The goal of the project was to explore the impact of HIV status on elevated blood pressure in Johannesburg, South Africa. Chi-square tests were used to create a table detailing the characteristics of participants, categorized by HIV status, while accounting for missing values. Potential confounders across various characteristics were identified, including sex, age, clinical obesity, previous diabetes, smoking status, and employment status. Regression modeling was employed to estimate the risk ratio while assessing the association between HIV status and elevated blood pressure, controlling for relevant variables.