

PLWHA 2008 Statewide Needs Assessment

Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals
Office of Public Health, HIV/AIDS Program

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Finally, we would like to thank the people living with HIV/AIDS in Louisiana who took the time to complete the survey.

Introduction

Purpose of the Statewide Needs Assessment

This report was prepared for the Louisiana HIV/AIDS Program (HAP) of the Office of Public Health within the Department of Health and Hospitals. The purpose of this needs assessment is to gain understanding of the current care service needs of People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) throughout Louisiana and within each of the nine administrative regions. In particular, the assessment aims to provide an accurate estimate of the extent of PLWHA's unmet primary care and HIV-related support service needs, their experiences in accessing those services, the perceived barriers to those services, and some insight into their reported knowledge of those services. Our aim in constructing this statewide assessment was to collect opinions, perceptions, and experiences from a group of people that is as representative of people living with HIV/AIDS in Louisiana as is possible.

Layout of the Report

This report presents a description of the methods used to conduct the needs assessment, compares the characteristics of survey respondents to PLWHA living in Louisiana based on surveillance data, and provides basic statewide aggregate results of responses provided to survey questions. Descriptive results for each administrative region in the state are included as separate attachments.

We also present some basic comparative results for the entire sample as well as by race and gender for questions that deal with the needs and use of particular HIV/AIDS-related services. This breakdown is also presented for Regions 1 and 2, the two regions with the largest number of PLWHAs. Additional comparative presentations of the data, as well as housing-specific descriptive statistics requested by HAP are included as appendices. The survey instrument is also included as an appendix to this report.

Methods

The overall strategy was to administer a facility-based survey to consumers of HIV/AIDS services using a self-administered instrument in both English and Spanish that was also made available online in English. The administration of the survey took place over four weeks, from September 22nd through October 17th, 2008. Consumers who completed the survey were given a \$10 gift card in appreciation for their participation. Peer coordinators were used to assist consumers in completing the survey instrument, to coordinate the return of completed surveys to The Policy & Research Group (PRG), and to manage the gift cards. This section describes the procedures and instruments used to construct this needs assessment.

Instrument

The 2008 instrument is a revised and adapted version of the 2004 Needs Assessment. Revisions to the instrument were made by PRG with input from the HIV/AIDS Program (HAP), the advisory committee, New Orleans Regional AIDS Planning Council (NORAPC) and consumers. As part of this process, PRG consulted other publicly available needs assessment instruments used by other states and cities.¹ The 2008 Needs Assessment instrument contains several measures adapted from these sources.

¹ These instruments include: The Ryan White CARE Act Needs Assessment Guide, 2005 Houston Area Comprehensive HIV/AIDS Needs Assessment, Michigan Department of Community Health 2006 Title II HIV/AIDS Care Needs Assessment, Mosaica TA Center of the TAC "Proxy" Needs Assessment Questions for PLWHA Now in Care Who Have Been Out of Care, Austin SCSN Needs Assessment Client Survey, and New Orleans Regional AIDS Planning Council Post Katrina Follow-up Needs Assessment.

The instrument covers 10 domains: general information; health insurance, employment, and income; primary medical care; housing; childcare; transportation; mental health and substance use; other services, support services; and positive prevention. The general information section includes questions on basic demographic information as well as length of time living with HIV. The health insurance, employment, and income section asks about the amount and sources of income but also included questions about health insurance. Primary medical care covers a variety of topics including HIV/AIDS health-seeking behavior, barriers to accessing care, medication adherence, out-of-care status, and diagnosis and treatment of other medical conditions. The housing sections ask about present and past residence, barriers to accessing housing and housing services, homelessness, and questions specific to individuals who have been incarcerated in the past 12 months. The childcare section is intended for respondents who have children under the age of 18 living with them. Questions in this section focus on reasons for and barriers to childcare services. The transportation section asks respondents to report on modes of transportation they use to get to HIV/AIDS services and barriers to using those services. The mental health and substance use section asks about counseling and mental health services used by respondents as well as perceived barriers to those services. We include a few questions on substance use and the respondent's desire to stop using. We also include questions on the perceived need for additional HIV/AIDS services such as nutritional counseling and counseling about living with HIV. The support services section includes questions about support service needs and barriers to those services. In addition we ask respondents questions on the disclosure of HIV status. The final section, positive prevention, asks questions about sources of information about HIV/AIDS prevention, barriers to services, and sexual behavior and condom use in the past three months.

The draft of the instrument was sent to members of an advisory committee who were given an opportunity to comment on the draft. This committee consisted of nine individuals including HAP staff, members of NORAPC, and other regional HIV/AIDS service providers. In addition, we asked two individuals who work with the Latino community on health issues for their conceptual input on the draft instrument. Once comments were incorporated, the survey was field-tested by three HIV/AIDS services consumers in order to identify unclear questions and any other problems with completing the instrument. The survey was revised again after receiving feedback from the consumers and then tested by two more HIV/AIDS services consumers.

Paper Survey

The final English-version of the instrument contains a total of 74 questions plus a filter question that identifies the respondent as a PLWHA. The survey is 16 pages long. Because skip patterns are built in to the survey we do not expect any given respondent to answer all 74 questions. Questions were mostly close-ended, including multiple-selection, dichotomous, and select-all-that-apply response options. Some questions include an "other" category that allows a respondent to write in a response in the case that the categorical response options were not comprehensive enough. From the field-testing of the instrument, we estimate that a respondent will take between 30 and 45 minutes to complete the survey.

The final instrument was then translated into Spanish using a professional translation service and the translated instrument was distributed to Spanish-speaking social services providers for review. To reflect the diversity of the Spanish-speaking population, the instrument was reviewed by native speakers from Guatemala, Colombia, Mexico, and Honduras. The approved translated instrument was then tested by two Spanish-speaking HIV/AIDS service consumers to ensure that the final wording was clear and consistent with the English version.

Online Survey

The online survey contains the exact filter question, question wording, and response options as the paper version. Page breaks and overall experience differs somewhat from the paper version as a result of skip patterns. Whereas skip patterns are handled as explicit directions in the print survey, the online version contains automated skips based on a respondent's responses. For example, if the respondent indicated that they were male, then they would automatically skip the questions about pregnancy and were directed to the next question all respondents were eligible to answer. Instructions that are printed on the first page of the online version are a verbatim copy of the paper version.

The online survey was made available in English only. At the end of the data collection period, the data were downloaded and combined with the data from the paper survey.

Sample

The Louisiana Administrative Regions (Figure 1) were used to structure the administration of the needs assessment and the determination of the sample. As part of the initial RFP, HAP determined that the desired sample size would be 2250 people, which is roughly 14% of the people living with HIV/AIDS in Louisiana. With these requirements, PRG constructed a strategy that would generate a sample that was as representative as possible of the PLWHA population as defined by state surveillance data.

Figure 1: Map of Louisiana Administrative Regions



PRG used an amalgam sampling techniques to achieve a representative sample of PLWHA in Louisiana. The objective was to approximate this population of interest as closely as possible. Sampling of

individuals was conducted at 29 sites across the state. These sites were selected because they provide services to persons living with HIV/AIDS in Louisiana. The initial approach relied heavily upon convenience sampling. Any person living with HIV/AIDS who walks into any one of the participating agencies and was at least 13 years old during the administration period is eligible to complete the Needs Assessment survey.² Within this convenience approach, PRG established quotas or targets for the state and within each region in terms of race, gender, and age. PRG used state surveillance data from the first quarter of 2008 to set sampling targets for each region. PRG staff were in constant communication with regional coordinating teams to ensure that sampling targets were being met. Targets were then continually adjusted throughout the data gathering process.

Partners

The needs assessment was conducted with the cooperation of 29 agencies across the state. Partners include the ten Louisiana State University Medical Centers and 19 community-based organizations (CBO) that provide HIV/AIDS services throughout the state. Partner agencies were responsible for distributing surveys to consumers and handling incentives used during survey administration. One person at each agency was identified as the agency representative, serving as the point of contact for PRG. Four weeks prior to the original start of the data collection, PRG sent all of the partner agencies posters and flyers advertising the needs assessment. A partner list is provided in Appendix B.

Regional Coordination Teams

Regional coordination teams were established in order to facilitate the needs assessment process. In Regions 3-9, the regional coordination teams included agency representatives from the CBO and the LSU medical centers as well as peer coordinators assigned to work in each agency.

Peer coordinators are consumers who were either nominated by the regional Consumer Advisory Council or the CBO to assist in the administration of the survey. The peer coordinators were based in one of the participating agencies and approached consumers who entered the agency. The peer coordinators' responsibilities included: promoting the survey in the community, helping consumers complete the survey (including the online survey), managing incentives (though agency representatives had ultimate responsibility for incentives), communicating data needs from PRG to the sites, and preparing completed surveys for shipping back to PRG. Peer coordinators were expected to spend at least 20 hours a week at their assigned agency. They were compensated \$60.00 (\$50.00 weekly stipend, plus \$10.00 for transportation) per week for their work.

Since both Regions 1 and 2 had multiple organizations participating in the needs assessment, the original plan was to have a lead peer coordinator assist in the coordination of their respective regions. We were able to recruit a lead peer coordinator for Region 2, but not in Region 1. Consequently, a PRG Research Analyst directly coordinated the data collection process in Region 1. We also planned to have one peer coordinator assigned to each participating agency (i.e., 29 participating agencies with 29 peer coordinators). We were only able to recruit 22 peer coordinators. For each agency where there was no peer coordinator, the agency representative coordinated the administration of the surveys.

Training

All individuals who were involved with the administration of the Needs Assessment were required to attend a four-hour training conducted by PRG staff. The training covered the administration of the survey, a primer on the determination of the sample targets, the instrument, management of incentives, and

² The age for participation was determined by Louisiana Office of Public Health based on the minimum age to consent for HIV treatment.

confidentiality agreements.³ All of the materials necessary to begin collecting data, including surveys and incentives were distributed to representatives at the trainings. Trainings were held in Lafayette (September 16th), New Orleans (September 18th) and Baton Rouge (September 22nd). In addition, a video-conference training was held on September 12th for medical center representatives.

Administration

Data were collected from September 22nd to October 17th. Regions that reached their targets were instructed to stop administering surveys.⁴ During data collection, each consumer that visited a participating agency was offered the chance to take the Needs Assessment survey. Receptionists, case managers, and peer coordinators were all involved in recruiting participants for the survey. Each consumer who agreed to complete the survey was given a survey packet which included the paper version of the survey, instructions, an informed consent form, and an envelope in which to place the completed survey. The instruction sheet explained the purpose of the needs assessment, how long it will take to complete the survey, and reminded respondents they can only complete one survey. Consumers were assured that the survey was completely anonymous, that their responses would not be used to identify them, and that the information collected is for planning purposes only. Consumers were also instructed not to write any identifying information on the survey itself or the accompanying envelope.

When available, consumers were given a private space where they could complete the survey. If the agency had a computer with Internet access, the consumer was given the option to take the survey online. One peer coordinator brought his laptop to the agency to encourage consumers to take the online survey.⁵ Peer coordinators and agency staff were available to assist participants as needed. The survey was designed to be self-administered, but there were cases when the peer coordinator or agency staff administered the survey to the consumer.

When the consumer completed the survey, s/he placed the survey in a sealed envelope, returned it to the agency representative or peer coordinator, and received a \$10 Wal-Mart gift card as a gesture of appreciation for their time and participation. Completed surveys were kept sealed and in a secure place until sent to PRG via delivery service twice a week. In Orleans parish, a representative of PRG collected the completed the surveys directly from the participating agencies.

Data entry and cleaning

Surveys were processed and scanned as they were received. Upon receipt, surveys were counted and inspected for errors that could be corrected prior to scanning and for completion. Surveys that were 50% complete were considered useable. Of 1,944 surveys received, 111 were deemed unusable because they were incomplete. Surveys were scanned in batches of approximately 50 surveys at a time and were cleaned immediately after being scanned. Cleaning includes validation of missing responses, multiple answers, and other errors that were indicated by the software. Ten percent of all surveys were checked in their entirety to assure that the surveys were being processed accurately by the scanner. Surveys were scanned and cleaned using Remark *Office OMR 6* software. Online survey data were managed with Remark *Web Survey* software. Once all surveys were scanned and cleaned, they were converted to *Stata* 10.0 files and combined with the online results for data analysis.

³ Due to Hurricane Gustav, the fielding of the needs assessment was pushed back one week.

⁴ As outlined below, the principal objective in sampling is to construct a representative sample and not a large one. We could then direct finite resources to focus on assisting regions who were not meeting targets to complete more surveys.

⁵ Since all data were stored on the server side this did not present any concerns with confidentiality and privacy.

Characteristics of Survey Respondents

No matter how large or small, a sample can present an un-biased picture of the population only if the sampled individuals are truly representative of that population. This means that the individuals who compose the sample reflect the population across an array of relevant observable and unobservable variables. A true random sample in which every individual in the population has an equal chance of being selected is the surest way to achieve this representativeness. Because random sampling was not an option, however, the mixed convenience/quota techniques described above were reasoned to be the most practicable approach to ensure that the resulting sample was representative of the population of people living with HIV/AIDS within each region and the state as a whole – at least in terms of basic, observable characteristics. To the extent that we have achieved this, we can be confident that the data presented in this report will accurately present a picture of the needs of persons living with HIV/AIDS in Louisiana.

Descriptive statistics of our resulting sample presented below suggest that together with our partners and regional coordination teams we have been fairly successful at approximating the PLWHA population in Louisiana. Table 1 presents the statewide needs assessment targets by region and the resulting survey responses.

Table 1: Regional Statewide Needs Assessment Targets

| Region | Number of PLWHA * | Percentage of PLWHA | Target number of surveys | Number returned** | Percentage of Target | Sample Percentage |
|--------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 5657 | 36.00% | 810 | 674 | 83% | 35% |
| 2 | 3750 | 23.87% | 537 | 470 | 88% | 24% |
| 3 | 584 | 3.72% | 84 | 43 | 51% | 2% |
| 4 | 1157 | 7.36% | 166 | 161 | 97% | 8% |
| 5 | 846 | 5.38% | 121 | 129 | 106% | 6% |
| 6 | 772 | 4.91% | 111 | 181 | 73% | 9% |
| 7 | 1279 | 8.14% | 183 | 188 | 103% | 9% |
| 8 | 847 | 5.39% | 121 | 122 | 101% | 6% |
| 9 | 821 | 5.22% | 118 | 76 | 65% | 4% |
| TOTAL | 15713 | 100% | 2250 | 1944 | 86% | 100% |

* As reported by state surveillance data.

**Not all surveys were complete and therefore were not used in the analysis.

A total of 1,944 surveys were returned to PRG during the data collection period. This represents 86% of the goal of 2250 responses as set by HAP.⁶ Regions 5, 7, and 8 exceeded their targets during the first three weeks of data collection and did not have to continue into the fourth week. The largest regions in terms of number of PLWHA had target rates of over 80%. The lowest response rate came from Region 3, which was severely affected by Hurricane Gustav. One-hundred-eleven surveys (five percent of the total completed surveys) were not included in the analysis since they were less than 50% complete. Fifty-seven percent of the unused surveys came from Region 1, followed by 16% from Region 2 and 9% from Region 8.

Most importantly, the data presented in the final column of Table 1 suggest that in terms of regional representation, our sample closely reflects the distribution of people living with HIV/AIDS across the state. For every region except one, the regional sample proportion is within two percentage points of the

⁶ Of the surveys that were completed, 49 were completed online and 23 were completed in Spanish.

PLWHA population as defined by surveillance data. Descriptive statistics of demographic data likewise show that in terms of observable characteristics the 2008 Needs Assessment sample is reflective of the PLWHA population in Louisiana. Table 2 compares characteristics of respondents to the surveillance data.

Table 2: Background Characteristics of Survey Respondents and Surveillance Population

| | Needs Assessment Survey | | Surveillance Data |
|------------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------------|
| | Number | Percentage | Percentage |
| Gender | | | |
| Male | 1058 | 60% | 70% |
| Female | 688 | 39% | 30% |
| Transgender | 17 | 1% | |
| Race | | | |
| African-American | 1238 | 70% | 66% |
| White | 425 | 24% | 30% |
| Asian/Pacific | 9 | 0.5% | 0.3% |
| Native American | 15 | 0.9% | 0.2% |
| Multi-racial | 42 | 2% | 0.3% |
| Other/unknown | 33 | 2% | 0.2% |
| Hispanic origin | | | |
| Hispanic/Latino | 87 | 5% | 3% |
| Age | | | |
| 13-19 | 20 | 1% | 1% |
| 20-24 | 91 | 5% | 4% |
| 25-29 | 161 | 9% | 8% |
| 30-34 | 215 | 12% | 11% |
| 35-39 | 258 | 15% | 14% |
| 40-44 | 307 | 17% | 18% |
| 45-49 | 327 | 18% | 18% |
| 50-54 | 229 | 13% | 13% |
| 55-59 | 117 | 7% | 8% |
| 60+ | 49 | 3% | 6% |

As is evidenced by the descriptive statistics presented in Table 2, the survey sample is reasonably representative of the estimated PLWHA population in Louisiana. Women are slightly overrepresented in the sample, as are African Americans, and Hispanics/Latinos. By age groups, however, the sample represents the population very closely. While there may be procedural explanations for some of the differences in sample and estimated population, it is important to remember that our sample is restricted to individuals who are in care and/or receiving other HIV/AIDS services. The surveillance data estimate likely also includes individuals who are out of care.

Select Findings

Below we present a quick snapshot of aggregate responses to select questions included in the survey.

Demographic and Background Information

- Forty-six percent of respondents are HIV positive with no symptoms.
- Seventy-two percent of the respondents have been HIV positive for at least five years.
- Eighty-two percent of respondents were living in Louisiana at the time of their HIV diagnosis.
- Sixty percent of respondents are single or living alone.
- Ninety-eight percent of respondents are U.S. citizens.
- Fifty-nine percent of respondents have some type of health insurance.
- The most commonly reported sources of insurance are Medicaid (60%), Medicare (40%), and then coverage through work (9%).
- For those without, the most identified barrier to getting insurance is that it is unaffordable.
- Fifty-eight percent of respondents are not working.
- Sixty-two percent of those not working are on disability.
- Sixty-six percent of respondents have a total-household monthly income of \$1000 or less.
- Forty-two percent of respondents receive food stamps.
- Eleven percent say they do not have enough food to eat and that this stops them from taking care of their HIV/AIDS.

Primary Medical Care

- Dental and eye care are the most identified unmet HIV/AIDS-related medical service need.
- The top three barriers to receiving HIV/AIDS-related medical services are lack of transportation, lack of knowledge about where to get services, and lack of funds to pay for services.
- Eighty percent of respondents have sought HIV/AIDS medical care in the last six months.
- Seventy-eight percent of those who sought HIV/AIDS medical care said they received enough care.
- Most respondents (61%) regularly receive HIV/AIDS-related medical care in an HIV clinic in a hospital.
- The top three reported reasons for not seeking HIV/AIDS-related medical care are lack of knowledge about where to get care, not feeling sick and feeling depressed.
- Sixty-six percent of respondents always take their medications.
- The top three reasons for not taking medications are that they make the respondent feel bad, respondents have trouble remembering to take them, or respondents don't like taking the medications.
- Thirty-two percent of respondents report being out of treatment for at least 12 months.
- The most commonly reported reason for being out of care is not being ready to deal with their HIV status.
- Of those respondents who have been pregnant in the last 12 months, 80% had received medications to prevent transmission of HIV to their child.

Housing

- The three most identified barriers to receiving HIV/AIDS-related housing services are that respondents do not know where to get services, don't qualify for services, or were put on a waiting list.

- The top two unmet HIV/AIDS-related housing service needs are money to pay utilities and money to pay the rent.
- Forty-nine percent of respondents have lived in their current residence for less than a year.
- Fourteen percent of respondents did not have enough money to pay rent and say that this stops them from taking care of their HIV/AIDS.
- Twenty-six percent of respondents say they have had problems obtaining housing in the last six months.
- The most commonly identified barriers to obtaining housing include not having enough money for the deposit, being unable to find affordable housing, and lacking transportation to search for housing.
- Twenty-eight percent of respondents have spent at least one night without a place to sleep in the last year.
- Eighty-four percent of respondents are not receiving any kind of monthly housing subsidy.
- The mean monthly rent for respondents is \$401.17.
- Eleven percent of respondents were incarcerated in the past 12 months. Of these respondents, 82% said they received HIV/AIDS medical care while in prison or jail. However, 40% said they received no referrals to medical care or case management, HIV medications, or information about finding housing upon being released.

Childcare

- Twenty-eight percent of respondents have children under the age of 18 living with them.
- The top two reasons for needing childcare services are to rest and to go to a doctor or social service appointment.
- The top two barriers to accessing childcare services are lack of knowledge about where to get childcare services and lack of funds to pay for childcare services.

Transportation

- The top three barriers to accessing HIV/AIDS-related transportation services in the last six months are that respondents didn't know where to get services, the agency ran out of money, and respondents did not want anyone to know their HIV/AIDS status.
- The top three barriers to getting places in general are not being able to afford transportation, being without personal transportation, and living too far to walk or bike.
- The two greatest unmet HIV/AIDS-related transportation service needs are to run errands and to get to other services.
- The top three means of transportation to HIV/AIDS services are personal car, bus, and a ride from a friend.
- Fifty-nine percent of respondents pay for their own transportation services.

Mental Health and Substance Use

- Very few respondents (<7%) indicate an unmet mental health or substance use need.
- About half of respondents report having little interest or pleasure or doing things and feeling down, depressed or hopeless during the last two weeks.
- Thirty-two percent of respondents have received mental health services in the last six months.
- Thirty-three percent of respondents have received prescription for mental health reasons.
- Ten percent of respondents have received treatment for substance use in the past six months.
- Thirty-two percent of respondents report drinking alcohol in the past six months.

- Twenty-eight percent report not using any substances in the past six months.
- Sixty-two percent of substance-using respondents express a desire to stop using.
- Four percent of respondents have used injection drugs in the past three months. Of these respondents, fifty-six percent shared a needle with others in the last three months. Twenty-three percent of injection drug users report not using a clean needle the last time and thirty-five percent say they do not know where to get clean needles.

Other Services

- Financial assistance with utilities and other critical needs are the two most identified “other” service needs.
- The top three most mentioned barriers to HIV/AIDS-related services early in HIV diagnosis are that the respondent didn’t know where to go, felt healthy (tie), wasn’t ready (tie), and didn’t want anyone to know that s/he was HIV positive (tie).

Support Services

- The most commonly reported unmet support service need is food bank/food vouchers.
- The top barrier to accessing support services is lack of knowledge about where to get services.
- Over half of the respondents have disclosed their HIV status within one month of their HIV diagnosis.
- Sixty percent report they did not disclose earlier out of fear of rejection.
- Sixty-one percent of respondents have disclosed their HIV status to their family.
- Eighty-one percent report having family or friends they could count on for help.

Positive Prevention

- Very few respondents overall (<5%) report an unmet HIV/AIDS-related prevention service need.
- The most identified source of HIV/AIDS information is a doctor or other health care provider (77% of respondents), followed by HIV/AIDS service providers (40%).
- Fifty-four percent of respondents report being sexually active in the last three months.
- Twenty-six percent of those who are sexually active report having two or more partners.
- Seventy-seven percent of sexually active respondents report using a condom the last time they had sex. Fourteen percent of respondents report that they never use a condom with a male partner and nine percent never use a condom with a female partner.

A. General Information

HIV/AIDS Status

Figure A.1: HIV/AIDS Status of Respondents (N=1761)

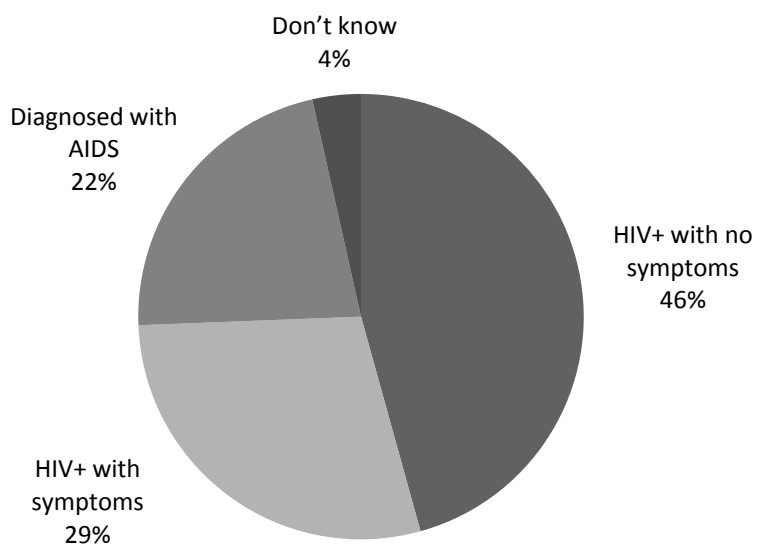


Table A.1: Length of Time Since HIV/AIDS Diagnosis

| Years | HIV Infection (N=1733) | AIDS Diagnosis (N=365) |
|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 0-1 | 13% | 22% |
| 2-4 | 17% | 17% |
| 5-9 | 28% | 30% |
| 10-14 | 19% | 16% |
| 15-19 | 14% | 10% |
| 20+ | 8% | 4% |
| Total | 100% | 100% |

Figure A.2: Respondents Living in Louisiana at Time of HIV Diagnosis (N=1805)

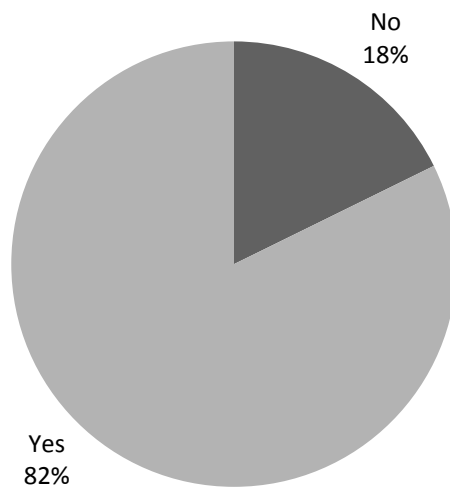


Table A.2: Parishes Where Respondents Lived at Time of HIV Diagnosis (N=1428)

| Parish | Number | Percent |
|------------------|--------|---------|
| Acadia | 2 | 0.1% |
| Allen | 8 | 0.6% |
| Ascension | 14 | 1.0% |
| Avoyelles | 6 | 0.4% |
| Beauregard | 1 | 0.1% |
| Bossier | 12 | 0.8% |
| Caddo | 91 | 6.4% |
| Calcasieu | 70 | 4.9% |
| Cameron | 3 | 0.2% |
| Concordia | 5 | 0.4% |
| Desoto | 3 | 0.2% |
| East Baton Rouge | 325 | 22.8% |
| East Carroll | 2 | 0.1% |
| East Feliciana | 2 | 0.1% |
| Evangeline | 5 | 0.4% |
| Franklin | 1 | 0.1% |
| Grant | 4 | 0.3% |
| Iberia | 4 | 0.3% |

[Continued: Table A.2: Parishes Where Respondents Lived at Time of HIV Diagnosis (N=1428)]

| Parish | Number | Percent |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Iberville | 4 | 0.3% |
| Jefferson | 82 | 5.7% |
| Jefferson Davis | 9 | 0.6% |
| Lafayette | 51 | 3.6% |
| Lafourche | 8 | 0.6% |
| LaSalle | 1 | 0.1% |
| Lincoln | 4 | 0.3% |
| Livingston | 5 | 0.4% |
| Madison | 5 | 0.4% |
| Monroe | 1 | 0.1% |
| Morehouse | 6 | 0.4% |
| Natchitoches | 8 | 0.6% |
| Orleans | 432 | 30.3% |
| Ouachita | 53 | 3.7% |
| Pointe Coupee | 3 | 0.2% |
| Rapides | 46 | 3.2% |
| Richland | 3 | 0.2% |
| Sabine | 1 | 0.1% |
| St. Bernard | 4 | 0.3% |
| St. Charles | 2 | 0.1% |
| St. Helena | 2 | 0.1% |
| St. James | 2 | 0.1% |
| St. John | 3 | 0.2% |
| St. Landry | 12 | 0.8% |
| St. Martin | 8 | 0.6% |
| St. Mary | 10 | 0.7% |
| St. Tammany | 23 | 1.6% |
| Tangipahoa | 21 | 1.5% |
| Terrebonne | 10 | 0.7% |
| Union | 1 | 0.1% |
| Vermilion | 7 | 0.5% |
| Vernon | 3 | 0.2% |
| Washington | 19 | 1.3% |
| Webster | 2 | 0.1% |
| West Baton Rouge | 10 | 0.7% |
| West Feliciana | 1 | 0.1% |
| Winn | 5 | 0.4% |
| Total | 1428 | 100% |

Table A.3: Geographic Location Where Respondents Lived at Time of HIV Diagnosis (N=277)

| State/Country | Number | Percent |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Alabama | 6 | 2.2% |
| Alaska | 1 | 0.4% |
| Arizona | 1 | 0.36% |
| Arkansas | 5 | 1.8% |
| California | 24 | 8.7% |
| Colorado | 8 | 2.9% |
| Connecticut | 2 | 0.7% |
| El Salvador | 1 | 0.4% |
| Florida | 30 | 10.8% |
| Georgia | 28 | 10.1% |
| Illinois | 9 | 3.3% |
| Iowa | 2 | 0.7% |
| Maine | 3 | 1.1% |
| Maryland | 5 | 1.8% |
| Massachusetts | 3 | 1.1% |
| Michigan | 3 | 1.1% |
| Mississippi | 20 | 7.2% |
| Missouri | 1 | 0.4% |
| Montana | 1 | 0.4% |
| Nevada | 3 | 1.1% |
| New Hampshire | 3 | 1.1% |
| New Jersey | 2 | 0.7% |
| New York | 6 | 2.2% |
| North Carolina | 7 | 2.5% |
| North Dakota | 1 | 0.4% |
| Ohio | 2 | 0.7% |
| Oklahoma | 4 | 1.4% |
| Oregon | 1 | 0.4% |
| Rhode Island | 2 | 0.7% |
| Tennessee | 2 | 0.7% |
| Texas | 82 | 29.6% |
| Utah | 1 | 0.4% |
| Virginia | 1 | 0.4% |
| Washington | 2 | 0.7% |
| Wisconsin | 2 | 0.7% |
| Honduras | 1 | 0.4% |
| Puerto Rico | 1 | 0.4% |
| Africa | 1 | 0.4% |
| Total | 277 | 100 |

Table A.4: Place Where Respondents Were Told of HIV Diagnosis

| Location | Number | Percent |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| HIV/AIDS CBO | 224 | 13% |
| Hospital/ER | 520 | 30% |
| Local health center | 402 | 23% |
| Doctor's office | 372 | 21% |
| Organization that provides other services | 55 | 3% |
| Other | 190 | 11% |
| Total | 1763 | 100 |

- Top responses for “other” include: jail/prison, military/national guard, work, job corps, blood bank and home/on the phone.

Background Characteristics

Figure A.3: Gender of Respondents (N=1763)

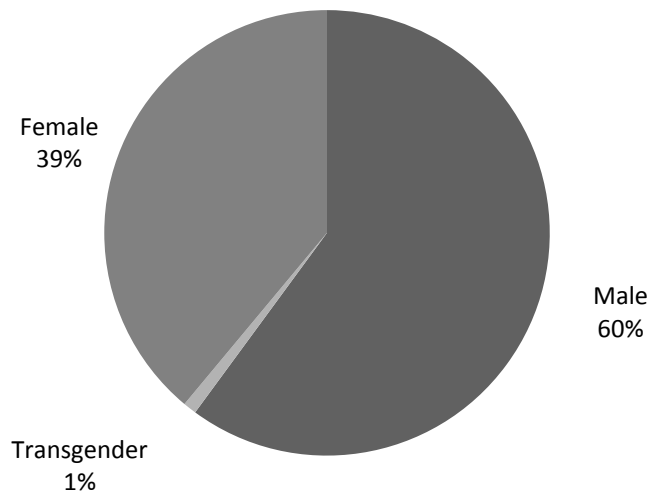
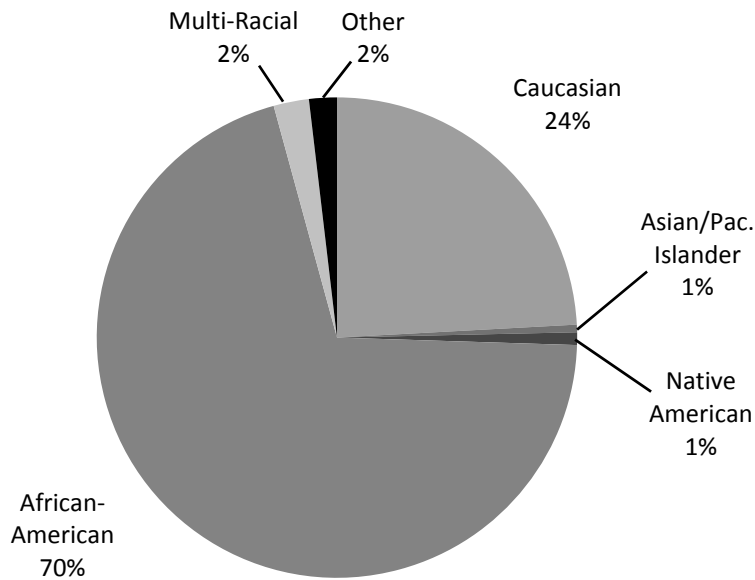


Figure A.4: Race of Respondents (N=1762)



- 87 out of 1619 (5%) respondents consider themselves to be Latino/a/Hispanic.

Figure A.5: Age of Respondents (N=1774)

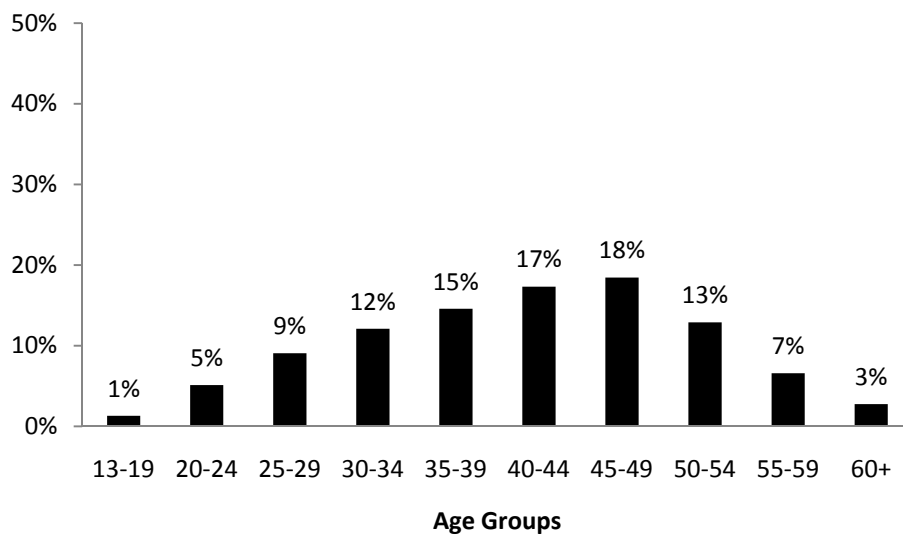


Figure A.6: Highest Level of Education Completed by Respondents (N=1773)

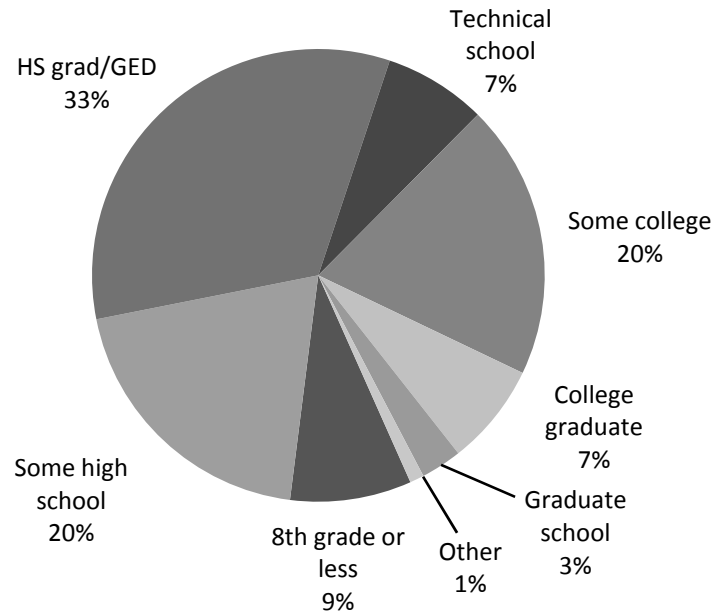


Figure A.7: Current Marital Status of Respondents (N=1780)

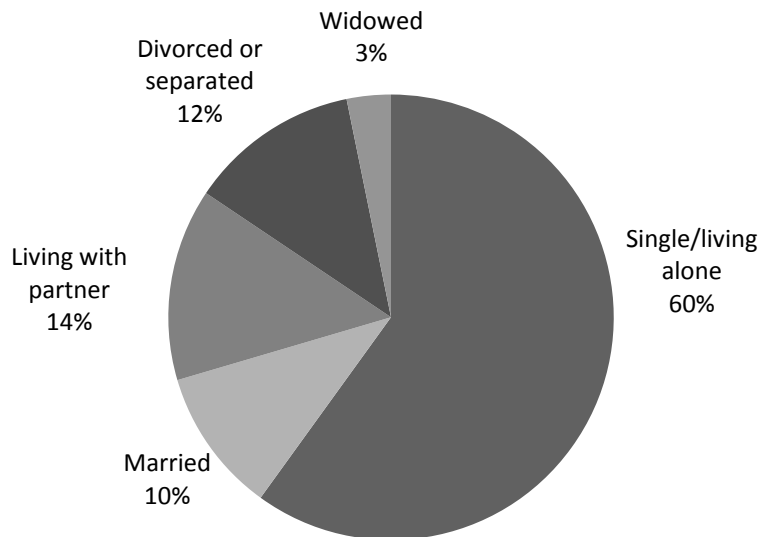
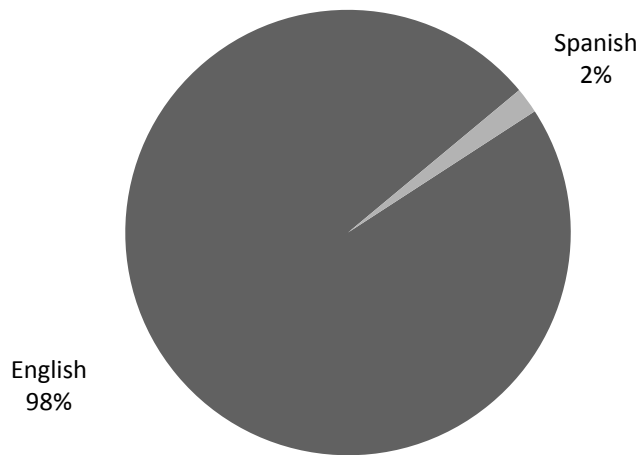


Figure A.8: Language Preference for Respondents (N=1714)



- Less than half a percent report preferring French or another language.

Citizenship of Respondents

- 1745 out of 1787 (98%) report that they are United States citizens.
- 17 of the 42 (40%) respondents who report not being United States citizens say that they are living in the United States illegally.

B. Health Insurance, Employment, and Income

Health Insurance

Figure B.1: Health Insurance Needs and Services Used

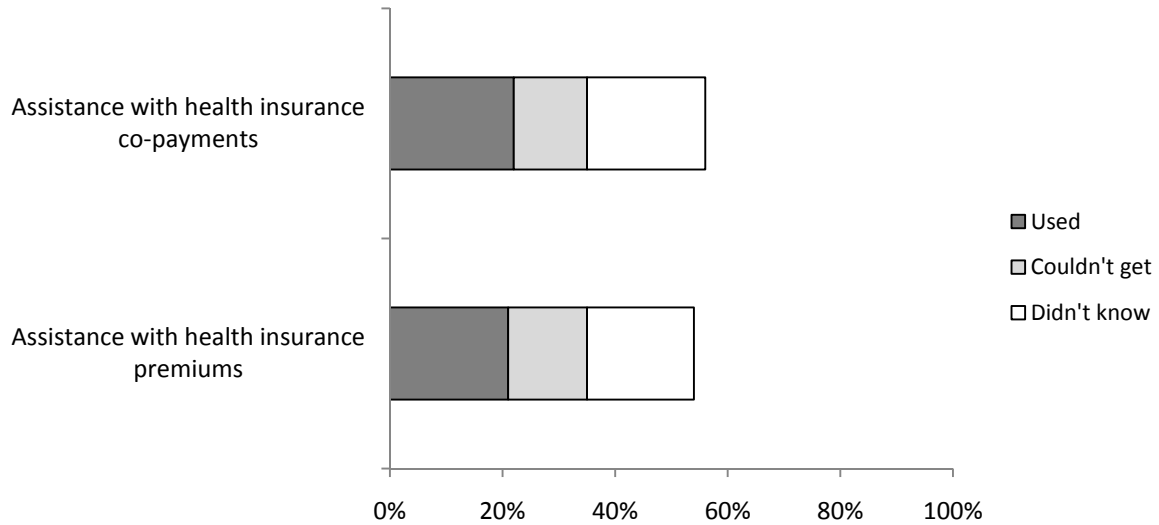


Table B.1: Health Insurance Needs and Services Used

| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|--|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|------|
| Assistance with health insurance co-payments | 22% | 13% | 21% | 44% | 1127 |
| Assistance with health insurance premiums | 21% | 14% | 19% | 47% | 1247 |

Figure B.1a: Health Insurance Needs and Services Used, African-American Males

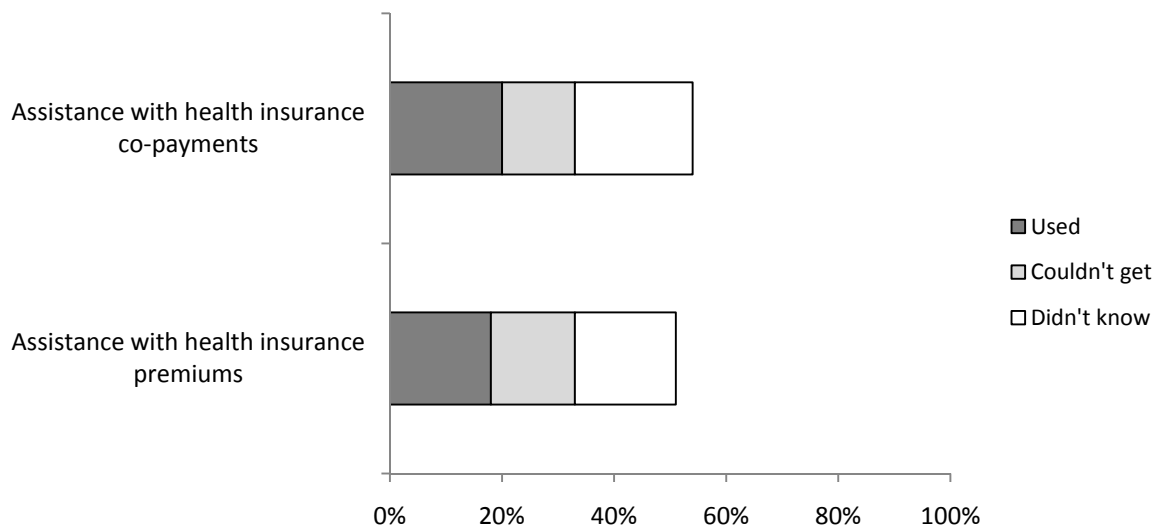


Table B.1a: Health Insurance Needs and Services Used, African-American Males

| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|--|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----|
| Assistance with health insurance co-payments | 20% | 13% | 21% | 47% | 387 |
| Assistance with health insurance premiums | 18% | 15% | 18% | 49% | 426 |

Figure B.1b: Health Insurance Needs and Services Used, African-American Females

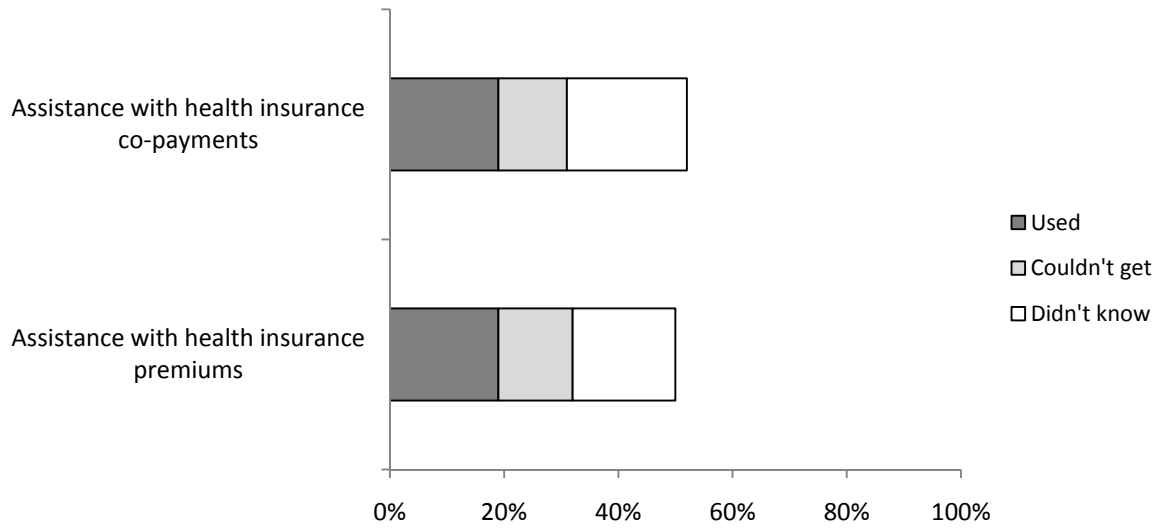


Table B.1b: Health Insurance Needs and Services Used, African-American Females

| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|--|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----|
| Assistance with health insurance co-payments | 19% | 12% | 21% | 49% | 317 |
| Assistance with health insurance premiums | 19% | 13% | 18% | 49% | 363 |

Figure B.1c: Health Insurance Needs and Services Use, White Males

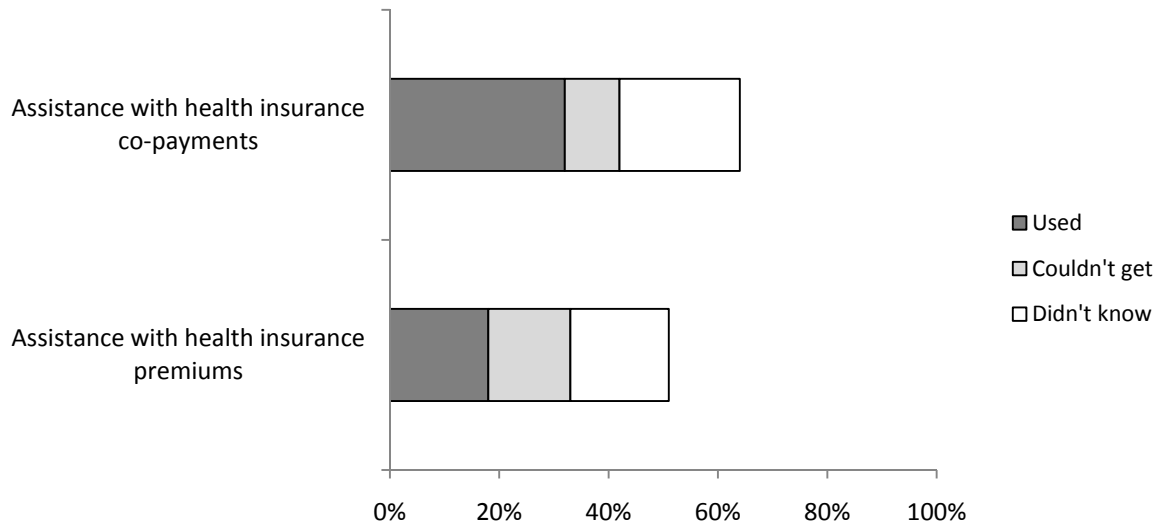


Table B.1c: Health Insurance Needs and Services Used, White Males

| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|--|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----|
| Assistance with health insurance co-payments | 32% | 10% | 22% | 36% | 227 |
| Assistance with health insurance premiums | 28% | 10% | 20% | 42% | 244 |

Figure B.1d: Health Insurance Needs and Services Used, White Females

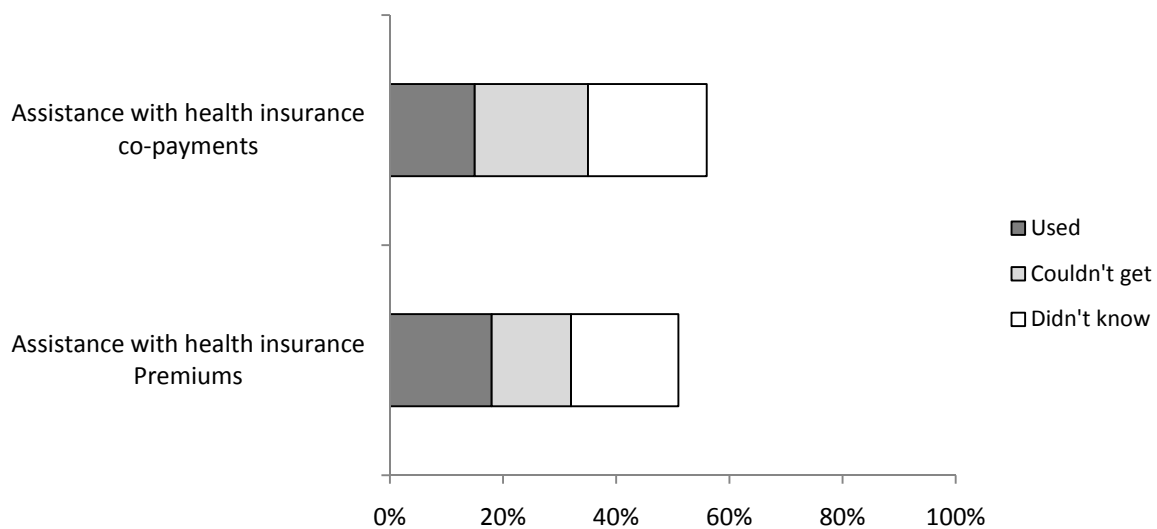


Table B.1d: Health Insurance Needs and Services Used, White Females

| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|--|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----|
| Assistance with health insurance co-payments | 15% | 20% | 21% | 44% | 86 |
| Assistance with health insurance premiums | 28% | 10% | 20% | 42% | 88 |

Figure B.2: Health Insurance Covers HIV/AIDS-Related Medical Care (N=1721)

