# HIV Prevalence and Risk Behaviors Among Persons Active in the New York City House Ball Community

<u>Christopher Murrill<sup>1</sup></u>, Vincent Guilin<sup>2</sup>, Laura Dean<sup>3</sup>, Kai-Lih Liu<sup>1</sup>, Yusef Junquera<sup>2</sup>, Richard Ascencio<sup>2</sup>, Bali White<sup>2</sup>, and Lucia Torian<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene <sup>2</sup>Gay Men's Health Crisis (GMHC) <sup>3</sup>Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University



### **Objectives**

- Identify HIV prevalence in the House Ball community
- Assess patterns of risk behavior and psychosocial factors associated with HIV infection.
- Needs assessment for development of subculturally specific (targeted) prevention services.



## House Ball Background

The first 'Ball': 1865 at the Hamilton Lodge in Harlem.

#### House:

- A 'family' structure of African American and Latino gay and transgender people
- An appointed Father and Mother leads the remaining members, referred to as "children"
- Some Houses have original names: Ebony, Xtravaganza (Latin), Maasai.
- Today most are named after designers: Dior, Givenchy, Manolo Blahnik, Chanel, etc.
- Balls: events for spectators and 'Houses' competing for trophies, prize money and community recognition in categories (Vogueing, Runway, Realness, Body, Face, etc.)





## Study Design

- Cross-sectional HIV prevalence and behavioral risk survey of House Ball community
- Participants were approached at balls, house meetings, bars, dance clubs, streets, and other programmatic outreach events.
- Participants consented to an interviewer-administered computerized survey, pre and post counseling and testing for HIV.
- \$50 reimbursement for participation.



#### Community Assessment Process (CAP)

- System level interviews
- Focus groups
- Community advisory board
- Observation
- Enumeration of Houses
- Calendar of events





#### **HBS Community Partners**

- Programmatic design and outreach elements were developed through a community-based participatory research training initiative known as TEACH (Technology Exchange and Capacity Building for Community Health).
- HBS served as a field practicum for TEACH, which included collaborations with 9 CBOs.
- HBS and TEACH co-sponsored balls, rehearsals, parties.
- Public service announcements shown at house ball events promoted the HBS and HIV prevention programs.





## **Eligibility Criteria**

- 15 years or older
- Resident of NYC metropolitan area
- House Ball community member



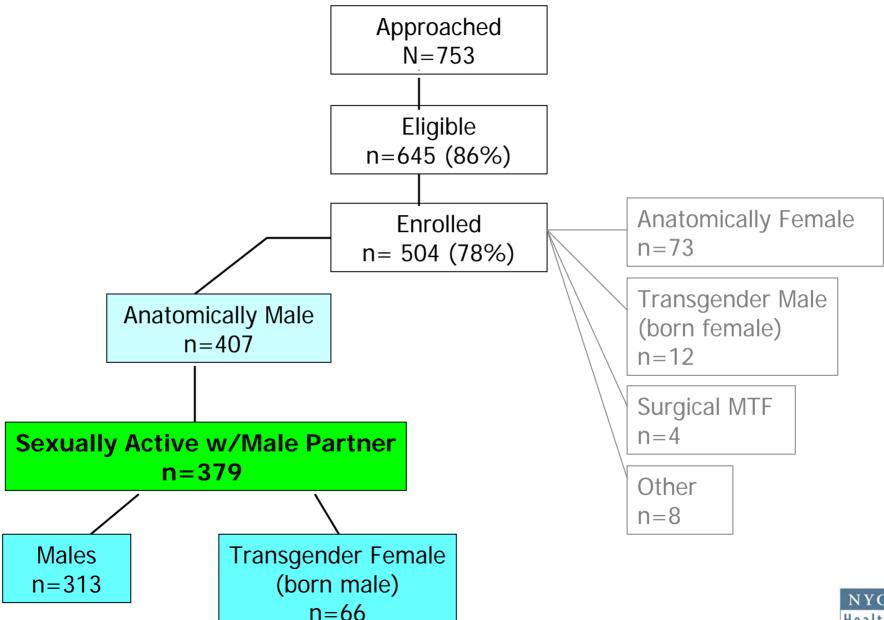
#### Recruitment

- Locations selected through CAP
- "Intercept area" established for each location

 Eligible participants were enrolled, interviewed and tested at venue or scheduled for other day appointments at an office location.

