

# **SOCIAL DETERMINANTS:**

## **Women and HIV/AIDS**

---



**Jeannette K. Ruffins, MSW**  
**Senior Vice President, Housing Resources and Development**  
**Bailey House, Inc.**

# Bailey House, Inc .

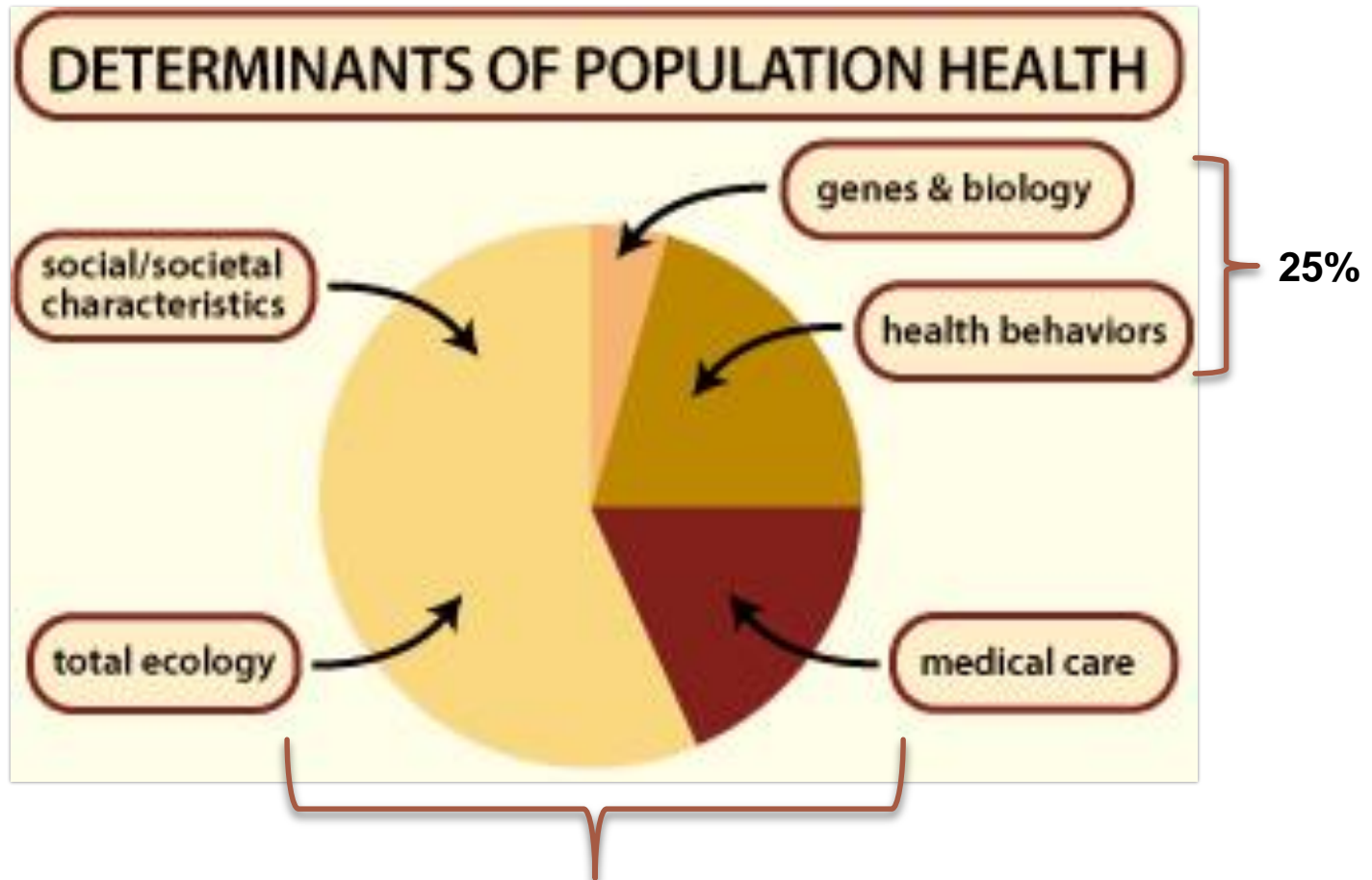
- ◆ Opened in 1983
- ◆ One of the first HIV/AIDS Service Providers in NYC
- ◆ 20 Programs serving between 1200 – 1500 annually
  - ◆ Health Homes and Care Coordination Services
  - ◆ Behavioral Health
  - ◆ Housing and Housing Placement
  - ◆ Other services –HIV testing, Community Food Pantry, 340B pharmacy program, ILS,

# DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

---

- Genes and Biology (sex, age, family history)
- Health behaviors ( drug or alcohol use, smoking, unprotected sex)
- Social/Environmental – income, education, where you live, living conditions
- Medical Care – access to insurance, quality of care, access to culturally appropriate care –

# Dimensions: Health



Social determinants of health represent the remaining three categories of social environment, physical environment/total ecology, and health services/medical care.

