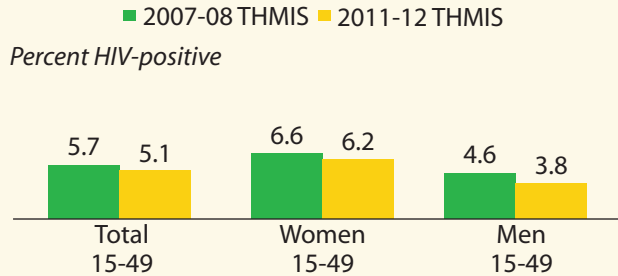


Results from the 2011-12 Tanzania HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey

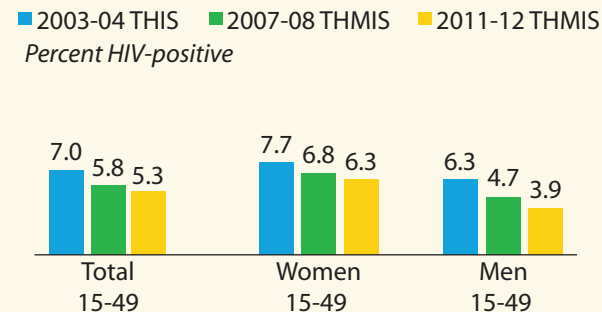
The 2011-12 Tanzania HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey (THMIS) measured HIV prevalence and assessed HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviours.

Trends in HIV Prevalence in Tanzania (Mainland and Zanzibar Combined)



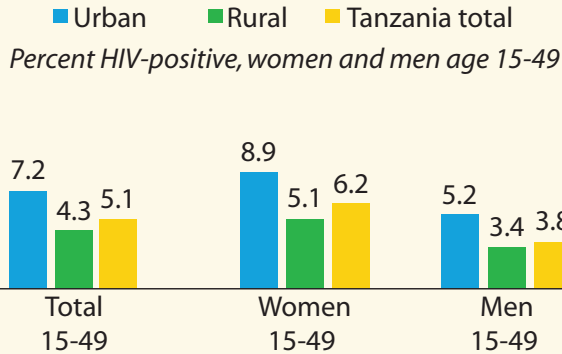
Overall, 5.1% of Tanzanians age 15-49 are HIV-positive. HIV prevalence among women and men has decreased from 5.7% in the 2007-08 THMIS to 5.1% in the 2011-12 THMIS.

Trends in HIV Prevalence in Mainland Tanzania (Zanzibar Excluded)



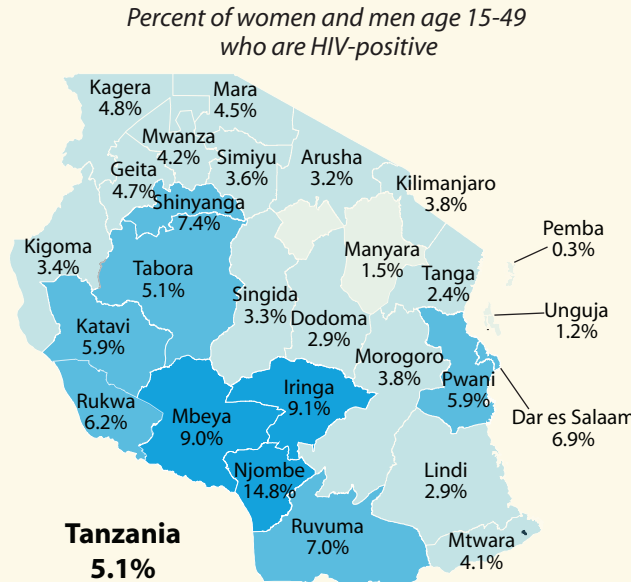
In Mainland Tanzania, HIV prevalence among women and men age 15-49 has decreased from 7.0% in the 2003-04 THIS to 5.3% in the 2011-12 THMIS. The decline in total HIV prevalence between 2003-04 and 2011-12 is statistically significant (7.0% versus 5.3%). Additionally, the decline is significant among men (6.3% versus 3.9%).

