

Chimein Data Debrief

KEY FINDINGS FROM CYCLE 5

HIGH RISK HETEROSEXUALS IN THE PORTLAND MSA

Overview

- National HIV Behavioral Surveillance (NHBS)
- Monitor HIV risk behaviors and prevention service use
- Incentivized survey and HIV testing
- Key populations
 - Men who have sex with men
 - People who inject drugs
 - High risk heterosexuals



Data collection

- Respondent driven sampling (RDS)
- Cash incentives
- HET eligibility:
 - Live in the sampling area
 - 18-60 years old
 - Cis-gendered
 - Low income
 - Reported sex with opposite sex in past year
 - Did not report injection drug use in past year
 - (For men) did not report sex with another man in past year



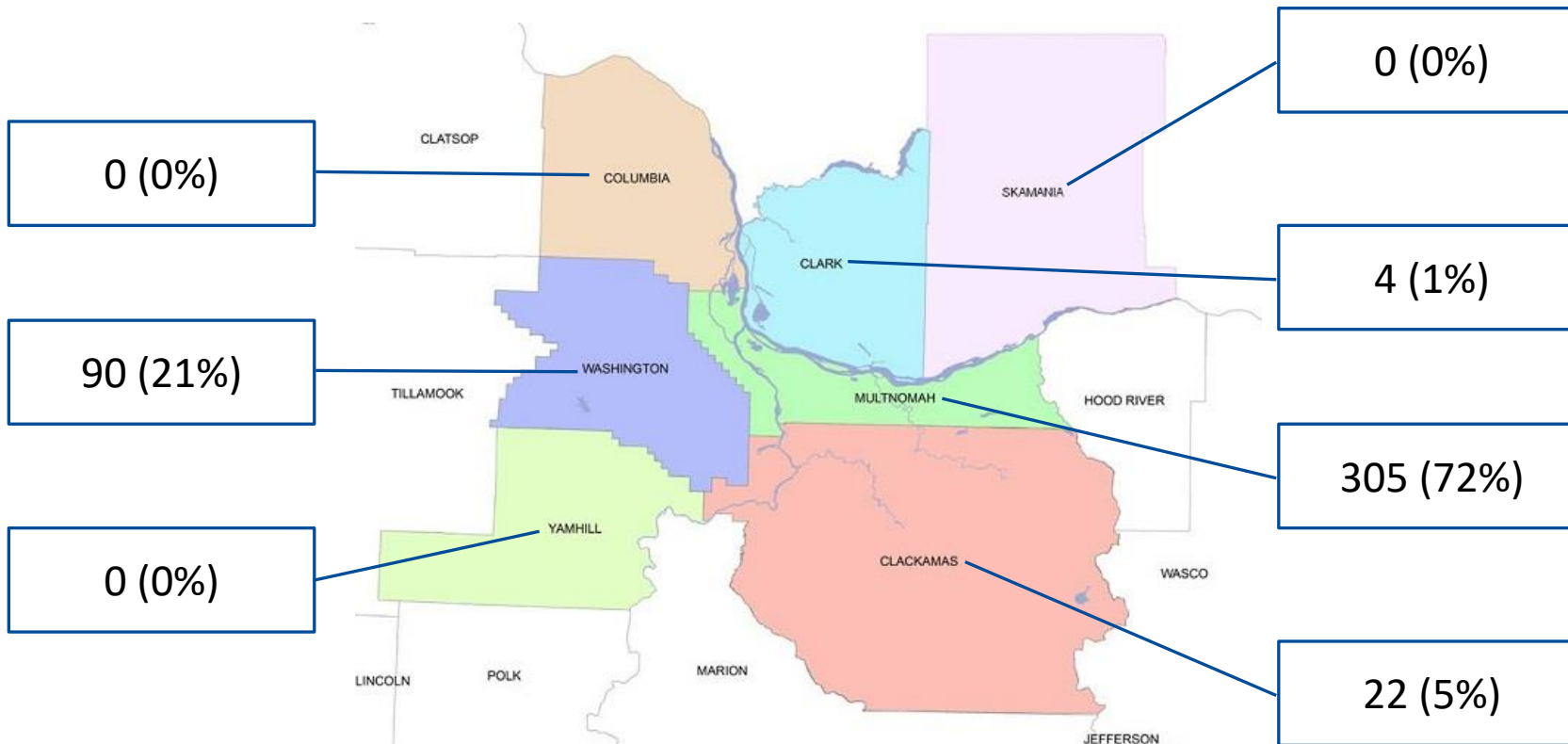
Cycle accomplishments



- 665 people took the survey
- 650 participants received free HIV testing
- 203 participants received free STI testing in Washington County
- 500+ referral coupons distributed for free STI testing in Multnomah County
- Huge THANK YOU to our community partners!

