

Socio-economic Impacts of HIV/AIDS in China

Research presented by NCAIDS, BIIC, National
Health Economics Institute and Futures Group

March 2002

Socio-economic Impacts of HIV/AIDS in China

- Current situation
- Projections for 2010
- Social and economic impacts
- Policy recommendations

Characteristics of HIV/AIDS in China

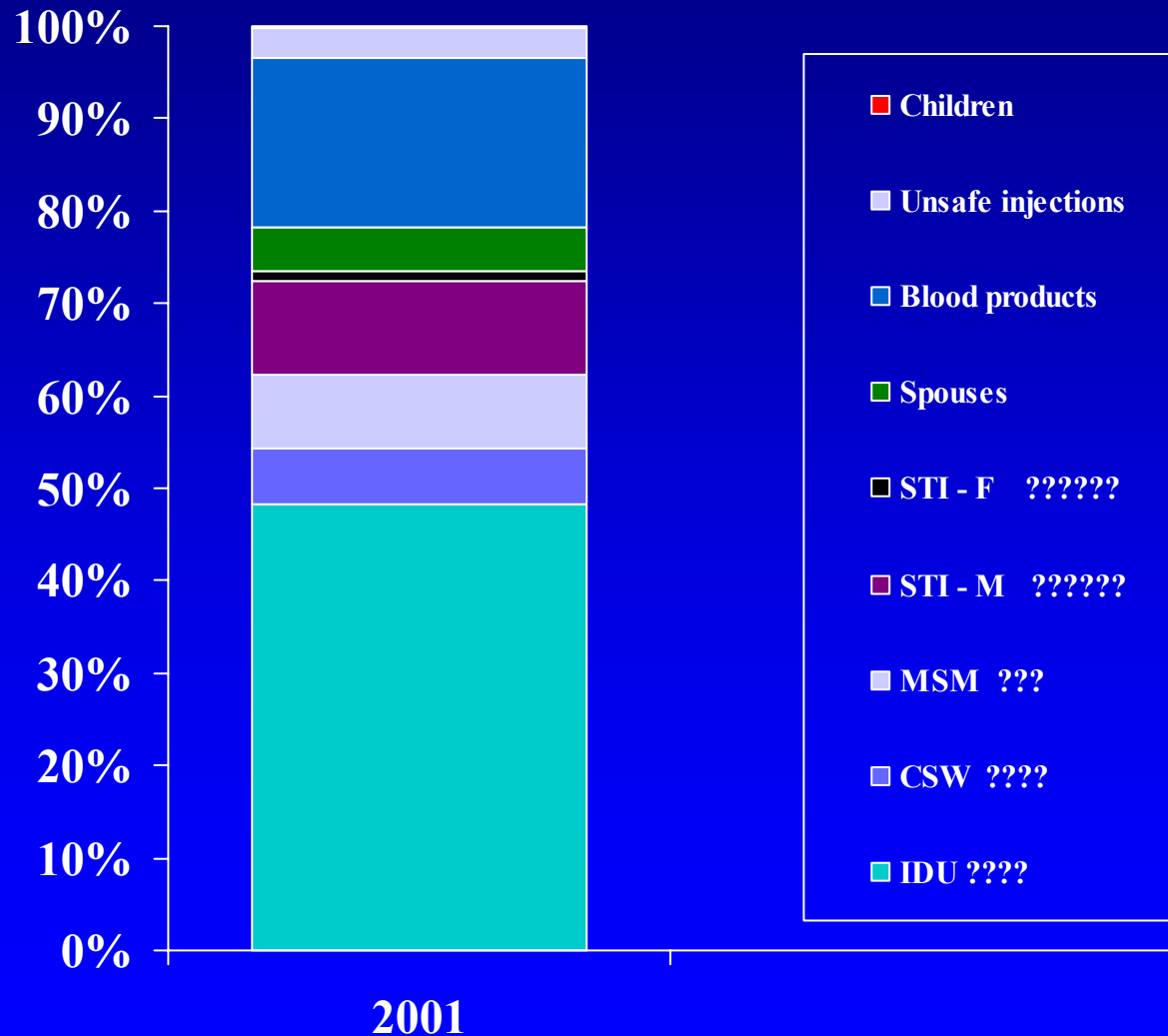
Study concluded:

- Still low levels of prevalence
- Potential for serious epidemic
- Multiple modes of transmission

Estimate for 2001

Variable	Value in 2001
Number HIV+	820,000 600,000 – 1,000,000
Adult HIV prevalence	0.11%
New HIV infections	240,000
Cumulative AIDS deaths	100,000

