An assessment of respondent-driven sampling to recruit illicit drug users, men who have sex with men, and sex partners of both groups

> Presented by: Wade Ivy III, MPH University of Illinois at Chicago School of Public Health

Co-authors: Lawrence J. Ouellet, PhD, Mary Ellen Mackesy-Amiti, PhD, Douglas Heckathorn, PhD Common strategies for sampling hidden or hard-to-reach populations

- Snowball
- Facility-based
- Targeted sampling
- Time and location

Respondent-Driven Sampling (RDS)

- Similar to snowball sampling
- "Seeds" used to start recruiting chains
- Study coupons with serial numbers are provided to participants to give to recruits
- Limit coupons to encourage long chains
 - Reduces bias of respondents with large networks
 - Recruits become independent of seeds: equilibrium
- Collect network size and composition information
 - Compensate for over-sampling of those with large networks
 - Allows for the calculation of prevalence estimates

Sexual Acquisition and Transmission of HIV Cooperative Agreement Program (SATH-CAP)

- Coordinating center
 - RAND Corporation
- Data collection sites
 - University of Illinois at Chicago
 - Research Triangle Institute (Raleigh/Durham)
 - University California at Los Angeles
 - Yale University, Biomedical Center of St. Petersburg, Russia

SATH-CAP Protocol Eligibility Criteria

- In the past 6 months . . .
- "Hard" drug use
 - Powder or crack cocaine, heroin, and/or methamphetamine, regardless of mode of administration
 - Injection of any illicit drug
- Man who had sex with a man (MSM)
 - Drug use not a criterion
- Sex partners of drug users and MSM
- Sex partners of the sex partners

SATH-CAP Protocol Coupon Distribution

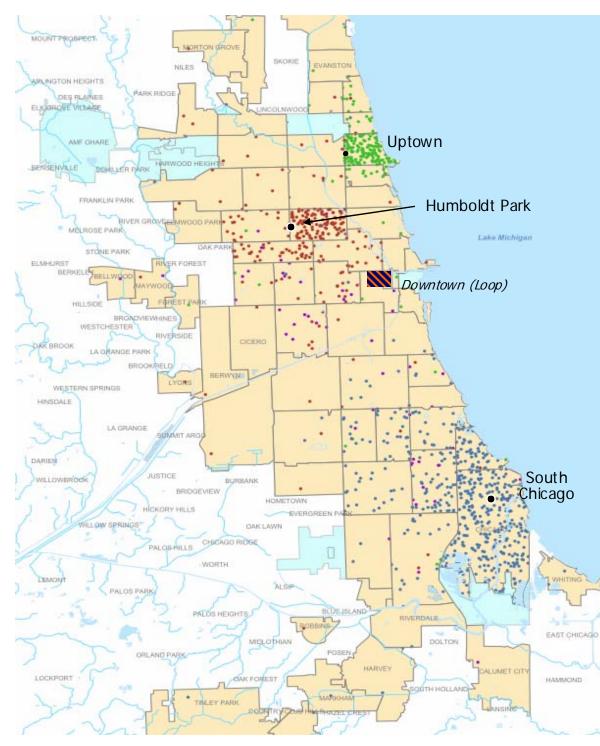
- Drug users and MSM
 - 3 DU/MSM coupons
 - 2 sex partner coupons
 - 1 non-drug using female sex partner coupon (men only)
- Sex partners of drug users or MSM
 3 coupons to recruit their sex partners
- Sex partners of sex partners
 - No coupons

SATH-CAP Protocol Using Coupons

- Color coded for participant identification
- Reimbursement
 - Initial interview
 - Recruit who screens eligible
 - Coupon review
- Participant can call or come back to site with eligibility questions

SATH-CAP Protocol Screening

- Identifying duplicates and false claims
 - Coupon tracking system
 - Serial numbers
- Time-restricted coupons
 - No coupon use before 24 hours
 - Coupon expires after 30 days
- Fraud
 - Eligibility
 - Recruit coaching
 - Not part of recruiter's network



