An Examination of Positive Intersectionality Latent Profiles and Associations to Psychosocial Factors and PrEP outcomes in Black Men who have Sex with Men (HPTN 073)

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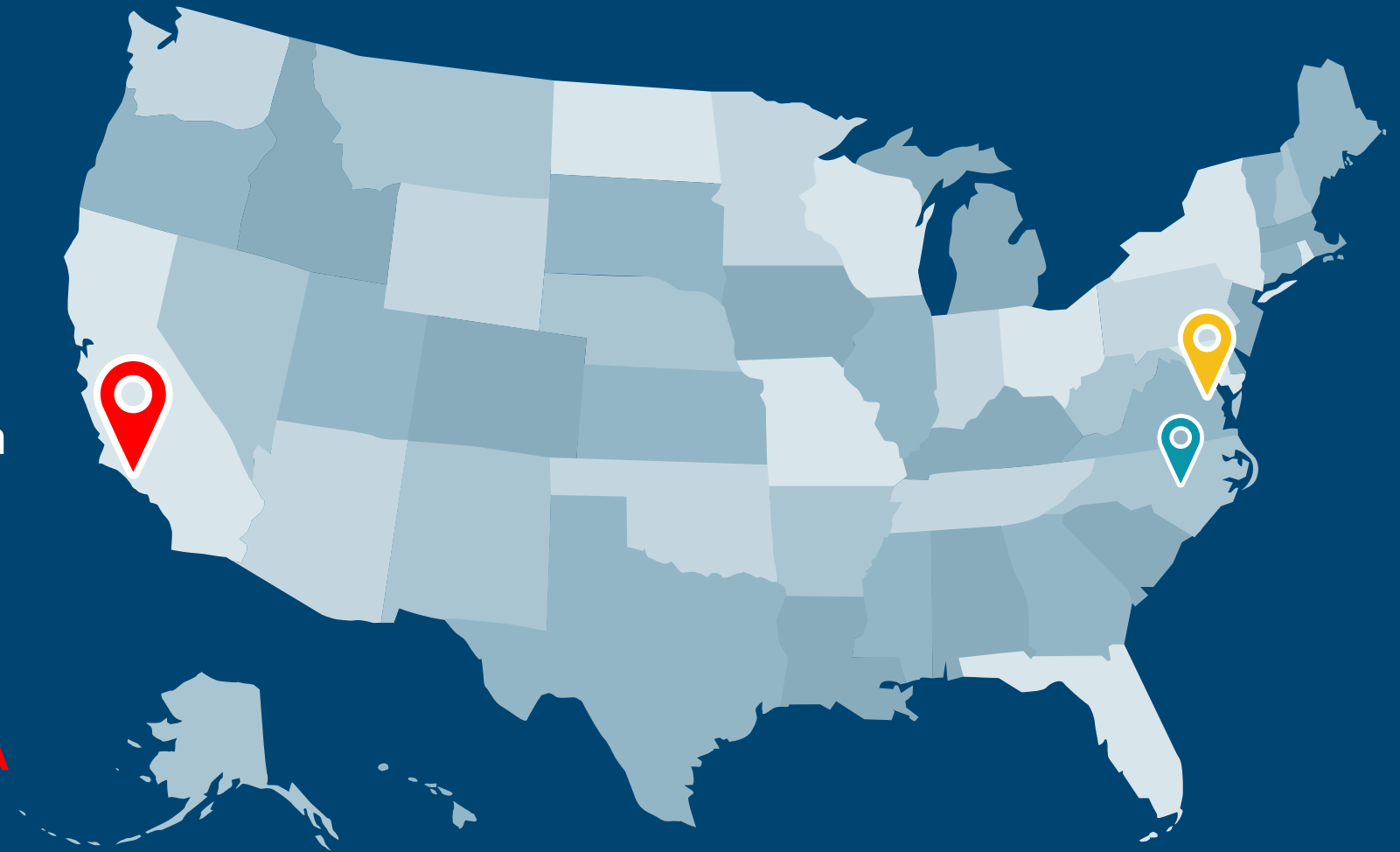
Agenda

