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**Challenges of researching Latina/o/x. Is community-based participatory research approach a response to those challenges?**

UCLA CHIPTS
GrandRounds

# My NIH-funded HIV Research Trajectory

1. R01 - Disclosure of HIV Status (N = 301)

2. R01 - Contextual factors of sexual risk among Brazilian, Colombian, and Dominican immigrant MSM (N = 482)

3. R01 - HIV prevalence, sexual risk, and attitudes toward circumcision among Colombian MSM and transgender women (N = 42 qualitative, 1,000 quantitative + HIV testing)

4. R 34 - A webnovela to promote HIV testing among Colombian MSM. (N baseline = 300; randomized into intervention (n = 135) and control group (n = 40); Living with HIV (n = 25).

5. Co-I or mentor in several projects

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# A note on the use of the word Latina/o/x

## To Latinx or Not to Latinx: A Question of Gender Inclusivity Versus Gender Neutrality

Ana María del Río-González, PhD

**ABOUT THE AUTHOR**

The author is with the Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, George Washington University, Washington, DC.

neutrality and gender inclusivity. Gender neutrality reflects a gender-blind ideology in which gender categories are rendered irrelevant when explaining inequity.[6] Gender inclusivity, on the contrary, acknowledges gender as a source of disadvantage and, most important, explicitly challenges binary notions of gender and recognizes the plurality of identities beyond feminine–masculine dimensions (e.g., gender queer, gender nonbinary, gender fluid, agender). I argue that Latinx should be used as a gender-inclusive label, not as a gender-neutral one.

In many languages—including both English and Spanish—the masculine

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# *Challenges in conducting research on HIV among Latinas, Latinos, and Latinx in the US*

1. Defining Latina/o/x/Hispanic.

2. Identifying conceptual frameworks to include in social and behavioral research on Latinx.

3. Incorporating community-based participatory approaches in HIV-prevention research.

# US Latino/Hispanic population

- **62.5 million in 2021**
  - (19% of US population)
- **Foreign born: 19,8 Million**
- **81% are US Citizens**
- **27.6 Million identify as having more than one race versus 3 Million in 2010**

**U.S. Hispanic population reached more than 62 million in 2021**

*U.S. Hispanic population, in millions*

62.5M
50.5
35.3
22.4
14.5
9.6

1970  1980  1990  2000  2010  2021
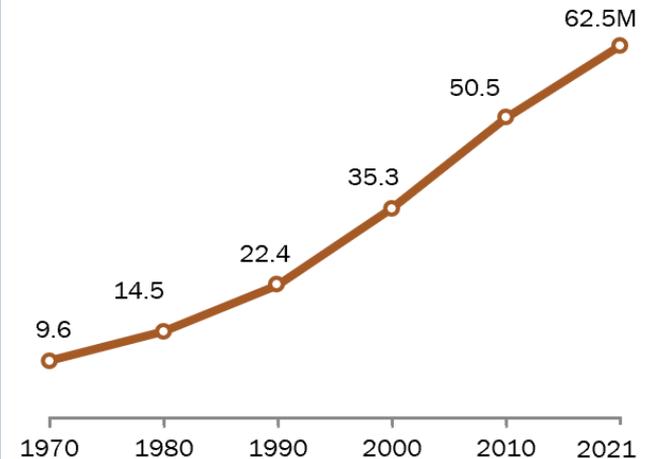
Note: Population totals are as of April 1 for 1970-2010 and July 1 for 2021. Hispanics are of any race.
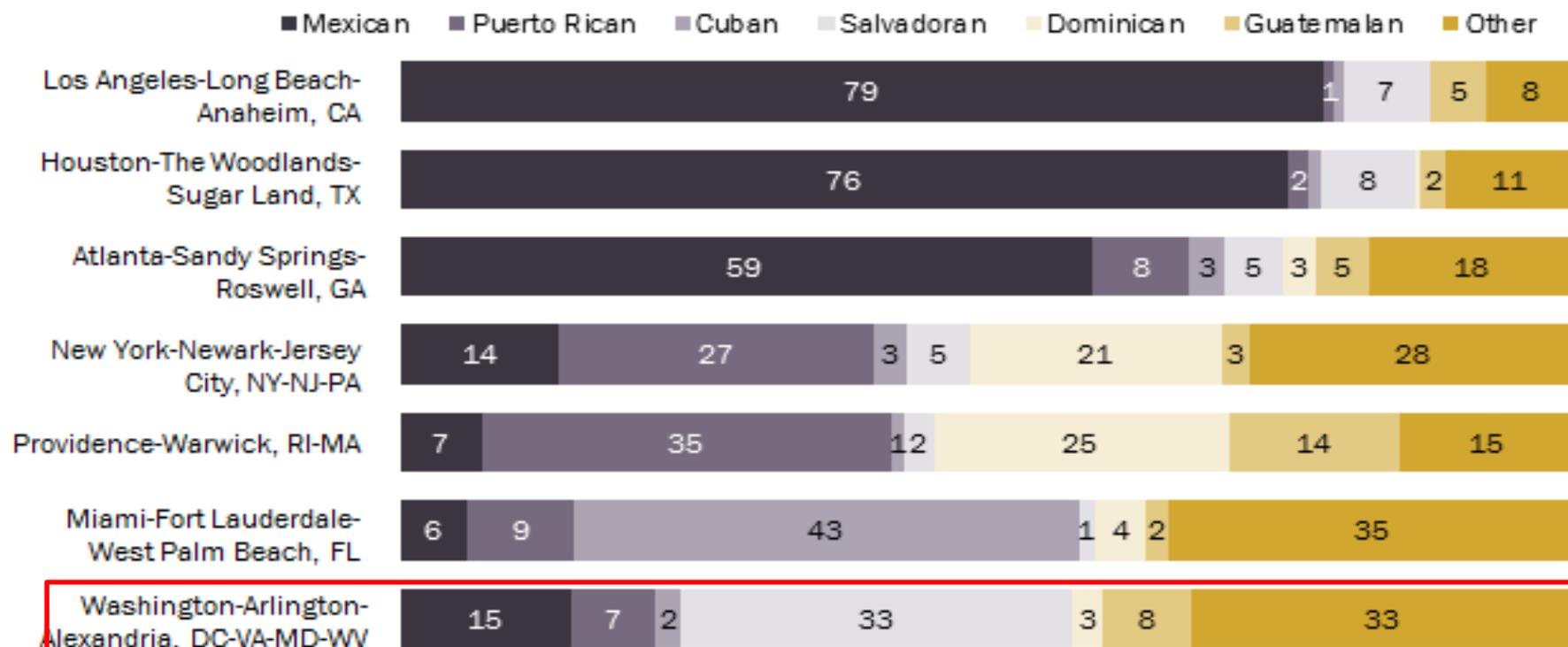Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 1970-1980 estimates based on decennial censuses (see 2008 report, "U.S. Population Projections: 2005-2050"); additional analysis of 1990-2010 PL94-171 census data and the 2021 American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau).

**PEW RESEARCH CENTER**

# 1. WHO ARE THE LATINX/HISPANIC?

**Hispanic populations in metropolitan areas along the East Coast have more diverse origins than in metropolitan areas in states along the Southwest border**

*% of Hispanics who are of _____ origin*

Legend: ■ Mexican ■ Puerto Rican ■ Cuban ■ Salvadoran ■ Dominican ■ Guatemalan ■ Other

| Metropolitan Area | Mexican | Puerto Rican | Cuban | Salvadoran | Dominican | Guatemalan | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA | 79 | | 1 | 7 | | 5 | 8 |
| Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX | 76 | | 2 | 8 | | 2 | 11 |
| Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA | 59 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 18 |
| New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA | 14 | 27 | 3 | 5 | 21 | 3 | 28 |
| Providence-Warwick, RI-MA | 7 | 35 | | 12 | 25 | 14 | 15 |
| Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL | 6 | 9 | 43 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 35 |
| Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV | 15 | 7 | 2 | 33 | 3 | 8 | 33 |

Note: Hispanics of Dominican origin make up less than 0.5% of the Hispanic population and Hispanics of Salvadoran origin make up about 1% of the Hispanic population in the Los Angeles and Houston areas.
Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2014 American Community Survey (IPUMS).
"U.S. Latino Population Growth and Dispersion Has Slowed Since Onset of the Great Recession"

**PEW RESEARCH CENTER**

http://www.pewhispanic.org/2016/09/08/5-ranking-the-latino-population-in-metropolitan-areas/

# 2. IDENTIFYING CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORKS TO INCLUDE IN SOCIAL, AND BEHAVIORAL HIV RESEARCH ON LATINAS/OS/X.

# Conceptual Framework of contributors to HIV prevalence among Latinx
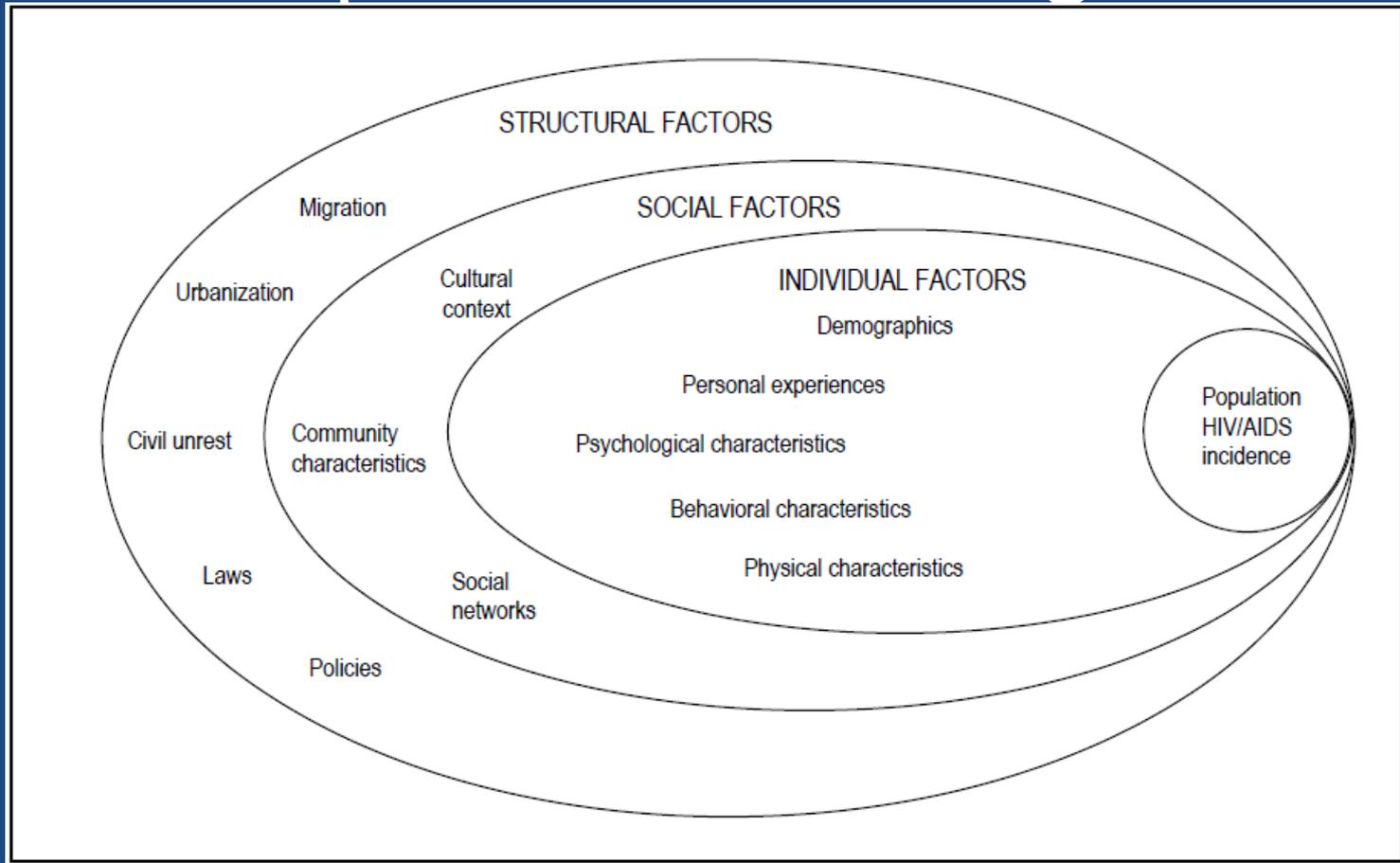


Adapted from Poundstone, Strathdee, & Celentano, 2004.

