

Demographic Indicators

	With AIDS Series	Without AIDS Scenario		With AIDS Series	Without AIDS Scenario
Population (1,000s)	2,089	2,339	Growth rate	0.9	1.9
Crude birth rate	23	24	Crude death rate	14	5
Infant mortality rate			Life expectancy		
Both sexes	46	21	Both sexes	50	71
Male	49	25	Male	50	69
Female	42	17	Female	49	74

Total fertility rate				2.8	
Estimated percentage of adults living with HIV				19.2	
Estimated new AIDS cases				24,895	
Estimated AIDS deaths				20,000	
Percent urban (2007)				33	

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Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base and unpublished tables.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

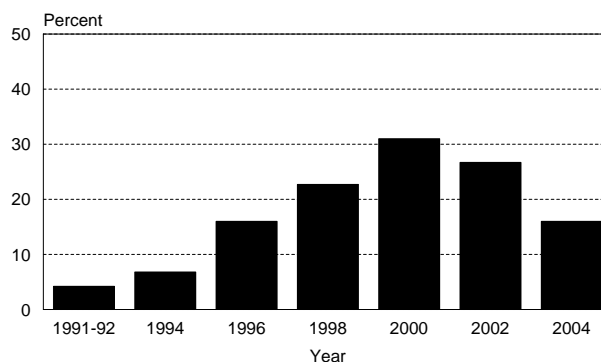
Epidemiological Data

Epidemic State: Generalized

Namibia has been experiencing a steadily worsening epidemic since the early 1990s. It is estimated for 2008 that one in five adults are HIV positive. High HIV prevalence is found among pregnant women; and both urban and rural areas are affected alike.

HIV prevalence among pregnant women tested in Windhoek, the capital, rose to nearly eight times what it was in 1991-1992 by 2000. However, by 2004, the rate had declined to 16 percent.

HIV Seroprevalence for Pregnant Women, in Windhoek, Namibia: 1991-2004



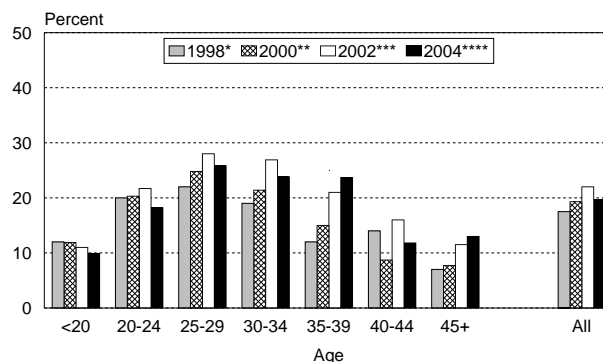
Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Numbers A0319, M0488, N0192, N0251, N0279, N0376.

In Namibia, sentinel surveillance data show HIV prevalence among all pregnant women tested from 1998 to 2004 remained around 20 percent. In 1998 and 2000, among pregnant women tested, those in their twenties and early thirties were the most affected age groups with rates around 20 percent. Starting in 2002, HIV began to affect older ages as rates increased among pregnant women ages 35 to 39. By 2004, about a quarter of women ages 25 to 29, 30 to 34, and 35 to 39 were HIV positive.

HIV prevalence among pregnant women tested in various districts increased rapidly throughout the 1990s, reaching levels ranging around 10 percent to 23 percent by 2000. Rates continued to increase in Onandjokwe, peaking at 28 percent in 2002 before declining to 22 percent in 2004. Prevalence appears relatively stable in the other districts for 2002 and 2004, ranging from nearly 11 percent in Mariental to 16 percent in Keetmanshoop and Swakopmund.

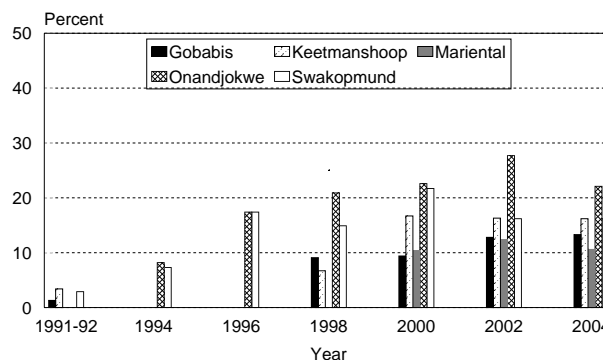
Similar rates of HIV prevalence were found among pregnant women tested in urban and rural district sites. The urban site, Grootfontein, and the rural site, Oshikuku, had rates just below 30 percent for 2004. The remaining two urban sites, Outapi and Tsumeb, and the rural site, Rehoboth, had rates around 15 percent.

