

HIV/AIDS Profile: Tanzania

Demographic Indicators

	with AIDS	without AIDS		with AIDS	without AIDS
Population (1000s)	35,306	36,902	Growth Rate (%)	2.6 %	3.1 %
Crude Birth Rate	40	40	Crude Death Rate	13	8
Infant Mortality Rate			Life Expectancy		
Both Sexes	81	72	Both Sexes	52	64
Male	86	77	Male	51	62
Female	76	66	Female	53	66

Percent Urban	20		Total Fertility Rate	5.5	
Note: Above indicators are for 2000.					

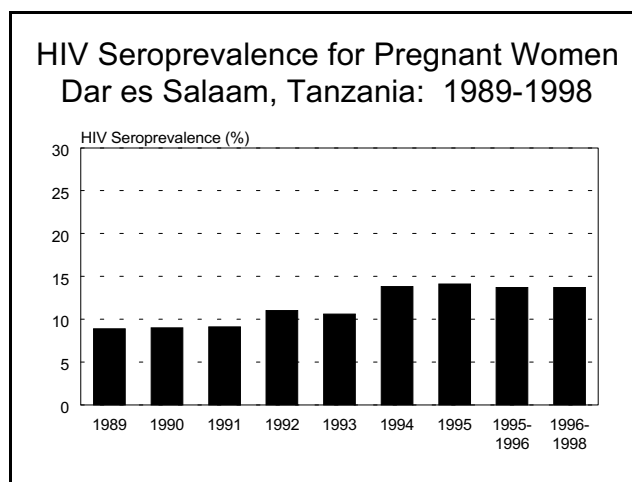
Estimated % of adults living with HIV/AIDS, end 1999			8.1 %		
Cumulative AIDS rate (per 1,000) as of 12/31/98			3.23		
Cumulative AIDS cases as of 12/31/98			109,863		
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, UNAIDS, Population Reference Bureau, World Health Organization.					

Epidemiological Data

Epidemic State: Generalized

In Tanzania, like much of East Africa, the HIV epidemic began in the early 1980s. A steady increase in infection levels among pregnant women in many areas of the country occurred up through the mid 1990s; there is some evidence of a decline in recent years, although the epidemic remains a serious problem. Females are infected at younger ages and rural areas are less affected than urban areas.

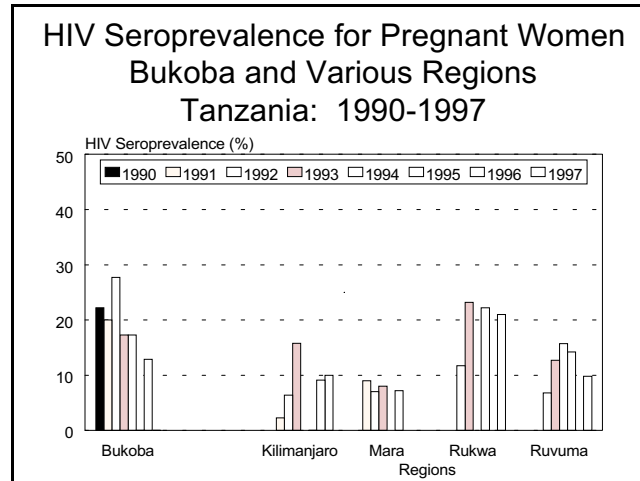
- Since the mid 1990s, HIV seroprevalence among pregnant women in Dar es Salaam, the capital of Tanzania, has remained stable at around 14 percent. This data are from antenatal clinic sites of the HIV sentinel surveillance system.



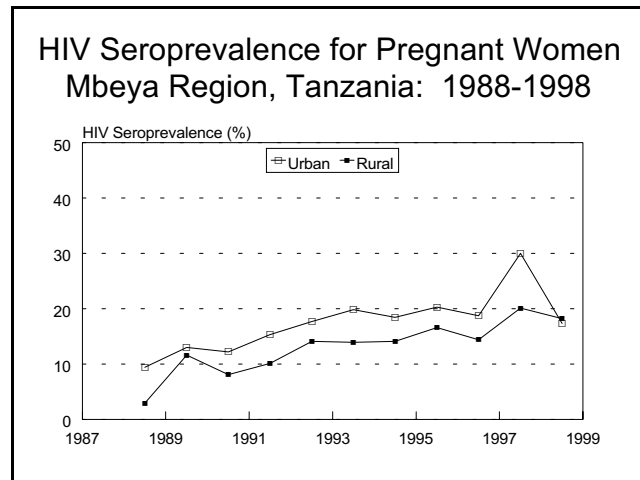
Source: International Programs Center, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, June 2000.