Key Findings

Study sample (N = 421)



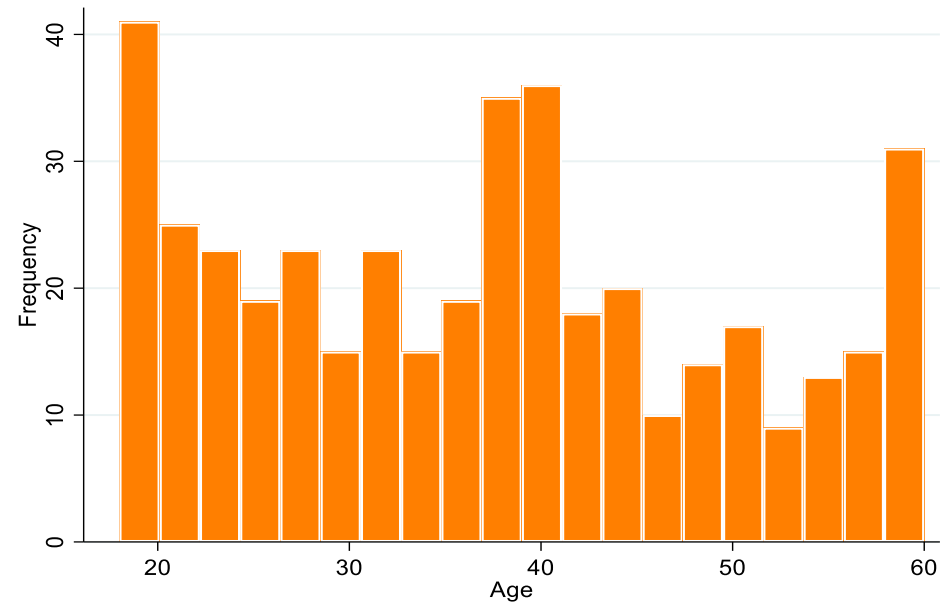
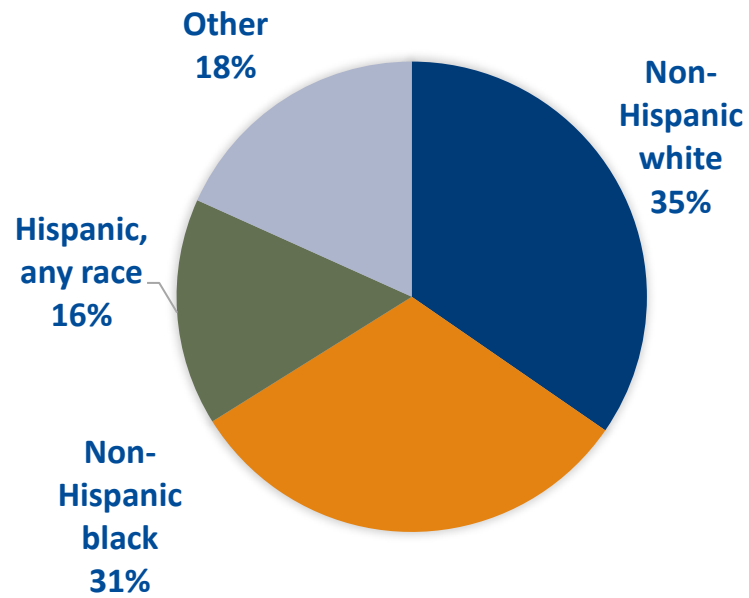
Demographics



