Figure 5-3 Theoretical framework

| UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS | PROXIMATE DETERMINANTS | RISK OF ACQUIRING INFECTION ($\lambda = \beta CY/N$) | |

COUNTRY LEVEL/ REGIONAL LEVEL

Socio-Cultural Factors
Gender & Sexism
Race/Ethnicity & Racism
Religion
Traditional Family Structure e.g. Polygamy
Patrilineal/Matrilineal Societies
Orphan Inheritance Practices
Illiteracy/Education Levels
Prevalence of Drug Use (including Alcohol)
Prevalence of Sex Work
HIV – Knowledge & Attitudes

HIV Interventions
VCT
PMTCT
STI Control
Condom Promotion
Safe Injections/Medical Procedures
Blood Safety
Education & Media Campaigns
Availability of Treatment

Political Factors
War & Militarisation
Law Enforcement (Drugs, Imprisonment, Prostitution)
Policy & Spending (Health, Education & Welfare)

Demographic Factors
Fertility
Migration
Mortality
Male:Female ratio

Infrastructure/Urbanisation
Access to Services (Health, Education, Welfare)
Transportation
Communication & Media

Economic Factors
GDP
Employment
Wealth Distribution

HOUSEHOLD

HIV & Other Health
Illness
Death
Knowledge & Attitudes
Access to Health Services

Socio-Economic Factors
Poverty (Income & Assets)
Religion/Ethnicity
Education Level
Occupation of Main Breadwinner
Social Status

Household Structure
Child/Elderly Headed
Female/Male Headed
Polygamy
Number of Children
Number of Adults

INDIVIDUAL LEVEL

Stigma & Discrimination
Ever Had an HIV Test
Income/Assets
Marital Status
Gender
Psychosocial Distress
Fostering Status
Race/Ethnicity
Religion
Education
Social Capital
Age
Occupation
Orphan Status
Migration/Mobility
Alcohol/Drug Use
HIV – Knowledge & Attitudes

PROXIMATE DETERMINANTS

New sex partner acquisition
Coital Frequency
Concurrency
Abstinence
Sexual Mixing
Blood Transfusion
Injection Drug-Use
Medical Injections

Condom Use
Other STI
Circumcision
Type of Sex
Virus Load
Biological Susceptibility
Blood-Safety Practices
Needle Safety

Treatment with ARVs
Treatment of Opportunistic Infections

RISK OF ACQUIRING INFECTION

Exposure of Susceptible to Infected Persons (C)

Efficiency of Transmission per Contact (β)

HIV Prevalence (Y/N)

ACQUIRED HIV INFECTION