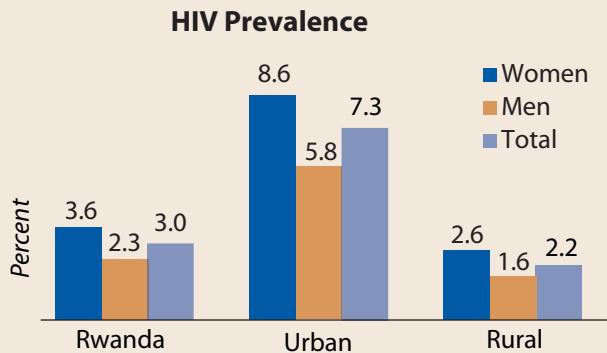
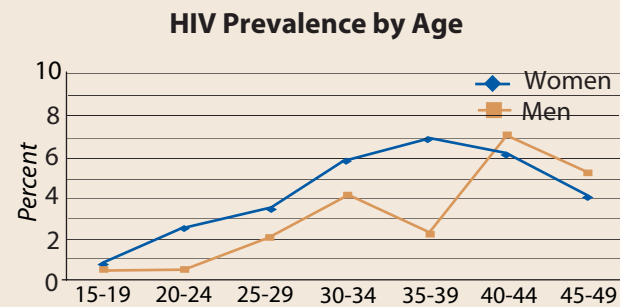


# HIV/AIDS in the 2005 Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey

The 2005 Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey included HIV testing of over 10,000 men and women. According to the survey, 3.0 percent of Rwandans age 15-49 are HIV-infected.

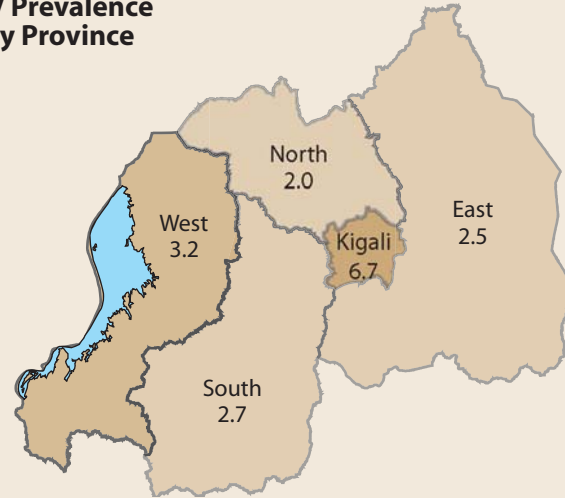


HIV prevalence is higher among women than men in both urban and rural areas. Urban residents have much higher infection levels than rural residents (7.3% vs. 2.2%).



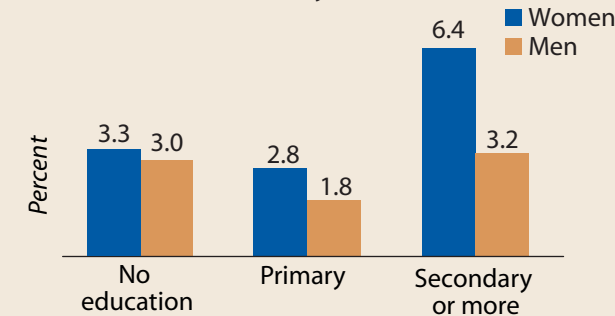
Women get infected earlier than men. For women, prevalence increases with age until it reaches a peak at age 35-39 (6.9%). The peak for men occurs between ages 40-44 (7.1%)

### HIV Prevalence by Province



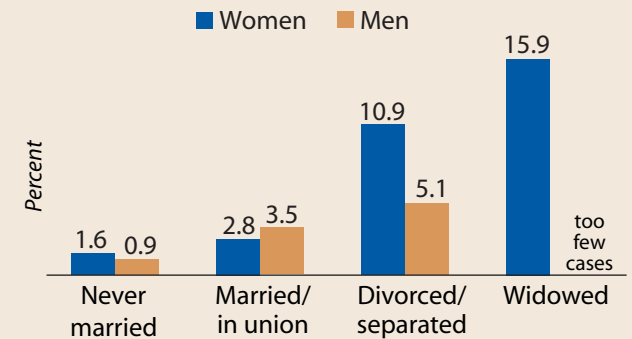
HIV prevalence in the city of Kigali is more than twice the national average (6.7%). HIV prevalence is lowest in the North (2% HIV positive).

