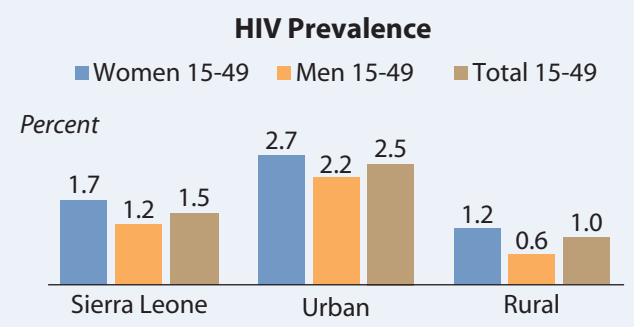


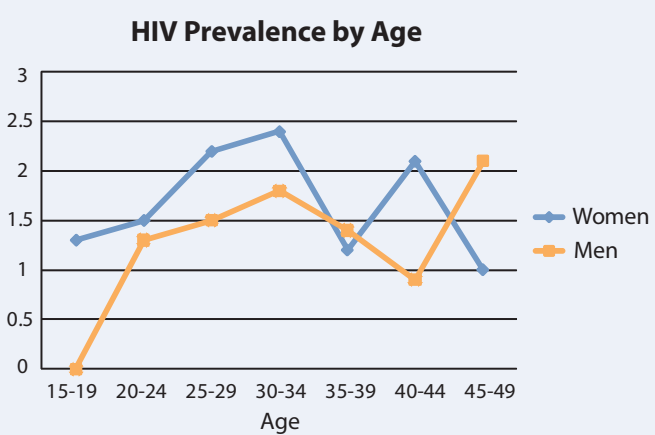


HIV/AIDS Data from the 2008 Sierra Leone Demographic and Health Survey

The 2008 Sierra Leone Demographic and Health Survey (SLDHS) included HIV testing of almost 7,500 women age 15-49 and men age 15-59. According to the survey, 1.5% of the people of Sierra Leone age 15-49 are HIV-positive.



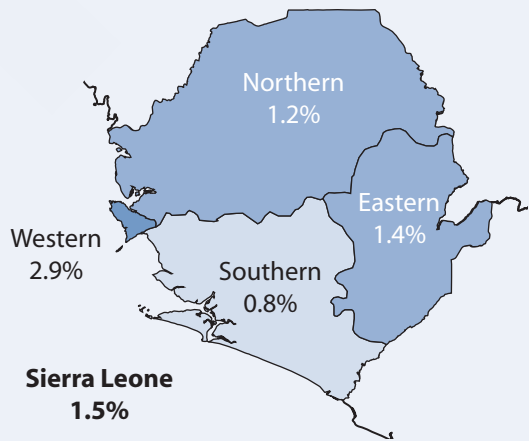
Overall, 1.7% of women and 1.2% of men are HIV-positive. HIV prevalence is higher among women than men in both urban and rural areas. HIV prevalence is 2.5 times higher in urban areas than in rural areas (2.5% versus 1.0%).



Women become infected at younger ages than men. Prevalence for both women and men increases with age until it peaks at age 30-34 for women (2.4%) and at age 45-49 for men (2.1%).

HIV Prevalence by Region

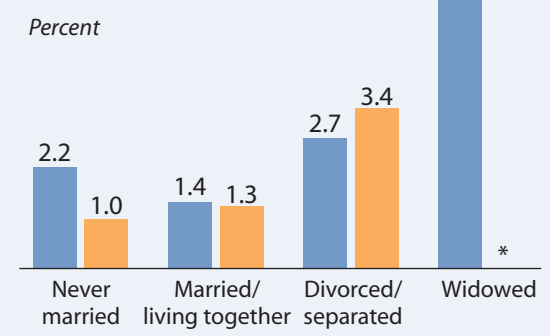
Percent of women and men age 15-49 HIV-positive



HIV prevalence ranges from a low of 0.8% in the Southern Region to a high of 2.9% in the Western Region.

HIV Prevalence by Marital Status

Women Men



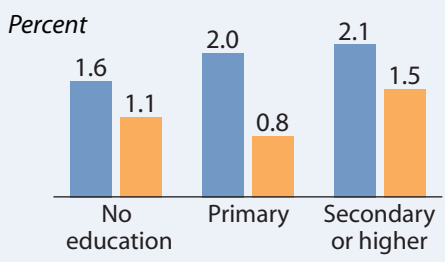
* Based on too few cases

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

20% of HIV-positive women had previously been tested and received the results of an HIV test.

