

**Service Needs of People Living with HIV/AIDS in Florida:
Results from the 2016 Florida Needs Assessment for
People Living with HIV/AIDS**

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**Arch Mainous III, PhD
Frederick R. Kates III, PhD
Maya Luetke, MSPH
Rebecca Tanner, MA
Ryan Suk, MS
Maude Laberge, PhD**

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1 INTRODUCTION

The Florida Department of Health, HIV/AIDS Section is mandated to collect information on HIV/AIDS programming in the state and to report this information to the federal government. Accordingly, the DOH HIV/AIDS Section collaborated with the Department of Health Services Research, Management and Policy at the University of Florida to create a standardized survey instrument and to collect data about HIV-related needs and services from people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in the state of Florida. Section staff, members of the Patient Care Planning Group Needs Assessment workgroup, HIV/AIDS Program Coordinators (HAPCs) from the 16 different Service Areas, and the UF team cooperated extensively to create and administer the survey. The objective was to collect information on the utilization of HIV/AIDS services by PLWHA, their met and unmet service needs, and the identification of barriers to care. Basic demographic information on the population living with HIV/AIDS was also collected.

The Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program is administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), HIV/AIDS Bureau (HAB). The Department of Health and Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program grantees are required to report on their expenditures, services, and clients. Accordingly, a state-wide needs assessment is conducted every three years. This report is a part of that effort and the data collected by this survey will inform state and local planning bodies in decisions regarding changes, improvements, expansion, and funding of HIV/AIDS-related services and care in Florida. In addition to this state-wide report, each of the 16 areas will receive a report based on their local PLWHA population. This survey, while administered in part through DOH service providers, was open to anyone living with HIV/AIDS in Florida and therefore, could include individuals not in care under Ryan White or ADAP.

2 METHODS

The project involved the development of a standardized survey instrument, the collection of survey data, and analysis of the data with the goal of elucidating the HIV-related met and unmet needs of PLWHA in the state of Florida.

2.1 Survey Design

The survey instrument for the statewide HIV needs assessment was developed through a process of meetings of various stakeholders across the state over the course of several months. These individuals, in addition to the Patient Care Planning Group Needs Assessment workgroup and the needs assessment team at the University of Florida, constructed a concise survey instrument. In the end, the survey was shortened significantly to increase the likelihood that respondents complete it. It was divided into two sections. The first section included questions about access and utilization of services, barriers to service, and unmet service needs. The second section asked basic demographic information such as age, race, gender, sexual orientation, income, etc. It was 33 questions long and could be completed in less than 5 minutes. The survey was pretested for timing, clarity, and content by PLWHA in Alachua County. The survey was developed in English and then professionally translated into both Spanish and Haitian Creole. The survey was available online (at www.floridaneeds.org) and in a paper format in all three languages. The survey was anonymous and open to the public. We

cannot confirm that respondents had an HIV/AIDS diagnosis. The survey did not collect protected health information.

2.2 Data Collection

The team at the University of Florida conducted rollout meetings with essential stakeholders in the 16 different Service Areas of the state. These meetings were organized with the HAPCs and lead agencies and involved care providers, consumers, case managers, and others involved in the organization and provision of HIV-related services to PLWHA in Florida. In rollout meetings, the University of Florida team was introduced to stakeholders, the data collection strategy was outlined, and any questions were answered.

Data collection was coordinated through HAPCs and lead agencies around the state. Each of the 16 areas received at least one packet of materials. These boxes contained promotional materials such as business cards, flyers, and posters advertising the survey in addition to hundreds of copies of the paper survey and an equal number of self-addressed, postage-paid envelopes. The survey period was between October 3, 2016 and January 3, 2017. However, due to low response, surveys were accepted through January. The final cut off was February 6, 2017.

The needs assessment survey was administered in various ways. Strategies included mailing the survey directly to clients, having case managers, doctors, and others with direct client contact administer the survey to clients, and encouraging clients to take the survey electronically through word of mouth, posters, flyers, and other promotional materials. The link to the web-based version of the survey was also posted on local health department and lead agency websites. Many areas used a combination of several different strategies. Electronic survey responses were captured automatically into REDCap, an electronic research database. Paper copies were entered manually into a REDCap as they arrived in the mail.

There were multiple issues with the collection of the needs assessment data. First, there was a preference for the paper version and we received a smaller than expected number of electronic responses. Many people working with PLWHA in Florida expressed concerns that this population did not have reliable access to computers and the Internet. This might explain why the electronic response rate was lower. Second, two areas opted to collect their own data. This was problematic because the survey questions were either worded differently or even completely different than the state-wide survey. Finally, the number of response is lower than projected based on the number of responses to the 2013 Needs Assessment.

