Individual/ household factors (B)

- Household structure (Age/Sex-
  children under five and
  pregnant women)
- Perceptions/severity
- Poverty levels before illness
  (indicated by income levels and
  assets ownership-human, social,
  financial, natural, physical)

Contextual and institutional factors (A)

- Physical location (nature of
  transmission, seasonality)
- Natural risks
  (drought/hunger)
- Health policies, quality of
  care, type of providers
- Other institutions and
  policies

Potential pathways of economic impact (D)

- Financial costs (drugs, transport, tests etc)
- Loss of income due to illness
  (inability to work/time spent
  caring for sick)
- Intangible cost such as
  premature deaths
- Funeral costs

Treatment seeking patterns (C)

Coping strategies (E)

- Financial management (e.g.
  borrowing, selling assets,
  changing means of production,
  income diversification etc.)
- Time management (diversifying
  crops, hiring labor, labor
  substitution etc)

Impacts through: lower income
levels and savings; asset depletion;
debt levels and ability to borrow in
the future

Outcome (F)
(Vulnerability/poverty)