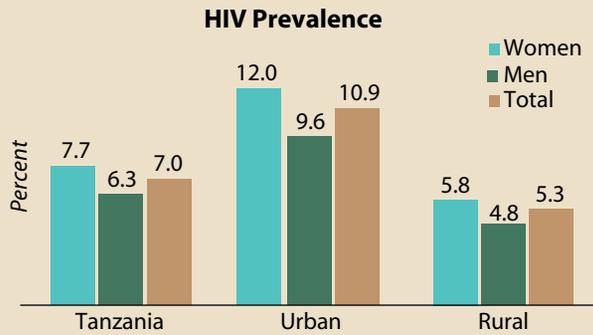


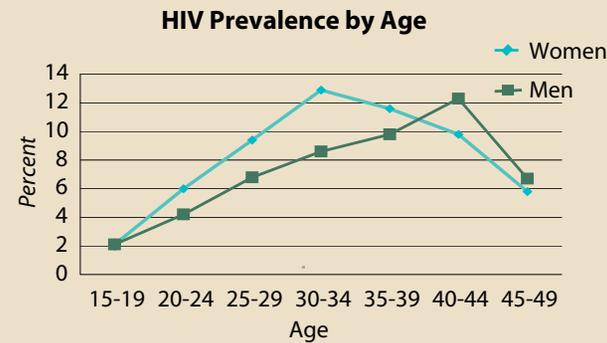


Key Findings from the 2003-04 Tanzania HIV/AIDS Indicator Survey (THIS)

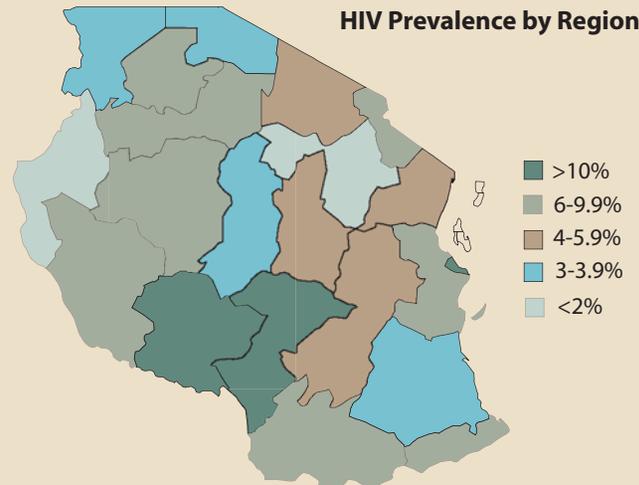
The 2003-04 Tanzania HIV/AIDS Indicator Survey included HIV testing of over 10,000 men and women. Results show that 7 percent of Tanzanian adults are HIV positive.



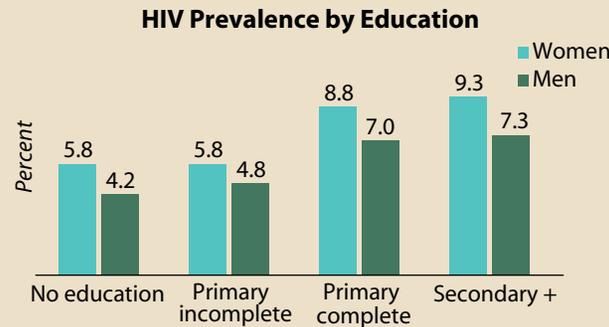
HIV prevalence is slightly higher among women than men in all areas of the country. Urban residents have considerably higher infection levels than rural residents (10.9 percent vs. 5.3 percent).



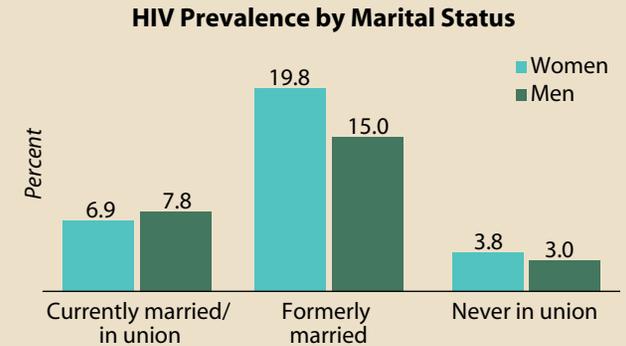
Women get infected earlier than men. Prevalence for both women and men increases with age until it reaches a peak: for women at age 30-34 (13 percent) and for men, at age 40-44 (12 percent).