### HIV Prevalence by Education



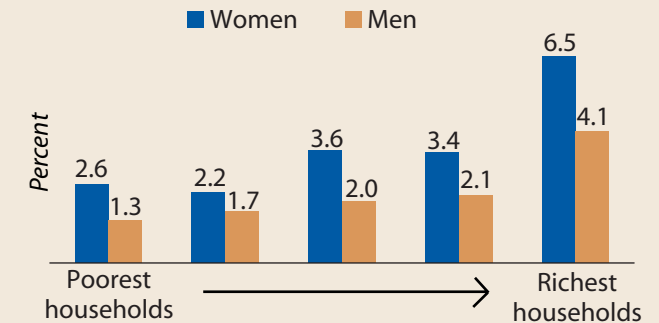
HIV prevalence is highest among women who have had secondary or higher education (6.4%). The same pattern is seen with men's education.

### HIV Prevalence by Marital Status



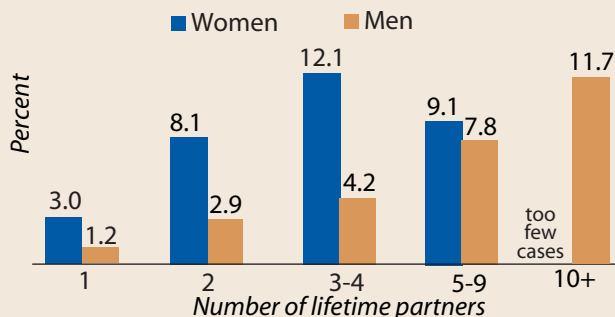
For both women and men, HIV infection rates are higher among those who are widowed or divorced/separated than among those who are single or currently married. About one widowed woman in six is HIV-positive.

### HIV Prevalence by Wealth Quintile



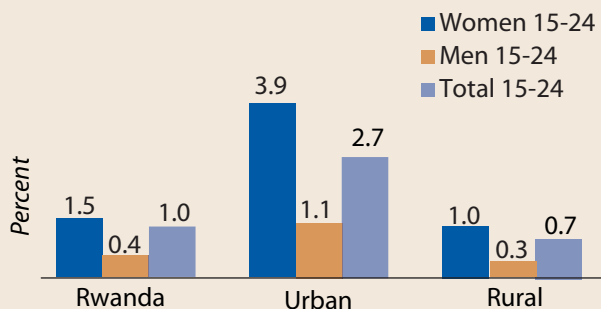
HIV infection increases as the wealth of the household increases, most notably among women.

### HIV Prevalence by Lifetime Number of Sexual Partners



On average, HIV prevalence increases as the number of lifetime sexual partners increases. Men with ten or more lifetime sexual partners are ten times more likely to be HIV positive than men with only one lifetime sexual partner.

### HIV Prevalence among Youth



Overall, HIV prevalence among youth (age 15-24) is 1 percent. Young women in urban areas have the highest prevalence among youth: 4 percent.

### 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 2005 RDHS. Of the 10,796 eligible subjects, 96.5% provided blood spots. Response rates were slightly higher in rural areas than urban areas (97% vs. 94%).

For more information on the results of the 2005 Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey, please contact:

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The RDHS-III was conducted by the Direction de la Statistique (since September 2005, the Institut National de la Statistique du Rwanda). Funding for the survey was provided by USAID, the *Commission Nationale de Lutte contre le SIDA* (CNLS) through the World Bank's Multi-County AIDS Program (MAP), Unicef, UNFPA, DFID and GTZ. Assistance was also provided by other national organizations, such as the Treatment and Research AIDS Center (TRAC), the *Laboratoire National de Référence* and the *Service National de Recensement* (SNR). Technical assistance was provided by ORC Macro as part of the Demographic and Health Surveys project (MEASURE DHS).



## 2005 Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey (RDHS)

## HIV Prevalence