**P584** FACTORS PREDICTING LIFETIME SEXUAL EXPERIENCE AMONG RURAL, RESERVATION-BASED NATIVE AMERICAN YOUTH

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Methods We analyzed cross-sectional data from 558 Native youth ages 11–19 from a rural, reservation-based community. Multivariate logistic regression models were used to estimate associations between lifetime sexual experience (vaginal and/or anal sex) and independent variables across eight categories: sociodemographic, knowledge, attitudes/perceptions, beliefs, intentions, skills, behaviors, and theoretical constructs.

Results The sample was 51.6% female, mean age 13.4 years (SD=1.9); and 8.0% were sexually experienced. In our final model, older age (OR=2.04; p<0.0001) and identifying as transgender (OR=35.3; p=0.019) predicted lifetime sexual experience. The notion that sometimes sex just happens (OR=0.47, p=0.026) were negatively associated with lifetime sexual experience. Youth who intended to have sex in the next 6 months were more likely to be sexually experienced (OR=3.18; p=0.0001). Recent substance use including having smoked cigarettes (OR=4.38, p=0.048), and having smoked marijuana in the past 3 months (OR=6.48, p=0.002) predicted lifetime sexual experience.

Conclusion Results provide direction for future programming. Programs focusing on intentions to have sex while cultivating skills to promote condom use, in addition to being delivered stratified by age, may have the greatest impact. Substance use was a driving factor in sexual initiation; thus, sexual health education programs should simultaneously target substance use prevention. That identifying as transgendered predicted sexual experience is notable: despite research indicating transgendered Native youth with transgendered Native youth. Disclosure No significant relationships.

**P585** IKAJURNIQ: AN INUIT CASCADE OF CARE FRAMEWORK FOR SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED AND BLOOD BORNE INFECTIONS

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Methods This current research project builds directly on priorities outlined by Inuit stakeholders, and is facilitated through strong partnerships between the three communities (Kugluktuk, Arviat, and Clyde River Nunavut), Pauktuutit Inuit Women of Canada, the Canadian Aboriginal AIDS Network, and Dalhousie University. The goal of this research project is to engage Inuit communities and organizations in adapting, piloting and using the Community Readiness Model (CRM) to improve readiness to engage in HIV-modalities at the community level. This presentation will outline the community engagement and integrated knowledge translation processes, progress to date, and next steps for this community-based research project.

Results This project has adopted Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) as a framework, which supports personal wellness through a collective cultural sense of health. Consultations with the project advisory committee (Canadian Inuit HIV/AIDS Network (CIHAN)), Community Health Representatives from three respective Nunavut communities and the research team were held November 2015. We are working collaboratively to: (1) adapt the CRM; (2) ensure it is Inuit-specific; (3) pilot the adapted tool; and (4) determine the applicability of this tool. Representatives from Nunatsiavut, Nunavik and Inuvialuit will also be mentored on how to use the adapted CRM.

Conclusion By engaging knowledge users and communities, this project will address HIV prevention in Inuit communities by identifying factors that impact readiness for HIV interventions.

Disclosure No significant relationships.