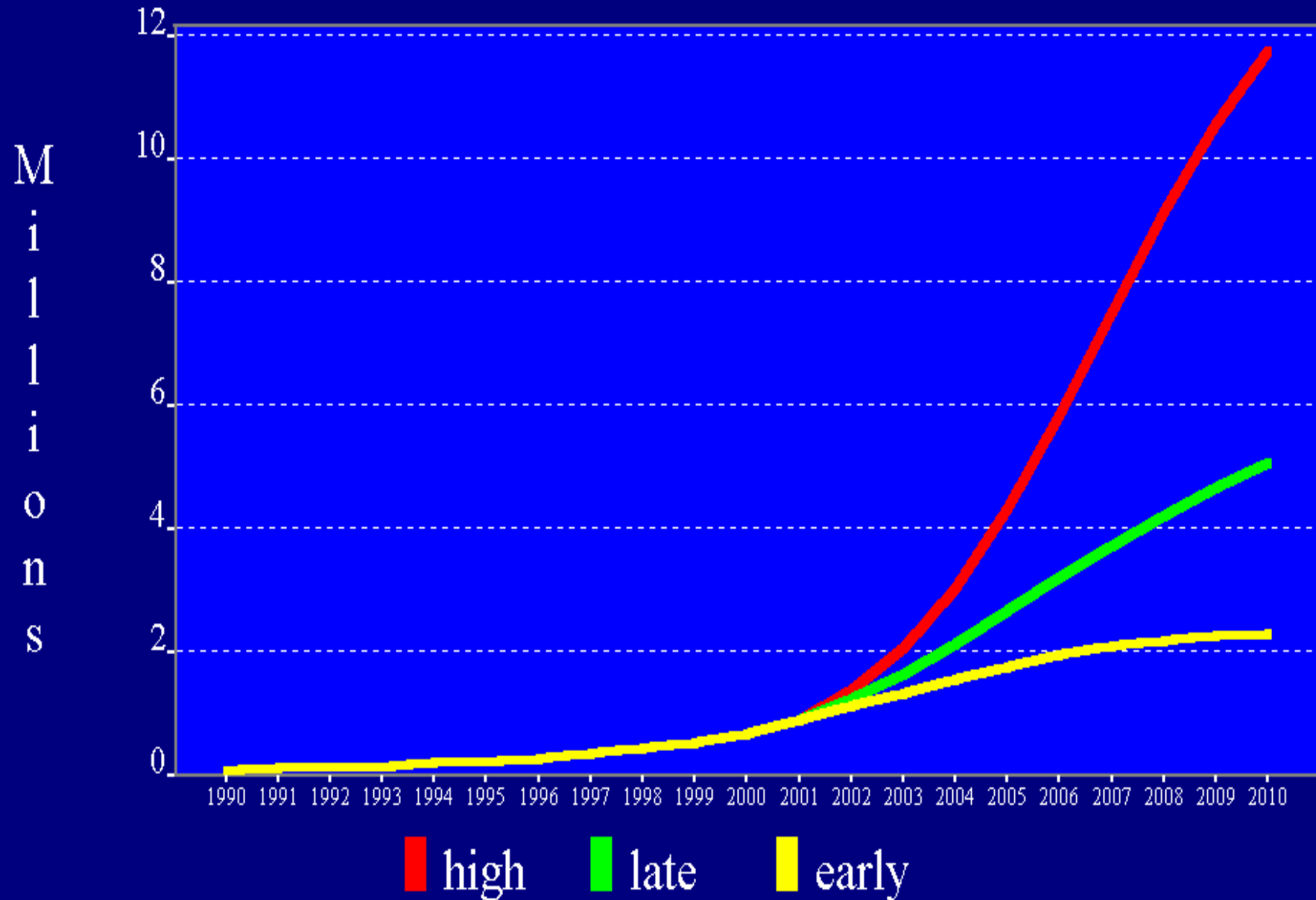
Distribution of HIV Infection



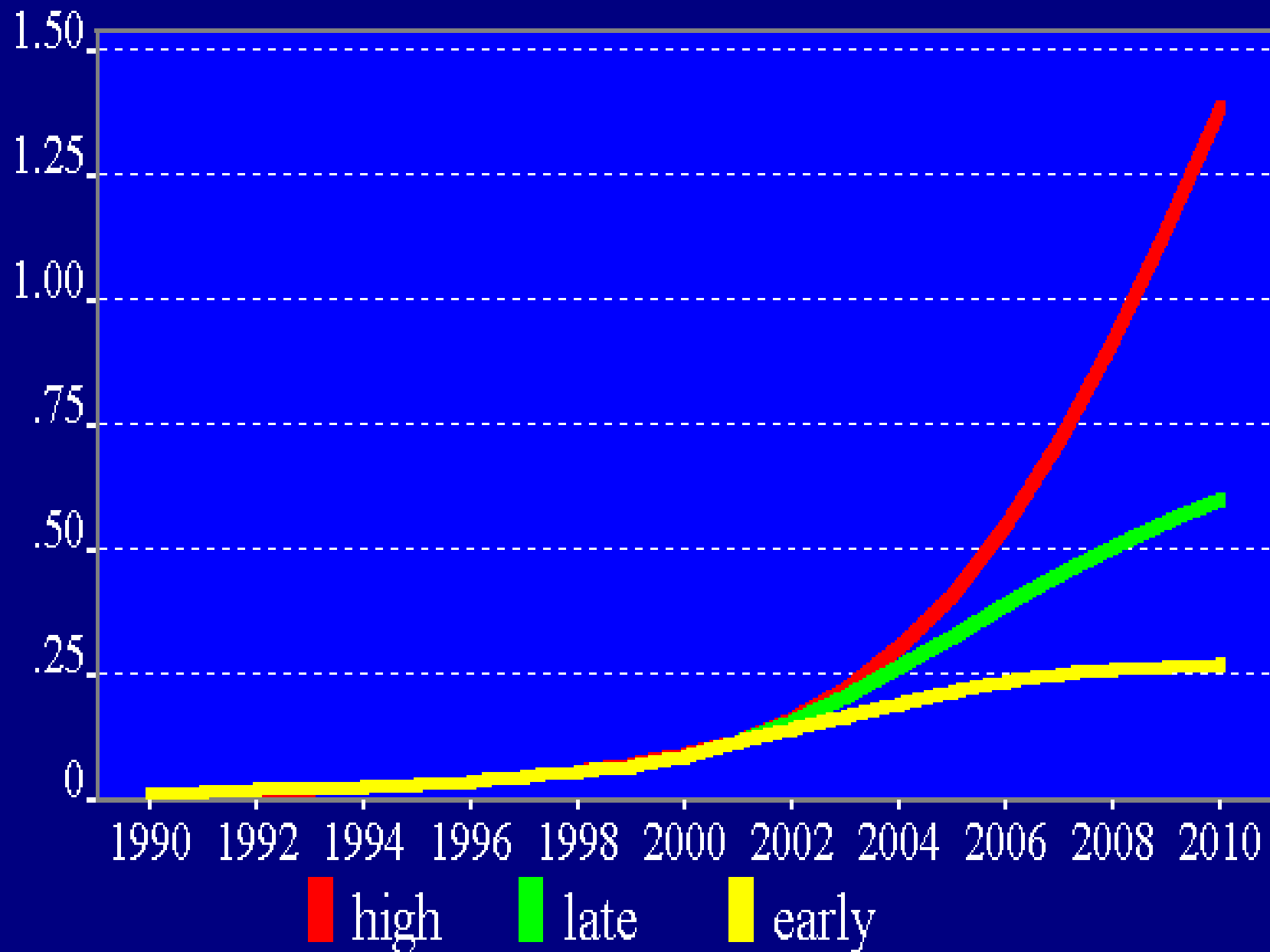
Projections for 2010

1. High: no new interventions
2. Early expanded response - 2004