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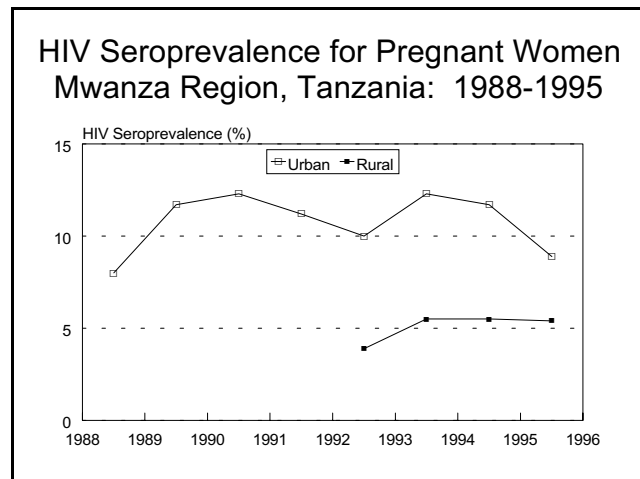
- Based on sentinel surveillance results between 1990 to 1997 in various areas of Tanzania, HIV seroprevalence among pregnant women in the lakeside town of Bukoba (Kagera Region) has fallen from 28 percent in 1992 to 13 percent by 1996; in Rukwa Region, prevalence remained relatively unchanged over the time period and was 21 percent in 1997.



- HIV seroprevalence in both urban and rural areas of Mbeya Region, on the Zambian border, has increased among pregnant women since 1988. By 1997, prevalence was 30 percent in urban areas, 20 percent in rural areas. Prevalence in rural areas has been lower than that measured in urban areas.

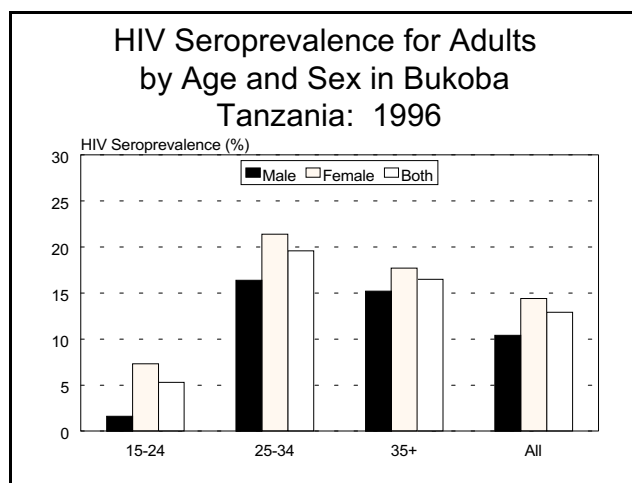


- Mwanza Region is in northwest Tanzania on Lake Victoria. During 1988-1995, prevalence among pregnant women in urban areas of the region has averaged 11 percent. Prevalence among pregnant women in rural areas has averaged 5 percent.