# Social context post-migration and sexual experiences

- Focus groups (N=3)

- Qualitative in-depth interviews (N=33)

- Key informants

- Conducted in Spanish, Portuguese, or English, which requires multi-lingual, multi-cultural research teams.

## The sexual experiences of Latino men who have sex with men who migrated to a gay epicentre in the USA

FERNANDA T. BIANCHI[1], CAROL A. REISEN[1], MARIA CECILIA ZEA[1], PAUL J. POPPEN[1], MICHELE G. SHEDLIN[2], & MARCELO M. PENHA[3]

[1]*The George Washington University, Washington, DC,* [2]*University of Texas, El Paso, TX, and* [3]*New York University, NY, USA*

**Abstract**
Key informant interviews, in-depth interviews and focus groups were conducted to examine ways in which social context influenced the behavior of Brazilian, Colombian and Dominican men who have sex with men. First, we investigated how the social context in the home country affected motivation for migration. Findings suggest that Latino men who have sex with men frequently reported coming to the USA to escape homo-negativity and to achieve greater sexual freedom. The study also examined how the social context encountered in the early years after migration shaped sexual behavior and risk. A majority of the participants reported easy access to sex partners and frequent sexual encounters. The anonymity of living in a gay epicentre such as New York City, often without social connections from the past, was experienced as liberating and conducive to sexual exploration. Moreover, sex in public venues, such as parks and sex cabins, was readily available to those who do not speak English. The tendency to engage in high levels of sexual activity during the early period after arrival in New York City was particularly evident among younger men. Implications for future programme development are discussed alongside prevention efforts targeting migrants during this critical period.

**ORIGINAL PAPER**

CrossMark

# Sexual Migration and HIV Risk in a Sample of Brazilian, Colombian and Dominican Immigrant MSM Living in New York City

Karen Nieves-Lugo[1] · Andrew Barnett[1] · Veronica Pinho[1] · Carol Reisen[1] · Paul Poppen[1] · Maria Cecilia Zea[1]
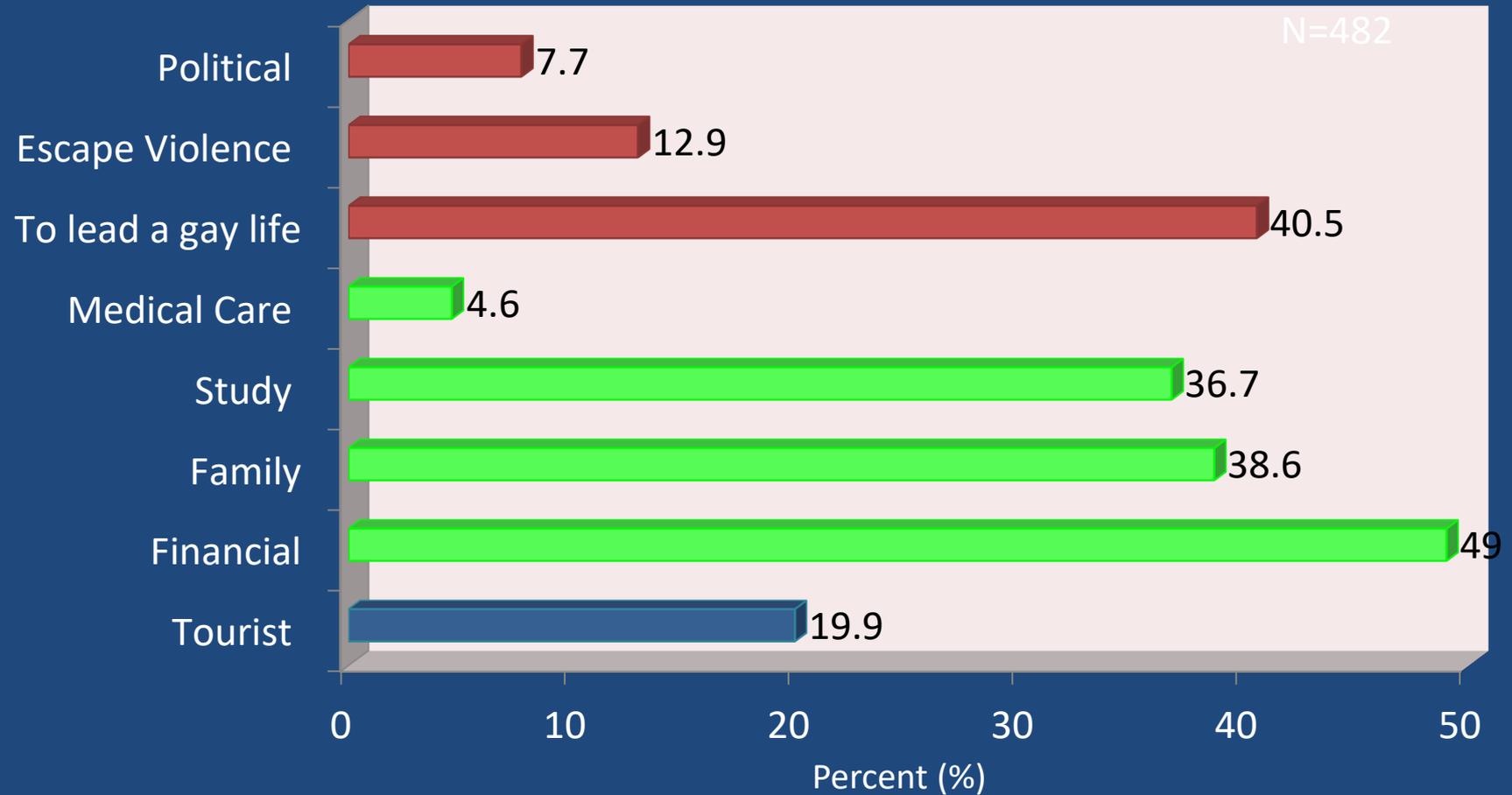
**Abstract**
We examined motivations for migration to the United States (US) among 482 Brazilian, Colombian, and Dominican men who have sex with men (MSM). Participants' most common reason for migration was to improve their financial situation (49%), followed by sexual migration in order to affirm their sexual orientation (40%). Fewer endorsed sexual migration motivated by avoiding persecution due to being gay (13%). We conducted further analyses among 276 participants who migrated after age 15 and were HIV-negative at the time of migration. We hypothesized that sexual migration would be associated with greater likelihood of HIV acquisition post-migration. Hierarchical logistic regression analysis indicated that sexual migration motivated by avoiding persecution due to being gay was associated with increased odds of contracting HIV after arrival in the US whereas sexual migration to lead a gay life was not. Our findings highlight the importance of addressing the negative impact of anti-gay discrimination in countries of origin.

**Keywords** Sexual migration · Sexual orientation discrimination · HIV · MSM · Latino/Hispanic

# MSM's Reasons for migration
## (Nieves-Lugo et al., 2019)



| Reason | Percent (%) |
|---|---|
| Political | 7.7 |
| Escape Violence | 12.9 |
| To lead a gay life | 40.5 |
| Medical Care | 4.6 |
| Study | 36.7 |
| Family | 38.6 |
| Financial | 49 |
| Tourist | 19.9 |

N=482

Percent (%)

# Reasons for migration by country of origin (Nieves-Lugo et al., 2019)

| Table 2. Reasons for migration to the United States by Country of origin[a] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| frequency | Brazilian (n=146) | Colombian (n=169) | Dominican (n=167) | Total (n=482) |
| To improve financial situation (to find work)*** | 59 | 103 | 74 | 236 |
| To affirm sexual orientation[b] | 52 | 78 | 62 | 192 |
| To study | 52 | 63 | 62 | 177 |
| Came with my family (not my decision)*** | 35 | 26 | 97 | 158 |
| I came here as a tourist and decided to stay*** | 40 | 49 | 7 | 96 |
| To be with family or friends*** | 6 | 21 | 40 | 67 |
| To avoid persecution[c] | 15 | 29 | 18 | 62 |
| To find political asylum*** | 4 | 25 | 8 | 37 |
| To receive medical care | 3 | 11 | 8 | 22 |

[a] Reasons for migration to the US are not mutually exclusive; [b] It was operationalized using two statements: "to live a homosexual life more openly" or "to live with a boyfriend" ; *p<0.05, ** p<0.01, ***p<0.001

# HIV status
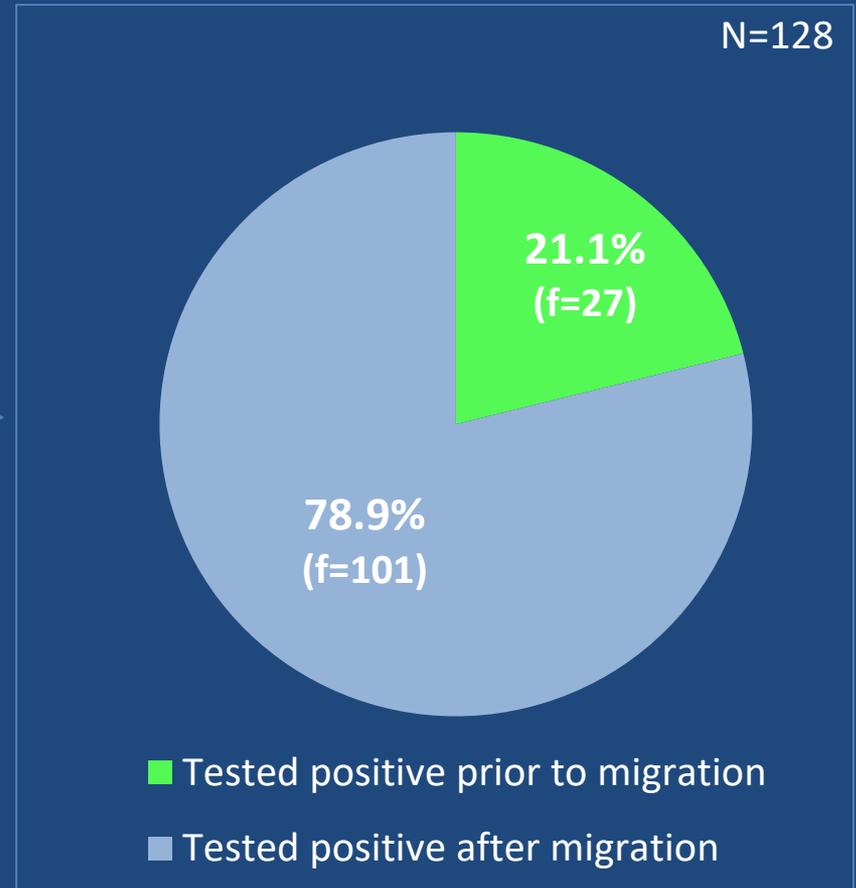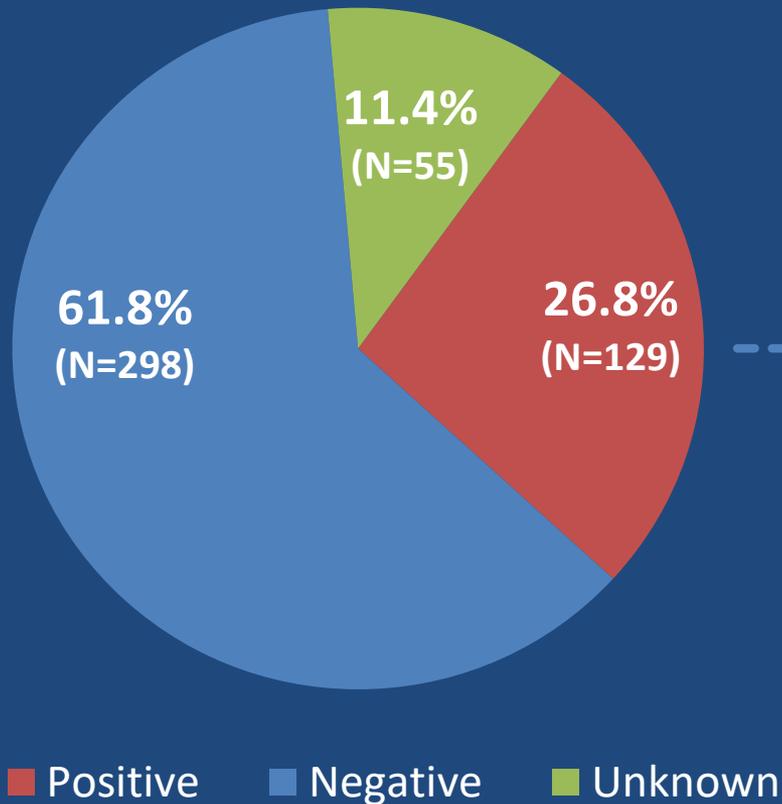
# Logistic regression models - Migration to affirm their sexual orientation (model A) & to avoid persecution (model B) associated with becoming HIV+ after arrival in the US