HIV Prevalence by Residence



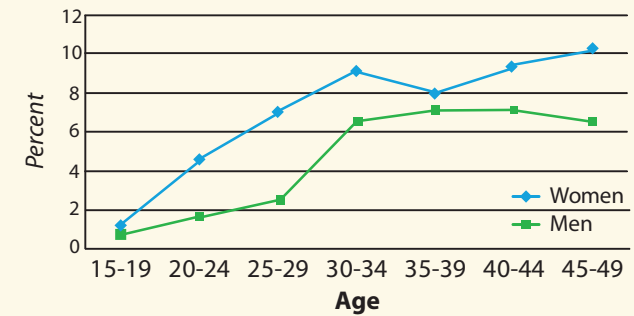
HIV prevalence is higher among women (6.2%) than among men (3.8%). Tanzanians living in urban areas are more likely to be HIV-positive than those living in rural areas (7.2% versus 4.3%).

HIV Prevalence by Region



HIV prevalence ranges from a low of less than 1% in Pemba and 1.2% in Unguja to a high of 14.8% in Njombe region.

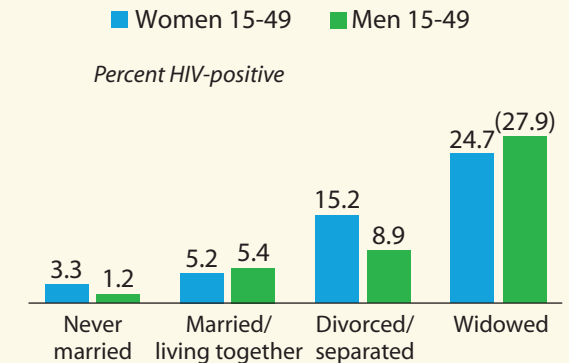
HIV Prevalence by Age



Among both men and women, HIV prevalence generally increases with age. Women have a higher HIV prevalence than men at each age group.

Among couples where both partners were tested for HIV, 5% were discordant, which means one partner is HIV-positive and the other is not.

HIV Prevalence by Marital Status

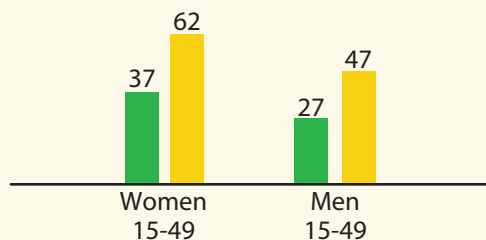


Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

HIV prevalence is highest among women and men who are widowed and divorced/separated. Women and men who have never been married are least likely to be HIV-positive.

HIV Testing and Counselling

■ 2007-08 THMIS ■ 2011-12 THMIS
Percent ever tested and received results



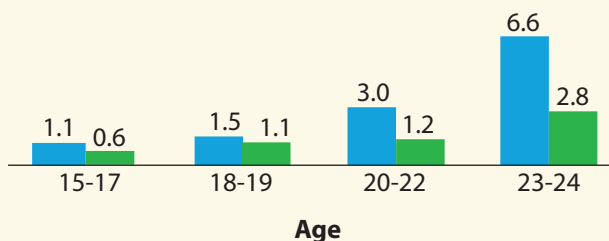
HIV testing and counselling has increased tremendously; currently, 62% of women and 47% of men age 15-49 have ever been tested for HIV and received their results, compared with just 37% of women and 27% of men in 2007-08.

Male circumcision is common in Tanzania with 72% of men age 15-49 report having been circumcised. HIV prevalence is 3.3% among circumcised men and 5.2% among uncircumcised men.

HIV Prevalence among Youth

■ Women ■ Men

Percent of women and men age 15-24 HIV-positive



Overall, 2.0% of young women and men age 15-24 are HIV-positive. HIV prevalence among young women is higher than among young men, particularly for youth age 23-24 where women are more than twice as likely to be infected as men (6.6% versus 2.8%).

Response rates and methodology: HIV prevalence data were obtained from blood samples voluntarily provided by women and men who were interviewed in the 2011-12 THMIS. Of the 20,811 eligible women and men age 15-49, 85% provided specimens for HIV testing.

For more information on the results of the 2011-12 Tanzania HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey, please contact:

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www.statcompiler.com

The 2011-12 Tanzania HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey (THMIS) was implemented by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in collaboration with the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS-Zanzibar) from December 16, 2011 to May 24, 2012. The Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS) and the Zanzibar AIDS Commission (ZAC) authorised the survey. Funding for the survey was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS), and the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW). ICF International supported the survey through the MEASURE DHS project, a USAID-funded programme providing support, technical assistance, and funding for population and health surveys in countries worldwide.



2011-12 Tanzania HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey (THMIS)

Prevalence of HIV