



Social Determinants of Health

How do they impact the HIV community?



What does
social
determinants
of health
mean?

OUR HEALTH IS IMPACTED BY
WHERE WE LIVE, WORK, AND LEARN.
THE SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF
HEALTH IS ABOUT THE MANY
FACTORS THAT RESTRICT OUR
ABILITY TO TAKE CARE OF OUR
HEALTH, SOME OF WHICH WE ARE
NOT ABLE TO CONTROL.

What are the three components that make up these social determinants?



Socio-economic
determinants



Community and
Societal
Characteristics



Psycho-social
risk factors

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DETERMINANTS



AGE



RACE



INCOME



GENDER



EDUCATION



RELIGION



ETHNICITY



EMPLOYMENT



HOUSING

How does race affect those living with HIV?

- ❖ It is crucial to receive proper, accessible and affordable treatment of HIV
- ❖ The HIV epidemic disproportionately impacts people of color.
 - The CDC reported in 2018 that out of 1,173,200 individuals who are living with HIV, 41% were Black/African American, 29% were White, 23% were Hispanic/Latino.



COMMUNITY AND SOCIETAL CHARACTERISTICS

- »» SOCIAL NETWORKS
- »» POVERTY
- »» CRIME RATE
- »» DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
- »» UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
- »» DIVERSITY
- »» CHARITY WORK
- »» POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT



**How do
socio-economic
determinants affect
people living with
HIV?**



Women vs. Men



Women

Poverty, health, and housing circumstances increase HIV risk for women.



Men

Income inequality has been found to be related to increase HIV risk for men.

Women & Men

Increased poverty, unemployment levels and decreased median household income are related to a lower probability of survival after an HIV diagnosis.

Homelessness, hunger, and lower education, have also been associated with higher mortality.



You can find more information on...

<https://www.apa.org/pi/ses/resources/publications/hiv-aids>

Psycho-social risk factors

Poor social networks

Low self-esteem & insecurity

Depression & anxiety

Loss of sense of control

High psychological control

Chronic stress

Isolation and Anger

Stigma

How do the Psycho-social risk factors affect people living with HIV?



Negatively impacts self-perception and can lead to discrimination. This can affect health-seeking behaviors.

Treatments for Psychosocial Risk Factors



These people play crucial roles in providing psychosocial support:

1. Professional counselors
2. Social workers
3. Health care workers
4. Clergy
5. Trained volunteers
6. Friends and Family

Affecting HIV status and treatment



Some patients qualify for disability benefits. This limits their ability to earn additional income.



Misconceptions about HIV can lead to implications for hiring practices opportunities for people living with HIV.



Patients who are able to seek treatment due to their financial status greatly increases chances of survival.

How do Social Determinants of Health affect HIV?



Patients living with HIV find that their work responsibilities conflict with their health care needs.



Disease severity and self-reported HIV-related work discrimination place women with HIV and individuals with low education at risk for employment loss.



Unemployment rates among people living with HIV range from 45% to 65%.

Treatments for Psychosocial Risk Factors



Healthcare professionals help patients come to terms with their HIV diagnosis and with how it will affect all aspects of their lives.

They also help patients assess controllability of HIV-related stressors and to design adaptive coping mechanisms.

Treatments for Psychosocial Risk Factors



Healthcare professionals ensure that the helper is thoroughly aware of and comfortable with the facts about HIV transmission.

Counselors need to educate themselves about HIV to adequately counsel people with HIV.

Resources

- <https://www.hiv.gov/blog/social-determinants-of-health>
- <https://www.apa.org/pi/ses/resources/publications/fact-sheet-hiv-aids.pdf>
- <https://bipai.org/sites/bipai/files/25-Psychosocial-Adults.pdf>