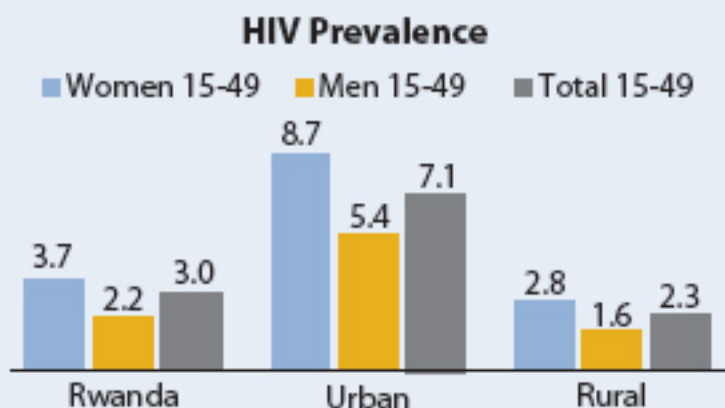
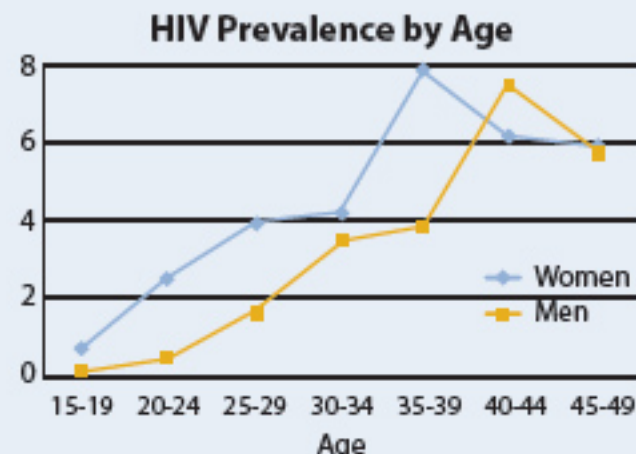


HIV Prevalence: Data from the 2010 Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey

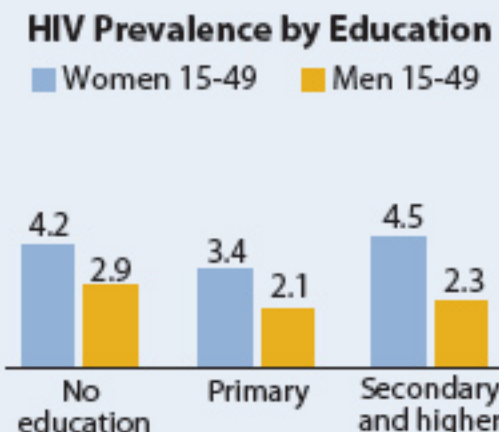
The 2010 Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey (RDHS) included HIV testing of 6,917 women age 15-49 and 6,331 men age 15-59. According to the survey, 3.0% of Rwandans age 15-49 are HIV-positive.



Overall, 3.7% of women and 2.2% of men are HIV-positive. HIV prevalence is three times higher in urban areas than in rural areas (7.1% versus 2.3%).



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 (7.9%) and at age 40-44 for men (7.5%).



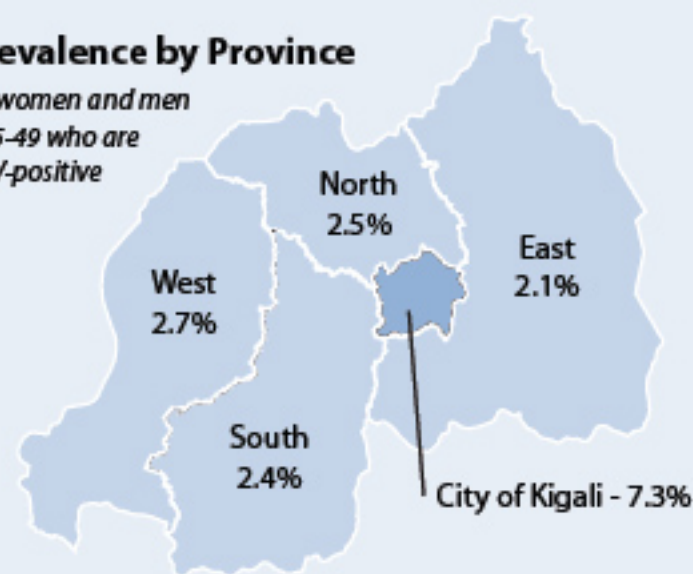
There is no clear relationship between education and HIV infection among women or men.

90% of women and men who tested HIV-positive in the 2010 RDHS had been tested previously for HIV and received the results of that test.

Overall, about 38% of women and men had been tested for HIV and received the results in the past year.

HIV Prevalence by Province

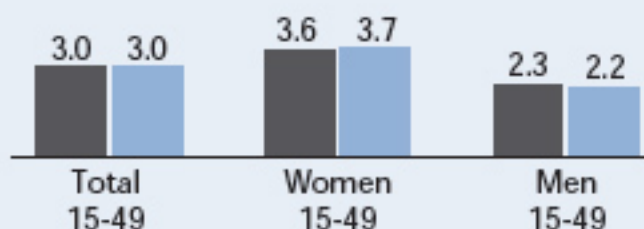
Percent of women and men age 15-49 who are HIV-positive



HIV prevalence is highest in the City of Kigali, where more than 7% of adults age 15-49 are HIV-positive. HIV prevalence is fairly uniform throughout the rest of Rwanda.

Trends in HIV Prevalence

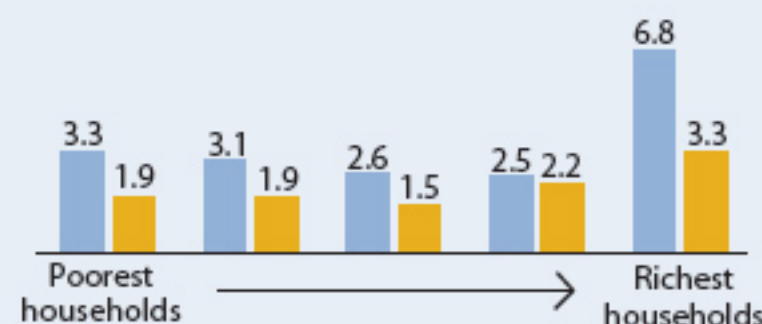
■ 2005 RDHS ■ 2010 RDHS



There has been essentially no change in Rwanda's HIV prevalence since 2005. The small increases and decreases seen here are not statistically significant and do not signify true changes in the population.

HIV Prevalence by Household Wealth Quintile

■ Women 15-49 ■ Men 15-49



HIV prevalence is highest among women and men in the richest households.