The 2005 Guinea Demographic and Health Survey included HIV testing of 6,836 people. According to the survey, 1.5 percent of Guineans age 15-49 are infected by HIV.

Prevalence increases with age until it reaches 2.8% at 30-34 years among women and 3.1% at 40-44 years among men. At all ages, women’s prevalence is higher than men’s, except between 40 and 44 years.

HIV prevalence is highest in Conakry, Labé, N’Zérékoré and Faranah. Prevalence is lowest in Mamou and Kindia.

Women with the highest level of education also have the highest level of HIV infection. The opposite pattern is present among men.

The divorced/separated women, and particularly the widows are more often infected than the married or single women. More than one in seven widows is HIV positive.

For women, HIV prevalence is highest in the wealthiest households. Men’s prevalence does not follow the same pattern.
HIV prevalence is highest among women who had higher risk sex in the past 12 months.

HIV prevalence increases with the number of sexual partners, especially among women.

**Methodology and response rates:**
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 Guinea survey. Of the 7,549 eligible subjects, 91% provided blood spots. Response rates were higher in rural areas than urban areas (94% vs. 84%).

For additional information about the results of the 2005 Guinea Demographic and Health Survey, contact:

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