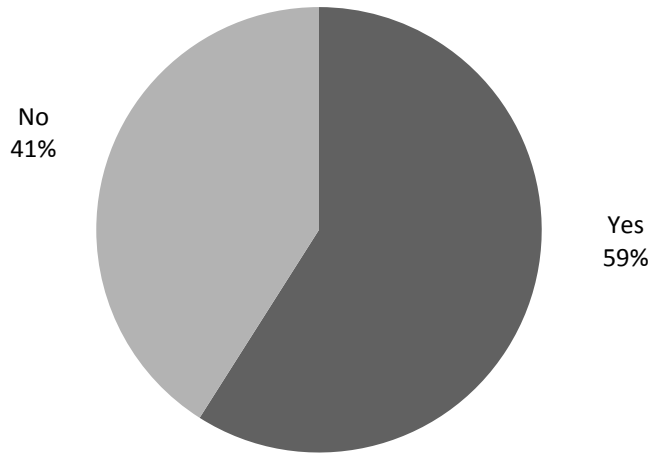
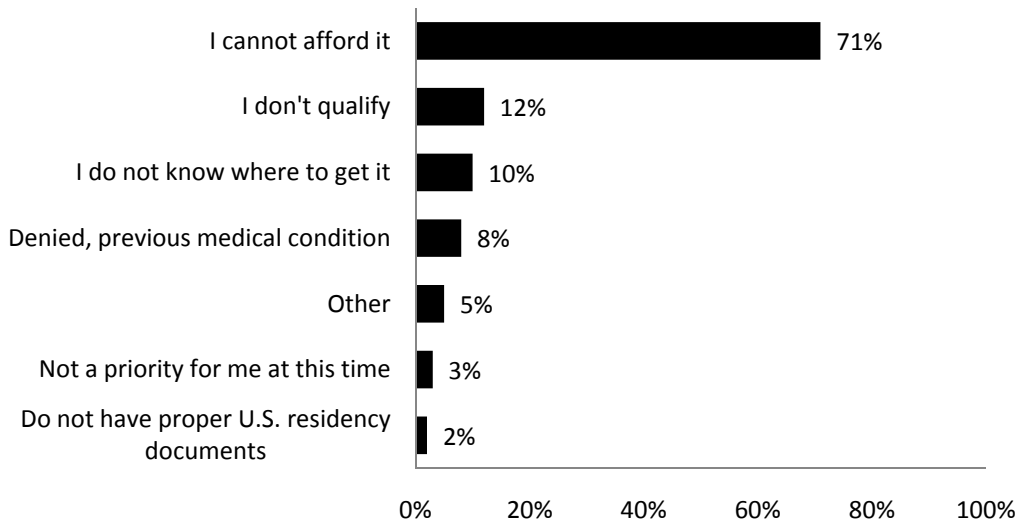
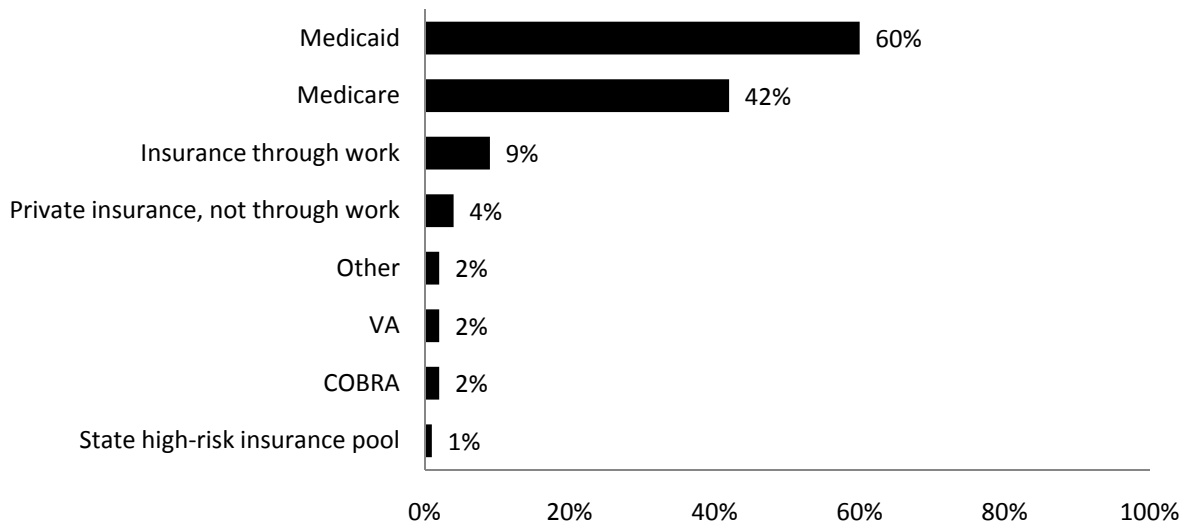


Figure B.3: Barriers to Obtaining Health Insurance Coverage (N=683)



Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Figure B.4: Sources of Health Insurance for Respondents with Insurance (N=1019)



Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Employment and Income

Figure B.5: Employment Situation in the Last Six Months (N=1756)

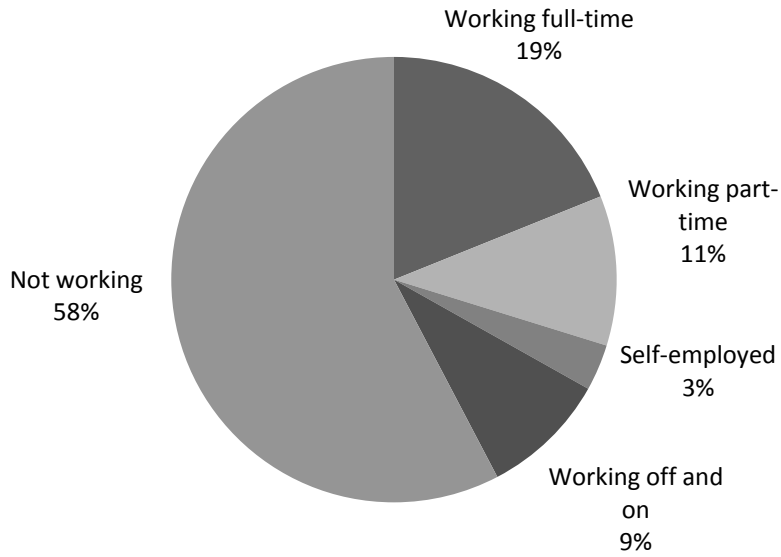


Figure B.6: Reasons for Not Being Employed in the Last Six Months (N=920)

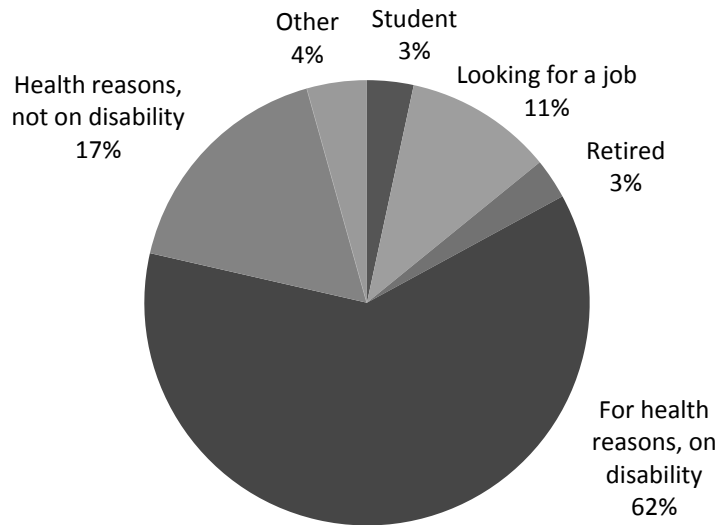


Figure B.7: Reported Monthly Income of Respondents (N=1768)

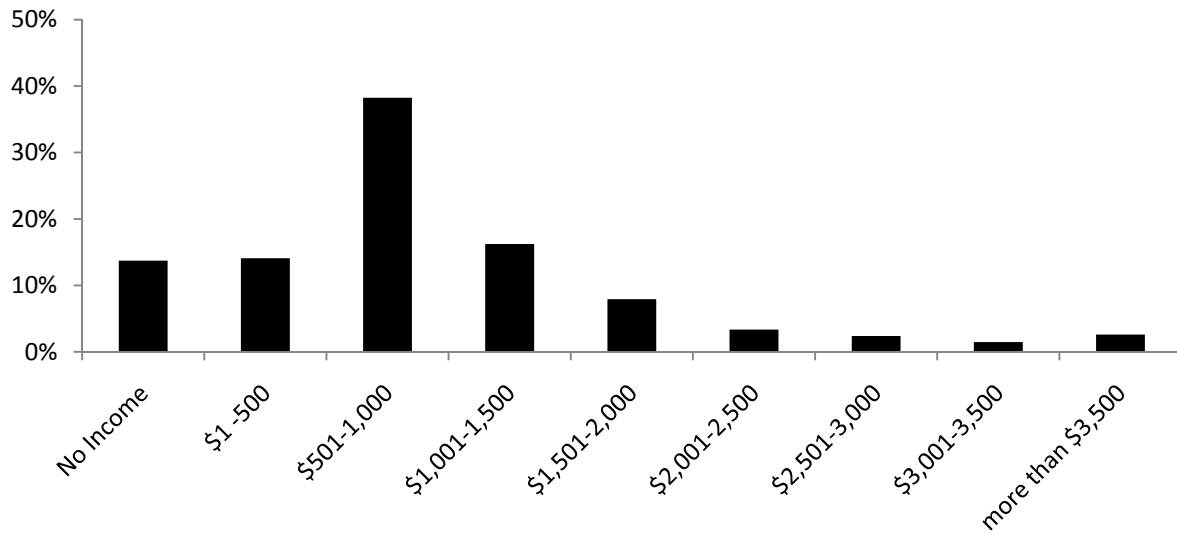
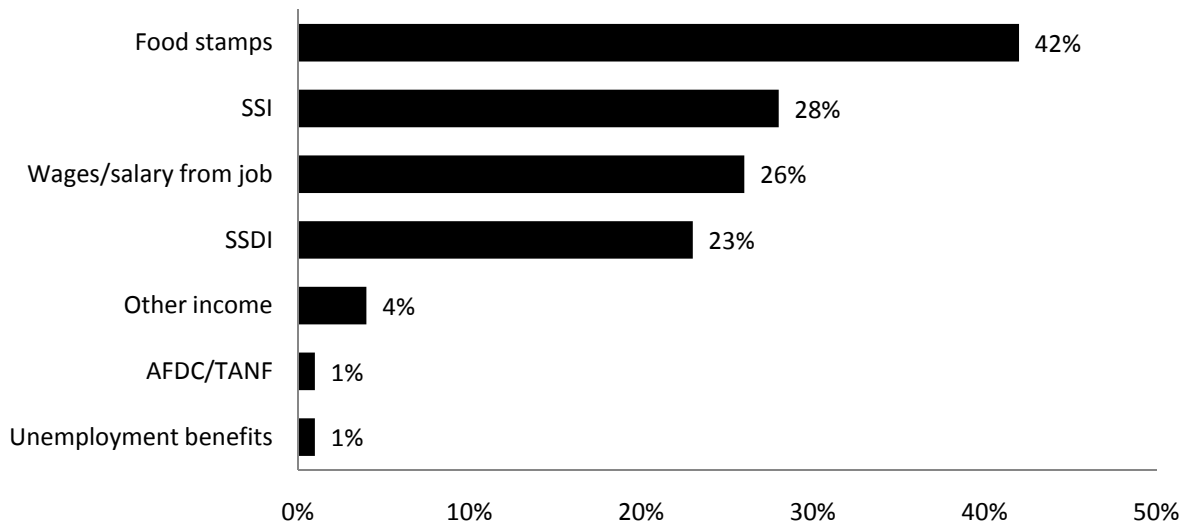


Table B.2: Mean Number of People per Household by Income (N=1768)

| Monthly Income | Mean Number of People |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| No Monthly Income | 1.01 |
| \$1- \$500 | 1.71 |
| \$501- \$1,000 | 1.66 |
| \$1,001- \$1,500 | 2.05 |
| \$1,501- \$2,000 | 1.96 |
| \$2,001- \$2,500 | 2.37 |
| \$2,501- \$3,000 | 2.45 |
| \$3,001- \$3,500 | 1.73 |
| More than \$3,500 | 1.67 |

Figure B.8: Sources of Household Income (N=1830)



Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

C. Primary Medical Care

Figure C.1: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Medical Services in the Last Six Months

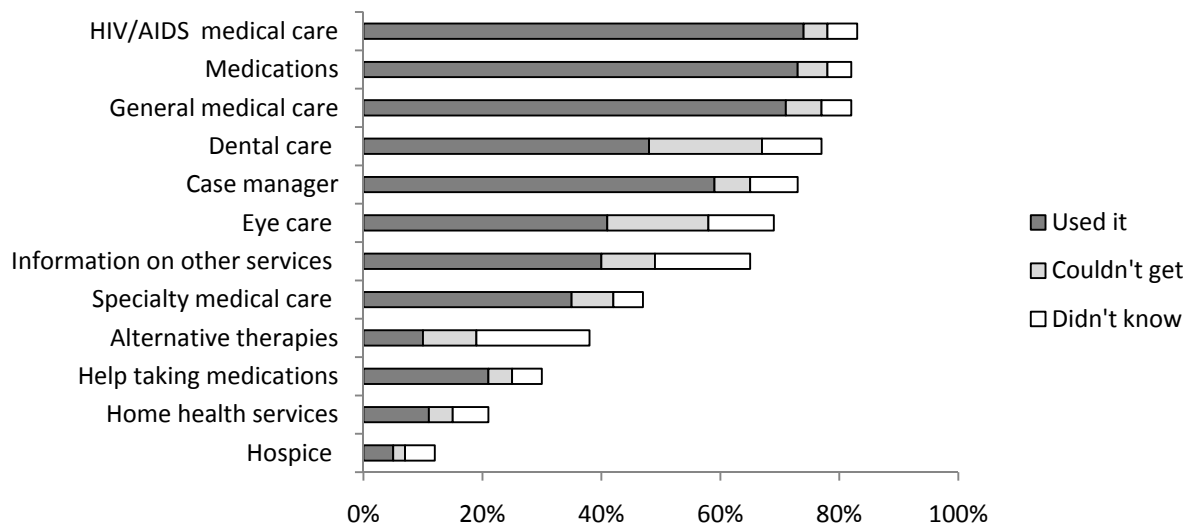


Table C.1: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Medical Services in the Last Six Months

| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|------|
| HIV/AIDS medical care | 74% | 4% | 5% | 17% | 1484 |
| General medical care | 71% | 6% | 5% | 18% | 1341 |
| Medications | 73% | 5% | 4% | 18% | 1360 |
| Dental care | 48% | 19% | 10% | 23% | 1380 |
| Case manager | 59% | 6% | 8% | 27% | 1270 |
| Eye care | 41% | 17% | 11% | 31% | 1333 |
| Information on other services | 40% | 9% | 16% | 35% | 1232 |
| Specialty medical care | 35% | 7% | 5% | 53% | 1141 |
| Alternative therapies | 10% | 9% | 19% | 62% | 1162 |
| Help taking medications | 21% | 4% | 5% | 71% | 1177 |
| Home health services | 11% | 4% | 6% | 79% | 1164 |
| Hospice | 5% | 2% | 5% | 88% | 1130 |

Figure C.1a: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Medical Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Males

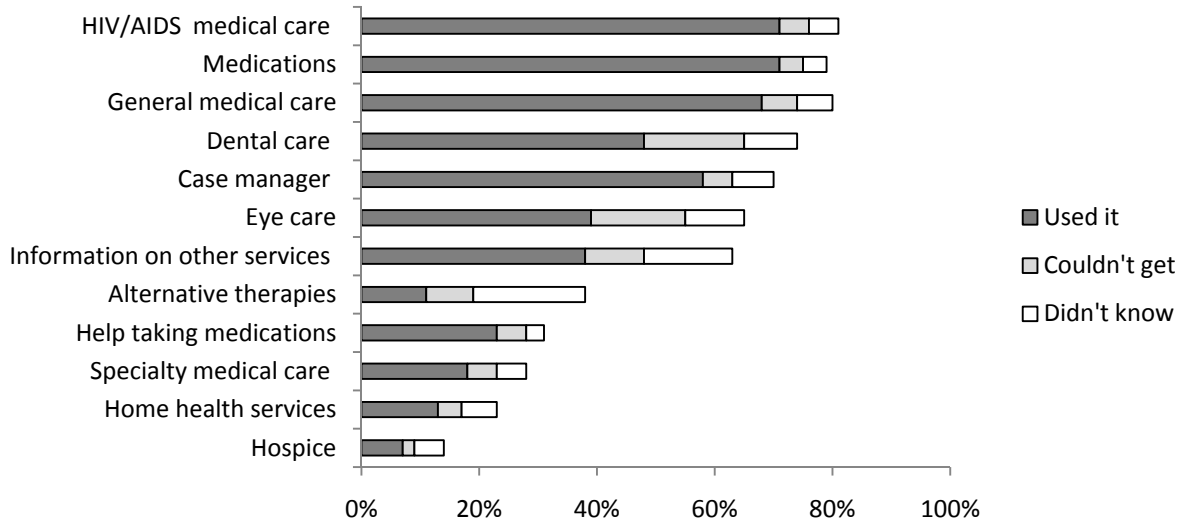


Table C.1a: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Medical Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Males

| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----|
| HIV/AIDS medical care | 71% | 5% | 5% | 19% | 529 |
| General medical care | 68% | 6% | 6% | 20% | 457 |
| Medications | 71% | 4% | 4% | 20% | 468 |
| Dental care | 48% | 17% | 9% | 27% | 475 |
| Case manager | 58% | 5% | 7% | 30% | 421 |
| Eye care | 39% | 16% | 10% | 35% | 465 |
| Information on other services | 38% | 10% | 15% | 38% | 412 |
| Alternative therapies | 11% | 8% | 19% | 62% | 390 |
| Help taking medications | 23% | 5% | 3% | 69% | 389 |
| Specialty medical care | 18% | 5% | 5% | 72% | 360 |
| Home health services | 13% | 4% | 6% | 76% | 386 |
| Hospice | 7% | 2% | 5% | 86% | 374 |

Figure C.1b: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Medical Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Females

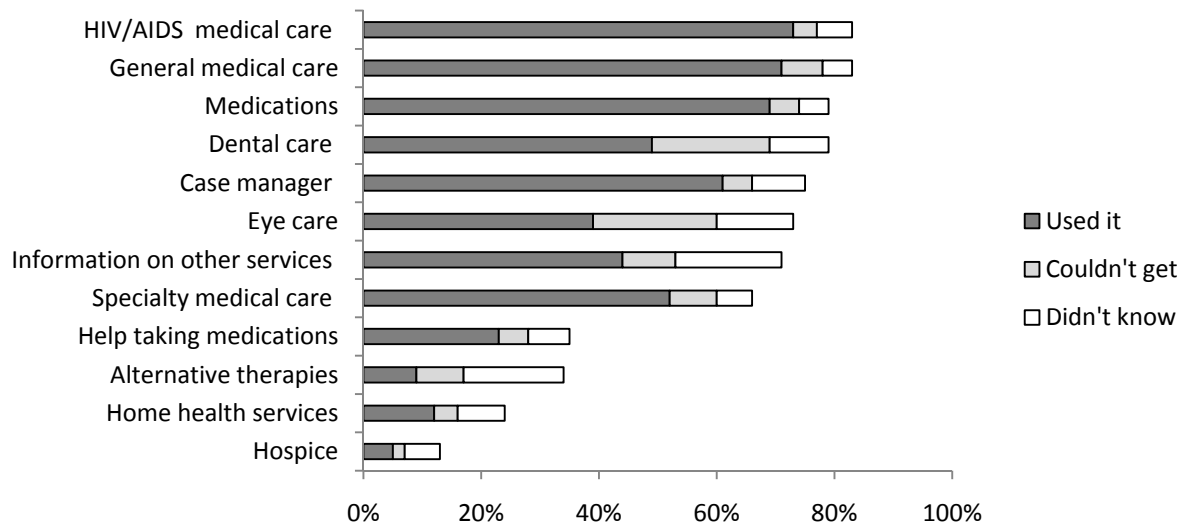


Table C.1b: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Medical Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Females

| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----|
| HIV/AIDS medical care | 73% | 4% | 6% | 17% | 427 |
| General medical care | 71% | 7% | 5% | 17% | 384 |
| Dental care | 49% | 20% | 10% | 21% | 412 |
| Medications | 69% | 5% | 5% | 21% | 391 |
| Case manager | 61% | 5% | 9% | 25% | 380 |
| Eye care | 39% | 21% | 13% | 26% | 395 |
| Information on other services | 44% | 9% | 18% | 29% | 363 |
| Specialty medical care | 52% | 8% | 6% | 35% | 361 |
| Help taking medications | 23% | 5% | 7% | 64% | 346 |
| Alternative therapies | 9% | 8% | 17% | 66% | 329 |
| Home health services | 12% | 4% | 8% | 77% | 341 |
| Hospice | 5% | 2% | 6% | 87% | 326 |

Figure C.1c: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Medical Services in the Last Six Months, White Males

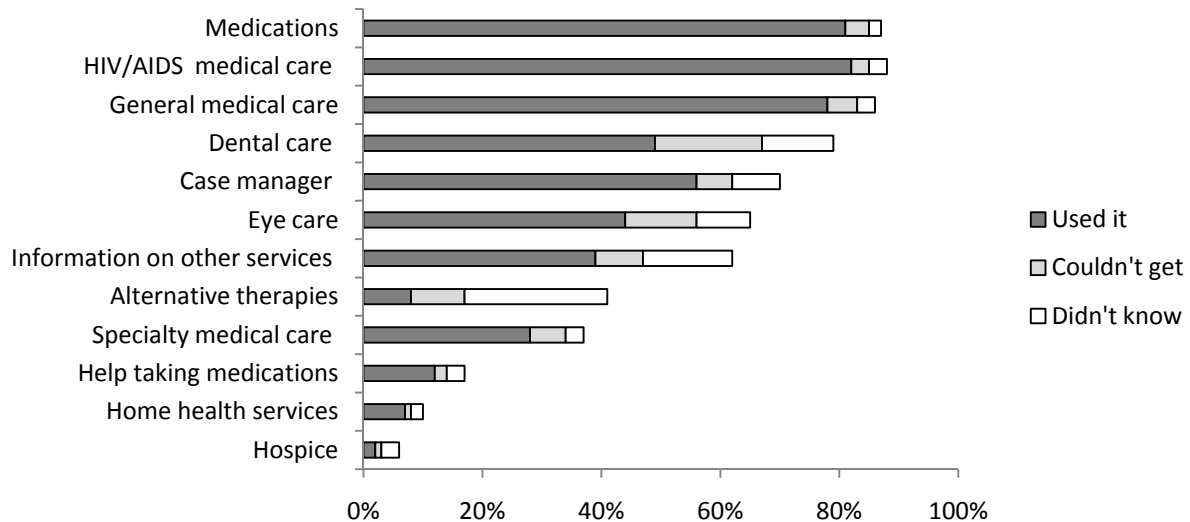


Table C.1c: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Medical Services in the Last Six Months, White Males

| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----|
| Medications | 81% | 4% | 2% | 13% | 272 |
| HIV/AIDS medical care | 82% | 3% | 3% | 13% | 286 |
| General medical care | 78% | 5% | 3% | 14% | 271 |
| Dental care | 49% | 18% | 12% | 20% | 261 |
| Case manager | 56% | 6% | 8% | 31% | 260 |
| Eye care | 44% | 12% | 9% | 35% | 253 |
| Information on other services | 39% | 8% | 15% | 38% | 253 |
| Alternative therapies | 8% | 9% | 24% | 59% | 245 |
| Specialty medical care | 28% | 6% | 3% | 63% | 224 |
| Help taking medications | 12% | 2% | 3% | 83% | 242 |
| Home health services | 7% | 1% | 2% | 89% | 241 |
| Hospice | 2% | 1% | 3% | 93% | 242 |

Figure C.1d: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Medical Services in the Last Six Months, White Females

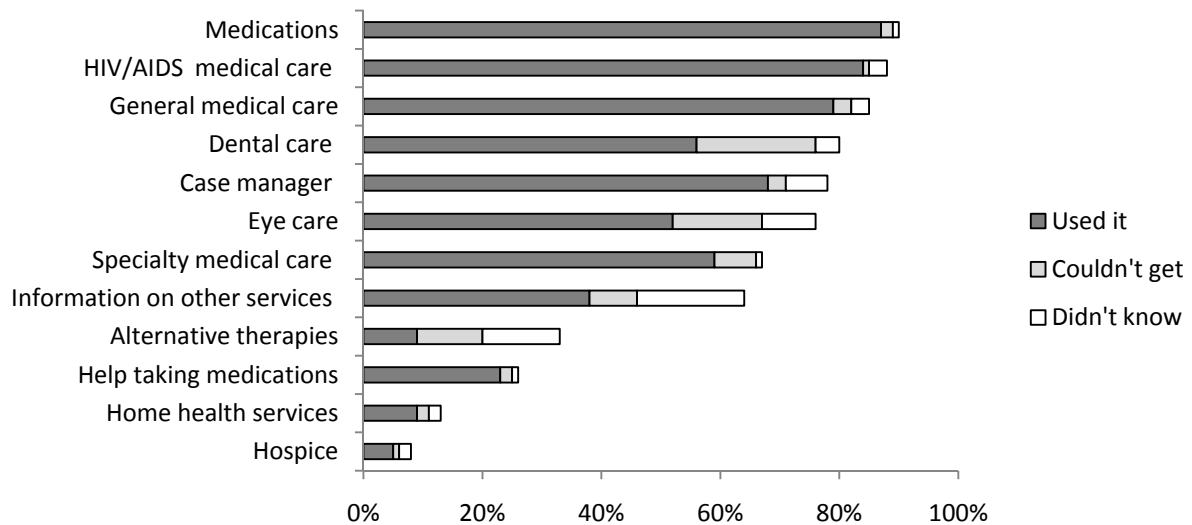
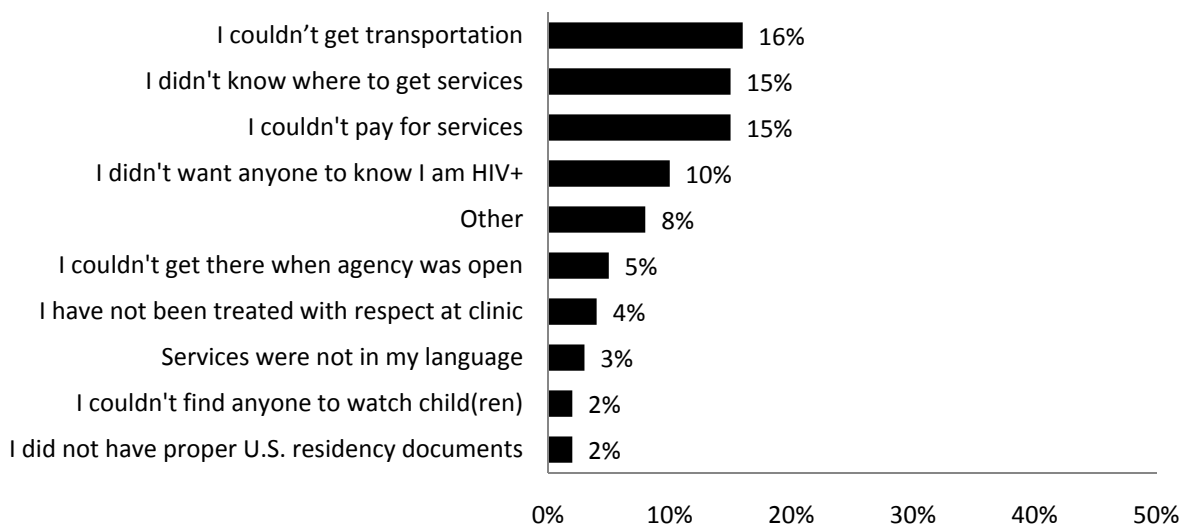


Table C.1d: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Medical Services in the Last Six Months, White Females

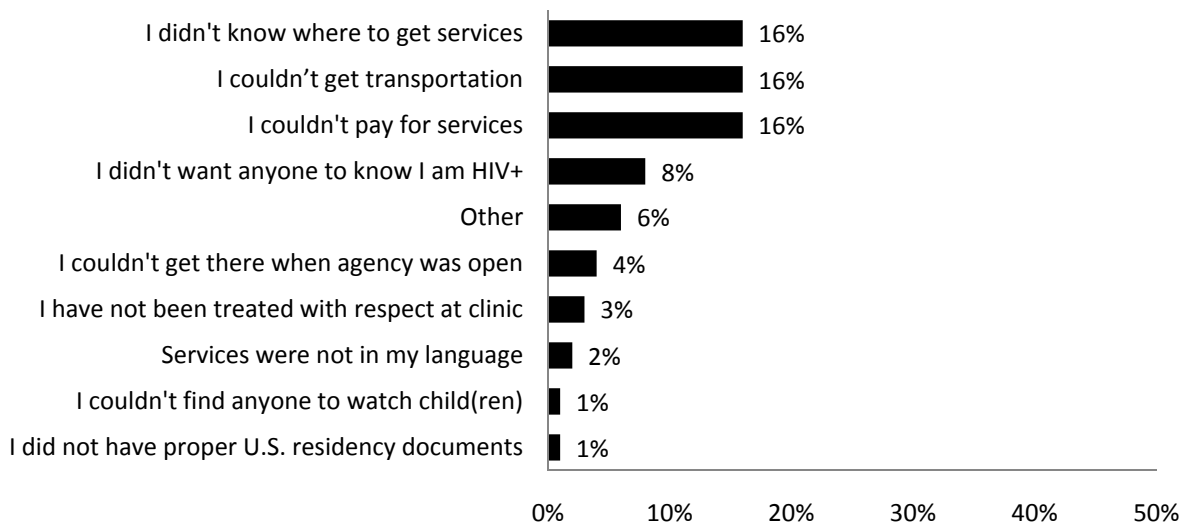
| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----|
| Medications | 87% | 2% | 1% | 10% | 89 |
| HIV/AIDS medical care | 84% | 1% | 3% | 12% | 95 |
| General medical care | 79% | 3% | 3% | 14% | 91 |
| Dental care | 56% | 20% | 4% | 20% | 90 |
| Case manager | 68% | 3% | 7% | 22% | 90 |
| Eye care | 52% | 15% | 9% | 24% | 85 |
| Specialty medical care | 59% | 7% | 1% | 33% | 85 |
| Information on other services | 38% | 8% | 18% | 36% | 85 |
| Alternative therapies | 9% | 11% | 13% | 67% | 87 |
| Help taking medications | 23% | 2% | 1% | 73% | 86 |
| Home health services | 9% | 2% | 2% | 86% | 85 |
| Hospice | 5% | 1% | 2% | 91% | 82 |

Figure C.2: Barriers to HIV/AIDS-Related Medical Services in the Last Six Months (N=907)



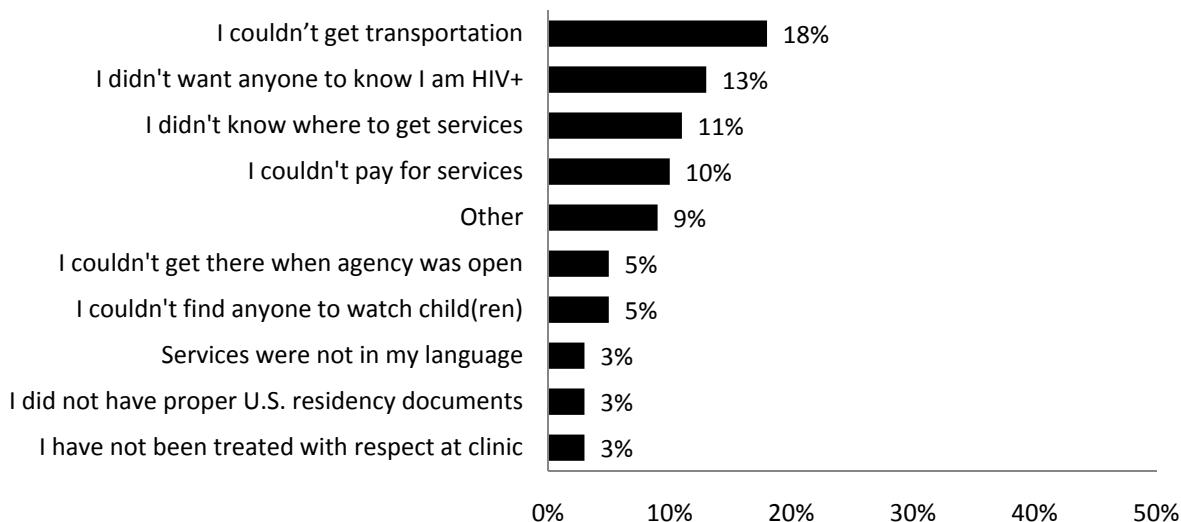
Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Figure C.2a: Barriers to HIV/AIDS-Related Medical Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Males (N=320)



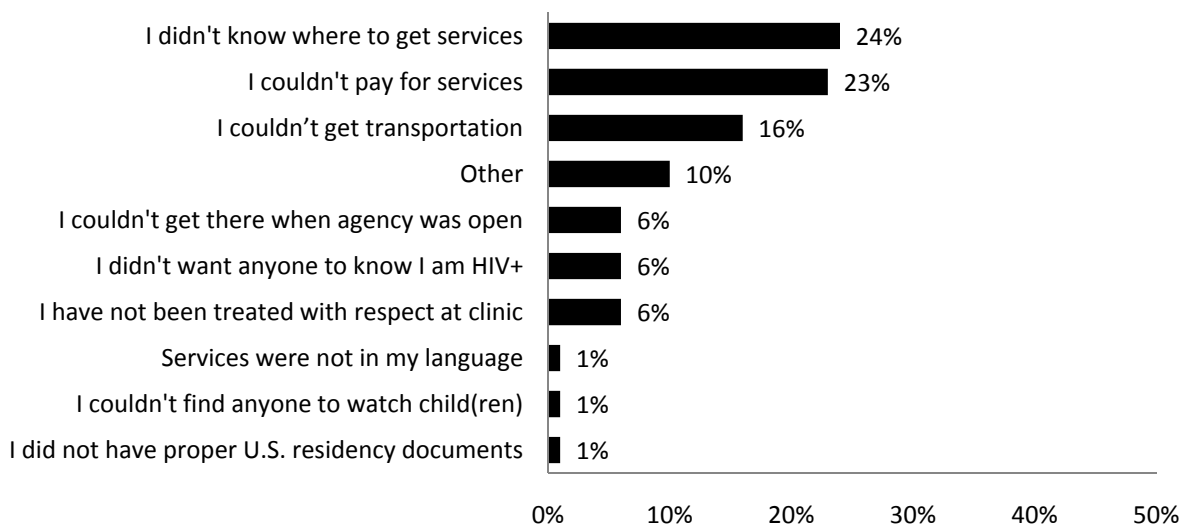
Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Figure C.2b: Barriers to HIV/AIDS-Related Medical Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Females (N=257)



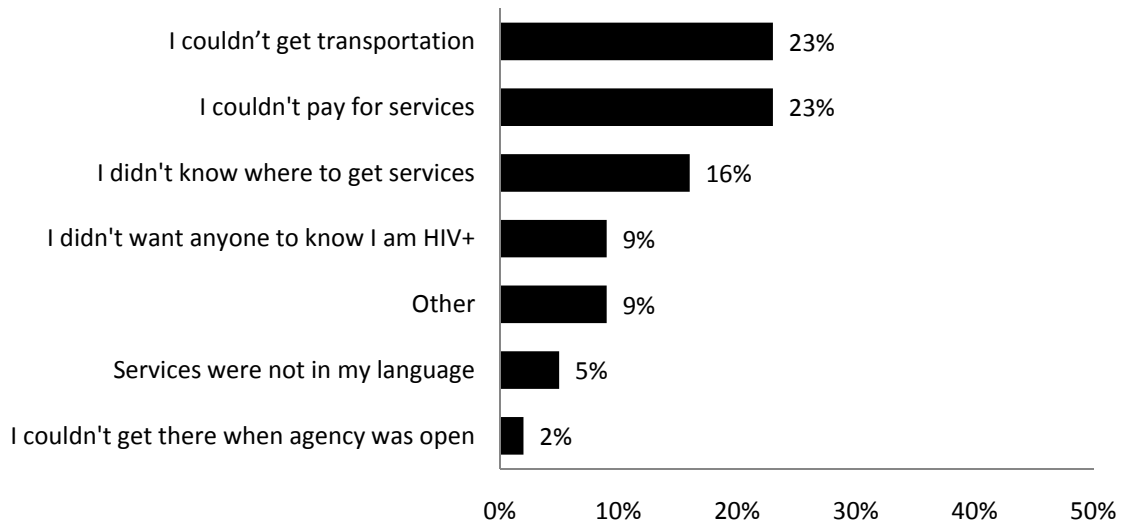
Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Figure C.2c: Barriers to HIV/AIDS-Related Medical Services in the Last Six Months, White Males (N=144)



Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

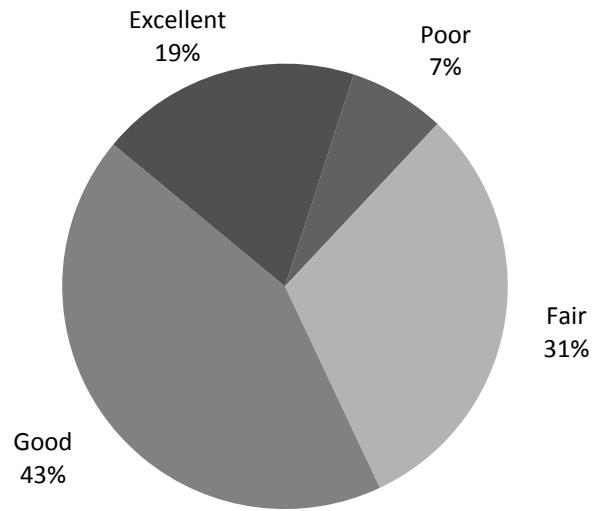
Figure C.2d: Barriers to HIV/AIDS-Related Medical Services in the Last Six Months, White Females (N=43)



Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%. Categories reporting 0% response are not included in the figures.

Overall Health

Figure C.3: Self-reported Overall Health Status (N=1792)



Health-Seeking Behavior

Figure C.4: Time From HIV Diagnosis to HIV/AIDS-Related Medical Care (N=1716)

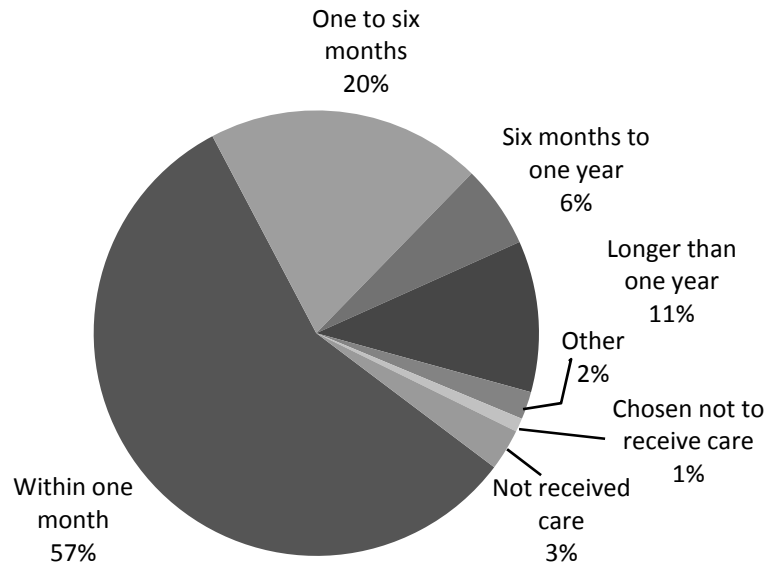


Figure C.5: Have Sought HIV/AIDS-Related Medical Care in Last Six Months (N=1743)

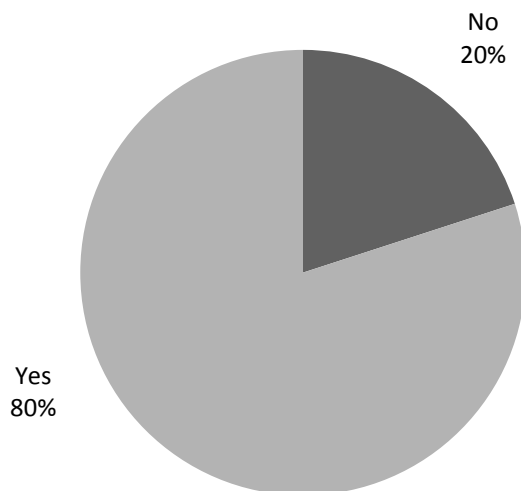


Figure C.6: Level of Medical Care Received by Respondents (N=1317)

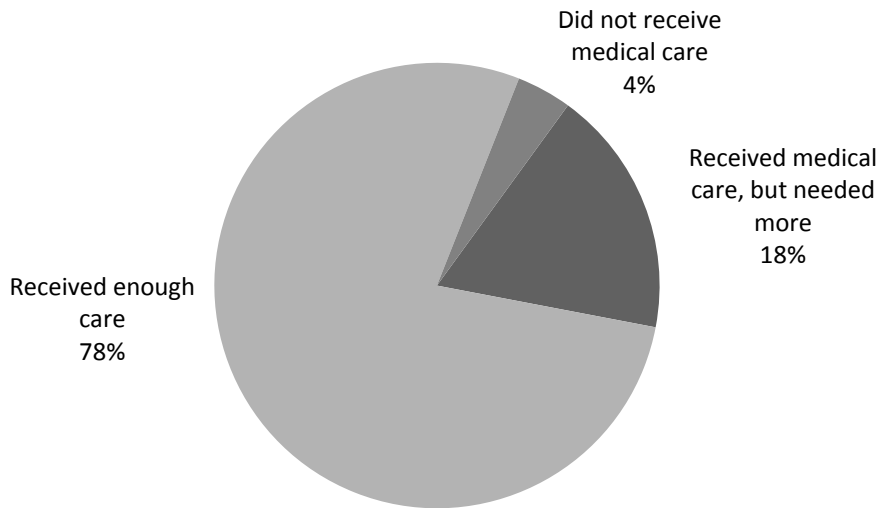
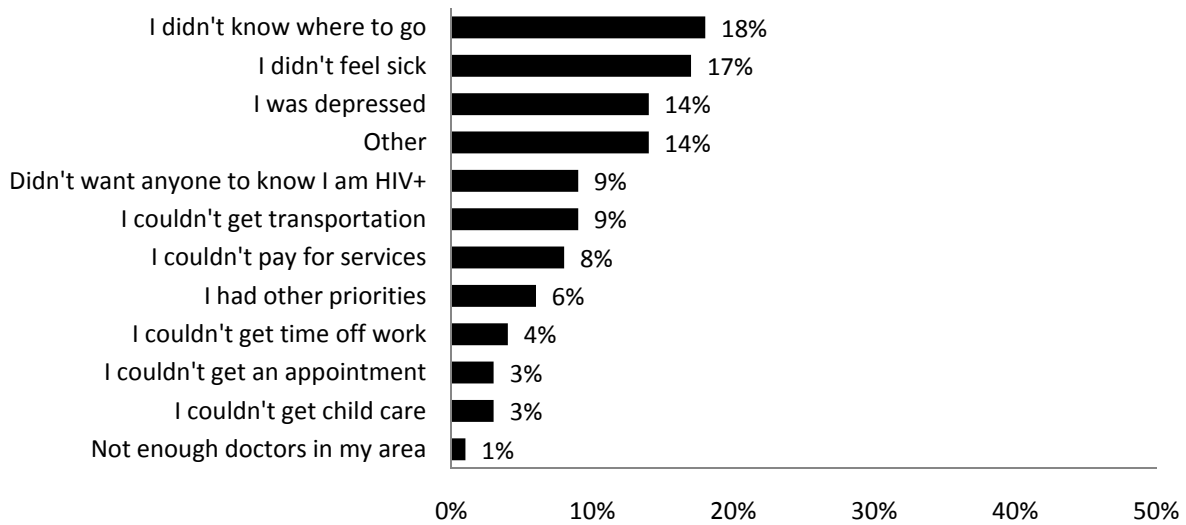
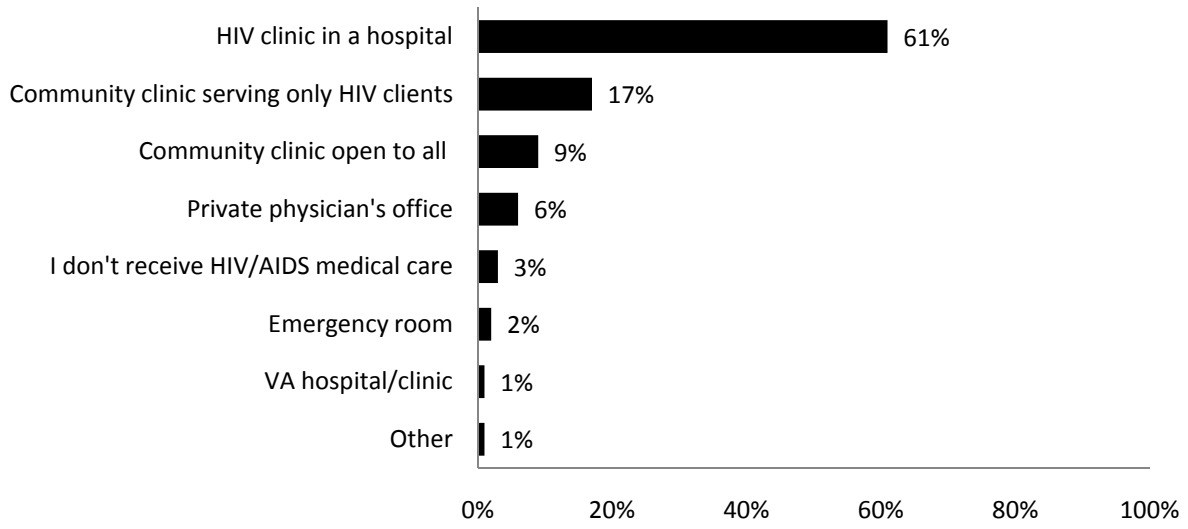


Figure C.7: Reasons for Not Seeking HIV/AIDS-Related Medical Care in the Last Six Months (N=278)



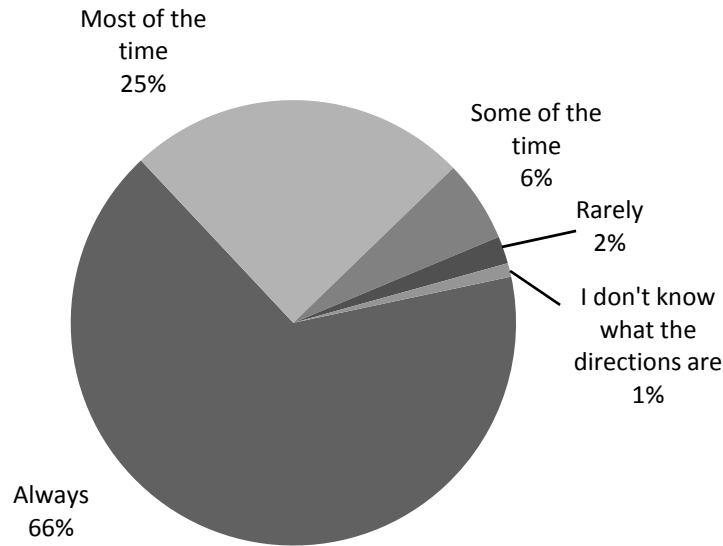
Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Figure C.8: Places Where Respondent Regularly Receives HIV/AIDS-Related Medical Care (N=1663)



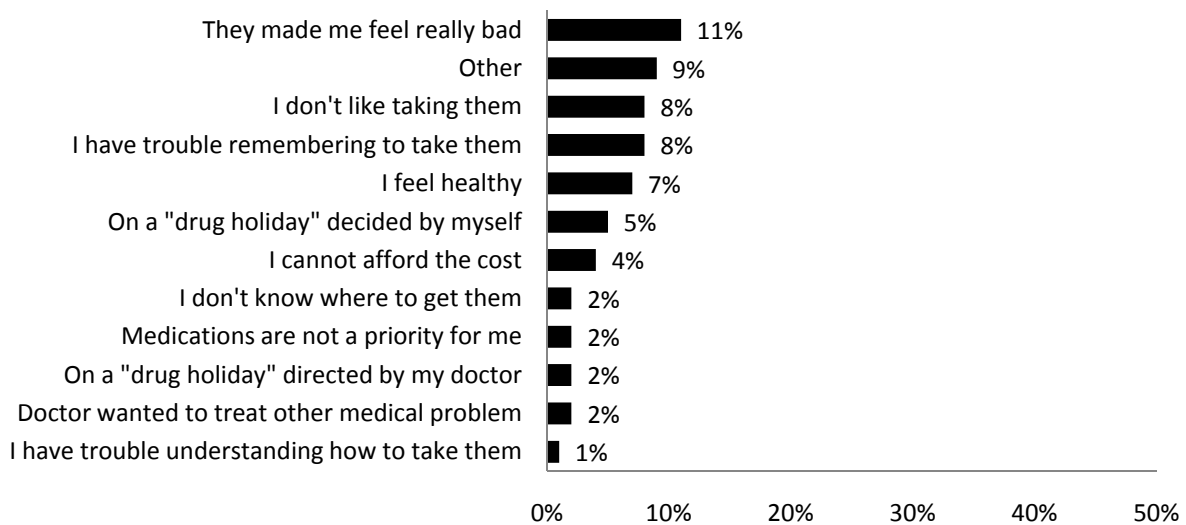
Medication Adherence

Figure C.9: Adherence to Medications Prescribed by Doctor (N=1532)



- 240 out of 1772 (13.5%) respondents reported they had not been prescribed medications.