- Background/Rationale
- Project Aims/Objectives
- Methods
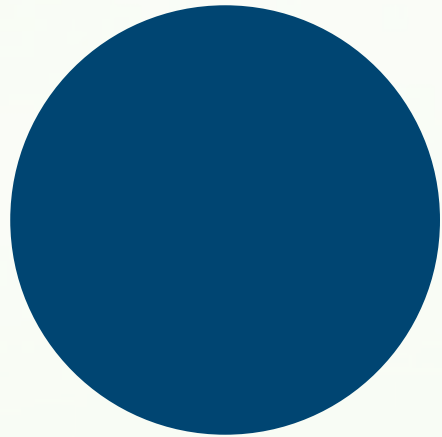- Analysis Plan
- Results
- Discussion

Key takeaway

Need to focus on resilience factors within BMSM such as Positive Intersectionality (PI)
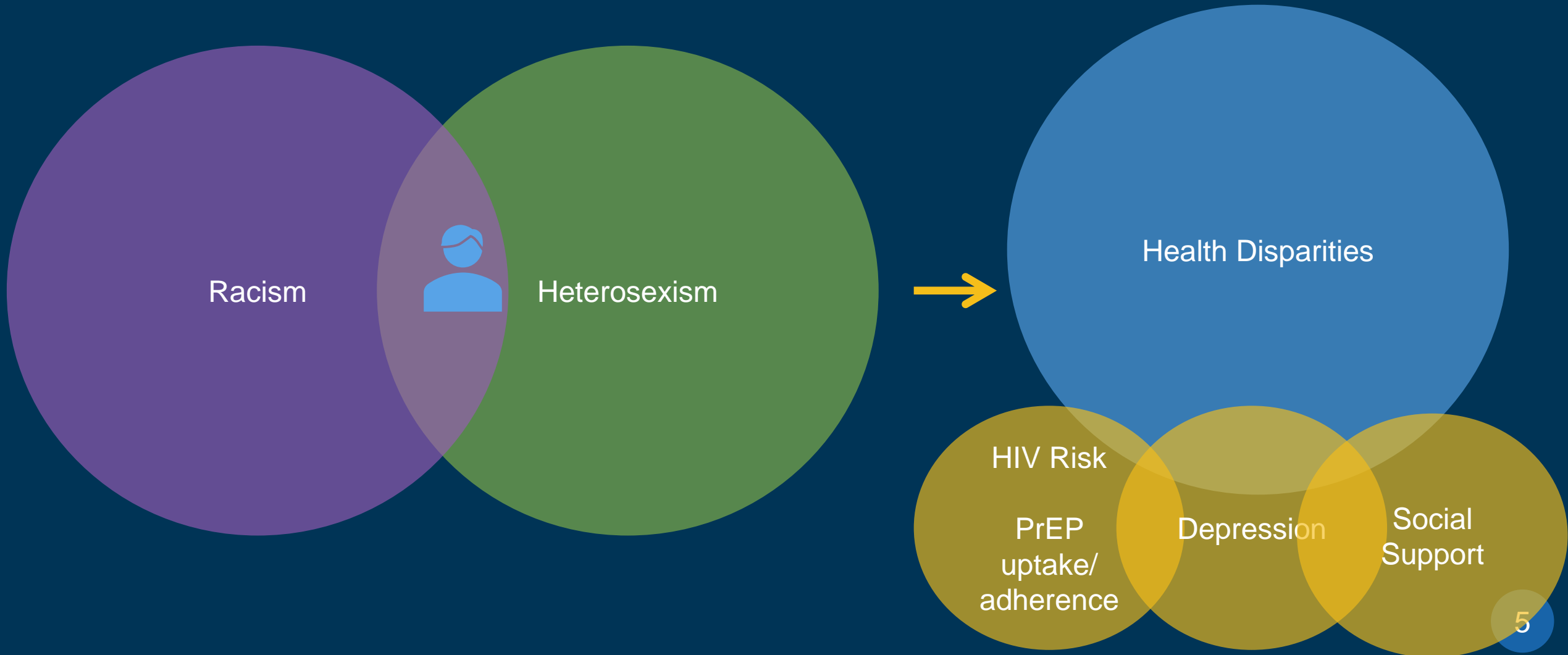
LPA suggests BMSM vary in their self conceptualization of PI

Differing PI profiles may put BMSM at risk for depression, social support, identity concerns, and PrEP adherence

Background/Rationale

Background: NIH Health Disparity Groups

Background: Theoretical Frameworks

Minority stress

Possession of a socially stigmatized identity creates undue stress in the form of discrimination and stigma due to a stressful social environment that causes mental health concerns[3,4]

Risk

Interconnected nature of social categorizations such as race, class, and gender create interdependent systems of oppression and privilege[5,6]

Resilience

Intersectionality

"There is no such thing as a single-issue struggle because we do not live single issue lives"

