Gender disparities in prevalence, frequency, and baseline correlates of transactional sex among high-risk adolescents

Anne E. Fehrenbacher, PhD, MPH

Postdoctoral Fellow, Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences

UCLA David Geffen School of Medicine

CHIPTS HIV Next Generation Conference January 25, 2019



Background

- HIV prevalence among transgender sex workers is higher than any other key affected population globally, estimated at 28-40%
 - **9x** higher than cis women sex workers
 - 4x higher than cis men sex workers
 - 2x higher than trans people who do not exchange sex
- Trans and non-binary youth who exchange sex are severely marginalized and underserved by existing public health programs
- No interventions in the CDC Compendium are designed for transgender populations and only one included sex workers in efficacy trials



Objectives

 Examine gender disparities in the prevalence and frequency of exchange sex among adolescents in a large HIV prevention trial

 Test associations between exchange sex, demographic characteristics, structural factors, and other HIV risk behaviors

Assess PrEP and PEP use among adolescents who exchange sex



Methods

- Data: Adolescent Medicine Trials Network for HIV/AIDS Interventions (ATN)
 CARES Study in Los Angeles and New Orleans (NICHD U19HD089886)
- Sample: N=1,092 adolescents ages 12-24 years old
- Recruitment venues: LGBT youth centers, clinics, homeless shelters, social media and dating apps, and participant referrals
- Statistical analysis:
 - Logistic regression (Ever exchanged sex in lifetime and last 12 months)
 - Zero-inflated negative binomial regression (# of times in last 4 months)

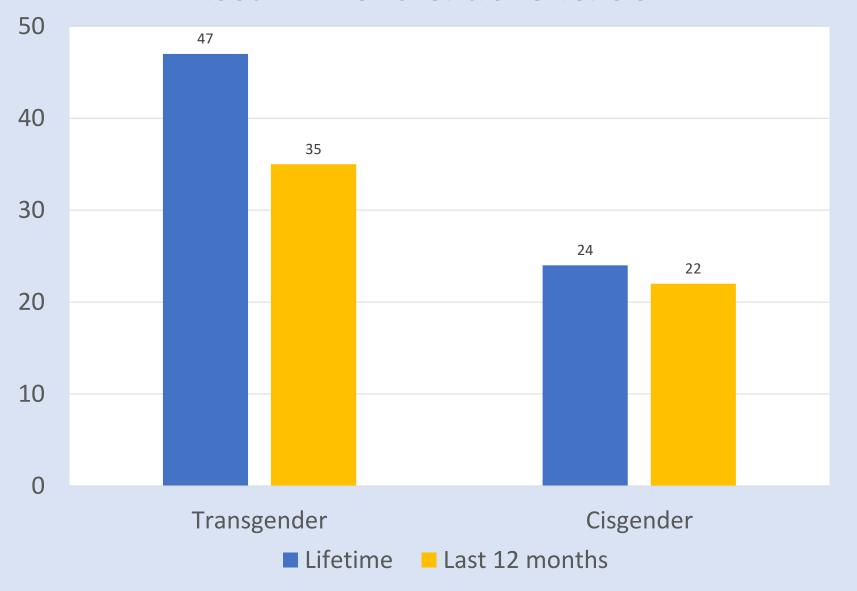


Sample Characteristics (N=1,092)

	n	%		n	%
Sex assigned at birth			Race		
• Male	1,057	73.5%	 Black 	654	60.0%
 Female 	381	26.5%	Latino	220	20.2%
			Other	218	20.0%
Gender					
 Trans women 	58	5.3%	Geography		
 Non-binary 	44	4.0%	 Los Angeles 	561	52.6%
 Trans men 	25	2.3%	 New Orleans 	505	47.8%
 Cis women 	218	20.0%			
• Cis men	747	68.4%	Age (mean, SD)	21 years	2.2 years
Sexuality			Duff ou DFD	0.4	0.00/
• LGB	688	63.0%	PrEP or PEP use	91	8.3%
 Heterosexual 	404	37.0%			