2.3 Data Sources

We received a total of 4,151 survey responses. Data came from several different sources. The survey was available in both an electronic (N=793) and a paper version (N=2,306). Two areas used similar survey instruments but decided to collect locally instead of collaborating with the state-wide data collection effort. These areas provided us their data to be incorporated into the overall data for the state. Accordingly, data from Area 7 (N=695) and Area 9 (N=357) have been included in this analysis and report when possible.

2.4 Data Analysis

Due to the divergent methods of data collection, combining and analyzing the data was complicated. Areas 7 and 9 collected their data locally and used survey instruments that differed from the one used for the statewide needs assessment. Some questions on these Area-specific surveys were comparable to the statewide questions and we were able to integrate these responses into the statewide data. All data analyses were performed using SAS 9.4.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Population

The results of this needs assessment show the point-in-time met and unmet service needs of the PLWHA population. It also reveals the major barriers to care and the basic demographics of PLWHA that responded to the survey. Respondent characteristics can be seen in Table 1. The sample was primarily male (62%) and heterosexual (56.1%). The majority of respondents were either Black/African American or White/Caucasian (49.2% and 41.5%). The distribution of respondent age among the sample was wide-ranging with approximately 50% of respondents aged 40 to 59. Finally, 81% of respondents reported making less than \$22,000 a year and 14.6% reported having no income whatsoever. While striking, these statistics are not surprising. Based on the data collection method, we believe most of the recruited sample was receiving Ryan White services, and PLWHA must be “low-income” to qualify for said services.¹

Figures 1, 2, and 3 show the distributions of survey respondents by gender and race, gender and sexual orientation, and gender and age. In Figure 1, race was collapsed into four primary categories: (1) White, (2) Black, (3) Mixed, and (4) Other. Several response categories had such low numbers that it made sense to collapse them. The collapsed Other category contains those that responded Other, American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander. Gender has also been collapsed into three main categories—Male, Female, and Other—with Other including Transgender Male to Female, Transgender Female to Male, and Other responses. The age variable has also been collapsed into categories in Figure 3 to better show the data graphically. Notably, the sample contained a large number of older adults with more than 68% of respondents aged 40 and older (Figure 10).

3.2 Access and Utilization

The most utilized services were Medications, Outpatient Medical Care, and Case Management with over 80% of respondents reporting that they received these services (Table 2). The least needed services included Hospice Services, Substance Abuse Treatment, and Home Health Care with more than 80% of individuals reporting that they did not need these services. Respondents reported Dental/Oral Health (10.6%), Medications (7.1%), Case Management (6.4%), and Health Insurance (6%) as primary services that they received, but had difficulty getting (Table 2).

3.3 Barriers

The majority of respondents reported not facing difficulties in accessing services (Figure 4). Among those who reported barriers to receiving services, the primary barriers included respondents not knowing where to get services (13.8%), respondents not being able to pay for

services (8.4%), respondents not being able to get transportation (6.3%), and services not being available in respondents' county (6.3%) (Table 3).

3.4 Gaps

The majority of respondents reported having no service gaps (Figure 4). About 19% of respondents reported having one service gap while 26.7% reported having more than one service gap. Analyses by specific services also revealed low percentages of individuals reporting service gaps. The five most commonly identified service gaps were Dental/Oral Health (15.7%), Food Bank or Food Vouchers (13.8%), Other (13.6%), Housing (13.4%), and Health Insurance (11.7%) (Table 2). Sub-analyses by gender and race reveal similar numbers to the overall sample (Figures 5 and 6). However, both Other categories in gender and race show much higher percentages of respondents reporting more than one service gap (Figures 5 and 6). This might be explained by societal gender biases and stigma regarding transgender and gender non-conforming individuals, resulting in these individuals having increased barriers to service and service gaps. Similarly, racism against minorities might be having a similar effect on the ability of minorities to receive services. However, these numbers are based on small samples (Other in gender has a sample size of 45 and Other in race has a sample size of 84) and, therefore, might not be reflective of the larger populations.

3.5 Service County

The majority of respondents (85.4%) in the study received care in their county of residence (Figure 7). A small number received services in both their county of residence and another county (1.9%) while about 13% received services in a different county than the one in which they resided (Figure 7). Of people who sought and received services outside their county of residence, the most common reason was because services were not available in their county, or they got care at a clinic closer to where they live or work (Table 4). Gadsden, Orange, Martin, Lake, and Santa Rosa counties had the highest numbers of respondents seeking care outside their county of residence (Table 5). Sub-analyses of people receiving care in and outside their county of residence by gender and race revealed percentages similar to the overall numbers (Figures 8 and 9).

