

HIV Country Profile - China

90-90-90 Goals China 2015 Progress



PLHIV
diagnosed



On ART
of diagnosed



Virally suppressed
of viral load tests

Impact 2015

National adult
HIV prevalence

0.06%

New
infections

na

AIDS
related deaths

na

China is categorized as having a concentrated HIV epidemic, although there are several different epidemic patterns within the country. The HIV epidemic started among people who inject drugs, and spread to other key populations. As of 2015, there were an estimated 850 000 people living with HIV in China, up from 810 000 in 2013 and 780 000 in 2011.

Country Statistics 2015

Population (million) ^(a)	1 371
GNI per capita, Atlas Method (current USD) ^(a)	7 820
Income level ^(b)	Upper-middle income
Birth rate, crude (per 1000 people) ^(c)	12
Death rate, crude (per 1000 people) ^(c)	7
Fertility rate, total (birth per woman) ^(c)	1.7
Estimated number of women aged 15 and up living with HIV ^(d)	NA
Prevalence of tuberculosis (per 100 000) ^(e)	89
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total) ^(f)	99.9

(a) Data; Population [website]. Washington: World Bank; 2015

(<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL>, accessed 04 August 2016).

(b) Data; Country and lending groups [website]. Washington: World Bank; 2015

(<https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519>, accessed 04 August 2016).

(c) 2015 World population data sheet [website]. Washington: Population Reference Bureau; 2015

(http://www.prb.org/pdf15/2015-world-population-data-sheet_eng.pdf, accessed 04 August 2016)

(d) AIDSInfo [website]. Geneva: UNAIDS; 2015 (<http://aidsinfo.unaids.org>, accessed 04 August 2016).

(e) Tuberculosis(TB) [online database]. Geneva: WHO; 2015

(<http://www.who.int/tb/country/data/download/en/>, accessed 04 August 2016).

(f) Millennium Development Goals Indicators [website]. New York: United Nations Statistics Division; 2015

(<http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx>, accessed on 04 August 2016).

Fig. 1 Estimated number of people living with HIV (PLHIV) and number on ART, China, 2010–2015

(NOT AVAILABLE)

Fig. 2 Percentage of key populations who received an HIV test and knew their results in past 12 months, China

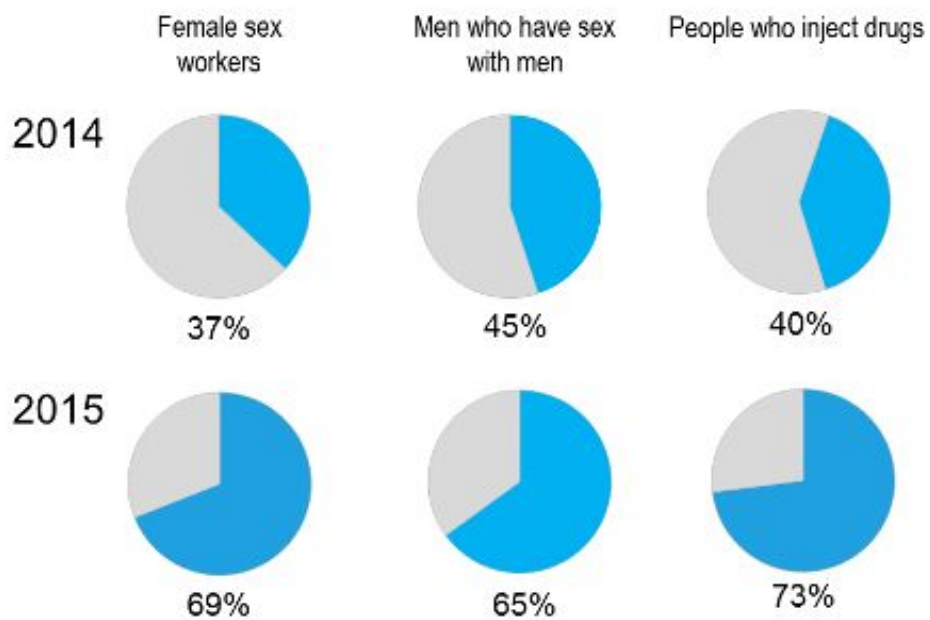


Fig. 3a Cascade of diagnosis and treatment for people living with HIV (PLHIV), China, 2015