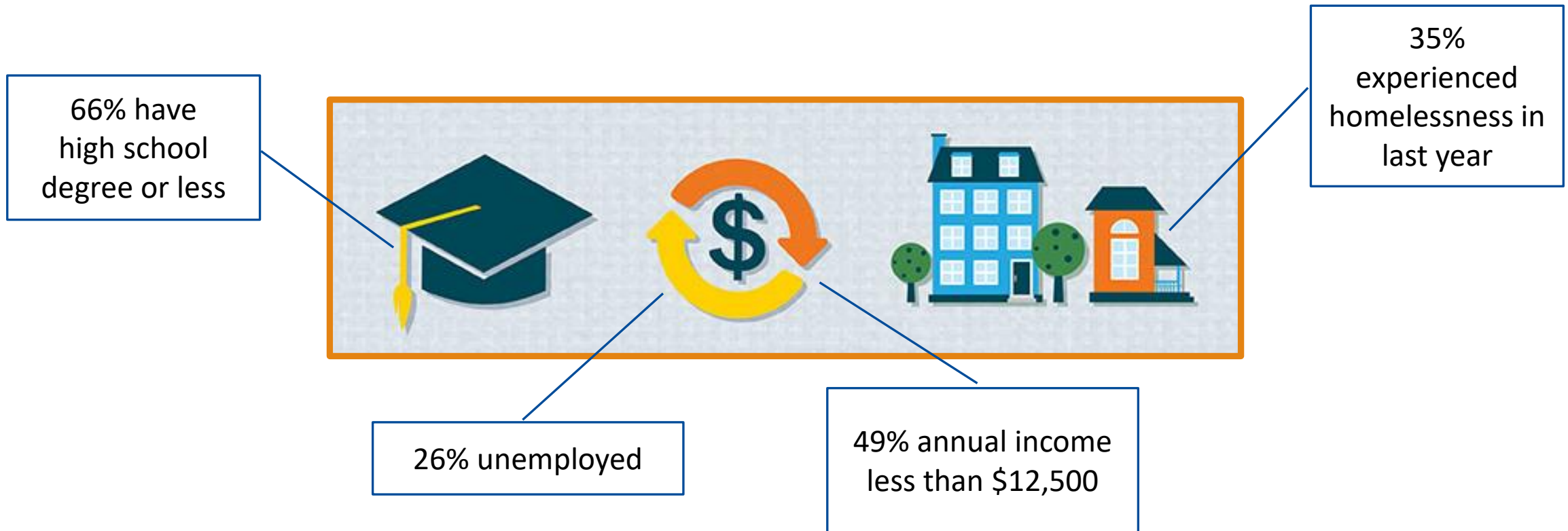
61% Female



82% Heterosexual/Straight



Socioeconomic status



Psychosocial risk factors

- Adverse childhood events (ACEs)
 - Almost all participants (96%) reported at least 1 ACE
 - At least half of participants reported 4 or more ACEs (8 possible)
- 30% had distress scores consistent with serious mental illness



- Criminal justice
 - 56% held or arrested ever
 - 23% held or arrested in past year

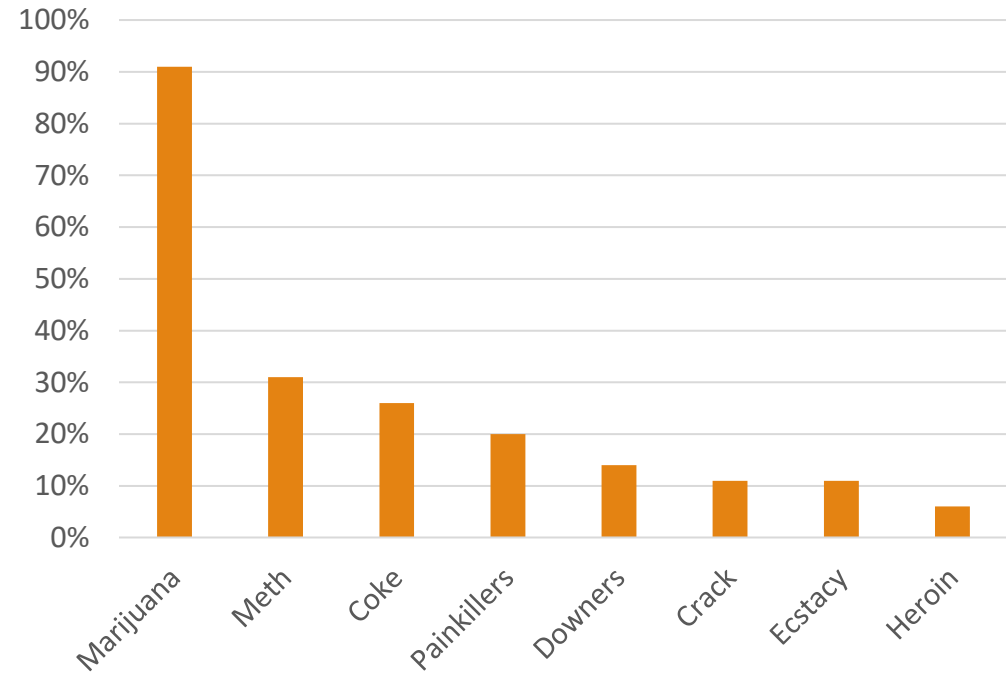
Kessler, R. C. et al. (2003). Screening for serious mental illness in the general population. *Arch Gen Psychiatry*, 60(2), 184-189. doi:10.1001/archpsyc.60.2.184