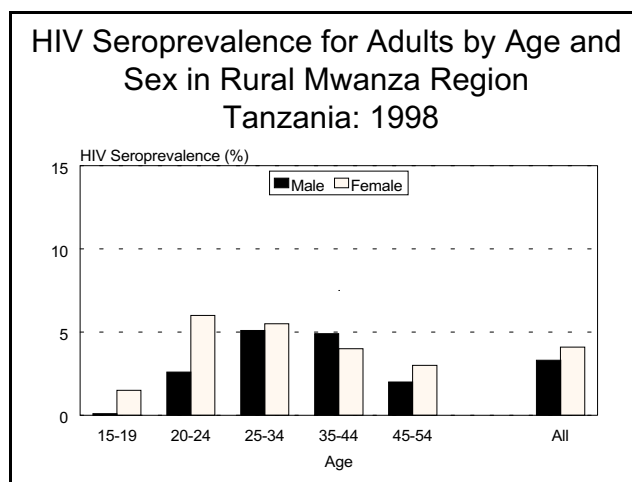


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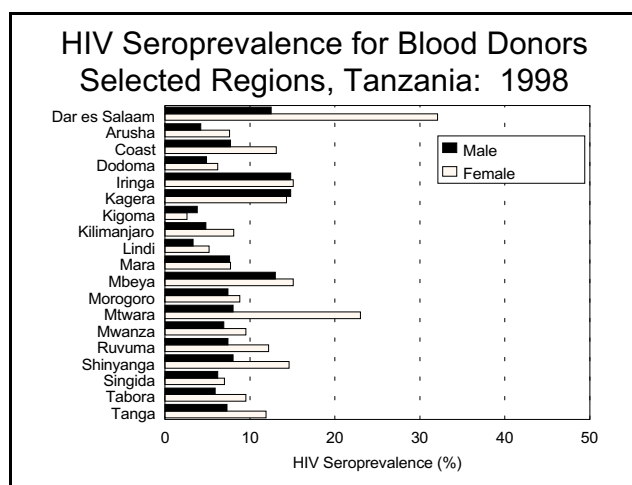
- In Bukoba, a special population-based study indicated that 13 percent of all adults were HIV positive in 1996. HIV seroprevalence among females was higher than that among males for every age group. The greatest disparity between the sexes was found in those 15-24, where HIV prevalence among females, 7 percent, was over three times higher than males, 2 percent.



- In general, HIV seroprevalence among adults in rural Mwanza Region in 1998 was higher for females than males, according to results from a population-based intervention study. As seen in other areas, in the younger age groups, females had much higher HIV infection levels. In the age group with the largest disparity, 20-24, prevalence among females was more than double that found in males.

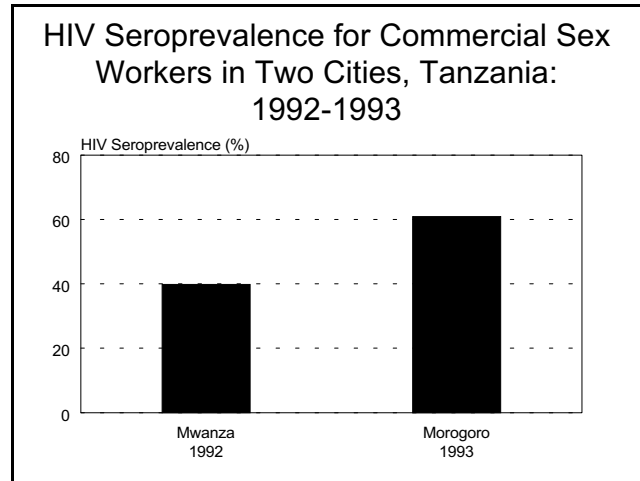


- Since 1990, all hospitals in Tanzania have screened the blood of potential donors. In 1998, HIV seroprevalence among blood donors varied greatly between regions and sexes. Prevalence levels among female donors in Dar es Salaam and Mtwara Region were 32.1 percent and 23 percent, respectively. Female prevalence was more variable than male prevalence.

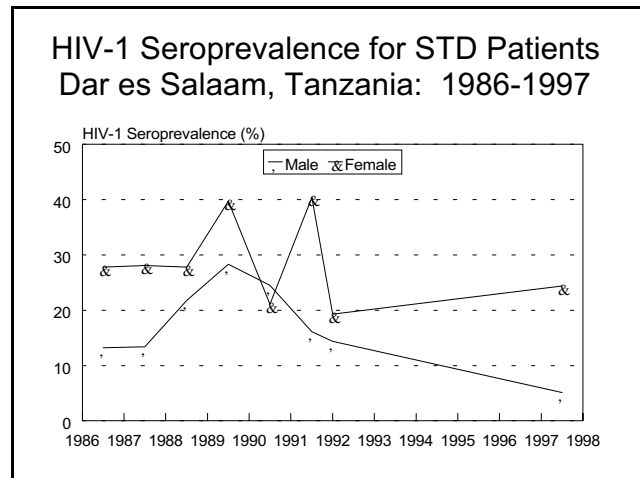


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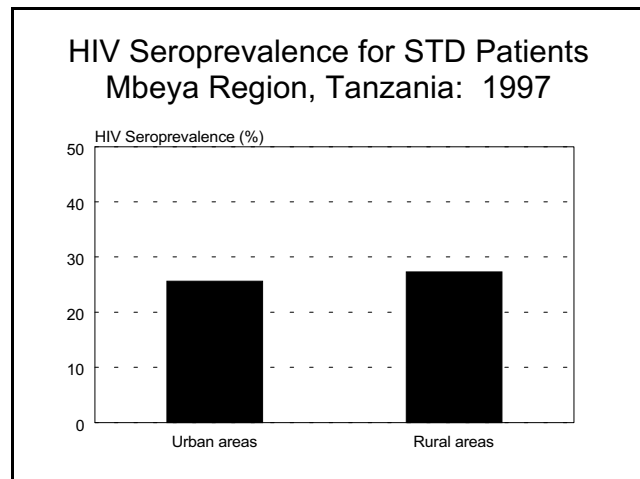
- HIV infection levels among commercial sex workers in Mwanza and Morogoro show very high prevalence in the early 1990s.