3. Late expanded response - 2007

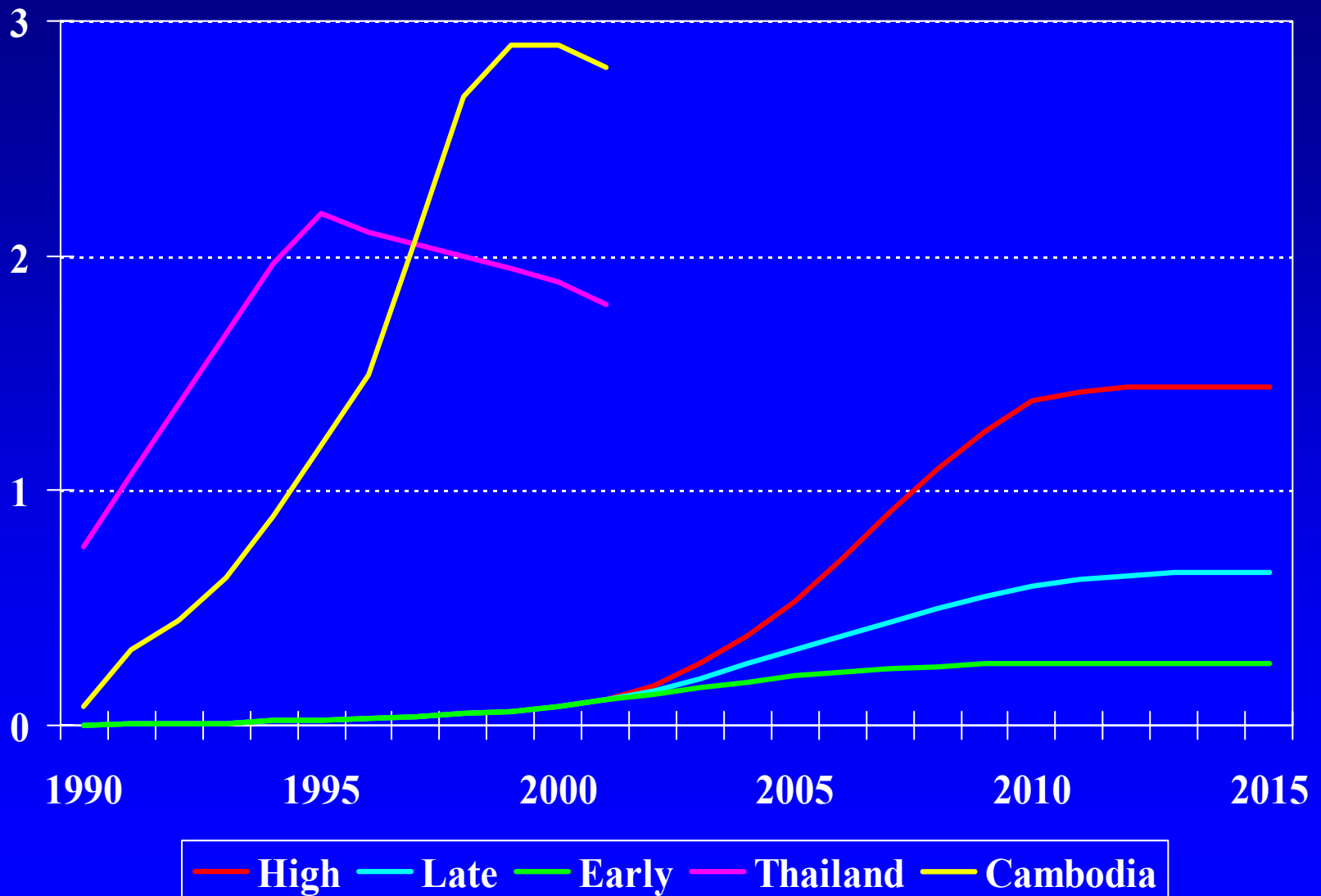
Number Infected with HIV



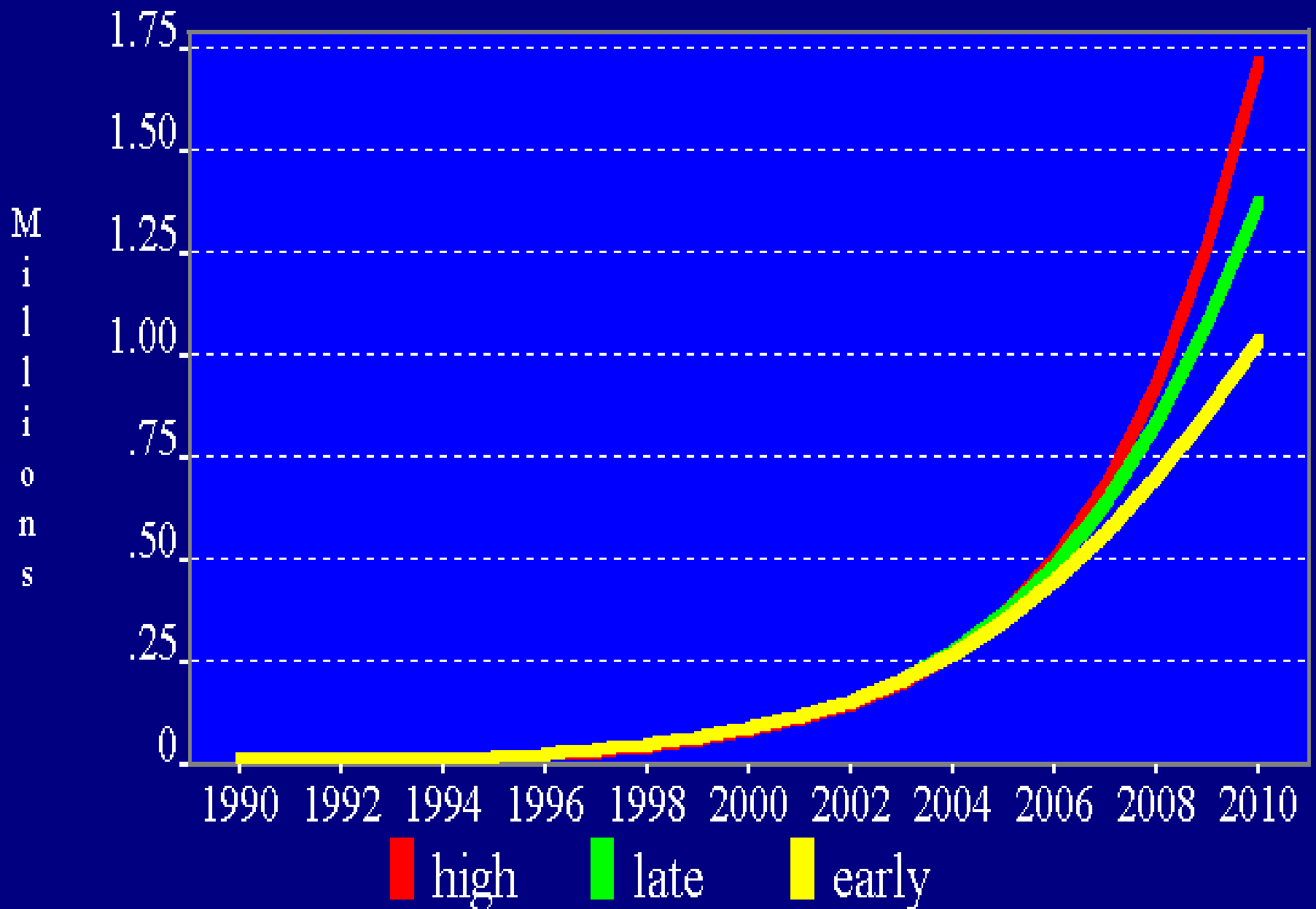
Adult HIV Prevalence (Percent)