Substance use

35% REPORTED HEAVY EPISODIC DRINKING



73% REPORTED NON-INJECTION DRUG USE



Sex behaviors

- 52% had multiple sex partners



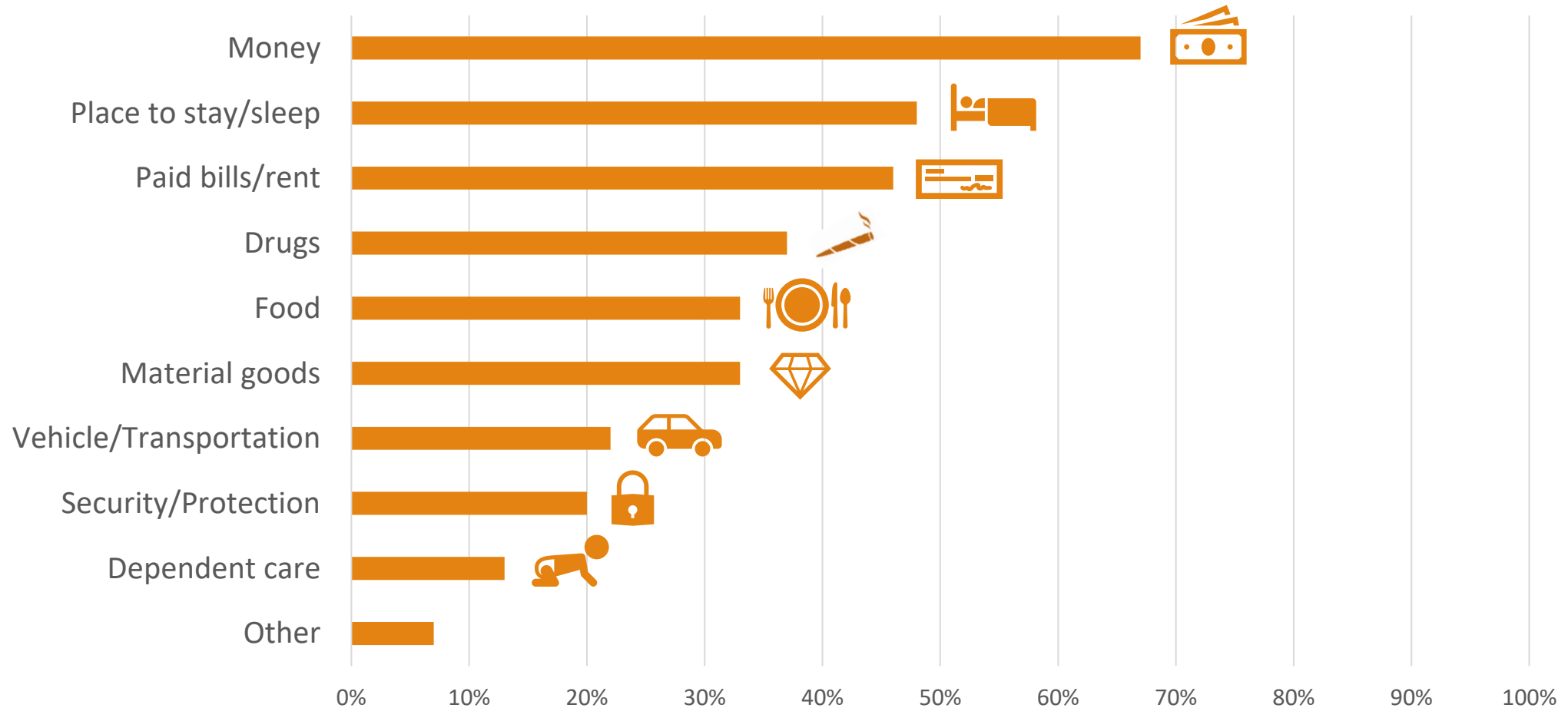
- 43% had condomless sex with a casual sex partner