Figure C.10: Reasons for Not Taking HIV/AIDS Medications (N=511)



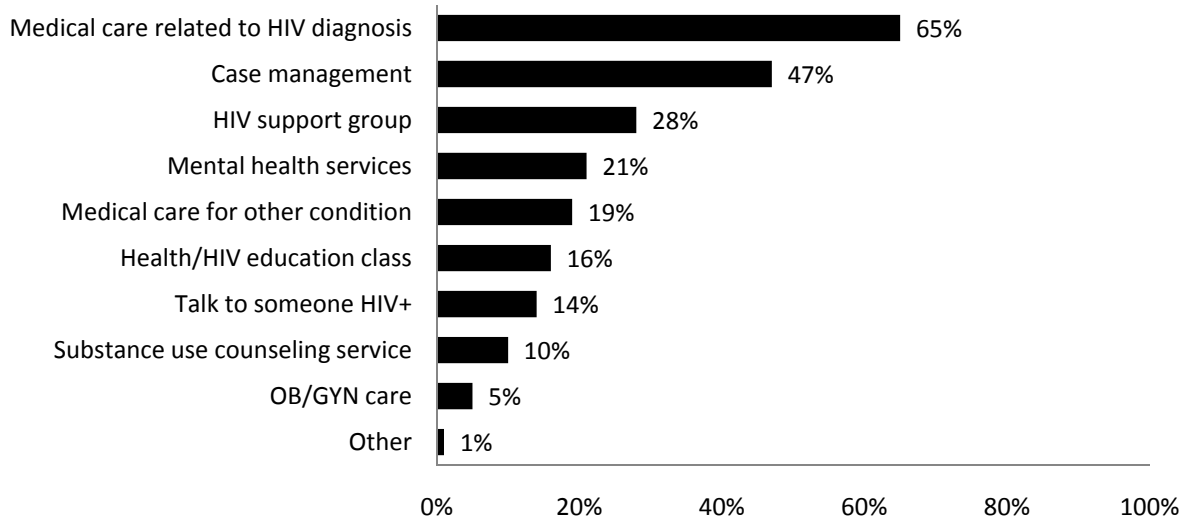
Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Categories reporting 0% response are not included in the figures.

The percentages in this figure exclude those respondents who indicate in survey question 22 and 23 that they have not been prescribed medications and those who indicate in question 22 that they always take their medications as prescribed.

Referrals to Other Medical Services

Figure C.11: Service Referrals at the Time of HIV Diagnosis (N=1640)



Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

***Ten percent of all respondents (n=1830) reported not being referred to services at the time of HIV diagnosis.**

Out of Care

Figure C.12: HIV Positive for Five Years or More (N=1760)

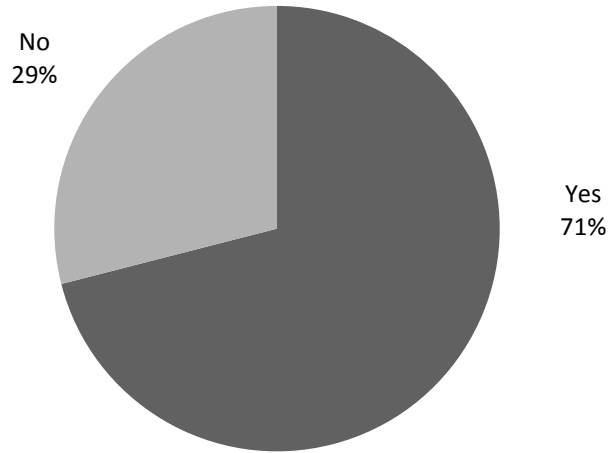


Figure C.13: Percentage of Respondents HIV Positive for At Least Five Years Who Have Been Out of Treatment for at Least 12 Months (N=1189)

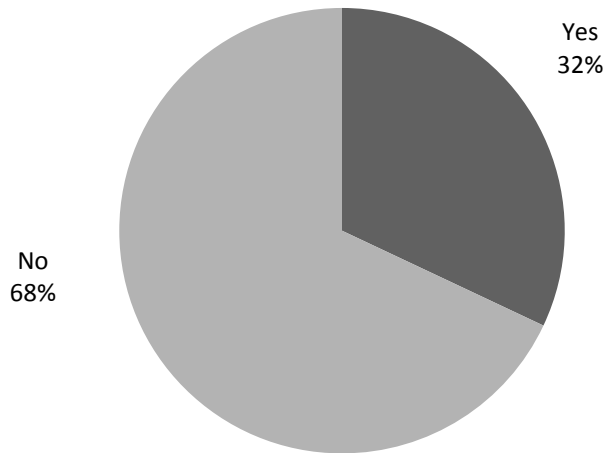


Figure C.14: Reason for Being Out of Care (N=360)

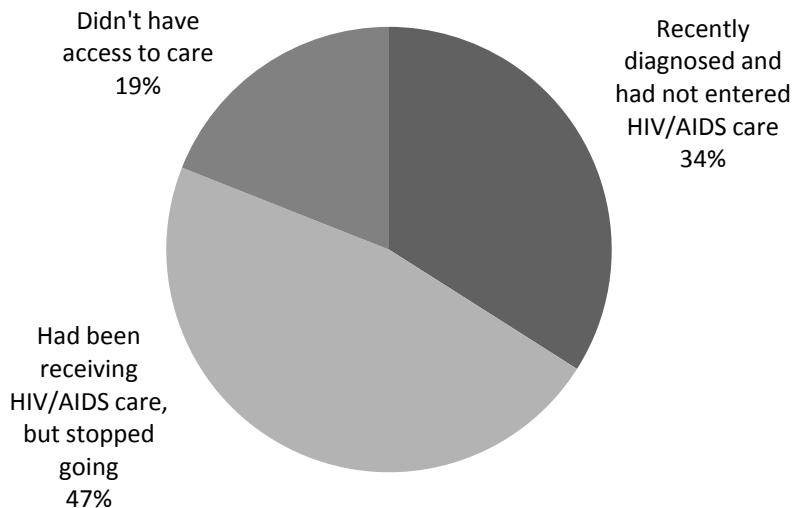
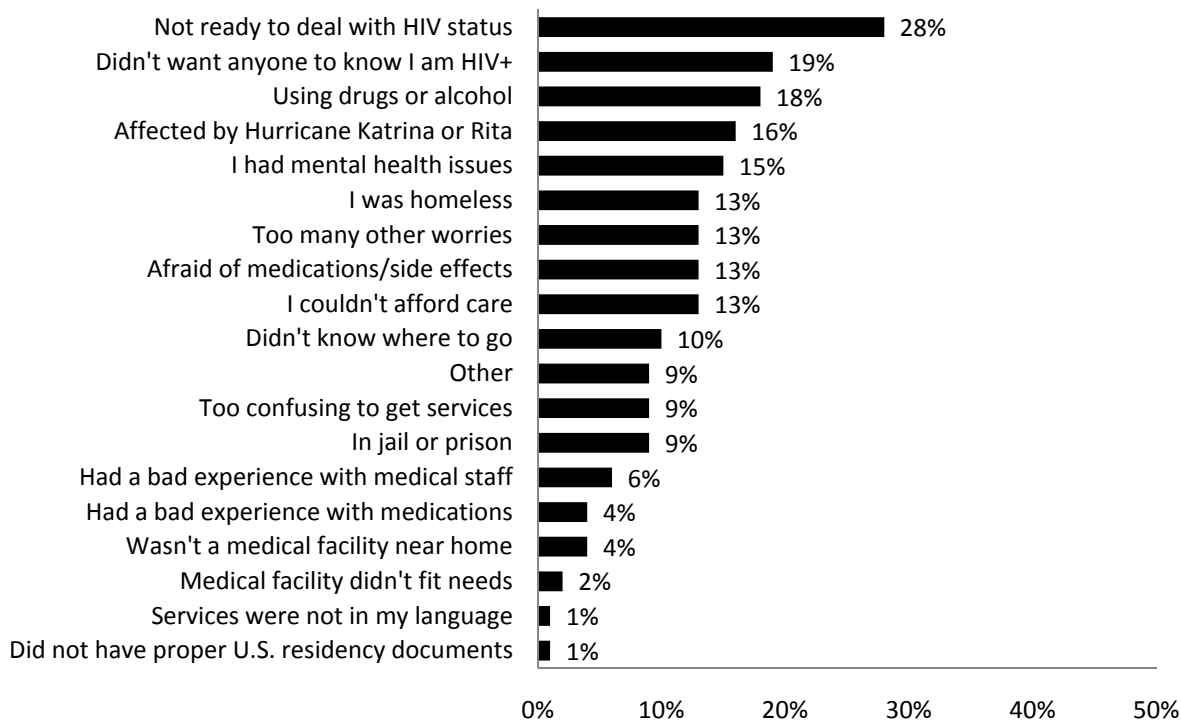
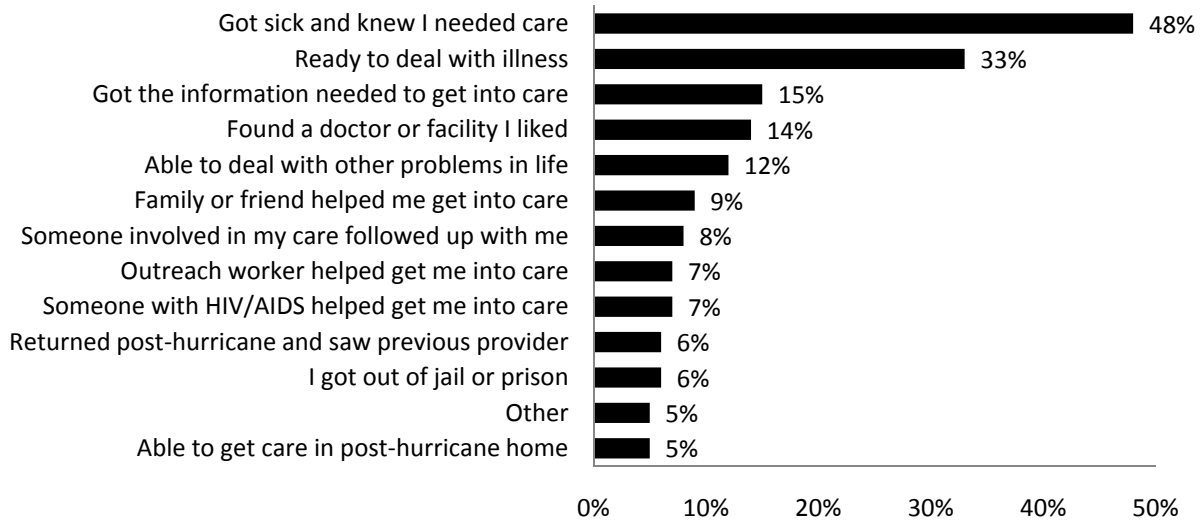


Figure C.15: Barriers to Receiving HIV/AIDS-Related Medical Care When Out of Care (N=425)



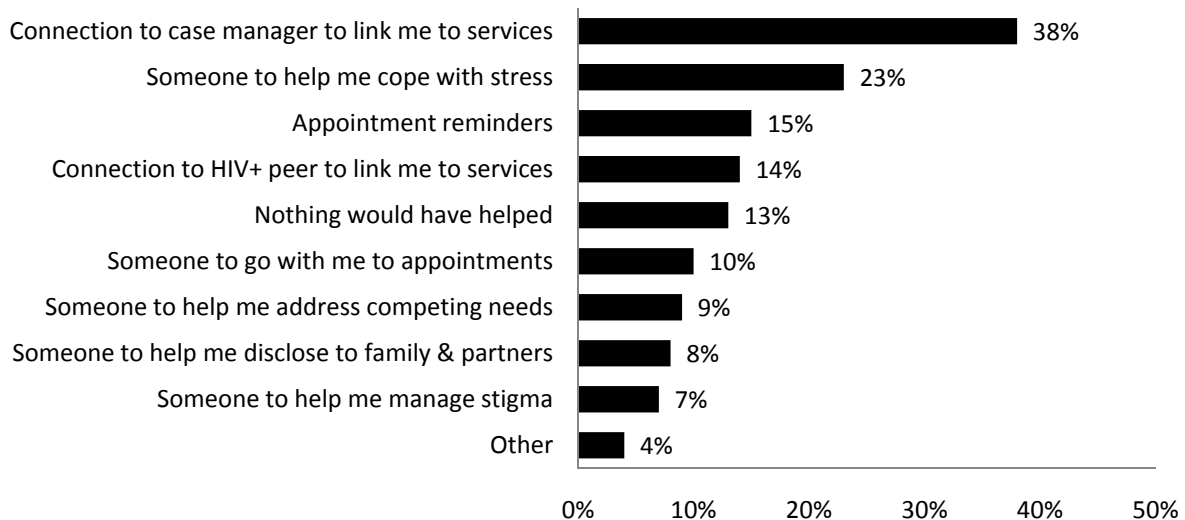
Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Figure C.16: Reasons for Getting Back Into Care (N=402)



Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

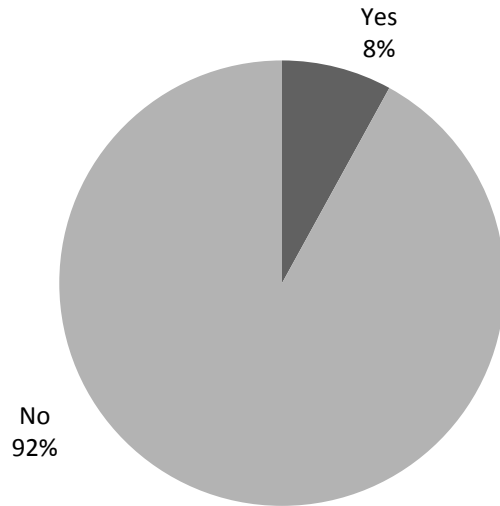
Figure C.17: Assistance That Would Have Helped Respondent Get Back Into Care (N=1129)



Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

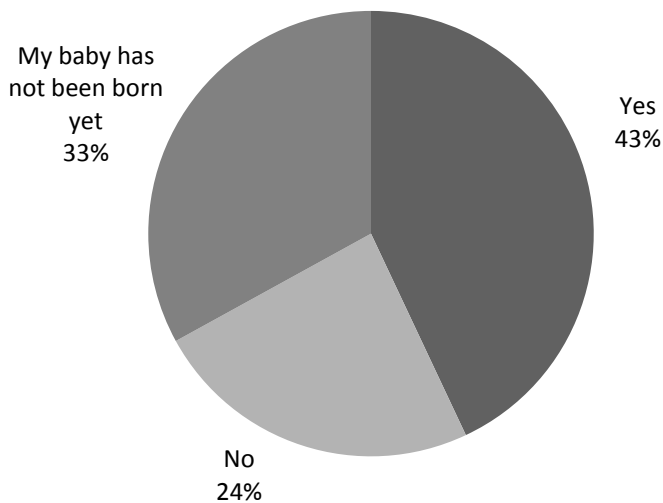
Pre- and Post-Natal Care

Figure C.18: Females Who Are Pregnant or Have Been Pregnant in the Last 12 Months (N=660)



- 41 of the 51 (80%) females who have been pregnant report that they received medication to prevent transmission of HIV to their child.

Figure C.19: Medical Care for Newborn Child (N=51)



Other Medical Conditions

Table C.2: Percentage of Respondents Who Have Been Diagnosed With and Are Receiving Treatment for Other Medical Conditions in the Last Six Months

| Condition | Percent Diagnosed (N=1830) | Percent Treated | N |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|----------|
| Sexually transmitted disease | 10% | 89% | 149 |
| Hepatitis A or B | 6% | 76% | 78 |
| Hepatitis C | 11% | 73% | 148 |
| Tuberculosis | 3% | 76% | 33 |
| Mental health disorder | 9% | 93% | 137 |
| Heart disease | 4% | 88% | 58 |
| High blood pressure | 14% | 95% | 211 |
| Diabetes | 5% | 89% | 74 |
| Pneumonia | 6% | 96% | 99 |
| Other | 6% | 89% | 56 |

D. Housing

Figure D.1: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Housing Services in the Last Six Months

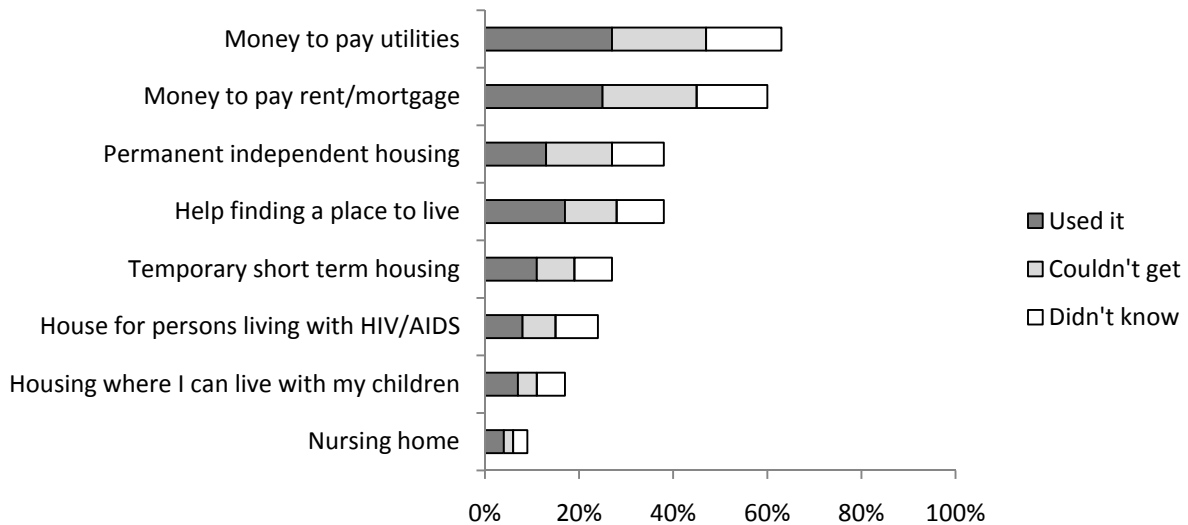


Table D.1: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Housing Services in the Last Six Months

| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|--|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|------|
| Money to pay utilities | 27% | 20% | 16% | 37% | 1268 |
| Money to pay rent/mortgage | 25% | 20% | 15% | 41% | 1220 |
| Help finding a place to live | 17% | 11% | 10% | 62% | 1297 |
| Permanent independent housing | 13% | 14% | 11% | 62% | 1160 |
| Temporary short term housing | 11% | 8% | 8% | 74% | 1098 |
| House for persons living with HIV/AIDS | 8% | 7% | 9% | 76% | 1095 |
| Housing where my children can live with me | 7% | 4% | 6% | 83% | 1060 |
| Nursing home | 4% | 2% | 3% | 92% | 1049 |

Figure D.1a: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Housing Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Males

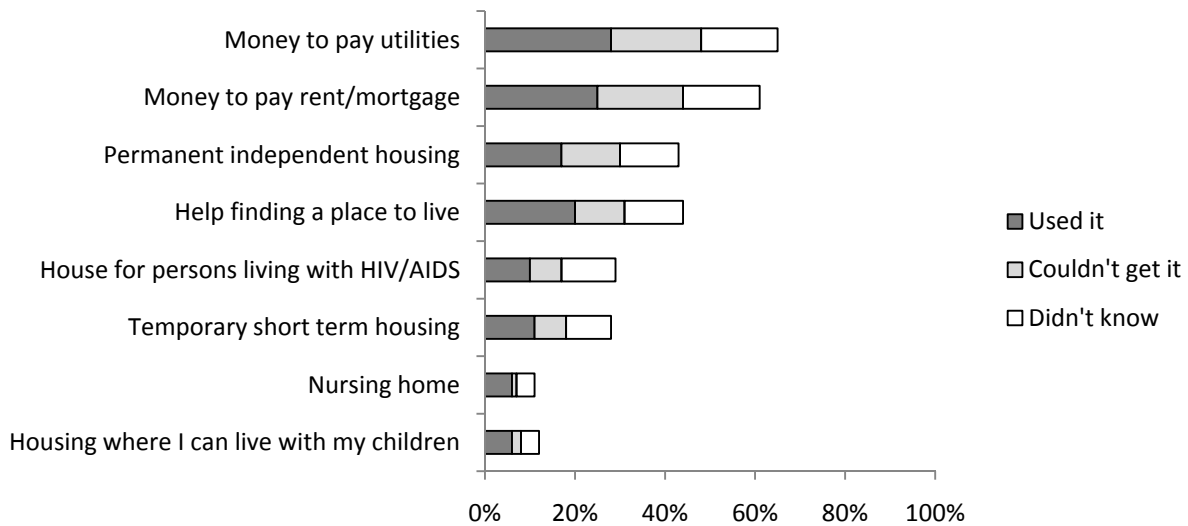


Table D.1a: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Housing Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Males

| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|--|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----|
| Money to pay utilities | 28% | 20% | 17% | 36% | 419 |
| Money to pay rent/mortgage | 25% | 19% | 17% | 40% | 406 |
| Help finding a place to live | 20% | 11% | 13% | 57% | 444 |
| Permanent independent housing | 17% | 13% | 13% | 56% | 383 |
| Temporary short term housing | 11% | 7% | 10% | 72% | 361 |
| House for persons living with HIV/AIDS | 10% | 7% | 12% | 71% | 366 |
| Housing where my children can live with me | 6% | 2% | 4% | 89% | 337 |
| Nursing home | 6% | 1% | 4% | 89% | 345 |

Figure D.1b: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Housing Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Women

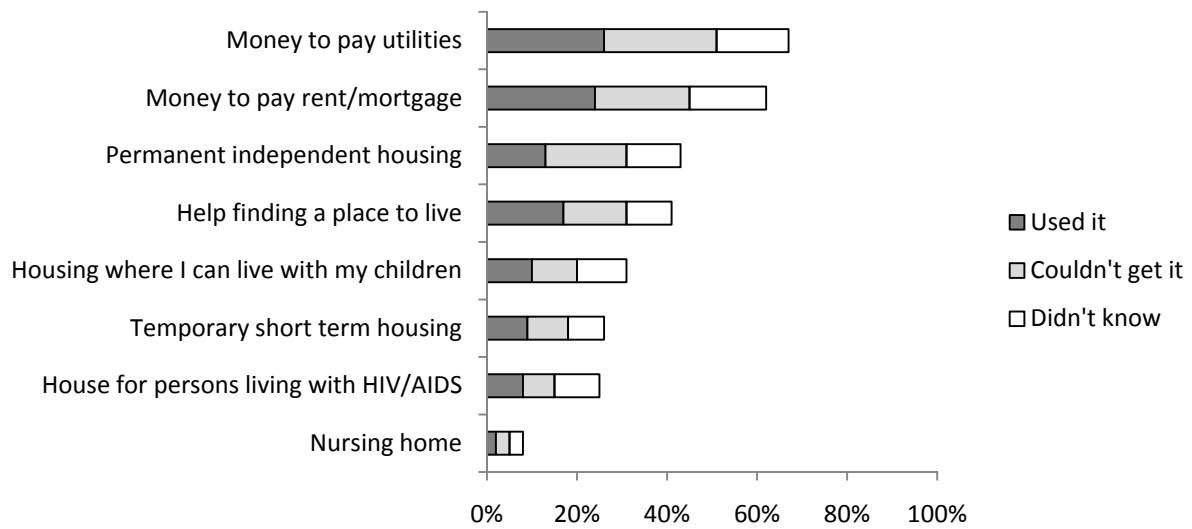


Table D.1b: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Housing Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Females

| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|--|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----|
| Money to pay utilities | 26% | 25% | 16% | 33% | 378 |
| Money to pay rent/mortgage | 24% | 21% | 17% | 39% | 358 |
| Help finding a place to live | 17% | 14% | 10% | 59% | 374 |
| Permanent independent housing | 13% | 18% | 12% | 57% | 338 |
| Housing where my children can live with me | 10% | 10% | 11% | 69% | 320 |
| Temporary short term housing | 9% | 9% | 8% | 74% | 317 |
| House for persons living with HIV/AIDS | 8% | 7% | 10% | 75% | 317 |
| Nursing home | 2% | 3% | 3% | 91% | 301 |

Figure D.1c: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Housing Services in the Last Six Months, White Males

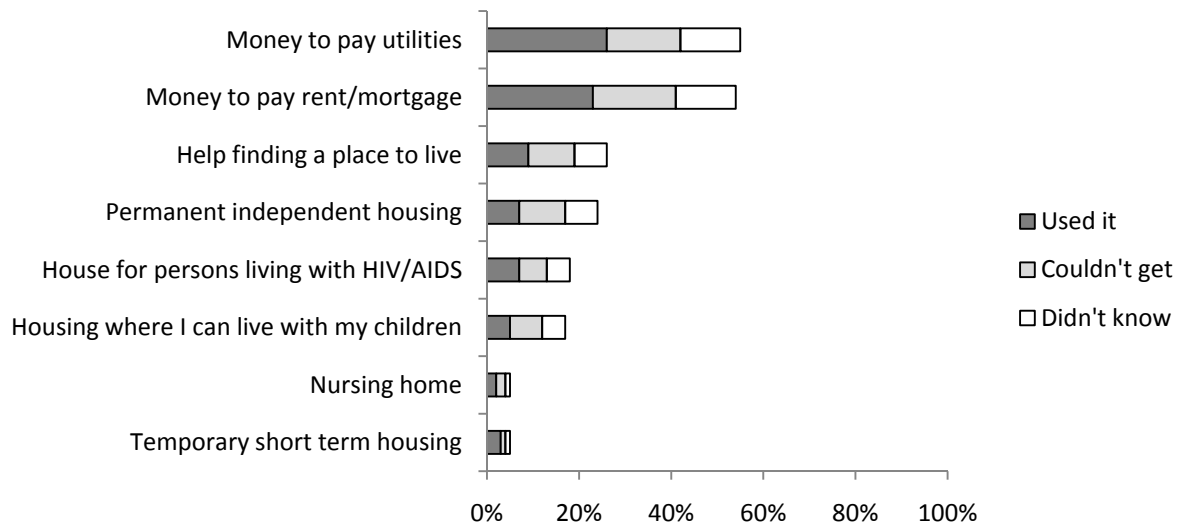


Table D.1c: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Housing Services in the Last Six Months, White Males

| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|--|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----|
| Money to pay utilities | 26% | 16% | 13% | 45% | 262 |
| Money to pay rent/mortgage | 23% | 18% | 13% | 46% | 257 |
| Help finding a place to live | 9% | 10% | 7% | 75% | 260 |
| Permanent independent housing | 7% | 10% | 7% | 77% | 248 |
| Temporary short term housing | 3% | 1% | 1% | 95% | 226 |
| House for persons living with HIV/AIDS | 7% | 6% | 5% | 82% | 239 |
| Housing where my children can live with me | 5% | 7% | 5% | 83% | 233 |
| Nursing home | 2% | 2% | 1% | 95% | 230 |

Figure D.1d: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Housing Services in the Last Six Months, White Females

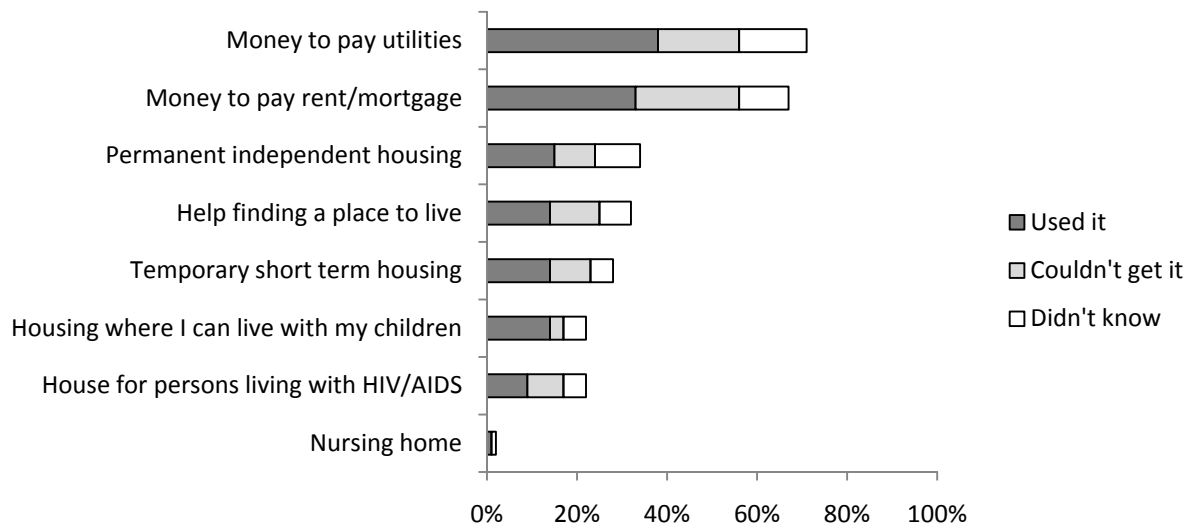
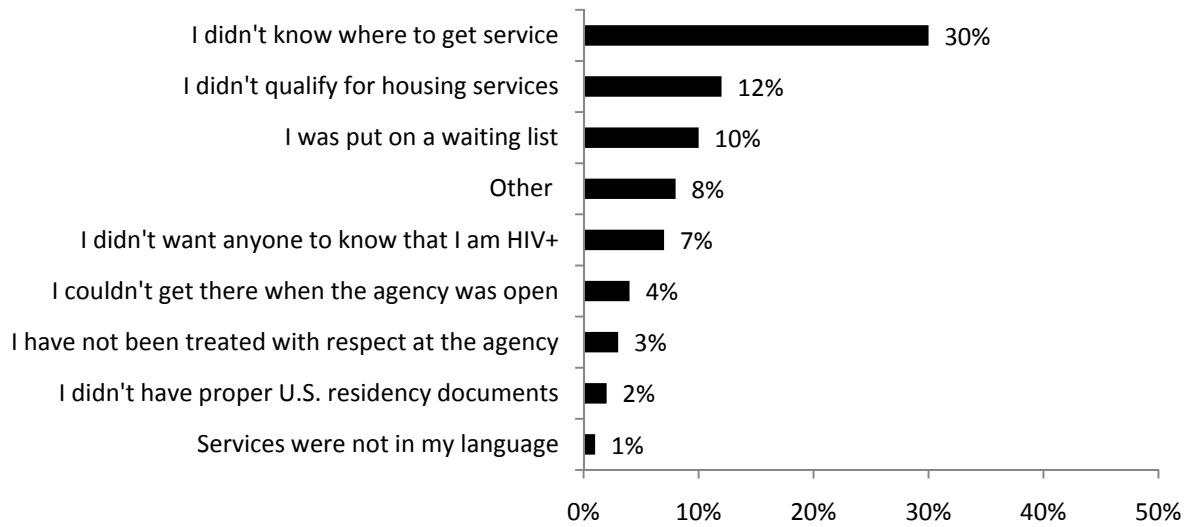


Table D.1d: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Housing Services in the Last Six Months, White Females

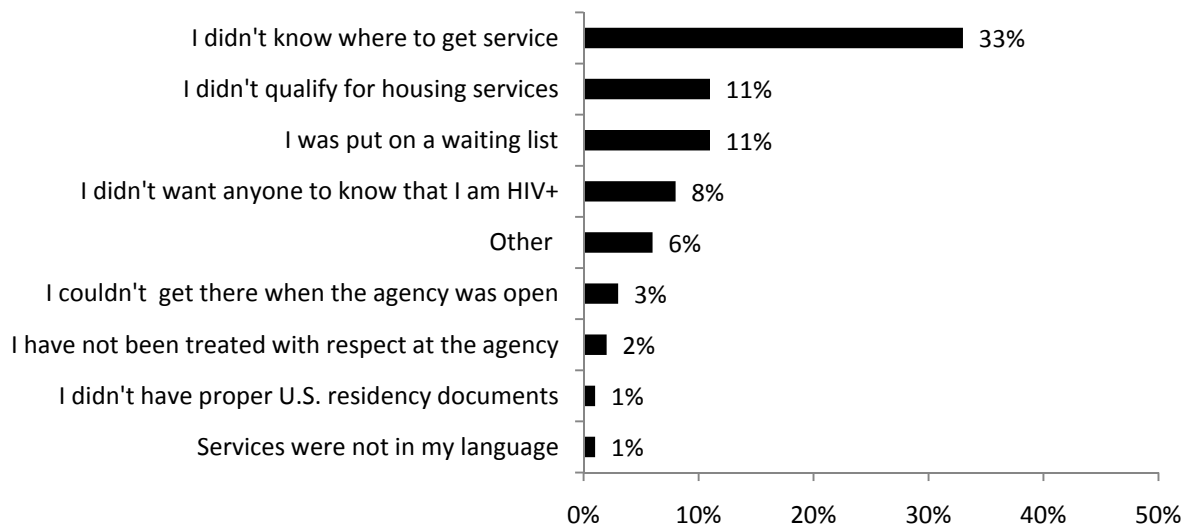
| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|--|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----|
| Money to pay utilities | 38% | 18% | 15% | 29% | 87 |
| Money to pay rent/mortgage | 33% | 23% | 11% | 34% | 89 |
| Permanent independent housing | 15% | 9% | 10% | 66% | 80 |
| Help finding a place to live | 14% | 11% | 7% | 69% | 86 |
| Housing where my children can live with me | 14% | 3% | 5% | 78% | 78 |
| Temporary short term housing | 14% | 9% | 5% | 73% | 80 |
| House for persons living with HIV/AIDS | 9% | 8% | 5% | 79% | 80 |
| Nursing home | 1% | 0% | 1% | 97% | 77 |

Figure D.2: Barriers to HIV/AIDS-Related Housing Services in the Last Six Months (N=1273)



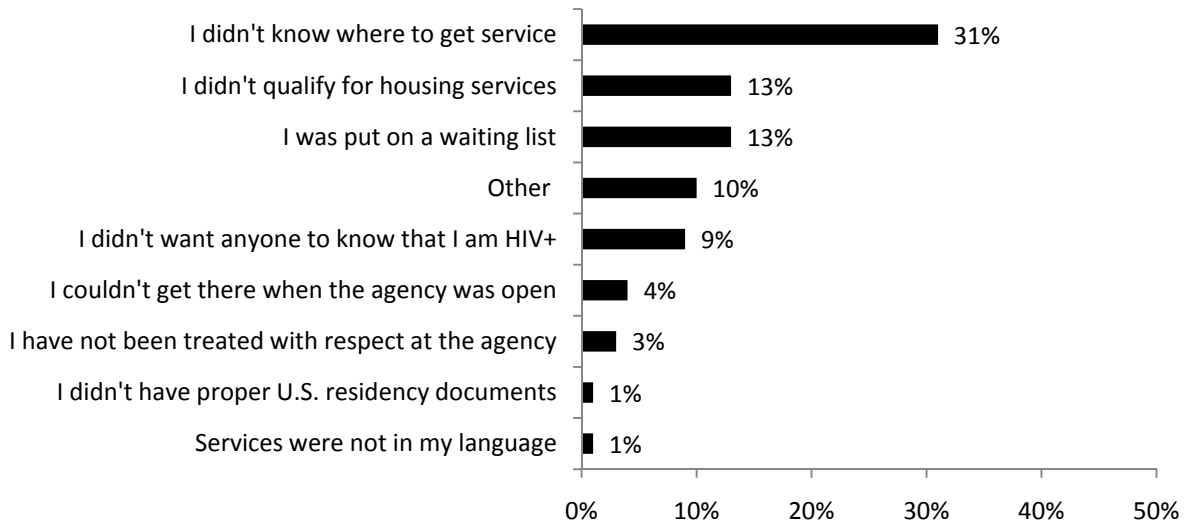
Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Figure D.2a: Barriers to HIV/AIDS-Related Housing Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Males (N=445)



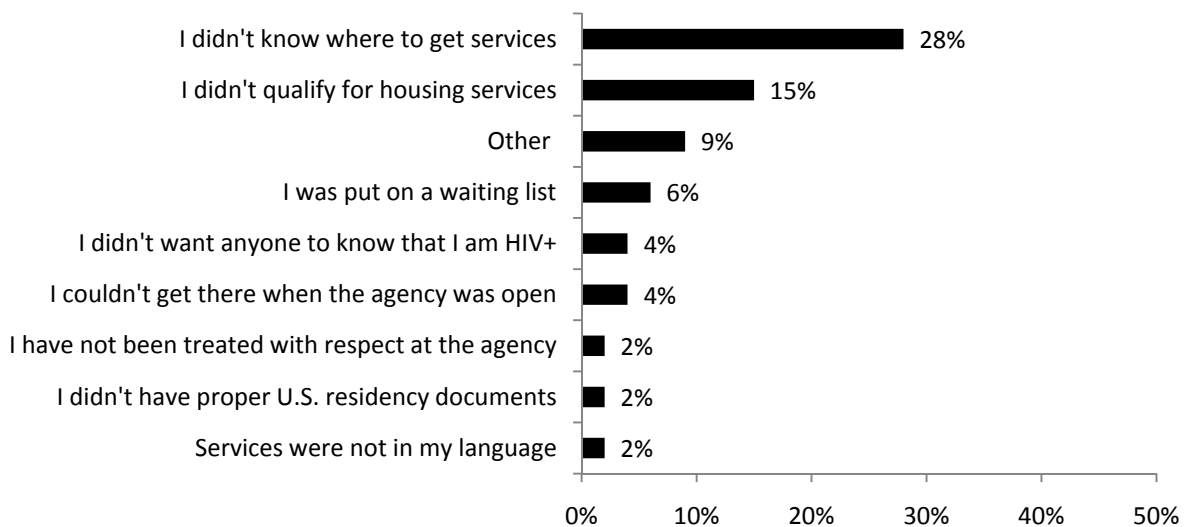
Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Figure D.2b: Barriers to HIV/AIDS-Related Housing Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Females (N=375)



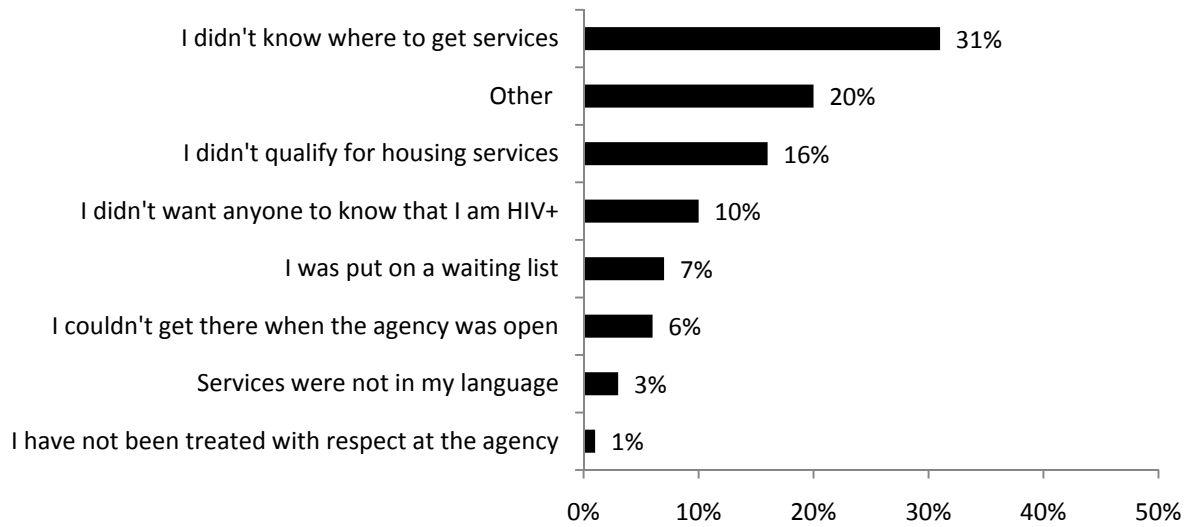
Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Figure D.2c: Barriers to HIV/AIDS-Related Housing Services in the Last Six Months, White Males (N=212)



Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Figure D.2d: Barriers to HIV/AIDS-Related Housing Services in the Last Six Months, White Females (N=70)



Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%. Categories reporting 0% response are not included in the figures.

Table D.2: Places Where Respondents Live Now and 6 Months Ago

| Housing | Current | | 6 Months Ago | |
|------------------------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| | Percent | N | Percent | N |
| Owens: apartment/house/trailer | 23% | 341 | 22% | 221 |
| Rents: apartment/house/trailer | 42% | 637 | 39% | 388 |
| Parents/ relatives | 15% | 222 | 15% | 152 |
| Someone else's place | 8% | 127 | 9% | 88 |
| Rooming/boarding house | 2% | 25 | 1% | 14 |
| Assisted living | 3% | 45 | 3% | 32 |
| Half-way house | 1% | 21 | 1% | 11 |
| Nursing home | 1% | 15 | 1% | 11 |
| Homeless | 1% | 18 | 2% | 22 |
| Homeless shelter | 2% | 30 | 1% | 9 |
| Domestic violence shelter | <1% | 3 | <1% | 3 |
| Other housing provided by the city | 1% | 19 | 1% | 13 |
| Hospice | <1% | 1 | <1% | 1 |
| Jail or prison | <1% | 1 | 2% | 17 |
| Other | 1% | 10 | 1% | 8 |
| Total | 100 | 1515 | 100 | 990 |

Figure D.3: Length of Time at Current Residence (N=1753)

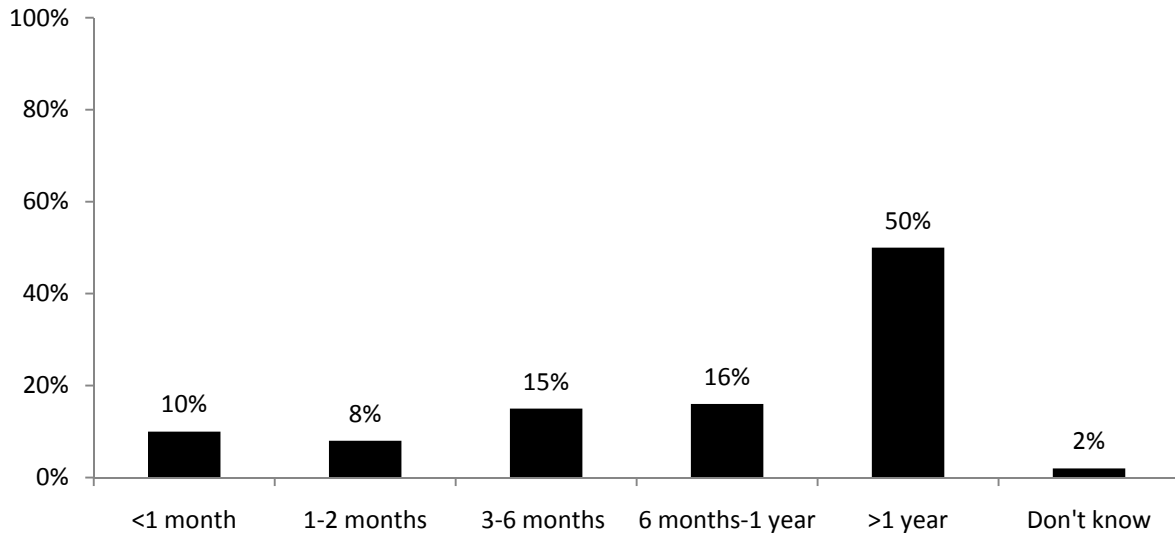
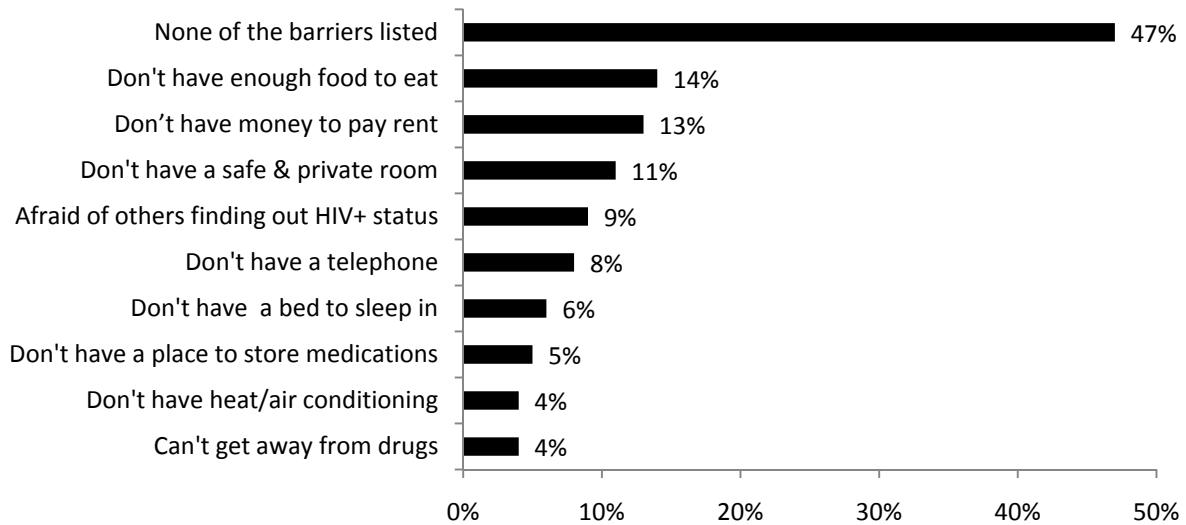


Figure D.4: Housing-Related Barriers That Stop Respondent from Taking Care of Their HIV/AIDS (N=1830)



Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Figure D.5: Problems Obtaining Housing in Last Six Months (N=1591)

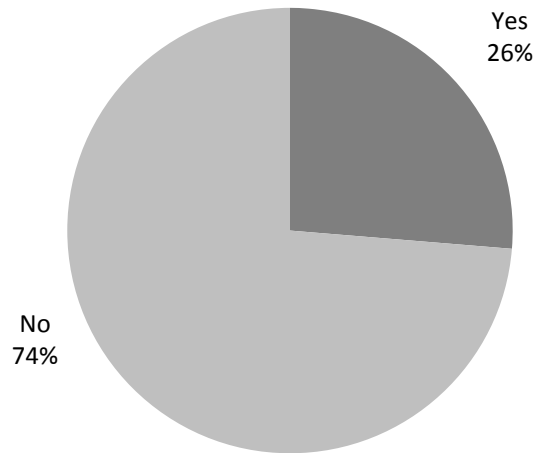
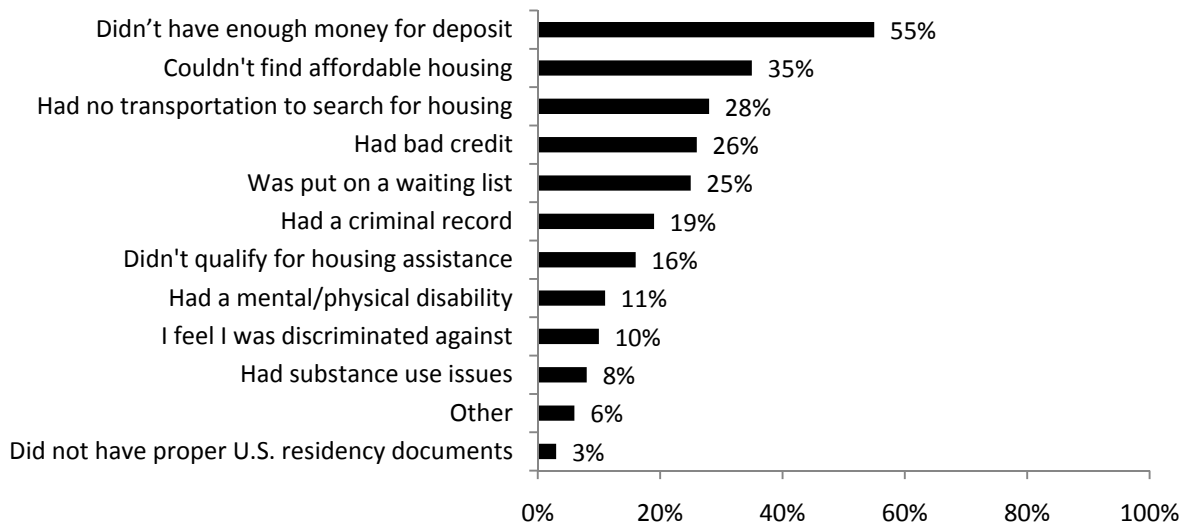
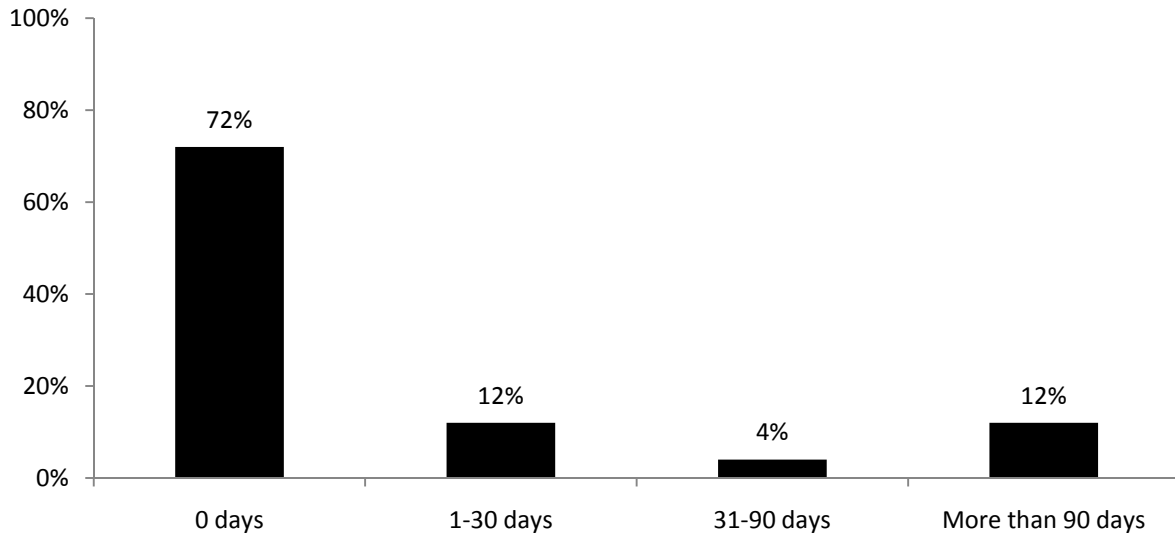


Figure D.6: Barriers to Obtaining Housing (N=419)



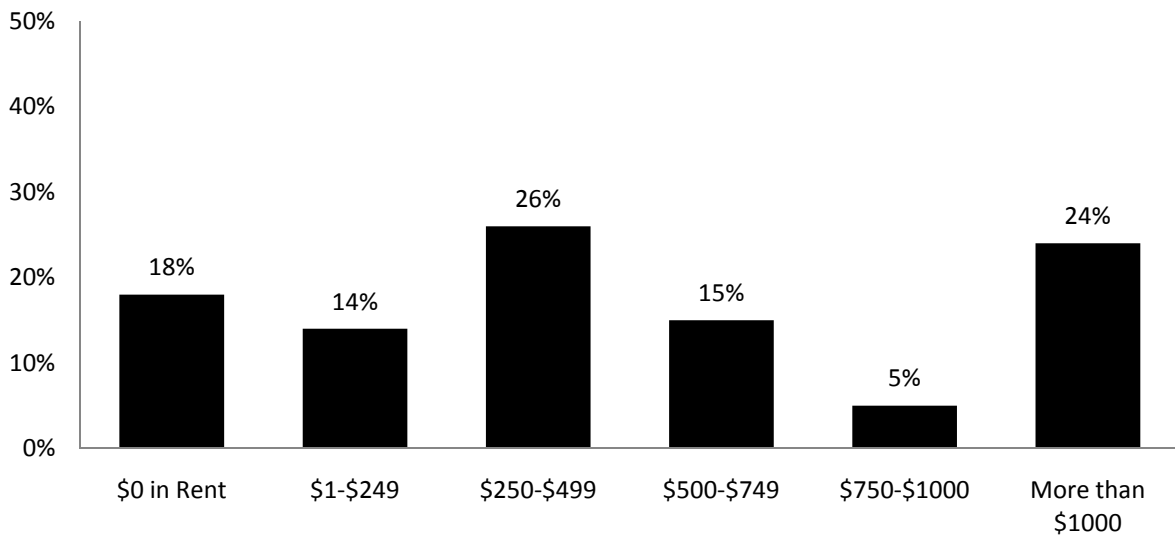
Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Figure D.7: Nights Spent Homeless or Without a Place to Sleep (N=1435)



- Mean number of nights spent homeless or without a place to sleep is 34 (s.d.=90)
- 406 respondents spent at least one night without a place to sleep and the mean number of nights without a place to sleep among this group is 117 (s.d.=127)

Figure D.8: Monthly Rent/Mortgage Contributions (N=1468)



- Respondents reported an average contribution of \$401.17 (s.d. = \$483.61) to their monthly rent or mortgage. Range = \$0.00 to \$6600.

