The overall HIV prevalence was 17.6% in 2008, higher prevalence among females and in cities and town but lower prevalence among professionals. The mean age for men was lower compared to their female counterpart (29.1 vs 27.2 years (SD: 19.3 vs 20.5). We observed a U-shape association between age and the prevalence of HIV. Unadjusted/adjusted Odds Ratios (OR) indicate that the highest HIV prevalence was in Selebi-Phikwe (OR and 95% CI: 3.29 (2.17 to 4.96)), Sowa (OR and 95% CI: 2.87 (1.51 to 5.49)), Francistown (OR and 95% CI: 2.75 (1.83 to 4.12)) followed by Chobe, Northeast, Ngamiland South, Central-Serowe, Central-Tutume, Central-Bobonong, Kgalagadi South, Orapa, Central-Mahalapye, Ngamiland North, Gaborone, Lobatse, Jwaneng, Ngwaketse West, Kweneng East, Central-Boteti, Kgatleng, Southern, Barolong, Ghanzi, Southeast districts, with the lowest prevalence in Kgalagadi North, Kweneng West districts.

Policy Implication Based on large population cross-sectional household survey, this study shows a clear geographic distribution of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Botswana with highest incidence of infection is in the east-central districts. Generally, it is most prevalent in the northern and north-eastern districts of the country. HIV prevalence is also quite high in the central districts. The prevalence rate is moderate in the southern districts. It is generally believed that the geographical distribution of the virus is largely explained by trucking route from countries north of Botswana to South Africa and mine districts.