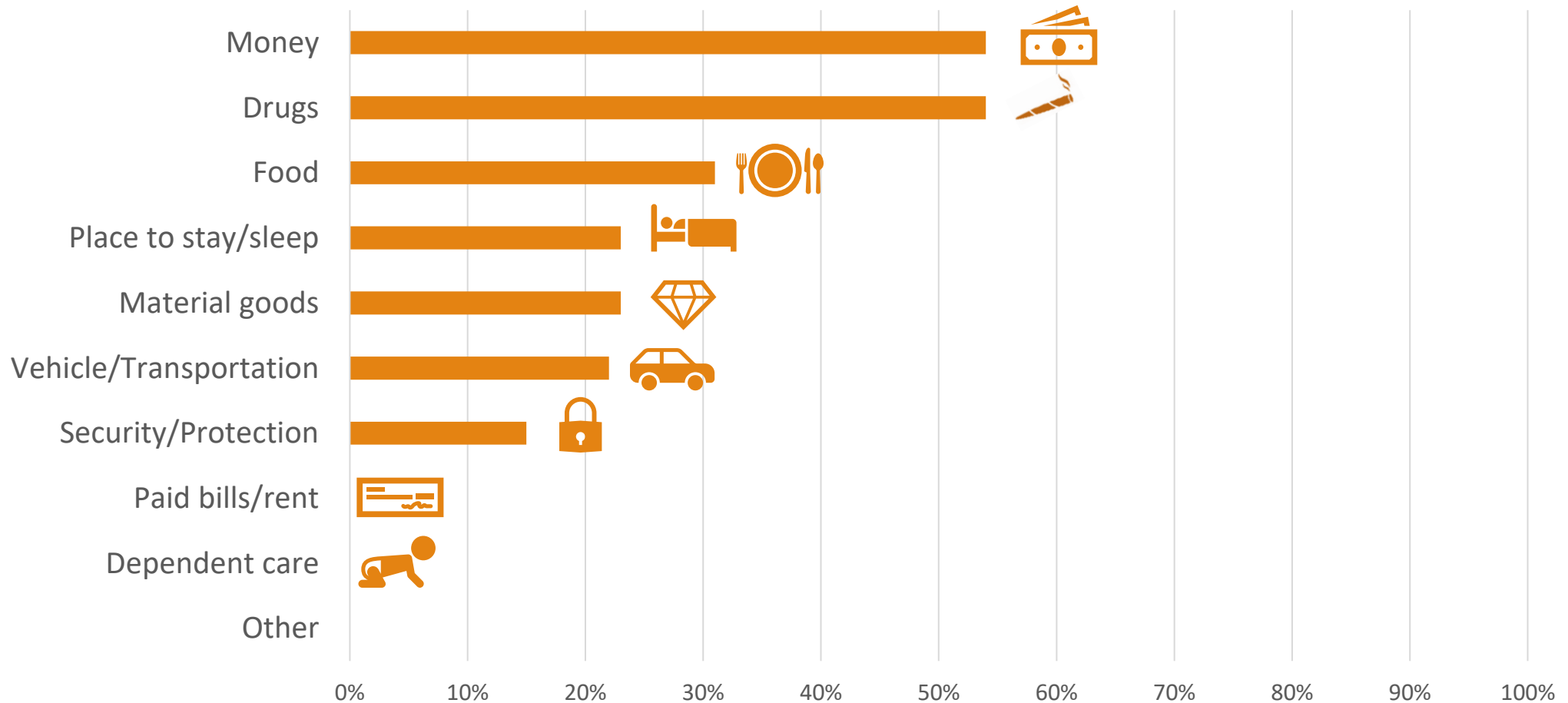
- 8-13% engaged in transactional sex



46 participants reported receiving things of value in exchange for sex

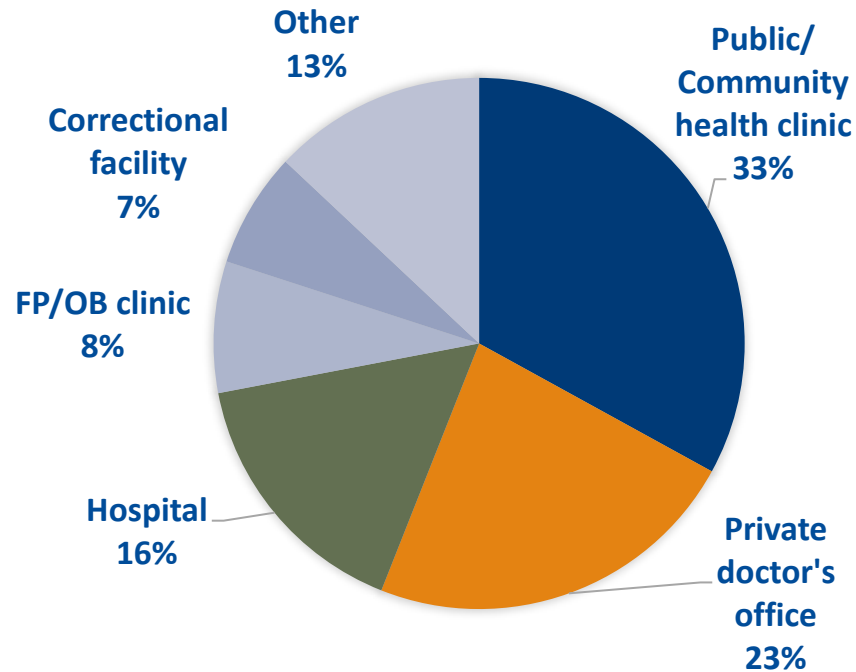


13 participants reported giving things of value in exchange for sex

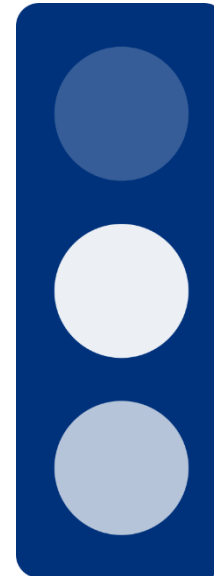


HIV

71% EVER TESTED FOR HIV



PERCEIVED RISK



3% said HIGH

6% said MEDIUM

91% said LOW

HIV prevention

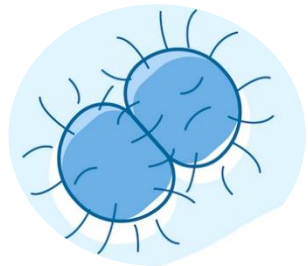
- PrEP
 - 30% were aware of PrEP
 - 1% used PrEP in the past year



- When asked if someone was HIV positive and undetectable:
 - 4% thought the person was cured of HIV.
 - 70% thought the person had HIV and could transmit it.
 - 26% thought the person had HIV and could not transmit it.