Chicago SATH-CAP Wave 1

- 3 recruitment sites
- South Chicago
- Uptown
- Humboldt Park

Southeast Side Fieldstation



Copyright 2007, Wade Ivy, wivy2@uic.edu

Humboldt Park Fieldstation



Uptown Fieldstation



Copyright 2007, Wade Ivy, wivy2@uic.edu

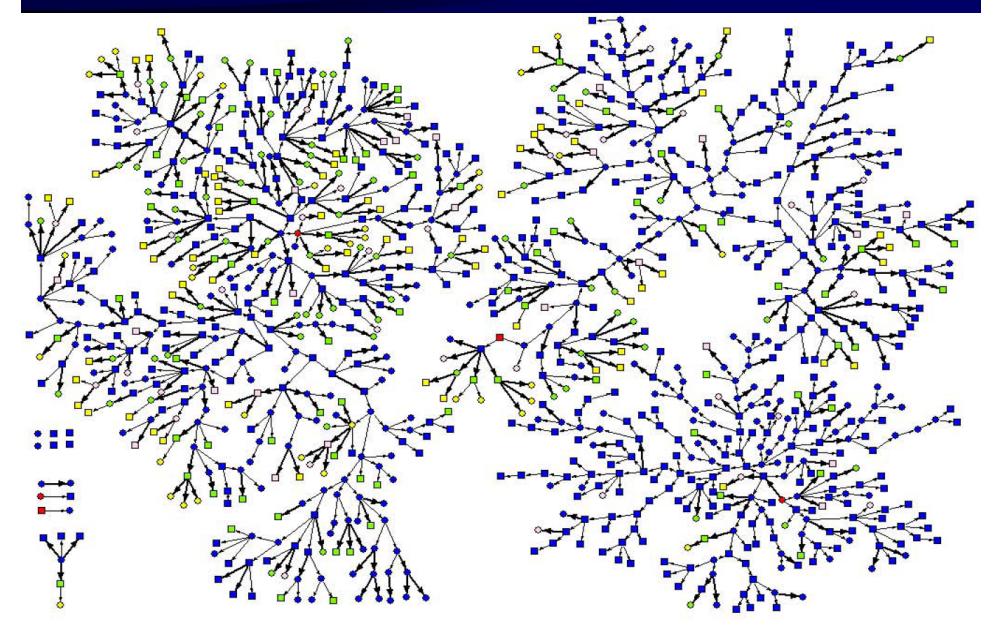
Sample: Chicago SATH-CAP

6 "seed" recruiters

1062 recruits

Copyright 2007, Wade Ivy, wivy2@uic.edu

SATH-CAP Recruitment Tree



Chicago Sample Demographics

Total N=1068	Ν	% of Total Sample
Male	652	61%
African American	765	72%
White	64	6%
Hispanic	218	20%
Hard Drug Use* (previous 30 days)	907	85%
Injection Drug Use (previous 30 days)	299	28%
MSM (previous 6 months)	149	14%
Earned <\$1000 in previous month	963	90%
Mean Age	44 years	

*Powder and/or crack cocaine, heroine, and methamphetamine ^74% percent of MSM also had sex with women in previous six months

Men's Sex Partners by Sexual Self-Identification (n=538)			
Sex partners (6 months)	Sexual Identity		
	Homosexual	Bi/Other	Hetero
Male & Female	5%	79%	17%
20% (n=109)	(5)	(86)	(18)
Female only	0.5%	22%	78% (306)
73% (n=393)	(2)	(85)	
Male only	50%	44%	6%
7% (n=36)	(18)	(16)	(2)

Copyright 2007, Wade Ivy, wivy2@uic.edu

Cross-Gender Sample Recruitment

Gender of Recruiter	Gender of Recruit		
	Male	Female	
Male	62%	38%	
Female	60%	40%	
Homophily	-0.015	0.040	
Adj. Mean Network Size	7.7	8.2	

