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## Background and Objective

### Background:

- Gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men (GBMSM) in the United States (U.S.) are highly impacted by the HIV epidemic, with incidence rates  $\approx$  80 times greater than those experienced by heterosexual men.<sup>1,2</sup>
- Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) is a highly effective biomedical HIV prevention medication, available in daily oral, on-demand, or long-acting injectable forms.<sup>3</sup>
- Disparities in PrEP uptake persist among GBMSM across socioeconomic, racial, and geographic factors, remaining a key barrier to reducing HIV incidence.<sup>4-7</sup>

**Objective:** This study examined individual-level demographic, geographic, and socioeconomic factors associated with current PrEP use among GBMSM in the U.S.

## Methods

**Dataset:** Data were collected from the 2023 cycle of the American Men's Internet Survey (AMIS), a cross-sectional web-based nationwide survey.

**Sample:** U.S.-based GBMSM aged  $\geq 15$  years who reported lifetime oral/anal sex with a man (or self-identified as gay/bisexual for those  $< 18$  years of age) were recruited online via convenience sampling from December 2023 - August 2024, allowing for a geographically diverse sample. The analytic sample was restricted to GBMSM reporting current PrEP use or never having used PrEP (N=3524).

**Outcome:** A binary variable for current PrEP use (current vs. never) was constructed based on participant self-report; participants reporting past, but not current PrEP use were excluded from the analytic sample.

**Individual-level factors examined:** Self-reported demographic (age, race/ethnicity, sexual identity), socioeconomic (insurance status and housing insecurity), and geographic (rural residence) factors were included in the analysis.

**Statistical Analysis:** Descriptive statistics were used to report sample characteristics. Bivariate differences in current PrEP use were measured using  $\chi^2$  tests ( $p < 0.05$ ).

