

**Statistical analysis of the factors associated with HIV/AIDS in Tanzania**

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This study has been examining the association of the factors contributing HIV and HIV infection among Tanzanians. This study intended to assess the 2003/2004 THIS data in order to determine the factors behind the infection and their association. The study used the THIS (Tanzania HIV/AIDS Indicator Survey) data for 2003/04 to assess the association for each factor. The HIV test results were used in a cross tabulations to reveal the association of a certain factor and infection. The sample size used were only for the respondent who have undergone the HIV test from Tanzania mainland in which 5969 were women and 4774 were men aged between 15 to 49. The data sorted for analysis were not weighted as it was in the primary report. The statistical tests carried out were the Chi-square test for testing the association of the factor and HTV infection or prevalence and the Z-test with the aid of SPSS software package and MS Excel. The results show that, gender and type of residence are strongly associated with HIV, while circumcision did not show significance. The study recommends providing guidance and encouragement to rural residents in general and men in particular to sustain on HIV eradication status. Also the study recommends embarking on special actions, like support and attention from stakeholders to focus on risk groups of urban residents in general and women in particular to minimize and eradicate infection.