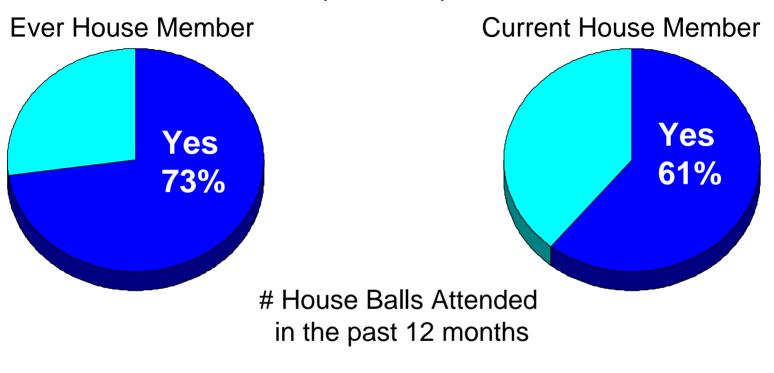


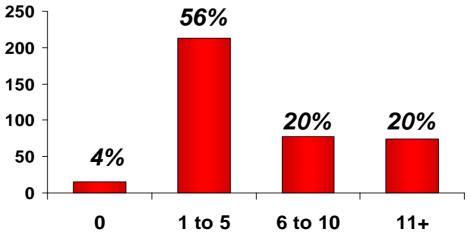
#### **Study Sample**





## House Membership and Ball Participation (N=379)







#### **Demographic Characteristics**

	Male (N=313)	Transgender Female (N=66)	Overall (N=379)
Age (%) *			
15-19	33	27	<b>32</b>
20-30	48	64	<b>51</b>
31 +	19	9	17
Race/Ethnicity	(%)	·	
White	3	1	2
Black	51	53	52
Hispanic	44	44	44
Other	2	2	2

<sup>\*</sup> p< 0.05



#### Sexual Behaviors in Past 12 Months

	Male (N=313)	Transgender Female (N=66)	Overall (N=379)
# Male Partners (%) *			
1 - 5	74	53	71
> 5	26	47	29
Sex with Female (%)	13	17	13
Exchange Sex for Money or Drug (%) *	5	32	10
Unprotected Anal Sex (%)	30	24	29
STD Diagnosis (%)	7	11	8



#### **Substance-Use Behaviors**

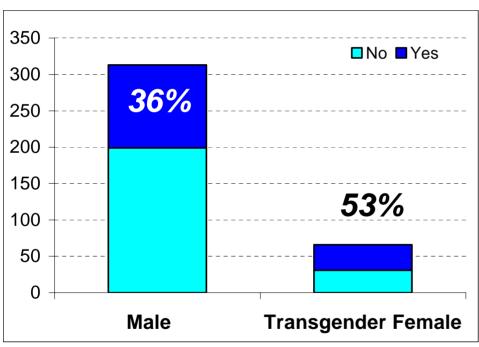
	Male (N=313)	Transgender Female (N=66)	Overall (N=379)
Used Non-Injected Drugs		4-	
in Past 12 Months (%)	41	45	41
Marijuana (%)	40	42	40
Ecstasy (%)	12	11	12
Crystal (%)	6	5	6
Ever Injected Drugs (%)	2	2	2
Had >5 Drinks a Day in Past Month (%)	38	27	36

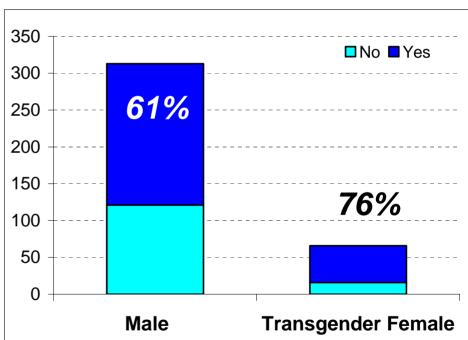


#### **Psychosocial Factors**

## Depression (CES-D screened) in Past 7 Days

Stressful Life Events in Past 12 Months









<sup>\*</sup> p< 0.05

#### **HIV Testing History**

	Male (N=313)	Transgender Female (N=66)	Overall (N=379)
Ever Tested (%)			
Yes	87	92	88
No	13	8	12
Tested in Past 12 Month	s (%)		
Yes	60	65	61
No	26	27	26
Refused/Unknown	14	8	13
Self-Reported HIV Status	s (%)	<u> </u>	
Positive	5	6	5
Negative	74	76	74
Refused/Unknown	21	18	21



#### HIV Prevalence - Demographics

	Total Tested (N)	HIV+ (%)	% HIV+ Unaware of Infection	
Total	376	20	73	
Gender				
Male	311	20	74	
Transgender	65	18	67	
Age *				
15 - 19	123	11	79	
20 - 29	188	16	70	
30 - 39	65	46	73	
Race/Ethnicity *				
Black	195	31	83	
Hispanic	165	7	25	
White	8	12	0	
API/Other	8	13	100	

