

Social Determinants of HIV: A Study of Women in Madhya Pradesh

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Abstract

Objective: This study attempts to identify the relative impact of social determinants on HIV morbidity in Women in the state of Madhya Pradesh, India.

Study Design: The determinants that have been considered for this study include Health Service Delivery, Education, Employment, Wealth, and Alcohol. The data for the research has been drawn from the third National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3). The sample size for the study is 6427.

Method: Since there is presence of latent variable and multiple dependent and independent relationships in the conceptualised model; Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) has been employed.

Result: Among the factors considered, only Wealth has been found to exert a determining influence on HIV morbidity.