-Audre Lorde

Allows folks to draw from multiple sources of strength

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Background: Positive Intersectionality

"view that one's stigmatized identity can be embraced as a positive aspect of the self"

A strong connection with one's sociocultural identities can help increase the ability to cope with stress and discrimination

Black men with HIV with a strong ethnic identity showed to lower levels of psychological distress and higher perceived social support

Applying an intersectionality lens can help conceptualize discrimination and HIV risk within Black MSM and potential sources of strength

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Project Aims/ Objectives

Project Objectives/Aims

The current study examines the experiences of BMSM from a resilience (i.e., positive intersectionality) framework and its relationship to PrEP (e.g., adherence) and psychosocial (e.g., social support and depression) outcomes.

3 Methods

Methods: Positive Intersectionality Measures

Multi Ethnic Identity Measure

I have a strong sense of belonging to my own ethnic group.

Integrated Race and Sexuality Scale

Black homosexual and bisexual men contribute to Black communities

Internalized Heterosexism

As a Black man, I try to act more masculine to hide my sexuality

Methods: Outcome Measures

Depression

During the past week, I felt depressed

Social Support

How often is there someone available to you who shows you love and affection?

PrEP Self-Regulation

The reason that I would use PrEP daily is because I personally believe it is the best thing for my health

PrEP Adherence

≥ 700 fmol/punch cutoff as an indicator of protective levels of PrEP measured by TFV-DP and FTC-TP

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Analysis Plan

Latent Profile Analysis (LPA)

Why Latent Profile Analyses?

- Latent profile analyses are well suited for modeling intersectionality

- Intersecting identities are multidimensional and complex

- Can guide practice recommendations and at risk groups within communities

LPA Fit Indices

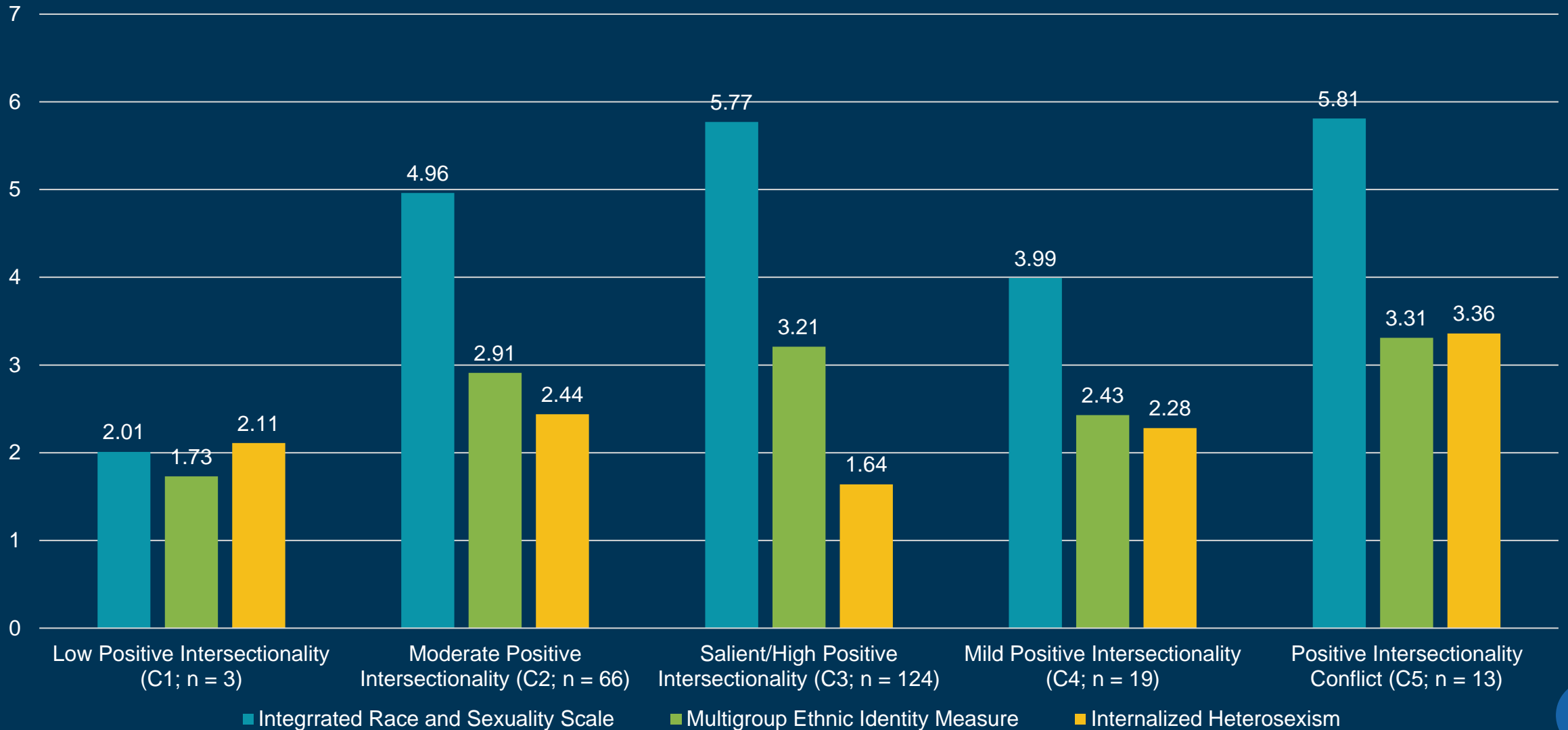| Fit Indicator	Threshold
Akaike's Information Criterion (AIC)	Lower value indicates better fit
Bayesian Information Criteria (BIC)	Lower value indicates better fit
Sample-size Adjusted BIC (SA-BIC)	Lower value indicates better fit
Vuong-Lo-Mendell-Rubin LRT (VLMR LRT)	Helps to determine a model with one more class performs better than k-1 classes
Entropy value	Higher indicates better separation between profiles
Estimation Method: Full Information Maximum Likelihood	
Mplus 8.4	