Figure D.9: Receiving Monthly Housing Subsidy (N=1709)

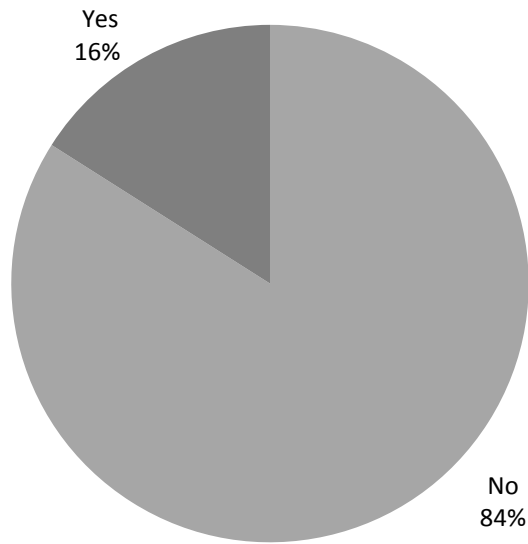


Figure D.10: Increase Per Month in Rent/Mortgage That Would Cause Respondents to Move (N=1220)

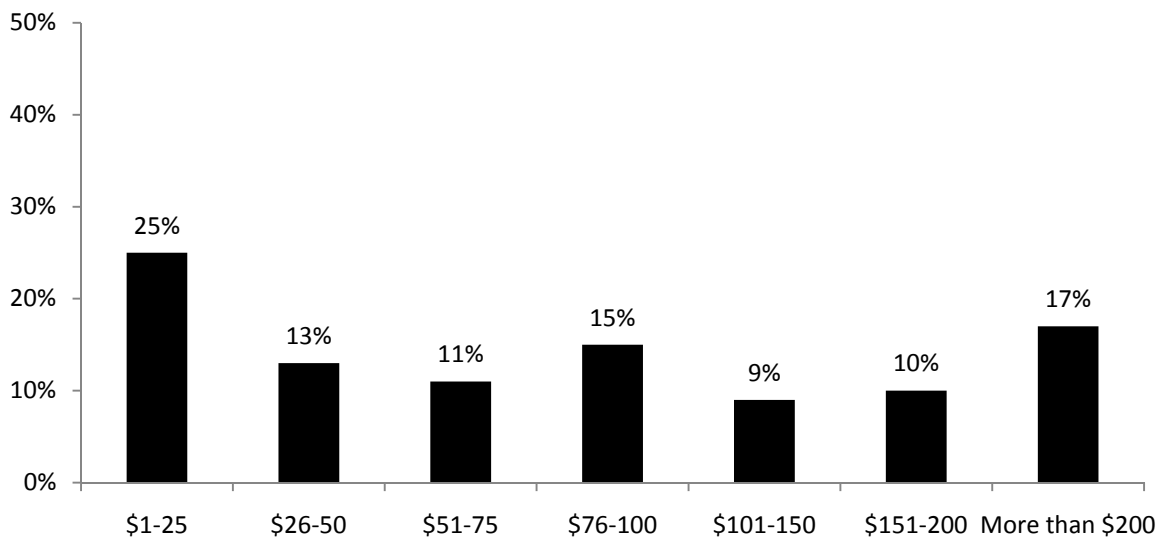
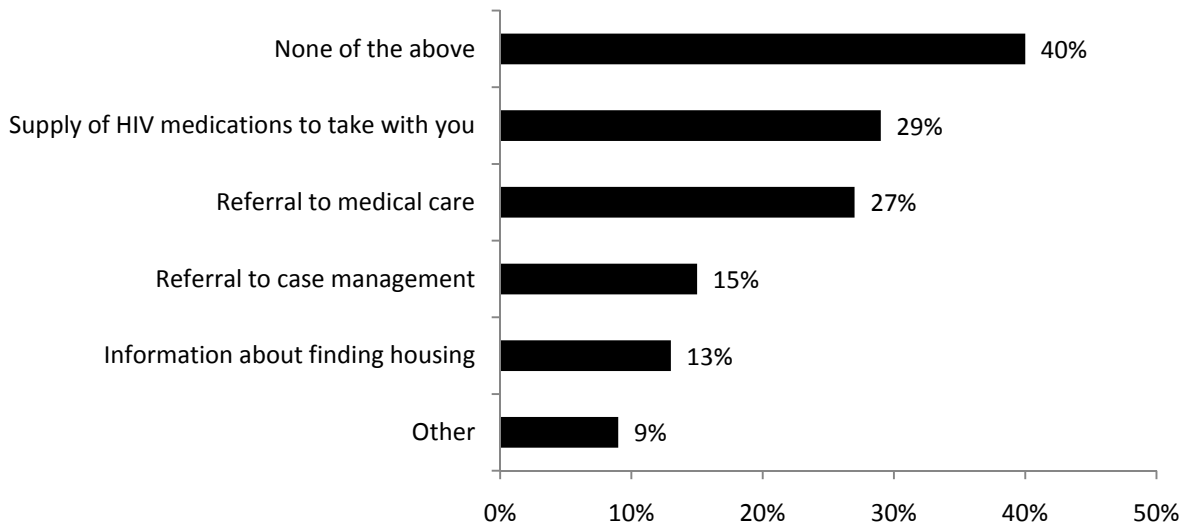


Table D.3: Incarcerated in the Past 12 Months

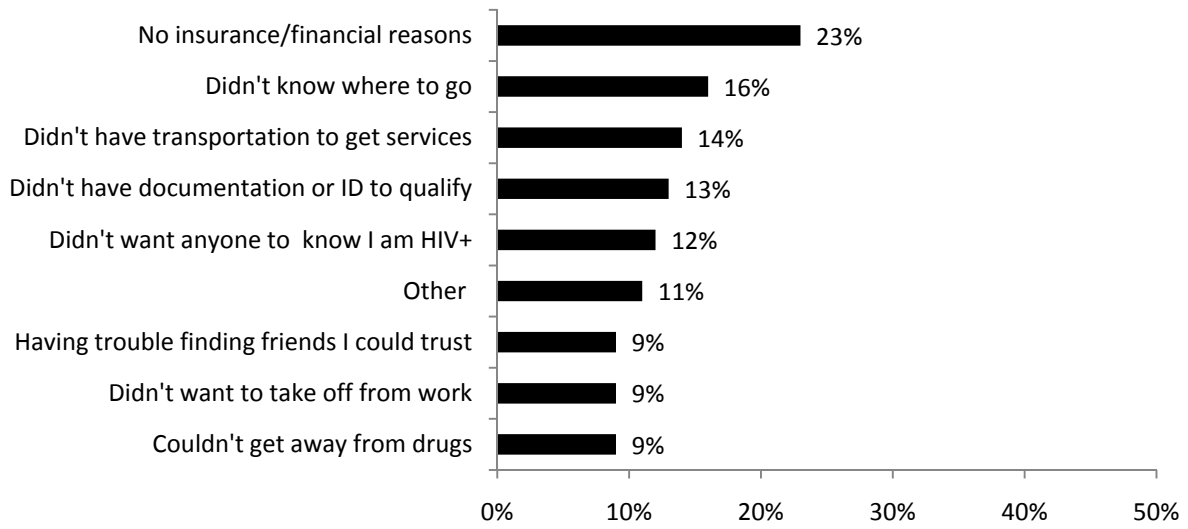
| Incarceration | Percent | N |
|---|----------------|----------|
| Percentage of respondents in prison or jail in the past 12 months | 11% | 1702 |
| Percentage of incarcerated respondents who reported prison nursing staff knew their HIV status | 63% | 180 |
| Percentage of incarcerated respondents who reported receiving HIV/AIDS medical care while in prison or jail | 82% | 182 |

Figure D.11: Type of Assistance Received When Released from Jail/Prison (N=184)



Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Figure D.12: Barriers to Accessing HIV/AIDS Services after Release from Jail/Prison (N=106)



Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

E. Childcare

Figure E.1: Respondents Living with Children Under the Age of 18 (N=1609)

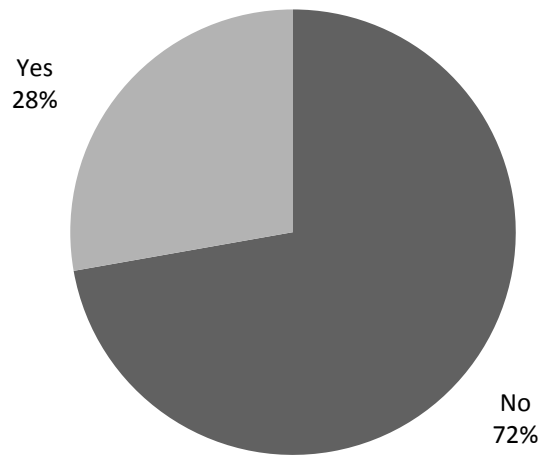


Figure E.2: Percentage of Respondents with HIV Positive Child (N=393)

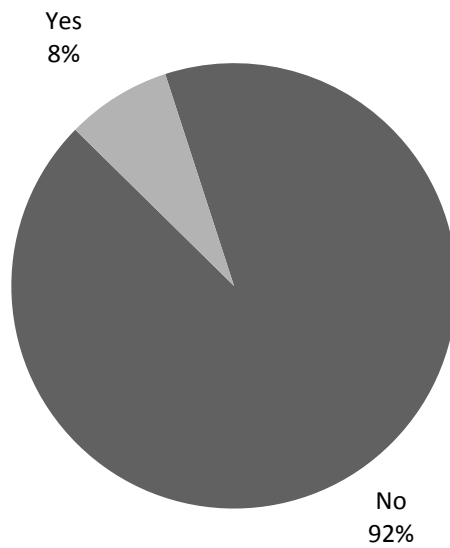
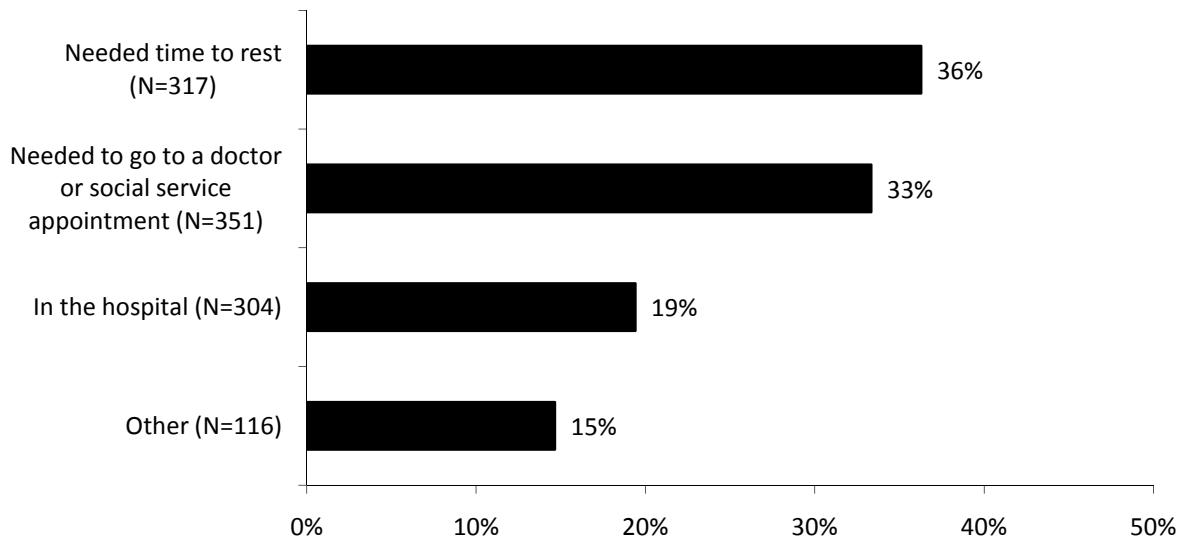
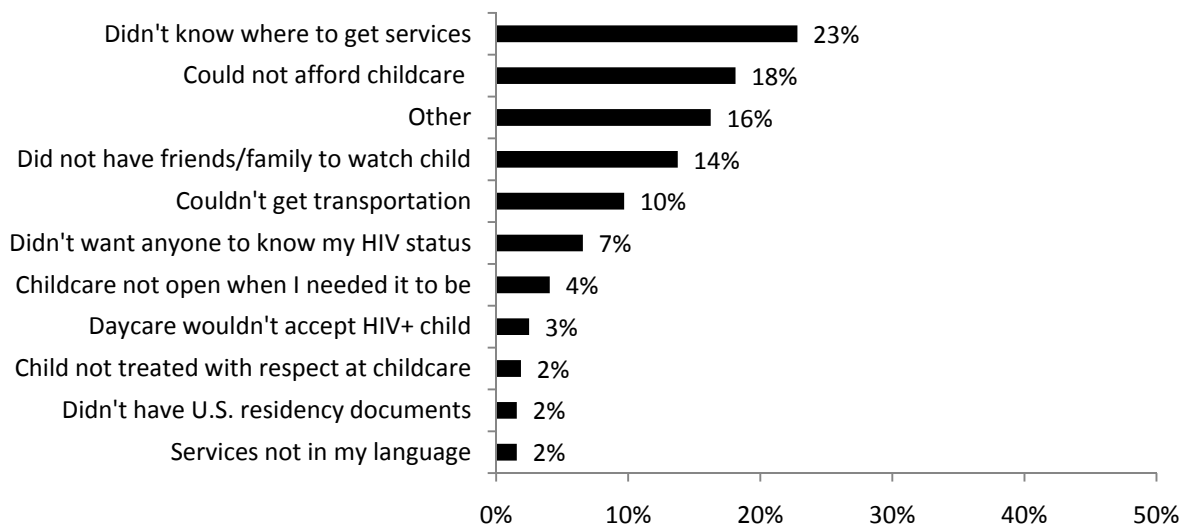


Figure E.3: Reasons for Needing Help Caring for Children During Past Six Months



Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Figure E.4: Barriers to Accessing Childcare Services (N=320)



Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

F. Transportation

Figure F.1: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Transportation Services in the Last Six Months

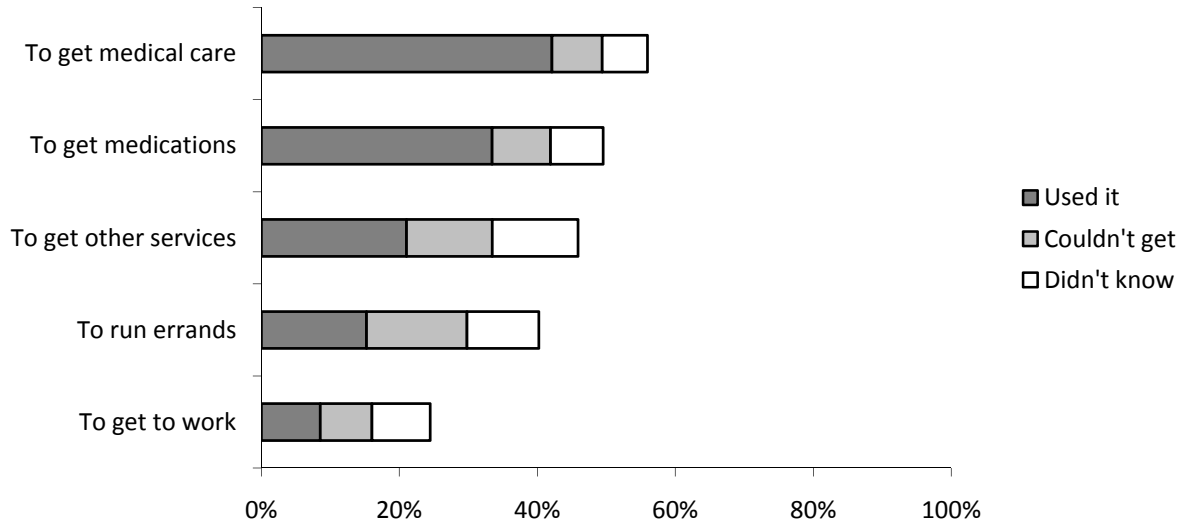


Table F.1: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Transportation Services in the Last Six Months

| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|------|
| To get medical care | 42% | 7% | 7% | 44% | 1160 |
| To get medications | 33% | 8% | 8% | 50% | 1201 |
| To get other services | 21% | 12% | 12% | 54% | 1255 |
| To run errands | 15% | 15% | 10% | 60% | 1274 |
| To get to work | 9% | 8% | 8% | 76% | 1401 |

Figure F.1a: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Transportation Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Males

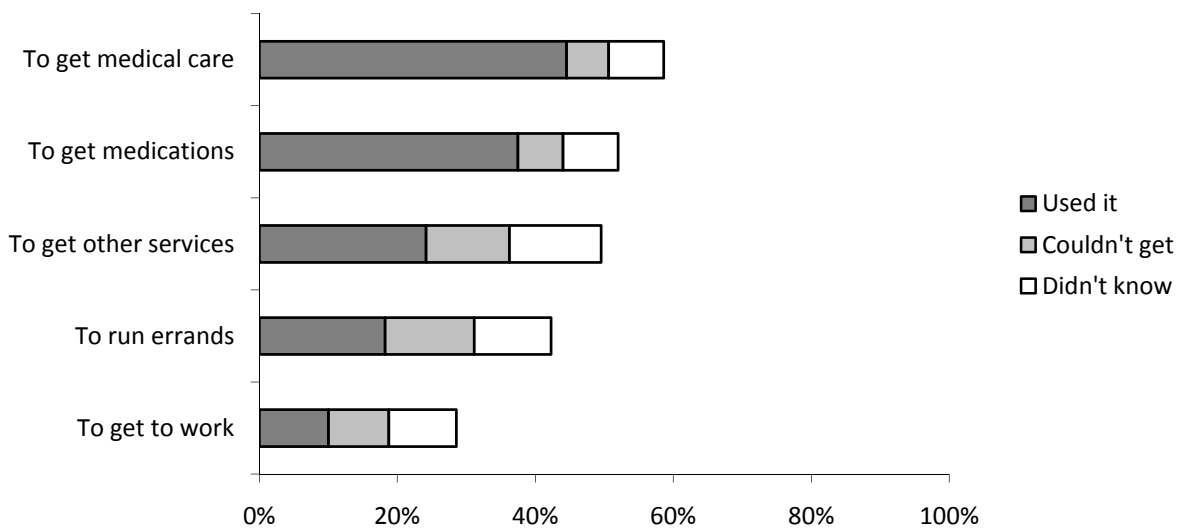


Table F.1a: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Transportation Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Males

| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----|
| To get medical care | 45% | 6% | 8% | 41% | 476 |
| To get medications | 37% | 7% | 8% | 48% | 427 |
| To get other services | 24% | 12% | 13% | 50% | 422 |
| To run errands | 18% | 13% | 11% | 58% | 395 |
| To get to work | 10% | 9% | 10% | 71% | 389 |

Figure F.1b: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Transportation Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Females

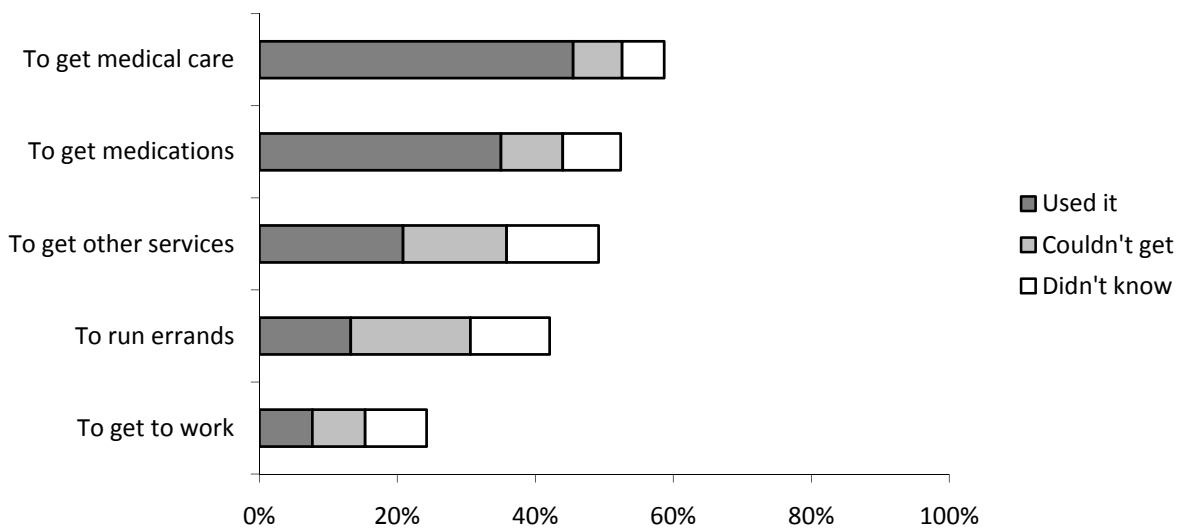


Table F.1b: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Transportation Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Females

| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----|
| To get medical care | 45% | 7% | 6% | 41% | 409 |
| To get medications | 35% | 9% | 8% | 48% | 357 |
| To get other services | 21% | 15% | 13% | 51% | 360 |
| To run errands | 13% | 17% | 11% | 58% | 340 |
| To get to work | 8% | 8% | 9% | 76% | 326 |

Figure F.1c: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Transportation Services in the Last Six Months, White Males

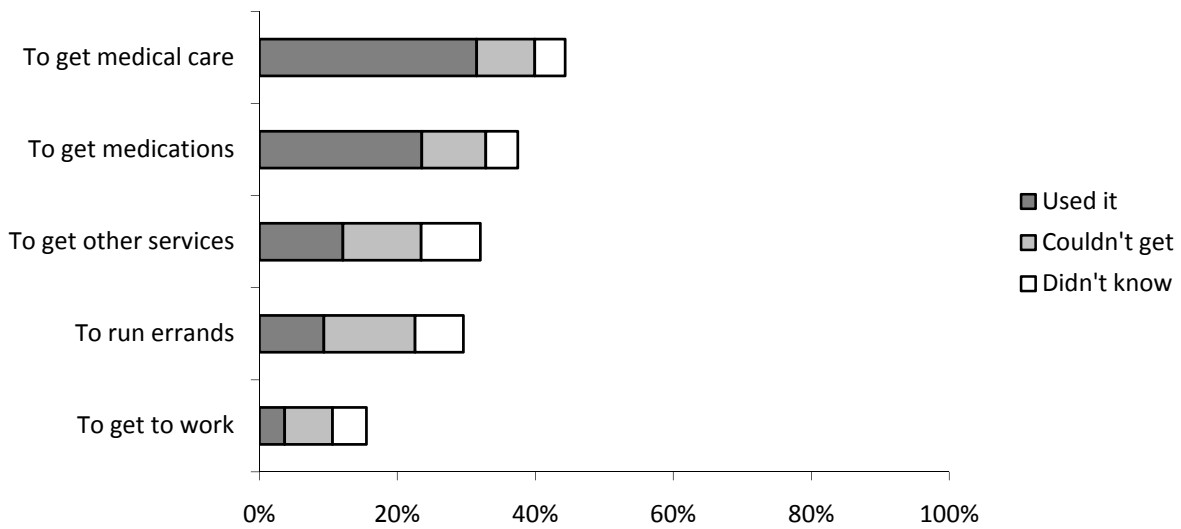


Table F.1c: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Transportation Services in the Last Six Months, White Males

| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----|
| To get medical care | 32% | 8% | 4% | 56% | 273 |
| To get medications | 24% | 9% | 5% | 63% | 259 |
| To get other services | 12% | 11% | 9% | 68% | 256 |
| To run errands | 9% | 13% | 7% | 70% | 257 |
| To get to work | 4% | 7% | 5% | 84% | 245 |

Figure F.1d: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Transportation Services in the Last Six Months, White Females

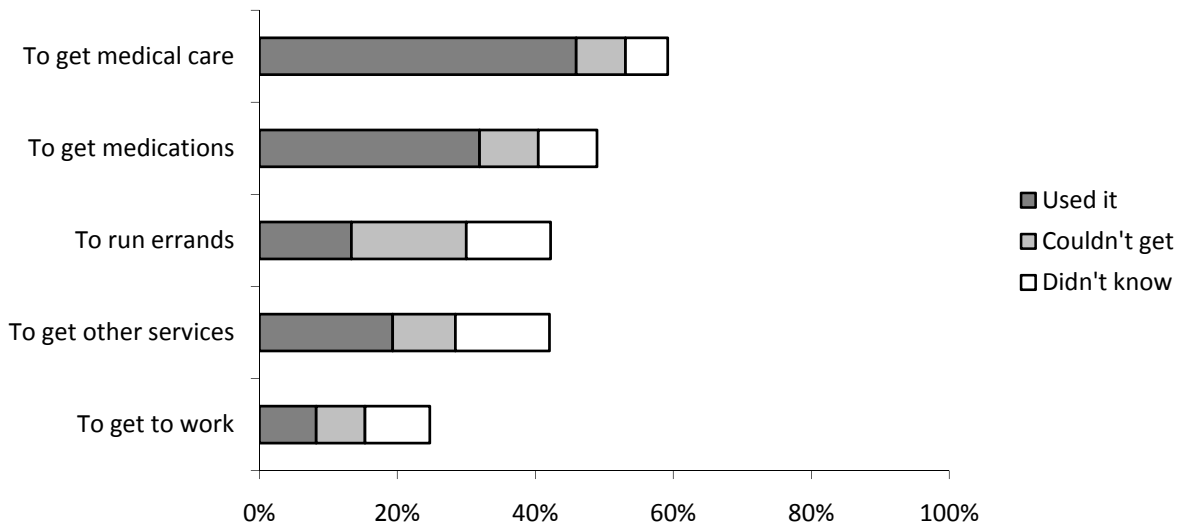
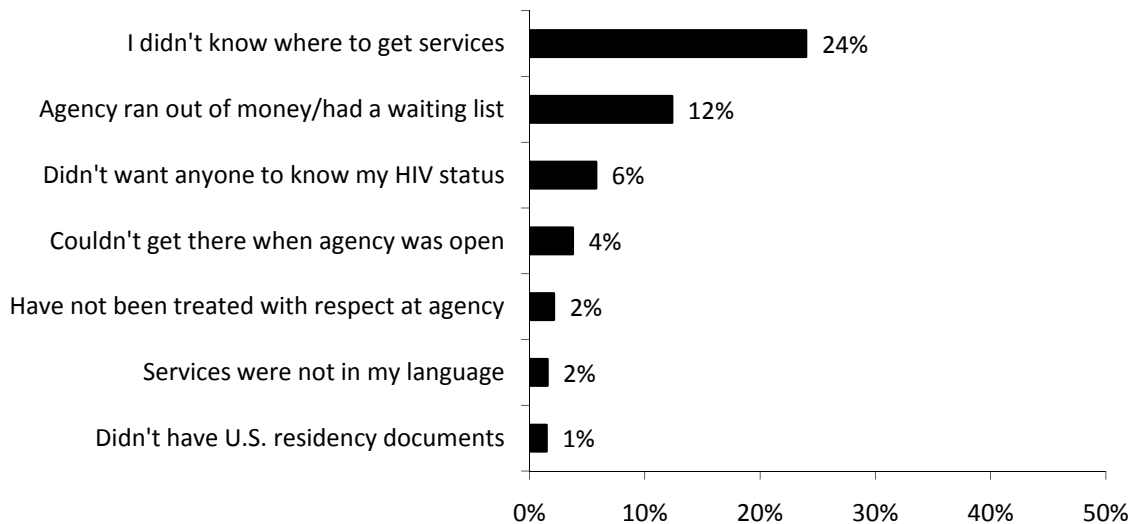


Table F.1d: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Transportation Services in the Last Six Months, White Females

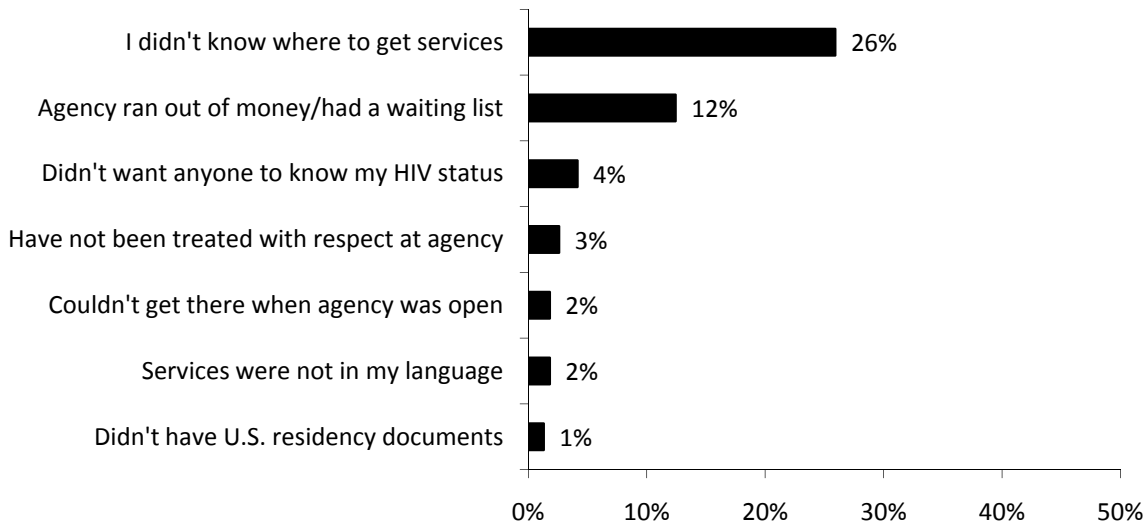
| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----|
| To get medical care | 46% | 7% | 6% | 41% | 98 |
| To get medications | 32% | 9% | 9% | 51% | 94 |
| To run errands | 13% | 17% | 12% | 58% | 90 |
| To get other services | 19% | 9% | 14% | 58% | 88 |
| To get to work | 8% | 7% | 9% | 75% | 85 |

Figure F.2: Barriers to Accessing HIV/AIDS-Related Transportation Services in the Last Six Months (N=1092)



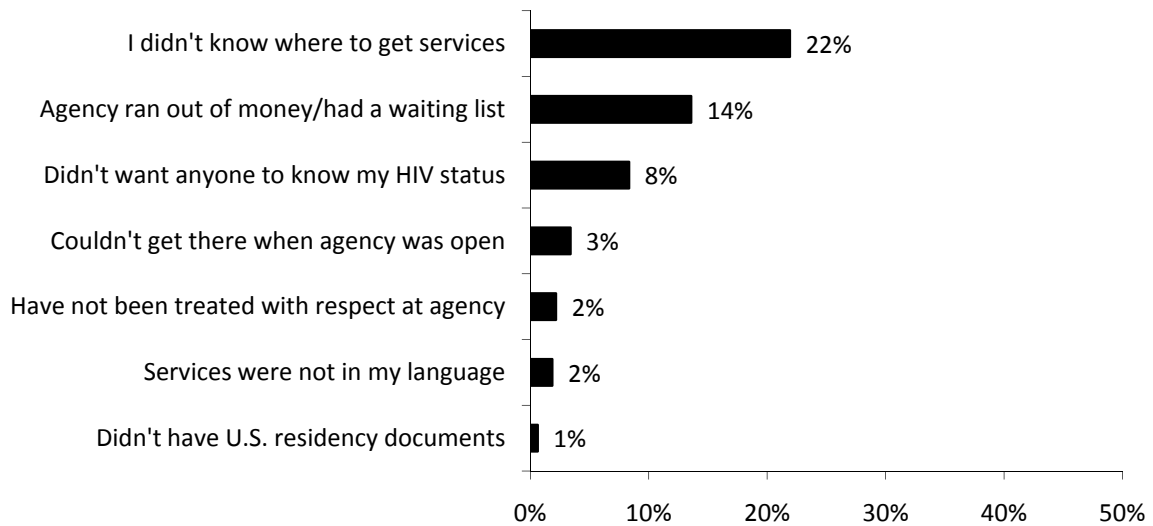
Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Figure F.2a: Barriers to Accessing HIV/AIDS-Related Transportation Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Males (N=386)



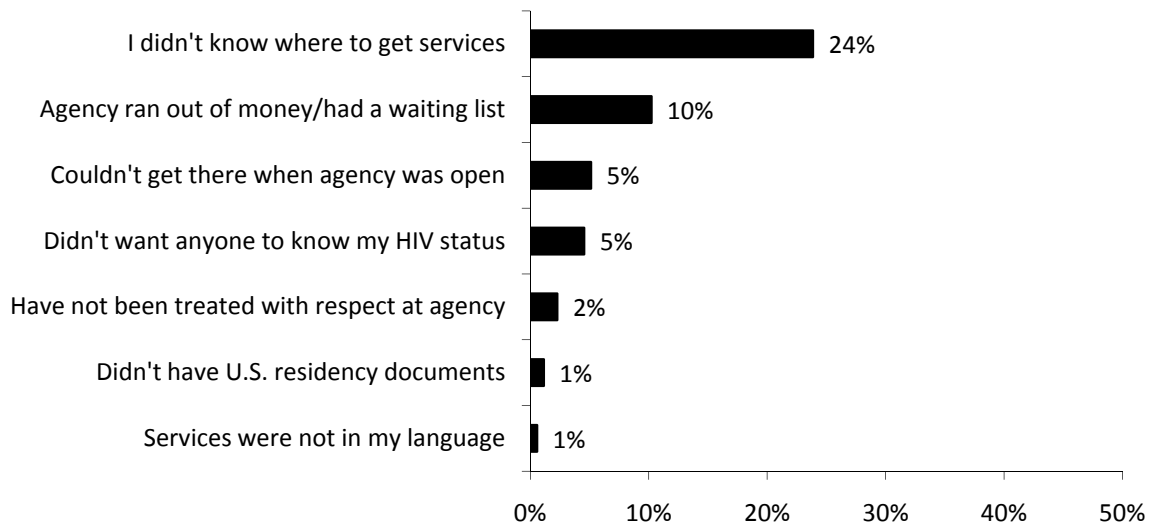
Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Figure F.2b: Barriers to Accessing HIV/AIDS-Related Transportation Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Females (N=324)



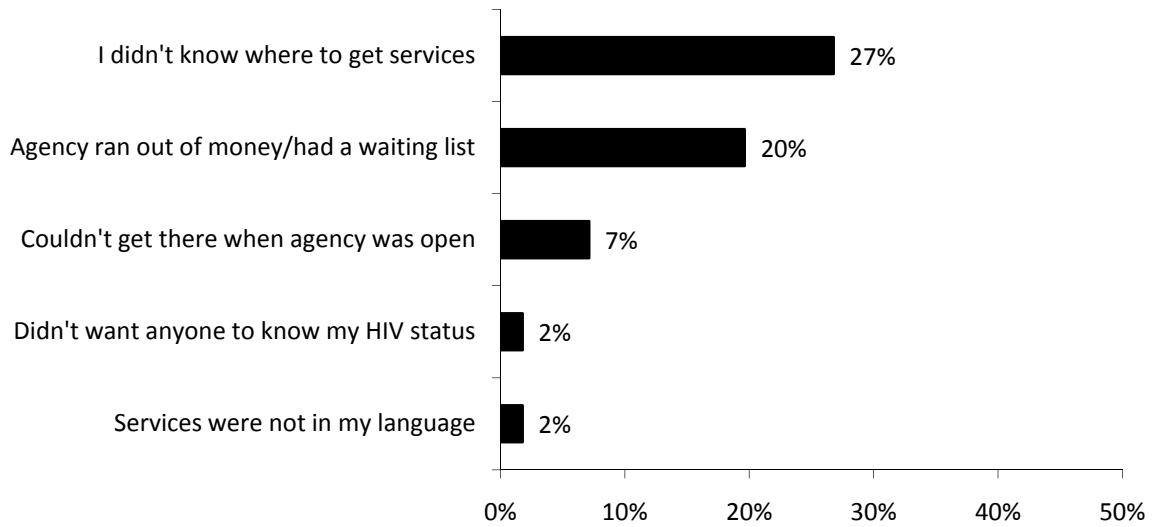
Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Figure F.2c: Barriers to Accessing HIV/AIDS-Related Transportation Services in the Last Six Months, White Males (N=176)



Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Figure F.2d: Barriers to Accessing HIV/AIDS-Related Transportation Services in the Last Six Months, White Females (N=56)



Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%. Categories reporting 0% response are not included in the figures.

Figure F.3: Usual Means of Transportation to HIV/AIDS Services (N=1494)

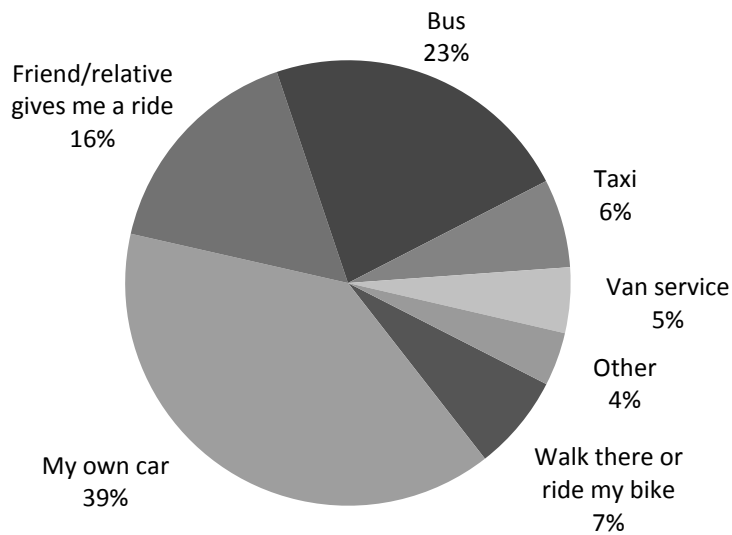


Figure F.4: Who Pays for Transportation Services (N=1327)

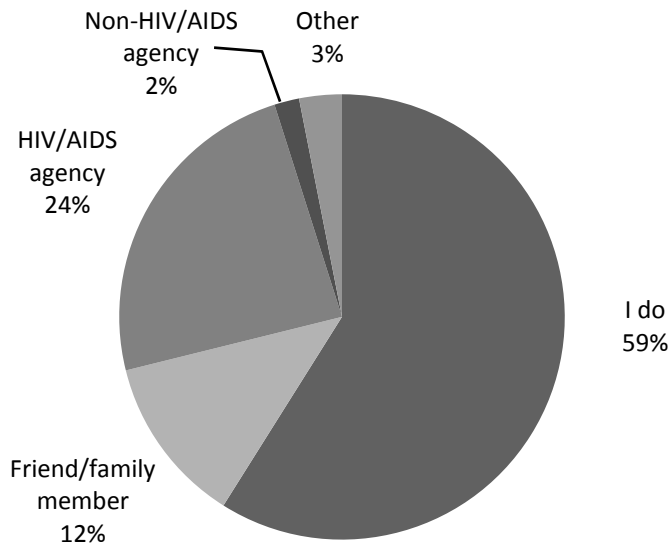
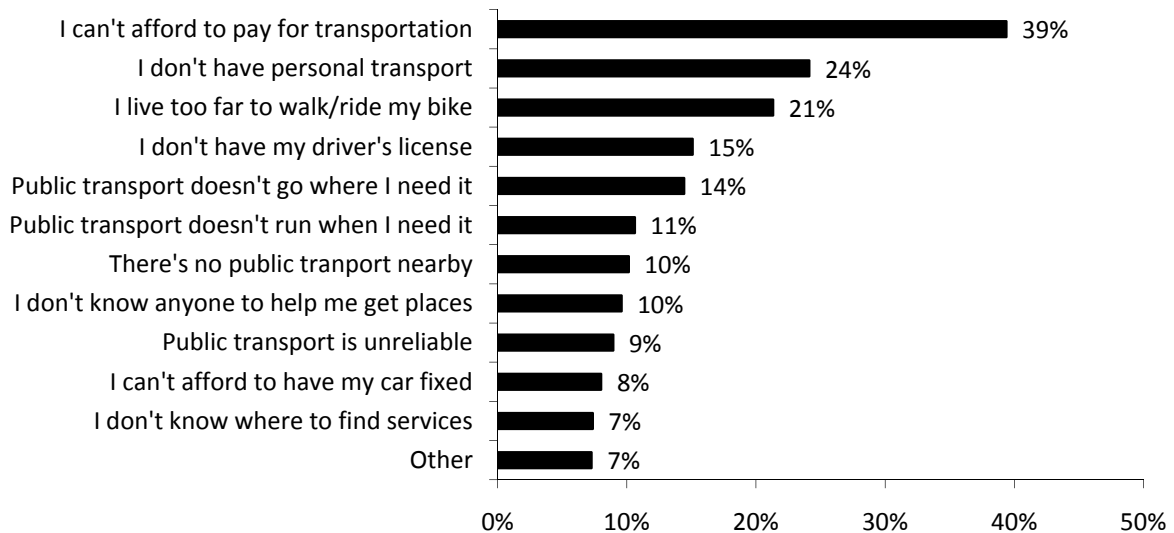


Figure F.5: Barriers to Getting Places in General (N=1074)



Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

G. Mental Health and Substance Use

Figure G.1: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Mental Health/Substance Use Services in the Last Six Months

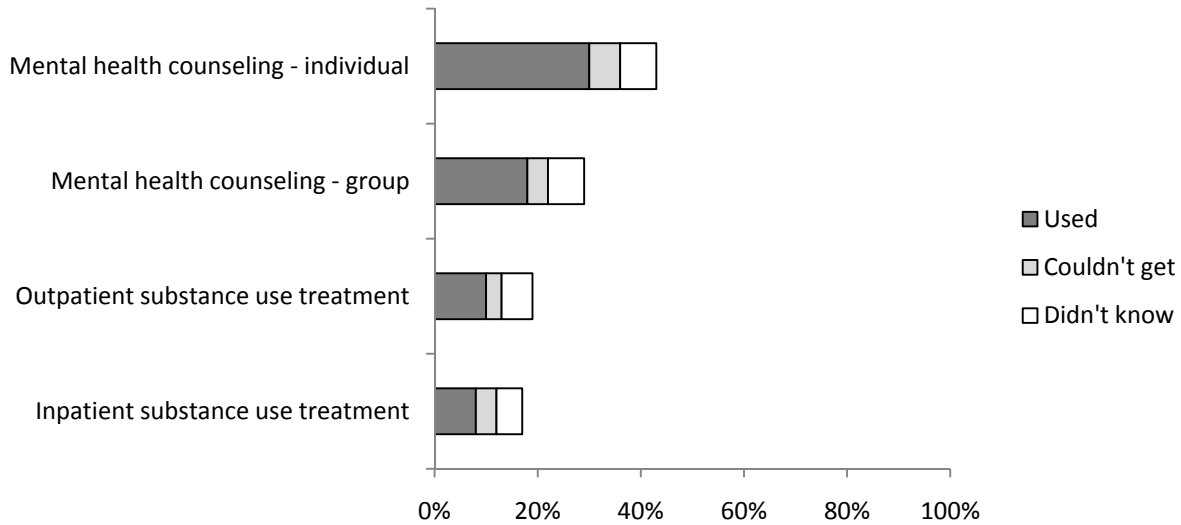


Table G.1: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Mental Health/Substance Use Services in the Last Six Months

| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|------|
| Mental health counseling - individual | 30% | 6% | 7% | 58% | 1177 |
| Mental health counseling - group | 18% | 4% | 7% | 71% | 1187 |
| Outpatient substance use treatment | 10% | 3% | 6% | 81% | 1096 |
| Inpatient substance use treatment | 8% | 4% | 5% | 83% | 1097 |

Figure G.1a: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Mental Health/Substance Use Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Males

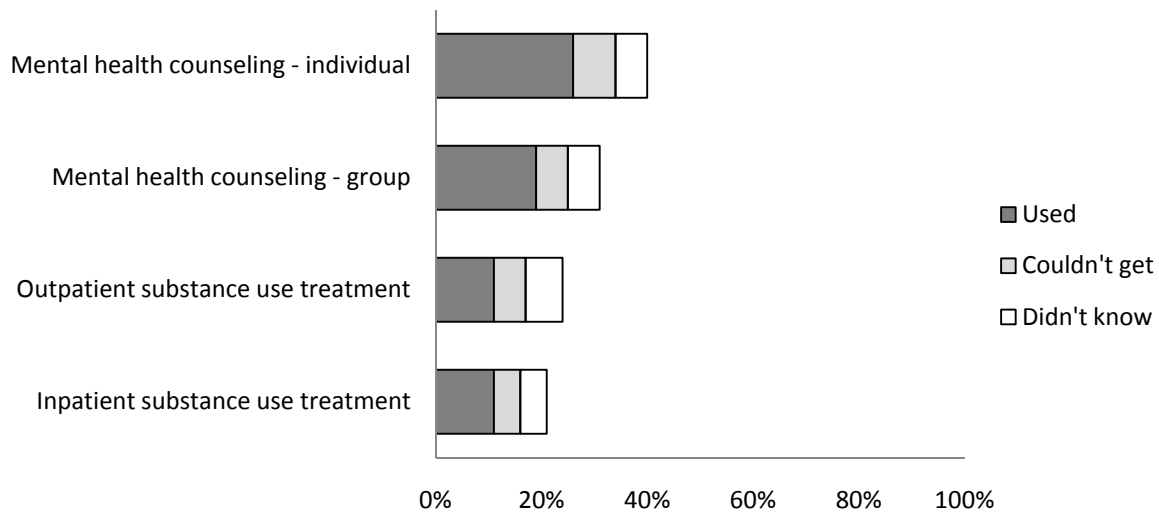


Table G.1a: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Mental Health/Substance Use Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Males

| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----|
| Mental health counseling - individual | 26% | 8% | 6% | 60% | 384 |
| Mental health counseling - group | 19% | 6% | 6% | 69% | 402 |
| Outpatient substance use treatment | 11% | 6% | 7% | 77% | 370 |
| Inpatient substance use treatment | 11% | 5% | 5% | 79% | 366 |

Figure G.1b: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Mental Health/Substance Use Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Females

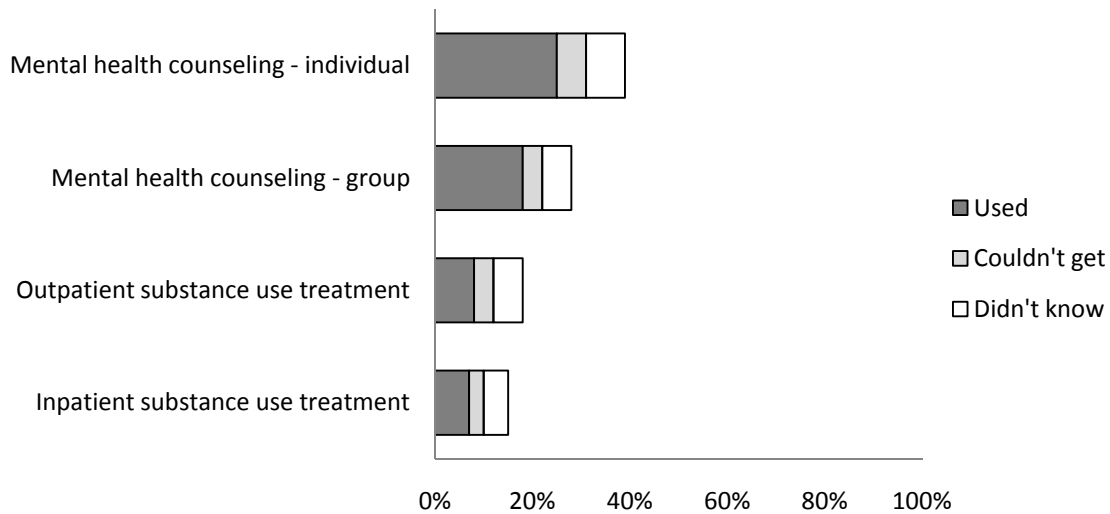


Table G.1b: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Mental Health/Substance Use Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Females

| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----|
| Mental health counseling - individual | 25% | 6% | 8% | 61% | 327 |
| Mental health counseling - group | 18% | 4% | 6% | 72% | 338 |
| Outpatient substance use treatment | 8% | 4% | 6% | 82% | 302 |
| Inpatient substance use treatment | 7% | 3% | 5% | 85% | 305 |

Figure G.1c: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Mental Health/Substance Use Services in the Last Six Months, White Males

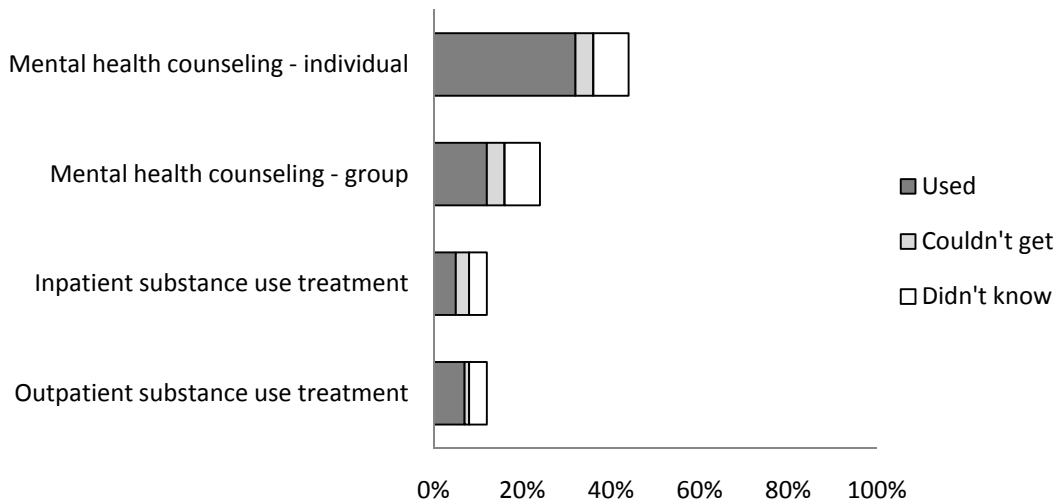


Table G.1c: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Mental Health/Substance Use Services in the Last Six Months, White Males

| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----|
| Mental health counseling - individual | 32% | 4% | 8% | 56% | 251 |
| Mental health counseling - group | 12% | 4% | 8% | 76% | 246 |
| Inpatient substance use treatment | 5% | 3% | 4% | 89% | 238 |
| Outpatient substance use treatment | 7% | 1% | 4% | 88% | 237 |