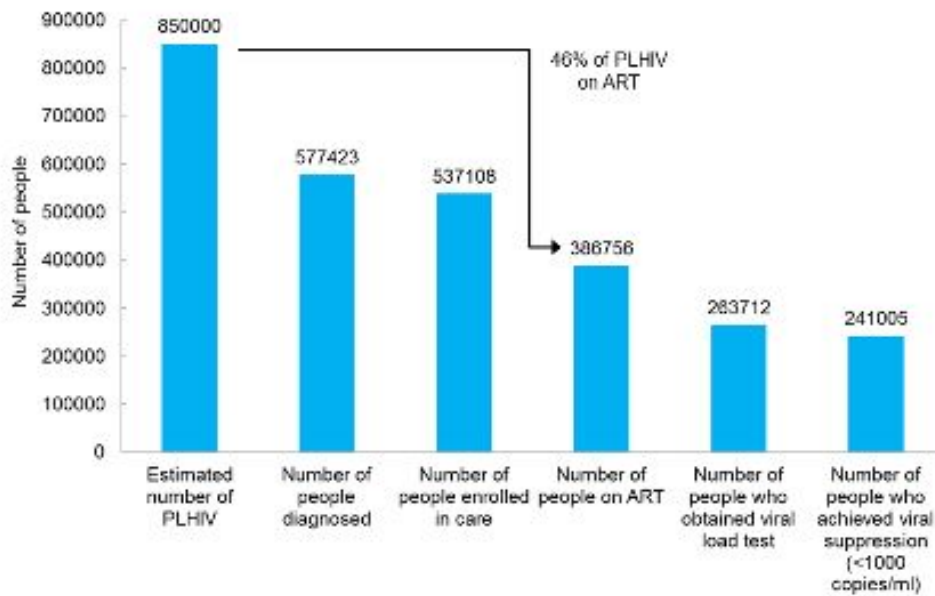


Fig. 3b Cascade of diagnosis and treatment for people living with HIV (PLHIV), China, 2014