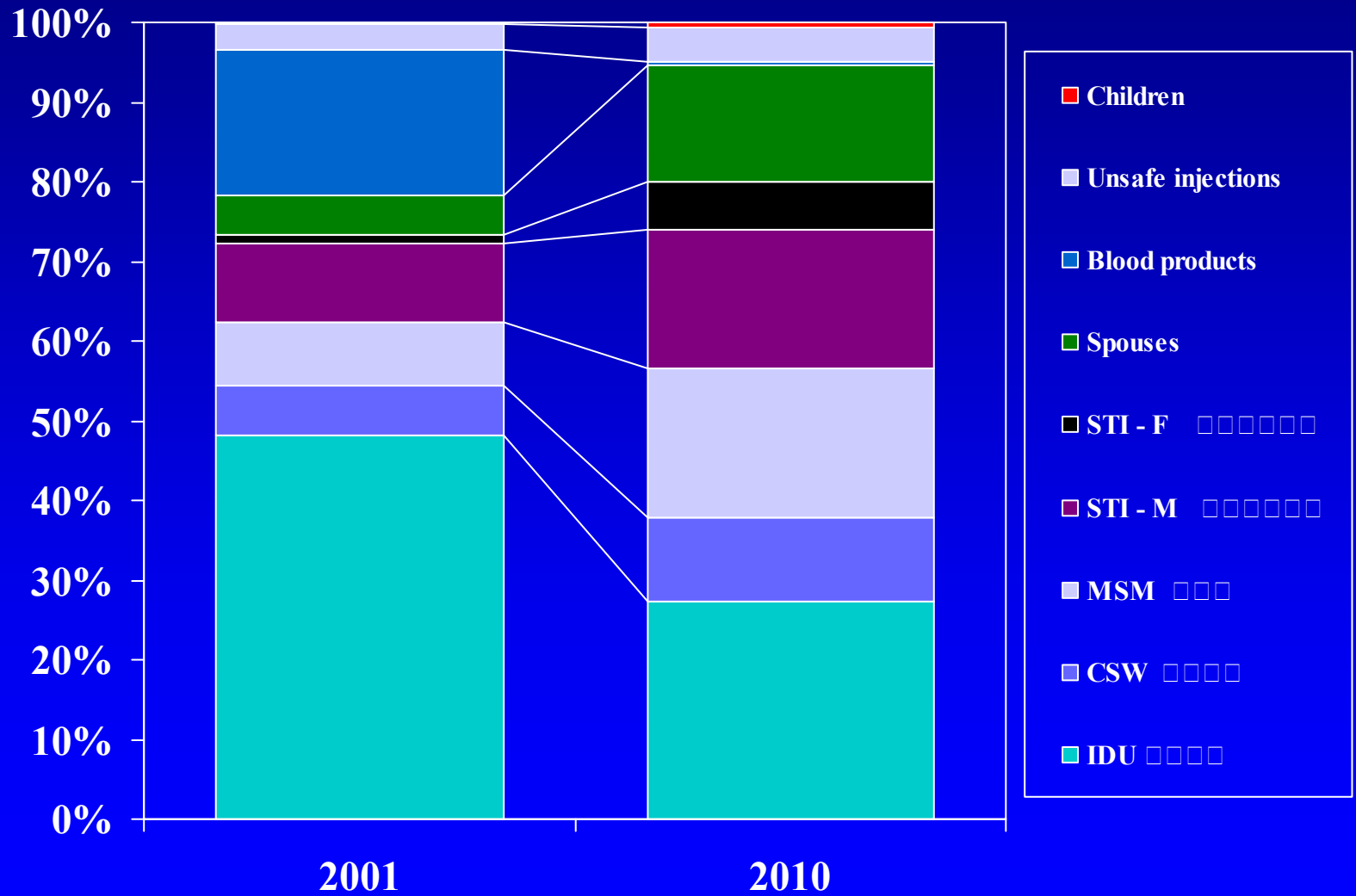
Adult HIV Prevalence



Cumulative AIDS Deaths



Distribution of HIV Infection



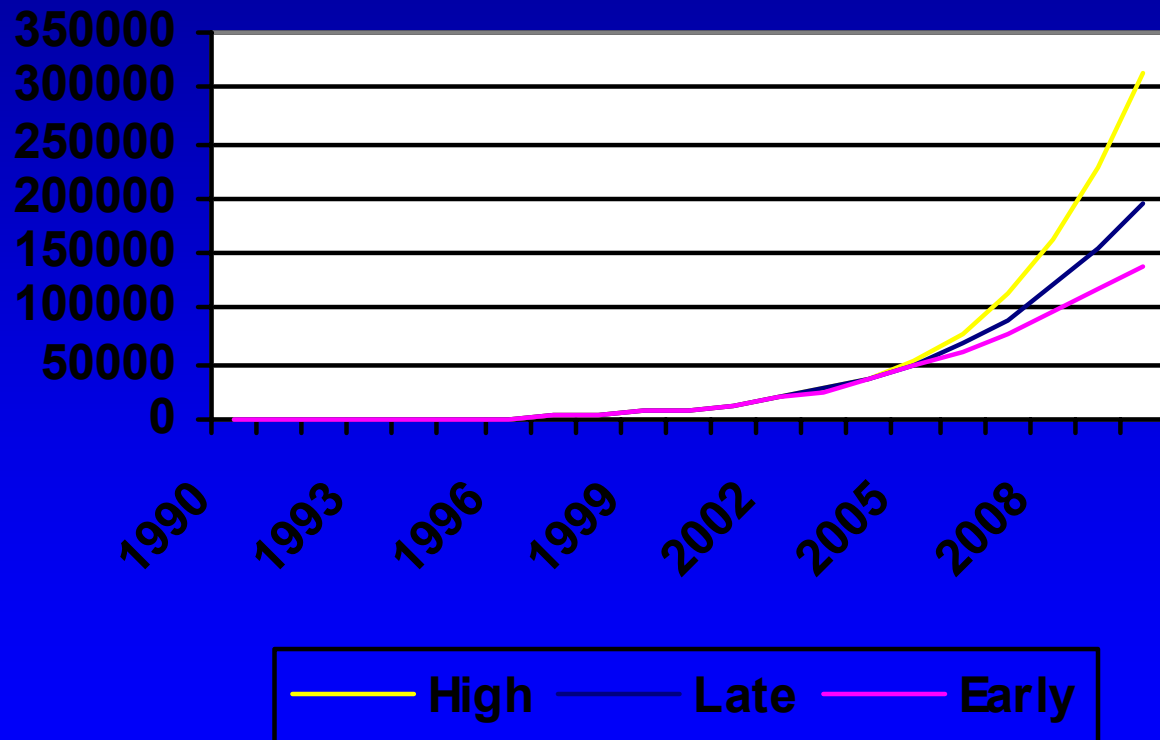
Economic impacts: Households

- Burden of costs of care fall mainly on households
- 57% have to stop working after diagnosis
- Many households sell off assets to cope with economic impact

Socio-economic Impacts: Households

- Loss of most productive generation
- Effects on dependents including elderly
 - loss of savings to support family

Maternal orphans: children who will lose mothers to AIDS

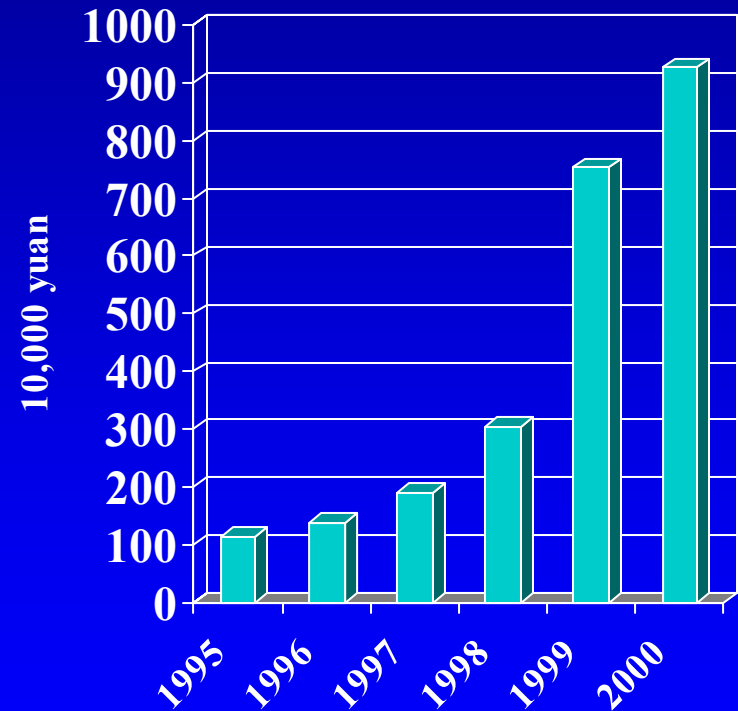


Impact on HIV+ individuals: stigma and discrimination

- 33% have considered suicide
- 9% have attempted suicide
- 38% have been cut by friends
- 36% of people who have identified themselves as HIV+ have experienced discrimination

Economic impacts: Health Sector

- Total expenditure on HIV/AIDS in 3 provinces
- Even after increase, expenditure is low
 - ◆ 0.06 Yuan per capita in three provinces in 2000
 - ◆ Lower than Egypt, Ethiopia and Pakistan

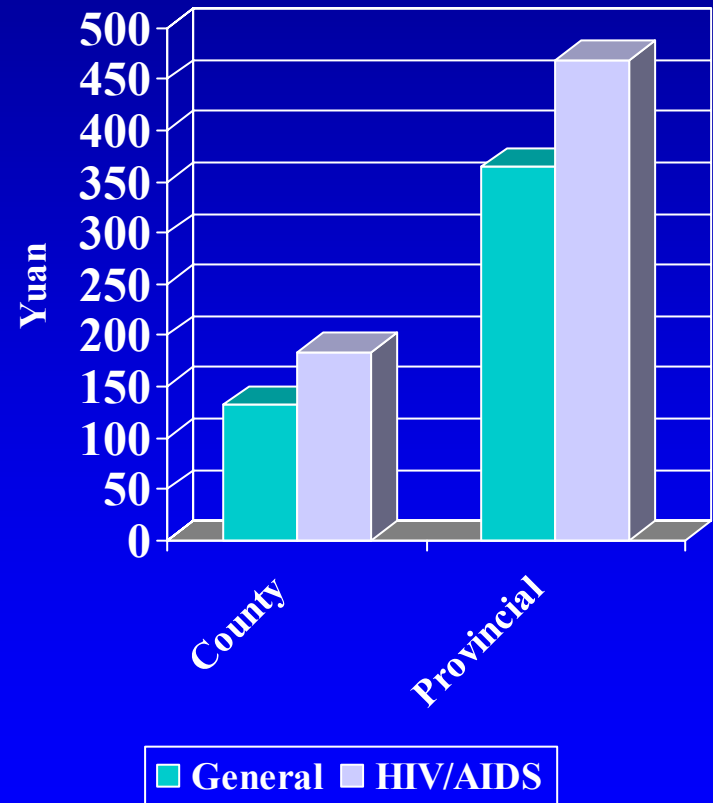


The medical cost of one AIDS case

- Results of the field survey:
 - ◆ Annual medical cost per person (not including HAART): 17,500 Yuan
 - ◆ Annual medical cost (including HAART) of one AIDS patient in Beijing: 82,000 Yuan
 - ◆ Annual medical cost (including HAART) of one AIDS patient in Guangzhou: 104,000 Yuan

