FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH LOW NEIGHBORHOOD COHESION AMONG WOMEN LIVING WITH HIV IMPACTED BY SOCIAL-STRUCTURAL INEQUITIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

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BACKGROUND AND METHOD

- The study looked at the relationship between HIV-related stigma, living conditions, and neighbourhood cohesion of People Living with HIV (PLHIV)
- In particular, gender plays an important role in the quality of life and medical access among WLHIV
- Between 2007 and 2010, 1,000 PLHIV enrolled in the BC Drug Treatment Program were surveyed on many issues including food security, housing stability and HIV-related discrimination
- All data collected were analysed to measure neighborhood cohesion, which is one's sense of belonging in their community

QUICK FACT!

WOMEN LIVING WITH HIV (WLHIV) WERE SIGNIFICANTLY MORE LIKELY TO BE UNSTABLY HOUSED AND LESS LIKELY TO HAVE A STRONG SENSE OF NEIGHBORHOOD COHESION COMPARED TO MEN LIVING WITH HIV (MLHIV)

FINDINGS

- Many of the surveyed PLHIV are unstably housed, and experience food insecurity, violence, drug use and incarceration
- These factors affect a greater proportion of Women Living with HIV (WLHIV) compared to Men Living with HIV (MLHIV)
- WLHIV were significantly less likely than men to have a strong sense of neighbourhood cohesion
- WLHIV who report being less stably housed and experience more HIV stigma have lower neighbourhood cohesion

WHAT NOW?

- Reducing HIV-related stigma in the community could enhance neighbourhood cohesion, which could help improve access to health services and safer social spaces
- Availability of safer housing will improve the neighbourhood cohesion and health of PLHIV
- In order to improve HIV-related care for women, awareness needs to be raised to help breakdown the gendered barriers to stable housing and increase access to women-centered care



Infographic prepared by: Mackenzie Dewar-Pratt, Remi Walde, Revika Gupta in March 2021 Summary compiled by: Betty Liu, Neo Ni, Eli Hodges, Maneet Kaur, Leonie Withoeft This undergraduate work is the product of a collaboration between the Making Research Accessible initiative (MRAi), researchers, Dr. Evan Mauro and the students of ASTU 100 at UBC. This student work has been reviewed by the lead author of the original item. Revisions provided by the lead author have been incorporated into the student work with support from UBC Learning Exchange and members of the MRAi. The reader should bear in mind that this is a student research report and is not an official document of UBC.