HIV Prevalence by Education

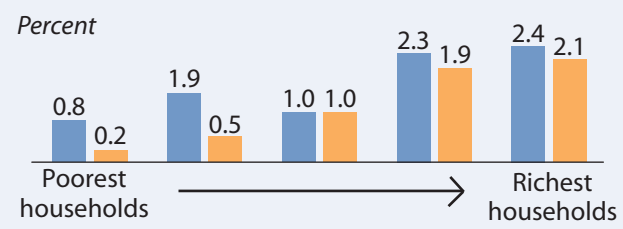
Women 15-49 Men 15-49



HIV prevalence increases with education for both women and men. HIV prevalence is highest among women with secondary or higher education.

HIV Prevalence by Household Wealth Quintile

Women Men



HIV prevalence increases with household wealth.

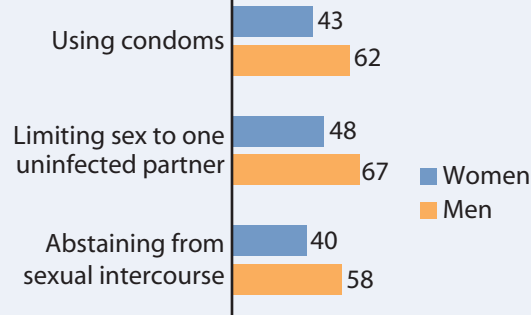


2008 Sierra Leone Demographic and Health Survey (SLDHS)



Knowledge of HIV Prevention

Percent of women and men age 15-49 who know that HIV can be prevented by:

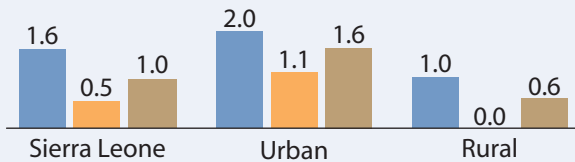


Less than half of women know each of the three major methods of preventing HIV transmission. Men are slightly more knowledgeable, with more than two-thirds of men knowing that limiting sex to one uninfected partner reduces the risk of getting HIV.

HIV Prevalence Among Youth Age 15-24

■ Women 15-24 ■ Men 15-24 ■ Total 15-24

Percent



HIV prevalence among young women age 15-24 is 3.5 times higher than among young men age 15-24.

Response rates and methodology: HIV prevalence data were obtained from testing dried blood spot (DBS) samples voluntarily provided by women 15-49 and men 15-59 who were interviewed in the 2008 SLDHS. The DBS were collected using the finger stick method. Of the 7,495 eligible subjects, 86% provided DBS specimens. Response rates were higher in rural areas than urban areas (89% vs. 83%).

For more information on the results of the 2008 Sierra Leone Demographic and Health Survey, please contact:

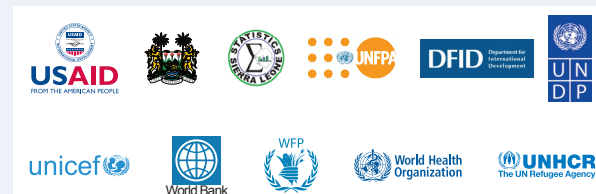
In Sierra Leone:

Statistics Sierra Leone
A.J. Momoh Street, Tower Hill, PMB 595,
Freetown, Sierra Leone
Telephone Number +232-22-223287/+232-76-609989
Fax No. +232-22-223897;
Email: statistics@statistics.sl
info@statistics.sl

In USA:

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

The 2008 Sierra Leone Demographic and Health Survey (SLDHS) was carried out by Statistics Sierra Leone (SSL) in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Sanitation (MOHS). The Government of Sierra Leone provided financial assistance in terms of funding and in-kind contributions of government staff time, office space, and logistical support. Additional funding for the survey was provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Department for International Development (DFID), and the World Bank. Logistical support was also received from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), World Food Programme (WFP), and World Health Organisation (WHO). ICF Macro, an ICF International company, provided technical assistance and medical supplies and equipment for the survey through the MEASURE DHS programme, which is funded by USAID and designed to assist developing countries to collect data on fertility, family planning, and maternal and child health. The UNFPA Country Support Team also provided some backstopping support.



HIV Prevalence