The 2013 Liberia Demographic and Health Survey (LDHS) measured HIV prevalence and testing.

HIV prevalence ranges from a low of less than 1% in North Central and North Western regions to a high of 2.7% in South Central region.

HIV prevalence is highest among women who are widowed and highest among men who are divorced/separated. HIV prevalence is lowest among women and men who have never been married.

Among men, peak HIV prevalence occurs in the 25-29 age group at 3.6%. Among men, prevalence is highest among those age 40-44 (3.6%). There is no consistent pattern of HIV prevalence by age among either women or men.

In Liberia, HIV prevalence among women and men age 15-49 has increased from 1.5% in the 2007 LDHS to 1.9% in the 2013 LDHS. Prevalence among women age 15-49 shifted from 1.8% to 2.0%. Prevalence among men age 15-49 shifted from 1.2% to 1.7%. Importantly, the increases in HIV prevalence between 2007 and 2013 are not statistically significant.

HIV prevalence generally increases with wealth. For women, HIV prevalence increases from 0.7% in the poorest households to 3.0% in the wealthiest households. HIV prevalence among men increases from 0.8% in the poorest households to 3.5% in the wealthiest households.
Response rates and methodology: HIV prevalence data were obtained from blood samples voluntarily provided by women and men who were interviewed in the 2013 LDHS. Of the 4,767 women and 4,318 men age 15-49 eligible for testing, 92% of women and 88% of men provided specimens for HIV testing.

For more information on the results of the 2013 Liberia Demographic and Health Survey, please contact:

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