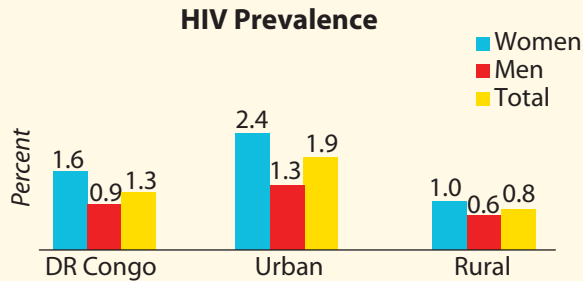


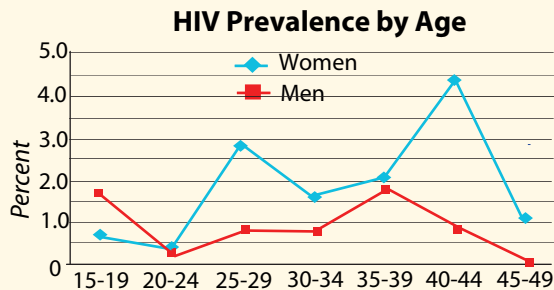
# HIV Prevalence

## Results from the Democratic Republic of the Congo 2007 Demographic and Health Survey

The 2007 Democratic Republic of the Congo Demographic and Health Survey (EDS-RDC) included HIV testing of almost 9,000 women and men. The EDS-RDC shows that 1.3 percent of Congolese age 15-49 are HIV-positive.

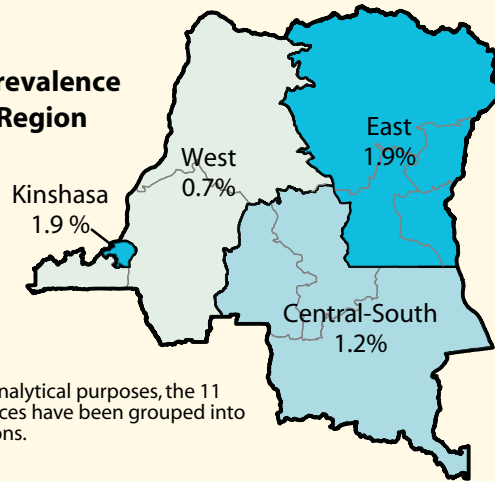


HIV prevalence is higher among women than among men. Prevalence is twice as high in urban areas as in rural areas (1.9% versus 0.8%).



Young men have higher rates of HIV prevalence than young women, but after age 25, women have consistently higher infection rates than men. Prevalence peaks at age 40-44 for women (4.4%), while men's prevalence peaks at age 35-39 (1.8%).

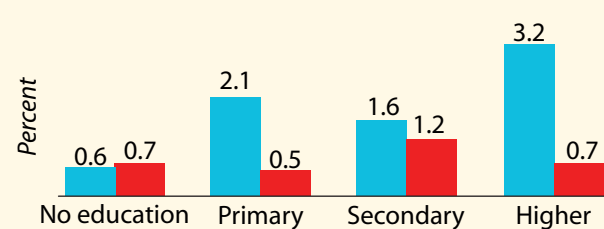
**HIV Prevalence by Region**



\* For analytical purposes, the 11 provinces have been grouped into 4 regions.

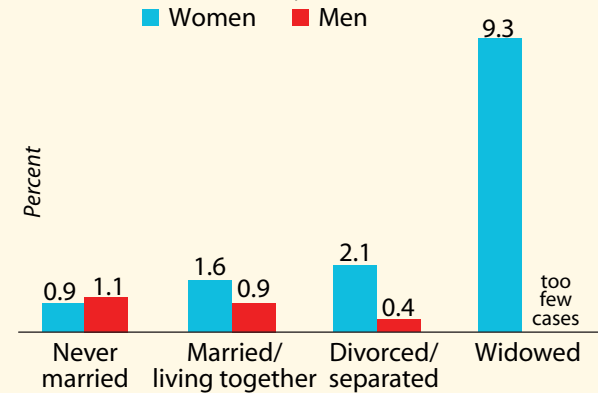
HIV prevalence is highest in the capital of Kinshasa and the East Region.