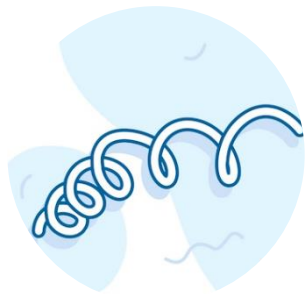
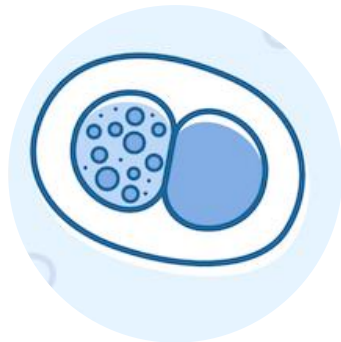
Other STIs

44% TESTED FOR STIs IN PAST YEAR



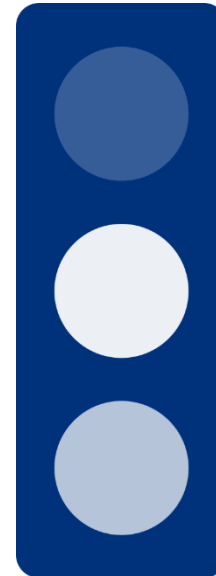
4% tested positive for
Gonorrhea

6% tested positive for
Chlamydia



<1% tested positive for
Syphilis

PERCEIVED RISK



3% said HIGH

13% said MEDIUM

84% said LOW

Willingness for home STI testing



BLOOD

16% Not
34% Somewhat
50% Very



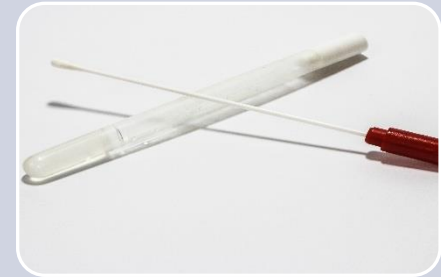
URINE

10% Not
27% Somewhat
64% Very



THROAT SWAB

18% Not
31% Somewhat
52% Very

