Black MSM, HIV, and the Social Determinants of Health Imperative

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Overview

- HIV infection disparities among MSM
- Social determinants of health
 - Homophobia
 - Racism
 - Socioeconomic status
- Recent meta-analysis of 194 published studies (Millett et al., 2012)
- Intervention strategies

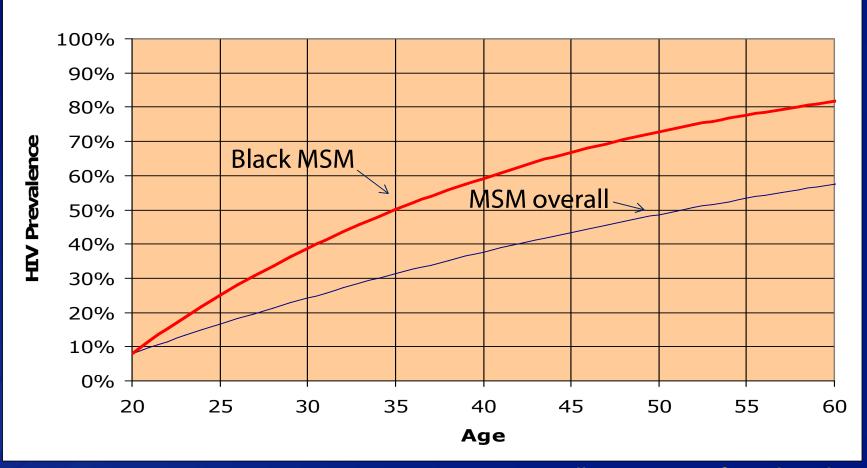
Racial Disparities in HIV Infection

- Odds of HIV infection greater in black (vs. white) MSM
 - Overall 3.0 times greater
 - Young MSM 5.0 times greater
- Odds of undiagnosed HIV greater in black (vs. white)
 MSM
 - Overall 6.4 times greater
 - Young MSM 7.1 times greater

