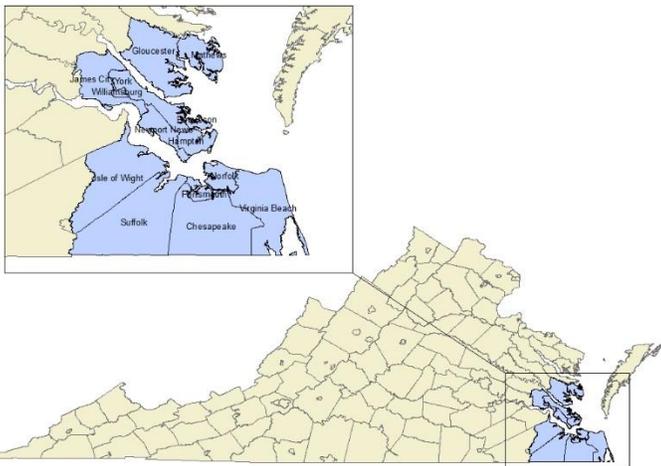


**National HIV Behavioral Surveillance (NHBS)** is the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s (CDC) surveillance project that collects behavioral data and conducts anonymous HIV testing among persons at increased risk for acquiring HIV<sup>1</sup>. NHBS collects data in 22 urban areas with high prevalence of HIV, each of which rotate data collection between three key populations: men who have sex with men (MSM), injection drug users (IDU), and heterosexual persons at increased risk of HIV infection (HET). Virginia conducts NHBS activities in the Norfolk-Newport News-Virginia Beach Metropolitan Statistical Area (Norfolk MSA)— Figure 1. NHBS participants answer sociodemographic, behavioral, and health-related questions during a face-to-face interview and, for those who agree to HIV testing, receive an HIV test. This fact sheet presents data for MSM in Virginia who completed the 2017 NHBS interview.

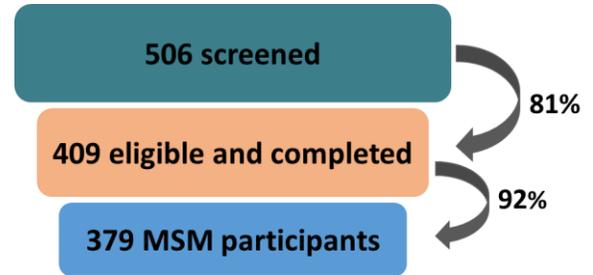
Figure 1. Norfolk-Newport News-Virginia Beach Metropolitan Statistical Area (Norfolk MSA)



#### SAMPLE RECRUITMENT AND ELIGIBLTY

In 2017, NHBS participants were recruited through a process called venue-based sampling (VBS), in which participants are recruited during sampling events at venues identified to be frequented by MSM. All interviews were conducted in a private area in the identified venues from September–December 2017. Individuals were eligible to complete the NHBS survey and receive HIV testing if they lived in the Norfolk MSA, were aged 18 years or older, had not previously participated in NHBS during the current survey cycle, were born and self-identify as male, had oral or anal sex with another man in the past 12 months, and could provide informed consent and complete the survey<sup>2</sup>. Virginia NHBS screened 506 persons for participation, of which 409 were eligible and completed the survey (81%)— Figure 2. Among those who completed the survey, 379 (92%) were considered MSM. The remainder of this fact sheet will focus on the 379 MSM eligible participants who completed the survey.

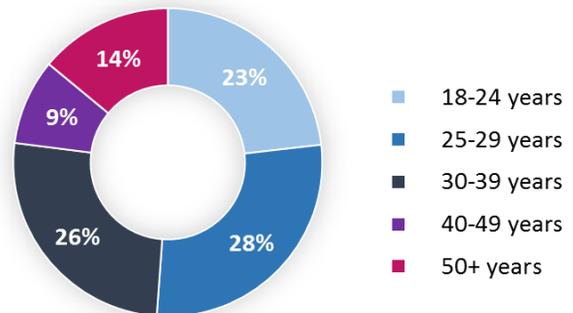
Figure 2. NHBS Eligibility and MSM, Norfolk MSA, 2017



#### SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Among the 379 MSM participants, the majority lived in either Norfolk (47%) or Virginia Beach (18%). The majority of participants were black (60%); 23% were white, 8% were Hispanic, and 8% reported some other race. The participants ranged in age from 18 to 85 years, and the median age was 29 years old. Persons aged 25 to 29 years represented 28% of the sample — Figure 3. Nearly half of the sample had completed some college or technical degree (47%) and an additional 24% obtained a college degree or more. At the time of the NHBS survey, 76% of participants reported being employed (65% full time, 11% part time), 9% reported being unemployed, and 3% reported being unable to work for health reasons. Five percent of participants reported homelessness in the past 12 months and 19% of participants who have ever been incarcerated reported incarceration at some point in the past 12 months.

Figure 3. Age of MSM Sample, Norfolk MSA, 2017



#### HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE AND HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION

There were 94 participants (25%) who reported that they did not have health insurance at the time of the survey. Among the 284 participants (75%) who reported having insurance, 51% had private insurance, 23% had TRICARE/CHAMPUS, 13% had some other government plan, 10% had Medicaid, 7% had Medicare, 4% had Veterans Administration insurance, and 2% reported other insurance. The majority of the sample (94%) reported having a usual place where they can go when sick or in need of health-related advice: a doctor’s office or HMO (48%), clinic or health center (27%), hospital emergency room (19%), or some other location (7%). Most participants (89%) reported visiting a health care provider in the 12 months before the NHBS interview.