HIV Seroprevalence for Pregnant Women, by Age, Namibia: 1998-2004



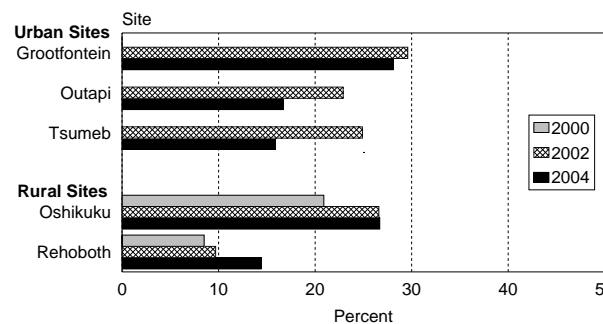
*1998: 15 Sites; **2000: 18 Sites; ***2002: 21 Sites; ****2004: 24 Sites
Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Numbers A0319, N0251, N0279, N0376.

HIV Seroprevalence for Pregnant Women, in Various Districts, Namibia: 1991-2004



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Numbers A0319, M0488, N0192, N0251, N0279, N0376.

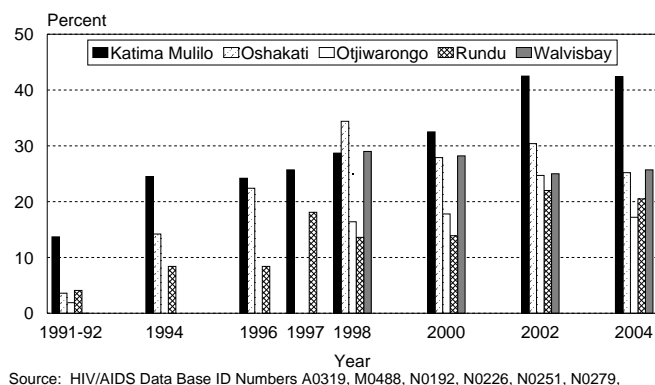
HIV Seroprevalence for Pregnant Women, in District Sites, Namibia: 2000-2004



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Numbers A0319, N0279, N0376.

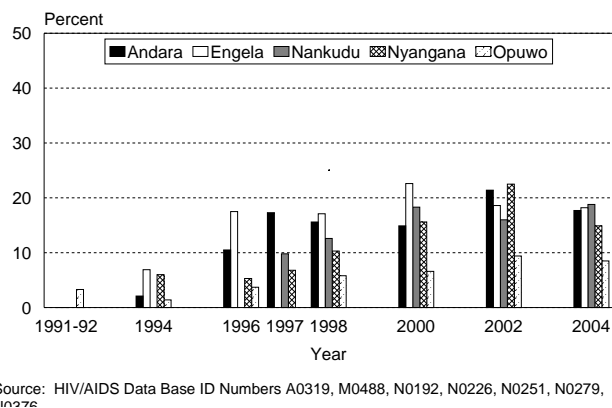
In other urban sites, prevalence among pregnant women has steadily increased since 1991-1992. The highest prevalence was found in Katima Mulilo which reached 43 percent in 2002 and 2004. Rates varied in the other sites since 1998, ranging between 14 percent and 34 percent.

HIV Seroprevalence for Pregnant Women, in Urban Sites, Namibia: 1991-2004



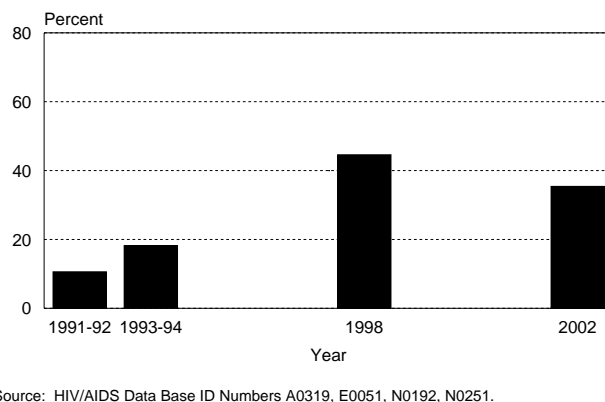
In rural sites of Namibia, prevalence has increased to levels close to those seen in some urban sites. By 2004, 18 percent of pregnant women in Andara, Engela, and Nankudu were HIV positive.