Figure G.1d: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Mental Health/Substance Use Services in the Last Six Months, White Females

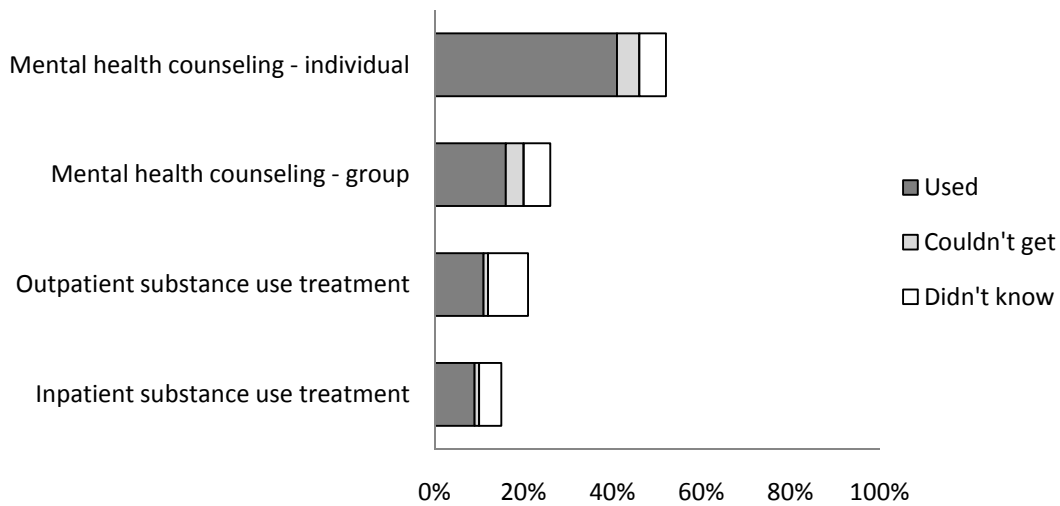
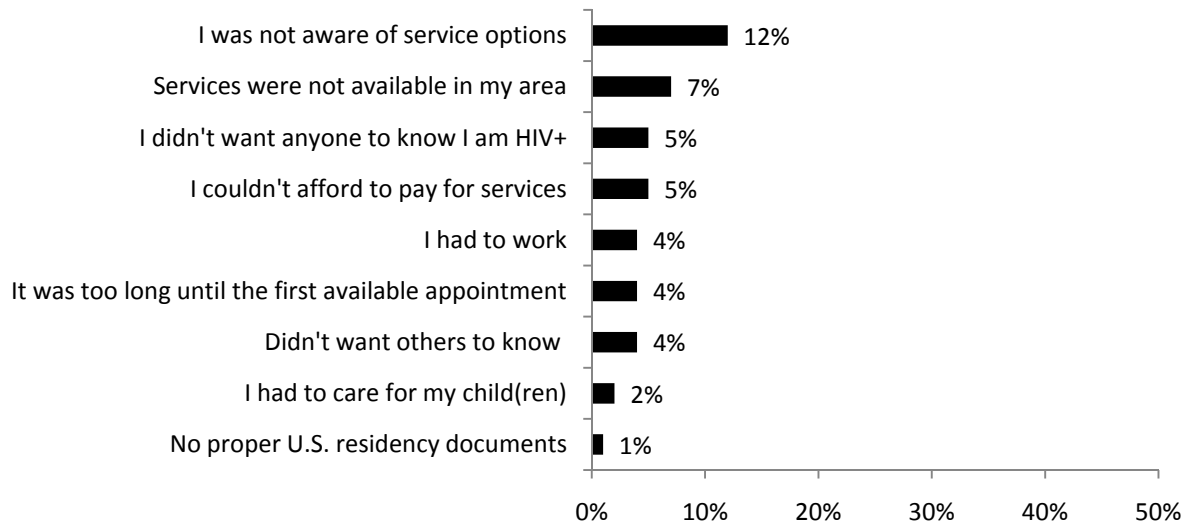


Table G.1d: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Mental Health/Substance Use Services in the Last Six Months, White Females

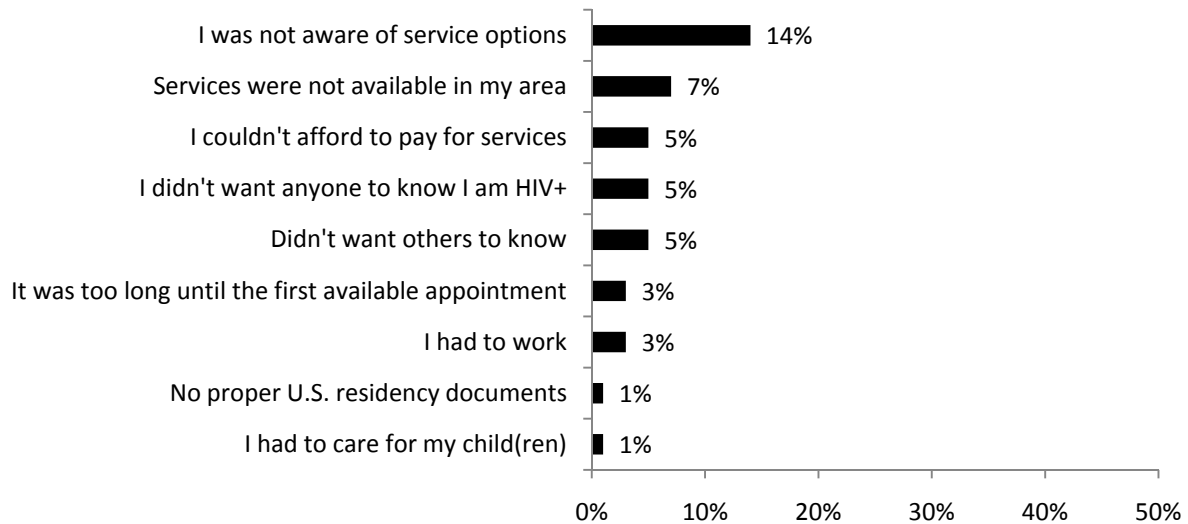
| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----|
| Mental health counseling - individual | 41% | 5% | 6% | 49% | 86 |
| Mental health counseling - group | 16% | 4% | 6% | 75% | 83 |
| Outpatient substance use treatment | 11% | 1% | 9% | 79% | 82 |
| Inpatient substance use treatment | 9% | 1% | 5% | 85% | 80 |

Figure G.2: Barriers to HIV/AIDS-Related Mental Health Services in the Last Six Months (N=1249)



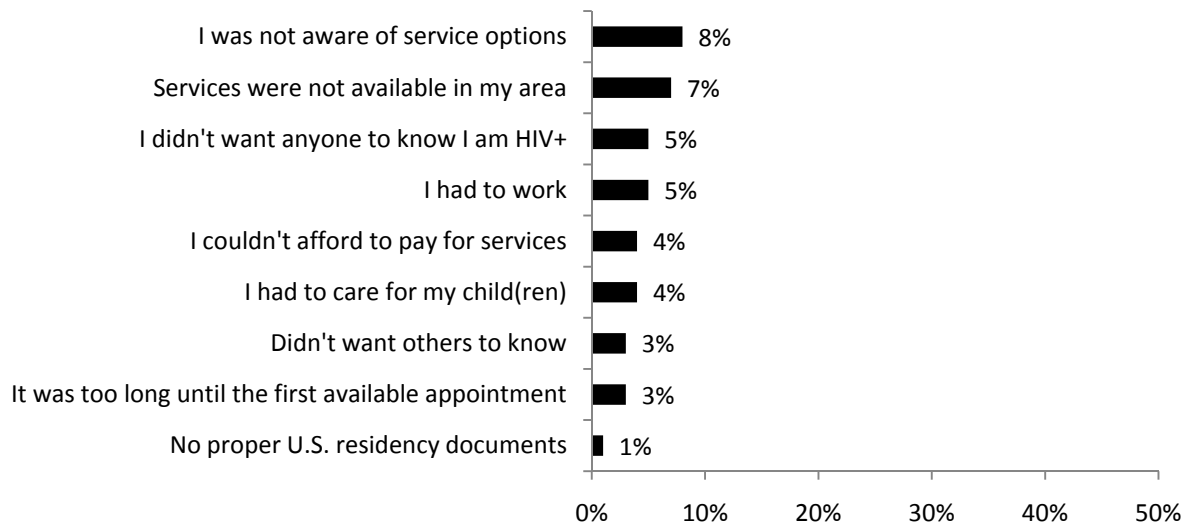
Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Figure G.2a: Barriers to HIV/AIDS-Related Mental Health Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Males (N=464)



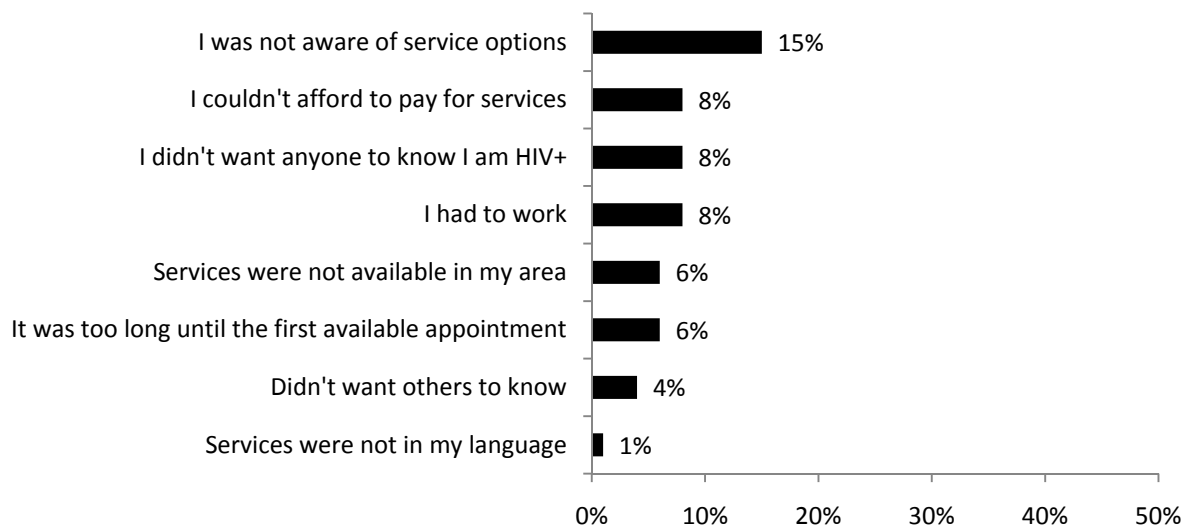
Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Figure G.2b: Barriers to HIV/AIDS-Related Mental Health Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Females (N=370)



Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

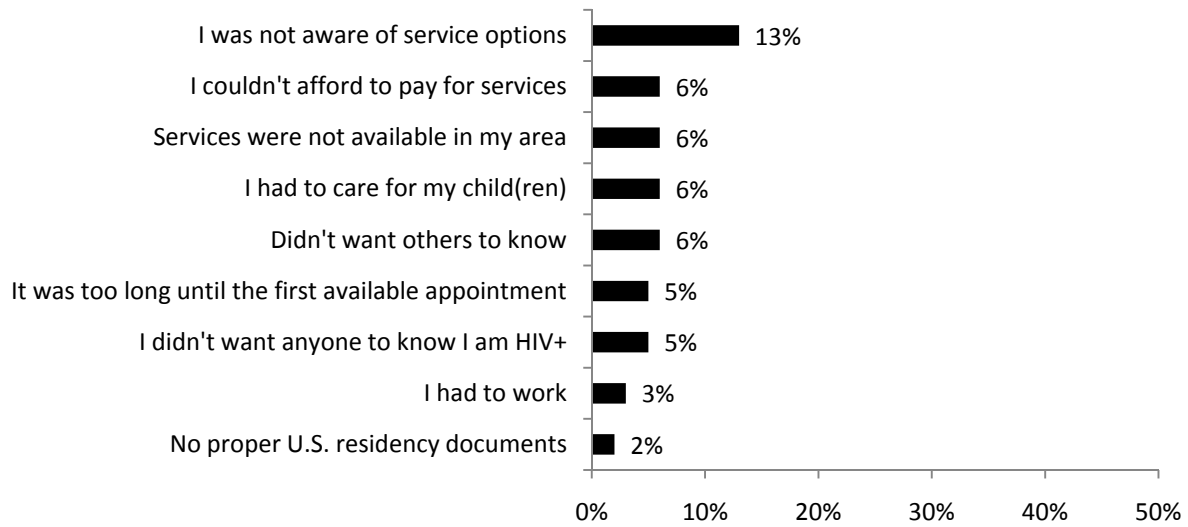
Figure G.2c: Barriers to HIV/AIDS-Related Mental Health Services in the Last Six Months, White Males (N=196)



Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

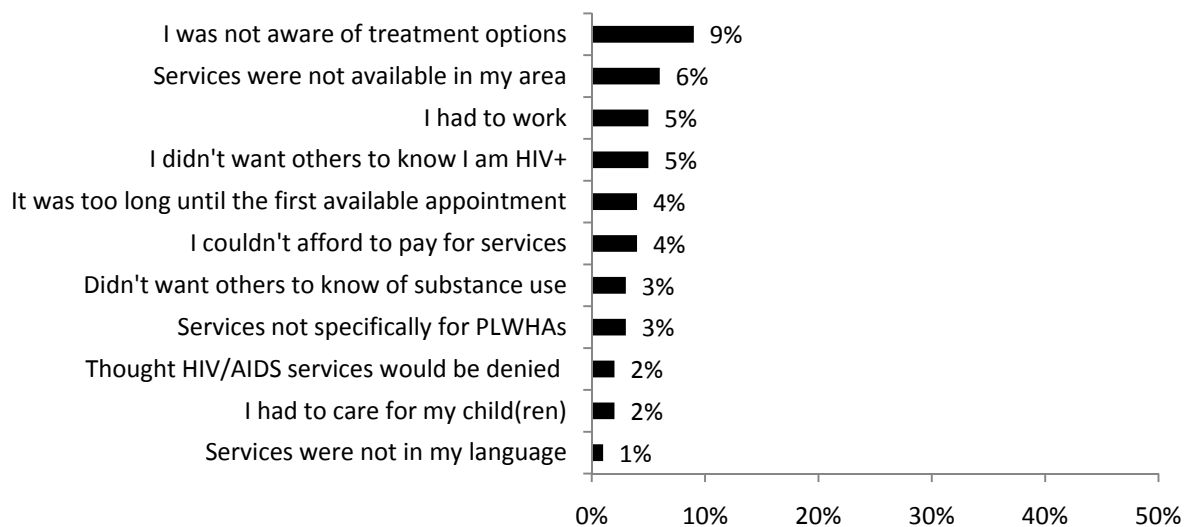
Categories reporting 0% response are not included in the figures.

Figure G.2d: Barriers to HIV/AIDS-Related Mental Health Services in the Last Six Months, White Females (N=164)



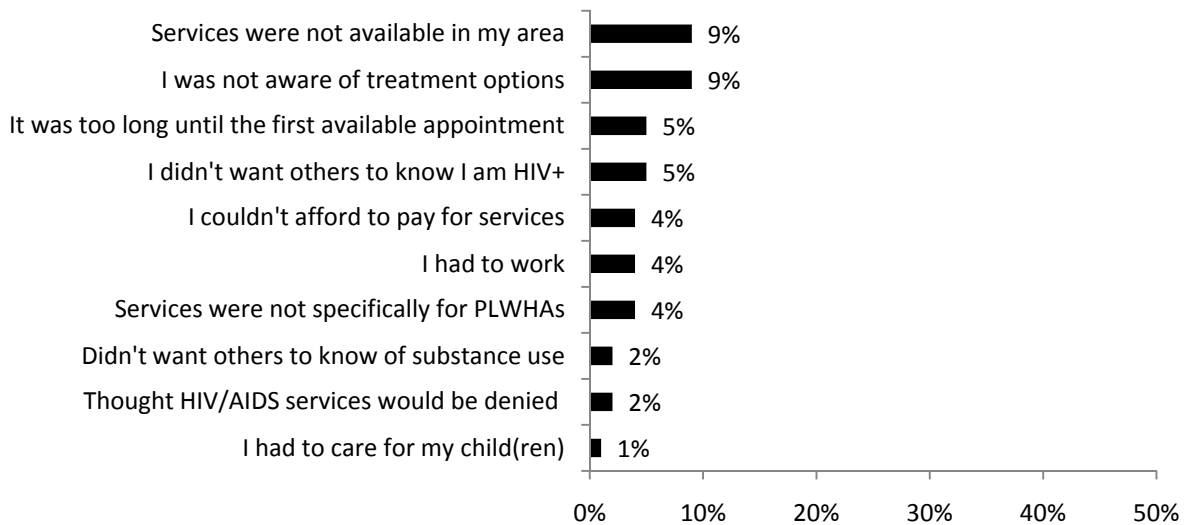
Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Figure G.3: Barriers to HIV/AIDS-Related Substance Use Services in the Last Six Months (N=1311)



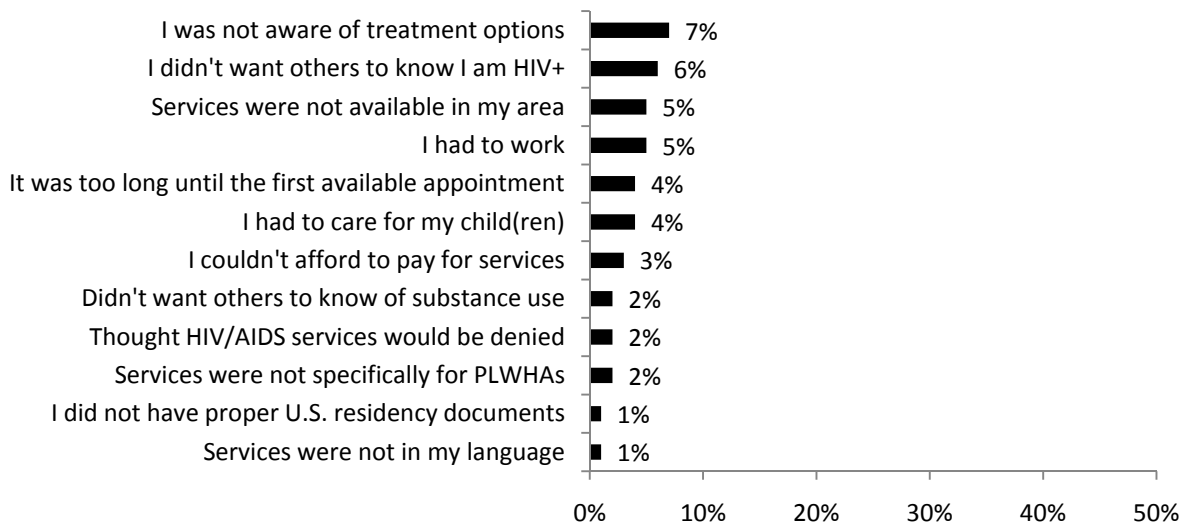
Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Figure G.3a: Barriers to HIV/AIDS-Related Substance Use Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Males (N=466)



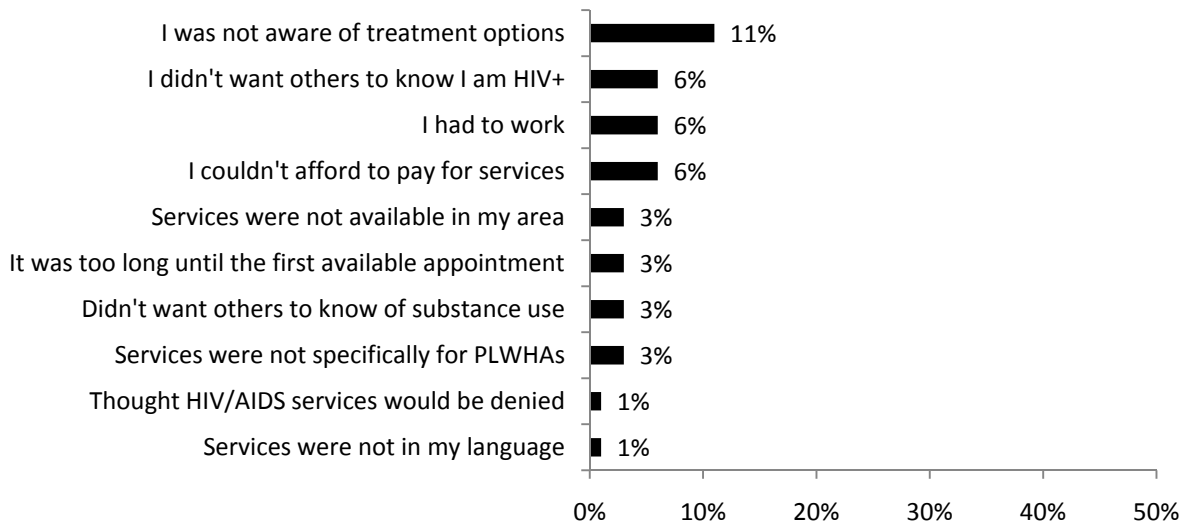
Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Figure G.3b: Barriers to HIV/AIDS-Related Substance Use Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Females (N=400)



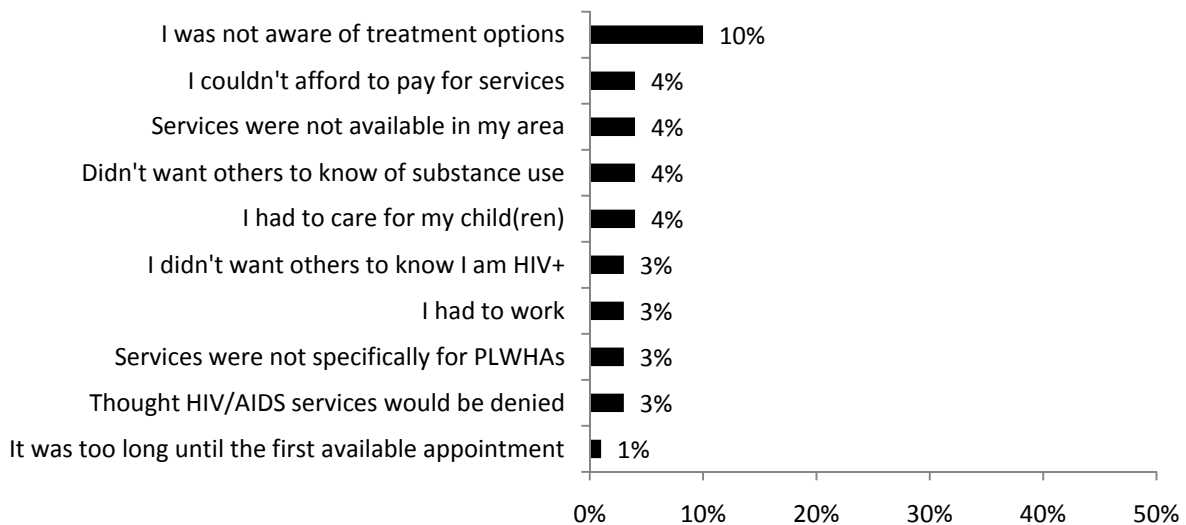
Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Figure G.3c: Barriers to HIV/AIDS-Related Substance Use Services in the Last Six Months, White Males (N=206)



Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Figure G.3d: Barriers to HIV/AIDS-Related Substance Use Services in the Last Six Months, White Females (N=79)



Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Figure G.4: Report Feeling These Emotions Over the Last Two Weeks

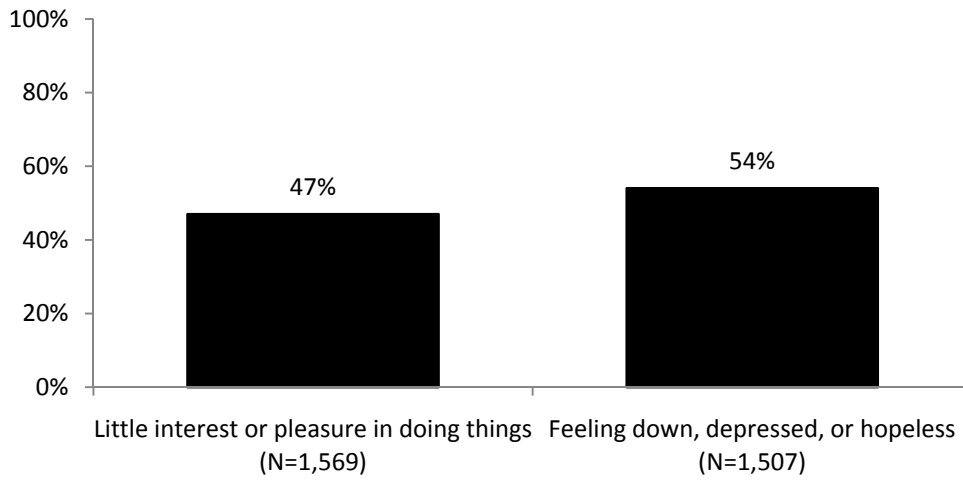


Figure G.5: Received Mental Health Services in Last Six Months (N=1675)

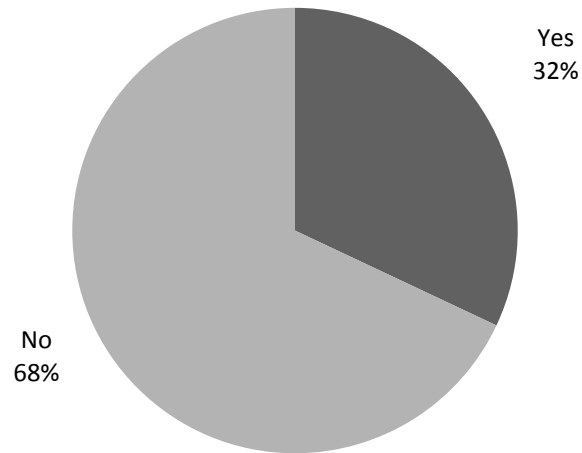


Figure G.6: Types of Mental Health Counseling Received (N=513)

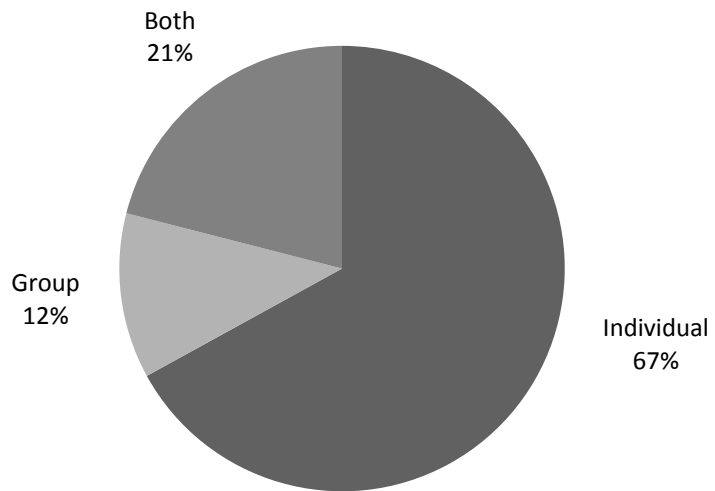


Figure G.7: Received Prescriptions for Mental Health Reasons (N=1603)

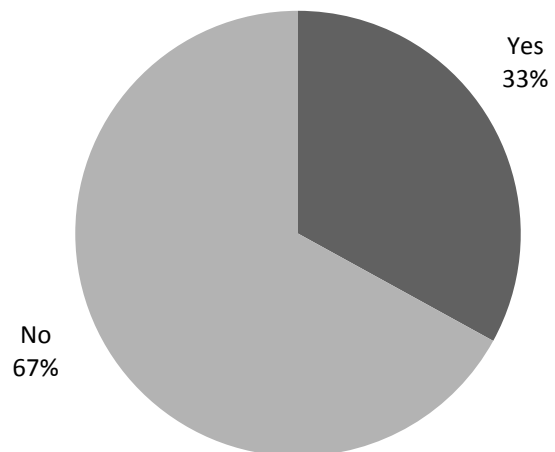


Figure G.8: Received Mental Health Medications Needed (N=519)

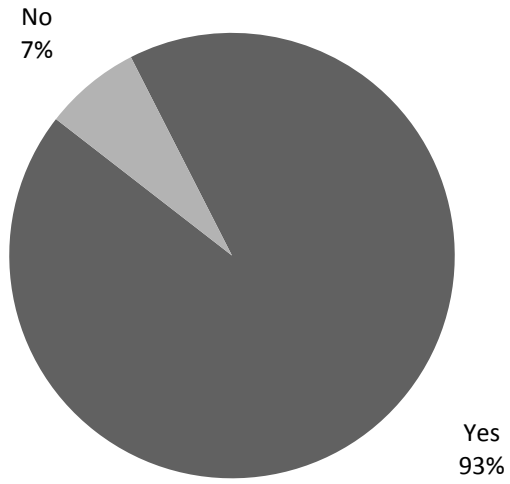


Figure G.9: Hospitalized for Mental Health Reasons in Last Six Months (N=1696)

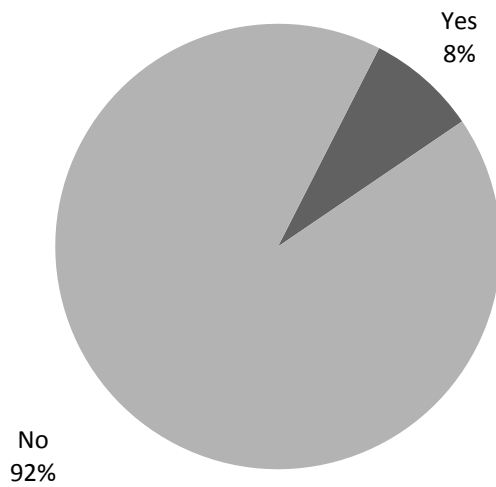


Figure G.10: In Treatment for Substance Use in Last Six Months (N=1688)

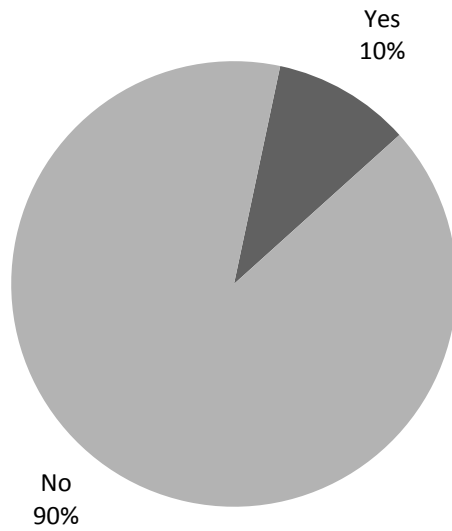
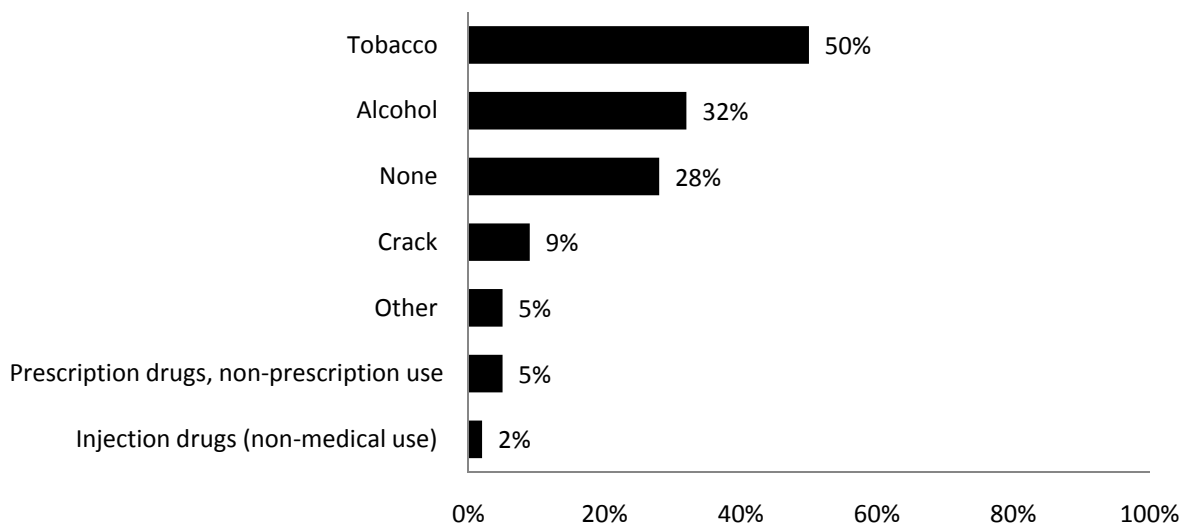


Figure G.11: Type of Substances Used in the Past Six Months (N=1830)



Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Figure G.12: Used Injection Drugs in the Past Three Months (N=1641)

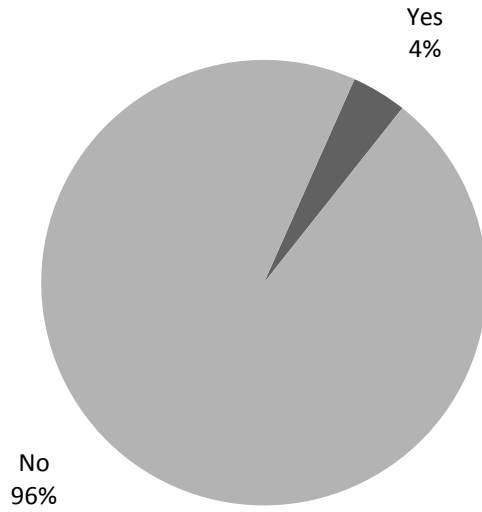


Figure G.13: Shared Needle With Others in Last Three Months (N=55)

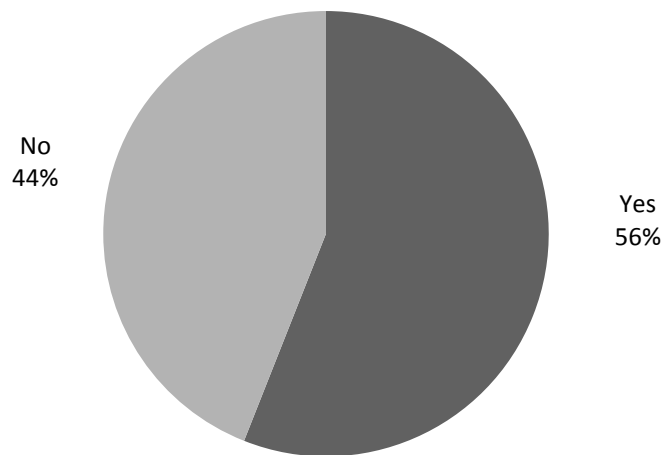


Figure G.14: Used a Clean Needle Last Time (N=65)

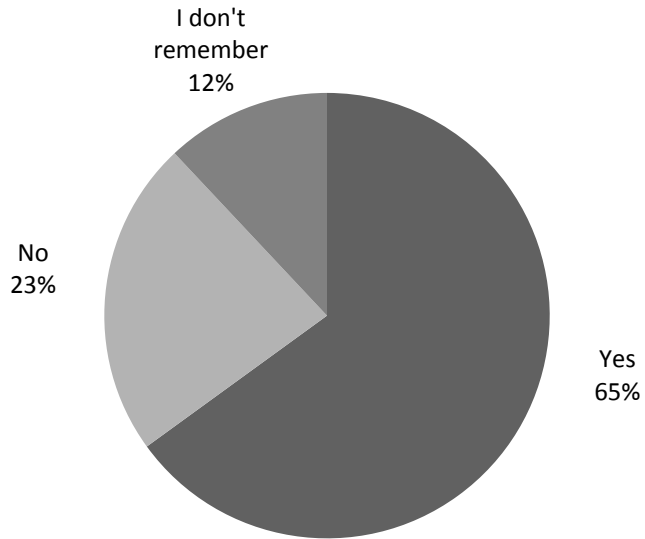


Figure G.15: Knows Where to Get Clean Needles (N=62)

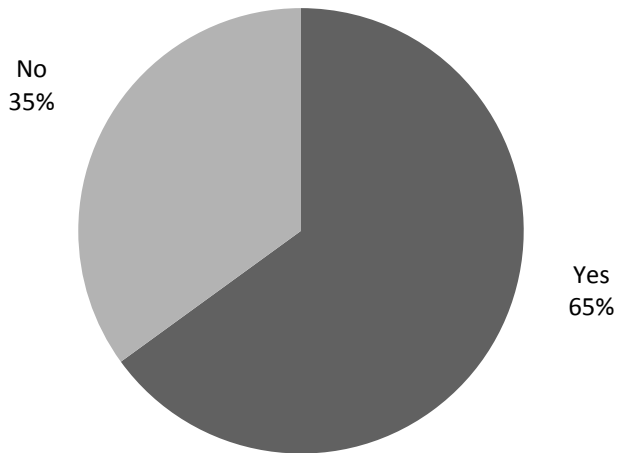


Figure G.16: If Using Substances, Expresses a Desire to Stop (N=992)

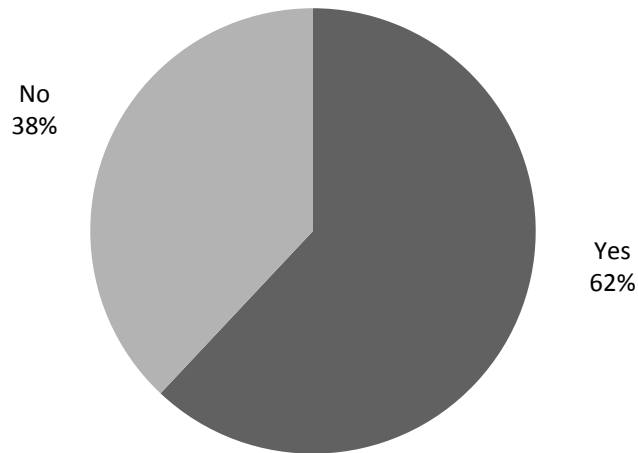
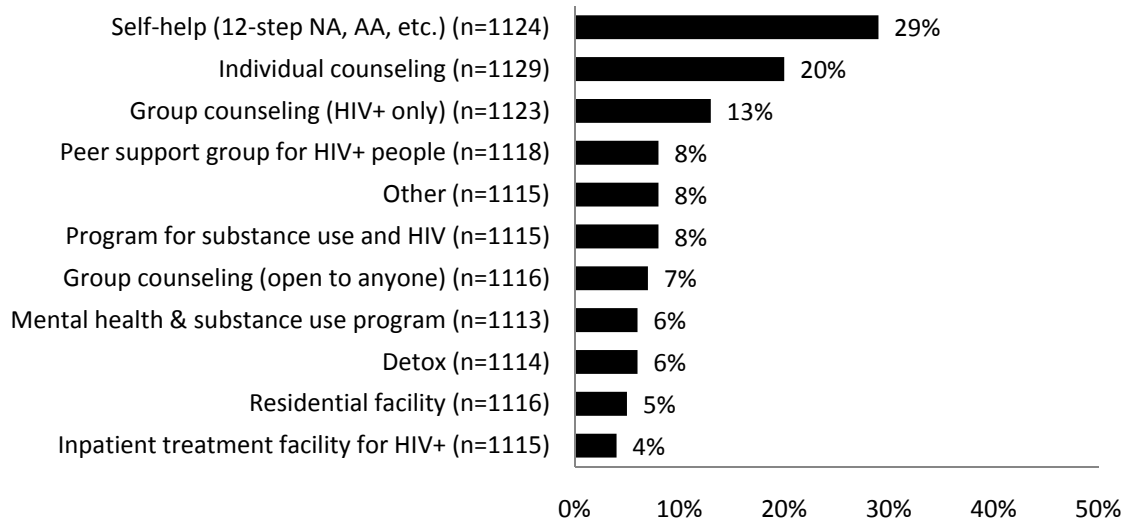


Figure G.17: Services Would Most Likely Use to Help With Substance Use



Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

H: Other Services

Figure H.1: Need and Use of Other HIV/AIDS-Related Services in the Last Six Months

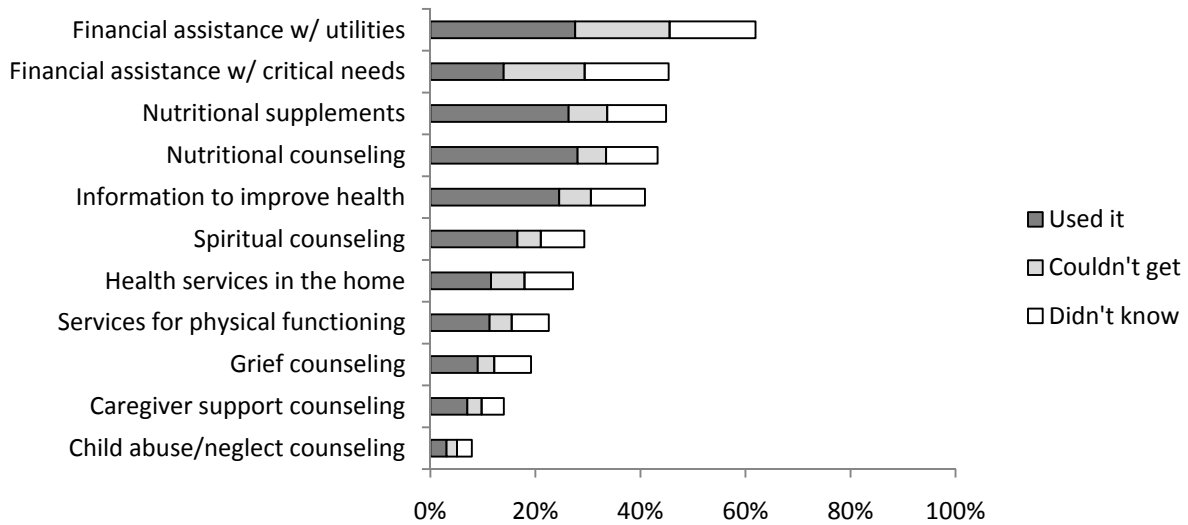


Table H.1: Need and Use of Other HIV/AIDS-Related Services in the Last Six Months

| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|--|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|------|
| Financial assistance w/ utilities | 28% | 18% | 16% | 38% | 1313 |
| Financial assistance w/ critical needs | 14% | 15% | 16% | 55% | 1263 |
| Nutritional supplements | 26% | 7% | 11% | 55% | 1321 |
| Nutritional counseling | 28% | 5% | 10% | 57% | 1366 |
| Information to improve health | 25% | 6% | 10% | 59% | 1263 |
| Spiritual counseling | 17% | 4% | 8% | 71% | 1242 |
| Health services in the home | 12% | 6% | 9% | 73% | 1255 |
| Services for physical functioning | 11% | 4% | 7% | 77% | 1233 |
| Grief counseling | 9% | 3% | 7% | 81% | 1185 |
| Caregiver support counseling | 7% | 3% | 4% | 86% | 1221 |
| Child abuse/neglect counseling | 3% | 2% | 3% | 92% | 1205 |

Figure H.1a: Need and Use of Other HIV/AIDS-Related Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Males

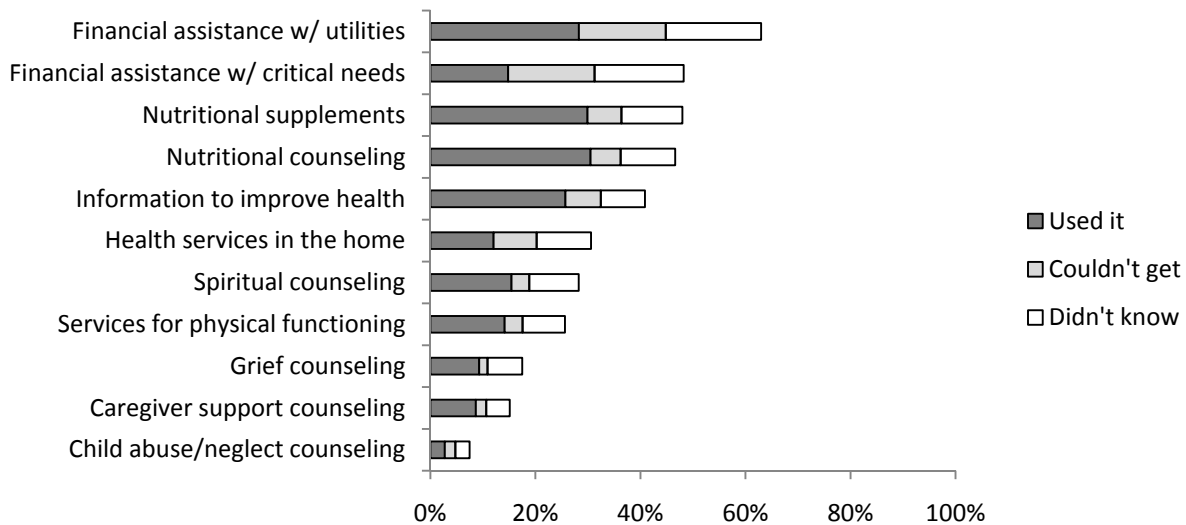


Table H.1a: Need and Use of Other HIV/AIDS-Related Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Males

| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|--|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----|
| Financial assistance w/ utilities | 28% | 17% | 18% | 37% | 435 |
| Financial assistance w/ critical needs | 15% | 16% | 17% | 52% | 419 |
| Nutritional supplements | 30% | 6% | 12% | 52% | 448 |
| Nutritional counseling | 31% | 6% | 10% | 53% | 472 |
| Information to improve health | 26% | 7% | 8% | 59% | 416 |
| Health services in the home | 12% | 8% | 10% | 69% | 415 |
| Spiritual counseling | 15% | 3% | 9% | 72% | 414 |
| Services for physical functioning | 14% | 3% | 8% | 74% | 410 |
| Grief counseling | 9% | 2% | 7% | 82% | 377 |
| Caregiver support counseling | 9% | 2% | 4% | 85% | 404 |
| Child abuse/neglect counseling | 3% | 2% | 3% | 93% | 401 |

Figure H.1b: Need and Use of Other HIV/AIDS-Related Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Females

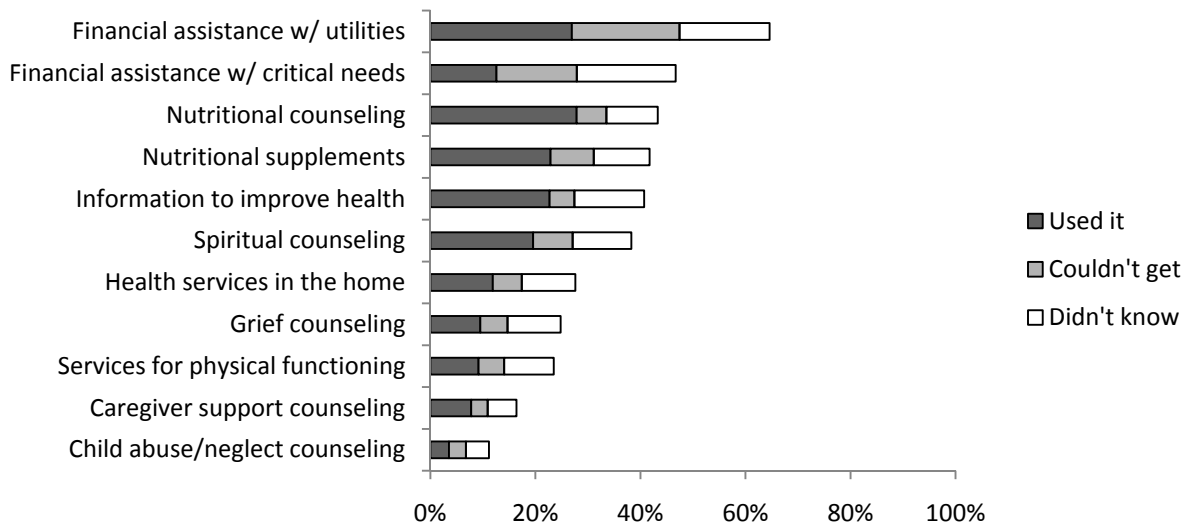


Table H.1b: Need and Use of Other HIV/AIDS-Related Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Females

| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|--|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----|
| Financial assistance w/ utilities | 27% | 21% | 17% | 35% | 390 |
| Financial assistance w/ critical needs | 13% | 15% | 19% | 53% | 366 |
| Nutritional counseling | 28% | 6% | 10% | 57% | 388 |
| Nutritional supplements | 23% | 8% | 11% | 58% | 376 |
| Information to improve health | 23% | 5% | 13% | 59% | 361 |
| Spiritual counseling | 20% | 8% | 11% | 62% | 358 |
| Health services in the home | 12% | 6% | 10% | 72% | 362 |
| Grief counseling | 10% | 5% | 10% | 75% | 347 |
| Services for physical functioning | 9% | 5% | 9% | 77% | 349 |
| Caregiver support counseling | 8% | 3% | 5% | 84% | 348 |
| Child abuse/neglect counseling | 4% | 3% | 4% | 89% | 341 |

Figure H.1c: Need and Use of Other HIV/AIDS-Related Services in the Last Six Months, White Males

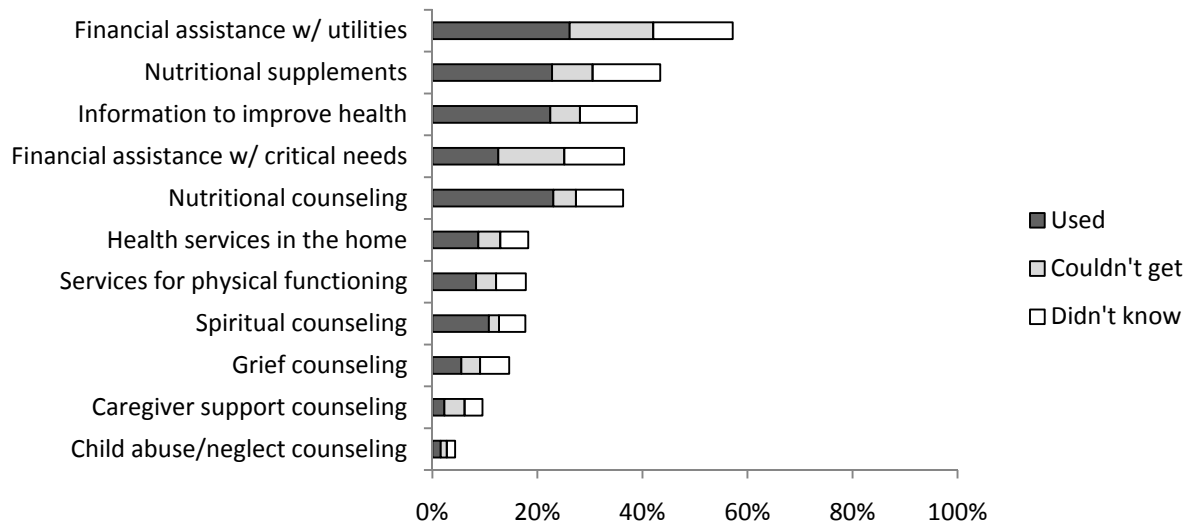


Table H.1c: Need and Use of Other HIV/AIDS-Related Services in the Last Six Months, White Males

| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|--|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----|
| Financial assistance w/ utilities | 26% | 16% | 15% | 43% | 264 |
| Nutritional supplements | 23% | 8% | 13% | 57% | 272 |
| Information to improve health | 22% | 6% | 11% | 61% | 267 |
| Financial assistance w/ critical needs | 13% | 13% | 11% | 64% | 263 |
| Nutritional counseling | 23% | 4% | 9% | 64% | 278 |
| Health services in the home | 9% | 4% | 5% | 82% | 263 |
| Services for physical functioning | 8% | 4% | 6% | 82% | 264 |
| Spiritual counseling | 11% | 2% | 5% | 82% | 260 |
| Grief counseling | 6% | 4% | 6% | 85% | 253 |
| Caregiver support counseling | 2% | 4% | 3% | 90% | 262 |
| Child abuse/neglect counseling | 2% | 1% | 2% | 96% | 255 |

