In South Africa, HIV prevalence is highest among women than men, and certain racial/ ethnic minorities are disproportionately infected by HIV.

Among antenatal clinic attendees, there is a disparity in HIV prevalence among Black and Coloured women, with Black women having a higher prevalence (33.1% vs. 7.0%).

Interspersal factors, such as HIV knowledge and socioeconomic status, have been shown to be associated with HIV infection.

## Western Cape Women's Health CoOp
A randomized controlled trial was conducted between September 2008 and January 2012 to test the effectiveness of an adapted evidence-based HIV prevention intervention.1 1

A sample of 720 young Black and Coloured substance-using women were recruited from 15 Cape Town township communities weighted by population density. Participants had to meet the following criteria to be eligible for the study:

1) Be female
2) Report the use of at least two drugs—alcohol, marijuana, methamphetamine (MDMA), Mandrax (methaqualone), cocaine (crack and/or powder), heroin (Thai White), glue, MDMA (bath salts), or SOD— at least once a week in the past 60 days
3) Be sexually active within the past 30 days with a male partner
4) Be aged 16 to 35 years,
5) Live in one of the designated communities around the airport.

At study enrollment, participants completed a baseline questionnaire that contained questions about socioeconomic factors, HIV knowledge, and HIV prevalence among Black and Coloured participants.

## Results
### Socioeconomic Factors
At study enrollment, Black participants were significantly less likely to be unemployed (36.4% vs. 92.9%) or homeless (0.0% vs. 3.3%) than Coloured participants (see Table 1).

### Additional factors
Black participants were significantly more likely than Coloured participants to have completed high school (17.3% vs. 6.1%) than Coloured participants. Black participants were significantly more likely than Coloured participants to have completed high school (17.3% vs. 6.1%) than Coloured participants. Black participants were significantly more likely to have answered HIV knowledge questions correctly than Coloured participants for five of the six questions (see Figure 1).

### HIV Prevalence
At study enrollment, the HIV prevalence among the sample was 20%. Black participants were more than five times more likely to be HIV positive than Coloured participants at study enrollment (38% vs. 7%; p < 0.0001).

### Conclusions
Despite higher levels of education, employment, material assets and HIV knowledge, Black women were found to have a higher HIV prevalence than Coloured women.

### Implications
Other important socioeconomic measures, such as income, sources of income, access to food and wealth, should be studied.

### Additional factors
Despite higher levels of education, employment, material assets and HIV knowledge, Black women were found to have a higher HIV prevalence than Coloured women.

## References
5. References

### Table 1. Socioeconomic Factors by Race

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Black (%)</th>
<th>Coloured (%)</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Homeless</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>286 (38.4%)</td>
<td>360 (92.9%)</td>
<td>0.004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th or less</td>
<td>268 (37.2%)</td>
<td>372 (93.5%)</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th or less</td>
<td>56 (7.3%)</td>
<td>24 (6.1%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Property</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooking stove</td>
<td>289 (95%)</td>
<td>301 (94.2%)</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerator</td>
<td>238 (73.7%)</td>
<td>238 (63.7%)</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dishwasher</td>
<td>147 (41.6%)</td>
<td>41 (10.9%)</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>312 (97%)</td>
<td>307 (94.2%)</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running Water</td>
<td>240 (75.5%)</td>
<td>237 (63.7%)</td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwellings Walls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic bags/cardboard or</td>
<td>76 (23.5%)</td>
<td>70 (18.9%)</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metal勤奋</td>
<td>124 (36.6%)</td>
<td>222 (59.3%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Acknowledgments

This study is funded by the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (HD060331-05, PI: W. M. Wechsberg). The findings and conclusions in this poster are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of NICHD/NIH. The presenting author received support from the NIH-IMSD grant (5R01MD013513-15; PI: J. Kanuka). The authors also received support from RTI International. The authors have no personal or financial conflicts of interest to disclose.

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