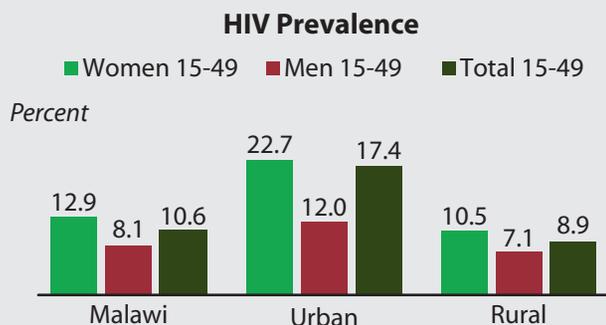
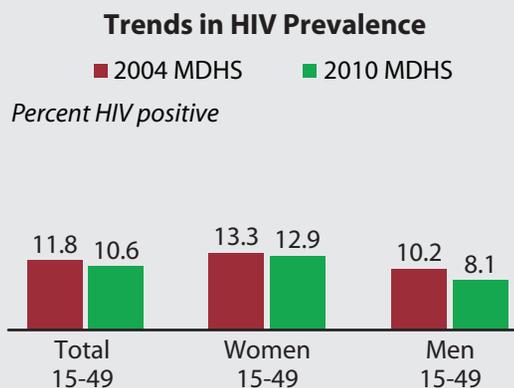


# HIV Prevalence: Data from the 2010 Malawi Demographic and Health Survey

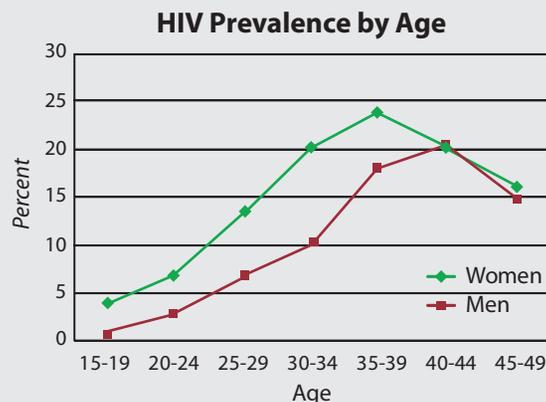
The 2010 Malawi Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS) included HIV testing of over 7,000 women age 15-49 and over 6,800 men age 15-54. According to the survey, 10.6% of Malawians age 15-49 are HIV-positive.



Overall, 12.9% of women and 8.1% of men are HIV-positive. HIV prevalence is two times higher in urban areas than in rural areas (17.4% versus 8.9%).



There has been little change in Malawi's HIV prevalence since 2004. The small decreases seen here are not statistically significant and do not signify true changes in the population.

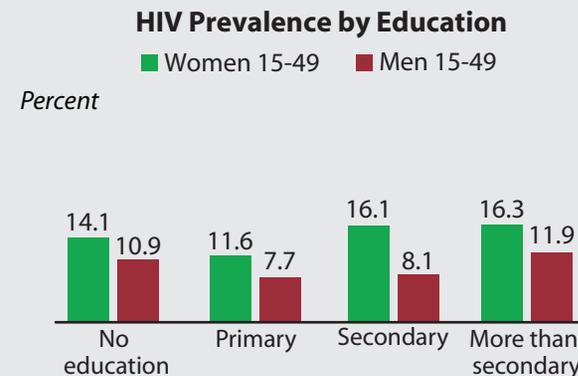


Women become infected at younger ages than men. Prevalence for both women and men increases with age until it peaks at age 35-39 for women (23.8%) and at age 40-44 for men (20.9%).

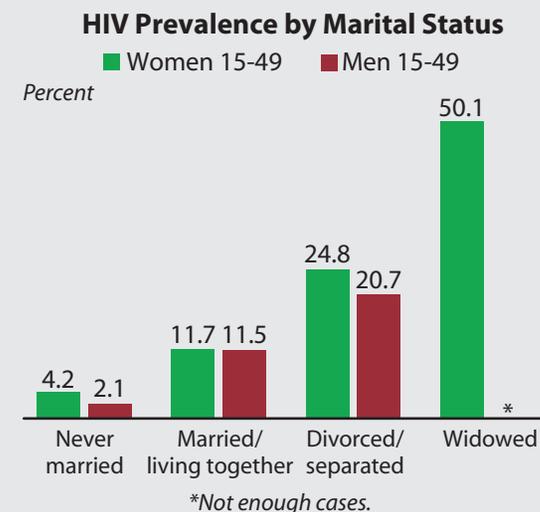
### HIV Prevalence by Region



HIV prevalence in the Southern Region is about twice as high as prevalence in the other regions.



Among men, HIV prevalence is highest among those with no education or those with more than secondary education. HIV prevalence is highest among women with higher levels of education (secondary or more than secondary).

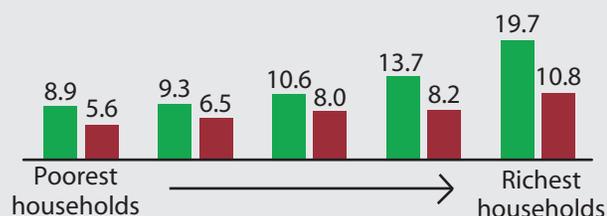


For women, HIV prevalence is highest among those who are widowed. HIV prevalence is also high among divorced and separated men and women. Women and men who have never been married are least likely to be HIV-positive.

## HIV Prevalence by Household Wealth Quintile

■ Women 15-49 ■ Men 15-49

Percent



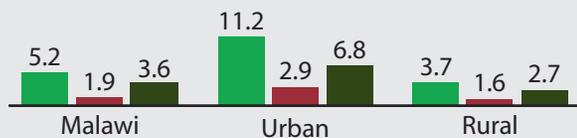
HIV prevalence increases with household wealth among women and men.

Among couples where both partners were tested for HIV, 9% were discordant, which means one partner is HIV positive and the other is not.

## HIV Prevalence Among Youth Age 15-24

■ Women 15-24 ■ Men 15-24 ■ Total 15-24

Percent



HIV prevalence among young women age 15-24 is 2.7 times higher than among young men age 15-24.

**Response rates and methodology:** HIV prevalence data were obtained from testing dried blood spot (DBS) samples voluntarily provided by women 15-49 and men 15-54 who were interviewed in the 2010 MDHS. The DBS were collected using the finger stick method. Of the 15,957 eligible subjects, 87% provided DBS specimens. Coverage rates were higher in rural areas than urban areas (88% vs. 84%).

For more information on the results of the 2010 Malawi Demographic and Health Survey, please contact:

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The 2010 Malawi Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS) was implemented by the National Statistical Office (NSO) and the Community Health Sciences Unit (CHSU). ICF Macro provided technical assistance for the survey through the USAID-funded MEASURE DHS programme, which is designed to assist developing countries in collecting data on fertility, family planning, and maternal, child health and HIV. Funding for the MDHS was provided by the Government of Malawi, the National AIDS Commission (NAC), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).



# 2010 Malawi Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS)



## HIV Prevalence