4 DISCUSSION

The 2016 HIV Needs Assessment identified specific met and unmet needs of people living with HIV in Florida. Care and service provision are essential strategies to decrease the prevalence of HIV infection as proper care, treatment, and education can contribute significantly to curbing transmission of the virus. The Needs Assessment revealed certain barriers to care and service gaps that were problematic for individuals living with HIV in Florida and could be addressed by the DOH in the future.

The most notable trend seen in the data was the large number of older adults in the sample, which is shown in Figure 10. Over 50% of respondents were aged 40 to 59 and almost 18% were 60 and older. According to recent data, there are increasing numbers of older adults living with HIV.² In fact, people aged 50 and older account for 17% of new HIV diagnoses and approximately 42% of people living with HIV.³ This is likely a result of effective treatment and more widespread use of antiretroviral medications. This trend is significant because as the

population with HIV ages, they will likely have additional health care needs and these needs may be different than those they had as younger individuals living with HIV. If trends continue and more people with HIV live into old age, there will likely be increased demand for services such as rehabilitation, home health care, hospice, and legal support. Further, it is generally known that older people utilize more medical services and have increased healthcare costs. This may present new challenges to health care provision for people living with HIV in Florida.

Another significant finding, as illustrated in Table 2, was that 13% respondents reported that housing assistance was needed but was difficult to get. This is particularly concerning because being homeless or becoming homeless contributes to a host of HIV issues. Studies suggest that the prevalence of HIV/AIDS as well as the risk of developing AIDS is significantly higher for individuals who are homeless or living in unstable housing conditions.⁴⁻⁶ Providing housing is easier said than done because of the high cost of housing. Future studies are needed to evaluate the cost effectiveness of providing housing to PLWHA. The Florida Needs Assessment emphasizes the necessity for housing interventions as a way to fight the spread of HIV/AIDS in Florida.

Many of our findings were consistent with the 2013 HIV Needs Assessment results. One notable barrier to services in both the 2013 and 2016 Needs Assessments was that respondents did not know where to get services. The number of respondents reporting this barrier has doubled since the 2013 Needs Assessment. The fact that 13.8% of respondents identified not knowing where to get services suggests that there may be significant structural issues with the system of HIV-related health care provision in Florida. To address this barrier, we suggest increasing outreach and information dispersal in communities so that PLWHA know where they can access services locally. A possible strategy would be to develop comprehensive lists of services by county that are easily accessible to PLWHA. These lists of services, including contact information for available services, could be distributed at County Health Departments and through case managers, especially since more than 80% of respondents reported receiving case management services and, therefore, have contact with a case manager. Additionally, this list could be posted on the Internet and linked to the County Health Department and Lead Agency websites.

4.1 Limitations

A significant challenge in the data collection phase of the project was the absence of both a comprehensive list of clients and of agency contacts. While our team collaborated with the HAPCs and Lead Agencies in all the 16 Areas, we did not have direct contact with case managers and others involved directly with clients. This top-down approach made it difficult to attain a large sample. Furthermore, certain areas within the state opted to collect their own local data and did not participate in the statewide data collection effort. These two factors necessitated the use of nonprobability sampling, which is considered less accurate and less rigorous than probability sampling. Without establishing a probability-based sample it is difficult to generalize the results because the sample runs the risk of being biased and not representative of PLWHA in Florida. This also means that it is not possible to draw any statistical inferences from the sample. Ideally, if each of the Florida agencies identified as stakeholders in the study could have provided points of contact and accurate computerized records of the clients they served during the identified timeframe, then a list could have been

generated to develop the sampling frame. Future assessments would benefit from having a comprehensive list so that a randomized selection method could be used to ensure that different HIV/AIDS clients throughout the state of Florida would have equal probabilities of being chosen. Furthermore, with a probabilistic sample, the study would have known the probability that PLWHA throughout the state of Florida would be properly represented within estimated confidence intervals.

Other limitations include that the study is a cross-sectional design and the survey responses are self-reported. Cross-sectional studies are susceptible to bias due to low response rates which can result in bias of the measures used in the survey. The results of the cross-sectional study are time bound offering no indication of the sequence of events related to services and needs identified in the survey. Another concern is that while the survey is voluntary, PLWHA may feel pressure to participate. This can create self-report bias to give socially acceptable answers because they have been told their input matters. As with all voluntary surveys there may be systematic differences between people who respond and people who do not. Finally, the study sample may include ascertainment bias, meaning the study captures PLWHA who already are partially engaged or recently engaged in medical care or social services. These PLWHA are more likely to be contacted by the Florida agencies who are actively recruiting PLWHA to take the needs assessment. This may underestimate the problems with accessing services and overlook PLWHA who no longer have HIV services and are particularly vulnerable.

