

China

Data Sheet: Women, Men & HIV/AIDS



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality
and the Empowerment of Women

HIV/AIDS in China

Facts and Figures¹

	Indicator		Analysis
HIV/AIDS	Adult HIV prevalence rate, % ages 15-49	0.1%	While the national HIV prevalence rate is only 0.1%, the sheer size of China's population means that hundreds of thousands of people are infected. For instance, Botswana has one of the highest HIV prevalence rates in the world at 23.9% yet the total number of adults living with HIV is 300,000, in comparison with 730,000 adults living with HIV in China. ²
	Youth HIV prevalence rate, % ages 15-24	0.1%	
	Adults living with HIV, aged 15+ ⁴	730,000	
	Females living with HIV, aged 15+ ⁵	230,000	
	Adults newly infected in 2009 ⁶	46,000-140,000 (estimate)	
	AIDS-related death in adults and children ⁷	26,000	The number of people living with HIV continues to steadily increase in China. In 2001, it was estimated that between 240,000-470,000 adults were living with HIV, and in 2009 the number more than doubled to 540,000-1,000,000. A similar trend applies to women in China. In 2001, 67,000-130,000 women were living with HIV, and in 2009 the number of women increased to 160,000-300,000. ³

¹ Source of all data unless otherwise specified is from the *UNDP Human Development Report 2010* (HDR 2010).

² UNAIDS *Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic 2010* (UNAIDS 2010); HDR 2010.

³ UNAIDS 2010.

⁴ UNAIDS 2010.

⁵ UNAIDS 2010.

HIV PREVALENCE PERCENTAGE in MOST AT-RISK GROUPS in BEIJING⁸	Injecting drug users	9.3%	While the national HIV prevalence rate is 0.1%, the prevalence rate for at-risk groups dramatically increases especially in Beijing. At-risk groups include female sex workers, injecting drug users, and men who have sex with men.
	Men who have sex with men	5.0%	
	Female sex workers	0.6%	
MOST AT-RISK GROUPS Female sex workers, injecting drug users, and men who have sex with men⁹	Percentage of female sex workers who could correctly identify ways of preventing sexual transmission of HIV	54%	Being able to identify ways to prevent sexual transmission of HIV, including the importance of condoms, is limited among high-risk groups, particularly female sex workers.
	Percentage of female sex workers who used a condom with most recent client	82%	
	Percentage of female sex workers who have tested for HIV in the last year and know their results	37%	
	Percentage of injection drug users reporting to use a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse	42% female 35% male	
ARVs¹⁰	Number of males receiving ARV therapy	38,350 (56% of total)	The number of women receiving ARV therapy is considerably less than men.
	Number of females receiving ARV therapy	26,659 (41% of total)	
	Number of pregnant women tested for HIV in 2009	3,741,337 (20% of estimated coverage)	While the number of pregnant women being tested for HIV is significant, it is only 20% of the estimated coverage and far from efficient if transmission is to be halted at birth.
	Number of pregnant women living with HIV who received ARVs for prevention of mother-to-child transmission in 2009	1,554	

⁶ UNAIDS 2010.

⁷ UNAIDS 2010.

⁸ UNAIDS 2010.

⁹ UNAIDS 2010.

¹⁰ UNAIDS 2010.

UN WOMEN in ACTION

UN Women brings gender equality and human rights perspectives to its work on gender and HIV/AIDS, spearheading strategies that make clear links to underlying factors such as violence against women, feminized poverty and women's limited voice in decision-making. With an emphasis on reducing discrimination, UN Women highlights the contributions and priorities of women living with or affected by HIV/AIDS. In a number of countries, HIV-positive women have taken a leading role in advocacy by forming networks that provide a strong platform for their voices to be heard. UN Women provides technical support to enhance the leadership and participation of HIV-positive women in decision-making, and works to safeguard their rights to services, inheritance and property.

In China, UN Women emphasizes reducing discrimination and employing holistic strategies to clearly link violence against women to the feminization of HIV/AIDS. UN Women is also working to reverse the HIV/AIDS trend among women and girls throughout China, and build the capacity of women's organizations and networks to address the challenges of HIV/AIDS in a gender responsive manner.