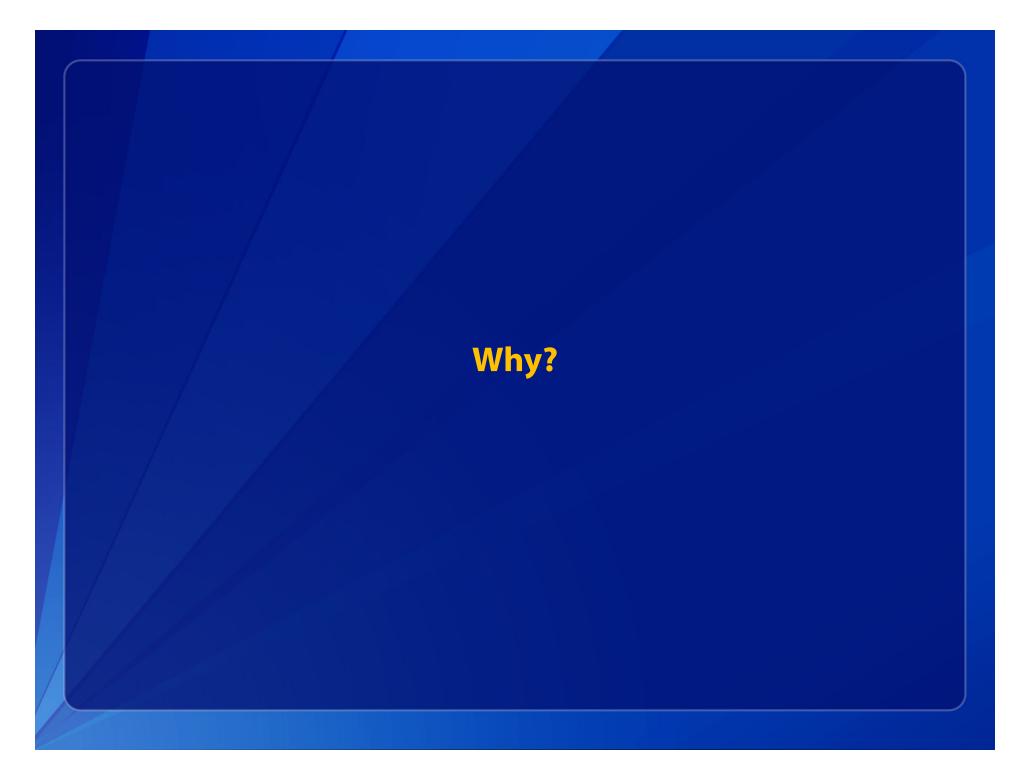
Reference: Millett et al., 2012

Increasing HIV Infections Among Young MSM





Source: Ron Stall, University of Pittsburgh



Racial Disparities Not Due to Risk Behaviors

- Black MSM had greater likelihood of:
 - Condom use
 - Few sex partners
 - Avoidance of substance use
 - Repeat HIV testing

Reference: Millett et al., 2012

Social Determinants of Health

Social Determinants of Health





Social Determinants of Health

- Factors external to individuals shape health
 - Fundamental causes are social
 - Oppressed groups (e.g., MSM, black Americans) suffer ill health due to unjust treatment
- Homophobia, racism, low socioeconomic status relevant among black MSM

Reference: Marmot, 2005

Homophobia

- 55% of Americans believe that homosexuality is "always wrong"
- Promotion of sexual risk behavior
- Inadequate public health response to HIV

References: Glick & Golden, 2010; Jeffries et al., 2013

Racism

- Race-based mistreatment prevalent in the United States (e.g., mass incarceration of black men)
- Promotion of adverse HIV-related outcomes
 - Sexual risk behavior
 - Access to high-risk partner pools
 - Non-adherence to ART

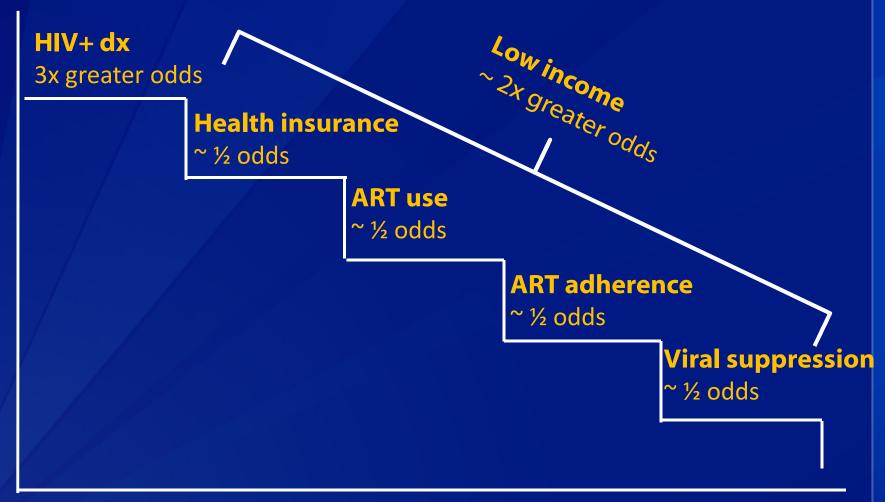
References: Alexander, 2010; Ayala et al., 2012; Bogart et al., 2010; Raymond 2009

Low Socioeconomic Status

- Blacks nearly 3 times as likely to live in poverty as whites (35% vs. 13%)
- Black MSM had higher odds of:
 - < HS education (3.5 times greater)</p>
 - Low income (2.3 times greater)
 - Incarcerated (2.2 times greater)
 - Unemployed (1.5 times greater)

References: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2010; Millett et al., 2012

Low Income and the HIV Treatment Cascade (Black vs. White MSM)



Reference: Millett et al., 2012

Intervention Strategies

National Efforts

Shepard-Byrd Hate Crimes Prevention Act ACA and hospital visitation for same-sex partners

Repeal of DOMA

Antibullying efforts Repeal of "Don't Ask, Don't Tell"

Local Anti-Homophobia Efforts



DHHS's Care and Prevention in the United States (CAPUS) Demonstration Project

- Project period: September 2012 September 2015
- Approximate total project period funding: \$44.2 million
- 8 state health departments must intervene on SDH
 - Example: Illinois developing an initiative to promote access to care and provide vocational training

Ways to Move Forward

Homophobia Racism Poverty



Linkage to care
Retention in care
Adherence



Health of black MSM

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