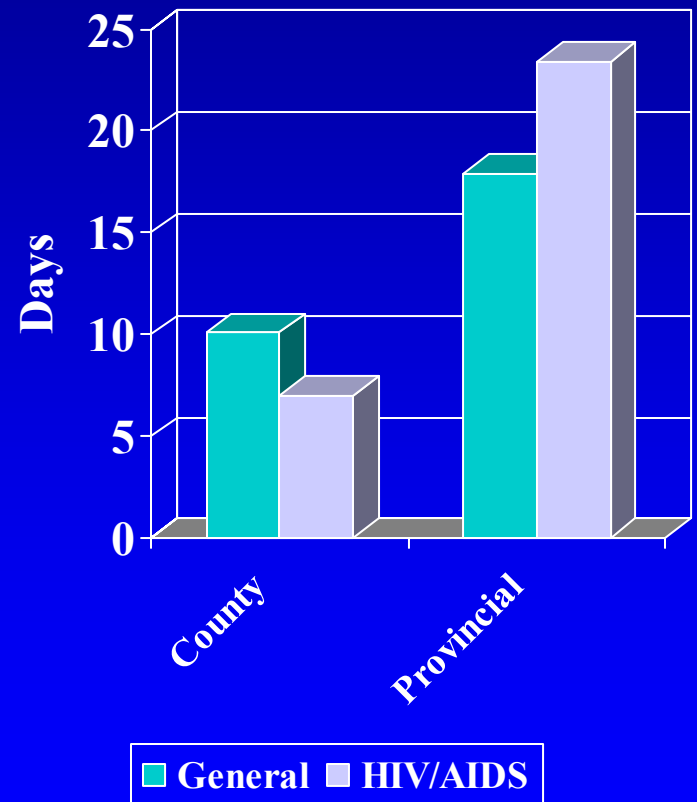
Cost of treatment (2000)

- Average daily cost of treatment for AIDS higher than for other diseases
- Medical costs per patient are 5 times average annual income in rural areas