HIV Seroprevalence for Pregnant Women, in Rural Sites, Namibia: 1991-2004



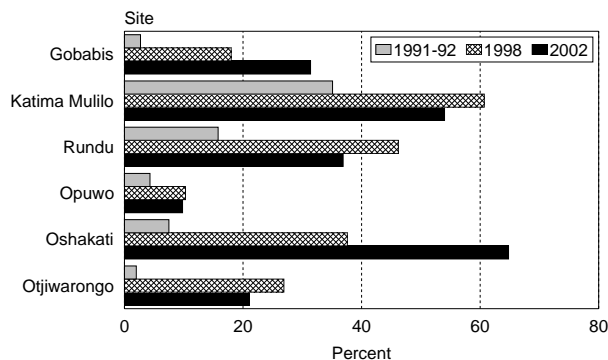
In Windhoek, sentinel surveillance among those seeking treatment for sexually transmitted infections (STI) rose rapidly from 11 percent in 1991-1992 to 45 percent in 1998. The rate had dropped to 35 percent by 2002.

HIV Seroprevalence for STI Patients, in Windhoek, Namibia: 1991-2002



By 2002, HIV prevalence levels were high among STI patients tested in selected sites in Namibia. Gobabis and Otjiwarongo had rates below 3 percent in 1991-1992, these increased to 31 percent and 21 percent, respectively by 2002. Nearly two-thirds were HIV positive in Oshakati in 2002, up from 8 percent nearly ten years earlier. Katima Mulilo continued to have high levels with over half of those tested HIV positive in 2002.

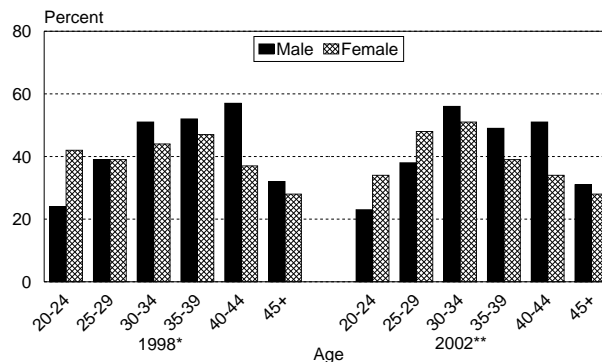
HIV Seroprevalence for STI Patients, in Selected Sites, Namibia: 1991-2002



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Numbers A0319, N0192, N0251.

