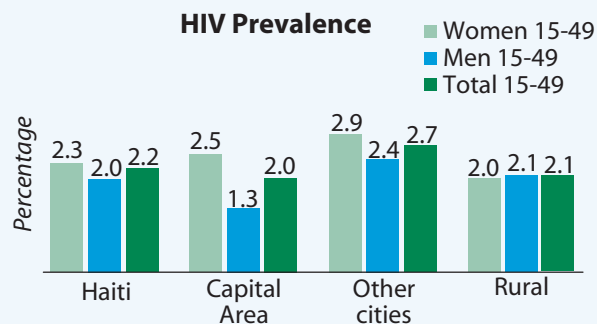
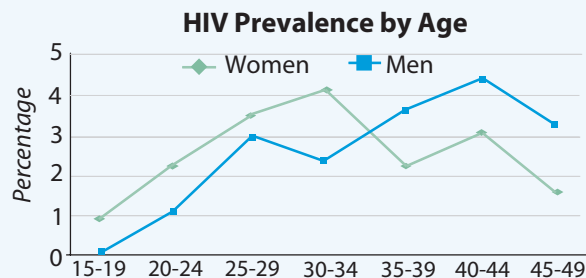


HIV Prevalence Data from the 2005-2006 Haiti Survey on Mortality, Morbidity, and Utilization of Services

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.

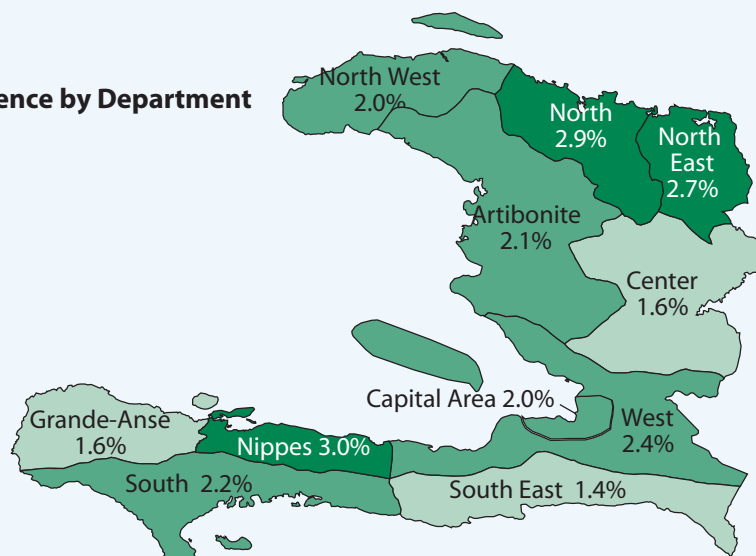


HIV prevalence is slightly higher among women than men. Prevalence is highest in cities outside of the capital area and lowest in the Capital.



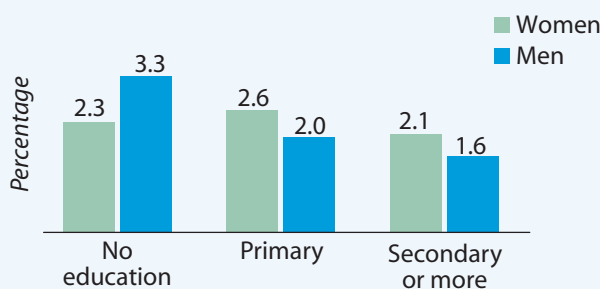
For women, prevalence increases with age until it reaches a peak at age 30-34 (4.1%). The peak for men occurs at age 40-44 (4.4%). Prevalence is higher among women than men until age 35.

HIV Prevalence by Department



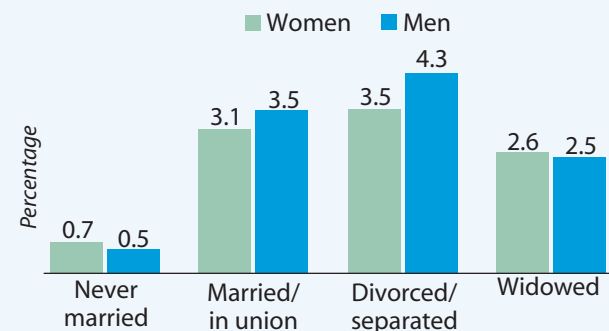
HIV prevalence is highest in the Nippes, North, and North East Departments. Residents of Center, Grande-Anse, and South East Departments are least likely to be infected.

HIV Prevalence by Education



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.

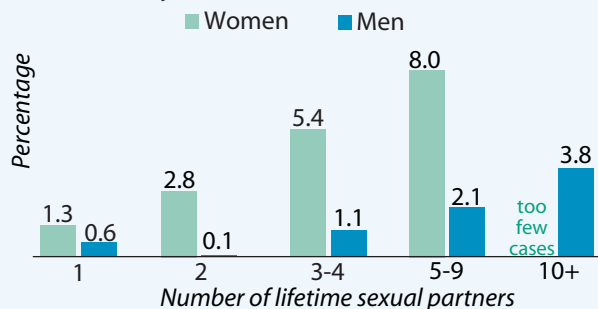
HIV Prevalence by Marital Status



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.

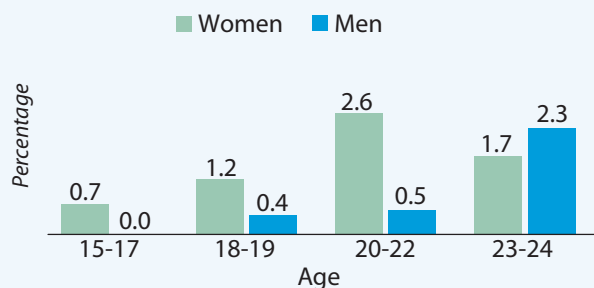


Prevalence by Number of Lifetime Sexual Partners



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 Among Youth Age 15-24



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%).

For additional information on the results of the 2005-2006 Haiti Survey on Mortality, Morbidity and Utilization of Services, please contact:

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The 2005-2006 Haiti Survey on Mortality, Morbidity and Utilization of Services was conducted by l'Institut Haïtien de l'Enfance on behalf of the Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population and with the collaboration of the Institut Haïtien de Statistique et d'Informatique (IHSI). Technical assistance for the design, implementation and analysis of the survey was provided by Macro International Inc. HIV testing was carried out at the Institut des Maladies Infectieuses et de la Santé de la Reproduction (IMIS/GHESKIO) with the assistance of the Centers for Disease Control (CDC). Funding was provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development, the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, CDC, UNICEF, UNFPA, the Global Fund, and the Canadian Development Agency International (CIDA).



Haiti 2005-2006 Survey on Mortality, Morbidity, and Utilization of Services



HIV Prevalence