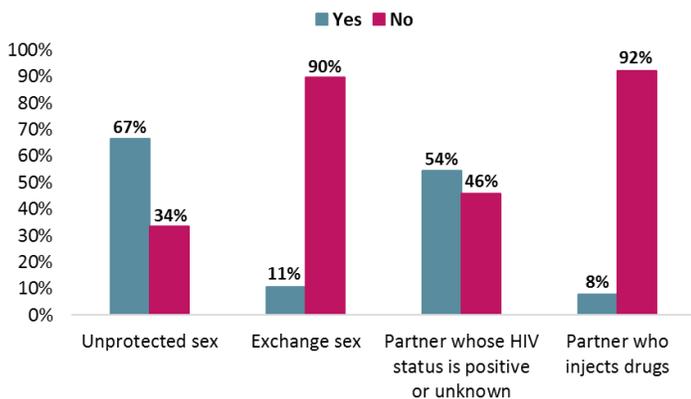
### SUBSTANCE USE

Among the 379 MSM participants, 338 (89%) reported having had at least one alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. Of those with recent alcohol use, 42% of participants reported binge drinking ( $\geq 5$  drinks in about 2 hours). Fifty-four percent of participants reported non-injection drug use in the 12 months before their interview, with marijuana being reported most frequently. Four percent of participants reported ever injecting drugs in their life, with methamphetamine being reportedly most frequently.

### SEXUAL BEHAVIORS

All participants reported sex with another male in the 12 months before the NHBS interview. The median number of sexual partners reported by participants was 4 partners in the past 12 months. The majority of participants reported only casual anal sex partnerships (57%), 29% reported only main partnerships, and 14% reported both main and casual partnerships. Sixty-seven percent of participants reported having unprotected sex and 11% reported exchanging sex for drugs or money in the past 12 months – Figure 4. Sex with a partner whose HIV status is positive or unknown was reported by 54%, while 8% of participants reported having sex with a partner who injects drugs in the past 12 months.

Figure 4. Sex Behaviors During the Past 12 Months, Norfolk MSA, 2017

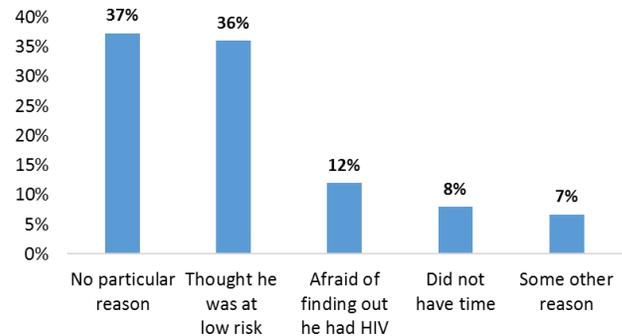


Note: Values in figure may not equal 100% due to rounding

### HIV/STD TESTING

Ninety-six percent of participants reported having ever had an HIV test in their lifetime. Among participants ever tested, 55% reported recent HIV testing (in the past 12 months). Fifty-eight percent of participants reported gonorrhea, chlamydia, and/or syphilis testing in the past 12 months. For participants with recent HIV testing (n=199), the most frequently reported location for testing was a public health clinic or community health center (23%); 20% reported testing at “other” locations and 19% reported testing at a private doctor’s office. For participants who have never tested positive for HIV and did not report recent HIV testing (n=75), the two most common reasons for not testing were “no particular reason” (37%) and “thought he was at low risk for HIV infection” (36%) – Figure 5.

Figure 5. Reason for Not Receiving HIV Test During the Past 12 Months, Norfolk MSA, 2017



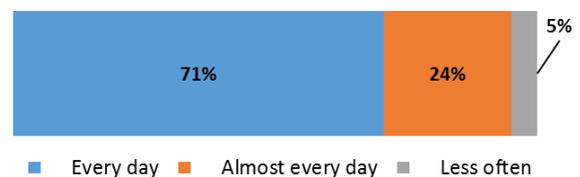
### HIV PREVALENCE

Among the 366 MSM participants who have been tested for HIV, 101 participants (28%) tested positive for HIV. Ninety-four percent of these participants were told where to get HIV care within 30 days of their first positive HIV test and 98% have seen a health care provider for their HIV infection. Among participants who have seen a provider, 95% reported currently taking antiretroviral medication at the time of the interview and 78% reported that their most recent viral load test was undetectable.

### HIV PREVENTION

Sixty-seven percent of participants reported receiving free condoms in the past 12 months; the most frequently reported location for receiving free condoms was an “HIV/AIDS-focused organization” (45%). Thirty-nine percent of participants had a one-on-one conversation or group session with an outreach worker about HIV prevention. Among participants who have never tested positive for HIV, 94% had heard of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) before the interview; 40% of these participants reported discussing taking PrEP with a health care provider and 16% reported taking PrEP in the past 12 months. The majority of participants who took PrEP reported taking it every day – Figure 6.

Figure 6. Frequency of Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) Use During the Past 12 Months, Norfolk MSA, 2017



### REFERENCES

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). National HIV Behavioral Surveillance (NHBS). <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/statistics/systems/nhbs/index.html>
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System Round 5: Model Surveillance Protocol. December 15, 2017. Available from: [www.cdc.gov/hiv/statistics/systems/nhbs/operations.html](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/statistics/systems/nhbs/operations.html).