



Review Panel Meeting November 21, 2007

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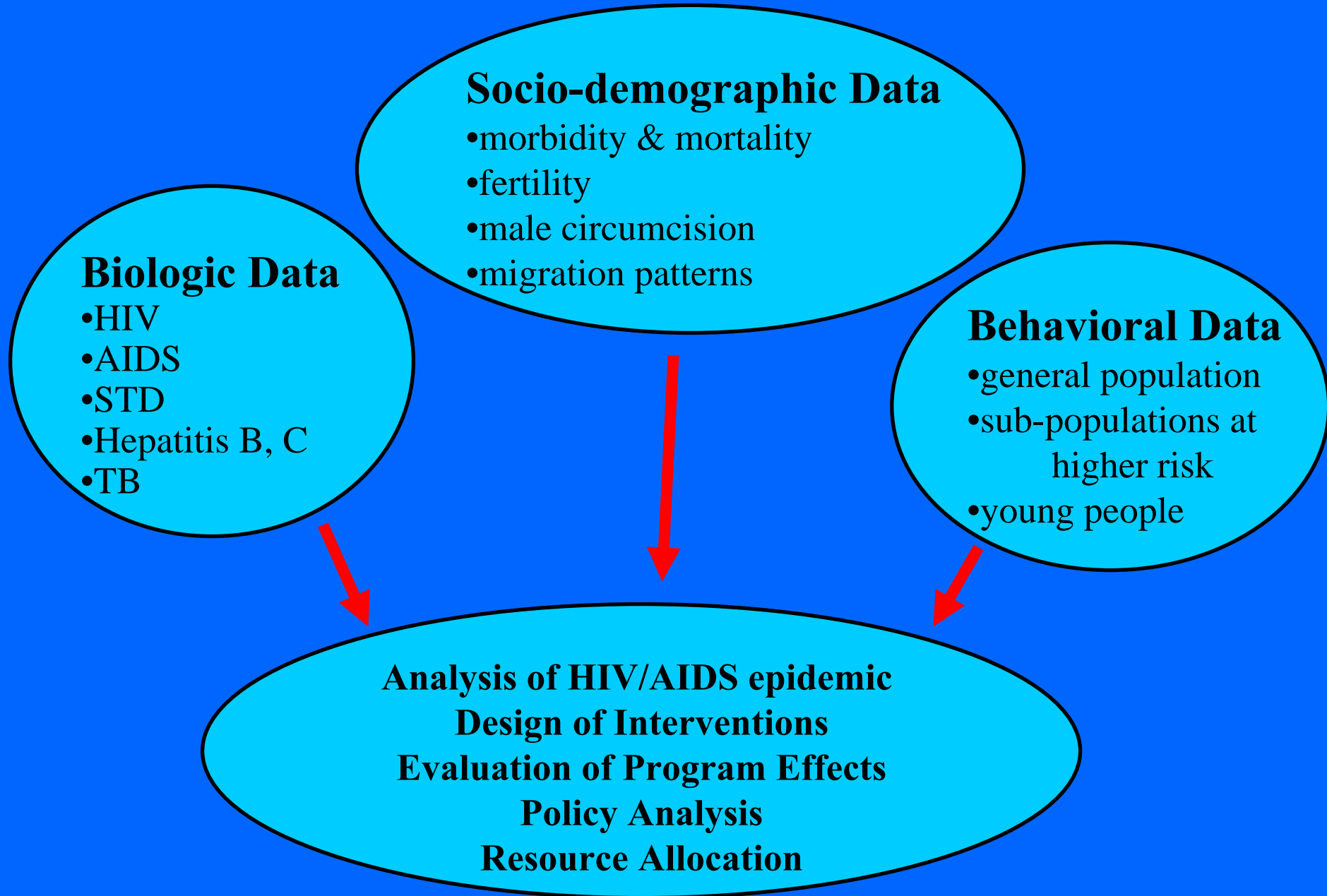
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Critical Questions

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



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)

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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;
4. To describe trends in HIV prevalence, HIV incidence, and risk behaviour in South Africa over the period 2002 to 2008.
5. To assess the link between social, values and cultural determinants and HIV infection in South Africa;

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Objectives of 2008 Survey (2)

6. To collect data for monitoring and evaluation of the South African National HIV and AIDS and STI Strategic Plan for 2007-2011;
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;

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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.