| | A. Model for migration to affirm their sexual orientation | | | B. Model for migration to avoid persecution | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | B (S.E.)[a] | Odds ratio | 95% CI | B (S.E.)[a] | Odds ratio | 95% CI |
| Intercept | -4.03 (0.99) | --- | --- | -4.22 (1.01) | --- | --- |
| Age | 0.05 (0.03) | 1.05 | 0.99-1.10 | 0.05 (0.03) | 1.05 | 0.99-1.10 |
| Monthly Income in the US ref=>$1600) | | | | | | |
| ≤$1,600 | -0.78 (0.38)* | 0.46 | 0.22-0.96 | -0.74 (0.38) | 0.48 | 0.22-1.01 |
| Education (ref= Less than HS) | | | | | | |
| Completed high school/GED or vocational school | -0.47 (0.53) | 0.95 | 0.34-2.71 | -0.26 (0.55) | 0.77 | 0.26-2.26 |
| Some college | 0.10 (0.54) | 1.11 | 0.38-3.19 | 0.09 (0.54) | 1.10 | 0.38-3.18 |
| Completed college | -0.25 (0.53) | 0.78 | 0.28-2.21 | -0.28 (0.54) | 0.75 | 0.26-2.18 |
| Graduate school | -0.73 (0.69) | 0.48 | 0.13-1.85 | -0.74 (0.70) | 0.48 | 0.12-1.88 |
| Time living in USA | 0.12 (0.03)*** | 1.13 | 1.06-1.20 | 0.13 (0.03)*** | 1.13 | 1.07-1.20 |
| Country of Birth (ref= Dominican) | | | | | | |
| Brazilian | -0.27 (0.46) | 0.76 | 0.31-1.89 | -0.32 (0.46) | 0.73 | 0.29-1.81 |
| Colombian | -0.01 (0.42) | 1.01 | 0.45-2.28 | -0.06 (0.42) | 0.94 | 0.42-2.14 |
| Sexual migration (ref= no) | | | | | | |
| To affirm their sexual orientation: "to live my homosexual life more openly" and/or "to live with a lover or boyfriend" | 0.29 (0.34) | 1.32 | 0.69-2.58 | --- | --- | --- |
| To avoid persecution: to escape violence or persecution due to being gay | --- | --- | --- | 1.13 (0.44)** | 3.09 | 1.30-7.36 |

[a] Standard Error (S.E.); *$p<0.05$, **$p<0.01$, ***$p<0.001$

Year of Migration to the United States

# Social level factors
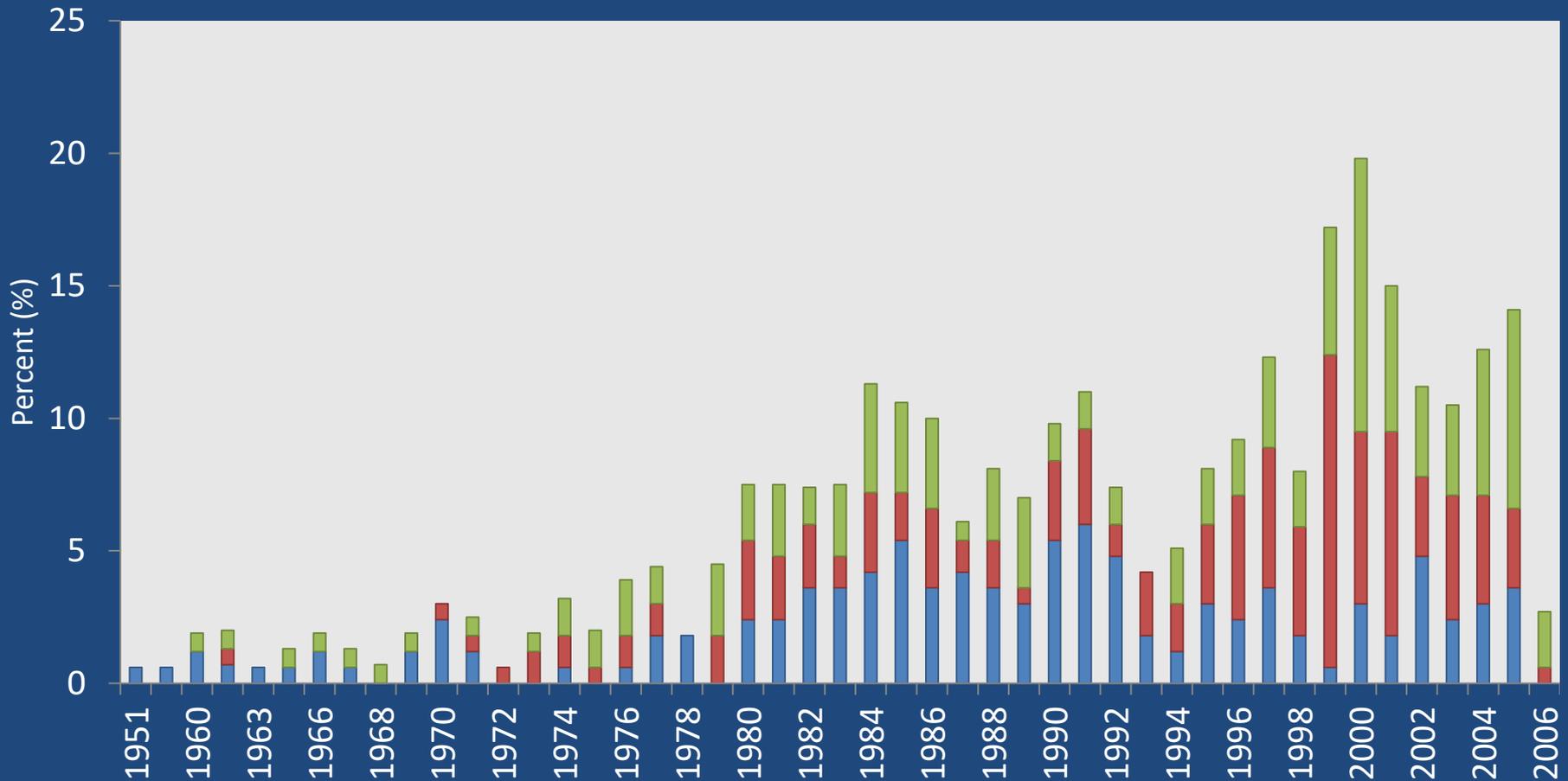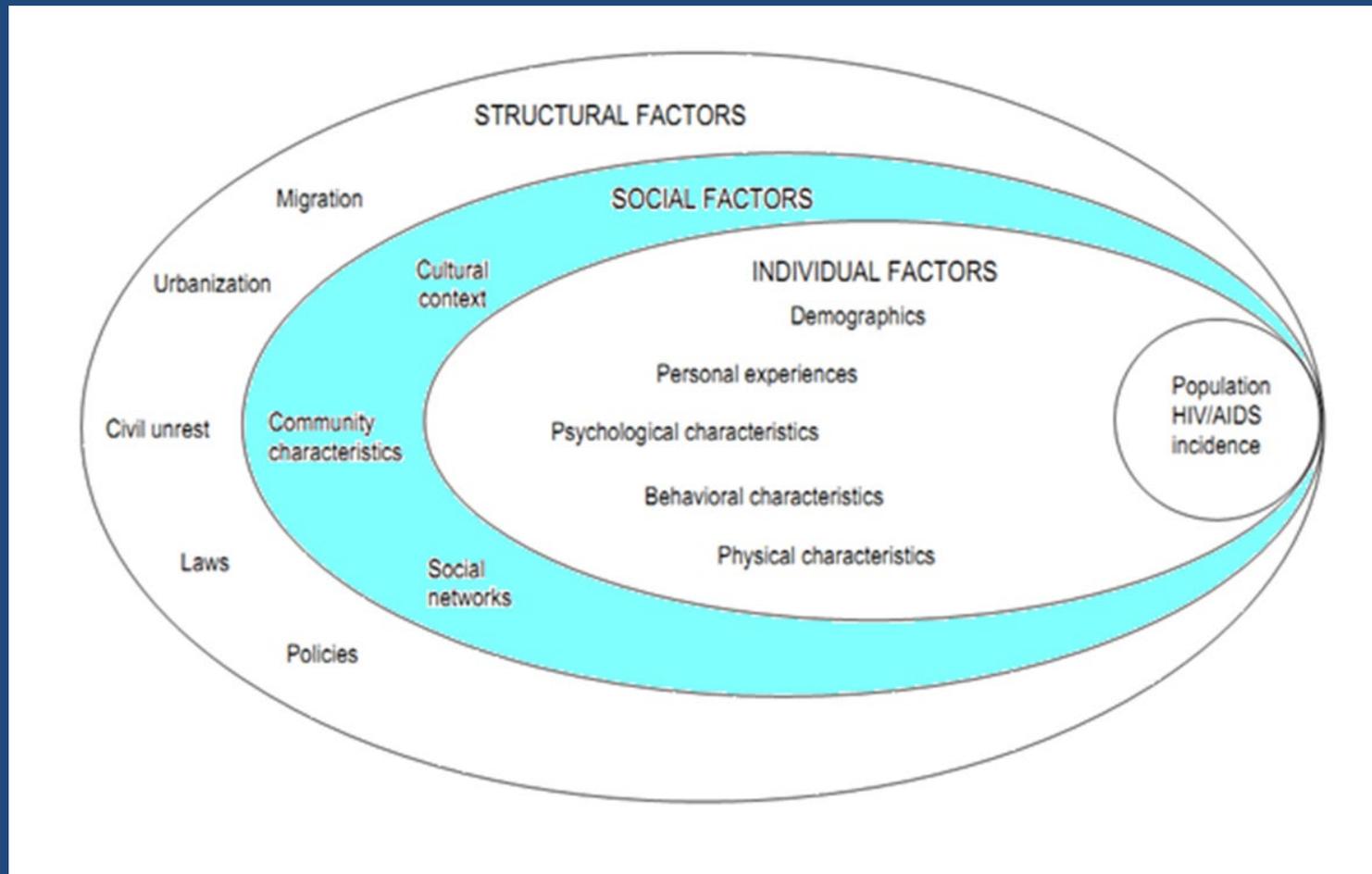


Adapted from Poundstone, Strathdee, & Celentano, 2004.

# Transnationalism

- **Transnational perspective** is a social phenomenon and scholarly research agenda
- Grown out of the heightened interconnectivity between people and the receding economic and social significance of boundaries among nation-states.
- "International migrants often maintain strong affective, social, cultural, economic, and political ties with their places of origin, even many years after relocation" (Carrillo, 2012; Vertovec, 2009).

