

# HIV Infection, Prevention, and Health Behaviors Among Heterosexual People at Increased Risk for HIV in San Diego, CA

National HIV Behavioral Surveillance (NHBS), 2016



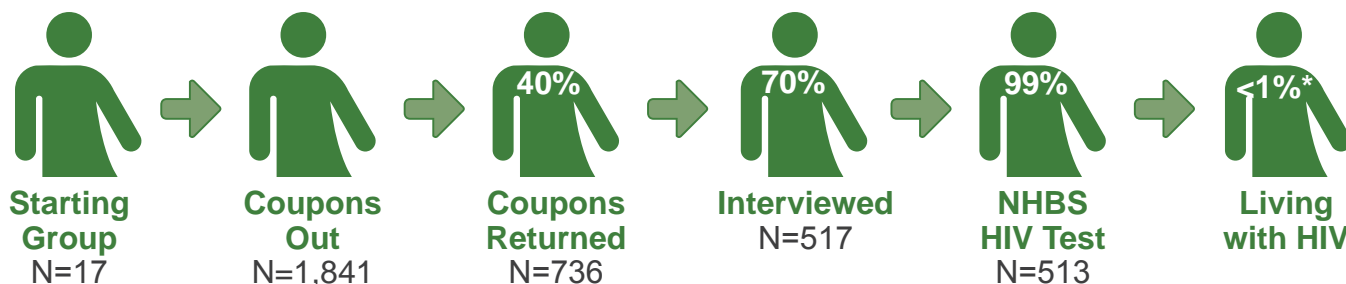
NHBS is a project that performs HIV-testing and interviews about health behaviors among groups of people who are especially vulnerable to getting HIV: low-income heterosexual people living in cities with high levels of HIV (HET); gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men; and people who inject drugs.

Based on information from the first NHBS HET cycle (2006-2007), the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) found that HIV prevalence was higher among heterosexual people who had less than a high school education, were unemployed, and whose annual household income was less than \$10,000, contributing to an increased risk of HIV infection. In 2016, CDC funded NHBS among HET and the California Department of Public Health Office of AIDS carried out the project in San Diego with assistance from The Chicano Federation. Los Angeles and San Francisco Counties also conduct NHBS projects.

For the 2016 survey data presented in this fact sheet, recruitment started with 17 HET living in San Diego who gave recruitment coupons to other HET whom they knew. Each person who brought in a coupon and completed an interview got up to 5 recruitment coupons to give to other HET.

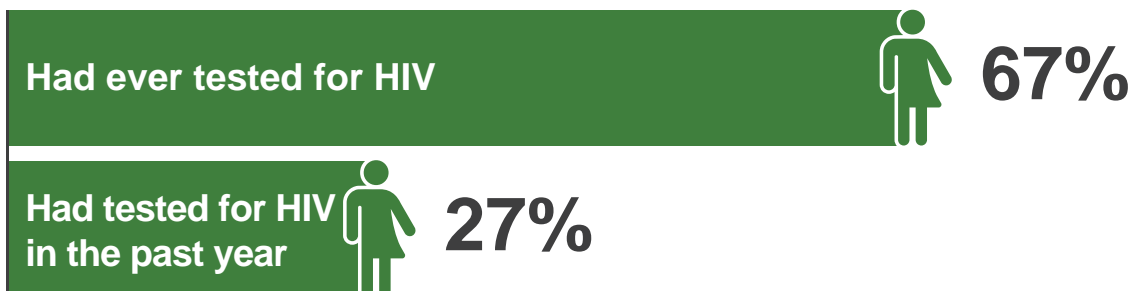
Participants gave out 1,841 recruitment coupons and 736 people brought their coupon to a study site. A total of 517 HET who brought back coupons were eligible and completed interviews and 99% of them received an HIV test.

**Figure 1: Heterosexual People at Increased Risk for HIV, Interview and HIV Testing Flow Chart**  
National HIV Behavioral Surveillance, San Diego, CA, 2016.



\*Percentage is weighted to account for the complex sampling design.