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Results

- Latent Profile Analyses

Results: Latent Profile Analyses of Positive Intersectionality Variables

	Comparative Fit Indices				K-1 tests		Proportions in class				
					VLMR	BLRT					
	Entropy	AIC	BIC	SSBIC	p-value	p-value	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5
1-class	1	1512	1532	1513	-		1.00				
2-class	.901	1449	1483	1452	.571	<.001	.09	.91			
3-class	.852	1406	1454	1409	.487	<.001	.02	.25	.73		
4-class	.840	1386	1448	1391	.121	<.001	.09	.60	.30	.01	
5-class	.846	1364	1439	1369	.155	<.001	.01	.29	.54	.08	.07
6-class	[non-convergence]										

Results: Positive Intersectionality Profiles

Bar chart comparing three measures across five positive intersectionality profiles.

Profile	Integrated Race and Sexuality Scale	Multigroup Ethnic Identity Measure	Internalized Heterosexism
Low Positive Intersectionality (C1; n = 3)	2.01	1.73	2.11
Moderate Positive Intersectionality (C2; n = 66)	4.96	2.91	2.44
Salient/High Positive Intersectionality (C3; n = 124)	5.77	3.21	1.64
Mild Positive Intersectionality (C4; n = 19)	3.99	2.43	2.28
Positive Intersectionality Conflict (C5; n = 13)	5.81	3.31	3.36

Legend: ■ Integrated Race and Sexuality Scale ■ Multigroup Ethnic Identity Measure ■ Internalized Heterosexism

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Results: Outcomes

Social Support

Class 2 reported less SS than class 3

Depression

Class 2 scored higher on DEP than class 3

Income

Class 4 reported higher income than class 2, 3, and 5

Educational Attainment

Class 5 had lower levels of EA than Class 3 and 4

Results: Outcomes

PrEP Self-Regulation

No Differences across classes

PrEP Adherence

Significant differences unable to interpret

Sexual Orientation

Bisexual individuals were more likely to be in class 2

Gay/Queer/Homosexual individuals were more likely to be in Class 3

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Discussion

Implications, Future Directions, & Limitations

Discussion & Implications

Higher levels of positive intersectionality seems to be protective (e.g., higher social social support and lower levels of depression)

Sexual orientation identity may impact positive intersectionality

Develop strengths-based and culturally tailored interventions to improve well-being and self esteem within BMSM

Limitations: Sample size, measurement, statistical discernability of classes

Thank you!

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Thank you!