# Integrating *Transnationalism* into Research and Interventions

- Transnationalism is "the varied means by which immigrants (and to some degree their children) maintain connections with their place of origin while continuing to establish themselves in their place of settlement" (Basch, Schiller, & Blanc, 1994; Greder et al., 2009; Stone, Gomez, Hotzoglou, & Lipnitsky, 2005).

- A Transnational life includes practices and relationships that link migrants and their children with their place of origin, where these practices have significant meaning and are regularly observed"(Smith 2005).

# Additional Framework: Intersectionality

- Race and ethnicity

- Sexual orientation

- Social class

- Gender identity

- Immigrant  vs US-born

- Migration status

-  National origin

- HIV status
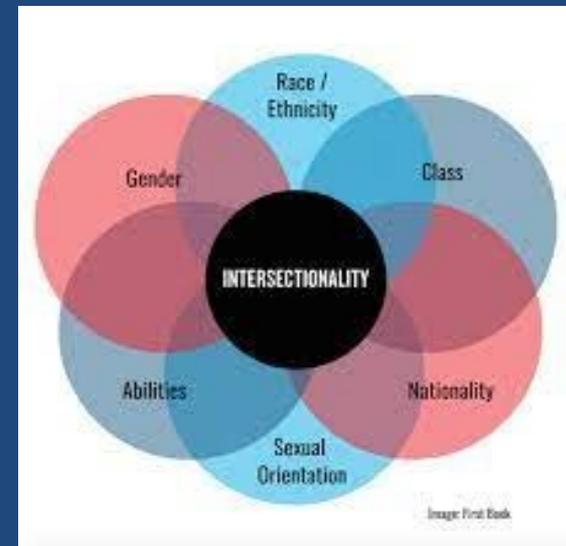
# Take home message thus far?

- A better understanding of what it is to be Latino, including those indigenous to the US, Black Latinos, Asian Latinos, etc. Racial diversity among Latinos needs to be taken into account.

- In addition, there is a constant influx of immigrants.

- Continue to integrate frameworks, including a transnational approach

# Why does this matter?

- Health disparities are connected to Latinx diverse racial groups but their impact is unaccounted for in most research and national statistics

- Health outcomes differ greatly among US-born versus immigrant versus undocumented Latinx

- Current anti-immigrant sentiment and racism against Latinos contribute to making invisible the immigrant community and increasing HIV.

# 3. INCORPORATING COMMUNITY-BASED PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH

# Research program on Colombian MSM

- Five-year program of research (2008 – 2013) funded by the NICHD

- Three-year webnovela to promote HIV testing (2016-2019)

- In partnership with Profamilia, Centro LGBT, and La Liga Colombiana de la Lucha contra el SIDA en Bogotá.

# HIV Prevalence, Sexual Risk, and attitudes toward circumsicion among Colombian Men who have Sex with Men
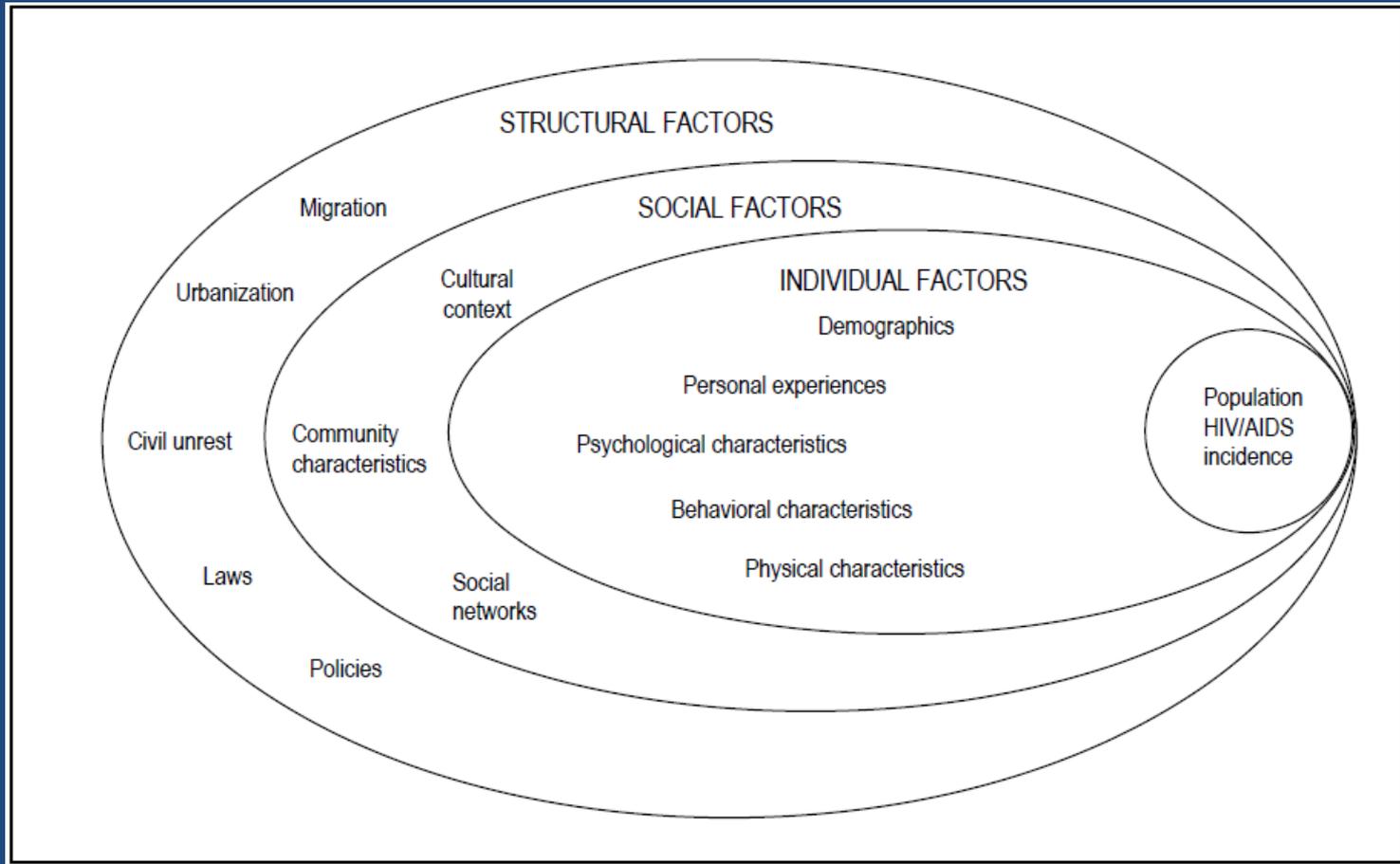
## R01-HD057785

# Colombia – 51.524 million people

# Background

- HIV Prevalence among adults (aged 15 to 49) in Colombia:
  - 0.5%  (UNAIDS, 2010)
- HIV Prevalence among Colombian MSM:
  - 2003:  10% to 19% (Ministerio de la Protección Social, 2008)
  - 2002:  20% in venue-based sample, Bogotá, 20% (Montano et al., 2005)
  - 2001:  18% (UNAIDS, 2006)
  - 2010:  15% (Rubio Mendoza et al. 2015)

# Conceptual Framework



Adapted from Poundstone, Strathdee, & Celentano, 2004.

# Study Aims

- To examine structural, social, and individual factors relevant to HIV risk among Colombian MSM in Bogotá
- To estimate prevalence of HIV among MSM in Bogotá
- To explore beliefs, knowledge, and attitudes concerning circumcision among Colombian MSM

# Methodology

- Phase I:  Qualitative research

- Phase II:  Quantitative research

# Phase I: Qualitative Research

- 19 key informant interviews
- 9 focus groups (78 participants)
- 32 life history interviews with internally displaced MSM
- 10 additional life history interviews with IDP transgender women

# Phase I: Qualitative Research

- HIV and sexual risk in relation to
  - Societal and cultural forces
  - Individuals' responses to such forces
- Topics
  - Resources, living conditions, employment
  - Social networks
  - Violence, migration, and displacement
  - Social attitudes (e.g., homonegativity, HIV stigma)
  - Social and sexual behavior patterns

# Phase I: Qualitative Research

- Data analysis
  - Inductive data micro-coding
  - NVivo8 software for textual analysis
- Data analysis team
  - 5 Latino researchers
    - 2 in Colombia
    - 3 in U.S.
  - At least 2 coders for each interview
  - One reviewer of all coding
  - Discrepancies discussed and resolved by full team in meetings via Skype

# Several pubs

Routledge
Taylor & Francis Group

**Armed conflict, homonegativity and forced internal displacement: implications for HIV among Colombian gay, bisexual and transgender individuals**

Maria Cecilia Zea[a]*, Carol A. Reisen[a], Fernanda T. Bianchi[a], Felisa A. Gonzales[a], Fabián Betancourt[b], Marcela Aguilar[b] and Paul J. Poppen[a]

[a]Department of Psychology, George Washington University, Washington, USA; [b]Profamilia, Bogotá, Colombia

Article

SAGE

**Mixed Methods Research With Internally Displaced Colombian Gay and Bisexual Men and Transwomen**

Maria Cecilia Zea[1], Marcela Aguilar-Pardo[2], Fabian Betancourt[2], Carol A. Reisen[1], and

ORIGINAL PAPER

**Sex Work Among Men Who Have Sex with Men and Transgender Women in Bogotá**

Fernanda T. Bianchi · Carol A. Reisen · Maria Cecilia Zea · Salvador Vidal-Ortiz · Felisa A. Gonzales · Fabián Betancourt · Marcela Aguilar · Paul J. Poppen

# PHASE II - QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH

# Phase II: Quantitative Research

- Development, pilot-testing revision, and administration of the quantitative survey instrument
- HIV counseling and testing
  - Rapid oral HIV testing
  - Confirmatory blood testing
- Estimation of new versus old undetected infections using Architect HIV Ag/AB combo (Abbott) of 69 serum samples; 7 were from transgender women.

# Phase II: Quantitative Research

- Audio Computer-Assisted Self-Interview (A-CASI)
- Laptop computers with touch-screen technology
- Advantages
  - Audio component enables participation regardless of literacy
  - Confidential responding

