The 2005-2006 Haiti Survey on Mortality, Morbidity and Utilization of Services included HIV testing of more than 10,000 women and men age 15-49. According to the survey, 2.2% of Haitians age 15-49 are HIV-infected.

HIV prevalence is slightly higher among women than men. Prevalence is highest in cities outside of the capital area and lowest in the Capital.

For women, prevalence increases with age until it reaches a peak at age 30-34 (4.1%). The peak for men occurs at age 40-44 (4.4%). Prevalence is higher among women than men until age 35.

Among men, HIV prevalence decreases as education increases. Men with no education are more than twice as likely as those with secondary or more education to be HIV-positive. There is no clear relationship between education and prevalence among women.

HIV prevalence is highest in the Nippes, North, and North East Departments. Residents of Center, Grande-Anse, and South East Departments are least likely to be infected.

Women and men who have never been married are least likely to be infected with HIV. Women and men who are divorced or separated are most likely to be HIV-positive.
HIV prevalence rises with the number of sexual partners. For example, women who have had at least 5 sexual partners in their lifetime are more than six times as likely to be HIV-positive as those who have had only one sexual partner.

HIV prevalence tends to increase with age among youth. Women age 20-22 have the highest prevalence among young women, while men age 23-24 have the highest prevalence among young men.

**Methodology and response rate:**
HIV prevalence data were obtained from fingerstick dried blood spots voluntarily provided by women and men age 15-49 who were interviewed in the 2005-2006 Survey on Mortality, Morbidity and Utilization of Services. Ninety-six percent of the 10,462 eligible women and men gave blood for testing. Response rates were slightly higher in rural areas (97%) than urban areas (95%).