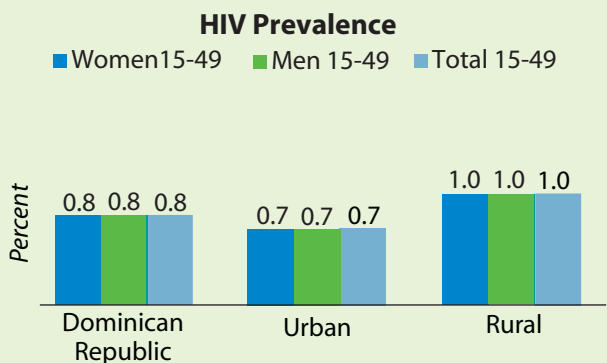


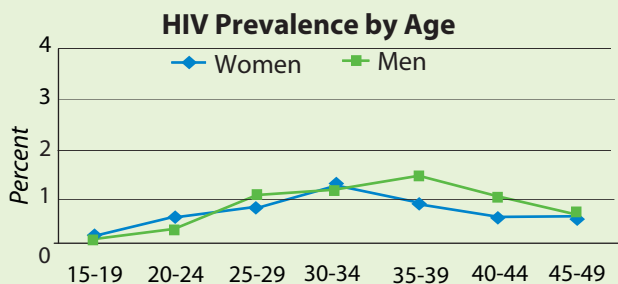


HIV Prevalence in the 2007 Dominican Republic Demographic and Health Survey

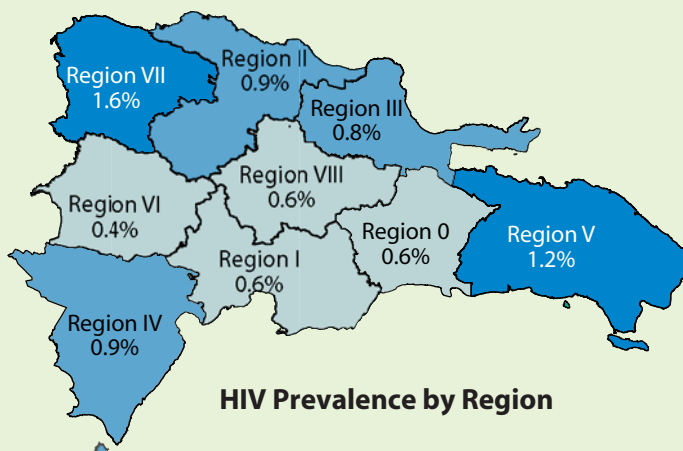
The 2007 Dominican Republic Demographic and Health Survey (ENDESA) included HIV testing of over 51,000 men and women. According to the survey, less than 1 percent (0.8 percent) of Dominicans age 15-49 are HIV-infected.



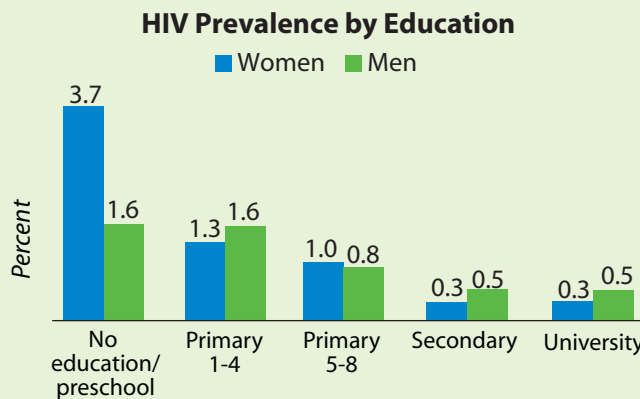
Women and men have exactly the same rate of HIV infection. HIV prevalence is slightly higher in rural than in urban areas among both women and men.



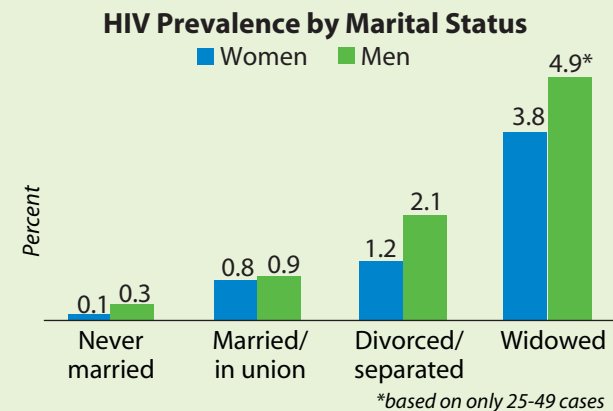
HIV prevalence increases with age until it reaches a peak between ages 30-34 (1.4 percent) among women. The peak for men occurs between ages 35-39 (1.6 percent).