# Participants

- MSM in Bogotá aged 15 to 49
- Recruitment: Respondent –driven sampling:
  - Participants could recruit up to 3 people
  - Coupons allow tracking recruitment branches
  - 100 for pilot test
  - 1000 for full administration (from 4 seeds)
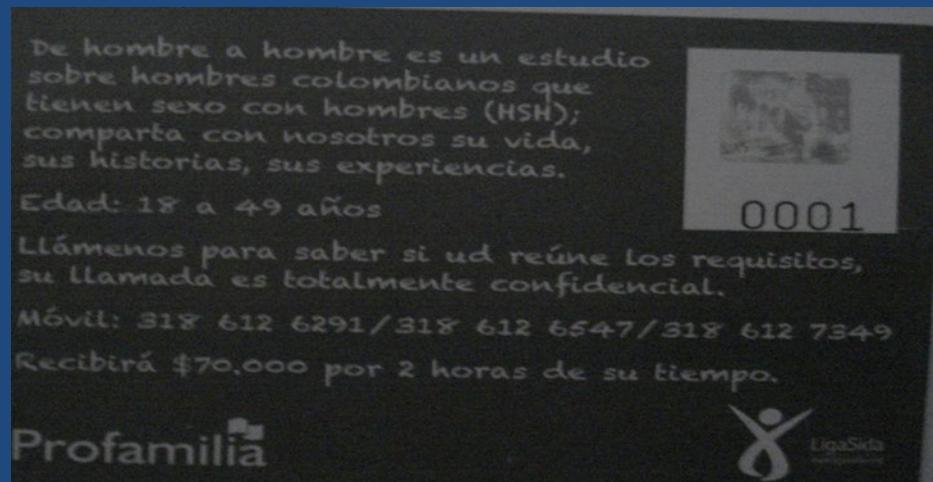
# Family derived from seed 4
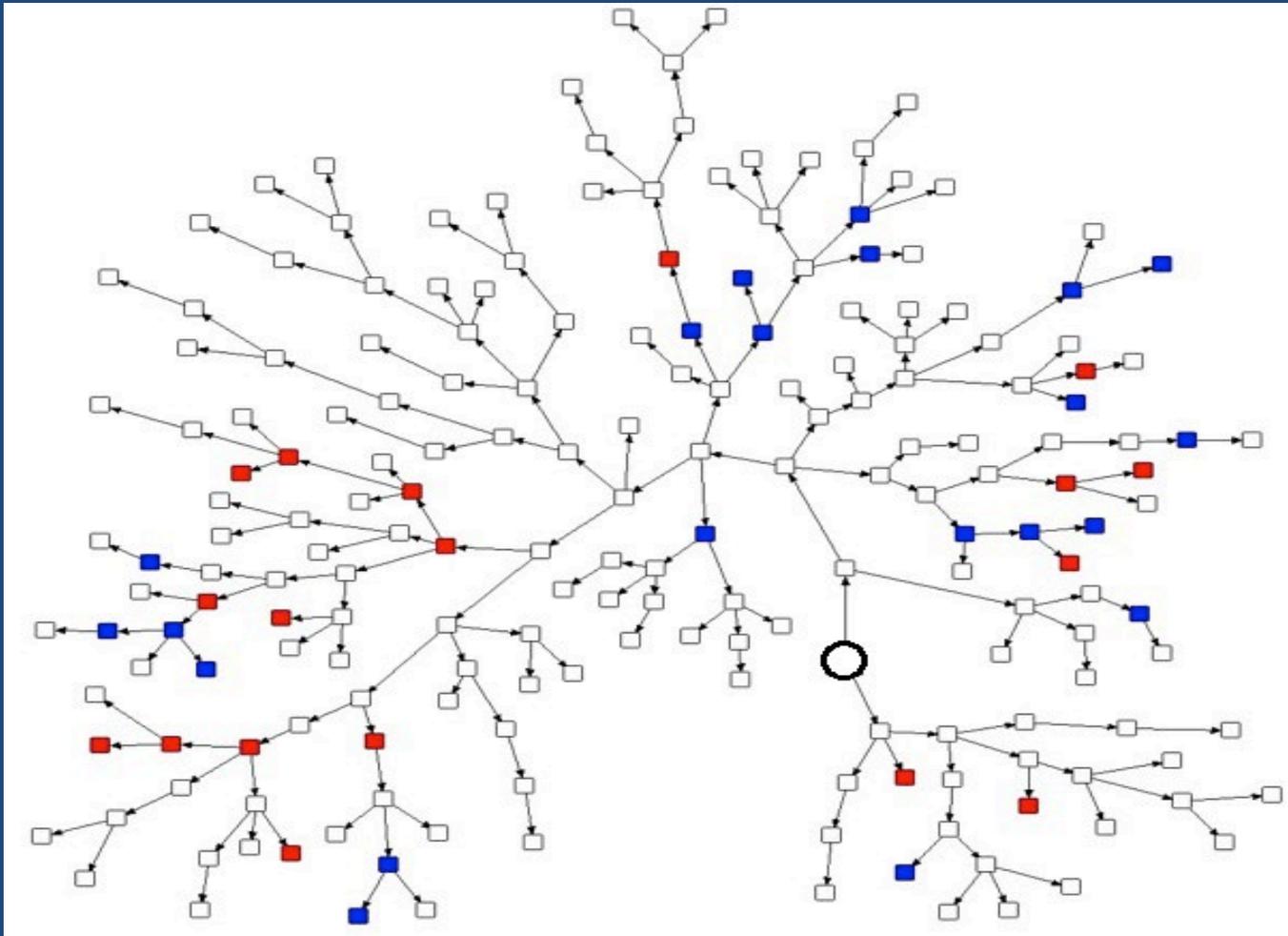


○ Seed
□ HIV Negative

■ Known HIV+
■ Did not know HIV+ status

# Participants' Demographics



**EDUCATIONAL LEVEL**

- High School or less
- High School
- Some college
- College
- Grad school

4%
12%
16%
21%
47%

5%
12%
34%
13%
36%

- 18-21
- 22-25
- 26-29
- 30-39
- 40-49
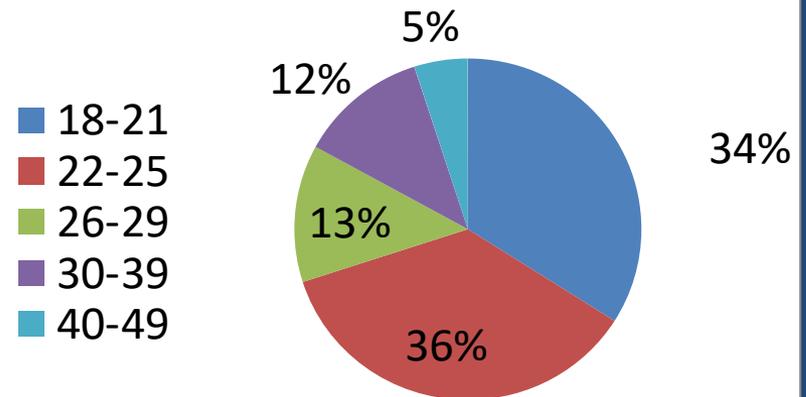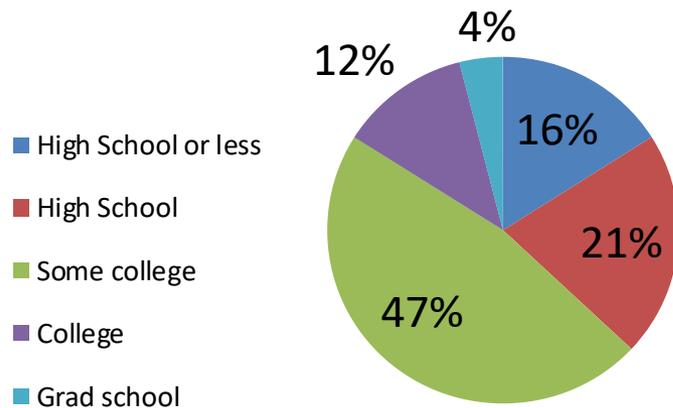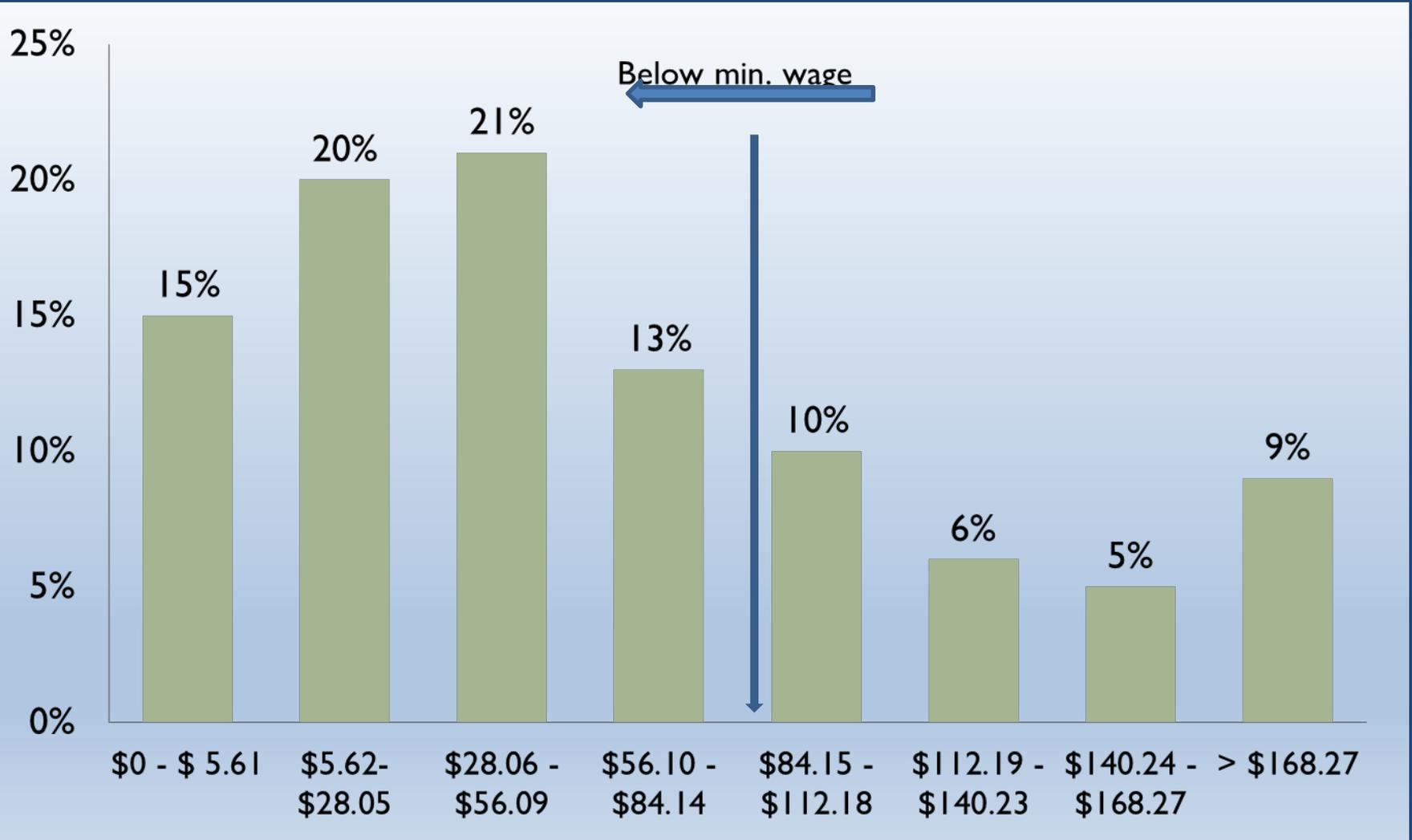
Sexual Orientation (N=1000)

