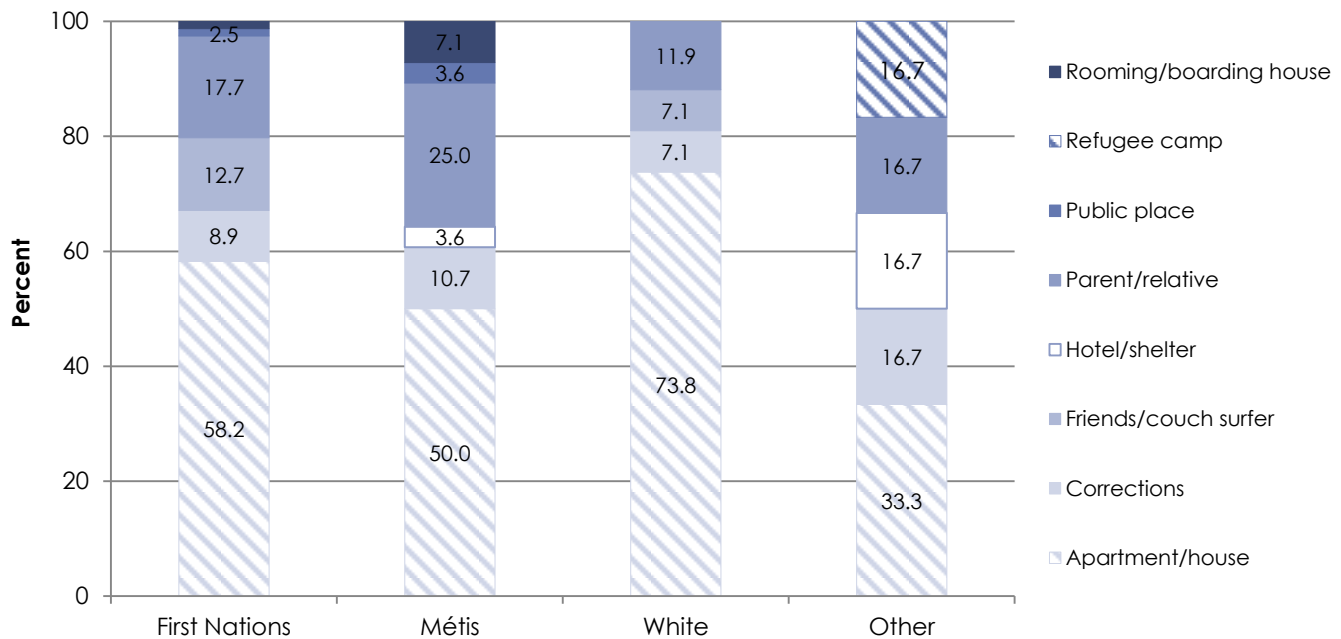


# Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Housing by Ethnicity

## Highlights

- A lower percentage of First Nations clients (58.27%) and Metis clients (50%) reported living in a house or apartment compared to White clients (73.8%).
- Persons of other ethnicity reported the lowest percentage that have their own apartment or house.
- Annual trends for housing are displayed on page 2.

**Figure 1: Percent Newly Reported HIV Clients by Housing at Diagnosis, Saskatoon Health Region, 2012 to 2016**



Source: Population and Public Health, Saskatoon Health Region

### HIV Front Line Stories About Housing:

- [Case Management](#)
- [Social Work Support](#)
- [Homecare Challenges](#)
- [Westside Community Clinic](#)

### HIV Front Line Audio Clips About Housing:

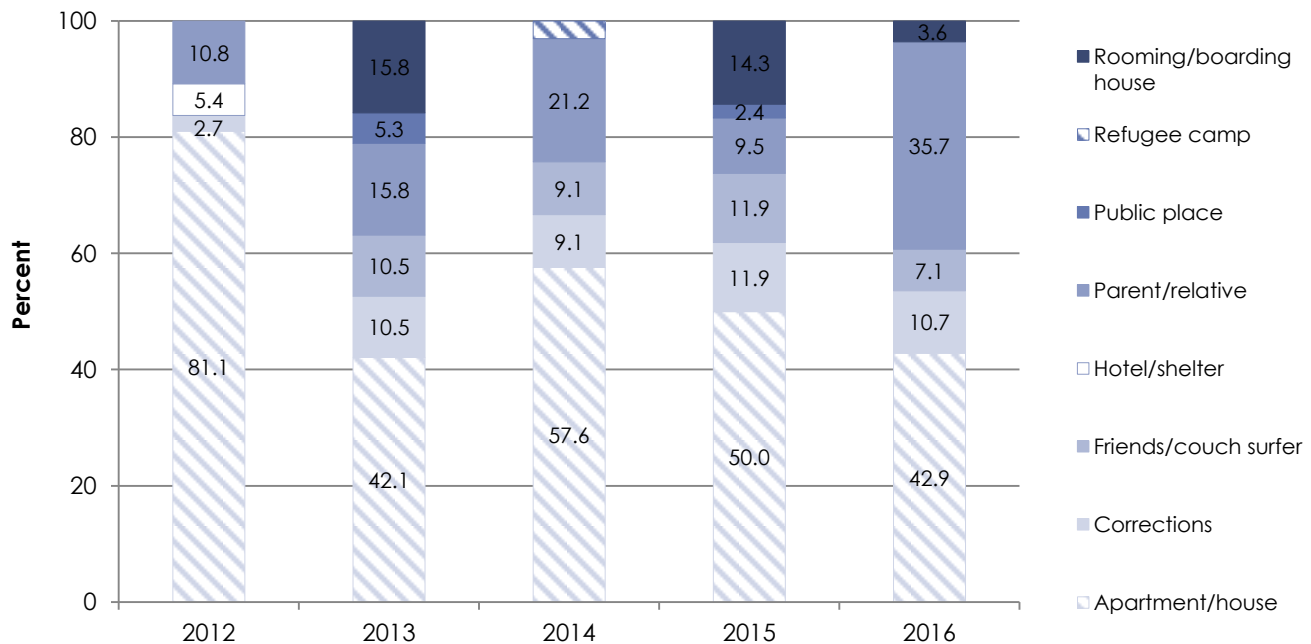
- [Inappropriate Housing](#)
- [The Ripple Effect - Housing](#)
- [Hope and Housing](#)
- [Low Threshold Housing](#)

# Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

## Housing at HIV Diagnosis trends by Year of Diagnosis

- Figure 2 shows that a substantial percentage of HIV positive individuals have unstable housing at time of diagnosis. Overall there is a downward trend in clients with their own apartment or house over the past five years.
- In 2016, more than 50% of HIV positive individuals did not have their own apartment or house. Unstable housing has implications for the success of HIV treatment. Permanent housing facilitates contact with medical services (appointments), privacy and storage of HIV medication, among other considerations.
- In 2016, 35.7% of clients were living with a parent or relative compared to 9.5 % 2014.
- For the past three years about 10% of clients have been diagnosed with HIV while in Corrections.
- No clients have been diagnosed with HIV while living in shelter/ hotel for the past four years.

**Figure 2. Percent of Clients by Housing Type at time of HIV Diagnosis, Saskatoon Health Region, 2012 to 2016**



Source: Population and Public Health, Saskatoon Health Region