# WHAT ARE SOCIAL DETERMINANTS?

---

Economic and social factors that influence the health of people and communities as a whole include:

- Gender
- Early childhood development
- Education
- Employment and job security
- Food security
- Health care services
- Housing
- Income
- Race/Ethnicity
- Social Marginalization
- Sexual orientation

# Addressing Social Determinants of Health for Women

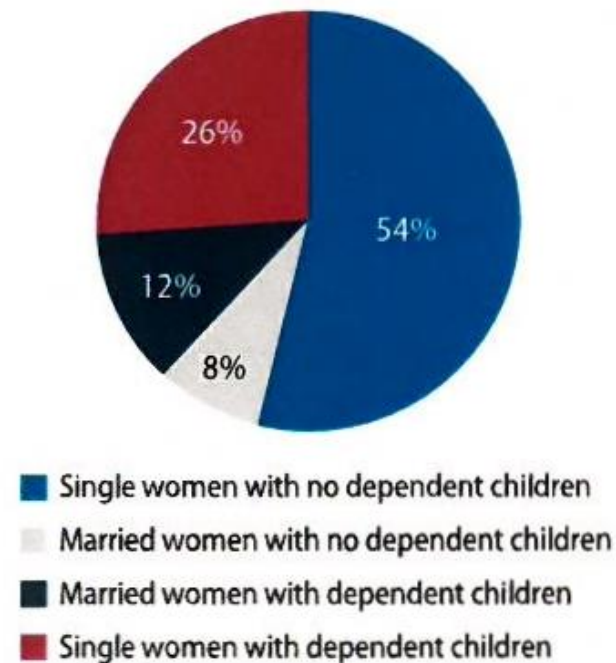
---

- Poverty and Income inequality
  - Food Insecurity
  - Homelessness and Restricted Housing Options
  - Education
- Stigma
- Intimate Partner Violence
- Self Care

# Poverty

- Four out of five women in poverty are single women. Two-thirds have no dependent children.
- Elderly women are twice as likely to be poor than elderly men. Thirteen percent of women over 75 years old are poor compared to 6% of men.
- One out of three single women with dependent children are in poverty or deep poverty.

**Women in poverty: family composition of household**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Survey, 2008 Annual Social and Economic Supplement*.

# Poverty and the Wage Gap

Women's and Men's Median Annual Earnings and the Earnings Ratio -  
Full-Time, Year-Round Workers, United States, 2013

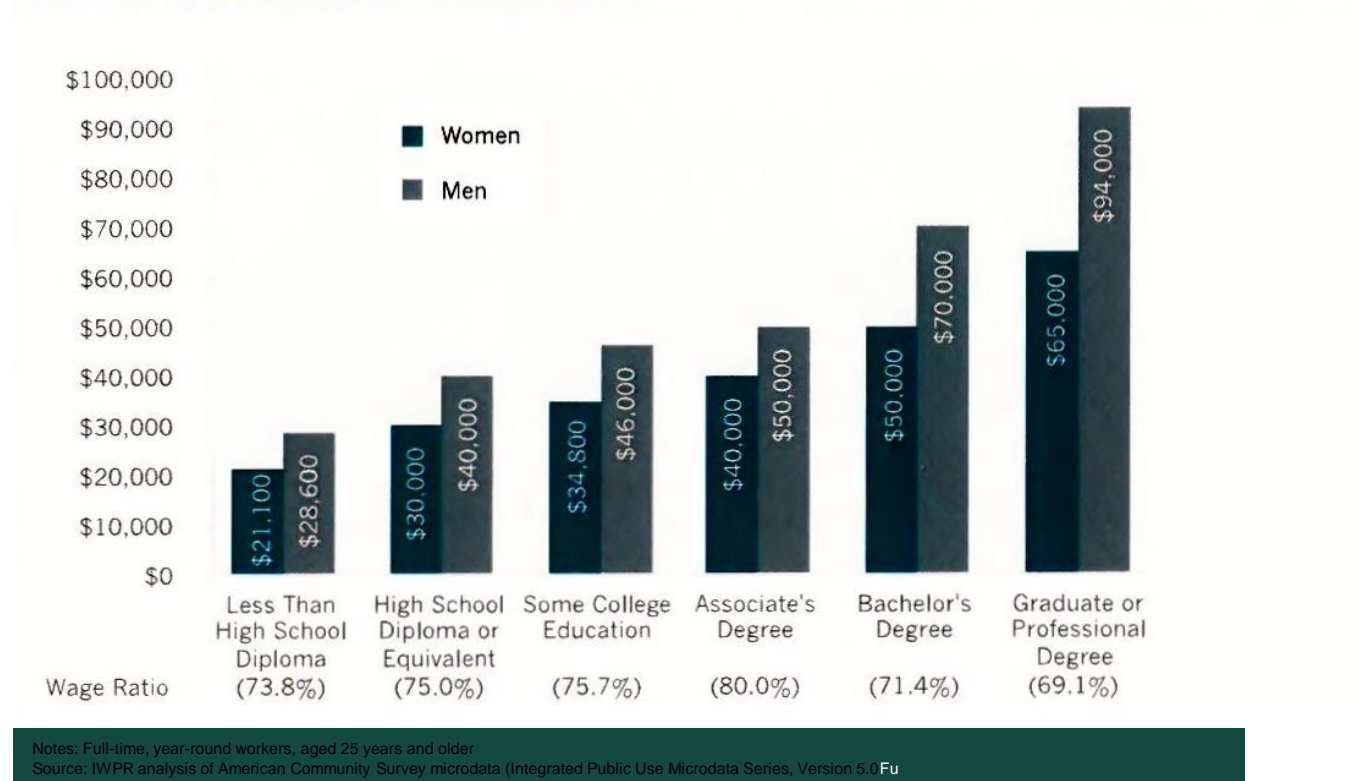
Total	Women	Men	Women to All Men
American Community Survey	\$38,000	\$48,000	79.2%
Current Population Survey	\$39,197	\$50,033	78.3%