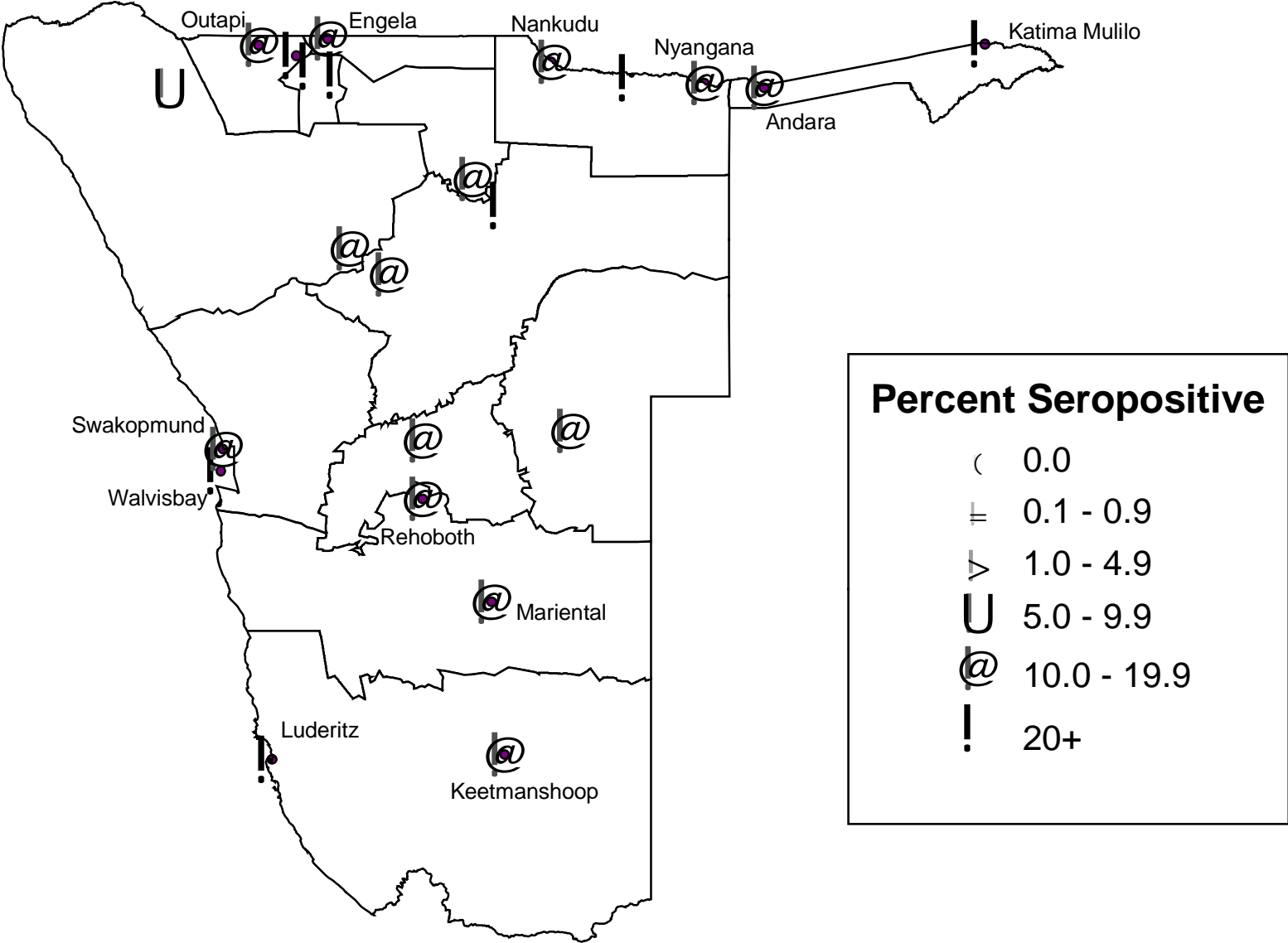
HIV prevalence for male STI patients was higher than females in the older age groups. In 2002, among females in their twenties, 34 percent of those tested ages 20 to 24 and nearly 50 percent of those tested ages 25 to 29 were HIV positive compared to 23 percent and 38 percent of males in the same age groups.

HIV Seroprevalence for STI patients, by Age and Sex, Namibia: 1998 and 2002



*1998: 13 Sites; **2002: 15 Sites
Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Numbers A0319, N0251.

Seroprevalence of HIV-1 for Pregnant Women, by Location, in Namibia: 2004



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

Sources by HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Number:

- A0319 Amathila, L., et al., 2002, Report of the 2002 National HIV Sentinel Survey, Ministry of Health and Social Services, National AIDS Co-ordination Programme, Windhoek, Namibia, unpublished report.
- E0051 Ekanem, E. E., 1995, HIV/AIDS/STD Epidemiological Surveillance Activities in Namibia: Report on a W.H.O. Mission, W.H.O. Mission Trip, September 15, report.
- M0488 Ministry of Health, National AIDS Control Programme, 1996, National HIV Sentinel Survey - 1996, Ministry of Health and Social Services, Namibia, October report.
- N0192 Namibia Ministry of Health and Social Services, 1992, National HIV Prevalence Survey 1991 - 1992, Ministry of Health and Social Services, Private Bag 13198, Windhoek, Namibia, report.
- N0226 National AIDS Control Programme, et al., 1997, HIV Sentinel Survey 1997 North-East Health Directorate-Namibia, National AIDS Control Programme, North-East Health Directorate in Cooperation with the Namibian - German AIDS Control project, unpublished report.
- N0251 Namibia Ministry of Health and Social Services, 1999, Report of the 1998 HIV Sentinel Sero Survey, National AIDS Co-ordination Programme, Ministry of Health and Social Services, Windhoek, Namibia, April, unpublished report.
- N0279 Namibia Ministry of Health and Social Services, 2001, Report of the 2000 HIV Sentinel Sero Survey, National AIDS Co-ordination Programme, Ministry of Health and Social Services, Windhoek, Namibia, March, unpublished report.
- N0376 Namibia Ministry of Health and Social Services, 2005, Report of the 2004 National HIV Sentinel Survey, Ministry of Health and Social Services, Directorate of Special Programmes, Windhoek, Namibia, unpublished report.