

# Social cohesion among sex workers has an independent effect on reduced client condom refusal in a Canadian setting

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I would like to acknowledge that this conference is situated on the traditional territory of the Squamish, Musqueam, and Coast Salish peoples, and we are guests of this land.

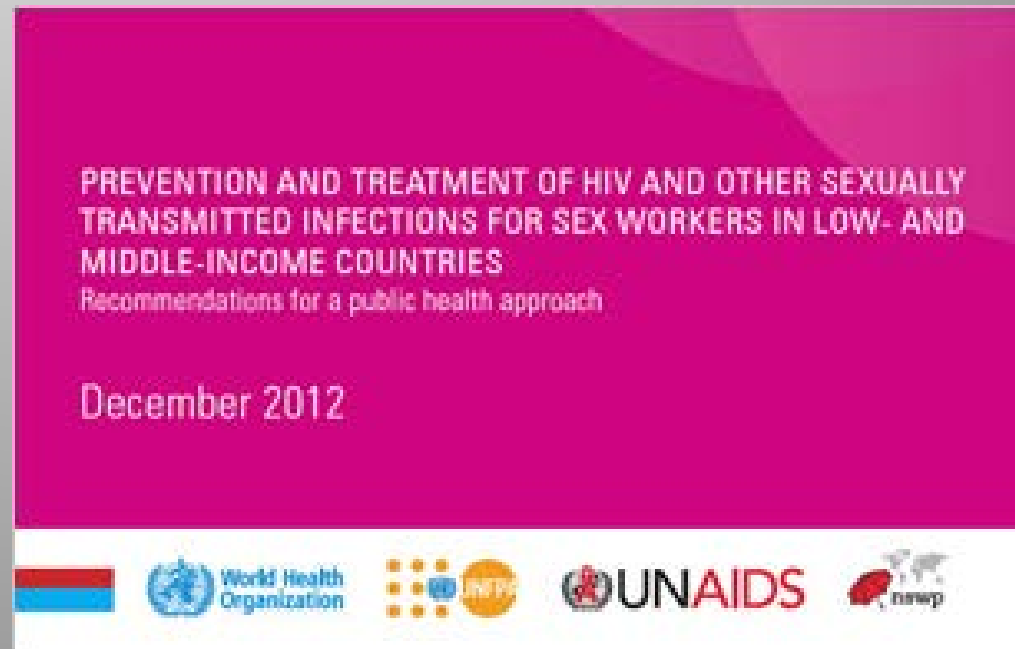


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# Structural & Community-level Determinants of HIV

- Structural and community-level determinants continue to both increase and mitigate HIV risks in sex work
  - Multi-pronged structural approaches to HIV prevention
- International guidelines (WHO,UNAIDS,NSWP) recommend scaling-up community-led structural interventions



# Sex Worker Collectivization & Social Cohesion

- Examples from India: Sonagachi, Ashodaya
- Focus on improving social and economic inequalities
- **Community empowerment** recognized as Best Practice (*Kerrigan et al., Lancet 2014*)

## ***Social cohesion:***

- mutual support, trust, and solidarity
- key component of community empowerment process



# Canadian Socio-Legal Context and Sex Work Organizing



- Bedford vs. Canada at the Supreme Court
- Implications of new legislation C-36



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# Study Objective

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To longitudinally examine the impact of social cohesion among sex workers on risk of client condom refusal in a Canadian setting (2010-2013)



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# An Evaluation of Sex Workers' Health Access



- Longitudinal community-based cohort initiated in 2009 with over 800 street and off-street sex workers across Metro Vancouver
  - Builds on community-based research and partnerships since 2005, with over 15 community, sex work, and HIV agencies on Advisory Board
  - Cohort provides ongoing monitoring of health outcomes (e.g. sexual health, HIV, violence) and access to care
- PI: Shannon, NIH & CIHR-funded



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# Eligibility Criteria & Sample



- Eligibility = women (trans\* inclusive) 14 years of age+ who have exchanged sex for money in last month
- Participants invited through street and off-street outreach to strolls, indoor sex work venues and online
- Baseline and semi-annual follow-up, including interview questionnaires and voluntary HIV/STI/HCV testing by nurse
- Experiential interviewers (current/former sex workers)



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# AESHA Cohort (2010-2013)

