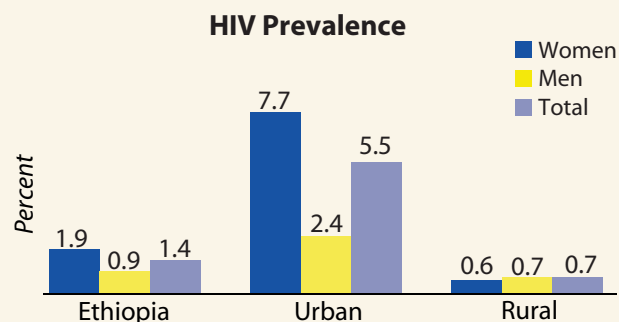
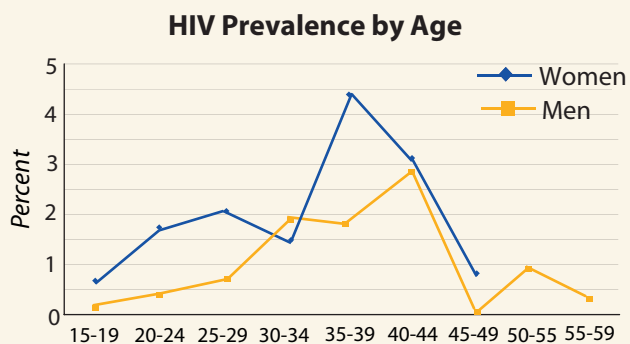


# HIV/AIDS Data from the 2005 Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey

The 2005 Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS) included HIV testing of over 10,000 women and men. The 2005 EDHS shows that 1.4 percent of Ethiopians age 15-49 are HIV positive.

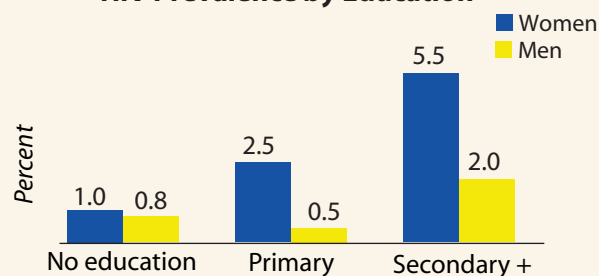


HIV prevalence is higher among women than men overall, and significantly higher in urban areas. Both male and female urban residents have higher rates of HIV infection than their rural counterparts.



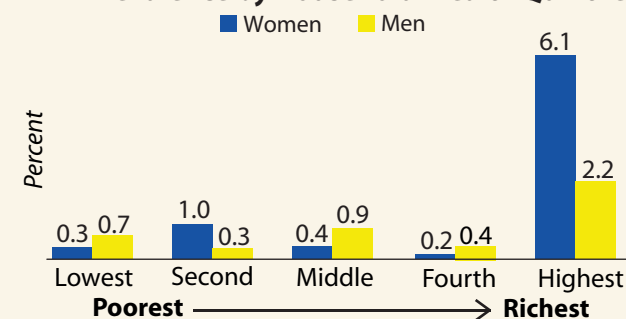
For the most part, HIV infection rises with age until age 35-39 for women and age 40-44 for men. With the exception of women age 30-34, HIV prevalence is higher among women than men in all age groups.

## HIV Prevalence by Education



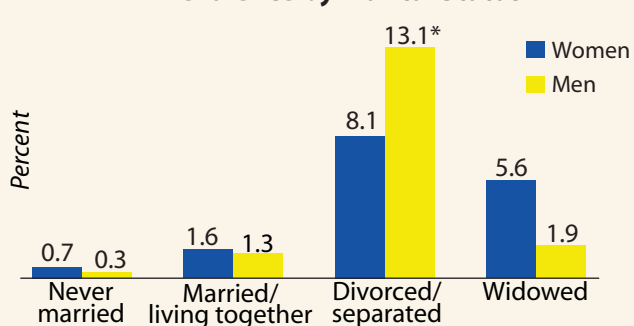
The risk of HIV infection increases with higher levels of education. This relationship is especially true among women. Women with a secondary school education are more than five times as likely to have HIV as women with no education.

