

**Outreach, Care, and
Prevention to
Engage HIV Seropositive
Young MSM of Color**

**Special Project of National
Significance**

HRSA HIV/AIDS Bureau



Assessing Differences in Characteristics Between African American and Hispanic HIV+ Young Males Who Have Sex with Males

Preliminary Findings

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Aim of the Analysis

- Some SPNS sites hypothesized that there were differences in the care seeking and other characteristics for African-American and Hispanic young MSM study participants
- Explore differences in the baseline responses of African-American and Hispanic young MSM study participants



Methods

- The baseline responses were studied for respondents reporting that they are African-American or Hispanic
- Responses for individuals reporting they are of mixed race were not studied due to the small number of respondents
- Several respondents had missing race/ethnicity at baseline
- Several respondents did not report that they ever had sex with a male; subsequent follow-up data are being queried to confirm that the

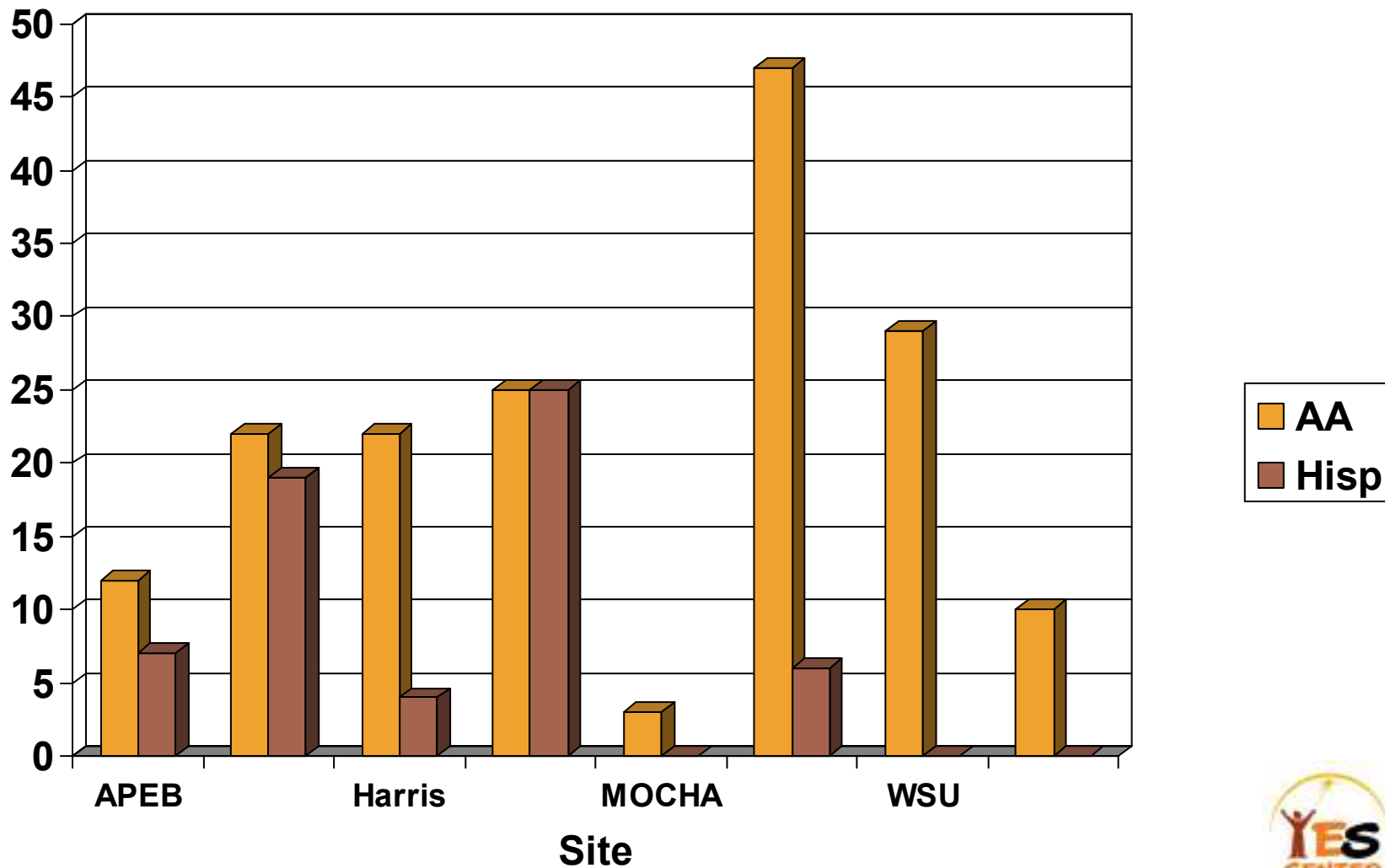


Not all SPNS Sites Recruited Hispanic Study Participants

- While all eight SPNS sites had African-American study participants
- Five of the eight SPNS sites had Hispanic study participants: APEB, BAS, Harris, LAC, and UNC



Race/Ethnicity of Young MSM of Color Baseline Survey Respondents, By Number of Respondents Per SPNS Site



Preliminary Findings



Differences: Demographic, Health Insurance, & Health Services Utilization

- Hispanics were significantly older than African-Americans at the baseline interview, 21.1 versus 20.6 years of age
- African-Americans were significantly more likely than Hispanics to
 - ◆ Have health insurance through their parents, 48% versus 22%
 - ◆ Have used an ER or urgent care center in the three months before the baseline interview, 43% versus 22%



Differences: Sexual Behavior & HIV Risk

- **Hispanics were significantly more likely than African-Americans to**
 - ◆ Report that they were more or slightly more attracted to women, or equally attracted to men or women
 - ◆ Had sex with a possibly bisexual person, 46% versus 28%
- **African-Americans were significantly more likely than Hispanics to have sex in exchange for something, 69% versus 54%**



Differences: HIV Testing Experience

- Hispanics were significantly more likely than African-Americans to be referred to medical care by the person who gave the respondent their first HIV + test, 82% versus 21%



Differences: Disclosure of HIV Status

- African-Americans were significantly more likely to disclose their HIV status to their mother than Hispanics, 57% versus 41%
- ◆ African-Americans tended to be more likely to disclose to their father than Hispanics, 28% versus 16% (NS, $p < .08$)
- ◆ African-Americans tended to be more likely to disclose to a relative than Hispanics, 37% versus 25% (NS,



Differences: Substance Use Experience

- **Hispanics were significantly more likely than African-Americans to ever use**
 - ◆ **Sedatives, sleeping pills or tranquilizers, 22% versus 11%**
 - ◆ **Amphetamines or other stimulants, 27% versus 10%**
 - ◆ **Cocaine, crack, or freebase, 31% versus 10%**
 - ◆ **Inhalants, 22% versus 6%**

Differences: Experience With Violence & Suicidiation

- **African-Americans were significantly more likely than Hispanics to:**
 - ◆ Have seen someone shoved, kicked, or punched, 84% versus 54%
 - ◆ Have seen someone attacked with a knife, 40% versus 14%
 - ◆ Have seen someone yelled at, 97% versus 86%
- **Hispanics were significantly more likely than African-Americans to have**
 - ◆ Been beaten up, 13% versus 5%
 - ◆ Ever made a plan for committing suicide than Hispanics, 33% versus 20%



Limitations

- Hispanic respondents represent diverse cultures, English language proficiency, legal status, and immigration experience
 - ◆ We have not addressed this diversity in the study instruments
- The number of Hispanics participating in the study continues to be relatively small