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Research question: To what extent does HIV infection vary with social class?

Discussion

HIV is perhaps one of the deadliest social problems currently facing the world. Scientists are currently working for nights on end trying to find an effective treatment. While at that, it is important for people to understand different demographical factors that affect how HIV is contracted. Different social classes have different health risk factors. The current research question will shade light into to whether or not social class differences influence the rate of HIV infection among the human population.

Understanding all the factors that affect HIV infection is paramount to all the efforts made in preventing the spread of this killer disease. The society is organized into various social classes including lower, middle and upper social classes. Each one of these groups is exposed to various forces that determine their vulnerability to HIV infection. This research will determine the extent to which these forces are significant to HIV infection.

Current research suggests that HIV infection varies with social classes (Ogunmola, Oladosu & Olamoyegun, 2014). This suggestion is based on the understanding that socioeconomic status affects the level of risk a person is exposed to as far as contracting HIV is concerned. The research concludes that poorer people are at more risk of HIV infection than richer people. This research will go past this by showing the exact extends to which such conclusions are true or not. Simply, the research will determine if the risk factors as associated with different social classes are significant enough to warrant a different approach for prevention for each social group.

The answer to this question will be very important in spearheading further research in developing specific ways of HIV prevention in the human population or even coming up with an integrated approach that will be applicable to members of all social groups. Further, the answer will enable members of the human population to better understand what risks factors are more important in explaining HIV infection in all the social factors and therefore be in a better position to prevent HIV. For example, poverty has been identified to be one of the risk factors which prevent people from being more concerned about their health statuses. Also, lack of knowledge on spread of HIV is another factor. This research will enable people to know which of these two risk factors better explains the spread of HIV among the various social groups. If it is lack of knowledge then more preventive efforts will be directed at it.

Reference

Ogunmola, O. J., Oladosu, Y. O., & Olamoyegun, M. A. (2014). Relationship between socioeconomic status and HIV infection in a rural tertiary health center. *HIV/AIDS (Auckland, NZ)*, *6*, 61.