

Supplementary appendix

This appendix formed part of the original submission and has been peer reviewed. We post it as supplied by the authors.

Supplement to: Vandormael A, Newell M-L, Bärnighausen T, Tanser F. Use of antiretroviral therapy in households and risk of HIV acquisition in rural KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, 2004–12: a prospective cohort study. *Lancet Glob Health* 2014; **2**: e209–215.

	Unadjusted hazard ratio (95% CI)	p value
Opposite-sex antiretroviral therapy coverage*	0.95 (0.91-0.99)	0.007
Opposite-sex HIV prevalence†	1.02 (1.00-1.04)	0.057
Number of opposite-sex coresidents‡	1.08 (1.05-1.12)	<0.001
Knows HIV status		
Yes (reference)	1.00	..
No	0.99 (0.89-1.10)	0.880
Refused	0.77 (0.64-0.94)	0.008
Heard about antiretroviral therapy		
Yes (reference)	1.00	..
No	1.01 (0.91-1.12)	0.811
Refused	0.78 (0.65-0.93)	0.006
Age-sex stratum		
Men aged 15-19 years (reference)	1.00	..
Men aged 20-24 years	3.85 (2.94-5.05)	<0.001
Men aged 25-29 years	5.48 (4.04-7.43)	<0.001
Men aged 30-34 years	3.78 (2.55-5.59)	<0.001
Men aged 35-39 years	3.46 (2.27-5.26)	<0.001
Men aged 40-44 years	2.59 (1.63-4.10)	<0.001
Men aged ≥45 years	1.97 (1.26-3.09)	0.003
Women aged 15-19 years	5.48 (4.29-7.00)	<0.001
Women aged 20-24 years	9.13 (7.15-11.65)	<0.001
Women aged 25-29 years	7.66 (5.85-10.02)	<0.001
Women aged 30-34 years	4.90 (3.62-6.64)	<0.001
Women aged 35-39 years	2.91 (2.10-4.04)	<0.001
Women aged 40-44 years	2.55 (1.85-3.52)	<0.001
Women aged ≥45 years	1.60 (1.16-2.22)	0.005
Area of residence		
Rural (reference)	1.00	..
Peri-urban	1.28 (1.17-1.41)	<0.001
Urban	1.17 (0.91-1.50)	0.212
Household wealth quintile		
Poorest (reference)	1.00	..
Second poorest	1.09 (0.95-1.25)	0.224
Third poorest	1.18 (1.03-1.35)	0.017
Fourth poorest	1.29 (1.13-1.48)	<0.001
Wealthiest	1.07 (0.92-1.25)	0.379
Changes of household residencies		
None (reference)	1.00	..
One	1.28 (1.09-1.51)	0.002
Two or more	1.56 (1.14-2.15)	0.006
Number of seroconversions	2037	..
Number of at-risk individuals	14 505	

95% CIs are based on SEs that have been adjusted for clustering at the household level. *Unadjusted hazard ratio represents the change in HIV seroconversion hazard for any increase of ten percentage points in household opposite-sex antiretroviral therapy coverage. †Unadjusted hazard ratio represents the change in HIV seroconversion hazard for any increase of ten percentage points in household opposite-sex HIV prevalence. ‡Unadjusted hazard ratio represents the change in HIV seroconversion hazard for an increase in household size by one opposite-sex member.

Supplementary Table: Results of univariate analyses of HIV seroconversion hazard