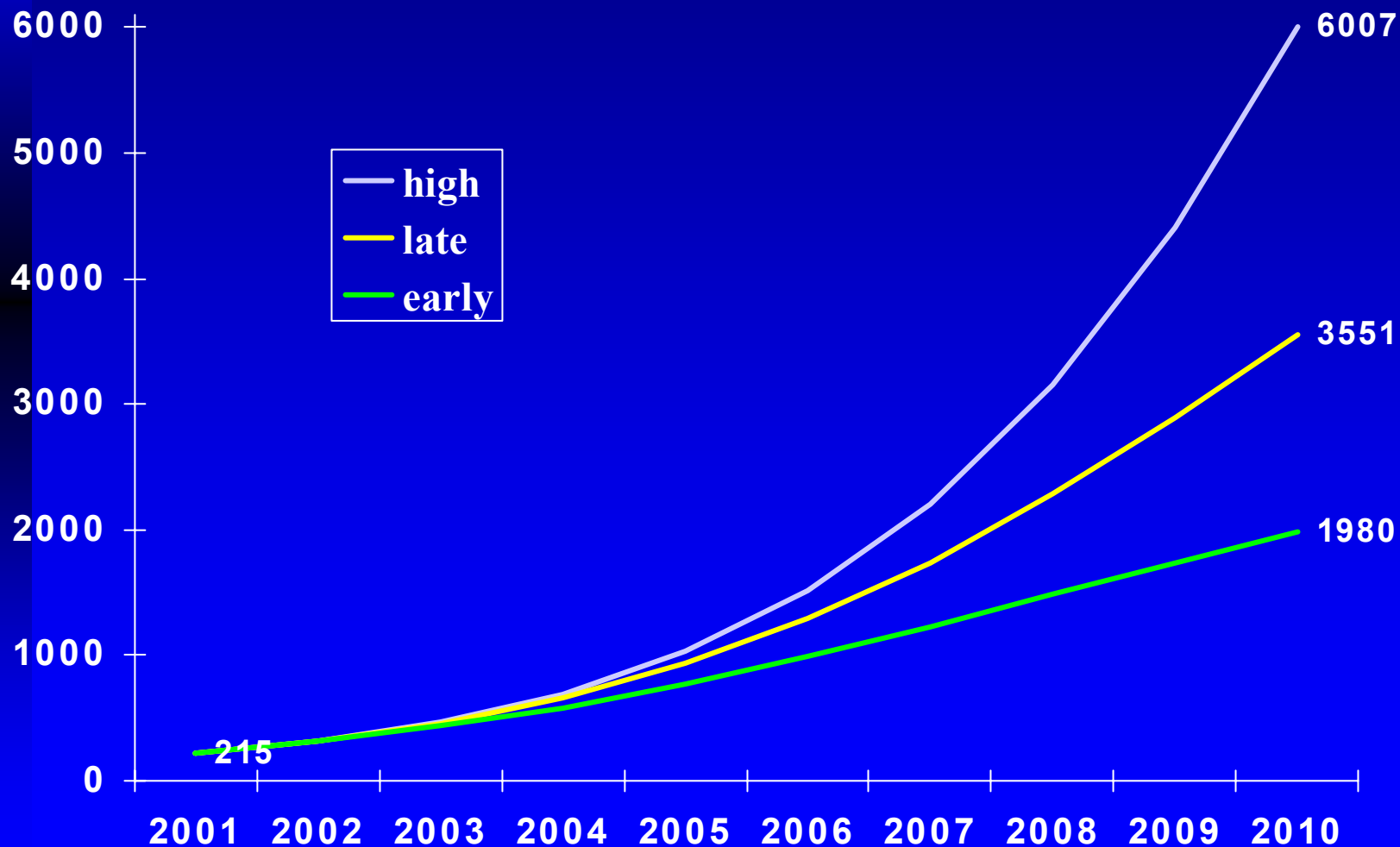


Length of hospital stay in 2000

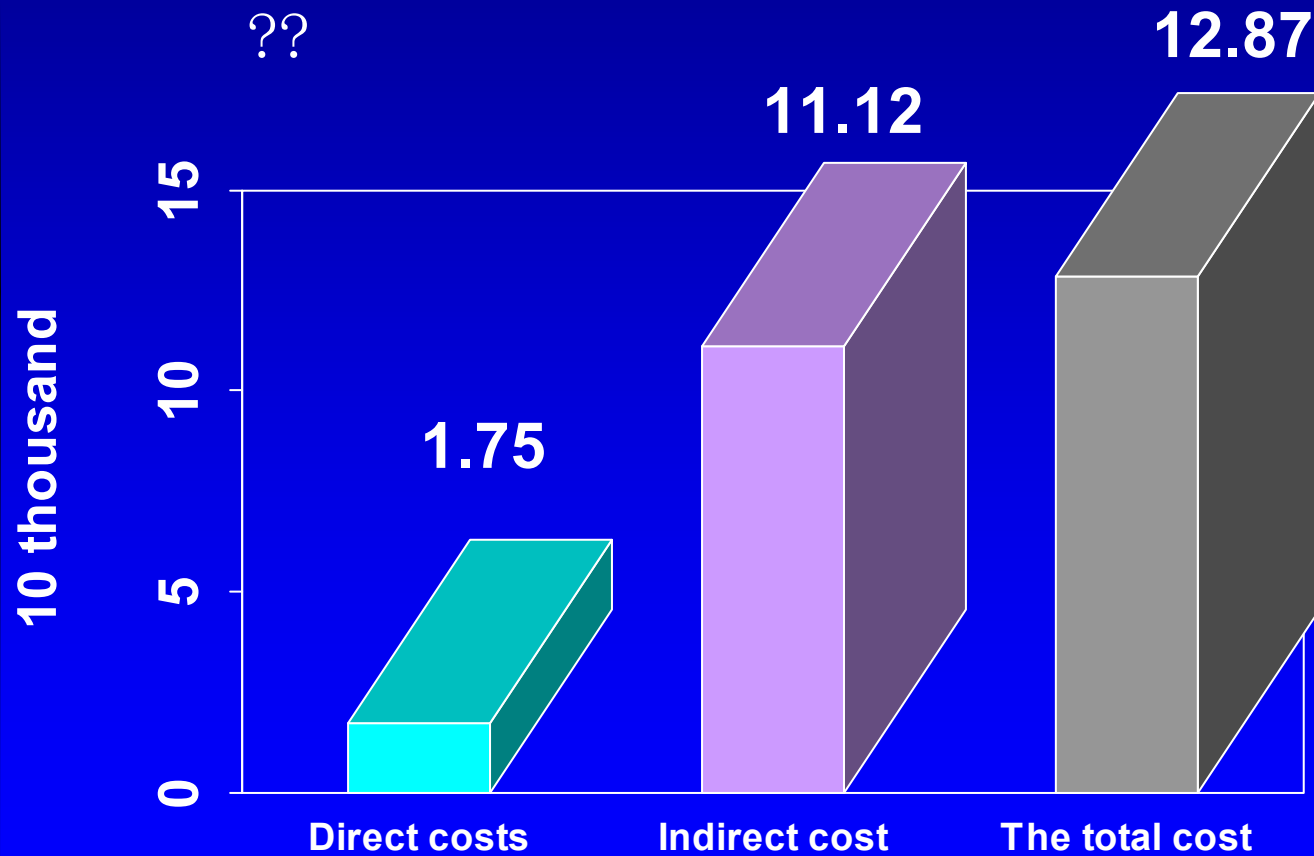
- Average stay in hospital is longer for HIV patients
