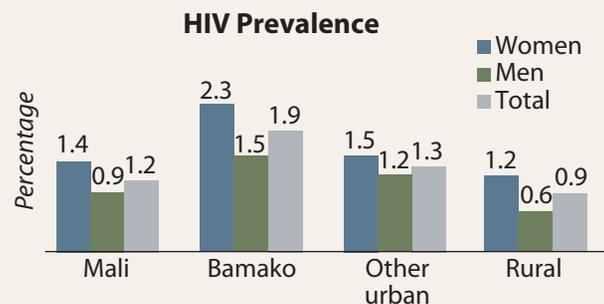
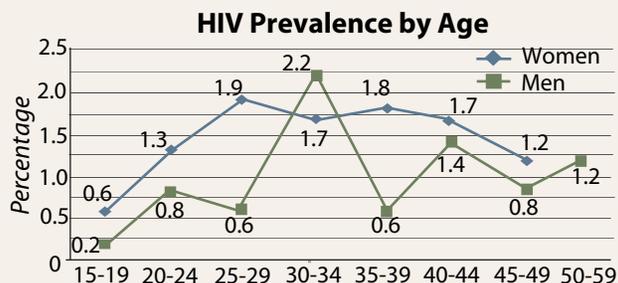


HIV Prevalence: Results from the Mali 2006 Demographic and Health Survey (EDSM-IV)

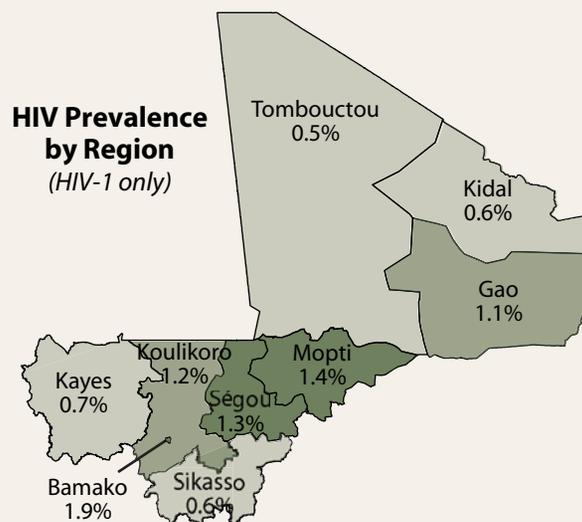
The 2006 Mali Demographic and Health Survey (EDSM-IV) included HIV testing of over 8,500 women and men. The EDSM-IV shows that 1.3 percent of Malians age 15-49 are infected by HIV-1 or HIV-2. Prevalence of HIV-1 only is 1.2 percent.



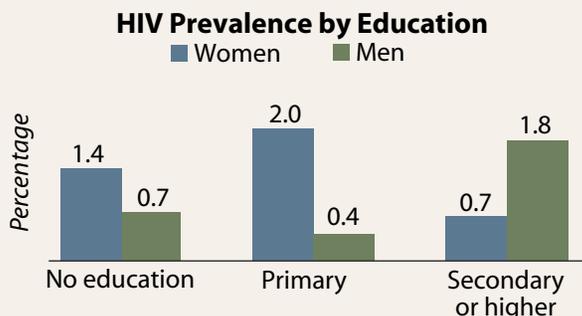
HIV prevalence is higher among women than among men. Prevalence is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (1.3% versus 0.9%) and it is highest in Bamako (1.9%).



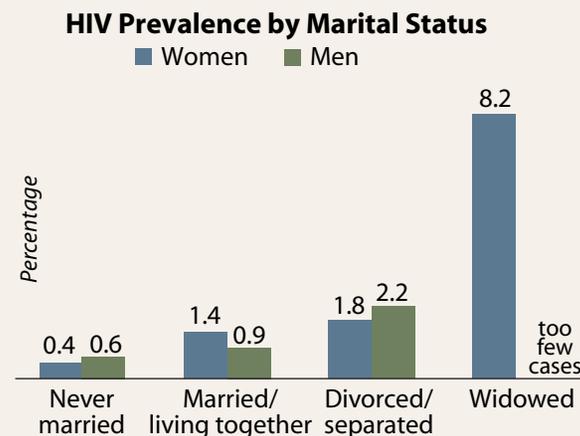
Women are infected at a younger age than men. Rates of infection rise with age, peaking at 2.2% among men at age 30-34 and 1.9% among women at age 25-29.



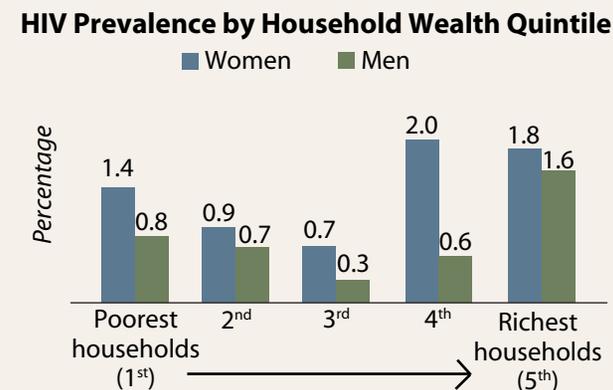
HIV prevalence is highest in the capital of Bamako, and in the regions of Mopti and Ségou.



Women with primary education have the highest rate of HIV infection (2.0%). HIV prevalence among men is highest among those with secondary education or higher (1.8%).

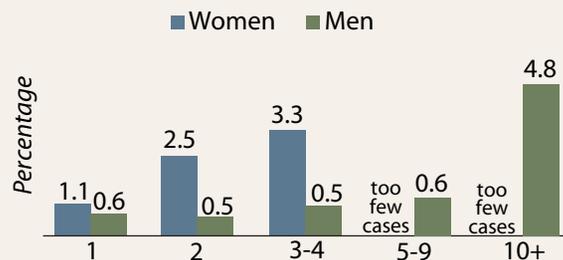


Women and men who are divorced/separated or widowed are more likely to be HIV-positive than those who are currently married or living together. One in twelve widowed women are infected.



HIV prevalence is highest among those living in the wealthiest households.

HIV Prevalence by Lifetime Number of Sexual Partners



Prevalence increases with the lifetime number of sexual partners. Men who have had at least 10 partners in their lifetime are eight times more likely to be infected than those with only one lifetime partner.

HIV Prevalence among Youth



Among youth, HIV prevalence increases with age. The oldest youth (23-24 year olds) are the most likely to be HIV-infected.

Methodology and Response Rate:

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 EDSM-IV. Of the 9,800 eligible subjects who were interviewed during the survey (5,157 women age 15-49 and 4,643 men age 15-59), 88 percent provided blood spots. Response rates were higher in rural areas than urban areas (90 percent vs. 84 percent).

For more information about the results of the 2006 Mali Demographic and Health Survey, please contact:

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The EDSM-IV was conducted by the Cellule de Planification et de Statistique (CPS) of the Ministry of Health and the Direction Nationale de la Statistique et de l'Informatique (DNSI) of the Ministère du Plan et de l'Aménagement du Territoire, with the collaboration of the Institut National de Recherche en Santé Publique (INRSP). Macro International Inc. provided technical assistance in the design, implementation, and analysis of the survey as part of the Demographic and Health Surveys project (MEASURE DHS). The EDSM-IV was funded by the Ministry of Health, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), UNICEF, UNFPA, the Dutch Government, and the World Bank.



Mali 2006 Demographic and Health Survey (EDSM-IV)



HIV Prevalence