## HIV Prevalence by Household Wealth Quintile



HIV infection is most common among those in the wealthiest households. This relationship is especially strong among women. Women in the wealthiest households are more than twenty times as likely as those in the poorest households to be HIV-infected.

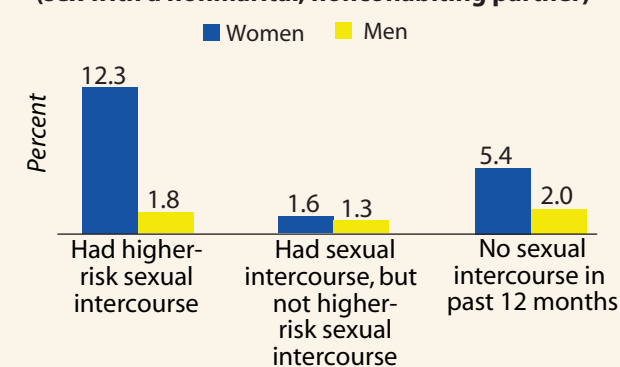
## HIV Prevalence by Marital Status



\*Based on less than 25 unweighted cases

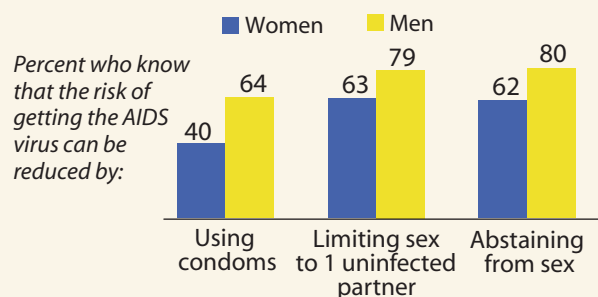
For both women and men, HIV infection rates are highest among those who are divorced or separated. Widows also have elevated prevalence rates. Never married men and women have the lowest HIV prevalence.

## HIV Prevalence by Higher-Risk Intercourse (sex with a nonmarital, noncohabiting partner)



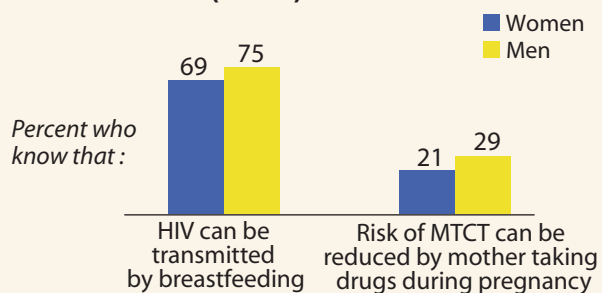
For women, the risk of HIV infection is highest among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the year before the survey.

### Knowledge of HIV Prevention



Less than half of women know that using condoms can reduce the risk of getting HIV. About two-thirds of men and women know that limiting sex to one uninfected partner and abstaining from sex reduce the risk of getting HIV.

### Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (MTCT) of HIV



Although more than two-thirds of women and men know that HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding, only about one quarter know that HIV transmission can be prevented if the mother takes special drugs during pregnancy.

HIV prevalence data were obtained from dried blood spots from a fingerprick, voluntarily provided by women age 15-49 and men age 15-59 who were interviewed in the 2005 EDHS. Of the 13,317 eligible respondents, 79% provided blood spots. Response rates were higher in rural than urban areas (85% vs. 67%). Prevalence in this fact sheet refers to the overall observed prevalence of HIV 1 among women and men age 15-49.

For additional information on the results of the 2005 Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey, please contact:

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The 2005 EDHS was conducted by the then Population and Housing Census Commission Office (PHCCO), now merged with the Central Statistical Agency (CSA). The testing of the blood samples for HIV status was handled by the Ethiopia Health and Nutrition Research Institute (EHNRI). ORC Macro provided technical assistance in the design, implementation and analysis of the survey. Funding for the survey was provided by the Government of Ethiopia, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, the Dutch and Irish Governments, and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

## 2005 Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey

## HIV Prevalence