**HIV Prevalence by Education**



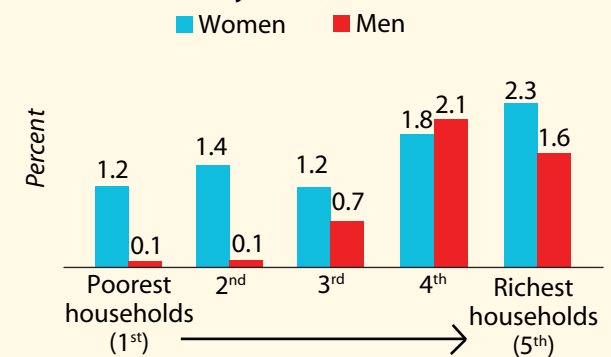
Women with higher than secondary education have the highest rate of HIV infection (3.2%). HIV prevalence among men is highest among those with secondary education.

**HIV Prevalence by Marital Status**



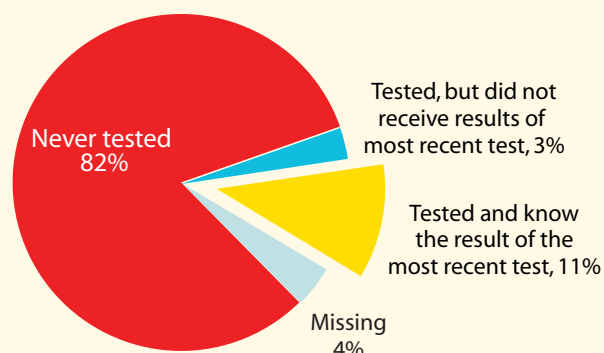
Women who are divorced/separated or widowed are more likely to be HIV-positive than those who have never been married or are currently married or living together. One in every eleven widowed women is HIV-positive.

**HIV Prevalence by Household Wealth Quintile**



For both men and women, HIV prevalence is highest among those living in the wealthiest households.

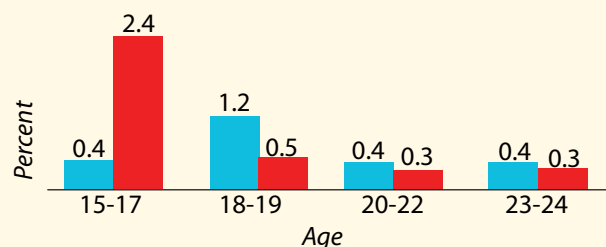
### HIV Testing Prior to the DHS among HIV-positive Women and Men



The large majority (82%) of HIV-positive women and men have never been tested for HIV. Only 11% have been tested and know the results of the most recent test.

### HIV Prevalence among Youth

■ Women 15-24 ■ Men 15-24



Among youth, HIV prevalence is highest among the youngest men.

### Methodology and Response Rate:

HIV prevalence data were obtained from fingerstick dried blood spots voluntarily provided by women age 15-49 and men age 15-59 who were selected as part of the EDS-RDC. In total 10,112 individuals (5,127 women age 15-49 and 4,985 men age 15-59) were eligible to be tested. Of these, 88 percent provided blood spots which were analyzed. Response rates were higher in rural areas than urban areas (91 percent vs. 86 percent).

For more information about the results of the 2007 Democratic Republic of the Congo Demographic and Health Survey, please contact:

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The EDS-RDC was conducted by the Ministry of Planning with the support of the Ministry of Health. The National HIV/AIDS Reference Laboratory and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) assisted with HIV testing. Additional assistance was provided by Family Health International (FHI), Caritas/Congo and the National Institute of Statistics (INS). 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). The EDS-RDC was funded by USAID, DFID, UNICEF, UNFPA, the World Bank through the *Programme National Multisectoriel de Lutte contre le Sida* (PNMLS) and the *Projet d'Appui à la Réhabilitation du Secteur de la Santé* (PARSS).



# Democratic Republic of the Congo 2007 Demographic and Health Survey



## HIV Prevalence