HIV/AIDS in the 2003 Burkina Faso Demographic and Health Survey

The 2003 Burkina Faso Demographic and Health Survey (BFDHS) included HIV testing of 8,559 people. According to the survey results, 1.8% of adults are infected with HIV.

HIV Prevalence by Region

The regions of South West, Cascades, Boucle du Mouhoun and Center-West are the most affected by HIV infection.

HIV Prevalence by Economic Status

Women who live in the wealthiest households have an HIV prevalence four times higher than those who live in the poorest households.

HIV Prevalence by Education

HIV prevalence varies with the level of education. Among women, those with primary education are the most likely to be infected.

HIV Prevalence and Marital Status

Women who are widowed have the highest rate of HIV infection. Among men, those currently in a monogamous union are the most affected.

HIV prevalence among women and men is very similar. Prevalence in urban areas is much higher than that in rural areas.

Young women are particularly affected by HIV. However, for both women and men, HIV prevalence peaks between the ages of 30 and 39.
For additional information on the results of the 2003 Burkina Faso Demographic and Health Survey, please contact:

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**HIV Prevalence and Alcohol**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ever drunk alcohol</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never drunk alcohol</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In general, those who have ever drunk alcohol have a higher HIV prevalence than those who have never drunk alcohol.

**HIV Prevalence and Pregnancy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pregnant</th>
<th>Not pregnant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIV prevalence</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HIV prevalence is slightly higher among pregnant women than among women who are not pregnant.

**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 2003 BFDHS. Of the 8,559 eligible subjects, 89% provided blood spots. Response rates were considerably higher in rural than urban areas (93% vs. 79% overall).