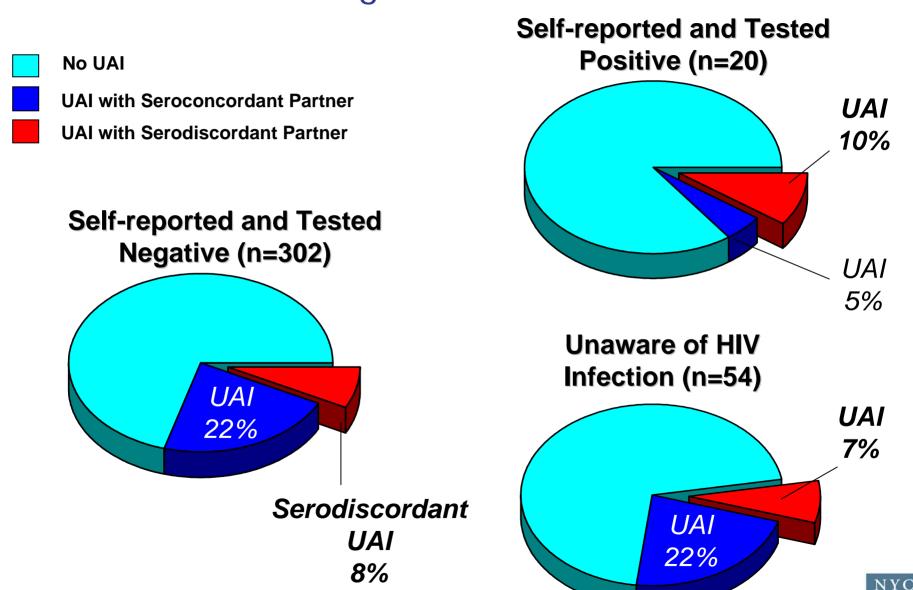


#### HIV Prevalence – Risk Behaviors in Past 12 Months

	Total Tested (N)	HIV+ (%)
Total	376	20
Number of Male Pa	rtners	
1 - 5	266	18
> 5	110	23
Unprotected Anal In	tercourse	
Yes	108	18
No	268	21
STD Diagnosis		
Yes	29	31
No	347	19
Exchange Sex for M	loney/Drug	
Yes	36	31
No	340	18
Non-Injection Drug	Use	
Yes	156	17
No	220	22



#### Partner's HIV Status and Unprotected Anal Intercourse During Last Encounter



Health

UAI: Unprotected Anal Intercourse

## Counseling and Referral Linkage

- Interview used as a needs assessment tool to conduct pre and post-test HIV counseling and to provide referrals.
- System developed to flag risks (i.e. depression, violence, UAI, suicidal ideation) to be addressed during counseling sessions.
- Harm-reduction counseling model used.
- Provided peer-based case management for prevention and care.
- Direct referral linkage to local service providers.



#### Limitations

- This sample of males and transgender females does not represent the NYC House Ball, MSM or transgender communities.
- Risk behavior and testing data are self-reported therefore subject to recall bias.
- Certain questions were of a sensitive nature (psychosocial factors and HIV status), thus underreporting may have occurred.
- Sample size of sexually active transgender females was relatively small.



## Summary

- Compared with males, transgender females were more likely to
  - be between 20 to 30 years old
  - have 5 or more male partners
  - report depression or stressful life event
  - have exchanged sex for money or drugs
- Participants aged 30 years and older were more likely to be HIV positive than other age groups.
- Blacks were more likely to be HIV positive than other race/ethnicity groups.
- Participants who were unaware of their HIV infection and those who self-reported and tested negative had a higher proportion of UAI than self-identified HIV-infected participants.



#### Recommendations

- Subculture-tailored approaches to accessing and sampling target populations are key for successful implementation of research and intervention activities.
- Simultaneous provision of HIV testing and targeted referral services to a community that may otherwise not routinely access local CBOs.
- Ongoing prevention efforts are needed to promote and maintain reduced risk behaviors in the gay, bisexual, and transgender community.



## Acknowledgements

#### NYC Department of Health

**And Mental Hygiene** 

**Lisa Buckley** 

**Laura Coffee** 

**David Hanna** 

Shavvy Raj-Singh

**Darryl Wong** 

Keyi Xu

#### **CDC**

Teresa Finlayson
Duncan MacKellar
Travis Sanchez

#### **Columbia University**

Edgar Rivera Colón Robert Sember

Scout

**David Valentine** 

#### **GMHC**

Laura Jones Harvey Kasdan Ana Oliveira

#### **Interview Staff**

**Jamaul Gilbert** 

Jessee Gonzalez

Wendy Ledsema

**Leniere Miley** 

**Jamaul Roots** 

Julie Santiago

#### **HBS/TEACH Collaborators**

**AIDS Center of Queens County** 

**Callen-Lorde Community** 

**Health Center** 

**Harlem United** 

**Hetrick Martin Institute** 

**Hispanic AIDS Forum** 

**Minority Task Force On AIDS** 

**People Of Color In Crisis** 