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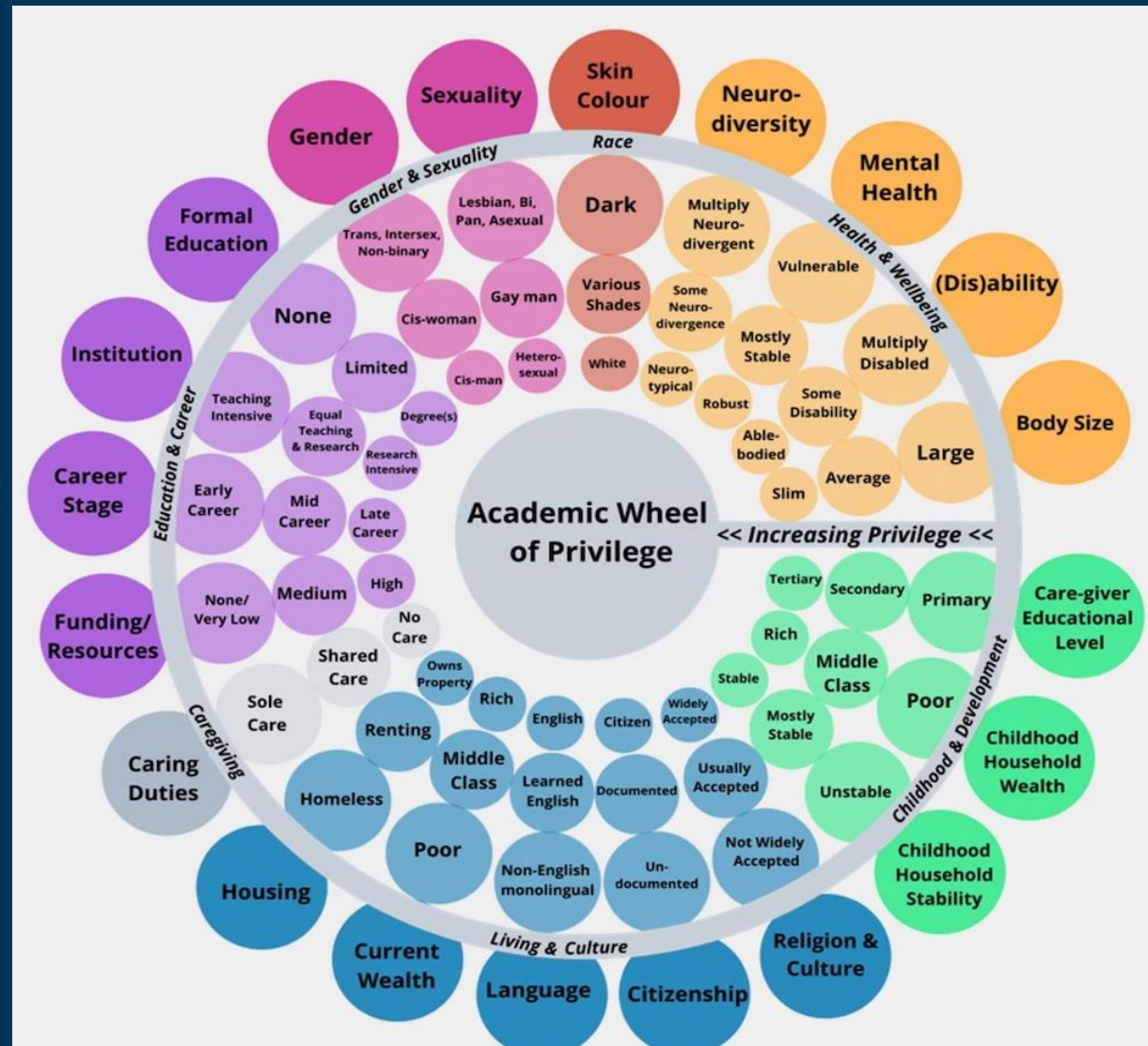
Results: Bivariate Correlations

Bivariate Correlations and Descriptive Statistics										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	M	SD	α
1. Integrated Race and Sexual Scale	-							5.312	0.821	0.716
2. Multi Ethnic Identity Scale	0.485**	-						2.997	0.680	0.882
3. Internalized Heterosexism	-0.148*	-0.020	-					2.069	0.834	0.825
4. Social Support	0.286**	0.179*	-0.259**	-				3.641	0.954	0.877
5. Depression	0.023	-0.092	0.224**	-0.253**	-			1.765	0.532	0.770
6. PrEP Self Regulation	0.206**	0.169*	0.068	0.070	0.131*	-		3.42	1.4189	0.893
7. PrEP Adherence	0.176*	-0.094	-0.022	0.196*	-0.067	0.020	-	1.427	0.523	-
Note. **p<.01; *p<.05.										

Results: 5 Latent Classes