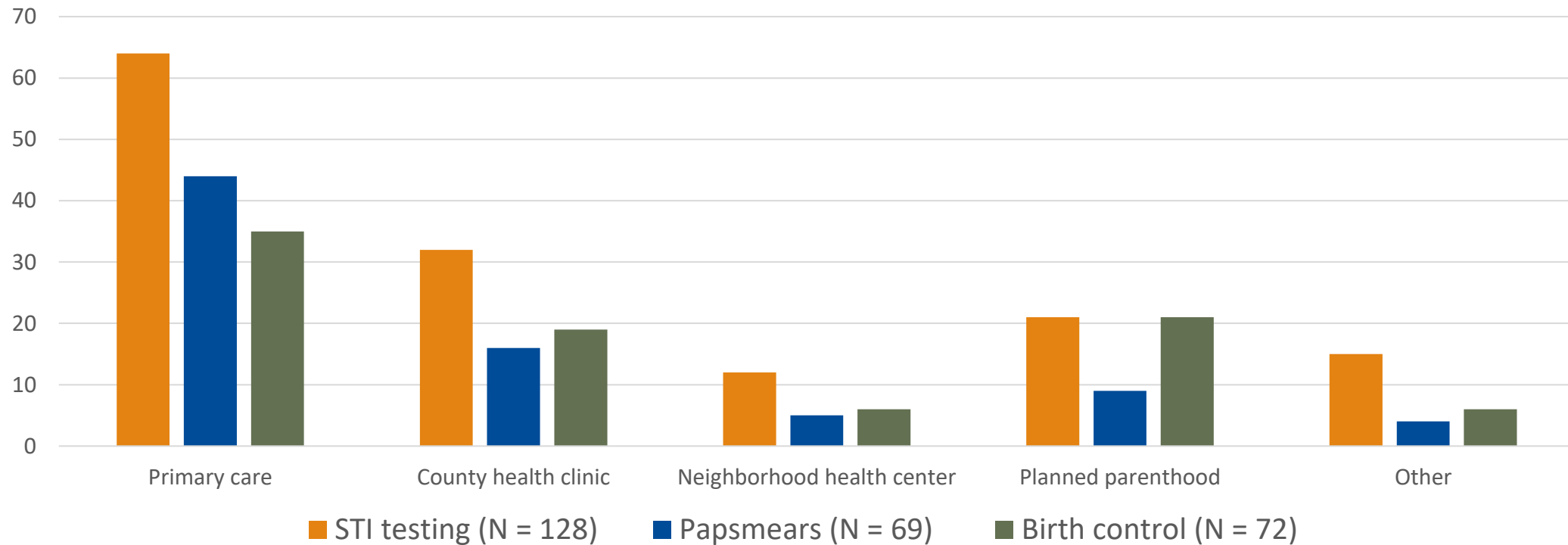


ANAL SWAB

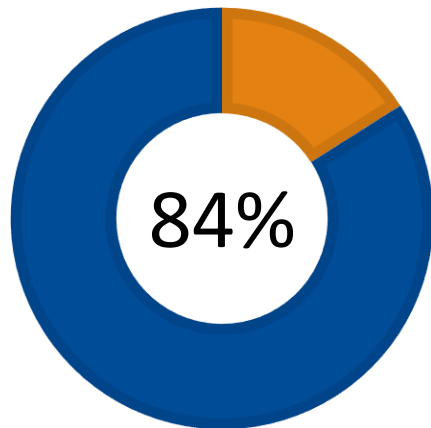
50% Not
28% Somewhat
23% Very

Uptake of Reproductive Health Equity Act

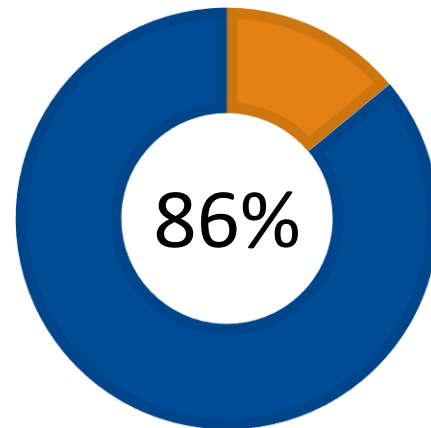
Use of free sexual health services in past year



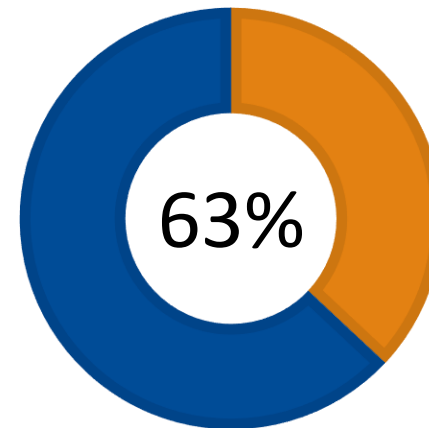
Access to basic healthcare



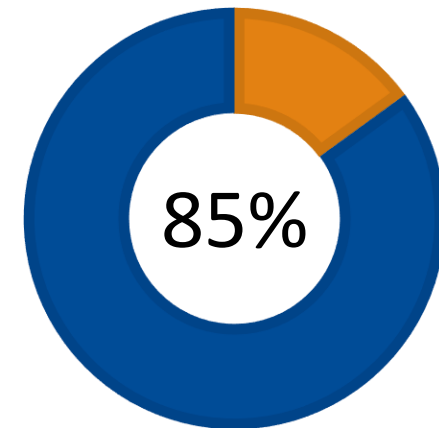
Insured
(70% Medicaid)



Usual source of
medical care



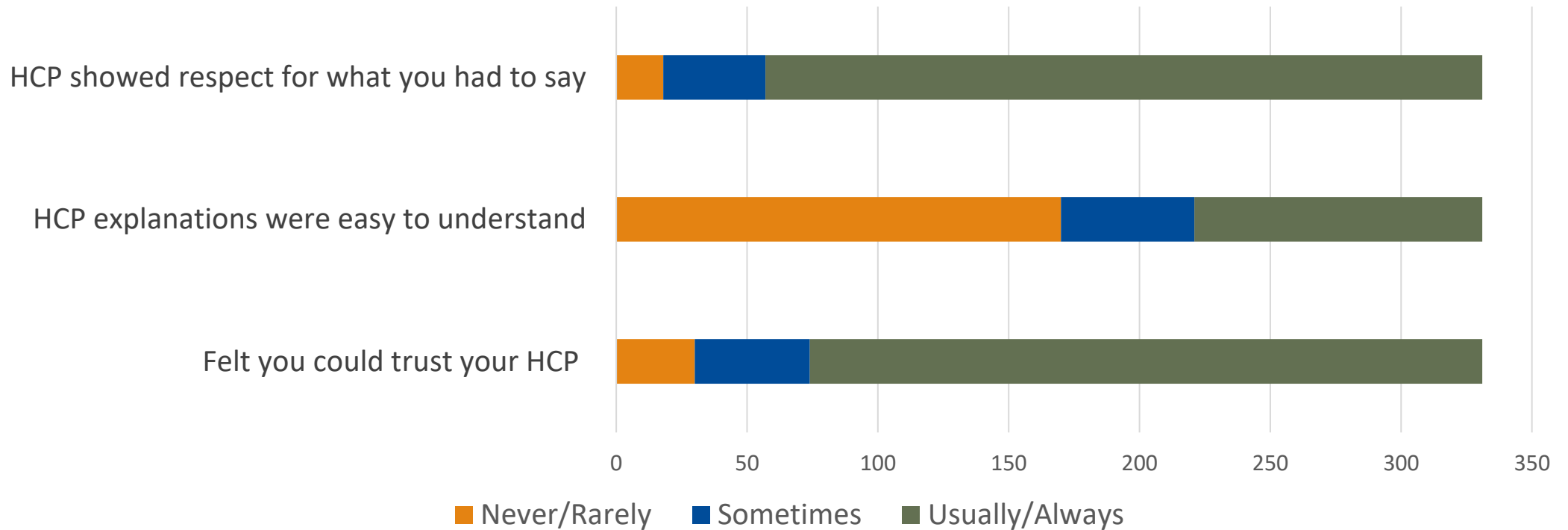
Usual source was
clinic, health
center or
doctor office



