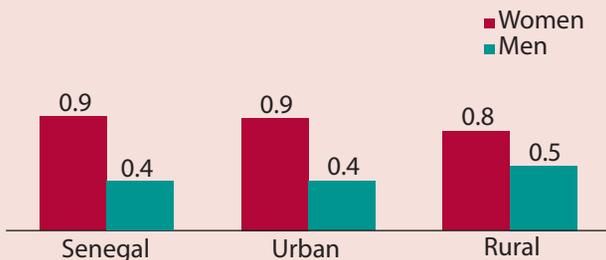


# HIV/AIDS in the 2005 Senegal Demographic and Health Survey

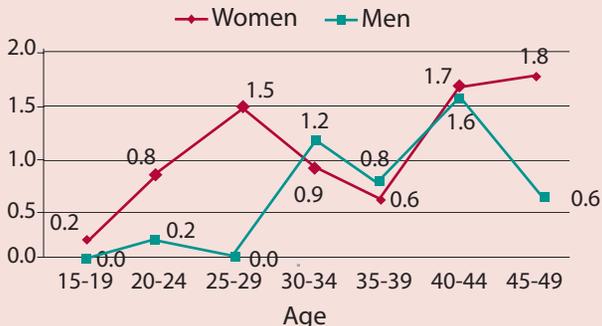
The 2005 Senegal Demographic and Health Survey included HIV testing of over 4,500 women and 3,300 men. Results show that 0.7% of Senegalese age 15-49 are HIV positive (HIV1 and HIV2).

### HIV Prevalence



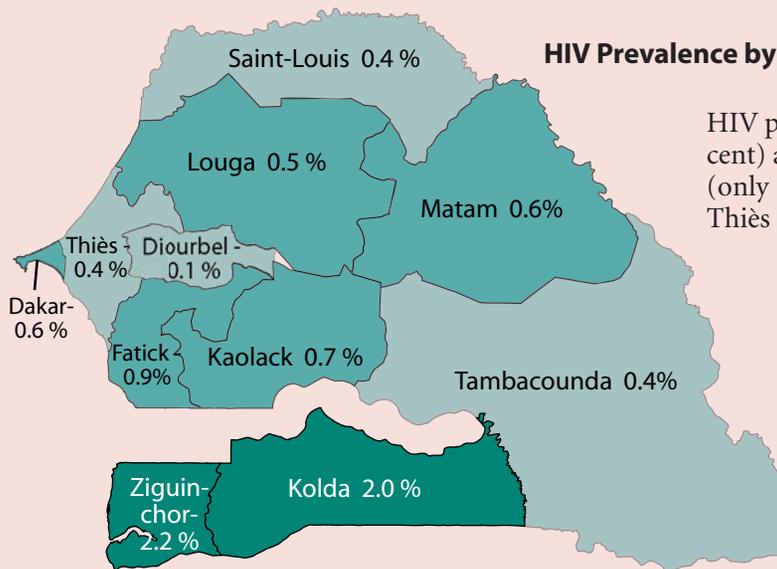
HIV prevalence is higher among women than men in Senegal. Almost one percent of women are HIV positive compared to only 0.4 percent of men. Prevalence is approximately the same in urban and rural areas.

### HIV Prevalence by Age



Women start getting infected with HIV at an earlier age than men. However, prevalence for women hits its peak at age 45-49, while men's prevalence is at its highest between the ages of 40 and 44.

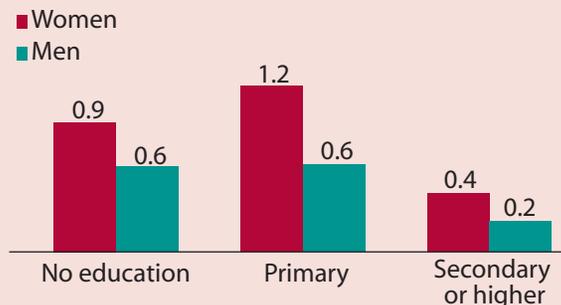
### HIV Prevalence by Region



HIV prevalence is highest in Ziguinchor (over 2 percent) and Kolda (2 percent). It is lowest in Diourbel (only 0.1 percent), Saint-Louis, Tambacounda and Thiès (all 0.4 percent).

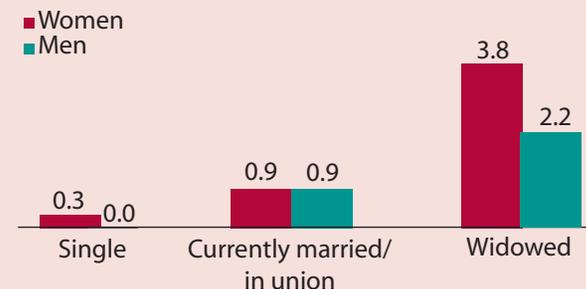
Seven in ten Senegalese know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS is limited by using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner.

### HIV Prevalence by Education



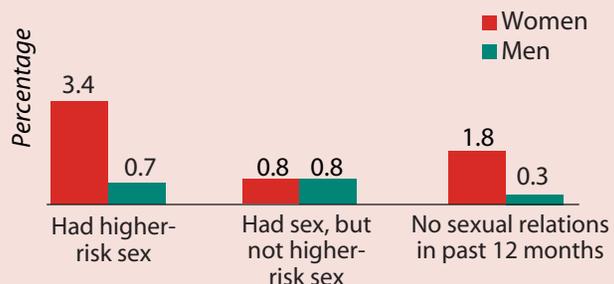
Men and women with secondary or higher education have the lowest risk of HIV infection. For women, prevalence is highest among those with primary education.

### HIV Prevalence by Marital Status



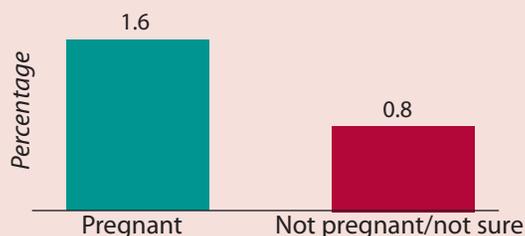
Women and men who are widowed have the highest rates of HIV infection. Those who are single are the least likely to be infected.

### HIV Prevalence and Higher Risk Sex



For women, HIV prevalence is highest among those who have had higher-risk sex (sex with a nonmarital, non-cohabiting partner) in the past year. Men who have not had sex in the past year are the least likely to be infected with HIV.

### HIV Prevalence and Pregnancy



Pregnant women are twice as likely as not-pregnant women to be HIV-infected. This points to the need for quality antenatal counseling.

#### Response rates and methodology

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 2005 Senegal Demographic and Health Survey. Eighty-five percent of women and 76 percent of men agreed to testing. Overall, 80 percent of the 9,725 interviewees were tested. Response rates were higher in rural areas (83 percent total) than urban areas (78 percent total).

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

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The 2005 SDHS was conducted by the CRDH (Centre de Recherche pour le Développement Humain). ORC Macro provided technical assistance in the design, implementation and analysis of the survey. The Laboratoire Bactériologie Virologie du CHU Le Dantec de Dakar performed the laboratory work for HIV testing. Funding was provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the World Bank, UNICEF, and UNFPA .

# 2005 Senegal Demographic and Health Survey

## HIV/AIDS

