

**Table 3.5.1.**  
**Extrapolation from the Survey of Childbearing Women (CBW):**

Analyses show that estimated seroprevalence is approximately 10% to 20% higher if race/ethnicity is not taken into account. In other words, the numbers presented here might actually overestimate the number of persons living with HIV in Tennessee.

**Estimate of HIV Prevalence, Tennessee**

**1. Estimate HIV seroprevalence among women of childbearing age, (using data from the 1993-1994 and 1994-1995 survey cycles)**

HIV seropositivity among childbearing women, TN		Women aged 15-44 years, 1995 est. <sup>1</sup> population, TN		Estimate of HIV prevalence among women aged 15-44 years
	x		=	
.0010	x	1,193,974	=	1,194

**2. Adjust for women older or younger than the childbearing age-range, Tennessee**

Estimate of HIV prevalence among women aged 15-44 years		Proportion of all women with AIDS aged 15-44 (diagnosed in 1995)		Estimate of HIV prevalence among women of all ages
	÷		=	
1,194	÷	.8803 <sup>2</sup>	=	1,356

**3. Adjust for decreased fertility in women diagnosed with AIDS-opportunistic infections (OIs)**

No. of women diagnosed with AIDS-OIs through 1995		No. of women with AIDS who had died through 1995		Adjustment for completeness of reporting		Estimate of number of women with AIDS-OIs
	-		÷		=	
331	-	242	÷	.9 <sup>3</sup>	=	99

**4. Add estimate number of living HIV-infected women who have already been diagnosed with AIDS-OIs (from step 3) to the seroprevalence estimate obtained in step 2**

Estimate of HIV prevalence among all women (from step 2)		Estimate of number of women with AIDS-OIs (from step 3)		Total estimated prevalence of HIV among women
	+		=	
1,356	+	99	=	1,455