- Gay or homosexual: 82.2%
- Bisexual: 16.6%
- Heterosexual or straight: 1.2%
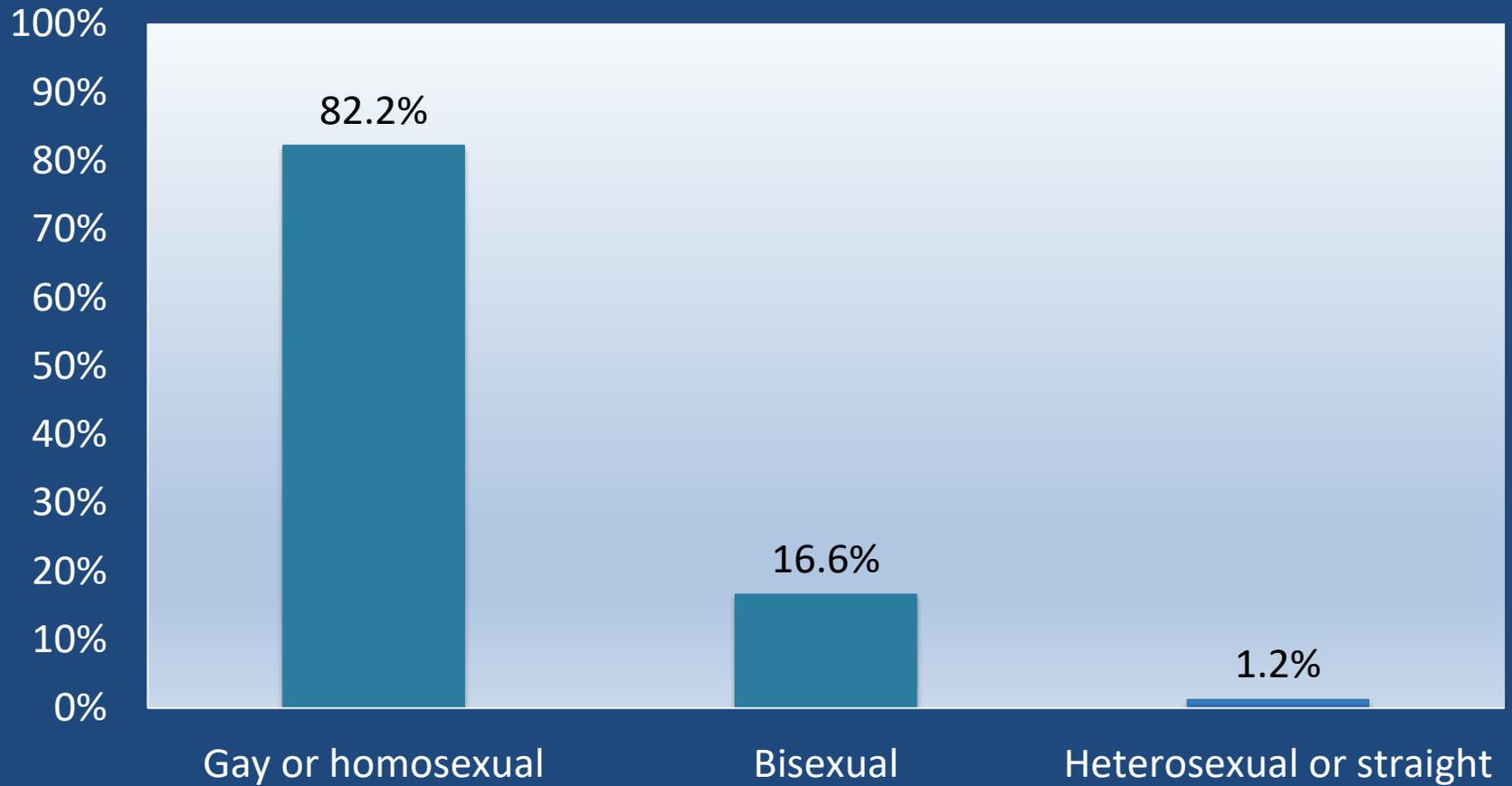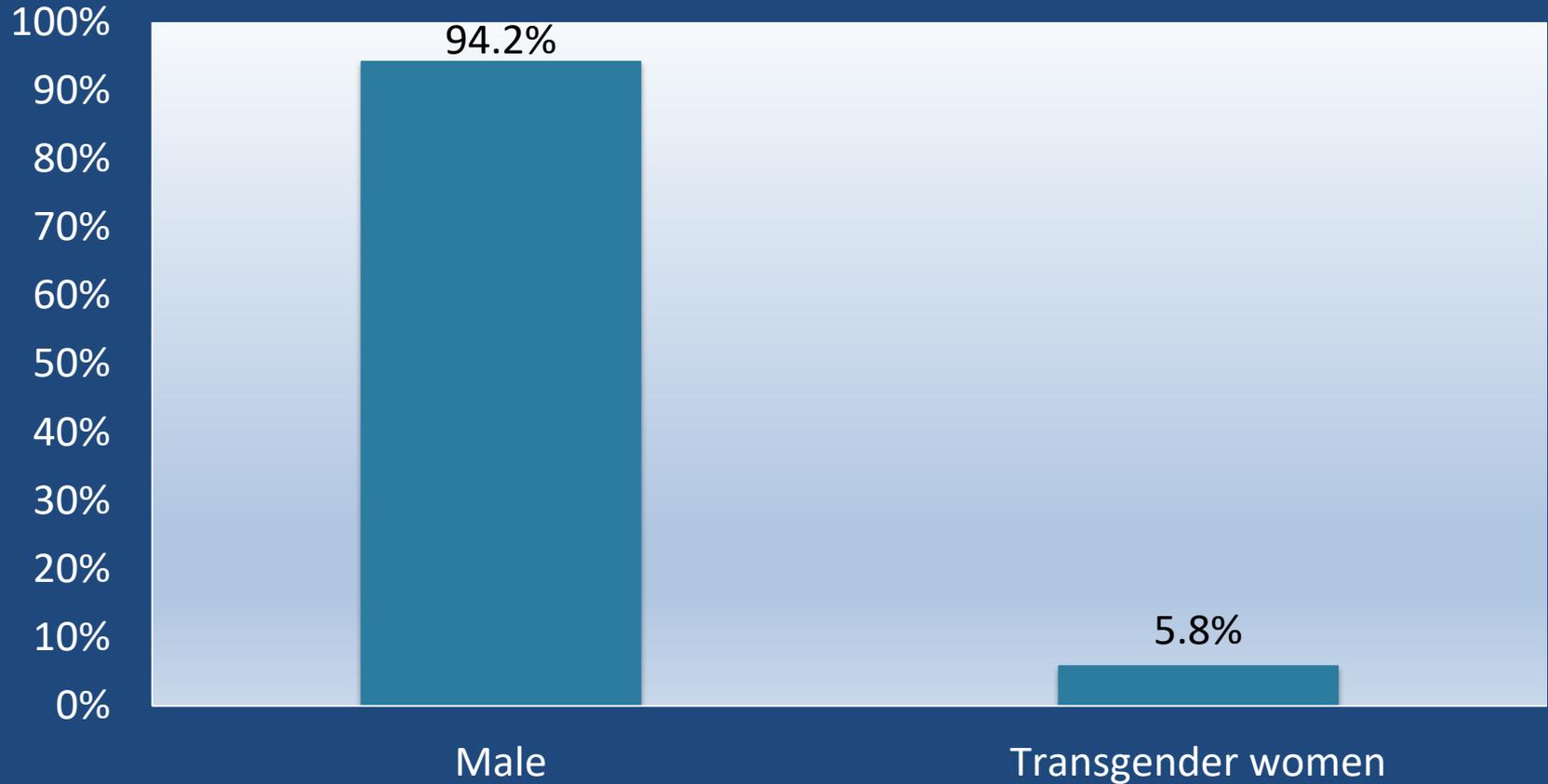
# Prior HIV test results (N=1000)

**PREVIOUSLY TESTED FOR HIV**
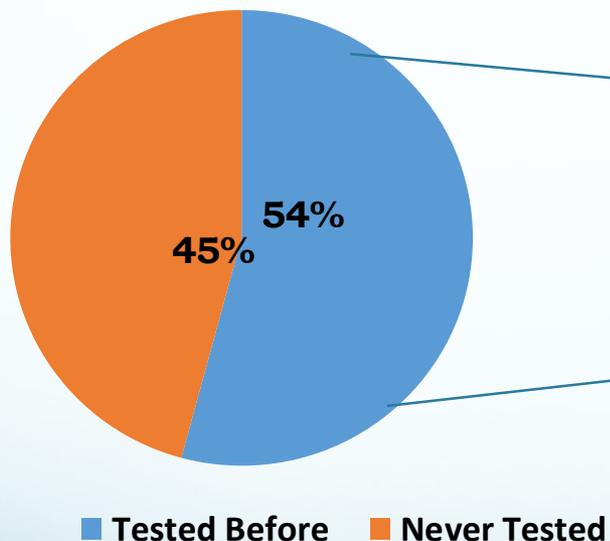
**HIV TEST RESULTS (N=536)**
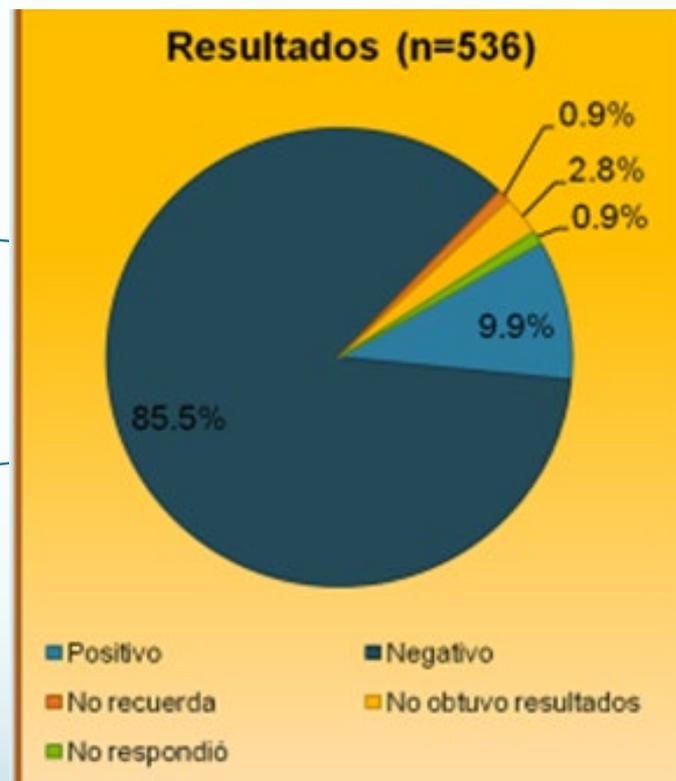
# Percent receiving anti-retroviral treatment (n=53)



9.4%

90.6%

- Recibiendo tratamiento
- No recibiendo tratamiento
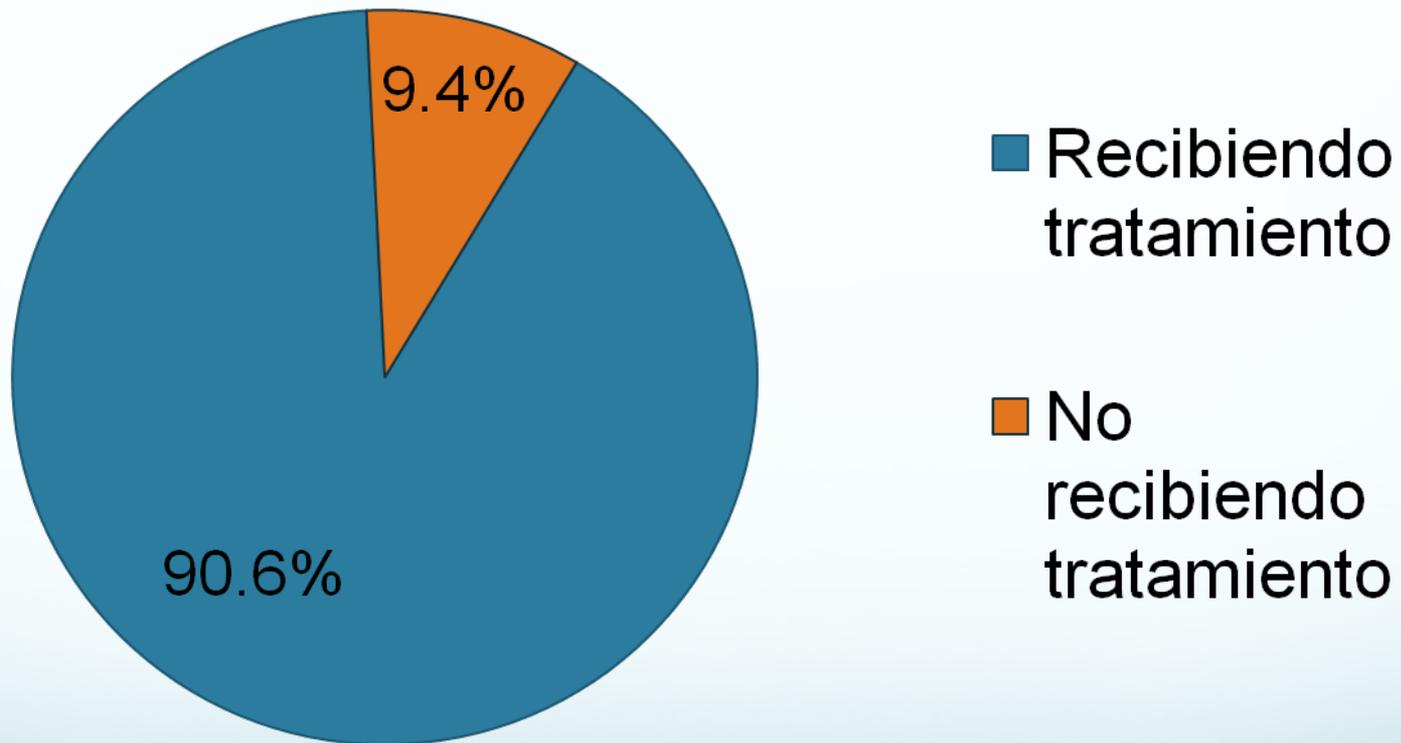
# Results of HIV OraQuick test administered in this study (N=1000)



