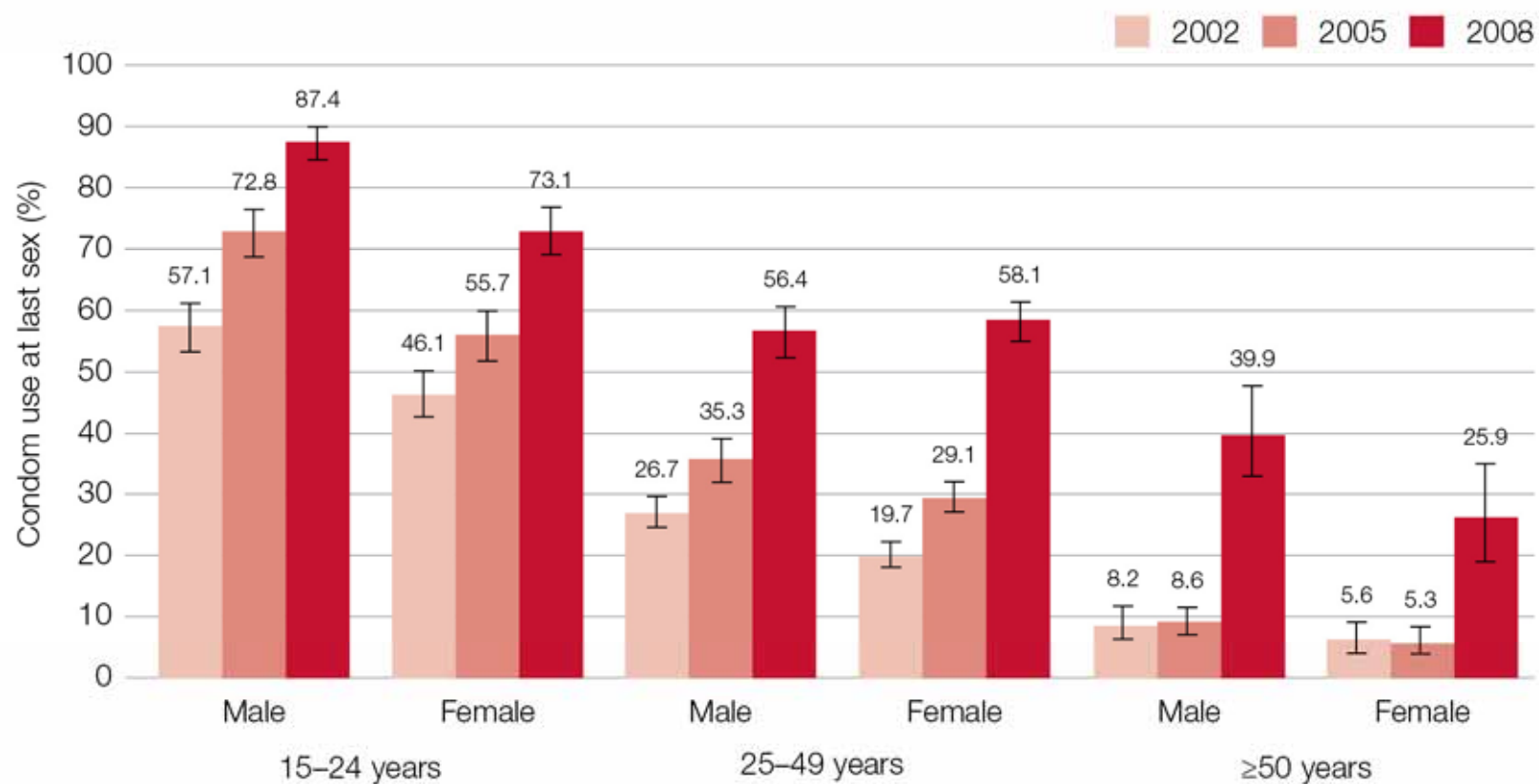
Trends in behavioral indicators (15-49 yrs) South Africa 2002, 2005 and 2008