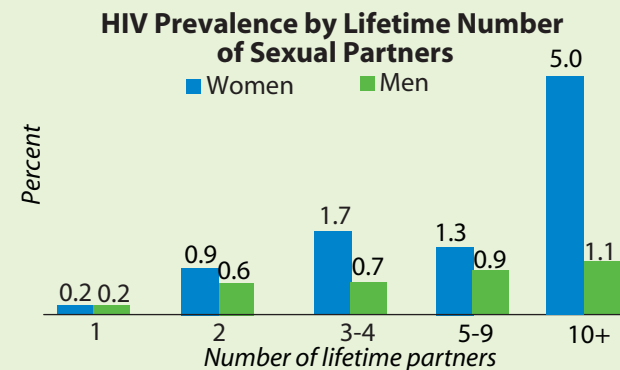
HIV prevalence ranges from 0.4 percent in region VI to 1.6 percent in region VII.



HIV prevalence decreases as education increases, especially among women. Women with no education are more than ten times as likely to be HIV-positive as those with secondary or university education.



For both women and men, HIV infection rates are higher among those who are widowed or divorced/separated than among those who have never been married or are currently married.

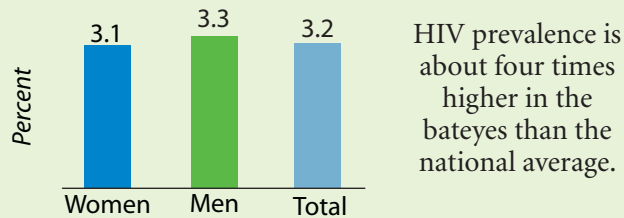


HIV prevalence for women increases dramatically with lifetime number of sexual partners. Women with 10 or more partners in their lifetime have a 25-fold risk compared to women with only one partner. The increase in HIV prevalence with number of partners is also true for men, but not as dramatic.

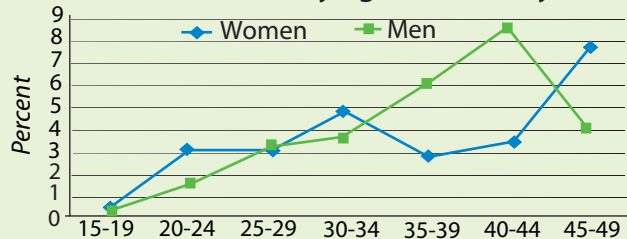
HIV Prevalence in the Bateyes

In parallel with the 2007 ENDESA, another survey was conducted which is representative of the population living in bateyes. Bateyes are communities situated near current and former state-run sugar plantations originally established to house migrant laborers.

HIV Prevalence in the Bateyes

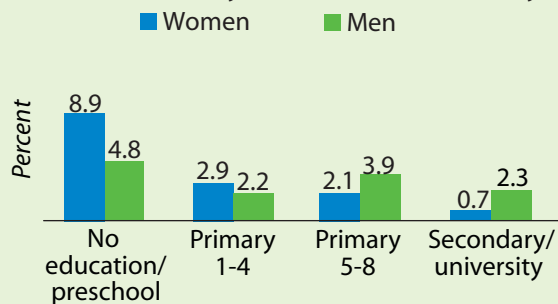


HIV Prevalence by Age in the Bateyes



HIV prevalence increases with age in the bateyes, reaching a peak of almost 8 percent among women age 45-49 and almost 9 percent among men 40-44.

HIV Prevalence by Education in the Bateyes



For women in the bateyes, HIV prevalence decreases with education. For men, the relationship between HIV prevalence and education is less clear.

Response rates and methodology:

HIV prevalence data were obtained from fingerstick dried blood spots voluntarily provided by women age 15-49 and men age 15-59 who were interviewed in the 2007 ENDESA. Of the 62,231 eligible subjects in the national survey, 82% provided blood spots. Response rates were higher in rural areas than urban areas (85% vs. 80%). In the bateyes, blood samples were obtained from 90% of the 3,666 eligible respondents.

For more information on HIV prevalence and other results of the 2007 Dominican Republic Demographic and Health Survey, please contact:

In the Dominican Republic:

CESDEM
Calle El Vergel, No. 53
Ensanche El Vergel, Apartado Postal 4279
Santo Domingo, República Dominicana
Telephone: 809-381-0181
e-mail: cesdem@codetel.net.do

In USA:

MEASURE DHS
Macro International Inc.
11785 Beltsville Drive
Calverton, MD 20705 USA
Telephone: 301-572-0200
Fax: 301-572-0999
www.measuredhs.com

The 2007 Dominican Republic Demographic and Health Survey (ENDESA) was conducted by the *Centro de Estudios Sociales y Demográficos* (CESDEM). HIV testing was carried out by the *Laboratorio Nacional de Salud Pública Dr. Defilló*. Macro International Inc. provided technical assistance in the design, implementation and analysis of the survey as part of the Demographic and Health Surveys project (MEASURE DHS). Funding for the survey was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Presidential AIDS Council of the Dominican Republic (COPRESIDA)—using funds from the World Bank and the Global Fund for HIV, Tuberculosis and Malaria—and the Executive Commission for Health Sector Reform (CERSS).

2007 Dominican Republic Demographic and Health Survey (ENDESA)



HIV Prevalence



The World Bank

