

## **Social Statistical Analysis for HIV/AIDS Studies in Indonesia**

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This article aims to explain how the effectiveness of statistical methods for HIV/AIDS studies in Malang, Indonesia. The background of this article was built by the difficulties of HIV/AIDS social researcher to obtain research data. People living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA's) tend to be introvert as consequences of stigmatization which has been given by society. The statistical method was used to measure 3 research variables, that are: Cognitive (level of HIV/AIDS knowledge), Psychomotoric (preventive behaviour of HIV/AIDS) and Affection (society's behaviour regarding HIV/AIDS). Distributing questionnaires on 340 respondents which is counted by random sampling techniques, the research shows the high level of cognitive's society of HIV/AIDS, amounted 73,2%; preventive behaviour of HIV/AIDS is categorized in low level, amounted 71% and society's behaviour toward PLHA's is categorized in low level, amounted 65% which shows the high level of stigmatization to PLHA's. Statistical analysis about HIV/AIDS in Indonesia does not have to put PLHA's as a research object but the research has implication to PLHA's. This research also conducted inferential statistic with bivariate correlation which correlates variables. Statistical data collection is important to depict society's view toward HIV/AIDS so that it can be created as a basis of policy making by public health officials to enhance society's awareness regarding the risk of HIV/AIDS and to diminish stigmatization.