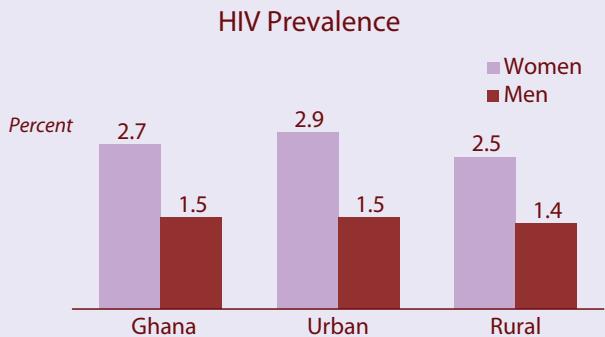
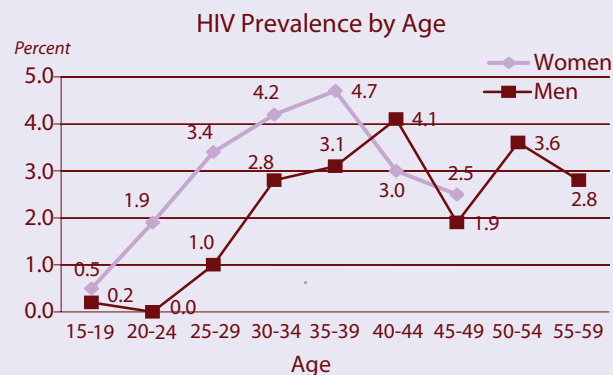


HIV/AIDS in the 2003 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey

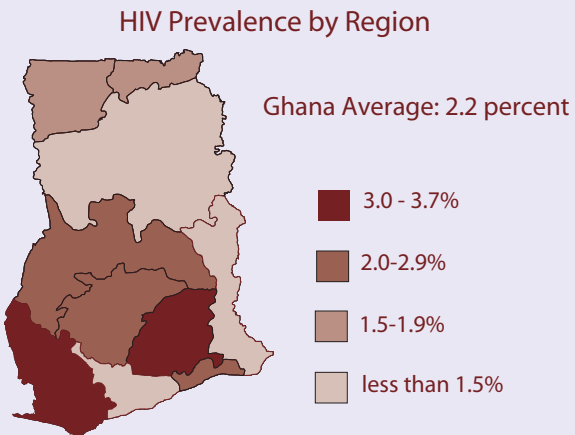
The 2003 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey included HIV testing of over 9,000 people. The 2003 GDHS shows that 2.2 percent of Ghanaian adults are HIV positive.



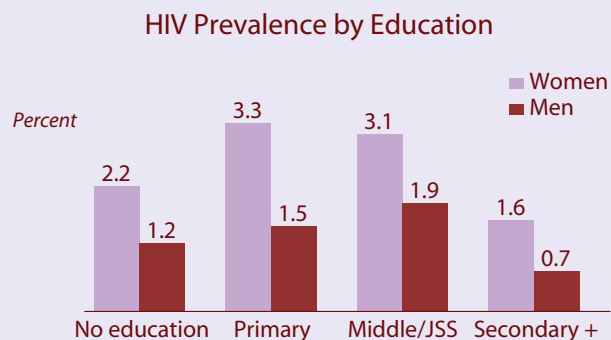
HIV prevalence is substantially higher among women than men. Urban and rural residents have similar levels of infection.



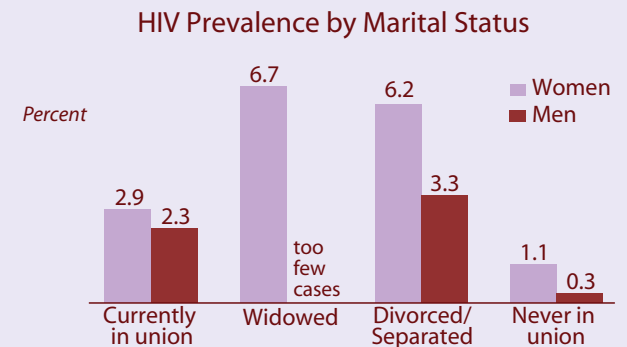
Younger women are particularly affected by HIV. However, by the age of 40, HIV prevalence among men is higher than that among women.



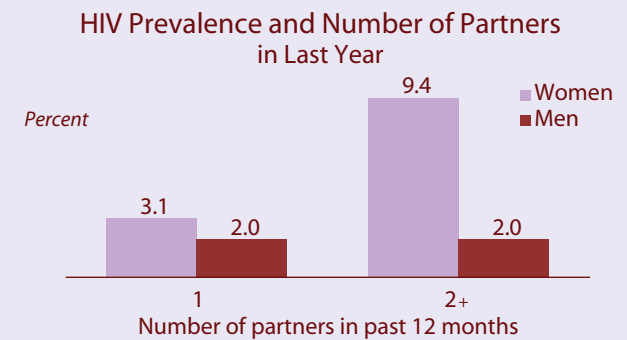
HIV prevalence is highest in the Eastern region (3.7%). Residents of Western and Brong Ahafo also have an elevated prevalence of HIV infection.



HIV prevalence increases with education up to the primary level, and then falls among those with some secondary education.



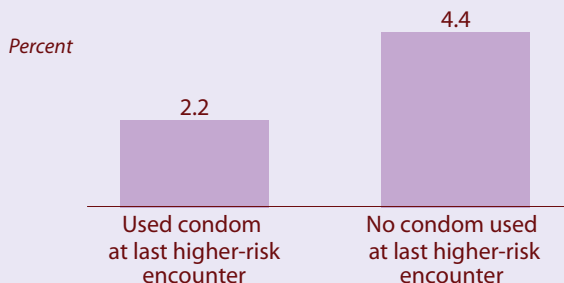
Women who are widowed or divorced or separated have significantly higher rates of HIV infection than those who are currently in a marital union or have never been in a marital union.



For women, having more than one partner in the past 12 months is strongly associated with higher HIV prevalence. HIV infection rates among those with 2 or more partners are more than 3 times higher than the rate among women with only 1 partner.

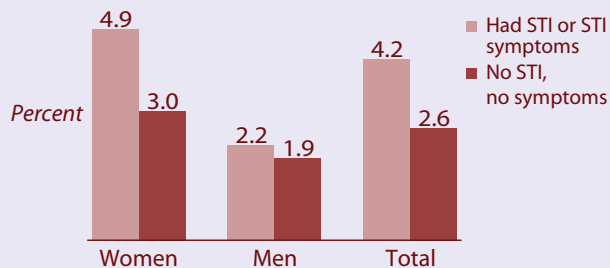


Women's HIV Prevalence and Condom Use



Women who did not use a condom at last higher-risk sex in the last 12 months are twice as likely to be HIV infected than women who used a condom.

HIV Prevalence and STIs



Men and women with a history of sexually transmitted infection (STI) or STI symptoms have higher rates of HIV infection than those with none.

Response Rates and Methods

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 2003 GDHS. Of the 11,294 eligible subjects, 85% provided blood spots. Response rates were higher in rural than urban areas (87% vs. 81% overall). Prevalence in this fact sheet refers to the overall prevalence of HIV 1, HIV 2, and HIV 1/2.

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2003 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey



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HIV/AIDS

The 2003 GDHS was conducted by the Ghana Statistical Service in partnership with the Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research (NMIMR) and the Ghana Health Service. ORC Macro provided technical assistance in the design, implementation and analysis of the survey. Funding for the survey was provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Government of Ghana.