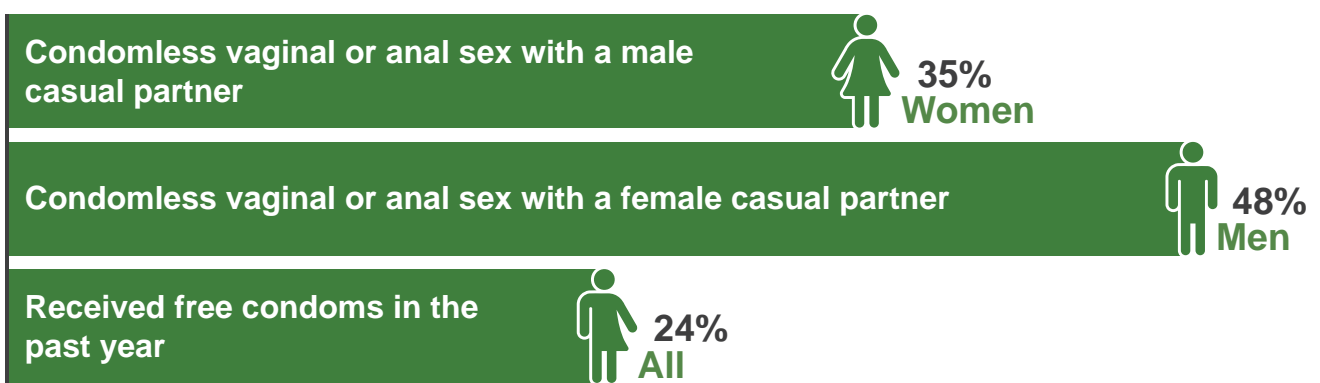
**Figure 2: HIV Testing Among Heterosexual People at Increased Risk for HIV\***  
National HIV Behavioral Surveillance, San Diego, CA, 2016.



\*Percentages are weighted to account for the complex sampling design. Excluding participants who self-reported that they were living with HIV.

**Figure 3: Past-Year Condomless Sex, by Gender, and Receipt of Free Condoms Among Heterosexual People at Increased Risk for HIV\***

National HIV Behavioral Surveillance, San Diego, CA, 2016.



\*Percentages are weighted to account for the complex sampling design.  
A casual partner is a sex partner that someone does not feel committed to or does not know very well.

**Figure 4: Heterosexual People at Increased Risk for HIV Reporting Having Heard of or Taken Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) to Prevent HIV Infection\***

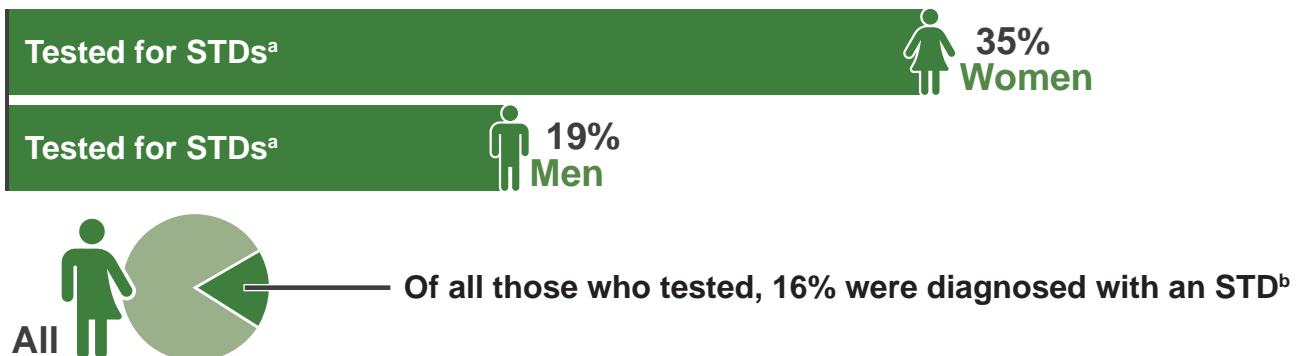
National HIV Behavioral Surveillance, San Diego, CA, 2016.



\*Percentages are weighted to account for the complex sampling design.

**Figure 5: Past-Year Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Testing, by Gender, and STD Diagnosis Among Heterosexual People at Increased Risk for HIV\***

National HIV Behavioral Surveillance, San Diego, CA, 2016.



\*Percentages are weighted to account for the complex sampling design.

<sup>a</sup>Participants were asked, "In the past 12 months, were you tested by a doctor or other health care provider for a sexually transmitted disease like gonorrhea, chlamydia, or syphilis? Do not include tests for HIV or hepatitis."

<sup>b</sup>Gonorrhea, chlamydia, or syphilis.