Conocimiento de estatus positivo (n=124)

87.6%   12.4%   ---->

42.7%   57.3%

■ No sabían   ■ Sabían
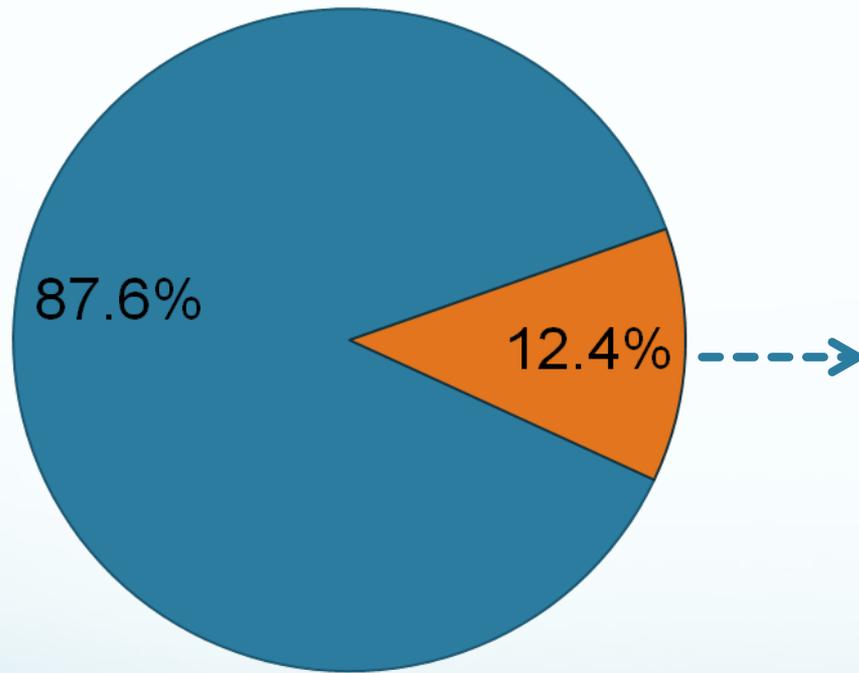
■ Negativo   ■ Positivo
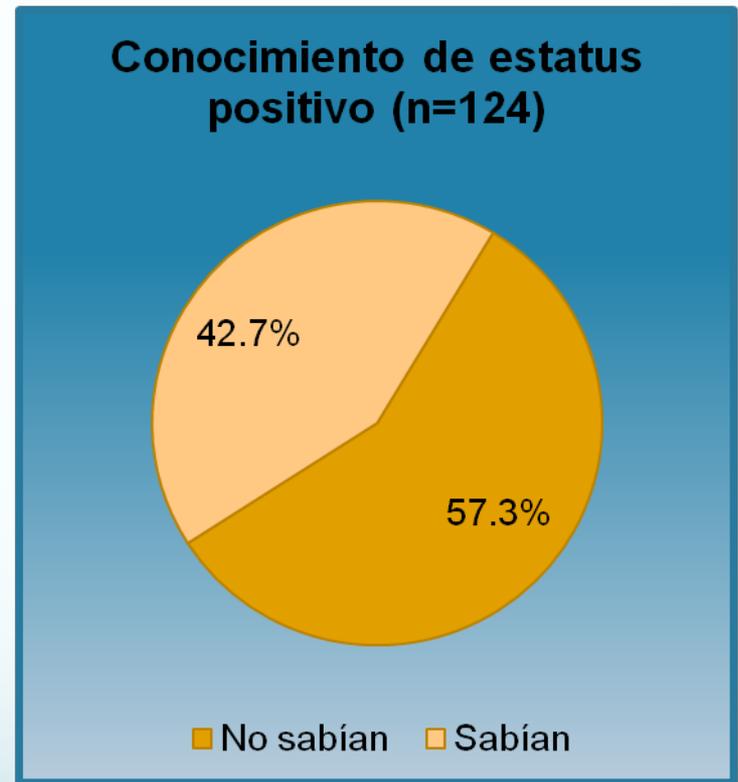
53 aware, 71 unaware of HIV+ status. After adjusting for Respondent Driven Sampling, the Adjusted Prevalence = 12.1%

# Discussion

- Very low rates of ever testing

- Lack of health or insufficient health insurance was strongly related to low HIV testing

- High prevalence of being unaware of HIV infection (71/124)

- Avidity index: 61/69 were old infections, 2/69 new, 6/69 gray zone. Serious public health problem

- Develop interventions to promote HIV testing

# Feasibility and acceptability of a webnovela to promote HIV Testing NIH R34 MH111362

Principal Investigator: Maria Cecilia Zea, Ph.D.

Co-I: Paul J. Poppen and Ana María del Río-González.

Latino Health Research Center

# Background

- Our previous research showed low levels of HIV testing among MSM (Reisen et al., 2014)

AIDS Education and Prevention, 26(4), 328–344, 2014
© 2014 The Guilford Press

**HIV TESTING AMONG MSM IN BOGOTÁ, COLOMBIA: THE ROLE OF STRUCTURAL AND INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Carol A. Reisen, Maria Cecilia Zea, Fernanda T. Bianchi, Paul J. Poppen, Ana Maria del Río González, Rodrigo A. Aguayo Romero, and Carolin Pérez

# Background (continuation)

- High prevalence of HIV and low awareness of seropositive status among MSM in Bogotá

## HIV Prevalence and Awareness of Positive Serostatus Among Men Who Have Sex With Men and Transgender Women in Bogotá, Colombia

Maria Cecilia Zea, PhD, Carol A. Reisen, PhD, Ana María del Río-González, MS, Fernanda T. Bianchi, PhD, Jesus Ramirez-Valles, PhD, MPH, and Paul J. Poppen, PhD

# Background (continuation)

## Undetected, untreated old infections

**MSM in Bogotá are living with HIV for extended periods without diagnosis or treatment**

Maria Cecilia Zea[1], Patricia Olaya[2], Carol A Reisen[1] and Paul J Poppen[1]

# Aims

- **Aim 1:** *to develop a webnovela to increase HIV testing among young HIV-negative or HIV-status unknown Colombian MSM.*

- **Aim 2:** *to examine the feasibility and acceptability of the webnovela intervention to increase HIV testing among young HIV-negative or HIV-status-unknown Colombian MSM.*

# Activities

Using a Community-based participatory approach we developed *"Bondage, the risk is not to know "*, a web-based film aimed at increasing HIV testing among young MSM.

Community members participated in the entire process. The title was suggested by them

# CBPR team composition

- Young MSM (ages 18 to 30) from Bogotá

- Members of community organizations serving MSM

- Experts in entertainment-education and media production

- Researchers and research staff

# 5-step process for education-entertainment intervention development

- Develop an evidence-based message to promote HIV testing
- Convey to media development professionals the communication intentions of the intervention (Message Brief)
- Develop the story
- Write the script
- Produce and edit the video

# Community and Professional Feedback

- To receive community feedback and validate each step, we conducted 11 focus groups with young MSM who were not part of the CBPR team (n = 141).

- We also interviewed five key informants working in relevant areas (e.g., Infectious disease physicians, HIV prevention specialists from the Department of Health) to ensure an evidence-based approach was consistently used.

# Subset of the timeline

| DESCRIPCIÓN | ABRIL | MAYO | | | | | JUNIO | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 24 al 28 de abril | 2 al 5 de mayo | 8 al 12 de mayo | 15 al 19 de mayo | 22 al 26 de mayo | 29 al 2 de junio | 5 al 9 de junio | 12 al 16 de junio | 20 al 23 de |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 Trabajo equipo creativo en *universo, tratamiento y sinopsis* Capítulos 1 al 5 *l Sesiones con Guardianes* | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 "Pitch" del proyecto a equipo, investigadores y CPBR y presentación protocolos validación | | | 8 de mayo | | | | | | |
| 7 Correcciones *universo, tratamiento y sinopsis* Capítulos 1 al 5*l Sesiones con Guardianes* | | | 9 a 11 de mayo | | | | | | |
| 8 Revisión Final Cómite de Socios (GWU-LigaSida-Imaginario-Uninorte) | | | 11 de mayo | | | | | | |
| 9 Validación *universo, tratamiento, personajes y sinopsis* Capítulos 1 al 5 con públicos interlocutores | | | 12 de mayo | | | | | | |
| 10 Análisis de resultados y entrega de validaciones *universo, tratamiento y sinopsis* Capítulos 1 al 5 | | | | 15 y 16 de mayo | | | | | |
| 11 Ajustes equipo creativo de *universo tratamiento y sinopsis* Capítulos 1 al 5 | | | | 17 de mayo | | | | | |
| 12 Reunión equipo creativo con Guardianes *l aliados TBC* | | | | | 25 de mayo | | | | |
| 13 *Escaletas* Capítulos 1 al 5*l Sesiones con Guardianes TBC* | | | | | | 29 al 2 de junio | | | |
| 14 Entrega de protocolos finales de validación *Escaletas* e instrucción a equipo | | | | | | 29 de mayo | | | |
| 15 Revisión *Escaletas* Capítulos 1 al 5 Cómite de Socios (GWU-LigaSida-Imaginario-Uninorte- CPBR- otros) | | | | | | 29 de mayo | | | |
| 16 Correcciones *Escaletas* Capítulos 1 al 5*l Sesiones con Guardianes TBC* | | | | | | 2 de junio | | | |
| 17 Validación *Escaletas* Capítulos 1 al 5 con públicos interlocutores | | | | | | 3 de junio | | | |
| 18 Análisis de resultados y entrega de validaciones de *Escaletas* Capítulos 1 al 5 | | | | | | | 5 y 6 de junio | | |
| 19 Ajustes finales *Escaletas* Capítulos 1 al 5 | | | | | | | 9 de junio | | |
| 20 Preproducción | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 Reunión equipo creativo con Guardianes *l aliados TBC* | | | | | | | | 13 de junio | |
| 22 Escritura *Guión 3 - Sesiones con Guardianes TBC* | | | | | | | | 12 al 16 de junio | |
| 23 Entrega de protocolos finales de validación *Guión 3* | | | | | | | | 16 de junio | |
| 24 Revisión Cómite de Socios *Guión 3 y ajustes equipo creativo* | | | | | | | | | 20 de ju |
| 25 Validación *Guión 1* con públicos interlocutores | | | | | | | | | 21 de ju |
| 26 Análisis de resultados y entrega de validaciones de *Guión 1* | | | | | | | | | 22 y 23 de |
| 27 Correcciones *Guión 3- Sesiones con Guardianes TBC* | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 Entrega de protocolos finales de validación *Casting* e instrucción a equipo | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 *Casting ( incluir en el proceso al Comité de Socios)* | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 Validación *Casting* con públicos interlocutores | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 Análisis de resultados y entrega de validaciones de *Casting* | | | | | | | | | |
| 32 Reunión equipo creativo con Guardianes *l aliados TBC* | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 Escritura *Guiones 4 y 5 lSesiones con Guardianes TBC* | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 Entrega de protocolos finales de validación *Guiones 4 y 5* e instrucción a equipo | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 Revisión Cómite de Socios *Guiones 4 y 5 y ajustes equipo creativo* | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 Validación *Guiones 4 al 5* con públicos interlocutores | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 Análisis de resultados y entrega de validaciones de *Guiones 4 y 5* | | | | | | | | | |
| 38 Correcciones *Guiones 4 al 5* | | | | | | | | | |

