Critical Questions

Are the observed changes in the prevalence of HIV:

1. a reflection of the natural history of the epidemic?

2. a product of changes in behavior?

3. a product of interventions?
Data for Improved Analysis and Decision Making

- **Biologic Data**
  - HIV
  - AIDS
  - STD
  - Hepatitis B, C
  - TB

- **Socio-demographic Data**
  - morbidity & mortality
  - fertility
  - male circumcision
  - migration patterns

- **Behavioral Data**
  - general population
  - sub-populations at higher risk
  - young people

- Analysis of HIV/AIDS epidemic
- Design of Interventions
- Evaluation of Program Effects
- Policy Analysis
- Resource Allocation
HIV PREVALENCE, INCIDENCE, BEHAVIOUR AND COMMUNICATION SURVEY 2008

Research Consortium:
- The Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC)
- Medical Research Council (MRC)
- Centre for AIDS Development, Research and Evaluation (CADRE)
- US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
- National Institute for Communicable Diseases (NICD)

Funded by:
- US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (PEPFAR Cooperative Agreement)
- United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)
Objectives of 2008 Survey (1)

1. To determine the prevalence of HIV infection in South Africa;
2. To determine the incidence of HIV infection in South Africa;
3. To assess the relationship between behavioural factors and HIV infection in South Africa;
5. To assess the link between social, values and cultural determinants and HIV infection in South Africa;

7. Collect data for monitoring the indicators required for the preparation of the UNGASS 2008 Report;

8. To assess the type and frequency of exposure to major national behaviour change communication (BCC) programmes and assess their relationship to HIV prevention, AIDS treatment, care and support;
Objectives of 2008 Survey (3)

9. To describe male circumcision practices in South Africa; assess its acceptability as a method of HIV prevention;
10. To assess the acceptability of microbicides as a potential method of HIV prevention;
11. To build capacity in HIV surveillance, monitoring and evaluation in South Africa.
2008 National Household Survey: What’s new?

- New Master Sample of 1000 EAs
- Study population: all age groups, including children under 2 years
- Updated questionnaires with new modules
Main reporting domains same as in 2002 and 2005:

- Gender
- Age
- Race
- Locality Type
- Province
BED HIV incidence calculation

\[ I = \frac{F \cdot (365/w) \cdot N_{inc}}{N_{neg} + F \cdot (365/w) \cdot N_{inc}/2} \times 100 \]

Adjustment Factor = \( \frac{(R/P) \cdot (\alpha - \beta + 2\gamma - 1)}{(R/P) \cdot (\alpha - \beta + 2\gamma - 1)} \)

Window period = 180 days

Incidence = number of new infections per year per 100 persons at risk (% / year)
HIV prevalence and HIV incidence by age and sex, South Africa 2005

Rehle et al. SAMJ 2007; 97: 194-199