Additional Statistics

	Indicator		Analysis
POPULATION	Population of China	1,354,100,000	China currently has the highest sex ratio at birth (SRB) in the world. Other countries with high SRB levels include Armenia (116.5), Azerbaijan (115.6), South Korea (110), and India (108.5).
	Sex ratio at birth (male births per 100 female births) (2010)	121.2	
	Life expectancy for women ¹¹	75 yrs	
	Life expectancy for men ¹²	72 yrs	
DEVELOPMENT INDICES	Human Development Index (HDI)	Rank 89 (Value 0.663)	China's HDI ranks in the middle of the 169 countries ranked, while the country's GII is among the higher rankings of the 138 countries analyzed.
	Gender Inequality Index (GII)	Rank 38 (Value 0.405)	
POVERTY and EMPLOYMENT	Total population living on less than USD \$1.25 per day (2005) ¹³	15.9%	The total population living below \$1.25 and \$2 per day continues to decrease significantly. For instance, the total population living on less than \$1.25 per day was 28.4% in 2002 and decreased to 15.9% by 2005. In addition, the total population living on less than \$2 per day has decreased from 51.1% in 2002 to 36.3% in 2005.
	Total population living on less than USD \$2 per day (2005) ¹⁴	36.3%	
	Employed people living on less than USD \$1.25 per day (2000-8)	18.3%	
	Population under national poverty line	2.8%	
EDUCATION and EMPLOYMENT	Female population with at least secondary education (2010)	54.8%	The percentage of women completing secondary or higher level education is lower than their male counterparts in China. Obtaining a higher education enables individuals to have greater access to employment opportunities, and gender inequitable educational systems create disadvantages within the labour market.
	Male population with at least secondary education (2010)	70.4%	

¹¹ World Development Report 2012: Gender Equality and Development, World Bank (WDR 2012).

¹² WDR 2012.

¹³ WDR 2012.

¹⁴ WDR 2012.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH¹⁵	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2008)	38	China has experienced a rapid decline in maternal mortality ratio in the past few decades. For instance, in 1990 the ratio was 110 and in 2008 it was 38 per 100,000 live births.
	Skilled assistance at delivery (2000-8)	98%	
	Legalization of abortion	Yes	China has legalized abortion in the following cases: to save a woman's life, to preserve physical health, to preserve mental health, in cases of rape and incest, and for economic and social reasons.
	Contraceptive use, women aged 15-49 (2000-8) ¹⁶	86%	
MORTALITY RATE	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) (2008)	18	The infant mortality rate in China is lower than several countries in Asia, including North Korea (42 per 1,000 live births) India (52 per 1,000 live births), and Cambodia (69 per 1,000 live births). However, China's infant mortality rate is still considerably higher than the average rate of OECD developed countries (5 per 1,000 live births).
	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) (2008)	21	
	Female adult mortality rate (per 1,000 people) (2008)	84	
	Male adult mortality rate (per 1,000 people) (2008)	140	

¹⁵ *Progress of the World's Women: In Pursuit of Justice 2011-2012*, UN Women (POWW 2011).

¹⁶ POWW 2011.

Explanation of Indices and Data

Gender Inequality Index:

The new Gender Inequality Index (GII) reflects women's disadvantages in three dimensions – reproductive health, empowerment, and economic activity. Reproductive health is measured by maternal mortality and adolescent fertility rates; empowerment is measured by the share of parliamentary seats held by each gender and attainment at secondary and higher education by each gender; and economic activity is measured by the labour market participation rate for each gender. The GII shows the loss in human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in the three GII dimensions.

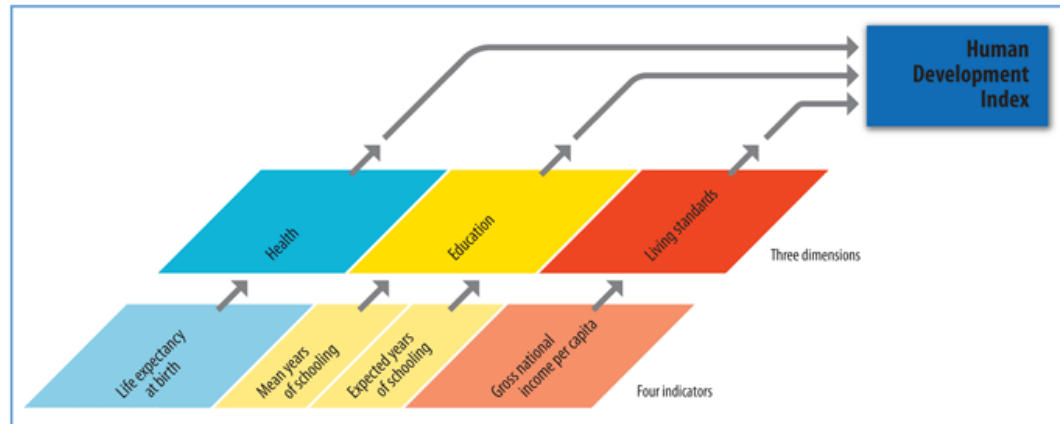
A composite index measuring loss in achievements in three dimensions of human development—reproductive health, empowerment, and labour market, due to inequality between genders.

Human Development Index:

The HDI sets a minimum and a maximum for each dimension, called goalposts, and then shows where each country stands in relation to these goalposts, expressed as a value between 0 and 1.

Components of the Human Development Index

The HDI—three dimensions and four indicators



Note: The indicators presented in this figure follow the new methodology, as defined in box 1.2.

Source: HDRO.