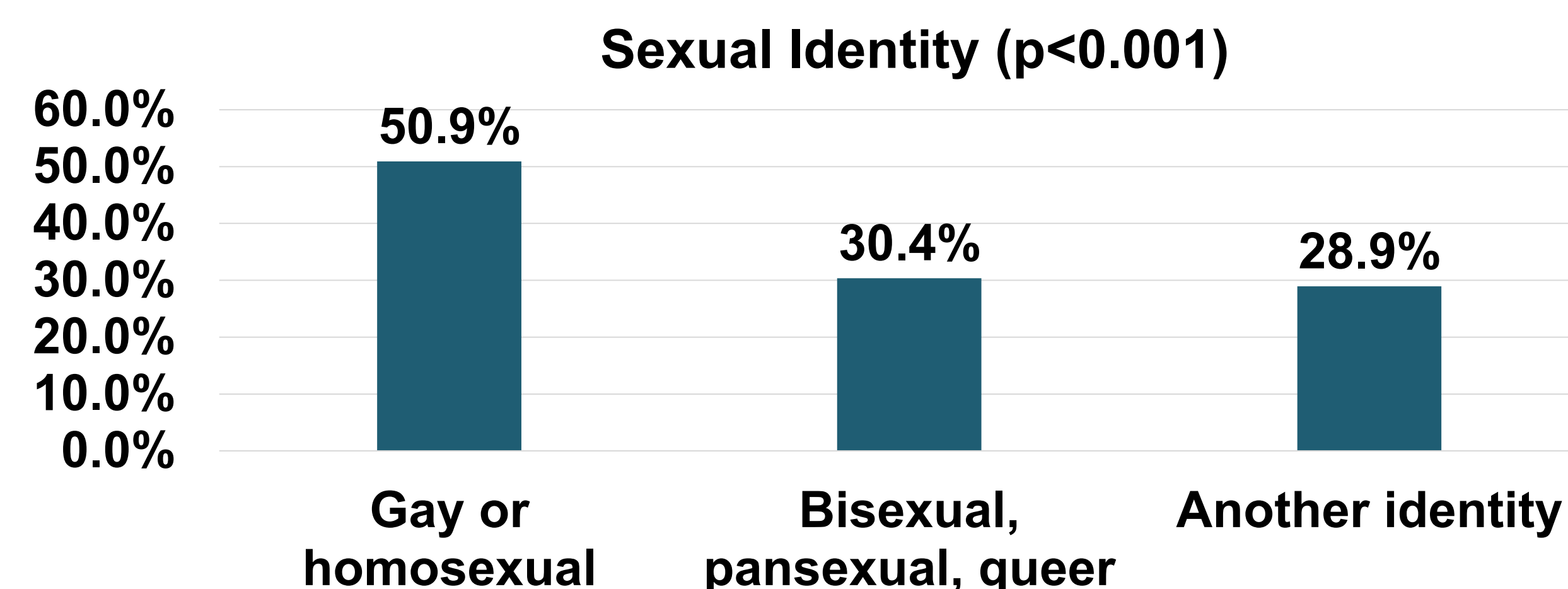
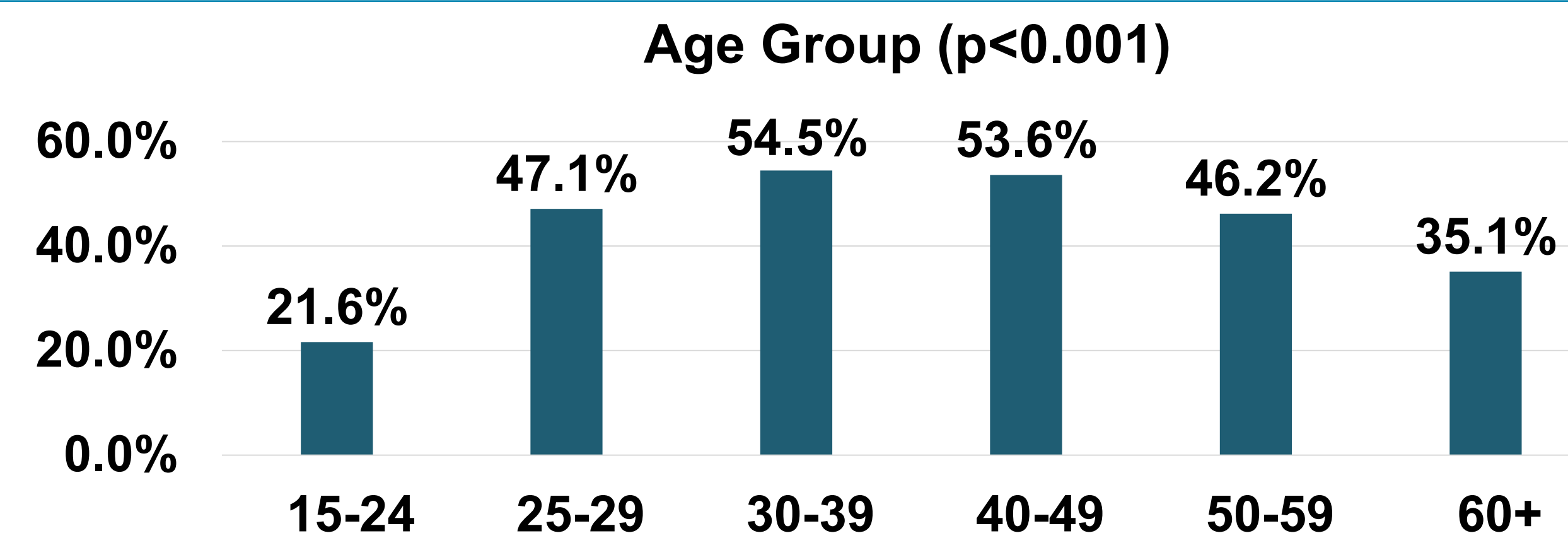
## Results

**Table 1. Characteristics of participants in AMIS, 2023 (N=3524)**

	Total (N=3524)
Current PrEP use, n (%)	1586 (45.0)
Age in years, mean (SD)	47.9 (14.7)
Age group, Total (%)	
15-24	208 (5.9)
25-29	225 (6.4)
30-39	727 (20.6)
40-49	662 (18.8)
50-59	779 (22.1)
60+	923 (26.2)
Race/ethnicity, Total (%)*	
Non-Hispanic White	2557 (72.6)
Non-Hispanic Black	258 (7.3)
Hispanic	346 (9.8)
Another race, multiracial	328 (9.3)
Sexual identity, Total (%)*	
Gay or homosexual	2522 (71.6)
Bisexual, pansexual, queer	945 (26.8)
Another identity	38 (1.1)
Insurance status, Total (%)*	
Private	2356 (66.9)
Public	681 (19.3)
Mixed, other	279 (7.9)
None	154 (4.4)
Housing insecurity, Total (%)*	
Yes	221 (6.3)
No	3298 (93.6)
Rural-residence, Total (%)	
Yes	309 (8.8)
No	3215 (91.2)