- Outcome measure: time-updated measure of client condom refusal for vaginal, anal or oral sex in the last six months
- Primary exposure variable: social cohesion among sex workers (Lippman, Kerrigan, and colleagues' *Social Cohesion Scale*)
- *Bivariate and confounder models using generalized estimating equations (GEE)*



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## Lippman, Kerrigan & colleagues' Social Cohesion Scale

*You can count on other workers if you need to borrow money*

*You can count on your colleagues to accompany you to the doctor*

*You can count on your colleagues if you need to talk about your problems*

*In general, other workers in your area only worry about themselves*

*You can count on other workers if you need advice*

*You can count on other workers if you need somewhere to stay*

*You can count on other workers if you need help with violence or difficult client*

*You can count on other workers if you need help to find clients*

*You can count on other workers to support use of condoms*

*The people whom you work with are an integrated group*

*In general, the people you work with are always arguing among each other*

*In general, the people you work with get along well*

- Cronbach alpha score  $>0.70$  in Vancouver (*Duff et al, 2015 JECH*)
- Continuous measure for social cohesion (0 – 48)

# Demographics and Work Environment

- Of the 654 sex workers, **one-third** (33.8%; n=221) **reported client condom refusal** over the three-year study period
- **Median social cohesion score of 24** (IQR=20-29, range 4-45)
- Median age was 34 years (IQR=28-42)
- 36% Indigenous/Aboriginal ancestry
- 57% serviced clients indoors; 43% serviced clients outdoors
- 12% HIV seropositive; 21% HIV/STI seropositive, with no differences in client condom refusal by HIV or HIV/STI status



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# Bivariate and multivariable GEE analyses for the effect of social cohesion on risk of client condom refusal among a cohort of sex workers in Metro Vancouver (n=654)

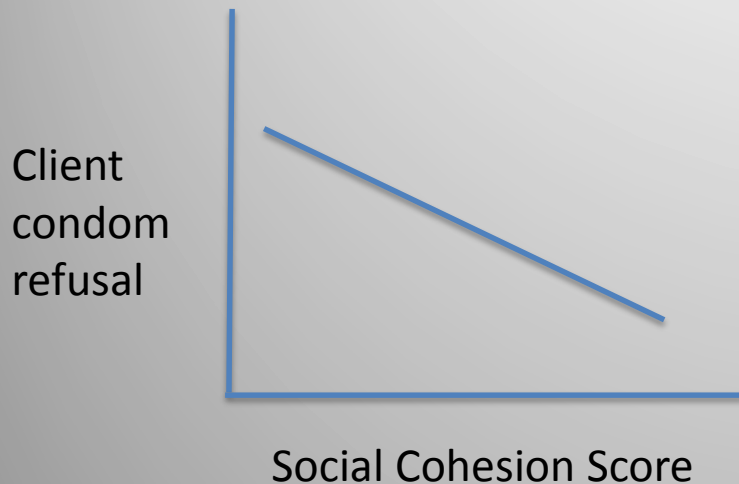
	Unadjusted Odds Ratio	Adjusted Odds Ratio
<b>Characteristic</b>		
<b>Social Cohesion Score</b>	<b>0.97 (0.95-0.99)*</b>	<b>0.97 (0.95 – 0.99)*</b>
Age (per year older)	0.96 (0.94 – 0.97)*	0.96 (0.94 – 0.97)*
Injection drug use	1.60 (1.21 – 2.10)*	--
Aboriginal ancestry	0.80 (0.59 – 1.09)	--
<i>Primary place to solicit:</i>		
Indoor in-call venues (vs. street)	0.57 (0.40 – 0.81)*	0.63 (0.44 – 0.91)**
Independent/self-advertising (vs. street)	0.60 (0.44 – 0.83)*	0.62 (0.45 – 0.85)*
* $p < 0.01$ ; ** $p < 0.05$ ; † <i>In the last 6 months</i>		



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# Correlation of Social Cohesion & HIV Risk



*With every one point increase in the social cohesion score, the average odds of client condom refusal decreased by 3%*

**Social cohesion mitigates HIV risk with clients**



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# Policy and Program Implications

- Ability to work together plays a key role in mitigating HIV risk with clients
- Social cohesion inversely associated with reductions in HIV-related risk factors
- Critical need to remove legal barriers that limit sex workers' ability to organize



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