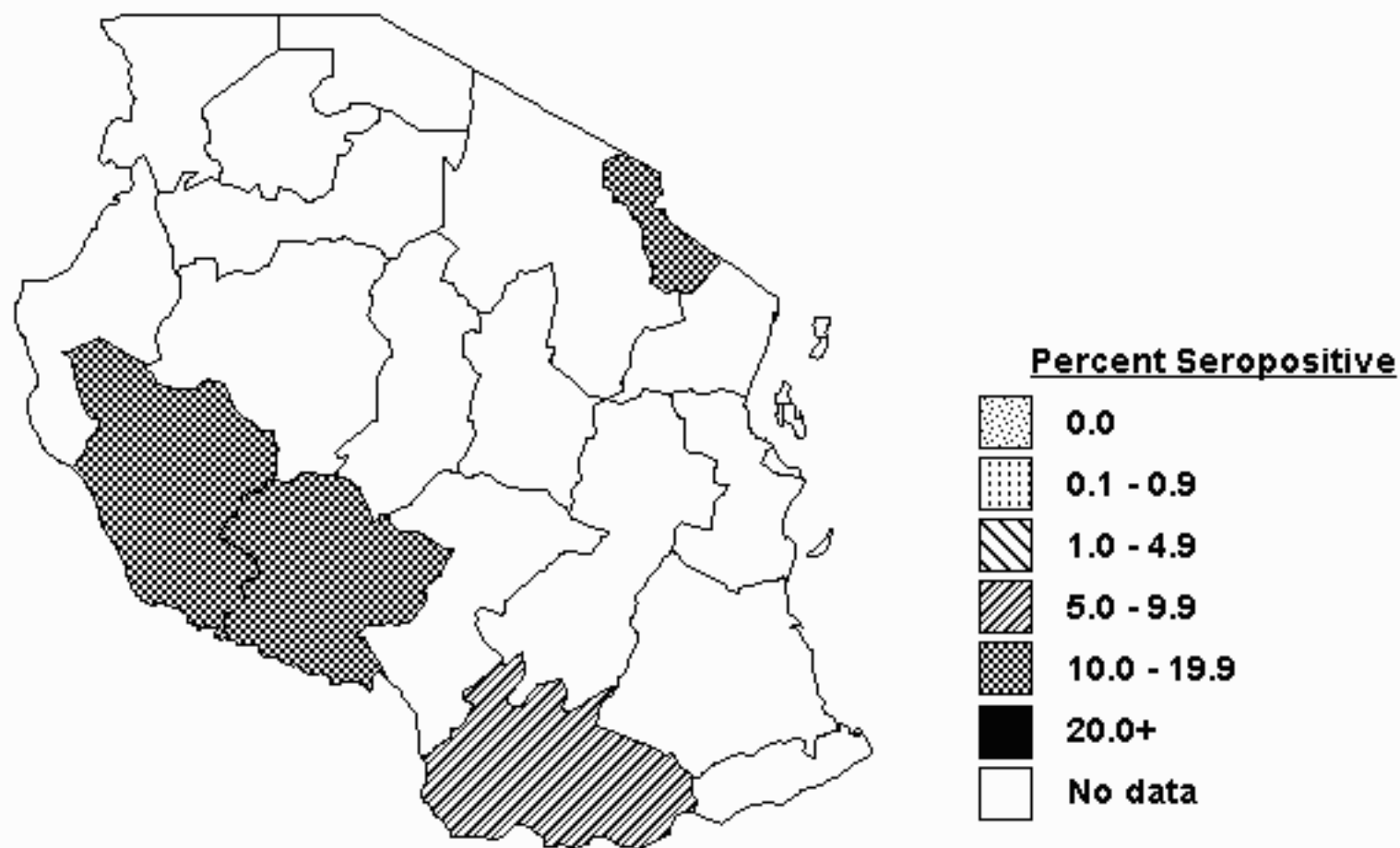
- Female STD clinic patients in Dar es Salaam generally had higher HIV seroprevalence levels than male patients. Data from several reports showed rates for females fluctuating between 20 and 40 percent since 1988.



- In Mbeya Region, there was little difference between prevalence levels in urban and rural areas among STD clinic patients in 1997.



Seroprevalence of HIV-1 for Pregnant Women Tanzania: 1997 & 1998



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