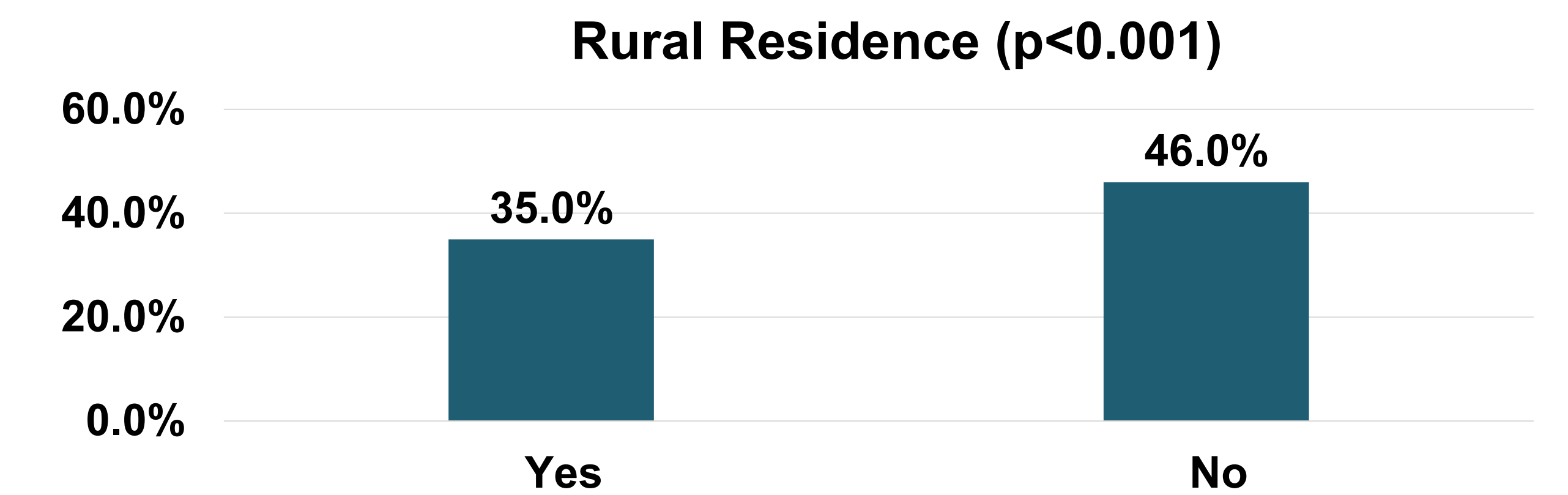
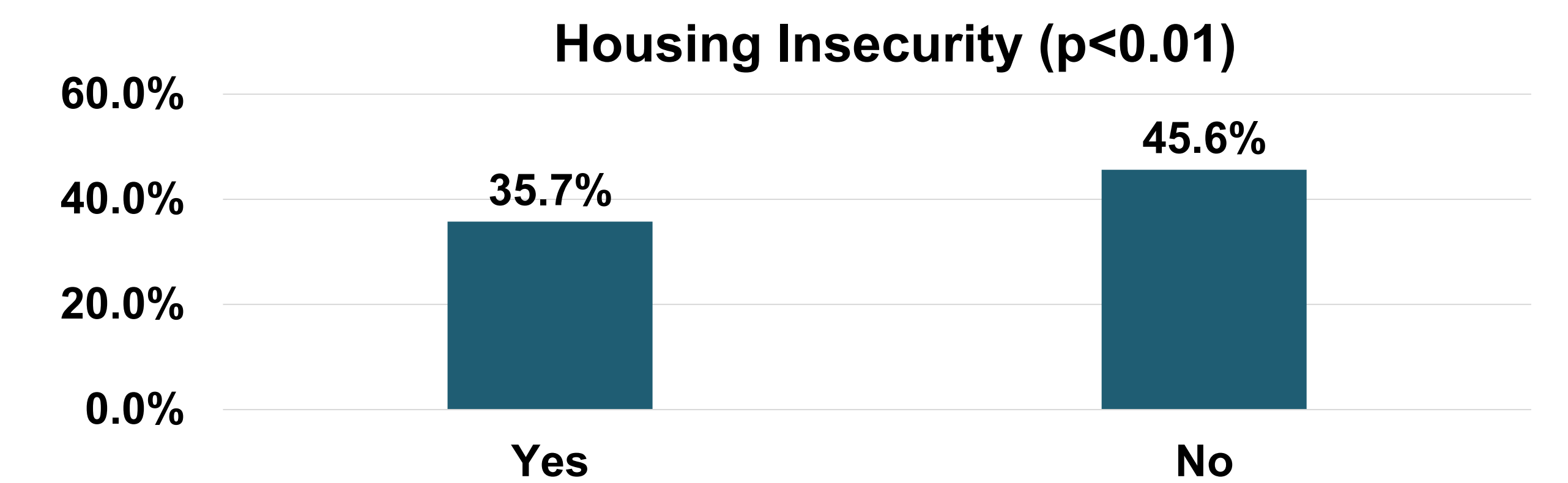
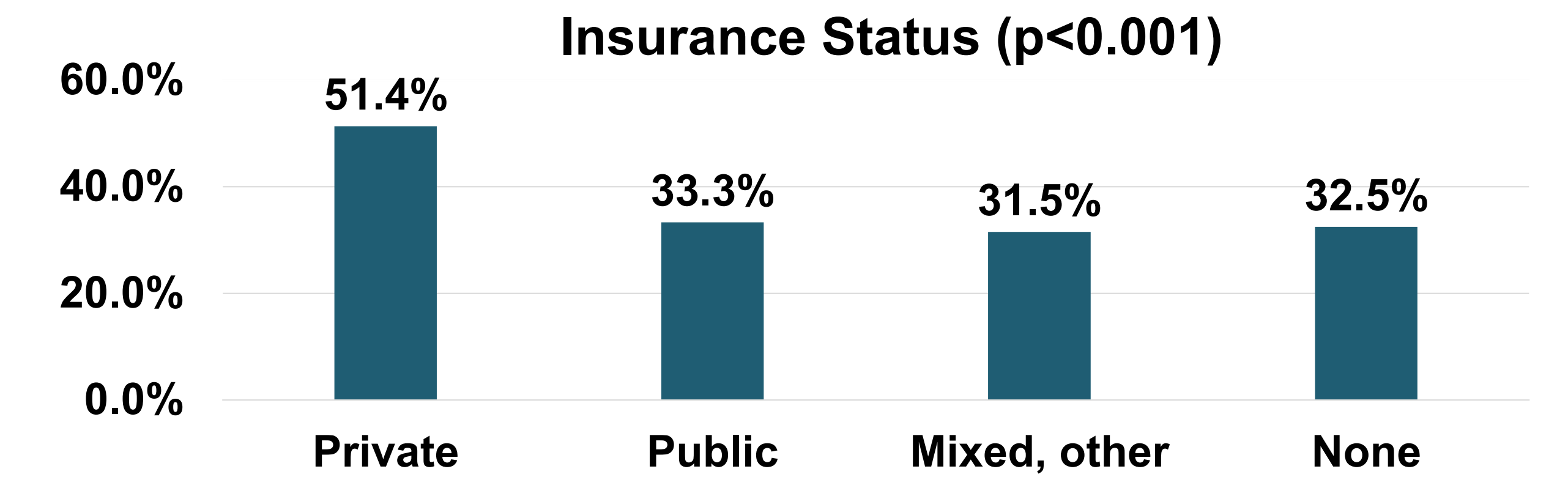
\*Unknown or missing responses were excluded from this table; percentages may not sum to 100%.

### Current PrEP Use (%) by Individual-Level Factors ( $\chi^2$ tests)



## Results (Continued)

### Current PrEP Use (%) by Individual-Level Factors ( $\chi^2$ tests)



## Conclusions

- Disparities in current PrEP use persist, with higher observed use among GBMSM aged 30–49 years, those identifying as gay/homosexual, and those privately insured, and lower observed use among those residing in rural areas and those experiencing housing insecurity.
- Limitations of this study include the cross-sectional and self-reported nature of the data, as well as the use of bivariate analyses. These factors limit causal inference and may introduce inaccuracies in measures due to self-report.
- Future studies should examine the mechanisms underlying the observed disparities and inform the development of interventions that address barriers to PrEP uptake, including insurance-related barriers, rural PrEP service availability, and housing insecurity.

## References and Contact



References

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