Figure H.1d: Need and Use of Other HIV/AIDS-Related Services in the Last Six Months, White Females

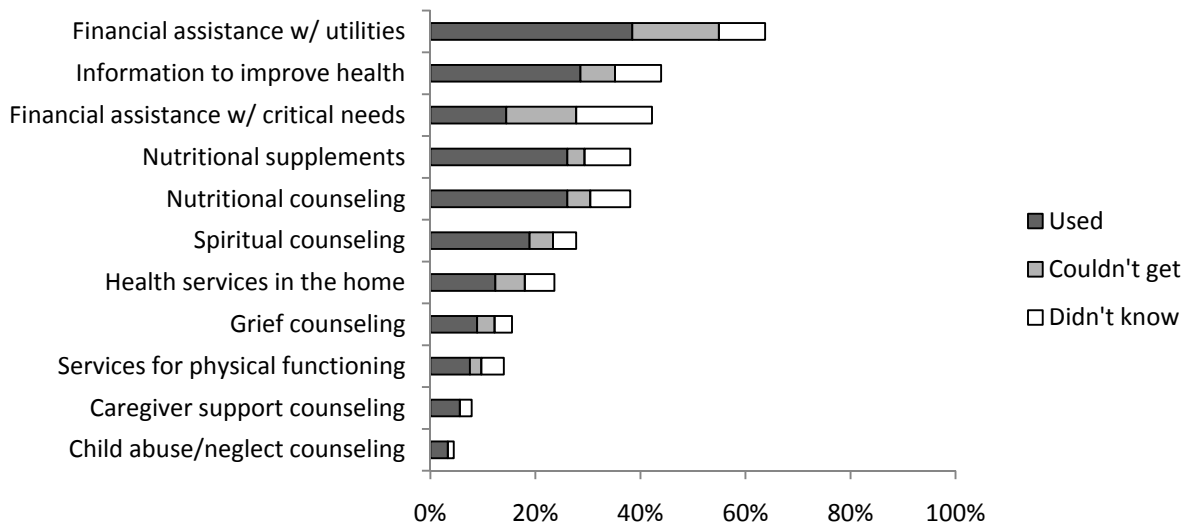


Table H.1d: Need and Use of Other HIV/AIDS-Related Services in the Last Six Months, White Females

| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|--|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----|
| Financial assistance w/ utilities | 38% | 16% | 9% | 36% | 91 |
| Information to improve health | 29% | 7% | 9% | 56% | 91 |
| Financial assistance w/ critical needs | 14% | 13% | 14% | 58% | 90 |
| Nutritional counseling | 26% | 4% | 8% | 62% | 92 |
| Nutritional supplements | 26% | 3% | 9% | 62% | 92 |
| Spiritual counseling | 19% | 4% | 4% | 72% | 90 |
| Health services in the home | 12% | 6% | 6% | 76% | 89 |
| Grief counseling | 9% | 3% | 3% | 84% | 90 |
| Services for physical functioning | 8% | 2% | 4% | 86% | 93 |
| Caregiver support counseling | 6% | 0% | 2% | 92% | 89 |
| Child abuse/neglect counseling | 3% | 0% | 1% | 96% | 90 |

Figure H.2: Need and Use of Other HIV/AIDS-Related Services Early in HIV Diagnosis

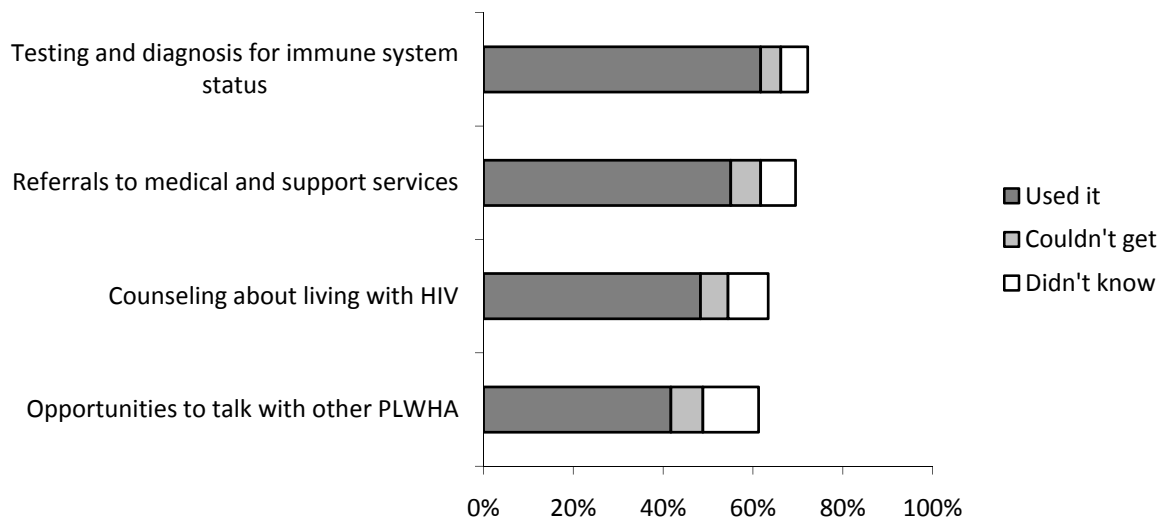


Table H.2: Need and Use of Other HIV/AIDS-Related Services Early in HIV Diagnosis

| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|--|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|------|
| Testing and diagnosis for immune system status | 62% | 4% | 6% | 28% | 1337 |
| Referrals to medical and support services | 55% | 7% | 8% | 31% | 1339 |
| Counseling about living with HIV | 48% | 6% | 9% | 37% | 1400 |
| Opportunities to talk with other PLWHA | 42% | 7% | 12% | 39% | 1331 |

Figure H.2a: Need and Use of Other HIV/AIDS-Related Services Early in HIV Diagnosis, African-American Males

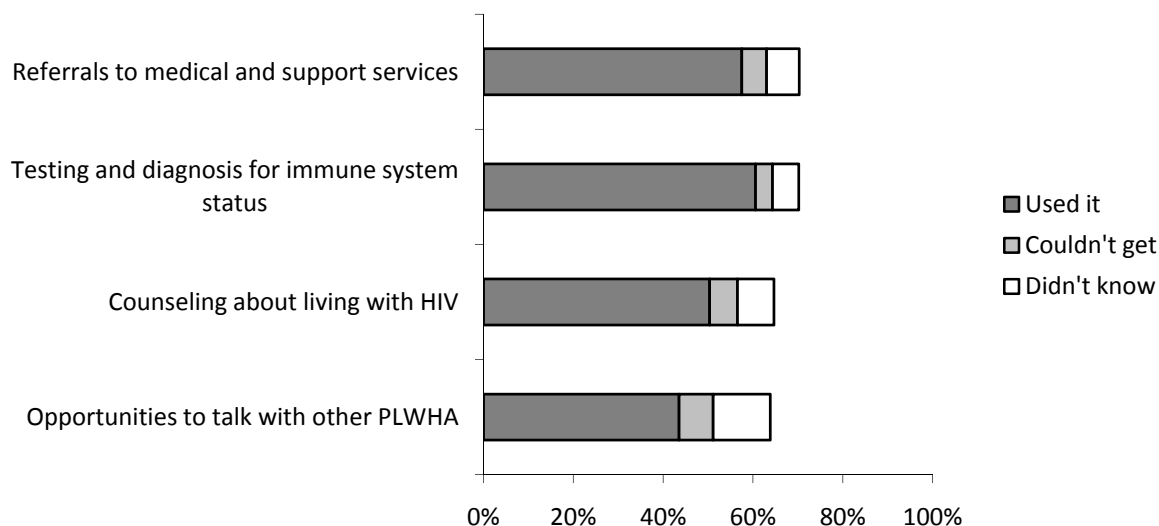


Table H.2a: Need and Use of Other HIV/AIDS-Related Services Early in HIV Diagnosis, African-American Males

| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|--|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----|
| Referrals to medical and support services | 57% | 6% | 7% | 30% | 454 |
| Testing and diagnosis for immune system status | 61% | 4% | 6% | 30% | 446 |
| Counseling about living with HIV | 50% | 6% | 8% | 35% | 467 |
| Opportunities to talk with other PLWHA | 44% | 8% | 13% | 36% | 448 |

Figure H.2b: Need and Use of Other HIV/AIDS-Related Services Early in HIV Diagnosis, African-American Females

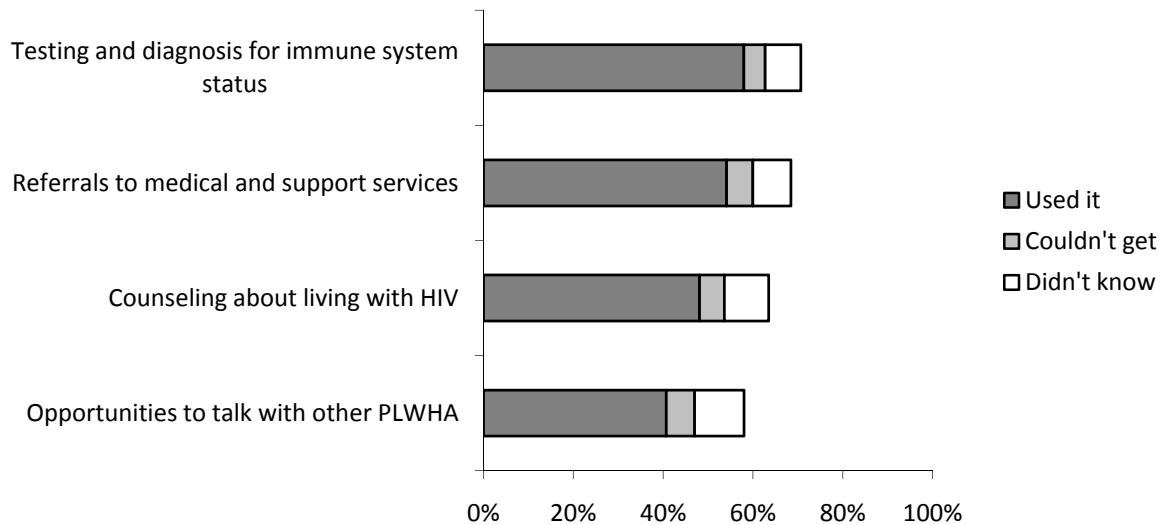


Table H.2b: Need and Use of Other HIV/AIDS-Related Services Early in HIV Diagnosis, African-American Females

| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|--|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----|
| Testing and diagnosis for immune system status | 58% | 5% | 8% | 29% | 378 |
| Referrals to medical and support services | 54% | 6% | 8% | 32% | 377 |
| Counseling about living with HIV | 48% | 6% | 10% | 37% | 416 |
| Opportunities to talk with other PLWHA | 41% | 6% | 11% | 42% | 381 |

Figure H.2c: Need and Use of Other HIV/AIDS-Related Services Early in HIV Diagnosis, White Males

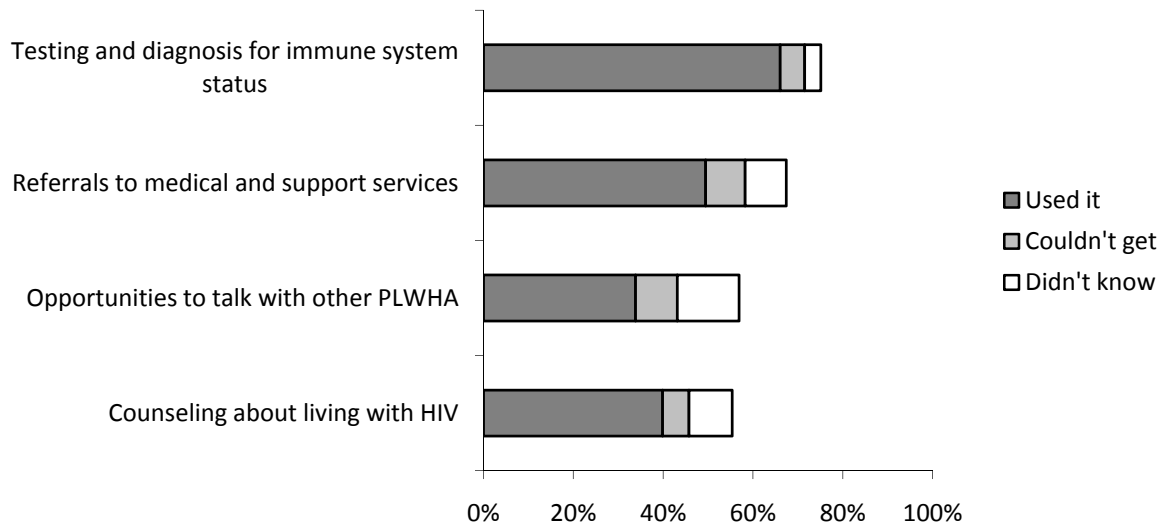


Table H.2c: Need and Use of Other HIV/AIDS-Related Services Early in HIV Diagnosis, White Males

| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|--|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----|
| Testing and diagnosis for immune system status | 66% | 5% | 4% | 25% | 277 |
| Referrals to medical and support services | 49% | 9% | 9% | 33% | 273 |
| Opportunities to talk with other PLWHA | 34% | 9% | 14% | 43% | 269 |
| Counseling about living with HIV | 40% | 6% | 10% | 45% | 271 |

Figure H.2d: Need and Use of Other HIV/AIDS-Related Services Early in HIV Diagnosis, White Females

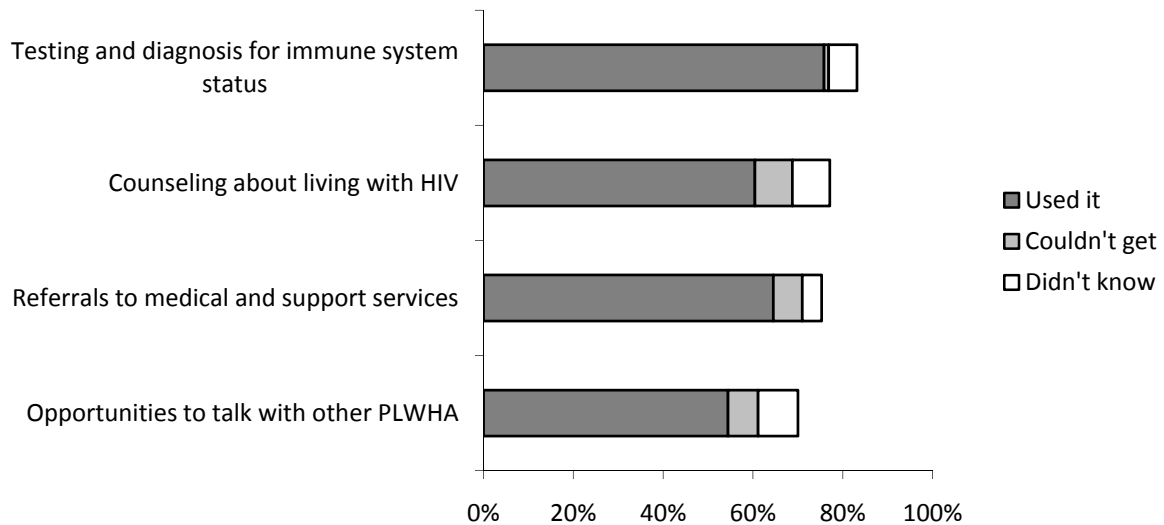
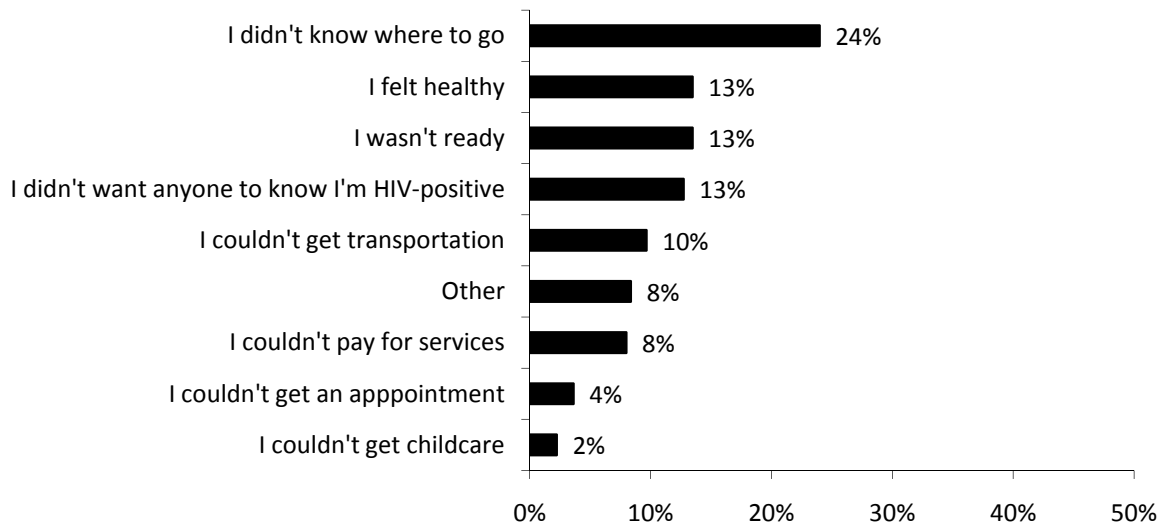


Table H.2d: Need and Use of Other HIV/AIDS-Related Services Early in HIV Diagnosis, White Females

| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|--|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----|
| Testing and diagnosis for immune system status | 76% | 1% | 6% | 17% | 95 |
| Counseling about living with HIV | 60% | 8% | 8% | 23% | 96 |
| Referrals to medical and support services | 65% | 6% | 4% | 25% | 93 |
| Opportunities to talk with other PLWHA | 54% | 7% | 9% | 30% | 90 |

Figure H.3: Barriers to HIV/AIDS-Related Services Early in HIV Diagnosis (N=1076)



Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

I. Support Services

Figure I.1: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Support Services in the Last Six Months

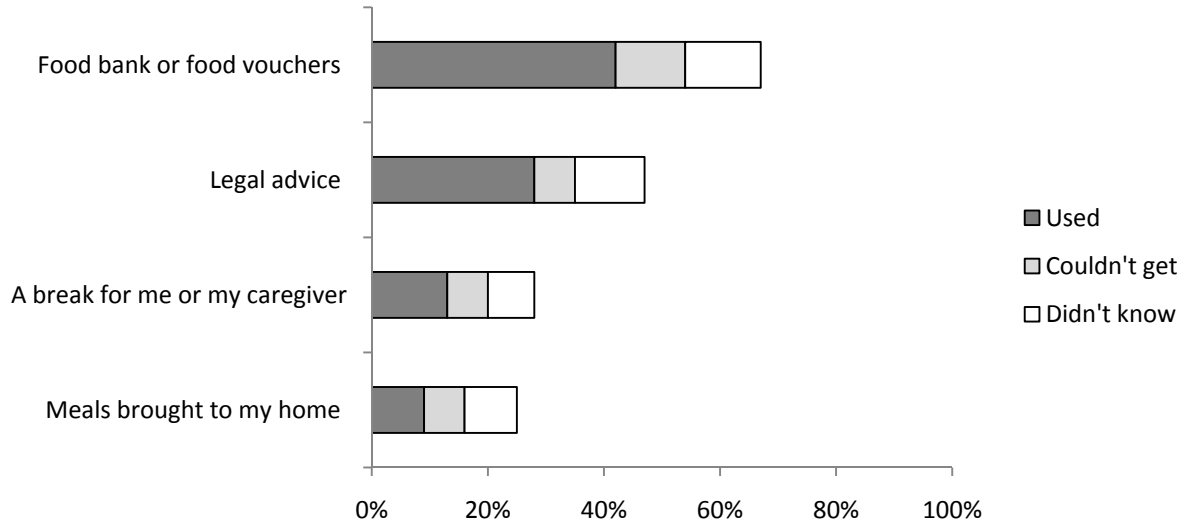


Table I.1: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Support Services in the Last Six Months

| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|---|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|------|
| Food bank or food vouchers | 42% | 12% | 13% | 34% | 1408 |
| Legal advice | 28% | 7% | 12% | 53% | 1283 |
| Help for me or my caregiver, to be able to take a break | 13% | 7% | 8% | 72% | 1233 |
| Meals brought to my home | 9% | 7% | 9% | 75% | 1236 |

Figure I.1a: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Support Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Males

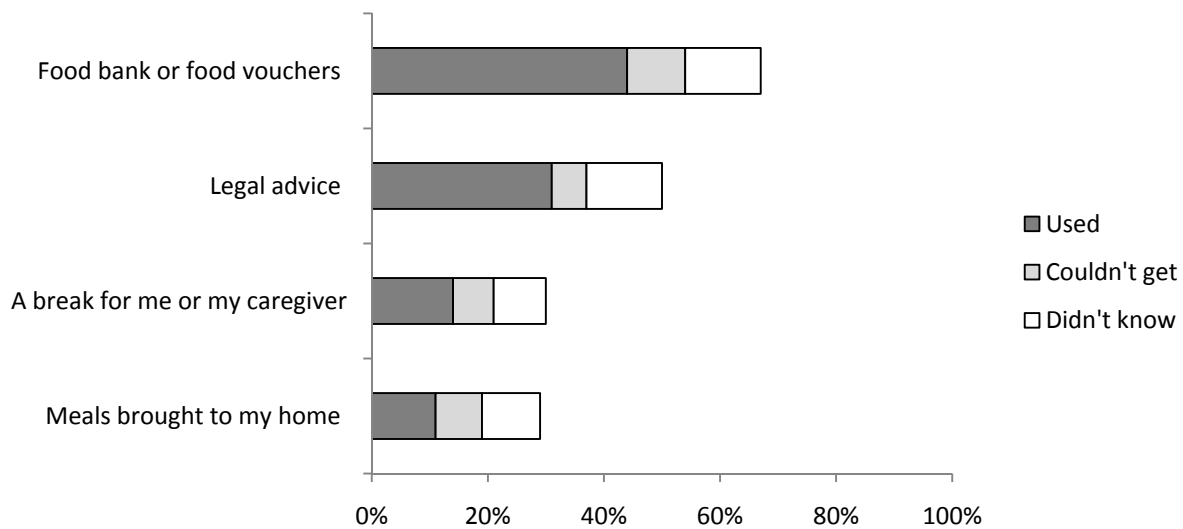


Table I.1a: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Support Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Males

| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|---|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----|
| Food bank or food vouchers | 44% | 10% | 13% | 33% | 484 |
| Legal advice | 31% | 6% | 13% | 50% | 434 |
| Help for me or my caregiver, to be able to take a break | 14% | 7% | 9% | 69% | 422 |
| Meals brought to my home | 11% | 8% | 10% | 71% | 423 |

Figure I.1b: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Support Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Females

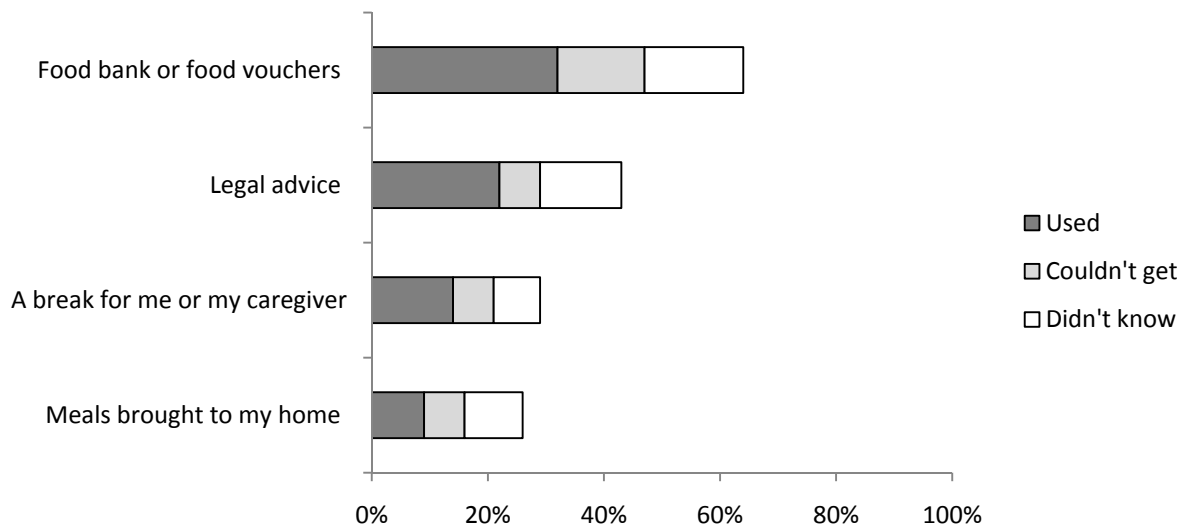


Table I.1b: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Support Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Females

| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|---|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----|
| Food bank or food vouchers | 32% | 15% | 17% | 36% | 404 |
| Legal advice | 22% | 7% | 14% | 56% | 367 |
| Help for me or my caregiver, to be able to take a break | 14% | 7% | 8% | 72% | 357 |
| Meals brought to my home | 9% | 7% | 10% | 75% | 357 |

Figure I.1c: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Support Services in the Last Six Months, White Males

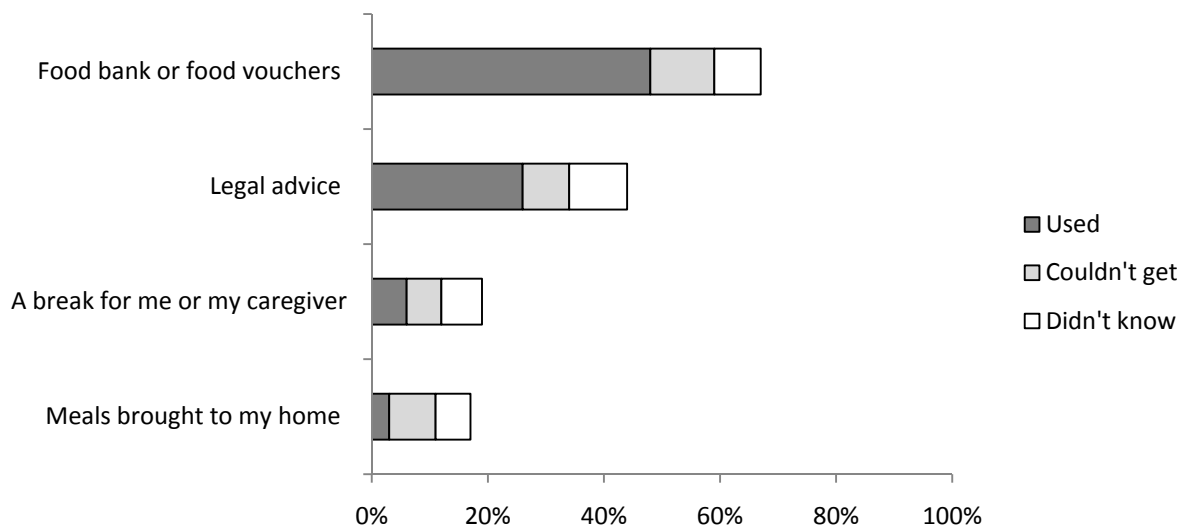


Table I.1c: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Support Services in the Last Six Months, White Males

| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|---|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----|
| Food bank or food vouchers | 48% | 11% | 8% | 34% | 280 |
| Legal advice | 26% | 8% | 10% | 56% | 260 |
| Help for me or my caregiver, to be able to take a break | 6% | 6% | 7% | 81% | 239 |
| Meals brought to my home | 3% | 8% | 6% | 83% | 246 |

Figure I.1d: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Support Services in the Last Six Months, White Females

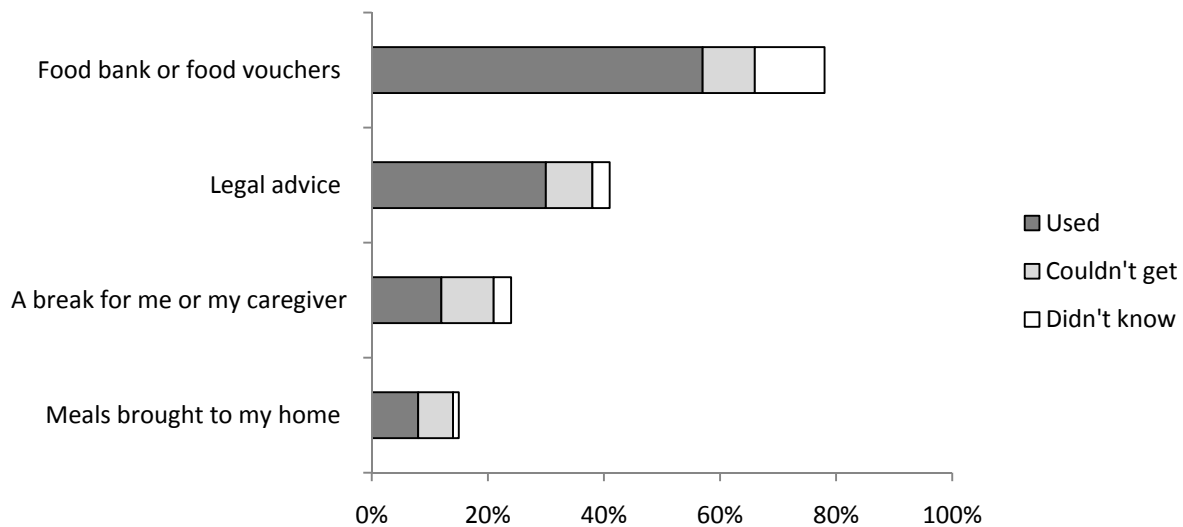
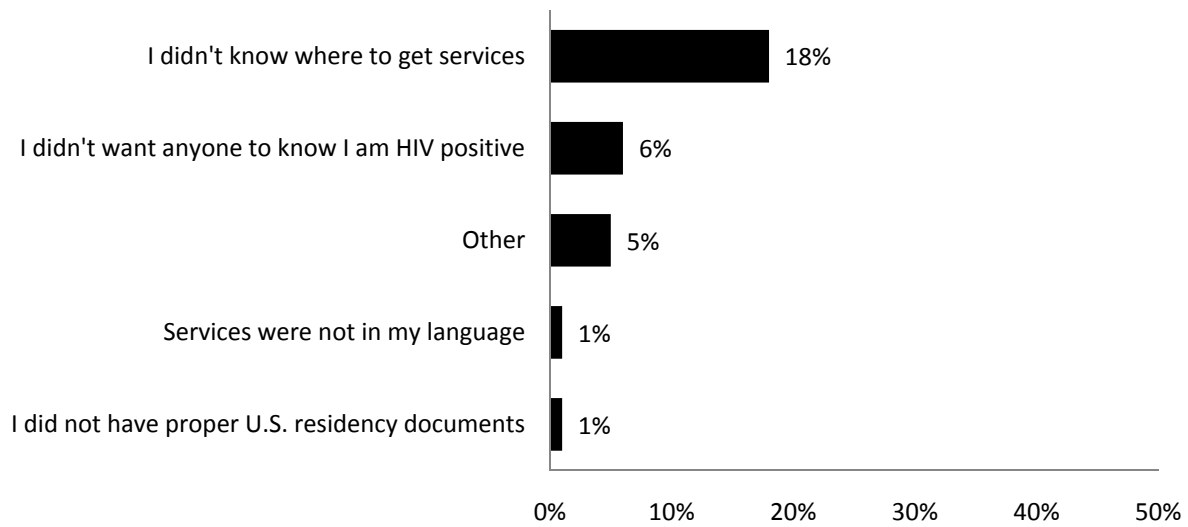


Table I.1d: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Support Services in the Last Six Months, White Females

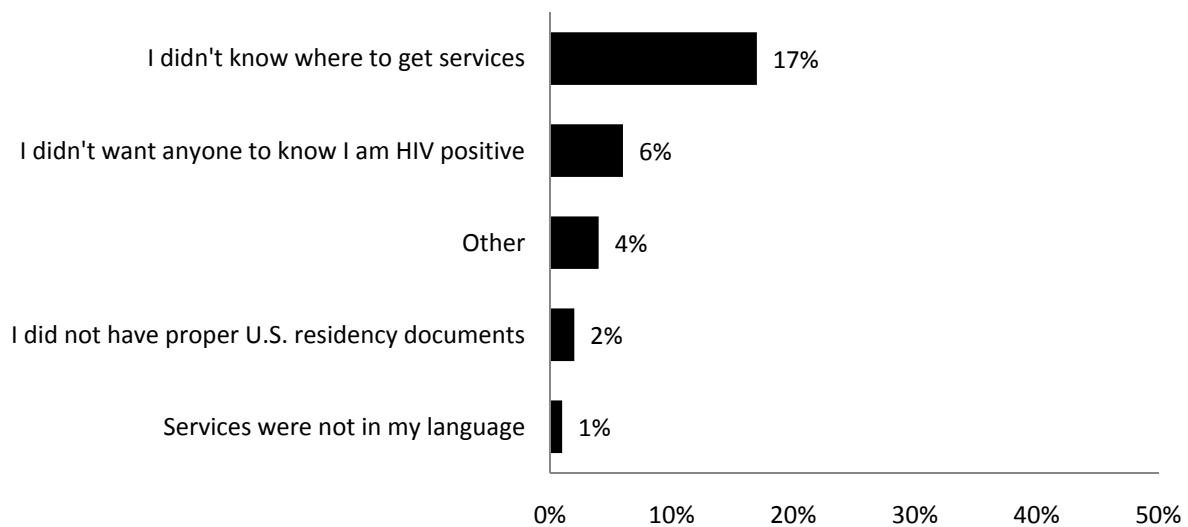
| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|---|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----|
| Food bank or food vouchers | 57% | 9% | 12% | 22% | 94 |
| Legal advice | 30% | 8% | 3% | 58% | 89 |
| Help for me or my caregiver, to be able to take a break | 12% | 9% | 3% | 75% | 87 |
| Meals brought to my home | 8% | 6% | 1% | 85% | 87 |

Figure I.2: Barriers to HIV/AIDS-Related Support Services in the Last Six Months (N=1830)



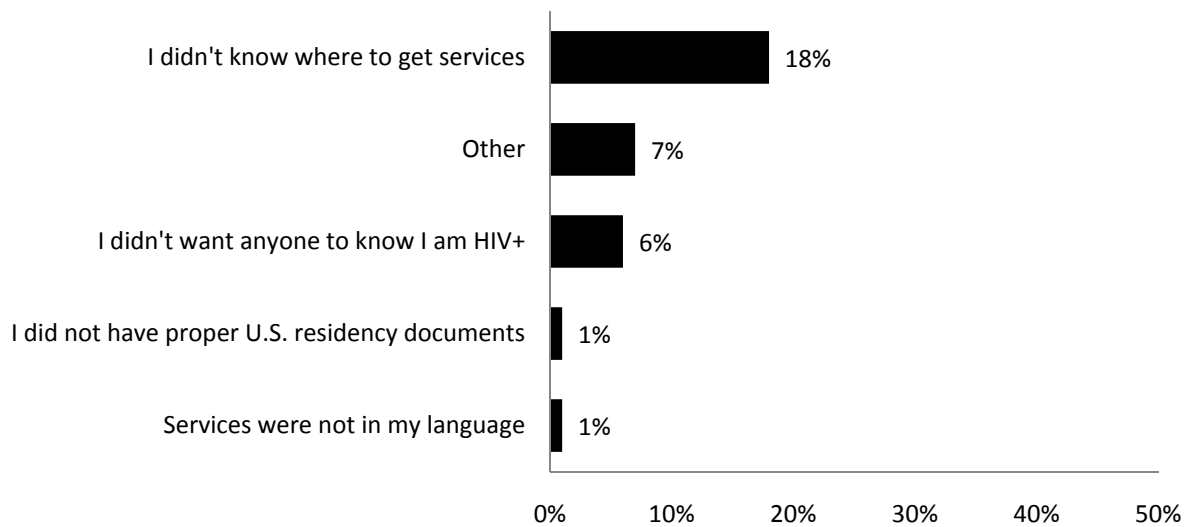
Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Figure I.2a: Barriers to HIV/AIDS-Related Support Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Males (N=653)



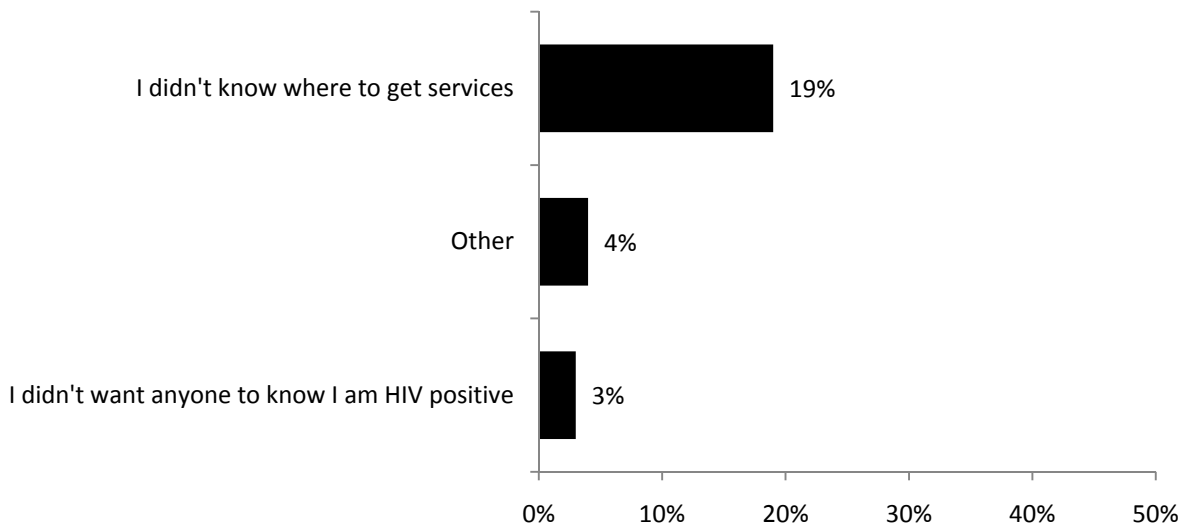
Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Figure I.2b: Barriers to HIV/AIDS-Related Support Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Females (N=533)



Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

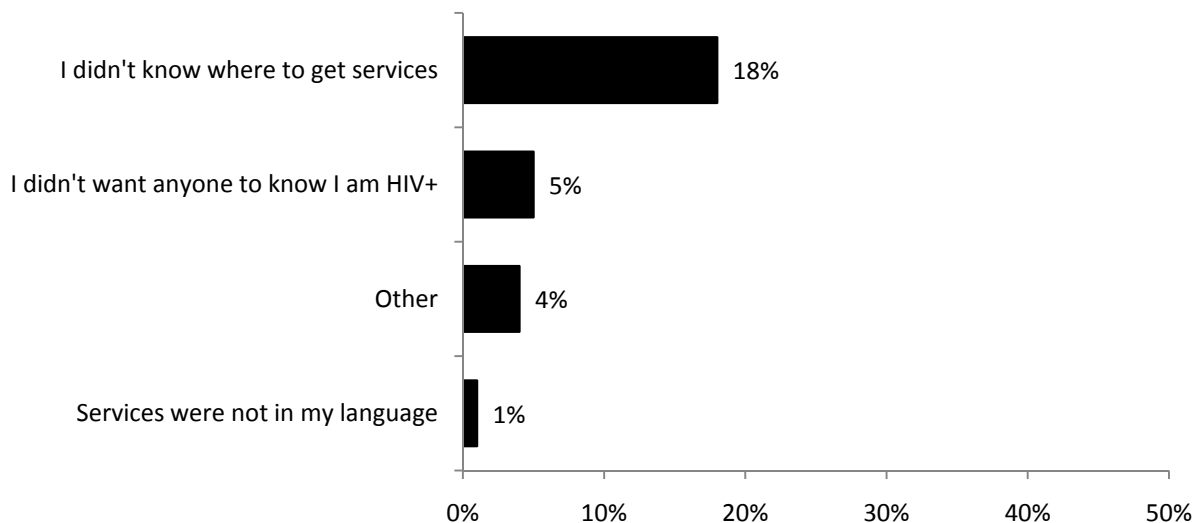
Figure I.2c: Barriers to HIV/AIDS-Related Support Services in the Last Six Months, White Males (N=313)



Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Categories reporting 0% response are not included in the figures.

Figure I.2d: Barriers to HIV/AIDS-Related Support Services in the Last Six Months, White Females (N=105)



Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%. Categories reporting 0% response are not included in the figures.

Figure I.3: Time Between HIV Diagnosis and Disclosure of Status (N=1683)

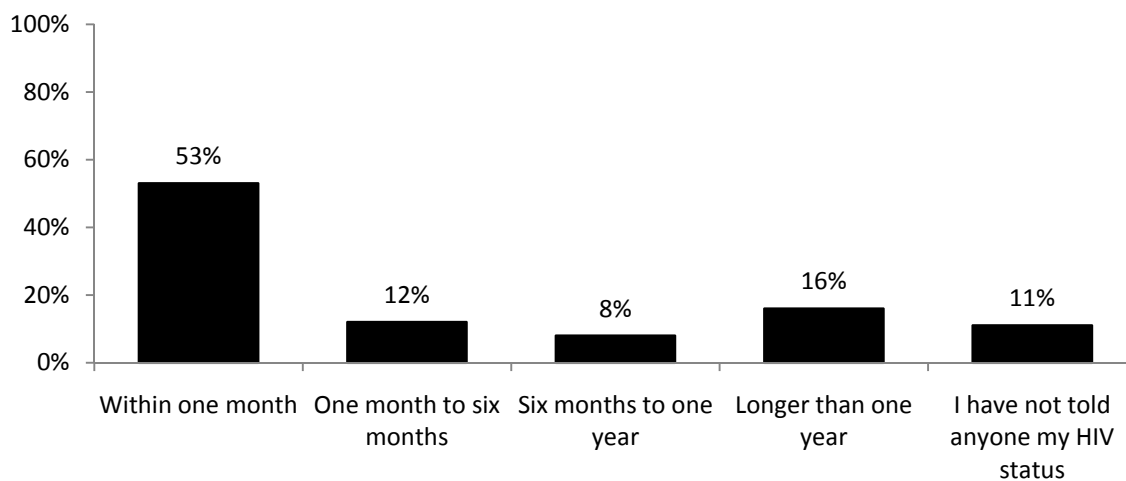
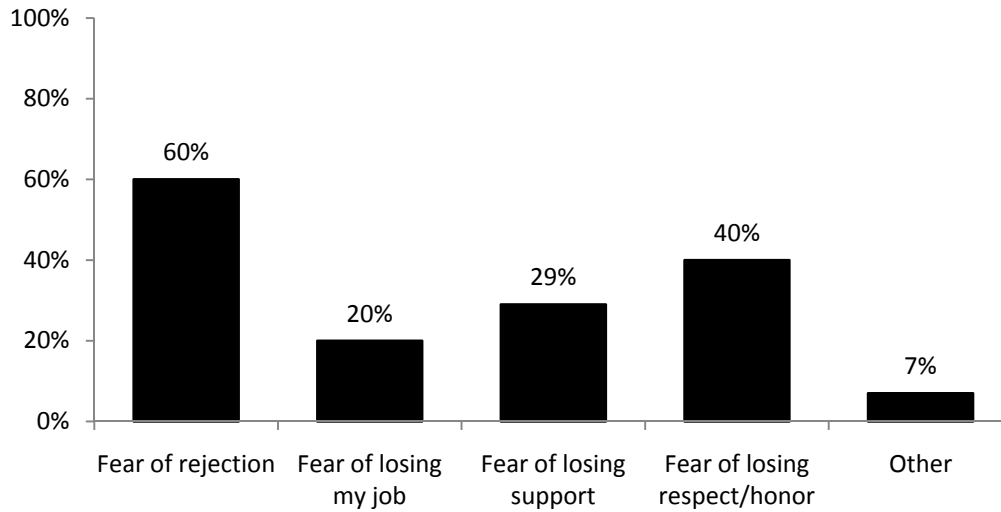
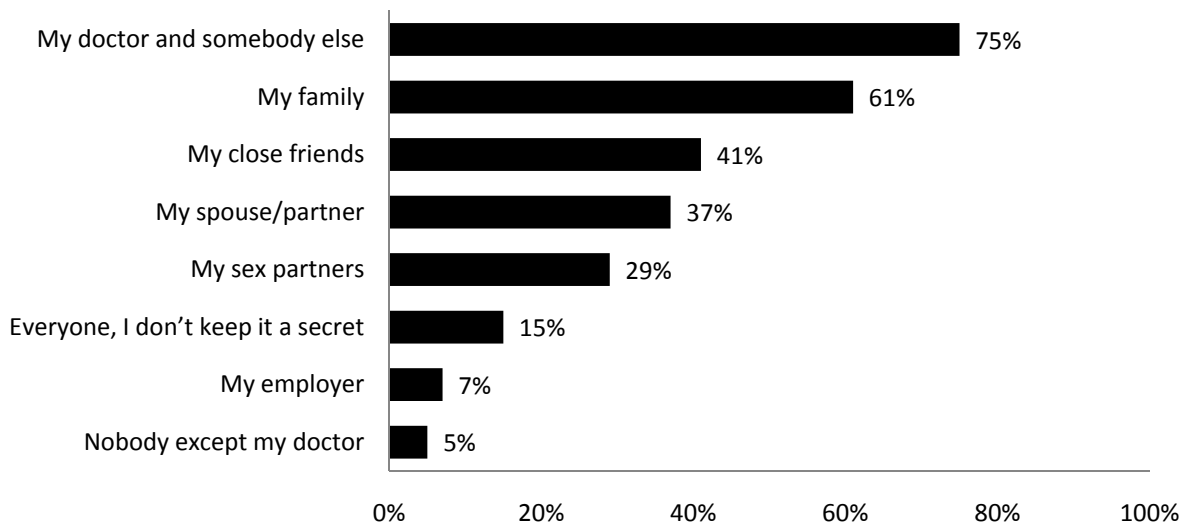


Figure I.4: Reasons for Not Disclosing HIV Status Earlier (N=1332)



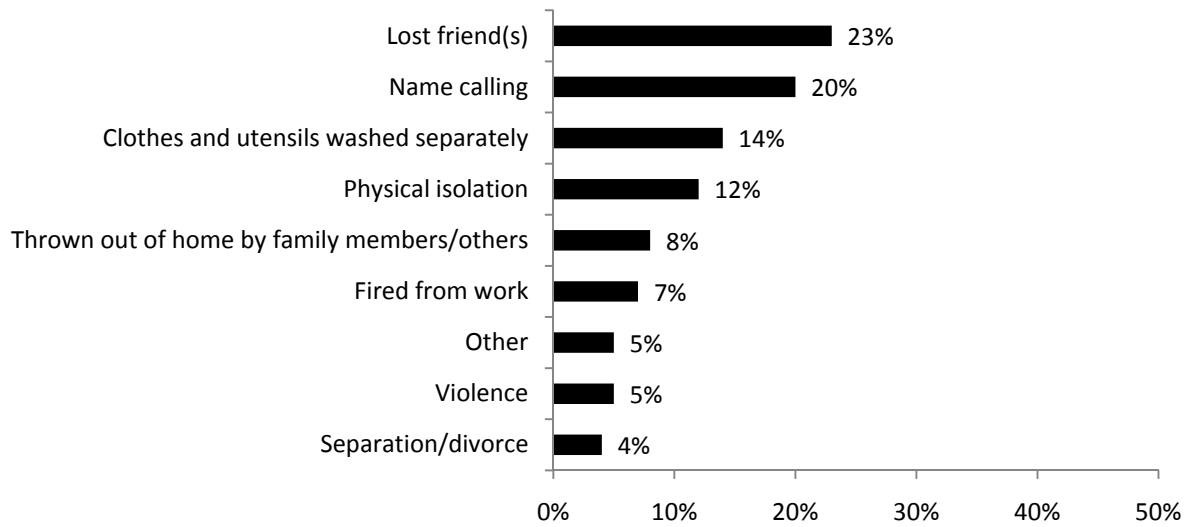
Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Figure I.5: Others Who Know of Respondents' HIV Status (N=1830)



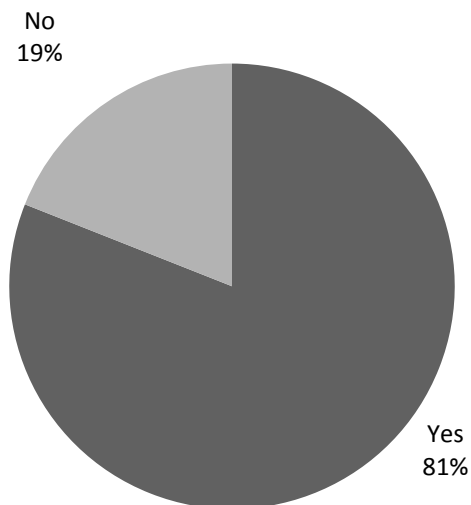
Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Figure I.6: Experienced Negative Reactions After Disclosing HIV Status (N=1830)



Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Figure I.7: Have Family or Friends for Help (N=1653)



J. Positive Prevention

Figure J.1: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Prevention Services in the Last Six Months