# Validation process

D54

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | PROCESO VALIDACIÓN ESCALETAS. GRUPOS FOCALES  JUNIO 6/2017 | | | |
| 2 | Grupo 1: 18-25 años | Moderador: Alejandro Jaramillo | Anotador: Fabián Betancourt | No. de participantes: 7 |
| 3 | Grupo 2:  25-30 años | Moderador(a): Juana Marulanda | Anotador(a): Gladys Riaño | No. de participantes: 8 |
| 4 | | | | |
| 5 | ASPECTOS A EVALUAR | PREGUNTAS GUÍA | OPINIONES GRUPO 1 | OPINIONES GRUPO 2 |
| 6 | Preguntas de "calentamiento" (Estas preguntas se hicieron con todos los participantes y luego se dividió el grupo) | ¿Cuál(es) son/han sido algunos de sus personajes favoritos HSH en las series de TV? ¿Por qué? | * Aaron de la serie Mexicana  Con Lugar, producida por Televisa y transmitida a través de Youtube. La serie muestra cómo este chico HSH se desenvuelve en su vida pe... <br> * Bobby, el personaje de la película Plegarias por Bobby, un joven gay que no era entendido por su madre y terminó suicidándose. <br> * Fer y David de la serie "Física o Química"  donde Fer se concebía como homosexual pero David no había pasado por ese proceso de aceptación. | |
| 7 | | Si tuvieran que describir brevemente a alguno esos personajes, ¿cómo lo harían? | Identificación con las actitudes y esa forma de llevar los personajes y a frontar su vida. Uno de los participantes recordó que en Francisco el Matemático hay un perso... homosexuales que se muestra  por el lado de la burla en algunos capítulos, lo que consideran como ofensivo. | |
| 8 | | Alguna serie en la cuál se incluyan personas HSH que les llame la atención ¿Por qué? | * Mencionaron Películas como "La Mala Educación" de  Gael García" y "Azul y no tan rosa", y la serie "Contracorriente" donde Manolo Cardona tiene una relación gay... Contracorriente les llama la atención la manera en que  en el contexto colombiano muestran la mayoría de las veces a los HSH detrás de una fachada totalmente mas... familia, casados, etc.  y no muestran la realidad de la cotidianidad gay. <br> * Caricaturas o series infantiles donde hay personajes aparentemente gays como Beto y Enrique de Plaza Sésamo y algunos pesonajes gays de los Simpsons. <br> * Nuevamente mecionaron la serie "Física o Química " que han visto varios de los participantes. Allí se  muestran muchos casos de discriminación, de grupos que viole... gay. Se muestra una realidad que pasa en España y en muchas partes del mundo. <br> * Uno de los jóvenes opinó que no solo en las series colombianas sino en las extranjeras se reproducen estereotipos de los hombres gay <br> * Otro de los participantes señaló que no se muestra una realidad de la cotidianidad gay al visibilizar parejas con historias de amor romantizada como en "Física o Quí... reproducen una formas de amor que no son tan reales en todos los casos y que solo podrían adjudicarse a un grupo de edad determinado como los jóvenes por el con... desarrolla de una escuela secundaria . Allí no se tocan otras cuestiones que están presentes en los HSH.  También mencionó estereotipos que  tienen la intención de b... tipo Pedro el Escamoso con el personaje de Pastor Gaitán" donde se genera un estereotipo negativo. Considera que esa no es la única forma de construcción de vida l... <br> * Otra cosa que llama la atención al grupo es la forma de construir la corporalidad en la series gay, como en Sense8, donde muestran Chicos gay de gimnasio, en  apar... etc. | |

Hoja1

Ready | 80%

# Drafting characters and script
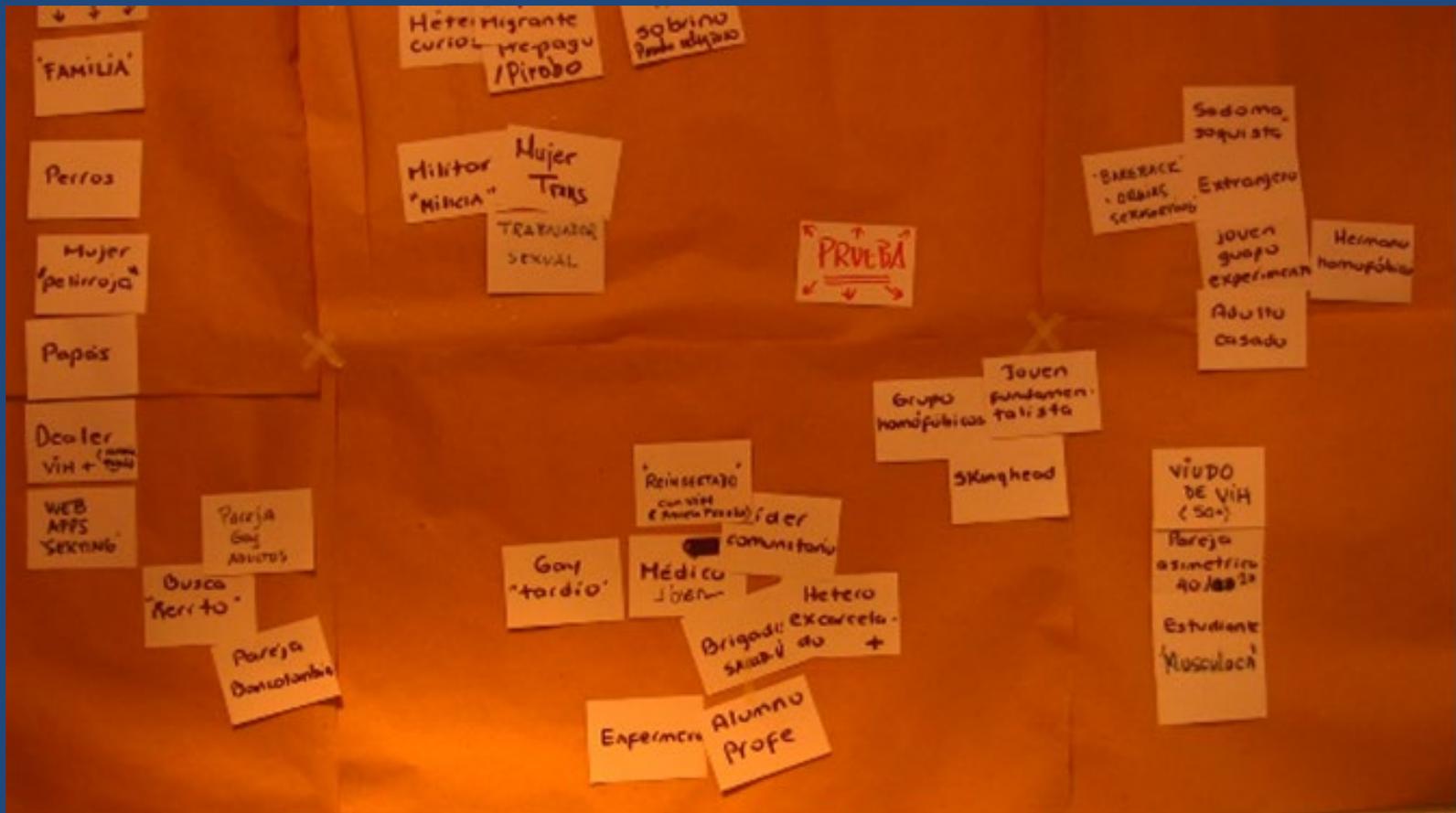
# Lessons learned developing the webnovela

- Underestimated potential conflict and challenges among researchers, edu-entertainment professionals, scriptwriters, producers, and director

- The investigators can lose control of the production process and the final product

- Direction and editing impact the final product

- Underestimated amount of time it takes to post-produce video-graphic material

# Aim 2

- *To examine the feasibility and acceptability of the webnovela intervention to increase HIV testing among young HIV-negative or HIV-status-unknown Colombian MSM*

- *Although not an aim of the grant application, we were able to obtain preliminary evidence of efficacy*

# Methods - Baseline

Baseline survey participants: 300 MSM (ages 18-30)

      LWHA (n = 25)

Original randomization:

      Intervention (n = 135)

      Control group (n = 140)

Post-viewing completed acceptability surveys (n = 63)

Final randomized sample: 96 HIV-negative MSM

      Intervention (n = 49)

      Control Group (n= 47)

# Intervention

- Participants in the intervention group received a link to view *Bondage* online 6 months after viewing it.

- Invited to respond to a follow-up survey assessing similar constructs as the baseline.

- Participants in the control group did not receive any intervention between surveys.

- At the end of the study, the control group was invited to view *Bondage.*

# Intervention Acceptability (n = 63)

- Video was informative (M = 4.21, SD = 0.94)
- Liked the video (M = 3.79, SD = 1.02)
- MSM friends would like it (M = 3.81, SD = 1.13)
- Engagement moderately high (M = 3.47, SD = 0.73)
- Counterarguing was low (M = 2.62, SD = 0.96)
- Identification with the main character (Gabriel) was moderately high (M = 3.43, SD = 1.10)
- Only five participants would not recommend it to their friends.

# Challenges administering the webnovela intervention

- Slow uptake by individual viewers
  - Distrust of emails
  - Distrust of clicking on links
  - Webnovela was too long
  - No Incentives to watch
- More uptake in group viewings?

# Preliminary Efficacy Survey

The survey assessed, among other topics:

1) lifetime HIV testing (one item);

2) HIV testing intentions (2 items);

3) knowledge of HIV transmission dynamics (6 items); and

4) knowledge of HIV-related rights (4 items).

# Preliminary Efficacy Results

Knowledge about HIV-related rights increased only for the intervention group; lifetime HIV testing and HIV-related knowledge increased for both groups; intentions to test did not increase for either.

Table: Estimated Means (SE) of HIV-related outcomes for Intervention (n= 49) Control Groups (n= 47 ).

| | HIV testing intentions (Range: 1 – 5) | | HIV knowledge (Range: 0 – 6) | | Knowledge of HIV-related rights (Range: 0 – 4) | | Ever tested for HIV[e] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Control | Intervent | Control | Intervent | Control | Intervent | Control | Intervent |
| **Baseline** | 4.43 (0.12) | 4.26 (0.13) | 3.19 (0.18) | 3.78 (0.18) | 2.72 (0.15) | 2.71 (0.15) | .70 (.06) | .80 (.06) |
| **Follow-up** | 4.41 (0.13) | 4.48 (0.13) | 3.68 (0.20) | 4.31 (0.20) | 2.85 (0.14) | 3.10 (0.14) | .87 (.05) | .90 (.05) |
| **p-value[a]** | .889 | .165 | .047 | .005 | .466 | .025 | .044 | .058 |

Notes: a. Test of simple main effect of overall time difference within group. Group by time interactions were non-significant

# Conclusions

- The web-based intervention was feasible and acceptable to young MSM in Bogotá

- The limited impact of the intervention on HIV testing behavior might be due to **ceiling effects**: most young MSM reported ever been tested (74.7%) contrary to our data collected in 2010 (53.6%)

- Another **ceiling effect**: At baseline, most had high intentions to get tested within 6 months (M = 4.32 SD 0.89)

- This might be the result of multiple recent interventions targeting this population in large Colombian cities. We recommend additional research with samples in smaller Colombian cities to evaluate further this intervention.

# Conclusions

- CBPR is important to include the voices of the community

- The process can be challenging

- Outside forces such as other interventions can impact findings on efficacy

- The intervention is easily scalable and it could be used with flexibility to promote HIV testing among MSM in other cities and other Spanish-speaking countries, or among Latinos in the U.S.

*Article*

# Development and Evaluation of an Online Education-Entertainment Intervention to Increase Knowledge of HIV and Uptake of HIV Testing among Colombian Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM)

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