Gay and Bisexual Men: Kampala, Uganda

H. Fisher Raymond
San Francisco Department of Public Health
MSM in Uganda

• “There aren’t any here”

• “Besides, we have laws against them”
  – 14+ years in prison, 7 years for helping gay men

• “Well, you may find a few, but…”
  – They are elites, well educated
  – Corrupted by Westerners

• “We want our voice to be heard”
Methods

• September – October, 2004
• Respondent Driven Sampling
  – Peers recruit a set number of peers
  – Primary and secondary incentives
  – Statistical adjustment for biases
• Comprehensive survey
• NO HIV testing
Crude, equilibrium, and adjusted estimates of education level in a respondent-driven sample of gay and bisexual men, Kampala, Uganda, 2004.

Guess they aren’t all college students ........

and they aren’t all corrupted by westerners.
Who knows you are gay or bisexual?

- Boss: 3.5
- Mother: 3.4
- Father: 4.7
- Doctor: 12.1
- Co-Workers: 14.2
- Sisters: 13.4
- Brothers: 21.9
- Female friends: 22.7
- Non gay male friends: 25.4
- Other Gay men: 99.1

0 20 40 60 80 100
Perception of who is at risk

- Myself: 18
- Friends, Partners: 58
- Other Men: 75
- Bisexual Men: 95
Correlates of unprotected receptive anal intercourse

- Having had an HIV test in the past 6 months
  - AOR 2.1 (95% CI 1.1-7.4)
- Being gay identified
  - AOR 9.92 (95% CI 3.2-30.2)
- Being in the “heat of the moment”
  - AOR 5.72 (95% CI 2.2-15.2)
- Didn’t think he or his partners could get or pass on HIV
  - AOR 12.25 (95% CI 4.5-32.9)
## Analysis of internalized homophobia

*Demographic comparisons on the three first-order factors of internalized homonegativity*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Personal comfort</th>
<th>Social comfort with gay men</th>
<th>Public identification as gay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Difference (SE)</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>Difference (SE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>&lt;25</td>
<td>Ref.</td>
<td>.46</td>
<td>Ref.</td>
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<tr>
<td>25+</td>
<td>0.11 (0.14)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.26 (0.20)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Up to secondary</td>
<td>Ref.</td>
<td>.26</td>
<td>Ref.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A/O levels and above</td>
<td>-0.15 (0.13)</td>
<td></td>
<td>-0.68 (0.23)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Religion</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Catholic</td>
<td>Ref.</td>
<td>.03</td>
<td>Ref.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Protestant</td>
<td>-0.42 (0.20)</td>
<td>.13</td>
<td>-0.26 (0.28)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>-0.28 (0.18)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.30 (0.22)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Report of anti-gay violence</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Ref.</td>
<td>.01</td>
<td>Ref.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>0.34 (0.13)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.20 (0.22)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Analysis of internalized homophobia

• No differences on any of the three factors by age,
• A significant difference by education
  – those who were better educated reporting greater social comfort with other gay people.
• Protestants also reported significantly more personal comfort with being gay than Catholics.
• Men who reported violence or abuse for being gay were significantly less personally comfortable with being gay than those who did not report violence or abuse.
MSM HIV Prevalence in Africa

Nonprobability samples
- 0-5%
- 6-10%
- >10%

Quasi-Probability samples
- 0-5%
- 6-10%
- >10%

Smith, Tapsoba, Peshu, Sanders, Jaffe, 2009
Current Environment

Community Member at a press conference, 2007

Demonstrator at 2007 anti-gay rally in Kampala

Demonstrator at 2007 anti-gay rally in Kampala
References


Weebale!

H. Fisher Raymond
Hfisher.raymond@sfdph.org