- All testing costs in hospital paid by individual (including confirmatory test)
 - ◆ disincentive to get tested



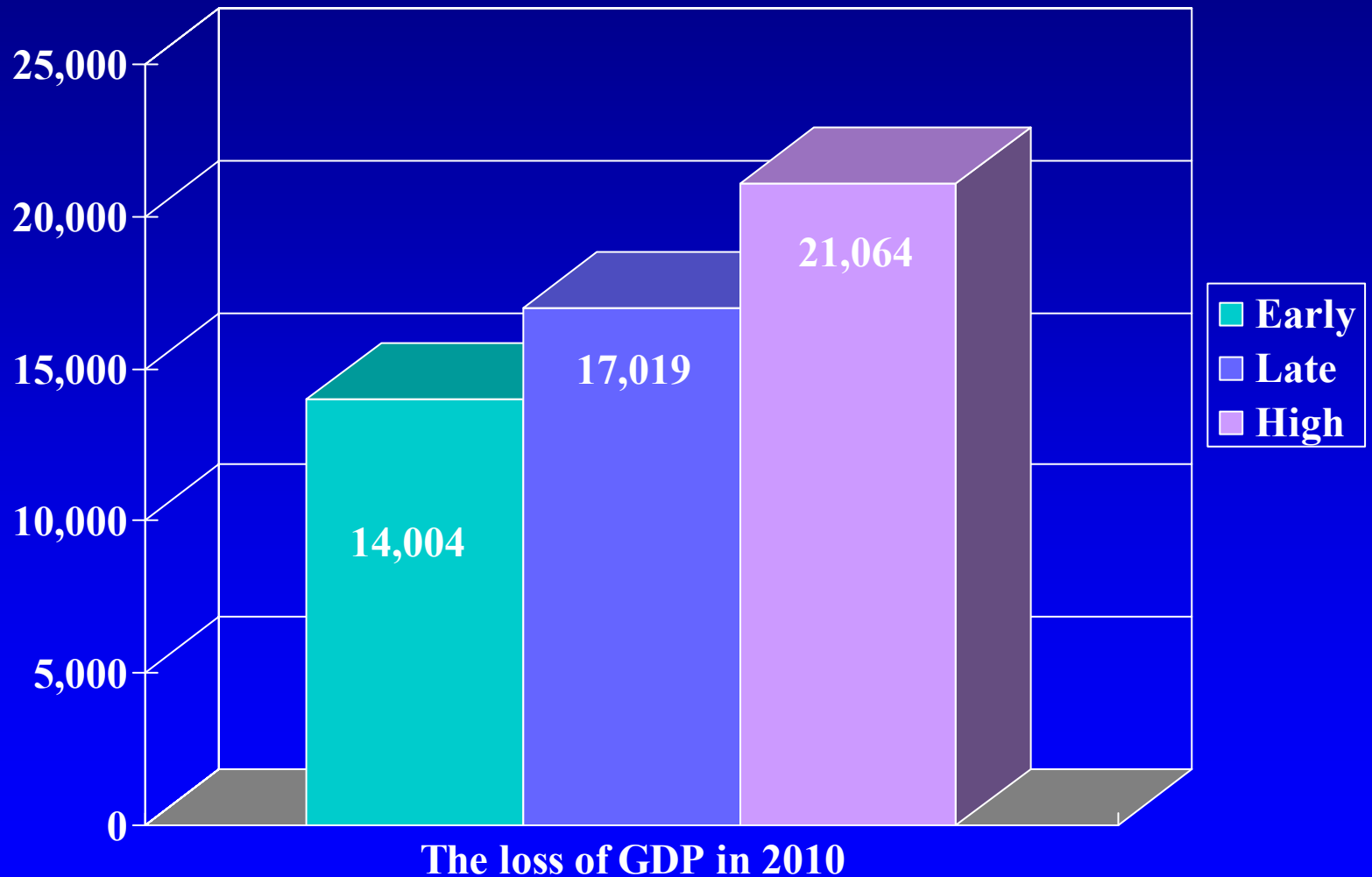
Total expenditure on AIDS cases (millions)