- ◆ Women (over 16 years of age, working full-time, year-round in 2013 were typically paid around 79 cents for every dollar paid to a male.



# Poverty and Educational Attainment

Median Annual Earnings and the Gender Earnings Ratio for Women and Men at Different Educational Levels, 2013



- Women over 25 years of age, working full-time, year-round in 2013 were typically paid less than men, regardless of educational attainment. Those with a graduate or professional degree were paid 31% less than men with the same qualifications.

# **STIGMA:**

*a set of negative and often  
unfair beliefs that people have  
about something*

# Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)

---

- In 2013 - nearly 16% of women and nearly 40% of families headed by women lived in poverty. Women who are poor are more likely to suffer from health problems and are more likely to be survivors of domestic violence.
- Implications of IPV
  - ✓ Inability to control sexual practice
  - ✓ Physical repercussions of forced or coercive sex (inflammation, abrasions)
  - ✓ Disclosure itself may trigger violence
- Intersection of Poverty and Domestic Violence
  - ✓ Lack of resources
  - ✓ Loss of income (sick time, job, etc.)
  - ✓ Loss of housing

# Self Care

---

**SELF FIRST**



- Why do women fall out of care?
- Do women have specific barriers to adherence?
- Health literacy –
  - ✓ Understanding HIV as a disease and how it progresses
  - ✓ Understanding how nutrition, stress, smoking, alcohol etc. affect your immune system

# Addressing the issues

---

- Affordable Housing
- Affordable and Accessible Health Care
- Paid sick time and medical leave
- Increase minimum wage
- Maintain or Increase access to reproductive health services
- Child Care and/or Early childhood education for all
- Support GENDA The Gender Expression Non-Discrimination Act
- Facilitating support networks
- Increasing women's access to biomedical interventions

# References

Cawthorne, Alexandra. "The Straight Facts on Women in Poverty." Web blog post. *Center for American Progress*. Oct. 2008. Web. 10 Nov. 2015

[Http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/socialDeterminants/faq.html](http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/socialDeterminants/faq.html). Centers for Disease Control: National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2010. Web. 11 Nov. 2015.

Hess, Cynthia, Ph.D., Jeff Hayes, Ph.D., Ariane Hegewich, M. Phil., Yana Mayayeva, Stephanie Roman, Julie Anderson, M.A., and Justine Augeri. "Status of Women in the States:2015." *Statusofwomendata.org*. Institute for Women's Policy Research, May 2015. Web. 09 Nov. 2015.

Harris K, Holden C, Chen M. Background information on national indicators for social determinants of health. Paper presented to the Secretary's Advisory Committee on National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives for 2020, National Opinion Research Center; January 5, 2010.

Imbery, Lecia. "The Intersection of Poverty and Domestic Violence." Web blog post. *Voices for Human Needs: Coalition on Human Needs*. 16 Oct. 2014. Web 11 Nov. 2015