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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**

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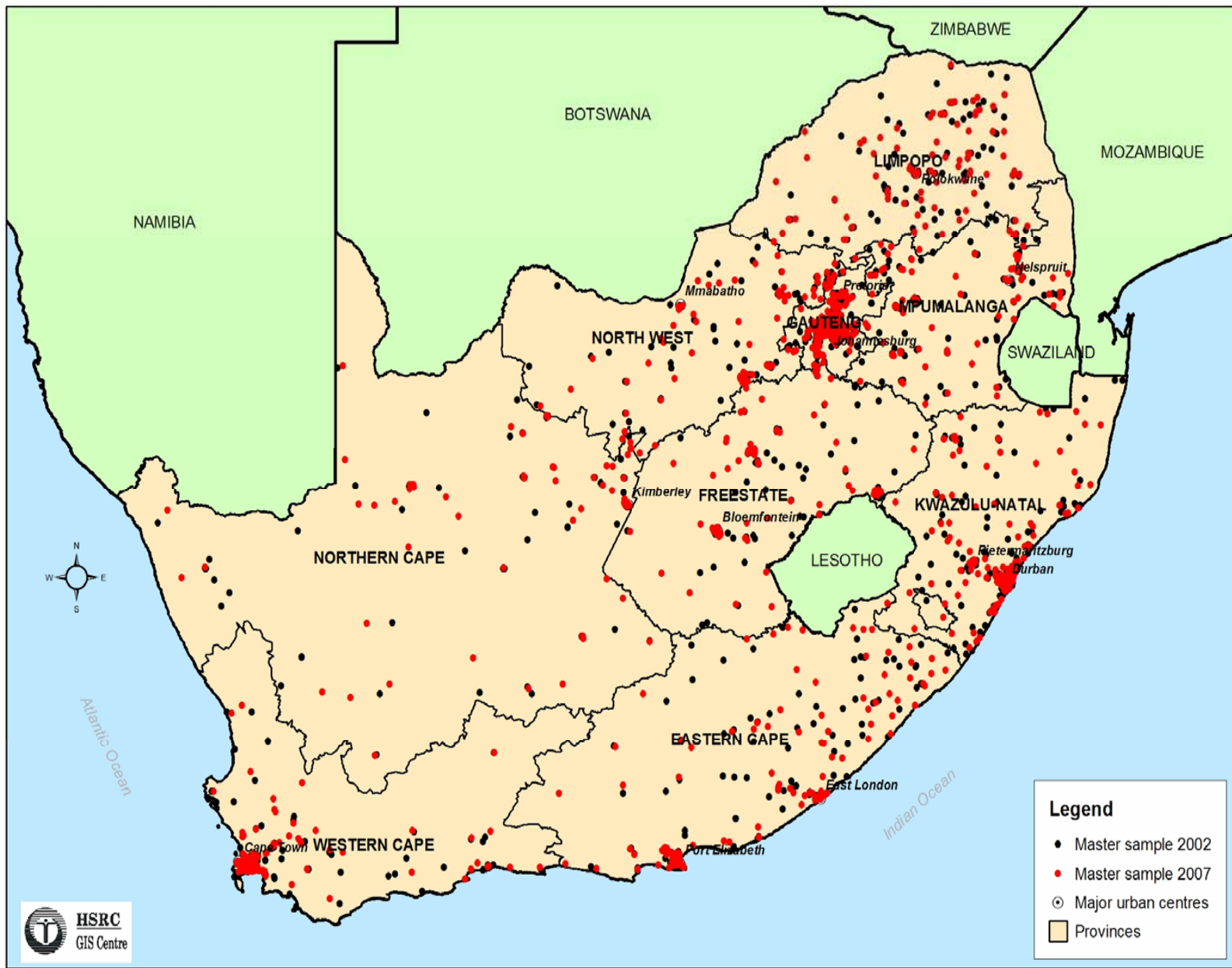
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Main reporting domains same as in 2002 and 2005:

- Gender
- Age
- Race
- Locality Type
- Province

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BED HIV incidence calculation

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

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

(McDougal et al. 2006)

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