Saw healthcare
provider in
past year

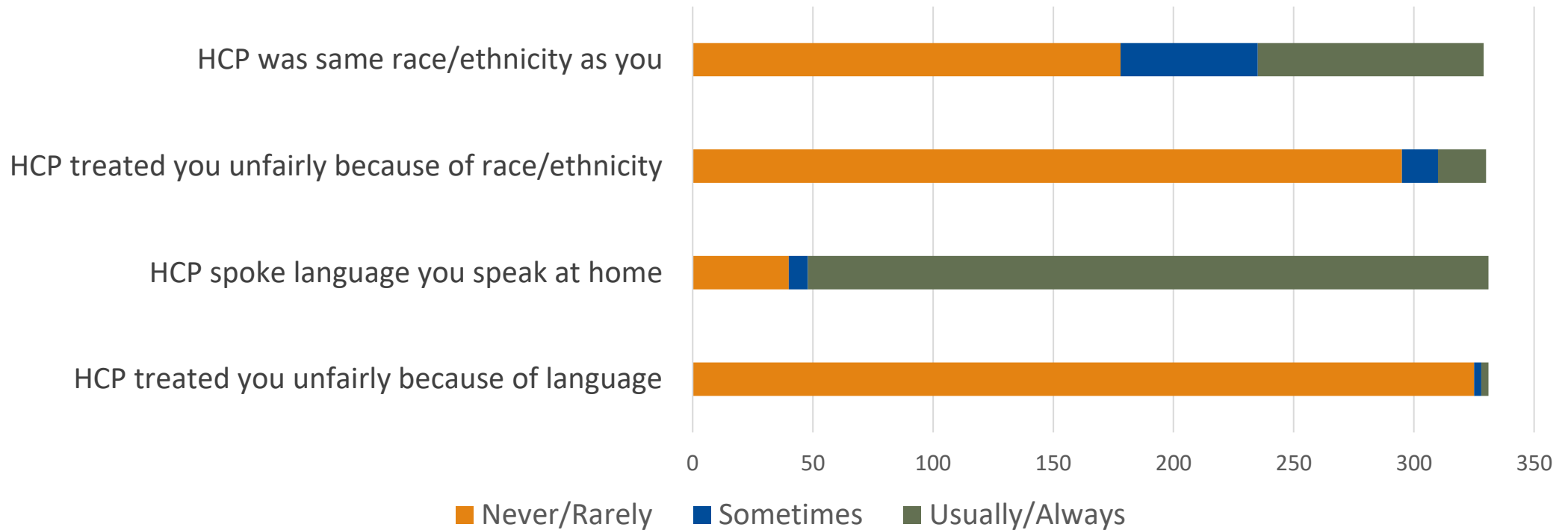
Quality of healthcare interactions

Frequency of provider/patient interaction behaviors



Quality of healthcare interactions

Frequency of provider/patient interaction behaviors



Access to mental health services

Participants accessed mental health services

37%



Participants wanted mental health services but were unable to get them

23%

- 33% cost
- 33% uninsured
- 40% don't know where
- 33% no transportation
- 20% fear of judgement
- 25% unsure of need
- 24% other

Summary

- Sample was predominately from Multnomah County, but there was improved representation from other counties
- Sample was disproportionately female and non-White
- Participants had similarly low income and education, but were much less likely to report experiencing homelessness when compared to PWID who participated in the previous cycle
- Participants reported disproportionately high levels of ACEs, distress and interactions with the criminal justice system

Summary continued

- Participants also reported disproportionately high levels of binge drinking and non-injection drug use
- Many participants engaged in risky sexual behaviors including transactional sex which was exchanged for more than money/drugs
- Most participants had been tested for HIV, but perceived risk for HIV was very low, despite reported risk behaviors for some
- Reported knowledge of PrEP and U = U was low, but participants were educated on both topics when appropriate

Summary continued

- Reported prevalence of STIs and risk for STIs were low, but many participants had not been tested
- Participants expressed interest in home STI testing, but willingness varied by test type and participant characteristics
- Participants reported receiving different RHEA-supported services at no cost; most notably, STI testing
- Most participants had access to healthcare and suggested that the quality of interactions with healthcare providers was good
- Over a third of participants accessed mental health services, but almost a quarter wanted to and could not because of various barriers

Questions?

Thank you!



Have additional questions about our data?

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