*Due to missing data, this table is based on 1055 respondents

Cross-Race Sample Recruitment

Dece of Decemiter	Race of Recruit			
Race of Recruiter	White	Black	Hispanic	
White	29%	38%	30%	
Black	3%	91%	4%	
Hispanic	7%	22%	69%	
Homophily	0.250	0.619	0.630	
Adj. Mean Network Size	8.3	7.9	7.7	

*Due to missing data, this table is based on 1026 respondents

Cross-Behavior Sample Recruitment

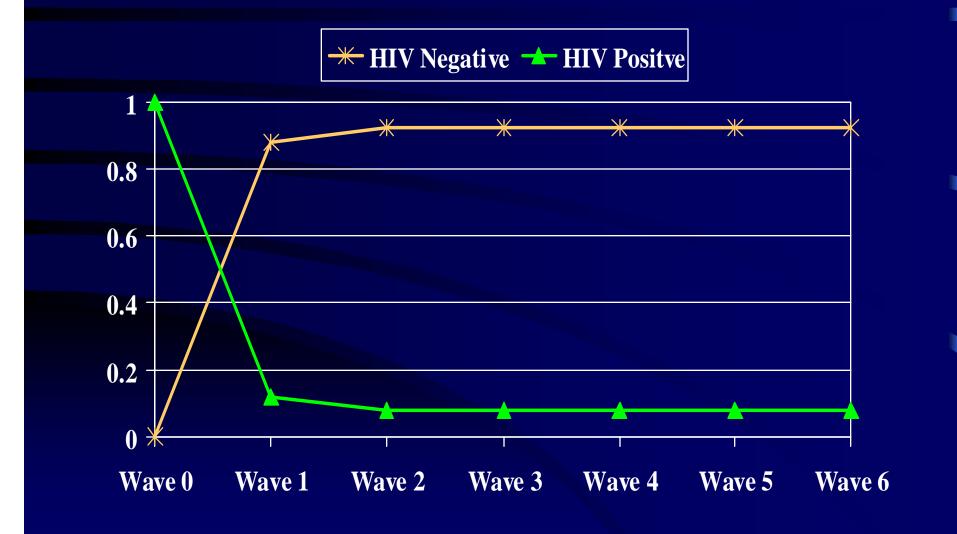
	Sexual Behavior of Recruit				
Sexual Behavior of Recruiter	Non-MSM	MSM*	Sexually Inactive Men*	Women	
Non-MSM	36%	10%	12%	42%	
MSM*	15%	50%	8%	28%	
Sexually Inactive Men*	39%	14%	10%	38%	
Women	48%	6%	6%	40%	
Homophily	-0.031 (0.407	-0.077	0.046	
Adj. Mean Network Size	7.9	7.8	6.5	8.2	

*Sexual behavior in previous six months

Cross-HIV Status Sample Recruitment

IIIV Status of Decemitar	HIV Status of Recruit		
HIV Status of Recruiter	Sero-negative	Sero-positive	
Sero-negative	93%	7%	
Sero-positive	88%	12%	
Homophily	0.187	0.031	
Adj. Mean Network Size	8.0	6.7	

Sample Composition by Recruitment Wave, Starting with Only HIV+ Seeds



Difficulties

- Cross-income recruitment
 - Limited movement beyond low-income respondents
 - Reflects study protocol
 - Eligibility criteria
 - Site locations
 - One standard of compensation
- Recruitment can move into concentrated, homogenous networks
 - Shelters, etc.
 - Requires a larger sample size

Discussion

- RDS efficient in recruiting our target populations
 IDUs
 - Non-injection drugs users
 - MSM/W
 - Sex partners (general)
- Equilibrium was achieved quickly for major demographic variables
- Less efficient in recruiting non-drug using sex partners and higher income respondents
 - Common problem in other forms of recruitment for drug-related studies

Discussion

- Study participants and staff are strangers to each other
- Importance of knowledgeable field staff
 - Neighborhood
 - Local population
 - Essential during screening
 - Can increase community participation

Thank you

- Acknowledgements
 - National Institute on Drug Abuse
 - Joyce Fitzgerald
 - David Jimenez
 - Floyd McGee
 - Michelle Giles
 - Julio Garcia
 - COIP Field Staff