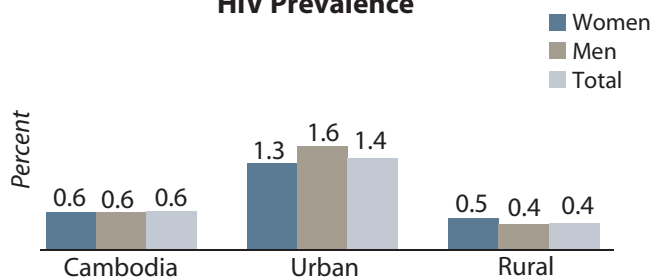


# HIV/AIDS Data from the 2005 Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (2005 CDHS)

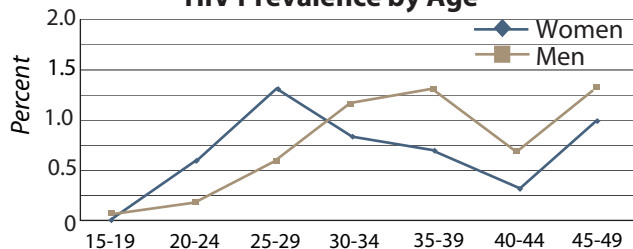
The 2005 Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey provides up-to-date information on the population and health situation in Cambodia. The 2005 CDHS is the second in a series of national demographic and health surveys conducted here. The 2005 CDHS included HIV testing of over 8,000 women and 6,500 men. Ninety-three percent of eligible respondents agreed to be tested for HIV. The 2005 CDHS shows that 0.6 percent of Cambodians age 15-49 are HIV-positive.

**HIV Prevalence**



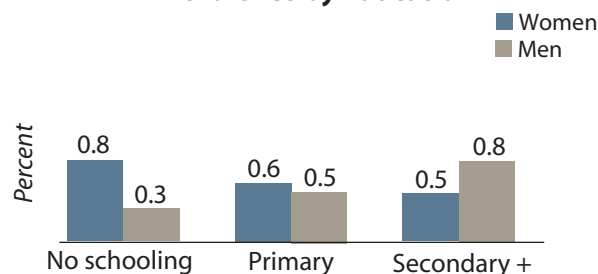
The percent of men and women who tested positive for HIV (i.e., HIV prevalence) is the same. HIV prevalence is about three times higher in urban areas than in rural areas for both men and women.

**HIV Prevalence by Age**



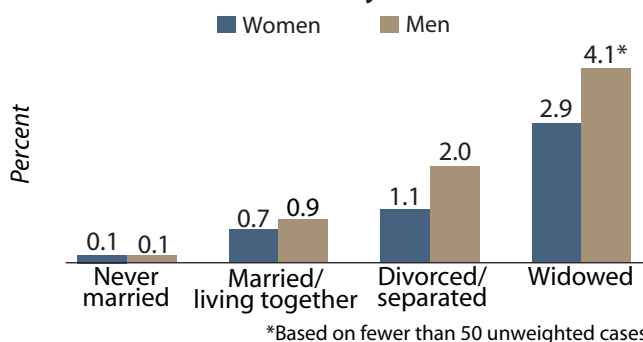
For women, HIV prevalence is highest at age 25-29 (1.3). Men reach this same peak at age 35-39. For both men and women, prevalence is also high among the 45-49 year olds.

**HIV Prevalence by Education**



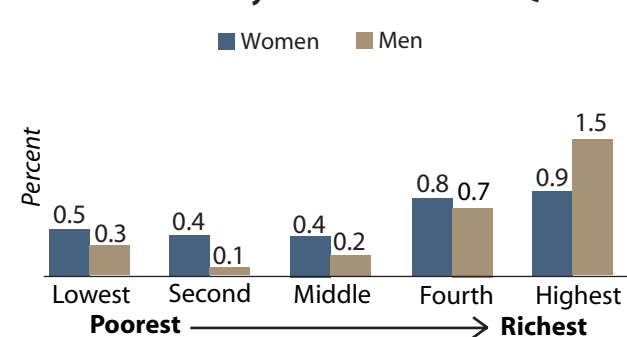
Among women, HIV prevalence decreases as education increases. The opposite pattern is seen among men: the more educated men are more likely to be HIV-positive than the uneducated men.

**HIV Prevalence by Marital Status**



For both men and women, HIV prevalence is highest among those who are widowed or divorced or separated. Never-married men and women are least likely to be HIV-positive.

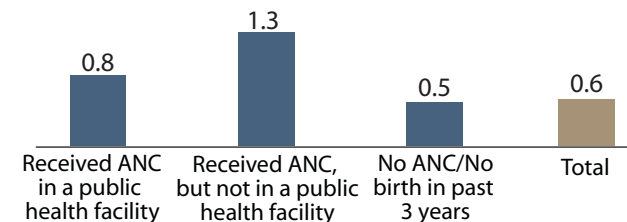
**HIV Prevalence by Household Wealth Quintile**



HIV infection is most common among those living in the wealthiest households. This relationship is especially strong among men. Men in the wealthiest households are five times as likely as those in the poorest households to be HIV-positive.

**Women's HIV Prevalence by Antenatal Care**

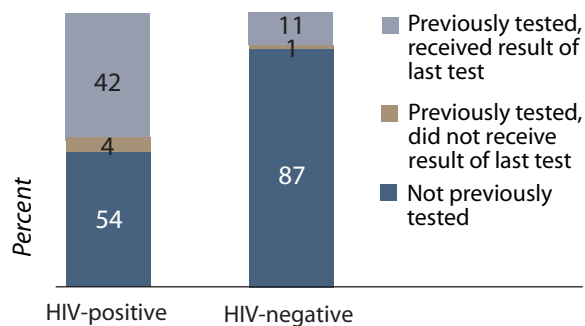
*Percent HIV-positive by where women received antenatal care for their last birth in the last 3 years*



HIV prevalence for women who received antenatal care from a public health facility is 0.8. Most women, however, did not receive antenatal care in the 3 years before the survey. These women have an HIV prevalence of 0.5 percent.

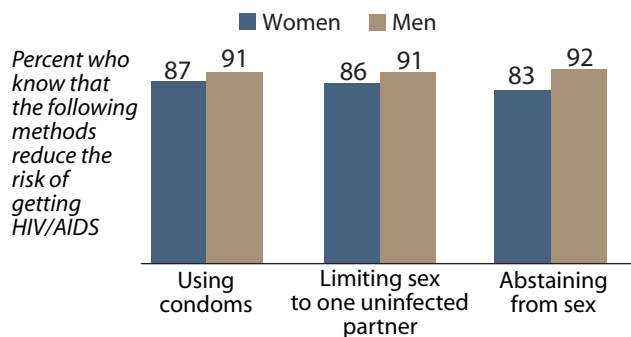


### Prior HIV Testing by HIV Status



HIV-positive men and women were far more likely than HIV-negative men and women to have been tested for HIV at any time prior to the survey. Still, more than half of HIV-positive men and women do not know their HIV status.

### Knowledge of HIV Prevention Methods



The large majority of Cambodians know the three major ways to reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS. Men are slightly more knowledgeable than women.

HIV prevalence data were obtained from testing dried blood spots from a fingerprick, voluntarily provided by women age 15-49 and men age 15-49 who were interviewed in the 2005 CDHS. Of the 15,867 eligible respondents, 93% provided blood spots. Response rates were higher in rural than urban areas (94% vs. 90%). Prevalence in this fact sheet refers to the overall observed percent of HIV-1 among men and women age 15-49.

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# 2005 Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (2005 CDHS)



## HIV Prevalence