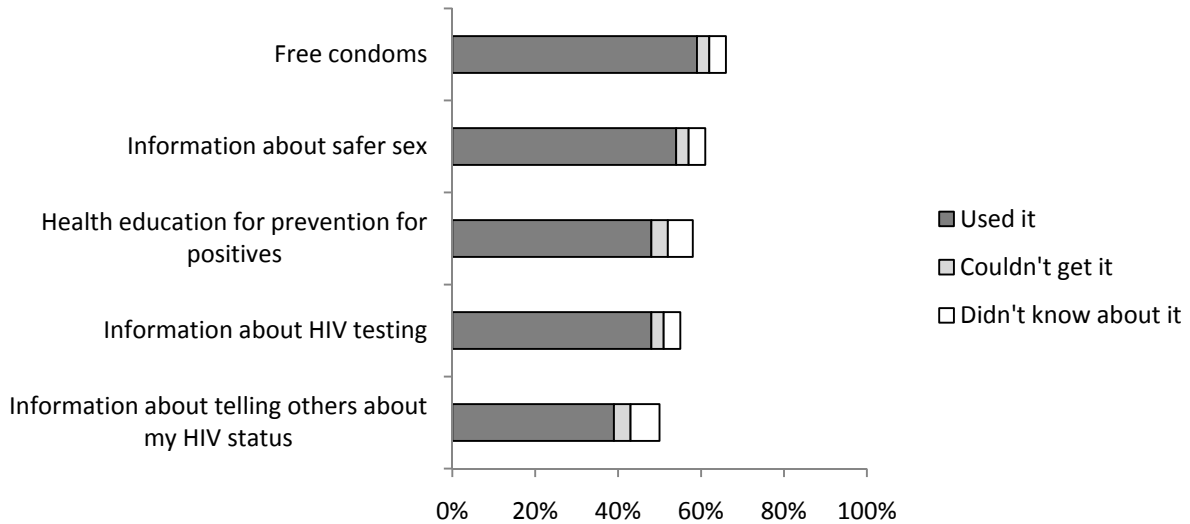


Table J.1: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Prevention Services in the Last Six Months

| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|--|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|------|
| Free condoms | 59% | 3% | 4% | 34% | 1515 |
| Information about safer sex | 54% | 3% | 4% | 39% | 1396 |
| Health education for prevention for positives | 48% | 4% | 6% | 42% | 1344 |
| Information about HIV testing | 48% | 3% | 4% | 45% | 1348 |
| Information about telling others about my HIV status | 39% | 4% | 7% | 51% | 1330 |

Figure J.1a: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Prevention Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Males

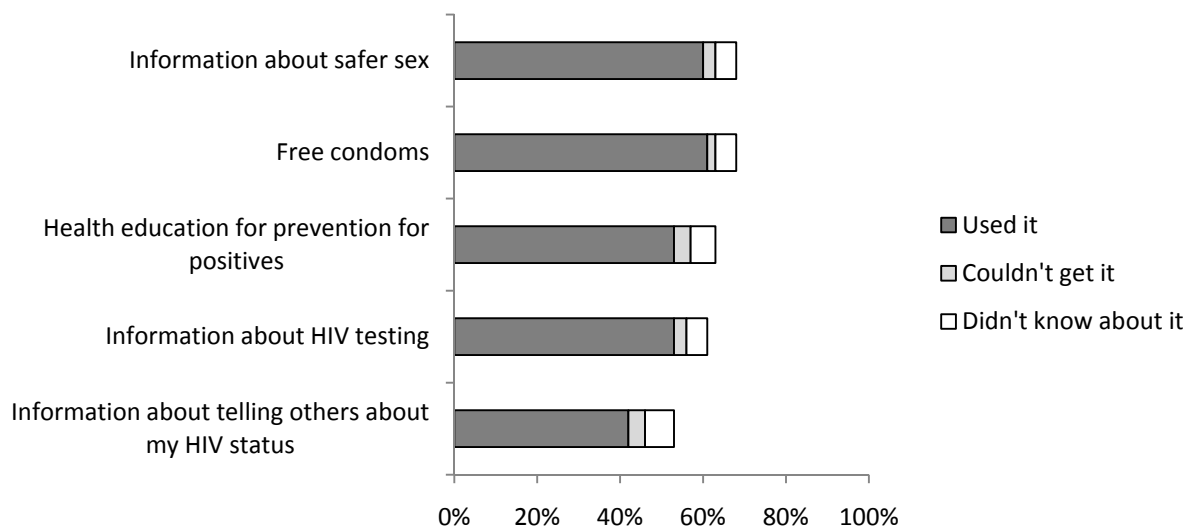


Table J.1a: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Prevention Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Males

| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|--|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----|
| Free condoms | 61% | 2% | 5% | 33% | 529 |
| Information about safer sex | 60% | 3% | 5% | 32% | 478 |
| Health education for prevention for positives | 53% | 4% | 6% | 38% | 451 |
| Information about HIV testing | 53% | 3% | 5% | 39% | 450 |
| Information about telling others about my HIV status | 42% | 4% | 7% | 47% | 447 |

Figure J.1b: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Prevention Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Females

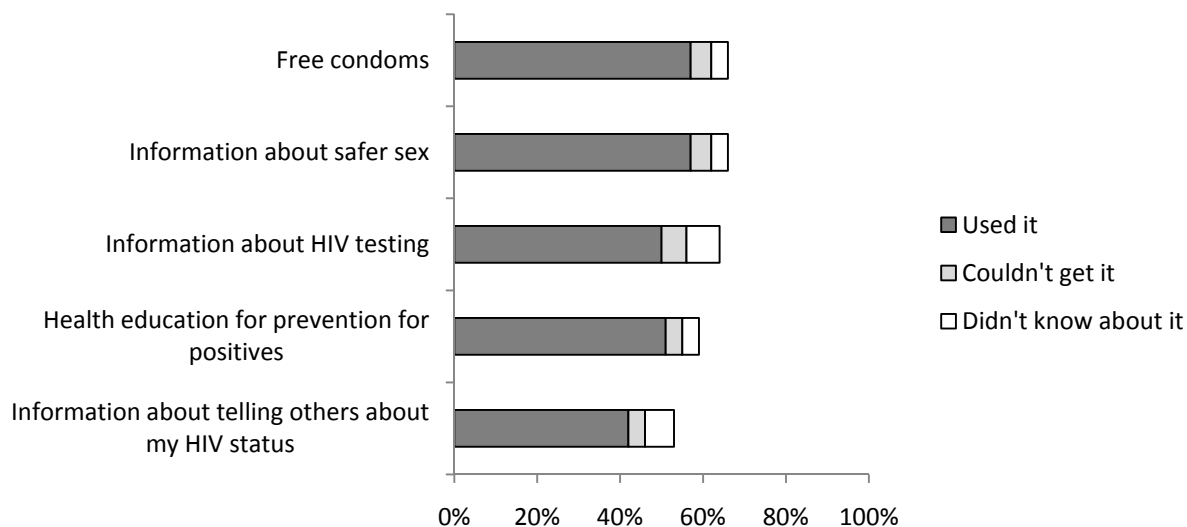


Table J.1b: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Prevention Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Females

| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|--|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----|
| Free condoms | 57% | 5% | 4% | 34% | 452 |
| Information about safer sex | 57% | 5% | 4% | 34% | 410 |
| Health education for prevention for positives | 51% | 4% | 4% | 41% | 400 |
| Information about HIV testing | 50% | 6% | 8% | 36% | 396 |
| Information about telling others about my HIV status | 42% | 4% | 7% | 47% | 447 |

Figure J.1c: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Prevention Services in the Last Six Months, White Males

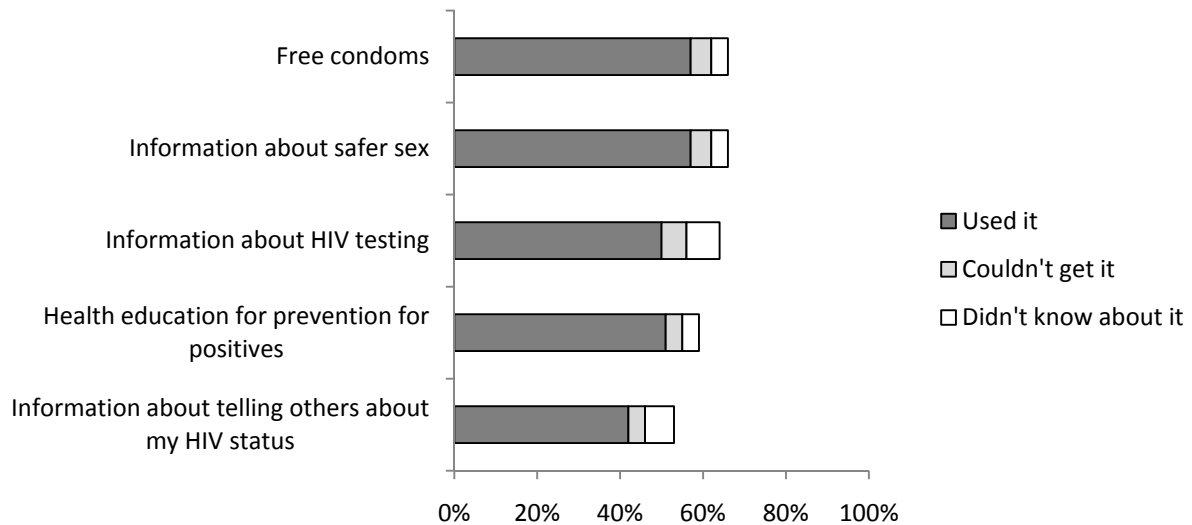


Table J.1c: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Prevention Services in the Last Six Months, White Males

| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|--|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----|
| Free condoms | 57% | 5% | 4% | 34% | 452 |
| Information about safer sex | 57% | 5% | 4% | 34% | 410 |
| Health education for prevention for positives | 51% | 4% | 4% | 41% | 400 |
| Information about HIV testing | 50% | 6% | 8% | 36% | 396 |
| Information about telling others about my HIV status | 42% | 4% | 7% | 47% | 447 |

Figure J.1d: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Prevention Services in the Last Six Months, White Females

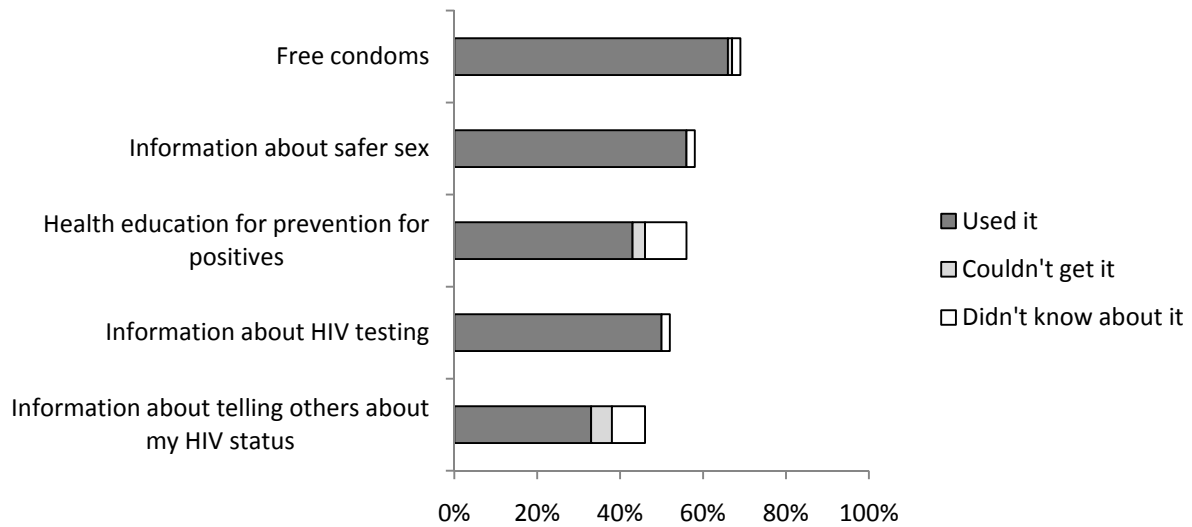
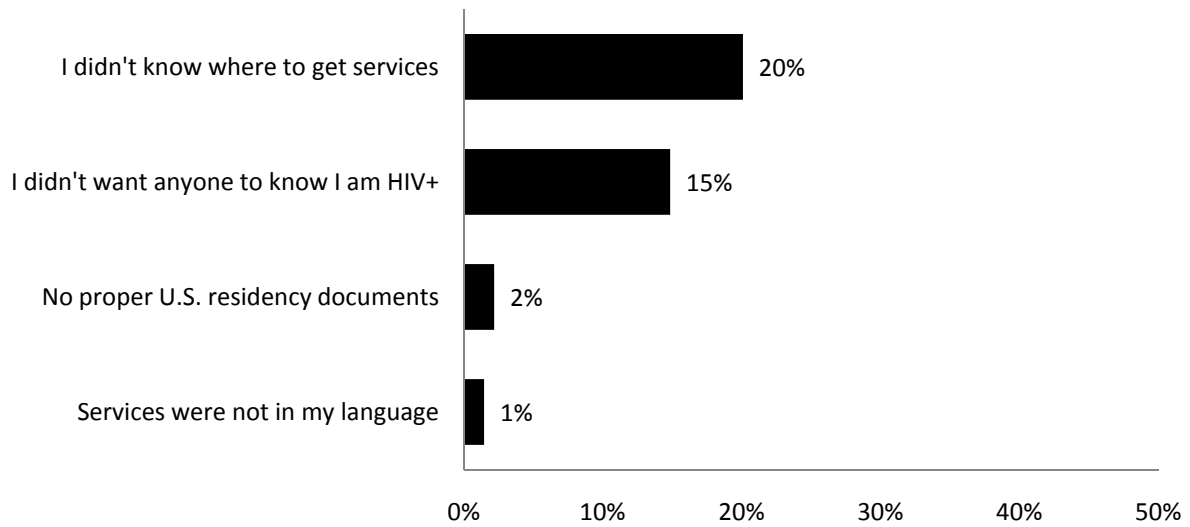


Table J.1d: Need and Use of HIV/AIDS-Related Prevention Services in the Last Six Months, White Females

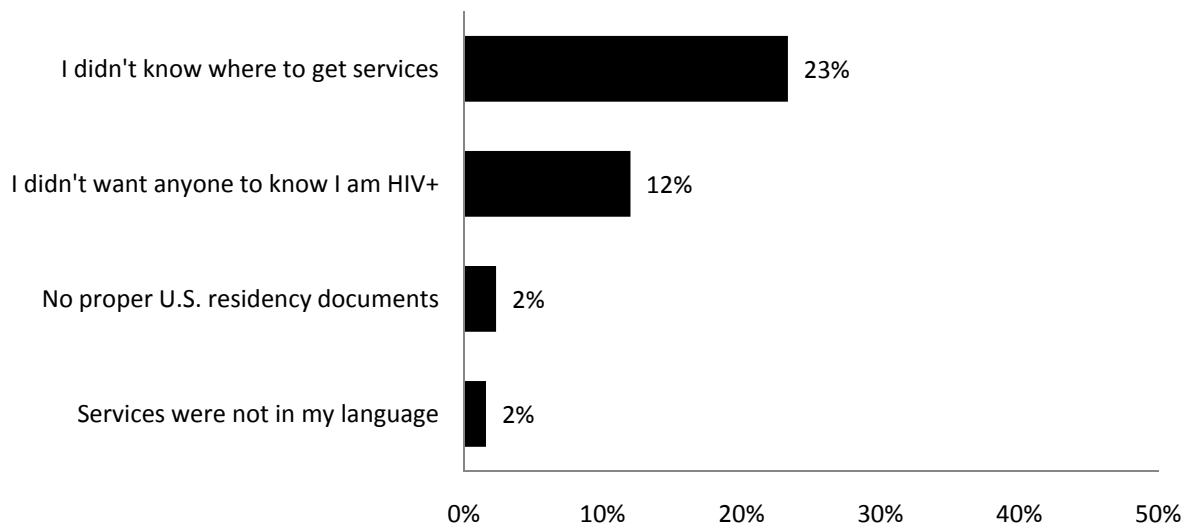
| Services | Used service | Couldn't get service | Didn't know about service | Didn't need service | N |
|--|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----|
| Free condoms | 66% | 1% | 2% | 31% | 96 |
| Information about safer sex | 56% | 0% | 2% | 42% | 90 |
| Health education for prevention for positives | 43% | 3% | 10% | 43% | 90 |
| Information about HIV testing | 50% | 0% | 2% | 48% | 91 |
| Information about telling others about my HIV status | 33% | 5% | 8% | 55% | 88 |

Figure J.2: Barriers to HIV/AIDS-Related Prevention Services in the Last Six Months (N=821)



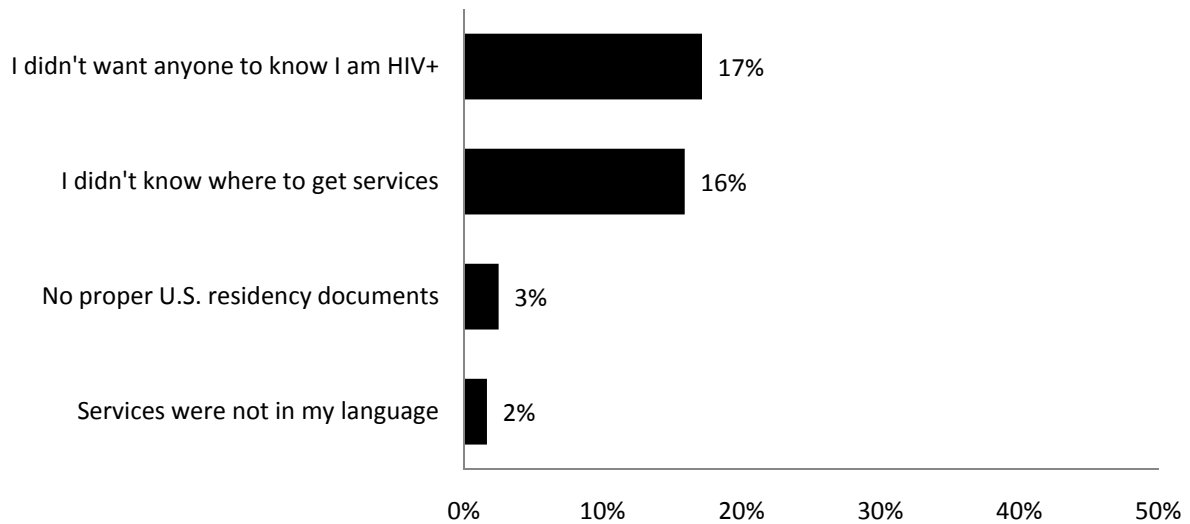
Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Figure J.2a: Barriers to HIV/AIDS-Related Prevention Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Males (N=300)



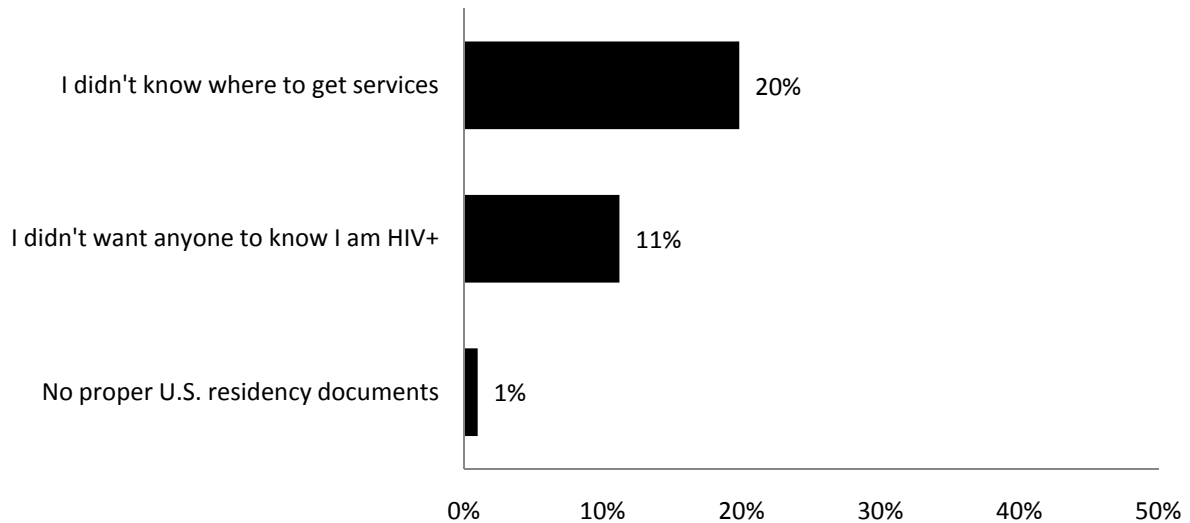
Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Figure J.2b: Barriers to HIV/AIDS-Related Prevention Services in the Last Six Months, African-American Females (N=239)



Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

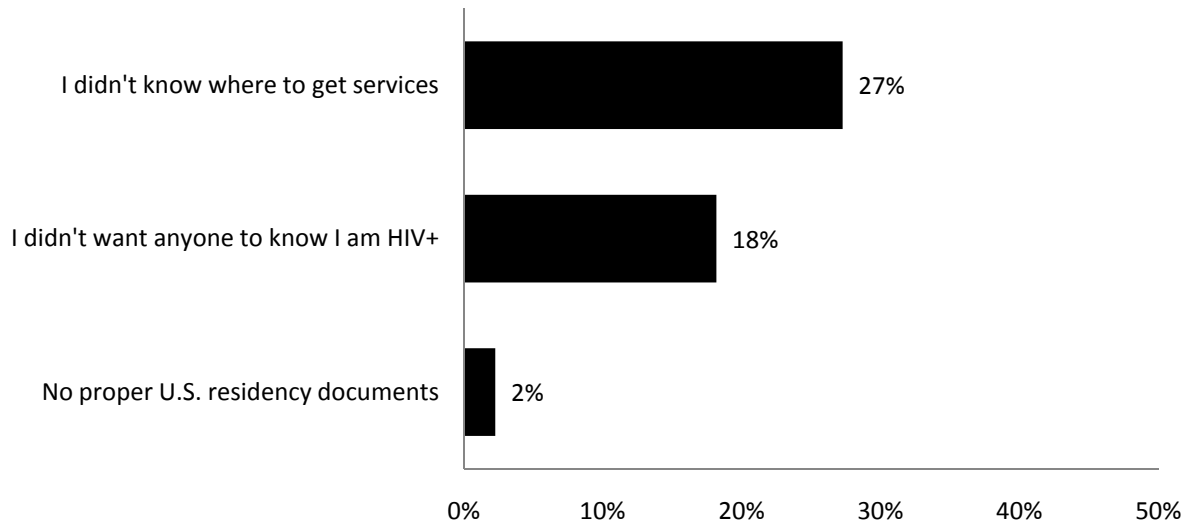
Figure J.2c: Barriers to HIV/AIDS-Related Prevention Services in the Last Six Months, White Males (N=116)



Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Categories reporting 0% response are not included in the figures.

Figure J.2d: Barriers to HIV/AIDS-Related Prevention Services in the Last Six Months, White Females (N=44)

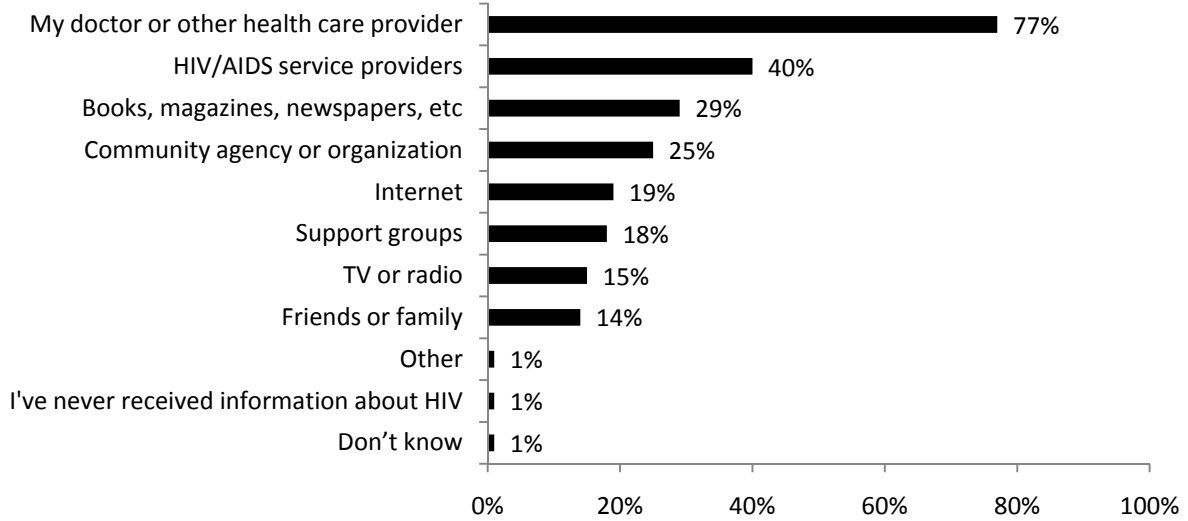


Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Categories reporting 0% response are not included in the figures.

Sources of HIV/AIDS Information

Figure J.3: Identified Source of HIV/AIDS information (N=1830)



Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Sexual Behavior in the Last Three Months

Figure J.4: Had Sex in Last Three Months (N=1642)

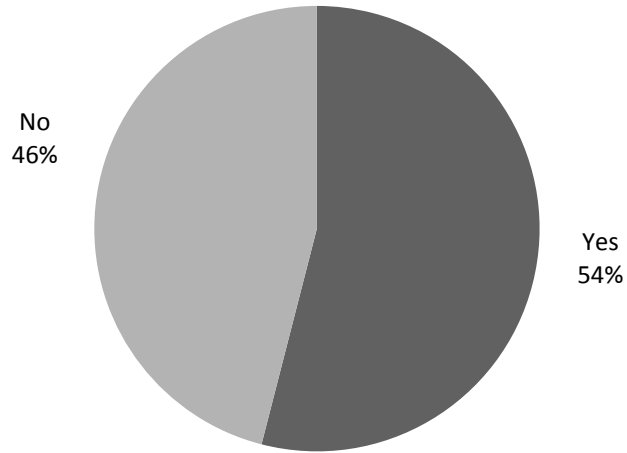


Figure J.5: Number of Sex Partners in the Last Three Months (N=844)

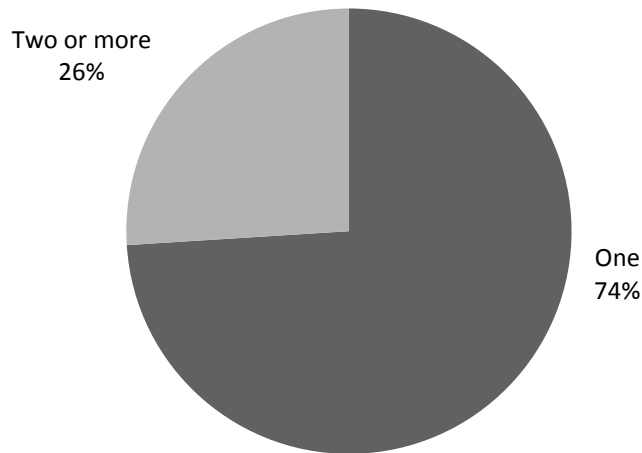


Figure J.6: Have Condoms with Them or at Home (N=1680)

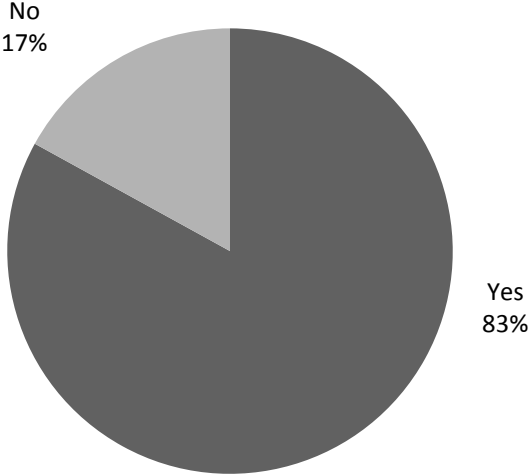


Figure J.7: Used Condom Last Time Had Sex in Last Three Months (N=850)

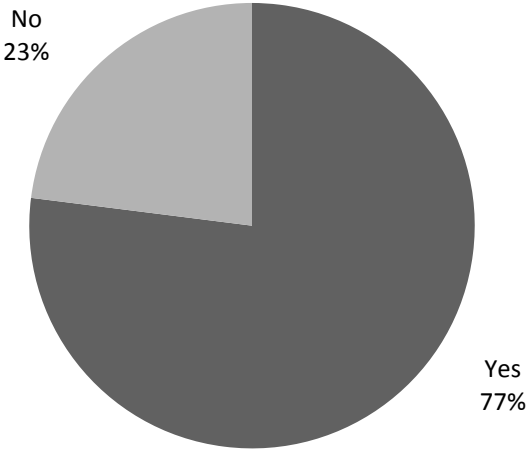


Figure J.8a: Condom Use in the Past Three Months with Male Partner (N=576)

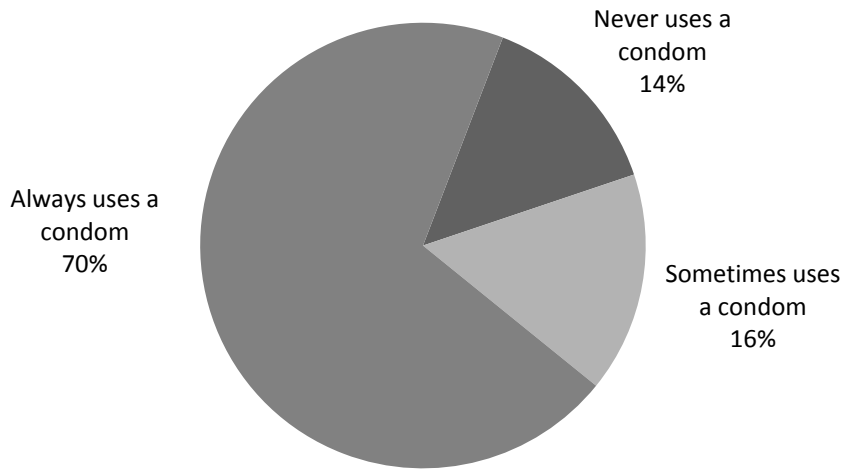


Figure J.8b: Condom Use in the Past Three Months with Female Partner (N=213)

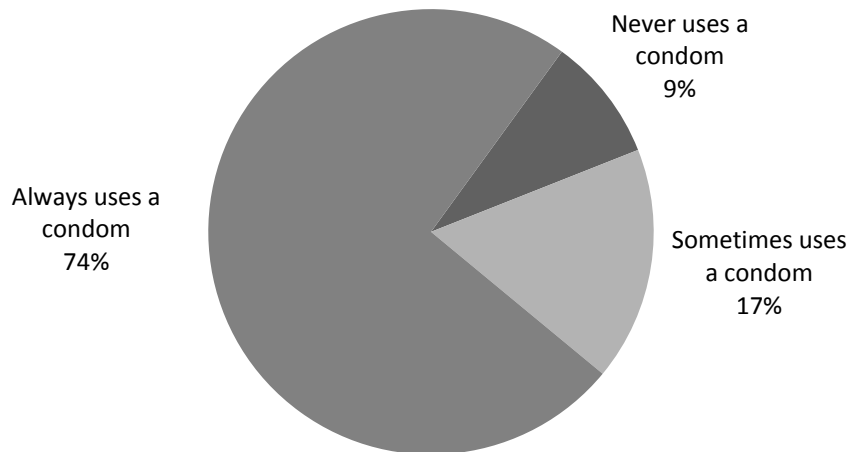


Figure J.8c: Condom Use in the Past Three Months with a Partner with an Unknown HIV/AIDS Status (N=222)

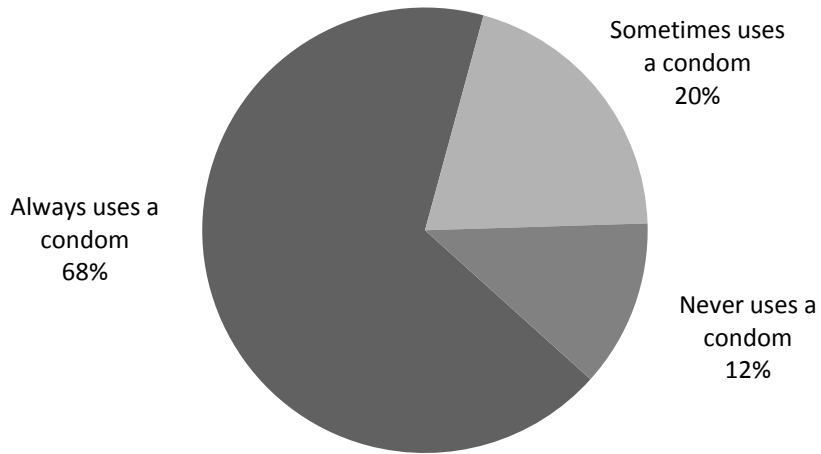


Figure J.8d: Condom Use in the Past Three Months with a Partner who Uses Injection Drugs (N=88)

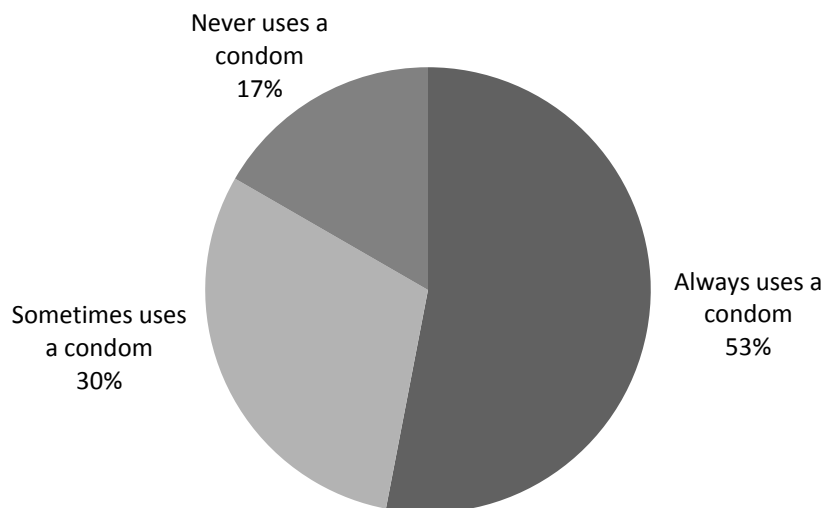


Figure J.8e: Condom Use in the Past Three Months When Had Sex in Exchange for Drugs or Money (N=68)

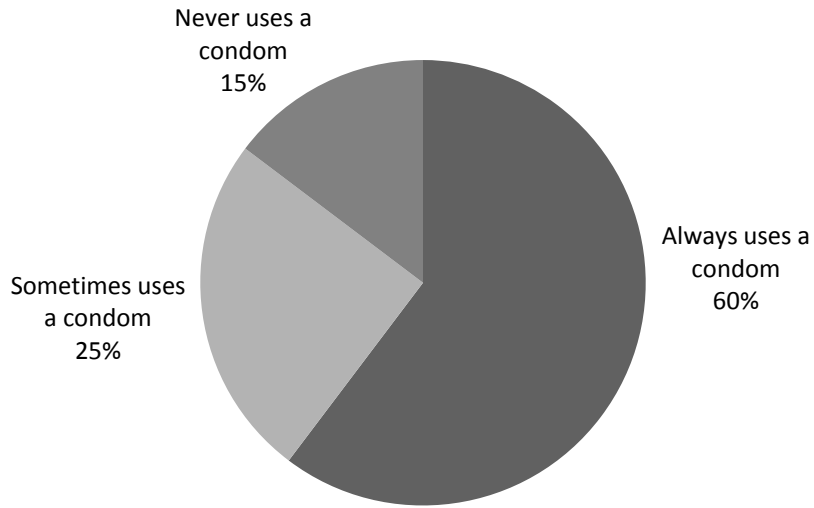


Figure J.8f: Condom Use in the Past Three Months While Drunk or High (N=209)

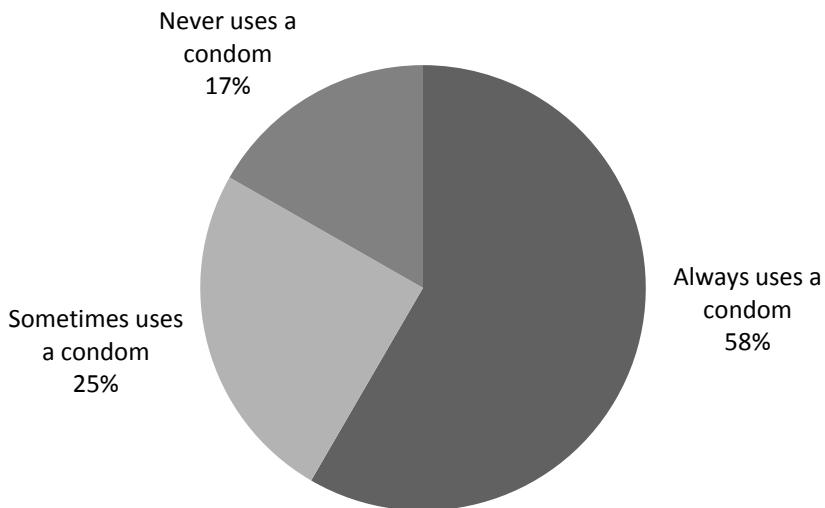
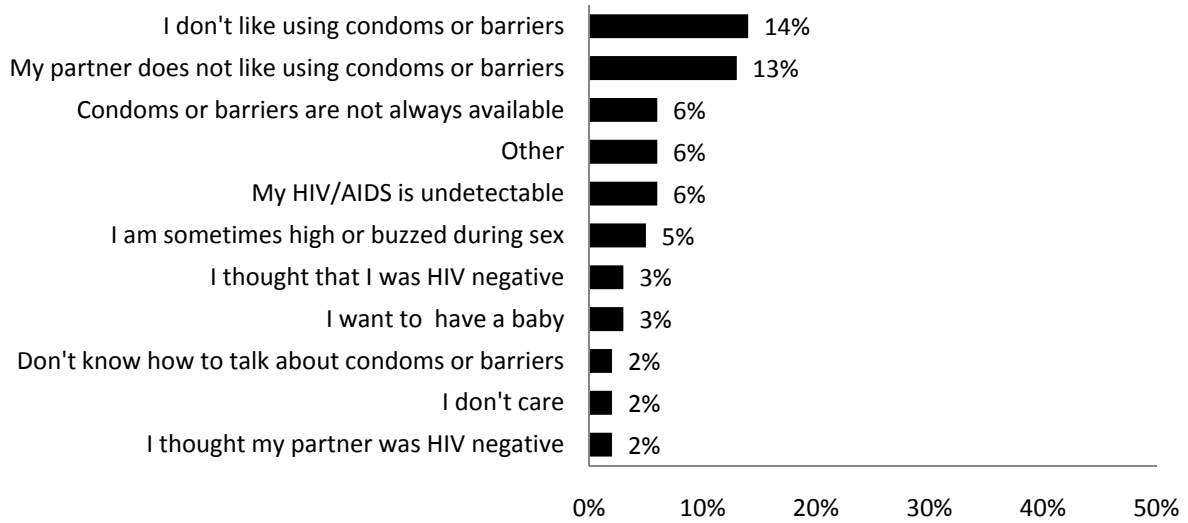


Figure J.9: Reasons for Not Using Condoms in the Last Three Months (N=881)



Note: Respondents were permitted to select more than one category, or not answer the question at all; the sum of all categories, therefore, may not meet or may exceed 100%.

Figure J.10: Importance That Sexual Partners Have Same HIV/AIDS Status (N=1602)

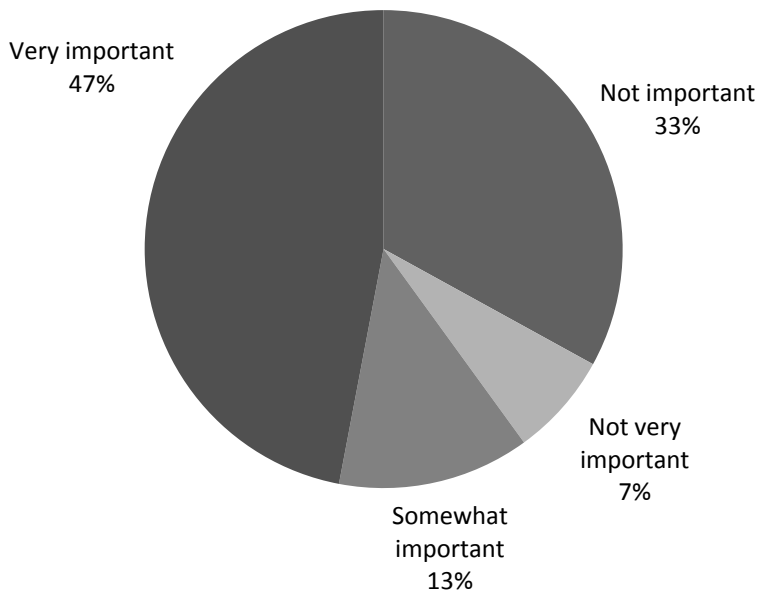
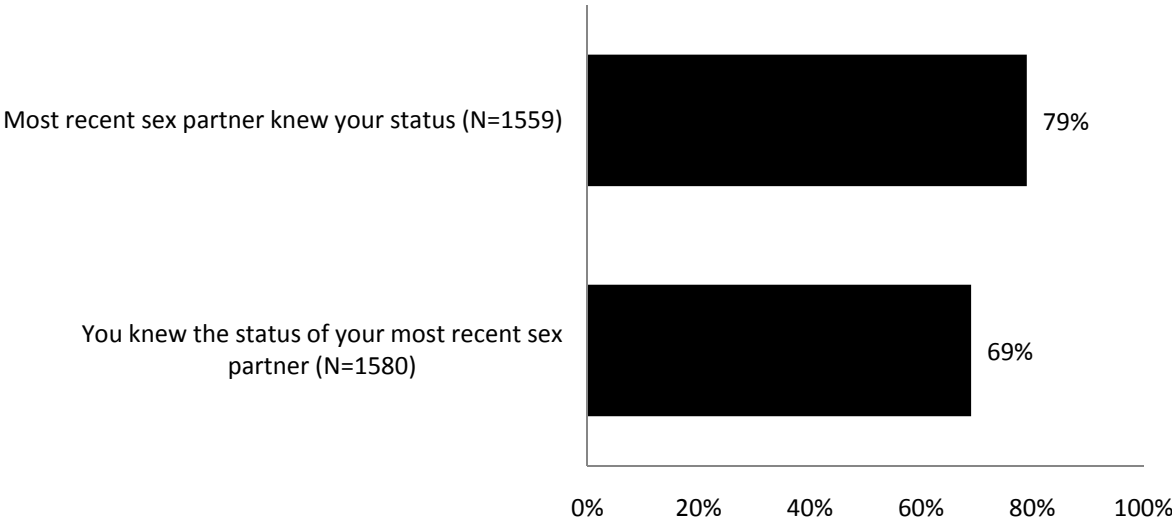


Figure J.11: Know HIV Status of My Most Recent Sex Partner



K. Additional Comments

Figure K.1: Aware of HIV Planning or Advisory Committee in Region (N=1625)

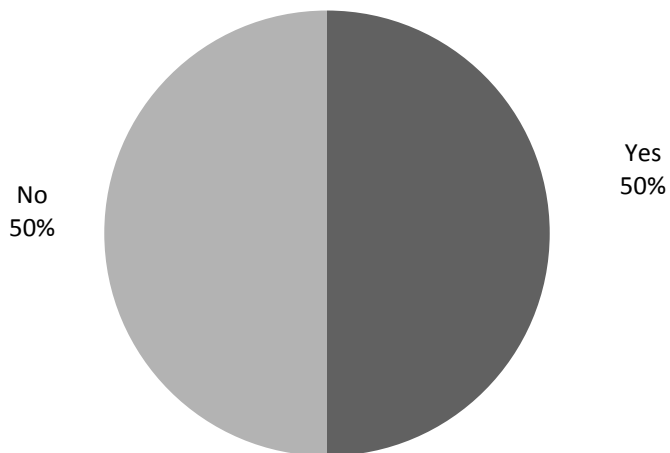


Figure K.2: Currently Participate on HIV Planning or Advisory Committee (N=693)

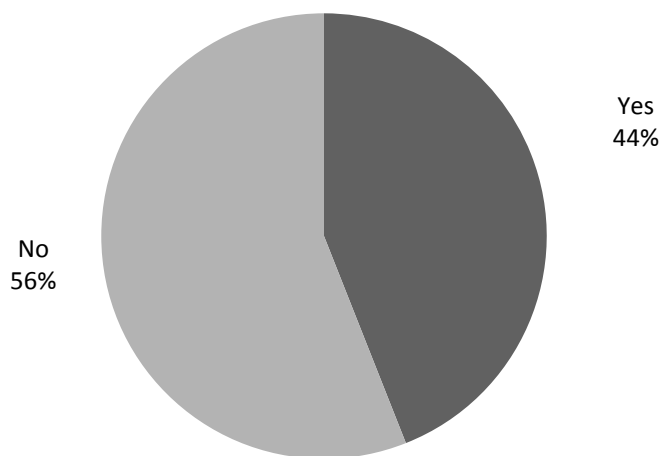
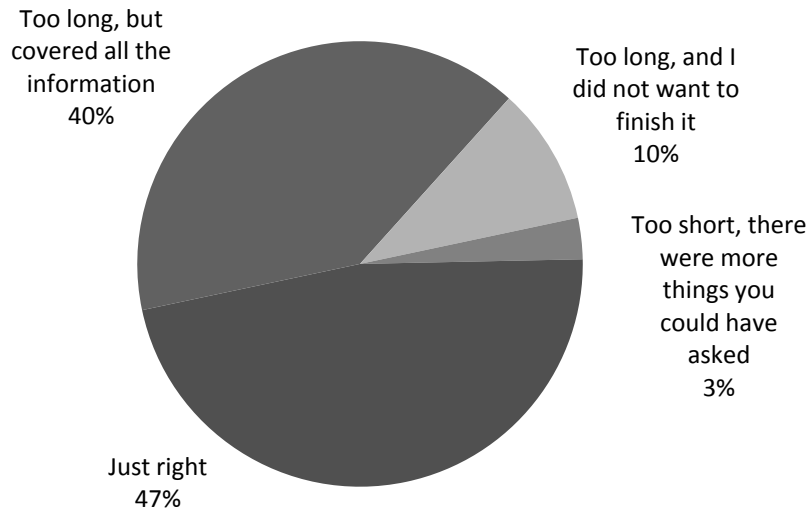


Figure K.3: Respondents Opinion on Length of Survey (N=1650)



Appendix A – Additional Requested Tabular Data

Appendix A. Table 1: Length of Time Between HIV Diagnosis and Receiving HIV/AIDS Medical Care, by Race (N, Percentage)

| Time | African-American | Caucasian | Asian/Pacific Islander | Native American | Multi-racial | Other | Total |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Within one month | 690 | 214 | - | 9 | 17 | 13 | 946 |
| | 59% | 54% | - | 64% | 45% | 41% | 57% |
| One to six months | 230 | 83 | - | 2 | 7 | 7 | 330 |
| | 20% | 21% | - | 14% | 18% | 22% | 20% |
| Six months to one year | 62 | 32 | - | 1 | 3 | 3 | 102 |
| | 5% | 8% | - | 7% | 8% | 9% | 6% |
| Longer than one year | 113 | 53 | - | 0 | 6 | 4 | 177 |
| | 10% | 13% | - | 0% | 16% | 13% | 11% |
| Not received HIV/AIDS care | 32 | 6 | - | 2 | 3 | 3 | 48 |
| | 3% | 2% | - | 14% | 8% | 9% | 3% |
| Chose not to receive care | 15 | 6 | - | 0 | 2 | 0 | 23 |
| | 1% | 2% | - | 0% | 5% | 0% | 1% |
| Other | 22 | 6 | - | 0 | 0 | 2 | 30 |
| | 2% | 2% | - | 0% | 0% | 6% | 2% |
| Total | 1164 | 400 | 8 | 14 | 38 | 32 | 1656 |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Note: For reasons of confidentiality, we do not report any categorical responses for groups with fewer than 10 respondents.

Appendix A. Table 2: Length of Time Between HIV Diagnosis and Receiving HIV/AIDS Medical Care, by Gender (N, Percentage)

| Time | Male | Female | Transgender | Total |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Within one month | 552 56% | 390 59% | 7 44% | 949 57% |
| One to six months | 199 20% | 131 20% | 4 25% | 334 20% |
| Six months to one year | 55 6% | 46 7% | 2 13% | 103 6% |
| Longer than one year | 125 13% | 49 7% | 2 13% | 176 11% |
| Not received HIV/AIDS care | 27 3% | 20 306% | 1 6% | 48 3% |
| Chose not to receive care | 18 2% | 5 1% | 0 0% | 23 1% |
| Other | 15 2% | 15 2% | 0 0% | 30 2% |
| Total | 991 100% | 656 100% | 16 100% | 1663 100% |

Appendix A. Table 3: Length of Time Between HIV Diagnosis and Receiving HIV/AIDS Medical Care, by Region (N, Percentage)

| Time | Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 | Region 4 | Region 5 | Region 6 | Region 7 | Region 8 | Region 9 | Total |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Within one month | 282 53% | 236 55% | 26 59% | 86 57% | 73 58% | 969 57% | 113 63% | 57 54% | 45 67% | 969 57% |
| One to six months | 113 21% | 94 22% | 10 23% | 24 16% | 25 20% | 342 20% | 34 19% | 18 17% | 13 19% | 342 20% |
| Six months to one year | 38 7% | 27 6% | 3 7% | 11 7% | 8 6% | 110 6% | 6 3% | 10 10% | 4 6% | 110 6% |
| Longer than one year | 65 12% | 42 10% | 2 5% | 21 14% | 14 11% | 187 11% | 17 10% | 12 11% | 4 6% | 187 11% |
| Not received HIV/AIDS care | 18 3% | 13 3% | 1 2% | 7 5% | 2 2% | 49 3% | 4 2% | 3 3% | 1 1% | 49 3% |
| Chose not to receive care | 9 2% | 6 1% | 1 2% | 0 0% | 1 1% | 24 1% | 3 2% | 2 2% | 0 0% | 24 1% |
| Other | 8 2% | 9 2% | 1 2% | 3 2% | 3 2% | 33 2% | 2 1% | 3 3% | 0 0% | 33 2% |
| Total | 533 100% | 427 100% | 44 100% | 152 100% | 126 100% | 81 100% | 179 100% | 105 100% | 67 100% | 1714 100% |

Appendix A. Table 4: Length of Time Between HIV Diagnosis and Receiving HIV/AIDS Medical Care, by Age Groups (N, Percentage)

| Time | 13-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60+ | Total |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Within one month | 9 | 49 | 76 | 104 | 151 | 165 | 166 | 127 | 72 | 26 | 945 |
| | 45% | 56% | 49% | 51% | 63% | 58% | 54% | 60% | 66% | 58% | 57% |
| One to six months | 6 | 16 | 39 | 46 | 43 | 44 | 69 | 46 | 16 | 11 | 336 |
| | 30% | 18% | 25% | 22% | 18% | 15% | 22% | 22% | 15% | 24% | 20% |
| Six months to one year | 2 | 7 | 10 | 16 | 10 | 22 | 20 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 105 |
| | 10% | 8% | 6% | 8% | 4% | 8% | 6% | 5% | 4% | 7% | 6% |
| Longer than one year | 1 | 2 | 16 | 22 | 23 | 37 | 42 | 20 | 14 | 5 | 182 |
| | 5% | 2% | 10% | 11% | 10% | 13% | 14% | 9% | 13% | 11% | 11% |
| Not received HIV/AIDS care | 1 | 12 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 48 |
| | 5% | 14% | 3% | 3% | 2% | 3% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 0% | 3% |
| Chose not to receive care | 0 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 22 |
| | 0% | 0% | 4% | 2% | 2% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 1% |
| Other | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| | 5% | 2% | 3% | 3% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 2% |
| Total | 20 | 88 | 155 | 205 | 240 | 284 | 309 | 213 | 109 | 45 | 1668 |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Appendix A. Table 5: Respondents Who Have Been HIV-Positive for At Least Five Years Who Have Been Out of Treatment for 12 Months, by Race (N, Percentage)

| Out of treatment | African-American | Caucasian | Asian/Pacific Islander | Native American | Multi-racial | Other | Total |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| No | 536 67% | 215 72% | - - | 10 77% | 14 64% | 13 76% | 788 69% |
| Yes | 260 33% | 84 28% | - - | 3 23% | 8 36% | 4 24% | 362 31% |
| Total | 796 100% | 299 100% | 3 100% | 13 100% | 22 100% | 17 100% | 1150 100% |

Note: For reasons of confidentiality, we do not report any categorical responses for groups with fewer than 10 respondents.