The HIV rates in Mbeya and Iringa are almost twice the national average. The rate in Dar Es Salaam is also much higher than the country average. Rates are lowest in Kigoma and Manyara. Overall, 7 regions have rates below 5 percent.

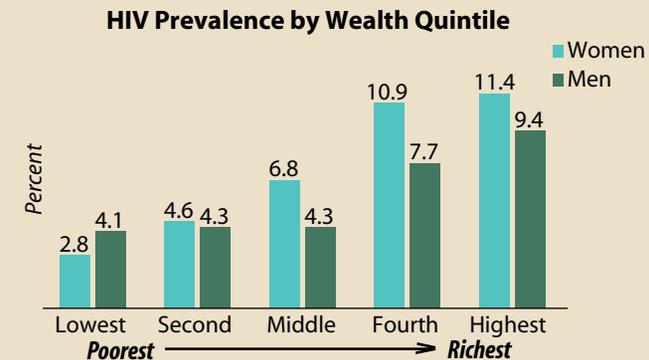


For both men and women, HIV prevalence increases with education. Adults with secondary or higher education are 50 percent more likely to be infected with HIV than those with no education.

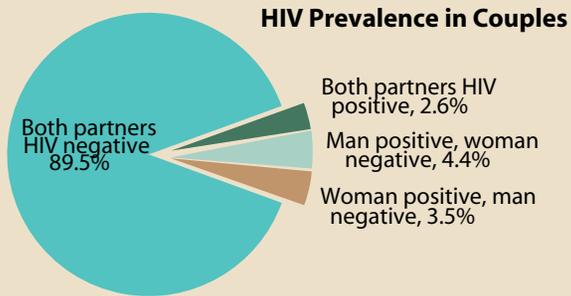


Women and men who are separated, divorced or widowed have a significantly higher rate of HIV infection than currently married or never married respondents.

Women who used alcohol at last sex have significantly higher rates of HIV infection than those who did not use alcohol.



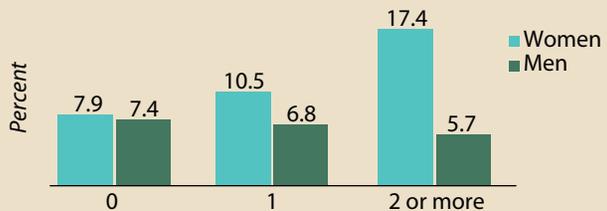
HIV prevalence increases with wealth. Infection rates are three times higher among those in the highest wealth quintile than those in the lowest wealth quintile.



The HIV status of almost 8 percent of couples is discordant, meaning that one partner is infected and the other is not. This points to an urgent need for HIV prevention education, counseling and testing, as most of these couples do not know their status.

In Tanzania, circumcised and uncircumcised men have approximately the same rates of HIV infection.

HIV Prevalence by Number of Higher Risk Partners



Women with 2 or more higher risk sexual partners (non marital, non cohabiting) have much higher rates of HIV infection.

Response Rates and Methods

HIV prevalence data were obtained from fingerstick dried blood spots voluntarily provided by women and men age 15-49 who were interviewed in the 2003-04 THIS. Of the 13,350 eligible subjects, 81% provided blood spots. Response rates were considerably higher in rural than urban areas (84% vs. 72% overall).

For additional information on the results of the 2003-04 Tanzania HIV/AIDS Indicator Survey, please contact:

In Tanzania:

Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS)
 P.O. Box 76987
 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
 Telephone: 255-22-212-2651;
 Fax: 255-22-212-2427;
 E-mail: tacaids@raha.com

National Bureau of Statistics

P.O. Box 796,
 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
 Telephone: 255-22-212-2722/3;
 Fax: 255-22-213-0852;
 E-mail: dg@nbs.go.tz

In USA:

MEASURE DHS
 ORC Macro
 11785 Beltsville Drive
 Calverton, MD 20705 USA
 Telephone: 301-572-0200
 Fax: 301-572-0999
www.measuredhs.com

The 2003-04 THIS was conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics and Tanzania Commission for AIDS. ORC Macro provided technical assistance in the design, implementation and analysis of the survey. Funding was provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and Development Cooperation Ireland.

2003-04 Tanzania HIV/AIDS Indicator Survey



HIV/AIDS Prevalence

