Individual
- knowledge/information
- risk perception
- skills (condom use, negotiation, disclosure)
- motivation
- emotions
- substance use
- denial of status
- intentions/readiness to change
- reactions to stress (coping)
- personal income (socioeconomic status)
- physical health
- distrust of health care
- fear of stigma
- self-efficacy (to adhere, prevent)
- mental health status
- attitudes (towards condoms)
- perceived social norms
- perceived control
- personal beliefs (about treatment)
- outcome expectancies
- empowerment
- preparatory behavior

Interpersonal/network
- relationship power and equity
- social support and trust (including families)
- relationship satisfaction
- communication level
- relationship health/intimacy/interpersonal violence
- level of relationship commitment
- social networks/coalitions/capital

Institutional/health system
- provision of appropriate services (e.g., harm reduction)
- competent, supportive providers
- peer navigators/advisors
- friendly, culturally competent environment
- convenient, responsive services
- sufficient resourcing of services
- confidentiality/privacy
- service integration
- support tools (SMS, appointment reminders)

Community
- stigma
- peer pressure/social norms—multiple partners, gender roles, condom use
- community organization/mobilization
- -isms (racism, sexism, heterosexism)
- position of religious/cultural/opinion leaders
- cultural norms (e.g., masculinities)

Structural
- poverty
- access to services (infrastructure, transport)
- cost of services, care
- political context and priorities
- funding for appropriate interventions
- education curriculum
- public policy & laws (criminalization of at-risk groups—men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs, sex workers; national policies on HIV intervention)
- enforcement of laws
- gender equity

Diagram:
- Individual
- Interpersonal/network
- Institutional/health system
- Community
- Structural

Key:
- Individual
- Interpersonal/network
- Institutional/health system
- Community
- Structural