Appendix A. Table 6: Respondents Who Have Been HIV-Positive for At Least Five Years Who Have Been Out of Treatment for 12 Months, by Gender (N, Percentage)

| Out of treatment | Male | Female | Transgender | Total |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| No | 465 67% | 315 71% | 6 55% | 786 68% |
| Yes | 232 33% | 128 29% | 5 45% | 365 32% |
| Total | 697 100% | 443 100% | 11 100% | 1151 100% |

Appendix A. Table 7: Respondents Who Have Been HIV-Positive for At Least Five Years Who Have Been Out of Treatment for 12 Months, by Region (N, Percentage)

| Out of treatment | Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 | Region 4 | Region 5 | Region 6 | Region 7 | Region 8 | Region 9 | Total |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| No | 245 63% | 179 67% | 27 79% | 67 64% | 54 61% | 50 83% | 99 78% | 55 80% | 36 80% | 812 68% |
| Yes | 144 37% | 90 33% | 7 21% | 38 36% | 35 39% | 10 17% | 28 22% | 14 20% | 9 20% | 375 32% |
| Total | 389 100% | 269 100% | 34 100% | 105 100% | 89 100% | 60 100% | 127 100% | 69 100% | 45 100% | 1187 100% |

Appendix A. Table 8: Respondents Who Have Been HIV-Positive for At Least Five Years Who Have Been Out of Treatment for 12 Months, by Age Groups (N, Percentage)

| Out of treatment | 13-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60+ | Total |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| No | - - | 13 57% | 48 65% | 66 58% | 121 68% | 150 68% | 167 66% | 134 80% | 67 76% | 26 76% | 798 69% |
| Yes | - - | 10 43% | 26 35% | 47 42% | 56 32% | 72 32% | 86 34% | 33 20% | 21 24% | 8 24% | 360 31% |
| Total | 7 100% | 23 100% | 74 100% | 113 100% | 177 100% | 222 100% | 253 100% | 167 100% | 88 100% | 34 100% | 1158 100% |

Note: For reasons of confidentiality, we do not report any categorical responses for groups with fewer than 10 respondents.

Appendix A. Table 9: Respondents Who Take Medications As Prescribed by Doctor, by Race (N, Percentage)

| Take medications | African- | Caucasian | Asian/Pacific | Native American | Multi-racial | Other | Total |
|--|-------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| | American | | Islander | | | | |
| Always | 675 | 259 | - | 11 | 17 | 19 | 984 |
| | 56% | 62% | - | 73% | 41% | 63% | 58% |
| Most of the time | 251 | 97 | - | 0 | 14 | 5 | 367 |
| | 21% | 23% | - | 0% | 34% | 17% | 21% |
| Some of the time | 71 | 9 | - | 3 | 5 | 1 | 92 |
| | 6% | 2% | - | 20% | 12% | 3% | 5% |
| Rarely | 25 | 5 | - | 0 | 0 | 1 | 31 |
| | 2% | 1% | - | 0% | 0% | 3% | 2% |
| I don't know what the directions are | 0 | 1 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | 0% | 0% | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| I have not been prescribed medications | 179 | 44 | - | 1 | 5 | 4 | 235 |
| | 15% | 11% | - | 7% | 12% | 13% | 14% |
| Total | 1201 | 415 | 8 | 15 | 41 | 30 | 1710 |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Note: For reasons of confidentiality, we do not report any categorical responses for groups with fewer than 10 respondents.

Appendix A. Table 10: Respondents Who Take Medications As Prescribed by Doctor, by Gender (N, Percentage)

| Take medications | Male | Female | Transgender | Total |
|--|-------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Always | 624 | 353 | 5 | 982 |
| | 60% | 53% | 31% | 57% |
| Most of the time | 235 | 131 | 5 | 371 |
| | 23% | 20% | 31% | 22% |
| Some of the time | 51 | 42 | 4 | 97 |
| | 5% | 6% | 25% | 6% |
| Rarely | 11 | 20 | 0 | 31 |
| | 1% | 3% | 0% | 2% |
| I don't know what the directions are | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| I have not been prescribed medications | 111 | 119 | 2 | 232 |
| | 11% | 18% | 13% | 14% |
| Total | 1033 | 665 | 16 | 1714 |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Appendix A. Table 11: Respondents Who Take Medications As Prescribed by Doctor, by Region (N, Percentage)

| Take medications | Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 | Region 4 | Region 5 | Region 6 | Region 7 | Region 8 | Region 9 | Total |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Always | 335 | 234 | 24 | 81 | 74 | 54 | 102 | 68 | 47 | 1019 |
| | 57% | 55% | 53% | 54% | 59% | 66% | 56% | 63% | 70% | 58% |
| Most of the time | 149 | 72 | 9 | 36 | 28 | 15 | 44 | 16 | 11 | 380 |
| | 26% | 17% | 20% | 24% | 22% | 18% | 24% | 15% | 16% | 5% |
| Some of the time | 43 | 20 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 98 |
| | 7% | 5% | 4% | 5% | 6% | 2% | 6% | 2% | 4% | 6% |
| Rarely | 9 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 32 |
| | 2% | 2% | 7% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 2% |
| I don't know what the directions are | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| I have not been prescribed medication | 48 | 91 | 7 | 23 | 12 | 9 | 23 | 21 | 6 | 240 |
| | 8% | 21% | 16% | 15% | 10% | 11% | 13% | 19% | 9% | 14% |
| Total | 584 | 427 | 45 | 150 | 125 | 82 | 182 | 108 | 67 | 1770 |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Appendix A. Table 12: Respondents Who Take Medications As Prescribed by Doctor, by Age Groups (N, Percentage)

| Take medications | 13-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60+ | Total |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Always | 12 | 34 | 77 | 102 | 142 | 172 | 197 | 152 | 75 | 36 | 999 |
| | 60% | 39% | 48% | 50% | 57% | 58% | 62% | 68% | 66% | 77% | 58% |
| Most of the time | 3 | 13 | 33 | 46 | 54 | 74 | 68 | 42 | 25 | 6 | 364 |
| | 15% | 15% | 21% | 23% | 22% | 25% | 21% | 19% | 22% | 13% | 21% |
| Some of the time | 2 | 5 | 12 | 14 | 18 | 16 | 15 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 97 |
| | 10% | 6% | 8% | 7% | 7% | 5% | 5% | 4% | 3% | 4% | 6% |
| Rarely | 0 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 28 |
| | 0% | 3% | 3% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 2% |
| I don't know what the directions are | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| I have not been prescribed medication | 3 | 33 | 32 | 37 | 30 | 34 | 33 | 19 | 8 | 3 | 232 |
| | 15% | 38% | 20% | 18% | 12% | 11% | 10% | 8% | 7% | 6% | 13% |
| Total | 20 | 88 | 160 | 203 | 250 | 298 | 317 | 224 | 114 | 47 | 1,721 |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Appendix A. Table 13: Length of Time it Took Respondent To Disclose HIV Status to Anyone After Diagnosis, by Race (N, Percentage)

| Length of time | African-American | Caucasian | Asian/Pacific Islander | Native American | Multi-racial | Other | Total |
|-------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| Within one month | 553 | 271 | - | 6 | 22 | 15 | 871 |
| | 49% | 67% | - | 43% | 54% | 48% | 53% |
| One month to six months | 148 | 45 | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 199 |
| | 13% | 11% | - | 14% | 5% | 3% | 12% |
| Six months to one year | 92 | 24 | - | 1 | 6 | 4 | 129 |
| | 8% | 6% | - | 7% | 15% | 13% | 8% |
| Longer than one year | 190 | 51 | - | 5 | 5 | 4 | 255 |
| | 17% | 13% | - | 36% | 12% | 13% | 16% |
| Have not disclosed | 148 | 15 | - | 0 | 6 | 7 | 176 |
| | 13% | 4% | - | 0% | 15% | 23% | 11% |
| Total | 1131 | 406 | 7 | 14 | 41 | 31 | 1630 |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Note: For reasons of confidentiality, we do not report any categorical responses for groups with fewer than 10 respondents.

Appendix A. Table 14: Length of Time it Took Respondent To Disclose HIV Status to Anyone After Diagnosis, by Gender (N, Percentage)

| Length of time | Male | Female | Transgender | Total |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Within one month | 540 55% | 319 51% | 7 44% | 866 53% |
| One month to six months | 126 13% | 75 12% | 2 13% | 203 12% |
| Six months to one year | 70 7% | 54 9% | 1 6% | 125 8% |
| Longer than one year | 159 16% | 95 15% | 3 19% | 257 16% |
| Have not disclosed | 88 9% | 87 14% | 3 19% | 178 11% |
| Total | 983 100% | 630 100% | 16 100% | 1629 100% |

Appendix A. Table 15: Length of Time it Took Respondent To Disclose HIV Status to Anyone After Diagnosis, by Region (N, Percentage)

| Length of time | Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 | Region 4 | Region 5 | Region 6 | Region 7 | Region 8 | Region 9 | Total |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Within one month | 279 52% | 211 50% | 20 49% | 79 54% | 76 62% | 43 55% | 96 55% | 47 49% | 45 68% | 896 53% |
| One month to six months | 67 12% | 51 12% | 5 12% | 15 10% | 10 8% | 7 9% | 33 19% | 13 14% | 5 8% | 206 12% |
| Six months to one year | 43 8% | 36 9% | 1 2% | 7 5% | 5 4% | 3 4% | 19 11% | 11 11% | 5 8% | 130 8% |
| Longer than one year | 96 18% | 73 17% | 6 15% | 29 20% | 20 16% | 13 17% | 13 8% | 11 11% | 5 8% | 266 16% |
| Have not disclosed | 56 10% | 48 11% | 9 22% | 15 10% | 12 10% | 12 15% | 12 7% | 14 15% | 6 9% | 184 11% |
| Total | 541 100% | 419 100% | 41 100% | 145 100% | 123 100% | 78 100% | 173 100% | 96 100% | 66 100% | 1682 100% |

Appendix A. Table 16: Length of Time it Took Respondent To Disclose HIV Status to Anyone After Diagnosis, by Age Groups (N, Percentage)

| Length of time | 13-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60+ | Total |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Within one month | 6 | 51 | 77 | 104 | 131 | 148 | 165 | 109 | 60 | 23 | 874 |
| | 32% | 58% | 50% | 53% | 55% | 53% | 55% | 51% | 57% | 53% | 53% |
| One month to six months | 3 | 9 | 22 | 20 | 29 | 32 | 44 | 26 | 15 | 1 | 201 |
| | 16% | 10% | 14% | 10% | 12% | 11% | 15% | 12% | 14% | 2% | 12% |
| Six months to one year | 3 | 5 | 9 | 14 | 21 | 18 | 27 | 16 | 6 | 6 | 125 |
| | 16% | 6% | 6% | 7% | 9% | 6% | 9% | 8% | 6% | 14% | 8% |
| Longer than one year | 3 | 9 | 25 | 29 | 30 | 55 | 42 | 38 | 19 | 9 | 259 |
| | 16% | 10% | 16% | 15% | 13% | 20% | 14% | 18% | 18% | 21% | 16% |
| Have not disclosed | 4 | 14 | 22 | 30 | 27 | 27 | 21 | 23 | 5 | 4 | 177 |
| | 21% | 16% | 14% | 15% | 11% | 10% | 7% | 11% | 5% | 9% | 11% |
| Total | 19 | 88 | 155 | 197 | 238 | 280 | 299 | 212 | 105 | 43 | 1636 |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Appendix A. Table 17: Rent Burden by Select Demographic Characteristics

| | No rent burden | Rent burden | Severe rent burden | N |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|----------|
| All | 43% | 19% | 38% | 1406 |
| Receiving Housing Subsidy | 20% | 10% | 11% | 1413 |
| Race | | | | |
| African American | 43% | 18% | 39% | 949 |
| Caucasian | 45% | 20% | 35% | 379 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 60% | 40% | 0% | 5 |
| Native American | 50% | 8% | 42% | 12 |
| Multi-racial | 41% | 27% | 32% | 37 |
| Other | 21% | 13% | 67% | 24 |
| Hispanic or Latino origin | | | | |
| Latino | 31% | 13% | 56% | 71 |
| Gender | | | | |
| Male | 44% | 20% | 36% | 831 |
| Female | 42% | 17% | 41% | 563 |
| Transgender | 35% | 18% | 47% | 17 |
| Region | | | | |
| 1 | 44% | 12% | 44% | 454 |
| 2 | 41% | 18% | 41% | 346 |
| 3 | 30% | 33% | 38% | 40 |
| 4 | 50% | 21% | 29% | 127 |
| 5 | 42% | 22% | 36% | 111 |
| 6 | 44% | 33% | 23% | 70 |
| 7 | 37% | 23% | 40% | 152 |
| 8 | 59% | 22% | 20% | 82 |
| 9 | 39% | 21% | 39% | 56 |

[Continued, next page]

[Continued: Appendix A. Table 20: Rent Burden by Selected Demographic Characteristics, State]

| Age groups | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 13-19 | 33% | 0% | 67% | 15 |
| 20-24 | 35% | 24% | 41% | 75 |
| 25-29 | 49% | 17% | 34% | 121 |
| 30-34 | 44% | 16% | 40% | 176 |
| 35-39 | 40% | 16% | 44% | 209 |
| 40-44 | 40% | 19% | 41% | 246 |
| 45-49 | 44% | 19% | 36% | 266 |
| 50-54 | 45% | 25% | 30% | 182 |
| 55-59 | 41% | 18% | 40% | 92 |
| 60+ | 54% | 24% | 22% | 41 |

Note: As requested and defined by OPH HAP, a rent-burdened individual is any respondent who reports that more than 30%, but less than 51% of their monthly income goes to pay the rent or mortgage. A severely rent-burdened individual is anyone who reports that they pay more than 50% of their monthly income in rent or mortgage payments. A non rent-burdened individual is any responding individual who does not fit into either burdened category. For our purposes here, categories are exclusive. The rent burdened variables are created using average values for each categorical range in question 14 (monthly income) and the continuous value in question 37 (monthly rent).

Appendix A. Table 18: Prevalence of Housing Instability Indicators

| Indicator | Percent |
|--|----------------|
| At least one night without a place to sleep | 28% |
| Rent burdened | 57% |
| Short tenure | 33% |
| Small rent increase would cause respondent to move | 37% |

Note: Housing indicators requested and defined by OPH HAP. All indicators are defined as dichotomous variables. Respondents were assigned a value of one if they indicate in question 36 that they had spent at least one night without a place to sleep in the last 12 months and a zero otherwise. The rent burdened variable is created with average values for each categorical range in question 14 (monthly income) and the continuous value in question 37 (monthly rent). Respondents who report that more than 30% of their monthly income goes to their rent are assigned a one and zero otherwise. Short tenure was created using question 32, which asks how long the respondent has been at their recent residence. If the response is six months or less, we assign a value of one and a zero otherwise. The rent increase variable is based on responses provided in question 38. We assign a value of one if a respondent indicates that an increase of \$50 or less would cause them to move, and a zero otherwise. All percentages above report the proportion of positive responses (value of one) within the full responding sample.

Appendix A. Table 19: Number of Housing Instability Indicators

| Number of indicators | N | Percent | Cumulative percent |
|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| 0 | 520 | 28% | 28% |
| 1 | 641 | 35% | 63% |
| 2 | 442 | 24% | 88% |
| 3 | 180 | 10% | 97% |
| 4 | 47 | 3% | 100% |
| Total | 1830 | 100% | |

Appendix A. Table 20: Housing Instability by Select Demographic Characteristics

| | Housing instability | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|------|
| | Percent | N |
| All | 72% | 1830 |
| Race | | |
| African American | 72% | 1238 |
| Caucasian | 73% | 425 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 67% | 9 |
| Native American | 80% | 15 |
| Multi-racial | 69% | 42 |
| Other | 70% | 33 |
| Hispanic or Latino origin | | |
| Latino | 76% | 87 |
| Gender | | |
| Male | 72% | 1058 |
| Female | 72% | 688 |
| Transgender | 94% | 17 |
| Age groups | | |
| 13-19 | 60% | 20 |
| 20-24 | 85% | 91 |
| 25-29 | 71% | 161 |
| 30-34 | 74% | 215 |
| 35-39 | 72% | 258 |
| 40-44 | 75% | 307 |
| 45-49 | 73% | 327 |
| 50-54 | 68% | 229 |
| 55-59 | 66% | 117 |
| 60+ | 59% | 49 |

Note: As per HAP request, housing instability was defined as any respondent who gave a positive response (value of one) to any one of the indicators identified above in Appendix A. Table 18.

Appendix B – List of Partners

Region I:

Medical Center of Louisiana at New Orleans, HIV/AIDS Outpatient Program
FACES Program – Children’s Hospital
Leading Edge
NO/AIDS Task Force
Southeast Louisiana Area Health Education Center
N’R PEACE
Odyssey House
Belle Reve

Region II:

HAART (HIV Alliance for Region II) and The Caring Clinic
Family Service of Greater Baton Rouge (FSGBR)
Volunteers of America II
LSUHSC/Earl K. Long Medical Center – Early Intervention Clinic
Capitol City Family Health Center
Metro Health

Region III:

NO/AIDS Task Force – Collaborative AIDS Support Services
Leonard J. Chabert Medical Center

Region IV:

Acadiana Cares
University Medical Center, Lafayette

Region V:

Southwest Louisiana AIDS Council
Walter O. Moss Regional Medical Center, Lake Charles

Region VI:

Central Louisiana AIDS Support Services
Huey P. Long Medical Center, Alexandria

Region VII:

The Philadelphia Center
LSU-Shreveport Viral Disease Clinic

Region VIII:

Greater Ouachita Coalition Providing AIDS Resources and Education (GO CARE)
E.A. Conway Medical Center, Monroe

Region IX:

Volunteers of America IX
Lallie Kemp Medical Center, Independence
Bogalusa Medical Center

Appendix C – Survey Instrument

Introduction

Directions: To indicate your answer, fill in the appropriate bubble completely.

Make dark marks. Like this: ●

Not like this: ✓ ✗ /

If a question asks for a number, please write in the number in the boxes provided, then fill in the corresponding bubble below each number.

This survey is ONLY for people living with HIV/AIDS. Do you know your HIV status?

- I am HIV positive (Please proceed with the survey)
- I have AIDS (Please proceed with the survey)
- I am HIV negative (You are not eligible for the survey)
- I don't know (You are not eligible for the survey)
- I am filling this survey out for an HIV positive person (Please proceed with the survey)

Please tell us who you are:

- I am a person with HIV/AIDS filling this out by myself
- I am a relative/friend filling this out for someone who has HIV/AIDS
- I am a consumer advocate or agency staff person filling this out for someone who has HIV/AIDS

Remember, if you are filling this survey out for someone who has HIV/AIDS, enter ONLY his/her responses and not your own.

General Information

1. What is your HIV/AIDS status?

- HIV positive with no symptoms (asymptomatic)
- HIV positive with symptoms
- Diagnosed with AIDS
- Don't know

1a. What year did you find out that you were HIV-infected?

(Remember: If a question asks for a number, please write in the number in the boxes provided, then fill in the corresponding bubble below each number.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |

1b. If you are living with AIDS, in what year were you diagnosed with AIDS?

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |

2. When you found out that you were HIV positive, did you live in Louisiana?

- Yes
- No

2a. If yes, which parish?

2b. If no, what state?

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2c. Where were you when you were told that you were HIV positive?

- HIV/AIDS community-based organization
 - Hospital/ER
 - Local health center or clinic
 - Doctor's office
 - Organization that provides other services (family planning, substance use treatment)
 - Other (please specify below)
-

3. In what parish do you live now?

4. What is your zip code?

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |

5. I am _____.

- Male (skip to Q6)
- Female (answer Q5a-Q5c)
- Transgender (answer Q5a-Q5c)

5a. If female, are you currently pregnant, or have you been pregnant within the last 12 months?

- Yes
- No (skip to Q6)

5b. If yes, are you currently receiving or did you receive any medication to prevent transmission of HIV from you to your baby?

- Yes
- No

5c. If your baby has been born, is s/he seeing a doctor?

- Yes
- No
- My baby has not yet been born

6. How would you describe your race?

- African-American/Black
- Caucasian/White
- Asian/Pacific Islander
- Native American
- Multi-racial
- Other (please specify below)

7. Do you consider yourself to be Latina/o/Hispanic?

- Yes
- No

8. What language do you feel most comfortable speaking?

- English
- Spanish
- Vietnamese
- French
- Other (please specify below)

Reminder: All information collected in this survey is anonymous. Information will not be used to identify you and will not affect your receipt of HIV/AIDS services.

9. Are you a United States citizen?

- Yes (skip to Q10)
- No (answer Q9a)

9a. Are you living in the United States legally?

- Yes
- No

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10. How old are you?

| | |
|---|---|
| | |
| 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 |
| 6 | 6 |
| 7 | 7 |
| 8 | 8 |
| 9 | 9 |

11. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

- 8th grade or less
 - Some high school
 - High school graduate/GED
 - Technical or trade school
 - Some college
 - College graduate
 - Graduate school
 - Other (please specify below)
-

12. What is your current marital status?

- Single/Living alone
- Married
- Living with partner
- Divorced/Separated
- Widowed

Employment and Income

13. What best describes your work situation in the **last six months**?

- Working full-time job
- Working part-time job
- Self-employed
- Working off and on
- Not working (answer Q13a)

13a. If you are not currently working, why not?

- Student
 - Looking for a job
 - Retired
 - For health reasons, on disability
 - For health reasons, not on disability
 - N/A: I am currently working
 - Other (please specify below)
-

14. What was your total household income **last month**? (Include all the money you received, plus the money anyone else who lives with you received. Include money from government assistance, with the exception of food stamps.)

- No income
- \$1 - \$500
- \$501 - \$1,000
- \$1,001 - \$1,500
- \$1,501 - \$2,000
- \$2,001 - \$2,500
- \$2,501 - \$3,000
- \$3,001 - \$3,500
- More than \$3,500

15. How many people in your household are supported by this income?

| | |
|---|---|
| | |
| 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 |
| 6 | 6 |
| 7 | 7 |
| 8 | 8 |
| 9 | 9 |

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16. Did you directly receive any of the following in the **last six months**? Answer for yourself only and not the household. **Select all that apply.**

- Wages/Salary from a job
- SSI (Supplemental Security Income)
- SSDI (Social Security Disability Insurance)
- AFDC/TANF (Aid to Families with Dependent Children/Temporary Assistance to Needy Families)
- Child Support/Alimony
- Unemployment payments/benefits
- Food stamps
- Other (please specify below)

17. Do you have health insurance (including Medicaid or Medicare) that covers your HIV/AIDS-related medical care/medications?

- Yes (answer Q17a)
- No (skip to Q17b)

17a. What kind of health insurance do you have? **Select all that apply.** This could be your insurance or someone else's if you are on their plan.

- Insurance through work
- COBRA (continuation of insurance paid through your last employer)
- Private insurance, not through work
- Medicare
- Medicaid
- State High Risk Insurance Pool
- VA
- Other (please specify below)

17b. What is preventing you from getting health insurance? **Select all that apply.**

- I cannot afford it
- I do not know where to get it
- I was denied because of a previous medical condition
- I did not have proper U.S. residency documents
- I don't qualify
- It is not a priority for me at this time
- N/A: I have health insurance
- Other (please specify below)

Instructions for 18: Using the key below, please fill in the bubble corresponding to your answer.

- ① – Didn't need the service
- ② – Needed the service and used it
- ③ – Needed the service, but couldn't get it
- ④ – Needed the service, but didn't know about it

For example: If you didn't need health insurance premium assistance, you would fill in the ① bubble.

18. Now we are interested in the HIV/AIDS insurance services you needed and what HIV/AIDS insurance services you got in the **last six months**.

Assistance with health insurance premiums ① ② ③ ④

Assistance with health insurance co-payments ① ② ③ ④

Primary Medical Care

19. In general, how would you describe your overall health today?

- Excellent
- Good
- Fair
- Poor

20. Did you **seek out** HIV/AIDS-related medical care during the **last six months**?

- Yes (answer Q20a)
- No (answer Q20b)

20a. If you did seek out HIV/AIDS-related medical care in the **last six months** did you...

- Receive enough medical care
- Receive medical care, but needed more than what was available
- Not receive medical care (answer Q20b)

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20b. If you did not seek out or did not receive HIV/AIDS-related medical care in the **last six months**, why not? **Select all that apply.**

- I didn't know where to go
- I couldn't get an appointment
- I couldn't get transportation
- I couldn't get child care
- I couldn't pay for services
- I had other priorities
- I didn't want anyone to know I am HIV positive
- I didn't feel sick
- There aren't enough doctors in my area
- I couldn't get time off from work
- I was depressed
- N/A: I did seek out/receive medical care
- Other (please specify below)

21. Where do you **regularly** receive your HIV/AIDS-related medical care? **Select only one.**

- HIV clinic in a hospital/medical center
- Emergency Room (ER)
- Community clinic that serves only HIV clients/HIV specialty clinic
- Private physician's office/clinic
- Other community clinic that is open to everyone regardless of HIV status
- VA Hospital/clinic
- I don't receive HIV/AIDS-related medical care
- Other (please specify below)

22. If you are on medications to specifically treat your HIV/AIDS, do you take your medications like the doctor said you should?

- Always
- Most of the time
- Some of the time
- Rarely
- I don't know what the directions are
- N/A: I have not been prescribed HIV medications

23. If you are not currently taking medications to specifically treat your HIV/AIDS, why not? **Select all that apply.**

- I don't know where to get them
- I can't afford the cost
- They made me feel really bad
- My doctor said the medications didn't work for me
- I'm on a 'Drug holiday' directed by my doctor
- I'm on a 'Drug holiday' decided by myself
- My doctor did not prescribe them
- I feel healthy
- I don't like taking medications
- These medications are not a priority for me
- I have trouble remembering to take my medications
- I have trouble understanding how to take my medications
- My doctor wanted to treat another medical problem first
- N/A: I have not been prescribed HIV medications
- Other (please specify below)

24. At the time of your HIV diagnosis, were you referred for any of the following services? **Select all that apply.**

- Medical care related to the HIV diagnosis
- Medical care for a condition other than HIV
- Substance use counseling service
- Mental health services (other than substance use counseling)
- If pregnant, for OB/GYN care
- Health/HIV education class
- To talk to someone who is HIV positive
- HIV support group
- Case management
- No, I was not referred for services
- Other (please specify below)

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25. How soon after your diagnosis did you receive HIV/AIDS-related medical care?

- Within one month
- One to six months
- Six months to one year
- Longer than one year
- I have not received HIV/AIDS-related medical care
- I have chosen not to receive HIV/AIDS-related medical care
- Other (please specify below)

26. Have you been HIV positive for at least **5 years**?

- Yes (answer Q27)
- No (skip to Q28)

27. Has there been a period of **at least 12 months over the past five years** when you were *not* receiving HIV/AIDS-related medical care?

- Yes (answer Q27a-c)
- No (skip to Q28)

27a. What best describes your situation during that period?

- I had recently been diagnosed with HIV, and had not entered HIV/AIDS-related medical care
- I had been receiving HIV/AIDS-related medical care, but I stopped going
- I didn't have access to care

27b. What prevented you from receiving HIV/AIDS-related medical care during that period? **Select all that apply.**

- I couldn't afford care
- I didn't know where to go to get care
- I was not ready to deal with my HIV status
- I didn't want anyone to know I was HIV positive
- I was afraid of the medications/side effects
- I was in jail or prison
- There wasn't a medical facility near where I lived
- It was too confusing to get services
- I had too many other things to worry about
- I was homeless
- I was using drugs or alcohol
- I had mental health issues (depression, etc.)
- I had a bad experience with the medical staff
- I did not have proper U.S. residency documents
- The medical facility didn't fit my needs
- I had a bad experience with my medications
- I was affected by Hurricane Katrina or Rita
- Services were not in my language
- Other (please specify below)

27c. What caused you to get back into HIV/AIDS-related medical care? **Select all that apply.**

- I got sick and knew I needed care
- I was ready to deal with my illness
- I got the information I needed to get into care
- I found a doctor or medical facility I liked
- A family member or friend helped me get care
- Someone with HIV/AIDS helped me get care
- An outreach worker helped me get care
- Someone who had been involved in my care followed up and got me to return to care
- I got out of jail or prison
- I was able to deal with other problems in my life
- I was able to get care in my post-Katrina/Rita home
- I returned to my home post-Katrina/Rita and saw my previous medical provider
- N/A: I have not returned to care
- Other (please specify below)

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28. If you have ever had a period of at least **12 months** when you were not receiving HIV/AIDS-related medical care, would the following services have helped you start going? **Select all that apply.**

- Connection to a case manager from an agency who could link me to services or support
- Connection to an HIV positive peer from an agency who could link me to services or support
- Someone to help me cope with stress
- Someone to help me address competing needs
- Someone to help me disclose to family and partners
- Someone to help me manage stigma
- Someone to go with me to appointments
- Appointment reminders
- Other (please specify below)

- None of the above would have helped
- N/A: I have never been out of care for a 12-month period

Instructions for 29: Using the key below, please fill in the bubble corresponding to your answer.

- ① – Didn't need the service
- ② – Needed the service and used it
- ③ – Needed the service, but couldn't get it
- ④ – Needed the service, but didn't know about it

29. Now we are interested in the HIV/AIDS-related medical services you needed and what HIV/AIDS-related medical services you got in the **last six months.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| HIV/AIDS-related medical care | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| General medical care | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| Specialty medical care (e.g., OB/GYN, dermatology) | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| Dental care | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| Eye care | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| Medications | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| Help taking medications | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| Home health services | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| Information on what other services are available | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| Someone to help me get the services I need (Case manager) | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| Alternative therapies (e.g., massage, acupuncture) | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| Hospice | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |

29a. If you did not get the HIV/AIDS-related medical services you needed, what prevented you from accessing them? **Select all that apply.**

- I didn't know where to get medical services
- I couldn't get transportation
- Services were not in my language
- I couldn't pay for services
- I couldn't get there when the agency was open
- I couldn't find anyone to watch my child(ren)
- I didn't want anyone to know I am HIV positive
- I did not have proper U.S. residency documents
- I have not been treated with respect at the clinic
- N/A: I received the HIV/AIDS-related medical services I needed
- Other (please specify below)

30. Have you been diagnosed with any other medical conditions? Please check all that apply and if you have received treatment for those conditions in the **past six months.**

| Diagnosed? | Received treatment? | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Y | N |
| <input type="radio"/> Sexually transmitted disease | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| <input type="radio"/> Hepatitis A or B | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| <input type="radio"/> Hepatitis C | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| <input type="radio"/> Tuberculosis | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| <input type="radio"/> Mental health disorder | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| <input type="radio"/> Heart disease | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| <input type="radio"/> High blood pressure | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| <input type="radio"/> Diabetes | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| <input type="radio"/> Pneumonia | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| <input type="radio"/> Other (please specify below) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

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Housing

31. Mark the columns that tell us where you live now and where you lived six months ago.

| | Now | 6 mos. ago |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| In an apartment/house/trailer that I own | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| In an apartment/house/trailer that I rent | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| At my parent's/relative's apartment/house/trailer | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Someone else's apartment/house/trailer | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| In a rooming or boarding house | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| In a "supportive living" facility (Assisted Living Facility) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| In a half-way house, transitional housing or treatment facility (drug or psychiatric) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Nursing home | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Homeless (on street/in car/abandoned building) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Homeless shelter | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Domestic violence shelter | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Other housing provided by the city or state | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Hospice | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| In jail/prison | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Other (please specify below) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

32. Approximately how long have you lived at your current residence?

- Less than one month
- One to two months
- Three to six months
- Six months to one year
- More than one year
- Don't know

33. Think about your housing situation now: do any of the following stop you from taking care of your HIV/AIDS?

Select all that apply.

- I don't have a safe and private room
- I don't have a bed to sleep in
- I don't have a place to store my medications
- I don't have a telephone where someone can call me

Question continued in the next column.

- I don't have enough food to eat
 - I don't have money to pay for rent
 - I don't have heat and/or air conditioning
 - I'm afraid of others knowing I am HIV positive
 - I can't get away from drugs (in the neighborhood)
 - Other (please specify below)
-
- None of the above

Instructions for 34: Using the key below, please fill in the bubble corresponding to your answer.

- ① – Didn't need the service
- ② – Needed the service and used it
- ③ – Needed the service, but couldn't get it
- ④ – Needed the service, but didn't know about it

34. Now we are interested in the HIV/AIDS housing services you needed and what HIV/AIDS housing services you got in the **last six months**.

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| Help finding a place to live | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| Permanent, independent housing | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| Temporary short-term housing | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| Housing where my child(ren) can live with me | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| Nursing home | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| Money to pay utilities | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| Money to pay rent/mortgage | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| House for persons living with HIV/AIDS (Assisted Living) | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |

34a. If you did not get the *housing services* you needed, what prevented you from accessing them? **Select all that apply.**

- I didn't know where to get services
- Services were not in my language
- I couldn't get there when the agency was open
- I didn't want anyone to know I am HIV positive
- I did not have proper U.S. residency documents
- I have not been treated with respect at the agency
- I didn't qualify for housing services
- I was put on a waiting list
- N/A: I received the housing services I needed
- Other (please specify below)

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35. Now we are interested in general problems you had getting housing. In the **past six months**, did you have trouble getting housing?

- Yes (answer Q35a)
- No (skip to Q36)

35a. What prevented you from getting housing?
Select all that apply.

- I didn't have enough money for the deposit
- I had no transportation to search for housing
- I had bad credit
- I had a criminal record
- I had a mental/physical disability
- I had substance use issues
- I was put on a waiting list
- I did not have proper U.S. residency documents
- I did not qualify for housing assistance
- I could not find affordable housing
- I feel I was discriminated against
- Other (please specify below)

36. In the past year, how many nights have you NOT had a place of your own in which to sleep?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 9 | 9 | 9 |

37. How much do you and/or your household contribute monthly to the rent or mortgage? (This is not necessarily the amount of your rent, but how much you and your household members **actually pay**.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |

38. How much of an increase **per month** in rent or mortgage would cause you to have to find a new place to live?

- \$1 to \$25
- \$26 to \$50
- \$51 to \$75
- \$76 to \$100
- \$101 to \$150
- \$151 to \$200
- An increase of more than \$200
- N/A: I do not have rent or mortgage

39. Are you currently receiving an ongoing monthly housing subsidy, such as a Section 8 voucher or Shelter+Care, or living in public housing?

- Yes
- No

40. Were you in jail or prison during the **past year**?

- Yes (answer Q40a-40d)
- No (skip to Q41)

40a. Did jail/prison nursing staff know you were HIV positive?

- Yes
- No

40b. Did you receive HIV/AIDS-related medical care while in jail/prison?

- Yes
- No

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40c. When you were released from jail/prison, which of the following did you receive? **Select all that apply.**

- Information about finding housing
- Referral to medical care
- Referral to case management
- A supply of HIV medication to take with you
- Other (please specify below)

None of the above

40d. If you did not get the HIV/AIDS services you needed after you were released, what prevented you from accessing them? **Select all that apply.**

- No insurance – financial reasons
- I didn't know where to go
- I didn't want anyone to know I am HIV positive
- I couldn't get away from drugs
- I was having trouble finding friends I could trust
- I didn't want to take off from work
- I didn't have transportation to get services
- I didn't have ID or documentation to qualify
- Other (please specify below)

None – I was able to get HIV services

Childcare

41. Do you have children under 18 years old living with you?

- Yes
- No (skip to Q45)

42. Are any of these children HIV-infected?

- Yes
- No

43. Have you needed help caring for your child(ren) during the **past six months** because you:

| | Yes | No |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Needed to go to a doctor or social service appointment | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Were in the hospital | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Needed time to rest | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Other (please specify below) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

44. If you did not get the childcare services you needed, what prevented you from accessing them? **Select all that apply.**

- I didn't know where to get services
- I couldn't get transportation to take my child
- Services were not in my language
- I could not afford childcare services
- The childcare agency was not open when I needed it to be
- I didn't want anyone to know I am HIV positive
- Daycare would not accept my children because of my HIV status or my child's HIV status
- I did not have proper U.S. residency documents
- My child is not treated with respect at childcare
- I did not have any friends/family who could watch my child
- N/A: I received the childcare services I needed
- Other (please specify below)

Transportation

45. How do you **usually** get to the HIV/AIDS services that you need? **Select only one.**

- Walk there or ride my bike
- My own car
- My friend/relative gives me a ride
- Bus
- Taxi
- Van service
- Other (please specify below)

46. If the above transportation costs money, who pays for it?

- I do
- Friend/Family member
- HIV/AIDS agency
- Non-HIV/AIDS agency
- N/A: It does not cost money
- Other (please specify below)

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Instructions for 47: Using the key below, please fill in the bubble corresponding to your answer.

- ① – Didn't need the service
- ② – Needed the service and used it
- ③ – Needed the service, but couldn't get it
- ④ – Needed the service, but didn't know about it

47. Now we are interested in the HIV/AIDS transportation services you needed and what HIV/AIDS transportation services you got in the **last six months**.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|
| To get medical care | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| To run errands | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| To get medications | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| To get to work | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| To get other services | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |

47a. If you did not get the *transportation services* you needed, what prevented you from accessing them? **Select all that apply.**

- I didn't know where to get services
- Services were not in my language
- The agency ran out of money/there was a waiting list
- I couldn't get there when the agency was open
- I didn't want anyone to know I am HIV positive
- I did not have proper U.S. residency documents
- I have not been treated with respect at the agency
- N/A: I received the transportation services I needed
- Other (please specify below)

47b. In general, what prevents you from getting to places you need to go? **Select all that apply.**

- I cannot afford to pay for transportation
- I live too far to walk/ride my bike
- Public transportation doesn't go where I need it to go
- Public transportation doesn't run when I need it
- There is no public transportation nearby
- The public transportation is unreliable
- I do not have my driver's license
- I do not have personal transportation
- I cannot afford to have my car fixed
- I do not know anyone who can help me get to places
- I do not know where to find services
- N/A: Nothing prevents me from getting to the places I need to go
- Other (please specify below)

Mental Health and Substance Use

48. Over the **last two weeks**, have you been bothered by either of the following problems?

| | Yes | No |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Little interest or pleasure in doing things | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Feeling down, depressed, or hopeless | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

49. During the **past six months**, have you received counseling or other mental health services?

- Yes (answer Q49a)
- No (skip to Q50)

49a. If yes, was this counseling individual or group counseling or both?

- Individual
- Group
- Both individual and group

50. During the **past six months**, have you been prescribed medicine for mental health reasons?

- Yes (answer Q50a)
- No (skip to Q51)

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50a. Were you able to get the medications you needed?

- Yes
 No

51. During the **past six months**, have you been hospitalized for mental health reasons?

- Yes
 No

52. During the **past six months**, have you been in treatment for substance use?

- Yes
 No

53. Have you used any of the following substances during the **past six months**? **Select all that apply.**

- Tobacco
 Alcohol
 Crack
 Injection drugs (non-medical use)
 Prescription drugs used other than as prescribed
 Other (please specify below)

- None of the above (skip to Q54)

53a. Do you have a desire to stop using?

- Yes (answer Q53b)
 No (skip to Q54)

53b. What type of services to help with substance use problems would you **most** likely use? **Please select the three most important to you.**

- Self-help (12-step NA, AA, etc.)
 Individual counseling
 Group counseling (HIV positive people only)
 Group counseling (Open to anyone)
 Detox
 Residential facility
 A program for mental health and substance use problems
 A program for substance use problems and HIV
 A peer support group for HIV positive people
 Inpatient treatment facility for HIV positive people
 Other (please specify below)

Instructions for 54: Using the key below, please fill in the bubble corresponding to your answer.

- ① – Didn't need the service
 ② – Needed the service and used it
 ③ – Needed the service, but couldn't get it
 ④ – Needed the service, but didn't know about it

54. Now we are interested in the HIV/AIDS mental health/substance use services you needed and what HIV/AIDS mental health/substance use services you got in the **last six months**.

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Mental health counseling – group | <input type="radio"/> ① | <input type="radio"/> ② | <input type="radio"/> ③ | <input type="radio"/> ④ |
| Mental health counseling – individual | <input type="radio"/> ① | <input type="radio"/> ② | <input type="radio"/> ③ | <input type="radio"/> ④ |
| Inpatient substance use treatment | <input type="radio"/> ① | <input type="radio"/> ② | <input type="radio"/> ③ | <input type="radio"/> ④ |
| Outpatient substance use treatment | <input type="radio"/> ① | <input type="radio"/> ② | <input type="radio"/> ③ | <input type="radio"/> ④ |

54a. If you did not get the *mental health services* you needed, what prevented you from accessing them? **Select all that apply.**

- Services were not available in my area
 I was not aware of service options
 It was too long until the first available appointment
 I couldn't afford to pay for services
 I had to care for my child(ren)
 I didn't want others to know that I have mental health problems
 I had to work
 I did not have proper U.S. residency documents
 Services were not in my language
 I didn't want anyone to know I am HIV positive
 N/A: I received the mental health services I needed
 Other (please specify below)

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54b. If you could not get the *substance use counseling/treatment services* you needed, what prevented you from accessing them? **Select all that apply.**

- Services were not available in my area
- I was not aware of treatment options
- It was too long until the first available appointment
- I couldn't afford to pay for services
- I had to care for my children
- I didn't want others to know that I use drugs and/or alcohol
- I had to work
- I didn't want anyone to know I am HIV positive
- I did not have proper U.S. residency documents
- Services were not in my language
- I thought I would be denied HIV/AIDS services if I disclosed my substance use
- Services were not specifically for people living with HIV/AIDS
- N/A: I received all the substance use counseling/treatment services I needed
- Other (please specify below)

Other Services

Instructions for 55: Using the key below, please fill in the bubble corresponding to your answer.

- ① – Didn't need the service
- ② – Needed the service and used it
- ③ – Needed the service, but couldn't get it
- ④ – Needed the service, but didn't know about it

55. Now we are interested in what other services you needed and what other services you got in the **last six months.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nutritional counseling | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| Nutritional supplements | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| Financial assistance with utilities | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| Financial assistance with critical needs (i.e., appliances, ID card, coat) | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| Health services provided in the home (i.e., medical equipment, personal care attendant, day treatment, diagnostic testing in the home, mental health, physical therapy) | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |

Question continued in the next column.

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Child abuse and neglect counseling | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| Caregiver support counseling | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| Spiritual counseling | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| Grief counseling | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| Services that help to restore or maintain physical functioning (i.e., physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy, low-vision training) | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
|--|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| Information regarding medical and support services and counseling to help you improve your health status | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
|--|---|---|---|---|

Instructions for 56: Using the key below, please fill in the bubble corresponding to your answer.

- ① – Didn't need the service
- ② – Needed the service and used it
- ③ – Needed the service, but couldn't get it
- ④ – Needed the service, but didn't know about it

56. Now we are interested in knowing if you needed certain services early in your diagnosis and if you got those services.

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Counseling about living with HIV | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Referrals to medical and support services | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| Testing and diagnosis to find out the status of your immune system | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
|--|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| Opportunities to talk with other HIV positive people about living with HIV | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
|--|---|---|---|---|

56a. If you did not get the needed services early in your diagnosis, what prevented you from accessing those services? **Please select all that apply.**

- I didn't know where to go
- I couldn't get an appointment
- I couldn't get transportation
- I couldn't get child care
- I couldn't pay for services
- I wasn't ready
- I didn't want anyone to know I am HIV positive
- I felt healthy
- Other (Please specify below.):

- N/A: I was able to get the services I needed.

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Social Support

57. How long after you found out you were HIV positive did you disclose your status to anyone?

- Within one month
- One month to six months
- Six months to one year
- Longer than one year
- I have not told anyone my HIV status

58. What, if anything, prevented you from disclosing your HIV/AIDS status earlier? **Select all that apply.**

- Fear of rejection
- Fear of losing my job
- Fear of losing support
- Fear of losing respect/honor
- Other (please specify below)

- Nothing, I told people as soon as I knew my status

59. Who knows about your HIV/AIDS status? **Select all that apply.**

- My doctor
- My spouse/partner
- My family
- My close friends
- My sex partners
- My employer
- Everyone, I don't keep it a secret
- Nobody except my doctor

60. Have you ever faced any of the following after disclosing your HIV/AIDS status? **Select all that apply.**

- Fired from work
- Thrown out of your home by family members/others
- Clothes and utensils washed separately
- Lost friend(s)
- Name calling
- Physical isolation
- Violence
- Separation/divorce
- Other (please specify below)

- None of the above

61. Do you have family or friends to turn to when you need help?

- Yes
- No

Instructions for 62: Using the key below, please fill in the bubble corresponding to your answer.

- ① – Didn't need the service
- ② – Needed the service and used it
- ③ – Needed the service, but couldn't get it
- ④ – Needed the service, but didn't know about it

62. Now we are interested in the HIV/AIDS social support services you needed and what HIV/AIDS social support services you got in the **last six months**.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Help for me or my caregiver, to be able to take a break | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| Food bank or food vouchers | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| Meals brought to my home | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| Legal advice | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |

62a. If you did not get the HIV/AIDS social support services you needed, what prevented you from accessing them? **Select all that apply.**

- I didn't know where to get services
- Services were not in my language
- I didn't want anyone to know I am HIV positive
- I did not have proper U.S. residency documents
- N/A: I received all the social support services I needed
- Other (please specify below)

Positive Prevention

We know that the next questions about sex and drug use are very personal. We want to remind you that your answers are completely anonymous. This information **cannot and will not** be used to identify you.

63. Where do you get information about HIV/AIDS? **Select all that apply.**

- My doctor or other health care provider
- Friends or family
- Support group
- Community agency or organization
- Books, magazines, newspapers, or other reading materials
- TV or radio
- Internet
- HIV/AIDS service provider
- Don't know
- I've never received information about HIV
- Other (please specify below)

Instructions for 64: Using the key below, please fill in the bubble corresponding to your answer.

- ① – Didn't need the service
- ② – Needed the service and used it
- ③ – Needed the service, but couldn't get it
- ④ – Needed the service, but didn't know about it

64. Now we are interested in the HIV/AIDS prevention services you needed and what HIV/AIDS prevention services you got in the **last six months**.

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| Free condoms | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| Information about safer sex | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| Information about HIV testing | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| Information about telling others about my HIV status | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| Health education for prevention for positives | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |

64a. If you did not get the HIV/AIDS prevention services you needed, what prevented you from accessing them? **Select all that apply.**

- I didn't know where to get services
- Services were not in my language
- I didn't want anyone to know I am HIV positive
- I did not have proper U.S. residency documents
- N/A: I received all the HIV/AIDS prevention services I needed
- Other (please specify below)

65. Do you have a condom with you or at home?

- Yes
- No

66. Have you had sex in the **last three months**?

- Yes
- No (skip to Q67)

66a. In the **last three months**, how many sex partners have you had?

- One
- Two or more

66b. Did you use a condom the **last time** you had vaginal or anal sex?

- Yes
- No

Instructions for 66c: Using the key below, please fill in the bubble corresponding to your answer.

- ① – No
- ② – Yes, and always used a condom
- ③ – Yes, and sometimes used a condom
- ④ – Yes, and never used a condom

66c. In the **last three months**, have you:

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| had a male sex partner? | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| had a female sex partner? | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| had sex with any partners whose HIV/AIDS status you didn't know? | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| had sex with anyone who uses injection drugs? | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| had sex in exchange for drugs or money? | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| had sex while drunk or high? | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |

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67. How important is it to you that your sex partners have the same HIV/AIDS status as you do?

- Not important at all
- Not very important
- Somewhat important
- Very important

68. Did your most recent sex partner know your HIV/AIDS status?

- Yes
- No

69. Do you know the HIV/AIDS status of your current or most recent sex partner?

- Yes
- No

70. If you have not always used a condom or other barriers when having sex in the **past three months**, please indicate why. **Select all that apply.**

- I don't like using condoms or barriers
- Condoms or barriers are not always available
- My partner does not like using condoms or barriers
- I want to have a baby
- I am sometimes high or buzzed on drugs or alcohol during sex
- I really don't know how to talk about condoms or barriers
- I thought that I was HIV negative
- I thought that my partner was HIV negative
- I don't care
- My HIV/AIDS is undetectable
- N/A: I always use condoms or other barriers when having sex
- N/A: I have not had sex in the past three months
- Other (please specify below)

71. Have you used injection drugs in the **past three months**?

- Yes (answer Q71a – Q71c)
- No (skip to Q72)

71a. If yes, have you shared needles with others in the **past three months**?

- Yes
- No

71b. The **last time** you used injection drugs, did you use a clean needle?

- Yes
- No
- I don't remember

71c. Do you know where you can get clean needles?

- Yes
- No

Additional Comments

72. Are you aware of any HIV Planning or Advisory Committees (Consumer Advisory Committee, Planning Council, NORAPC) in your region?

- Yes (answer Q72a)
- No (skip to Q73)

72a. If yes, do you currently participate on any of these committees?

- Yes
- No

73. Is there anything else you would like to tell us?

74. Overall, did you think this survey was:

- Too long, but covered all the information
- Too long, and I did not want to finish it
- Too short, there were more things you could have asked
- Just right

Thank you for filling out this survey!

Please place the survey inside the provided envelope, seal it, and return it to the agency representative or peer coordinator to collect your gift card.