Risk of Income Loss in People Living With and Without HIV – a Comparative Swedish Nationwide Study Between 2019 to 2021

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Conclusions

- People with HIV faced 14% increased adjusted risk of having 10% income reduction from 2019 to 2020 that sustained until 2021
- Without adjusting for country of birth, the risk was approximately 40% increased among PWH vs PWoH, suggesting not only HIV is associated with income loss, but also being born outside Sweden

This indicates that PWH in Sweden had a higher risk of income loss during the COVID-19 pandemic. Longer follow-up is needed to investigate the impact of living with HIV from other underlying structural and demographic factors.

Table 1. Baseline characteristics by 2019-12-31

	People with HIV	People without HIV
All, n	7 604	8 258 325
Age, median (IQR)	49 (40-57)	47 (31–64)
Male, n (%)	4 638 (61)	4 150 886 (50)
Migrant, n (%)	4 881 (64)	1809673(22)
Low income (quartile 1), n(%)	3 627 (48)	2 021 173 (25)
Low education (<9years), n(%)	1802 (24)	1564009(19)

Method

- Register-based nationwide cohort study
- Study population: all adults alive by the start of the COVID-19 pandemic (2020-02-01) and registered resident by 2019-12-31, n=8 265 929.
- Exposure: Living with HIV assessed at start of study (2019–12–31). PWH acquiring HIV after start of study were excluded (n=295).
- Outcome: 10% reduction of annual income from 2019 to 2020 that sustained until 2021.
- Statistics: Modified Poisson regression models with varying adjustment to estimate adjusted relative risk of 10% sustained risk of income loss by HIV-status

Introduction

Long-term income trajectories among people with HIV (PWH) compared to people without HIV (PWoH) remain poorly understood.

Aim

We aimed to estimate the risk of 10% income loss in 2020 that sustained to 2021 compared to 2019 (before the COVID-19 pandemic) in PWH compared to PWoH

Results

Among PWH, being born in Sub-Saharan Africa was statistically associated with increased risk of sustained income loss (adjRR 1.27, 95% CI 1.06-1.52),

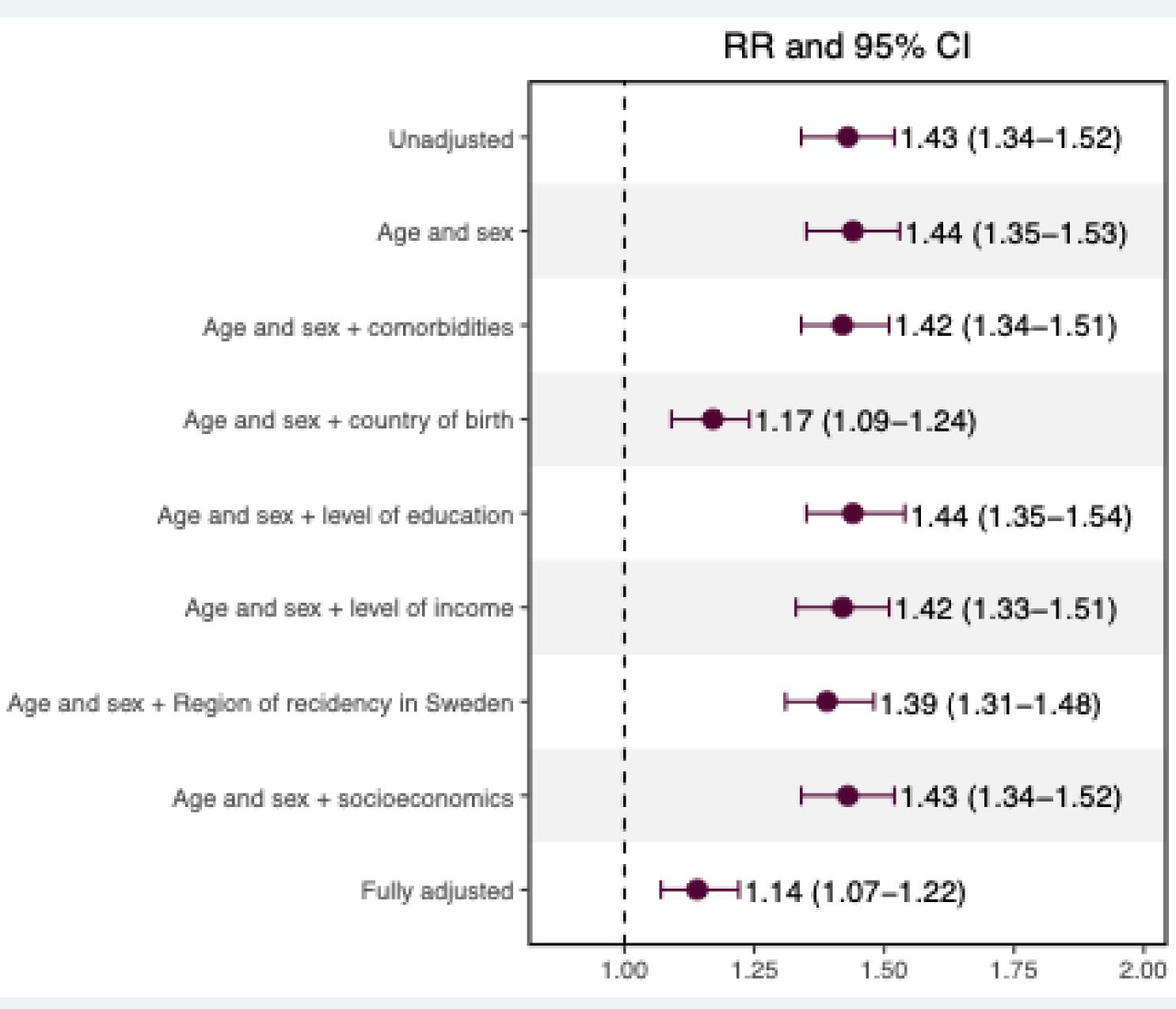


Figure 1. Relative risks of sustained income loss in people with HIV compared to people without HIV. Estimates calculated using modified Poisson regression. Socioeconomics defined as both level of income and level of education. Fully adjusted model adjusted for sex, age, country of birth, region of residence in Sweden, education level, income level, and comorbidities.



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