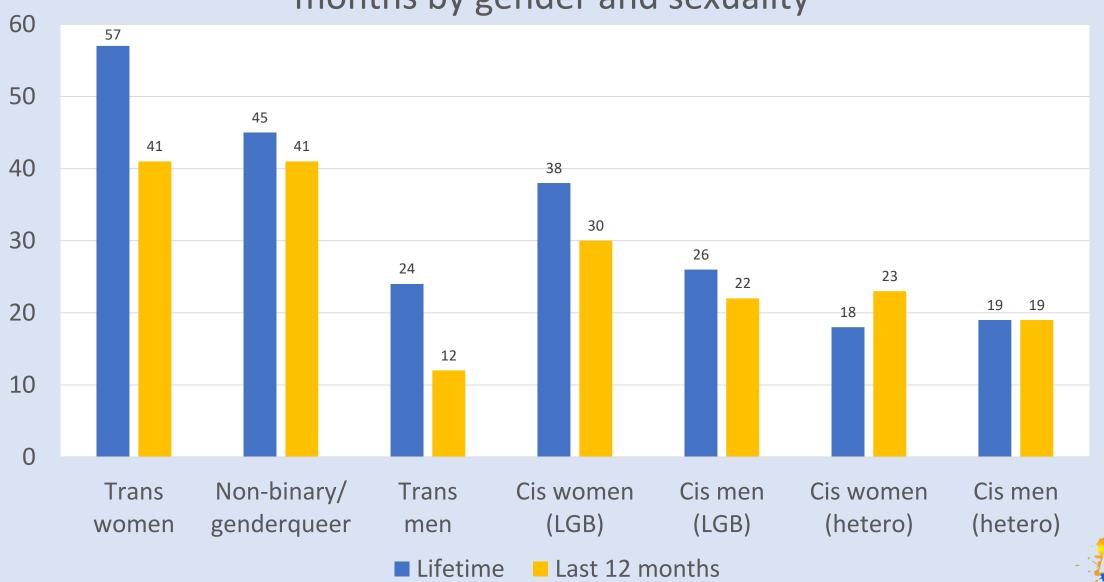


% reporting exchange sex in lifetime and last 12 months: trans vs. cis

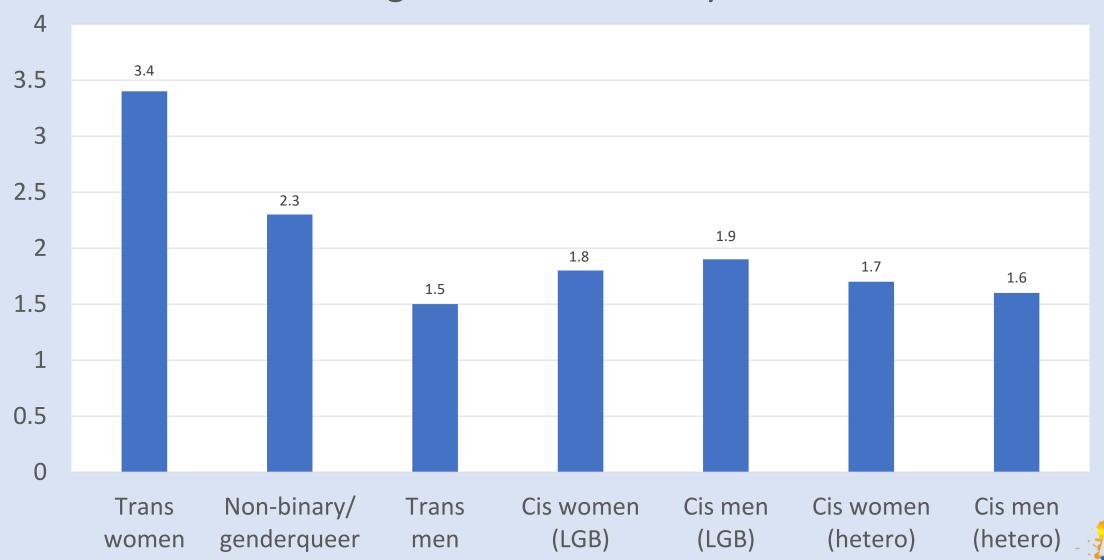




% reporting exchange sex in lifetime and last 12 months by gender and sexuality



Number of times exchanged sex in last 4 months by gender and sexuality



Baseline correlates of exchange sex (yes/no)

<u>Lifetime</u>	aOR	Last 12 months	<u>aOR</u>
 Transgender 	2.2***	 Transgender 	n.s.
 Homeless 	4.8***	 Homeless 	3.9***
 HIV+ sex partner 	2.4***	 HIV+ sex partner 	4.2***
 Condomless anal sex 	2.2***	 Condomless anal sex 	2.7***
 Illicit drug use 	2.0***	 Illicit drug use 	2.2***
 Positive STI test 	1.5*		

aOR: adjusted odds ratio

Significance level: n.s. = not significant, * = p<0.05, ** = p<0.01, *** = p<0.001



Baseline correlates of exchange sex frequency

# of times in last 4 months	Coef.	No association with PrEP or PEP use
 Transgender 	0.5*	
• Age	0.3***	
 HIV+ sex partner 	-0.6***	
 New Orleans 	0.7***	

Coef: regression coefficient for count model

Significance level: n.s. = not significant, * = p<0.05, ** = p<0.01, *** = p<0.001



Discussion

- Significantly higher prevalence and frequency of exchange sex among trans adolescents, especially among trans women and non-binary adolescents
- Exchange sex is associated with homelessness, condomless anal sex, having HIV+ sex partners, STIs, and drug use, but NOT with PrEP/PEP use
- Most adolescents exchange sex infrequently (<2 times in last 4 months)
 - Outliers: 3 cis men and 1 trans woman reported 100+ times
- 97% of adolescents reporting exchange sex are 18+ years old



Limitations

- Many unknowns:
 - Are they buying or selling sex?
 - What are they exchanging/receiving for sex?
 - How do they find clients?
 - Are they working independently, with friends, or for a third party?
 - Do they self-identify as sex workers or view exchange sex as work?



Conclusions and future directions

- Adolescents who exchange sex experience multiple, intersecting structural and behavioral risks
- Intersectional/syndemic approach should guide interventions
- Need to improve PrEP access for adolescents who exchange sex, particularly trans women and non-binary adolescents
- Assess longitudinal trends in exchange sex among adolescents and test gender by race interactions



Acknowledgements

- Co-authors: Dallas Swendeman, Sung-Jae Lee, Leslie Kozina, Maryann Koussa, Cathy Reback, and the ATN CARES Study Team
- ATN participants, field staff, coaches, and community partners
- UCLA Center for HIV Identification, Prevention and Treatment Services (CHIPTS)
- This research was supported by the following grants from the National Institutes of Health: NICHD U19HD089886, NIMH T32MH109205, NIMH P30MH058107, NIAID P30AI028697, NCATS UL1TR000124.







David Geffen School of Medicine

















Thank you! Questions?

Anne E. Fehrenbacher, Ph.D., MPH

Postdoctoral Fellow, UCLA Global Center for Children & Families Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior

10920 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 350

Los Angeles, CA 90024-6521

Tel: (310) 794-2509

Fax: (310) 794-8297

Email: afehrenbacher@mednet.ucla.edu