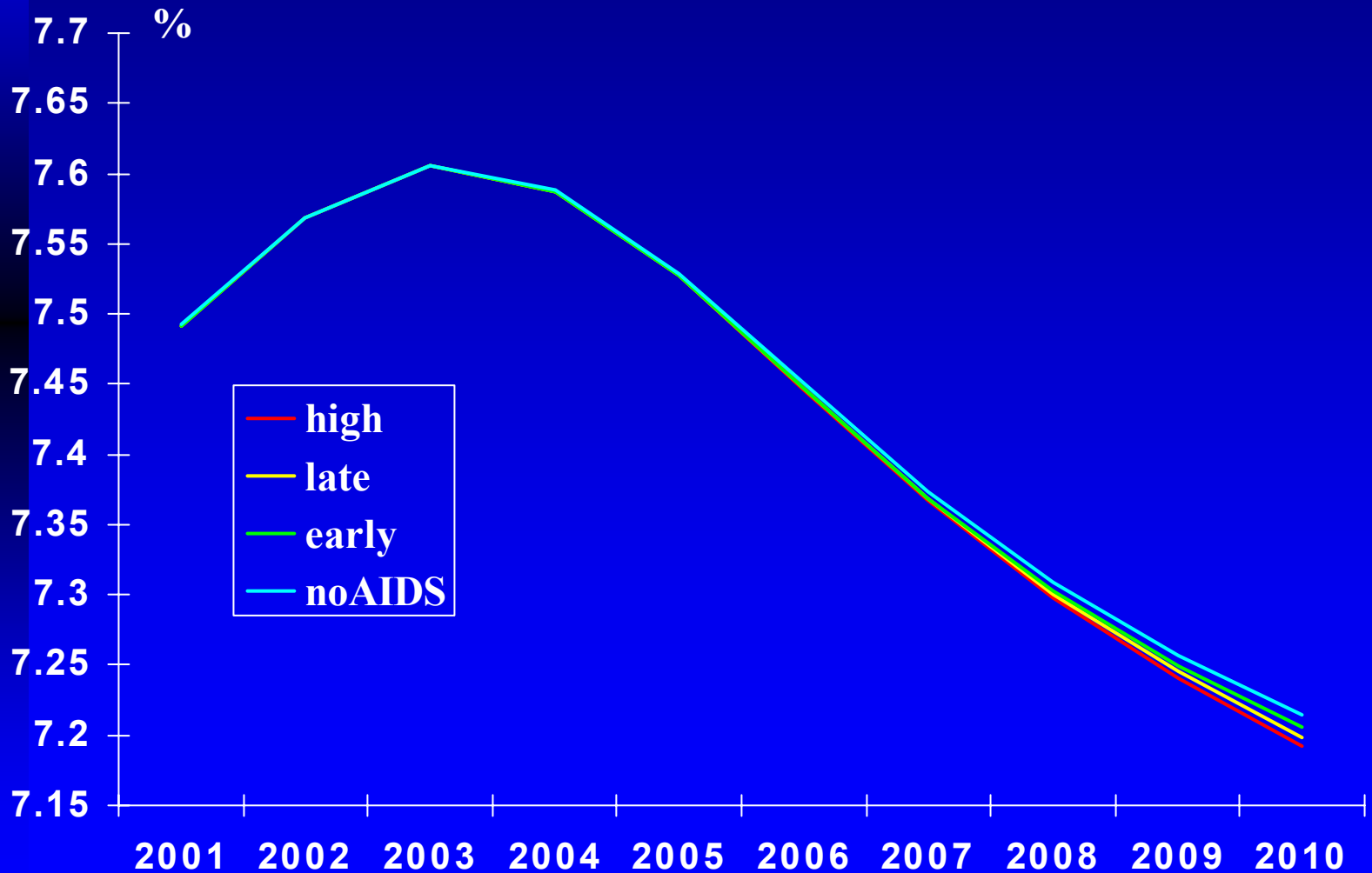
Total cost per person of HIV/AIDS



The Impact on GDP in 2010(million)



The impact on the growth of GDP



Societal impacts

- Increasing levels of anxiety and misunderstanding
- Survey of officials' attitudes to HIV
 - ◆ 59% unable to correctly identify ways in which HIV transmitted
 - ◆ Over 50% support needle exchange services for drug users
 - ◆ High levels of concern about AIDS' impact

% officials who believe HIV will impact on basic sectors

Sector	Percentage
Service	84
Tourism	84
Health	79
Security/Judicial	57
Education	53
Transportation	25
Agriculture	12
Construction	8
Mining	6

Summary

- Individuals and families will bear heavy consequences of HIV/AIDS epidemic
- Expenditure on AIDS prevention from public health departments will increase
- Poverty will deepen
- GDP growth will slow down

Policy recommendations

- Good access to information and services to prevent further HIV infection
 - ◆ Open information
 - ◆ Affordable, accessible services
 - ◆ Reduce barriers to services
- Target interventions to high risk groups
- Increase number of sentinel surveillance sites

Policy recommendations: Condom promotion

- Promote condom use
- Improve availability
- Reduce barriers to access
- Improve quality of condoms available

Socio-economic Impacts of HIV/AIDS in China

Research presented by NCAIDS, BIIC, Health
Economics Institute and Futures Group

March 2002