Intergenerational sex among 15-19 year olds, South Africa 2005 and 2008

2005	Within 5 years of own age (%)	Partner is 5+ years older (%)
Male	98.0	2.0
Female	81.4	18.5
Total	90.4	9.6
2008		
Male	98.5	0.7
Female	72.4	27.6
Total	85.1	14.5

Condom use by age group and sex, South Africa 2002, 2005 and 2008



Orphanhood status by sex, South Africa 2008

Total	Orphans %	Maternal orphans %	Paternal orphans %	Double orphans %	Not Orphan %
(n=8203)	16.8	3.9	10.5	2.3	83.2
95% CI	[15.3-18.3]	[3.3-4.7]	[9.4-11.7]	[1.9-2.9]	[81.7-84.7]
Sex					
Male (n=4146)	17.6 [15.7-19.7]	4.9 [3.9-6.3]	10.4 [9.0-12.1]	2.3 [1.6-3.2]	82.4 [80.3-84.3]
Female (n=4057)	15.9 [14.1-17.8]	2.9 [2.2-3.9]	10.6 [9.1-12.2]	2.4 [1.8-3.2]	84.1 [82.2-85.9]

Orphanhood status by race, South Africa 2008

Total	Orphans	Maternal orphans	Paternal orphans	Double orphans	Not Orphan
	%	%	%	%	%
Race					
African (n=5271)	18.7 [17.1-20.5]	4.4 [3.6-5.3]	11.7 [10.5-13.1]	2.6 [2.1-3.3]	81.3 [79.5-82.9]
White (n=617)	3.2 [1.5-6.9]	1.8 [0.5-6.4]	1.3 [0.6-2.6]	0.2 [0.0-0.7]	96.8 [93.1-98.5]
Coloured (n=1588)	9.0 [7.2-11.2]	2.0 [1.2-3.2]	5.7 [4.4-7.3]	1.3 [0.5-3.4]	91 [88.8-92.8]
Indian (n=706)	4.3 [2.8-6.7]	0.6 [0.3-1.6]	3.6 [2.1-6.1]	0.1 [0.0-1.0]	95.7 [93.3-97.2]

Orphanhood status by age, South Africa 2008

Total	Orphans	Maternal orphans	Paternal orphans	Double orphans	Not Orphan
	%	%	%	%	%
Age					
0-4 (n=2854)	3.3 [2.5-4.3]	0.8 [0.5-1.3]	2.4 [1.8-3.3]	0.1 [0.0-0.2]	96.7 [95.7-97.5]
5-9 (n=1684)	14.2 [11.7-17.2]	3.3 [2.1-5.1]	9.2 [7.4-11.5]	1.7 [1.0-3.0]	85.8 [82.8-88.3]
10-14 (n=1918)	20.9 [18.3-23.7]	4.2 [3.1-5.7]	13.5 [11.4-15.8]	3.2 [2.1-4.8]	79.1 [76.3-81.7]
15-18 (n=1747)	32.7 [29.3-36.2]	8.6 [6.6-11.2]	19.1 [16.5-21.9]	5 [3.8-6.5]	67.3 [63.8-70.7]



Child-headed households

- Less than 1.0 % of children aged 12-18 years (n = 2 985) indicated that they were heads of households

Conclusions

- **There has been a feminization of the HIV epidemic in many Southern African countries including South Africa**
 - **This is mainly due to biological factors and socio-economic and gender disparity which put women at greater risk of HIV infection.**
- **There has been a big reduction in HIV incidence mainly among young women suggesting some interventions are working in preventing new HIV infections.**

Conclusions (contd)

- **Most people on ARV treatment are women due to antenatal services and prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT)**
 - **This has resulted in a large drop in the number of children who become infected vertically from their infected mothers.**
- **Although the levels of orphanhood remain relatively high, very few child-headed households were found.**

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- **National Institute for Communicable Diseases (NICD)**



Thank you for your attention