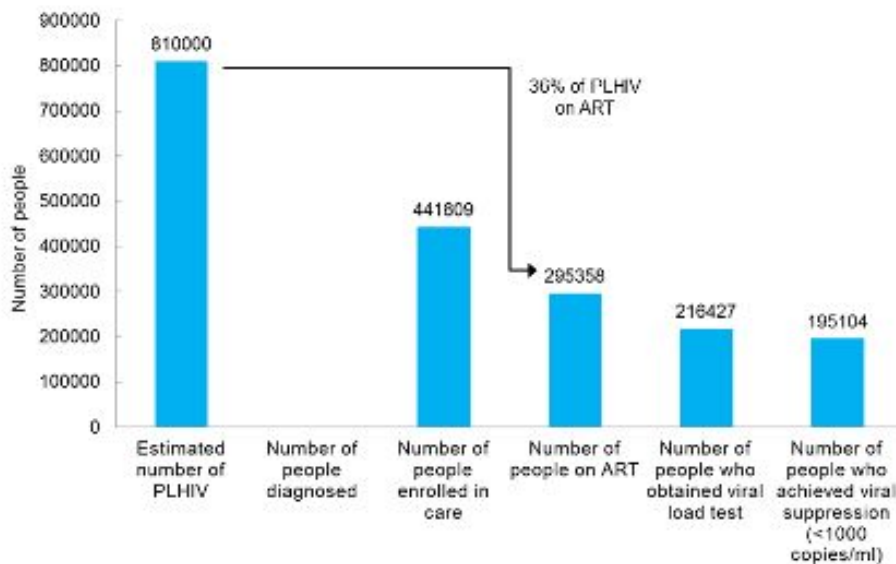


Fig. 4 HIV testing among pregnant women, China

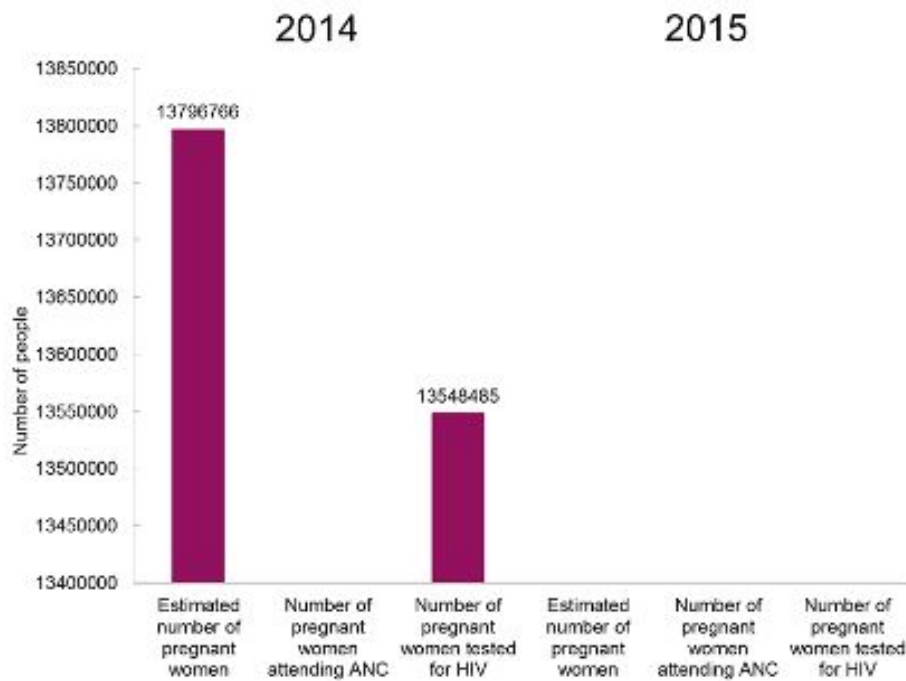


Fig. 5 Cascade of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT), China

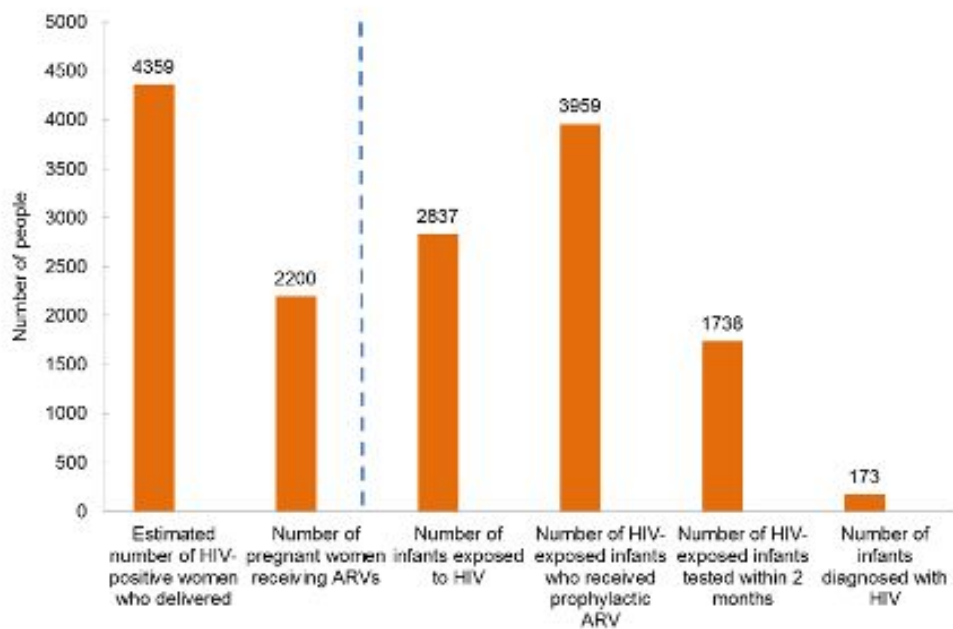


Fig. 6 HIV testing among newly registered TB cases, China

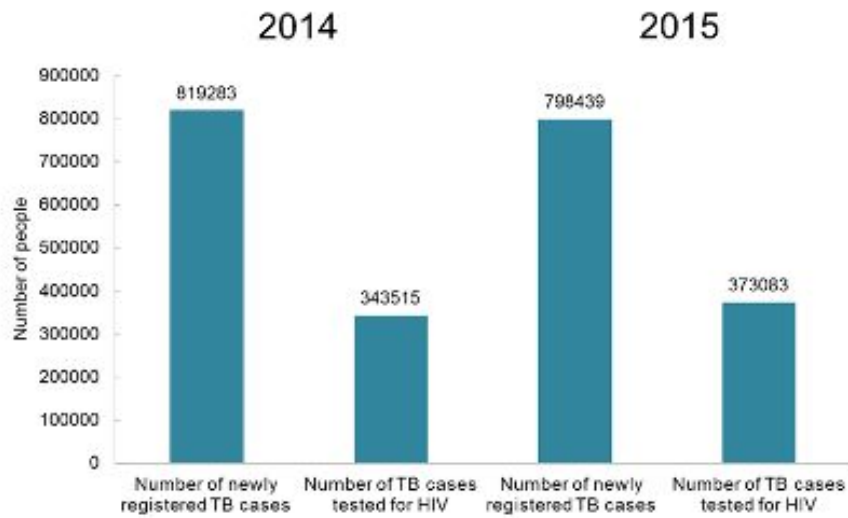
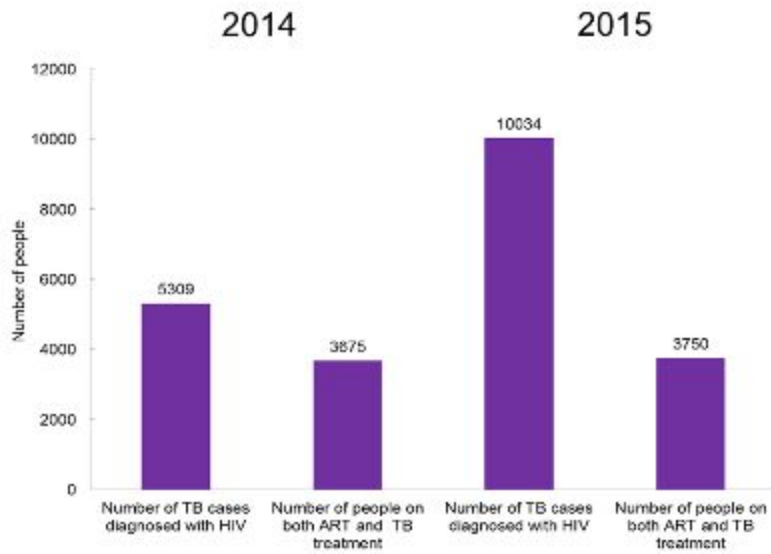


Fig. 7 Cascade of TB/HIV services, China



Source:

All data from the databases below unless otherwise stated

AIDSInfo. Geneva: UNAIDS <http://aidsinfo.unaids.org>

Global AIDS response progress reporting [online database]. Geneva: <https://aidsreportingtool.unaids.org/>

Tuberculosis data [online database]. Geneva. World Health Organisation, 2016: <http://www.who.int/tb/country/data/download/en/>

Legend:

ARV = antiretroviral

ART = antiretroviral therapy

FSW = female sex workers

MSM = men who have sex with men

PMTCT = prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

PLHIV = people living with HIV

PWID = people who inject drugs

VL = viral load