4.2 Conclusions

The data from the 2016 Needs Assessment provides important information to the State of Florida Department of Health. The information from this needs assessment can inform funding allocation and other decisions about HIV-related care provision. Results show that many people are able to access services and are utilizing those services. While gaps in service remain, our findings overall indicate that the current system of care provision is satisfactory to the majority of respondents and that the majority of clients are getting the services that they need and are not facing significant barriers to service. However, there are some areas for improvement. The survey is both a way for clients/consumers to voice their issues and concerns and for the DOH and local planning bodies to understand which areas should be targeted for improvement.

Going forward, we recommend that the needs assessment survey instrument be standardized and available to all areas to use locally. With a standardized survey instrument, locally collected data could be compiled easily into a statewide dataset and analysis could be done for the entire state as well as locally. This would allow for the comparison of data across the state and, if collected at regular intervals, across time. Further, we recommend that the survey design and methodology be altered so that a response rate can be calculated and a more representative sample achieved.

Figure 1. Distribution of respondents, by gender and race

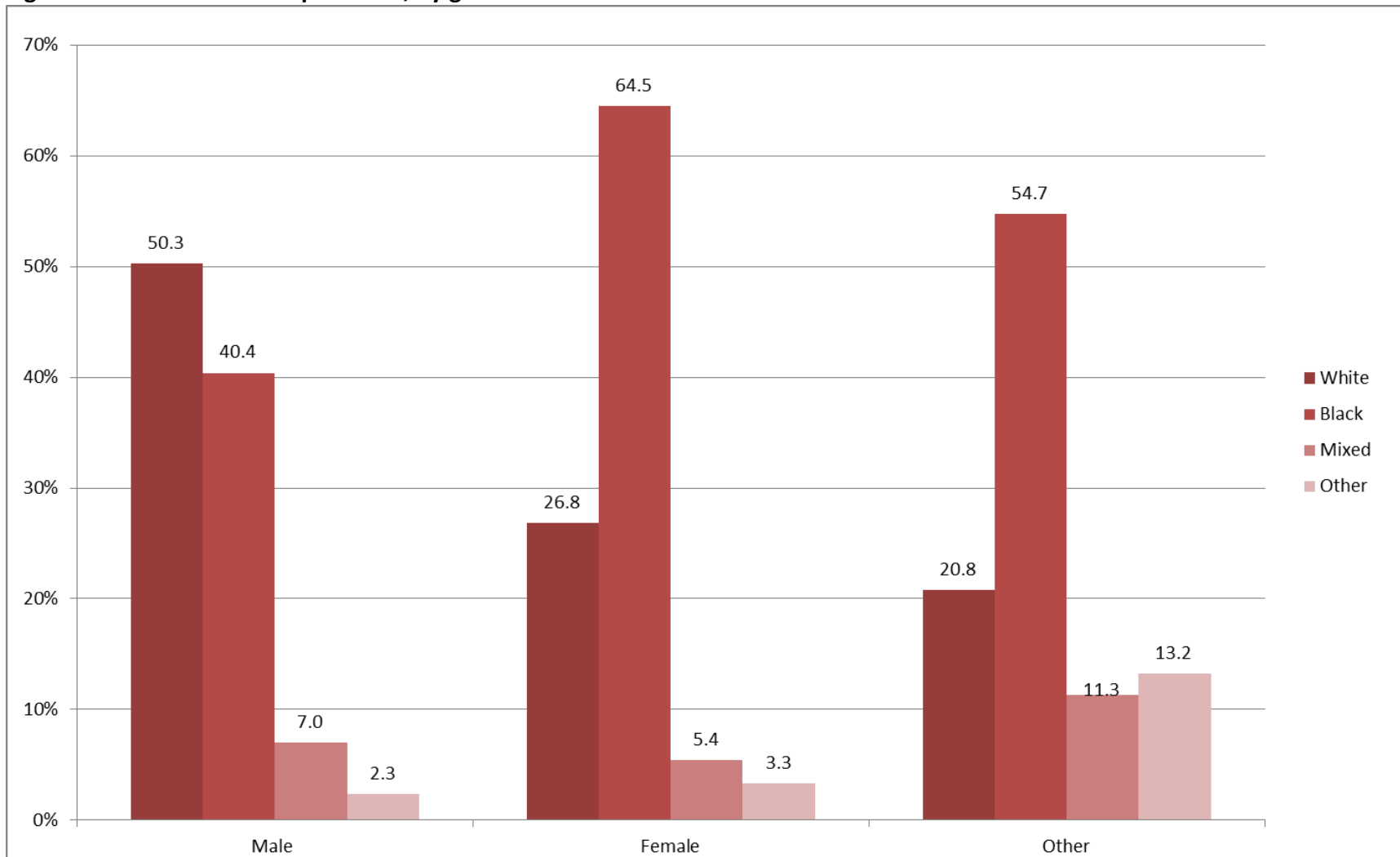


Figure 2. Distribution of respondents, by gender and sexual orientation

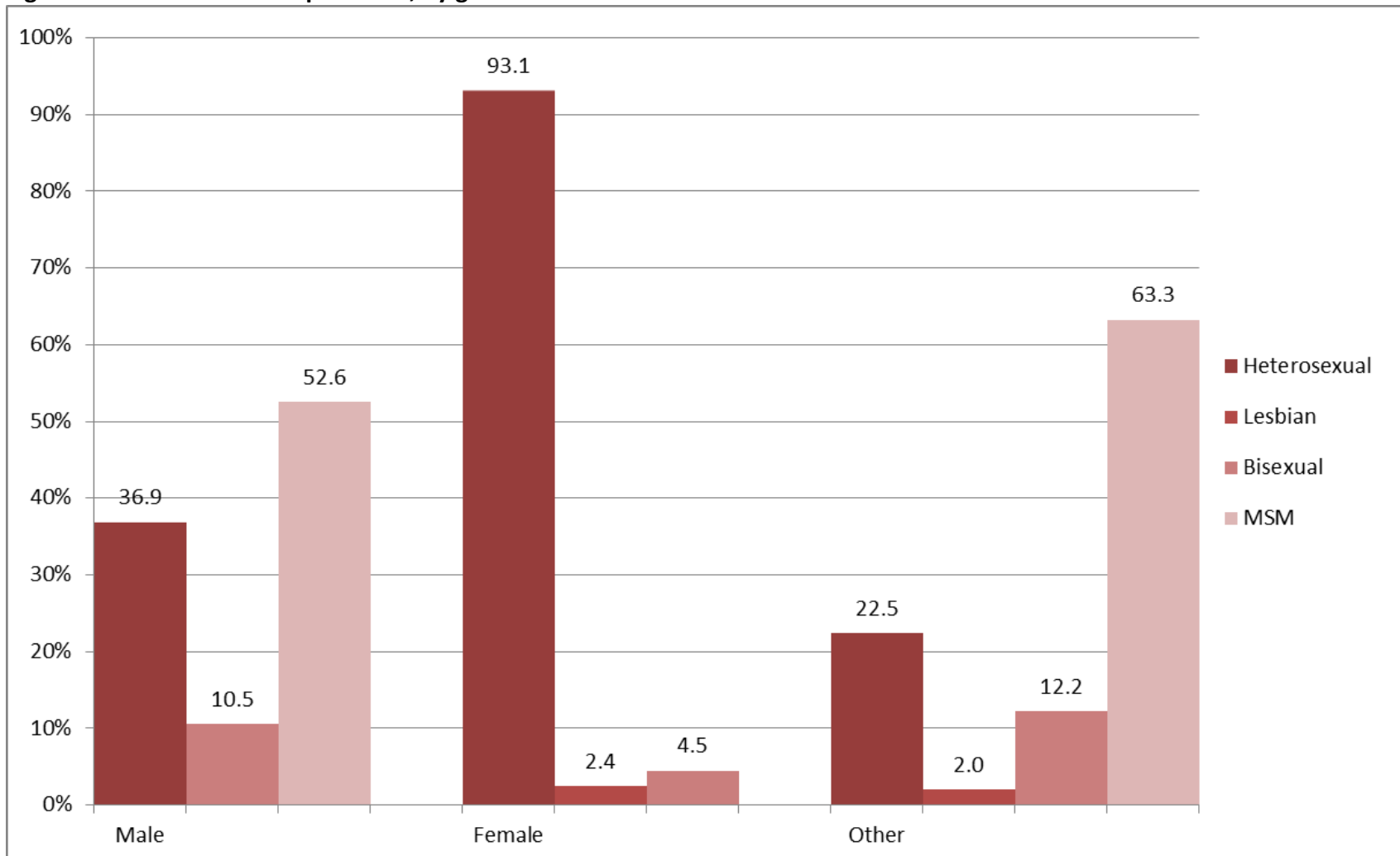


Figure 3. Distribution of respondents, by gender and age

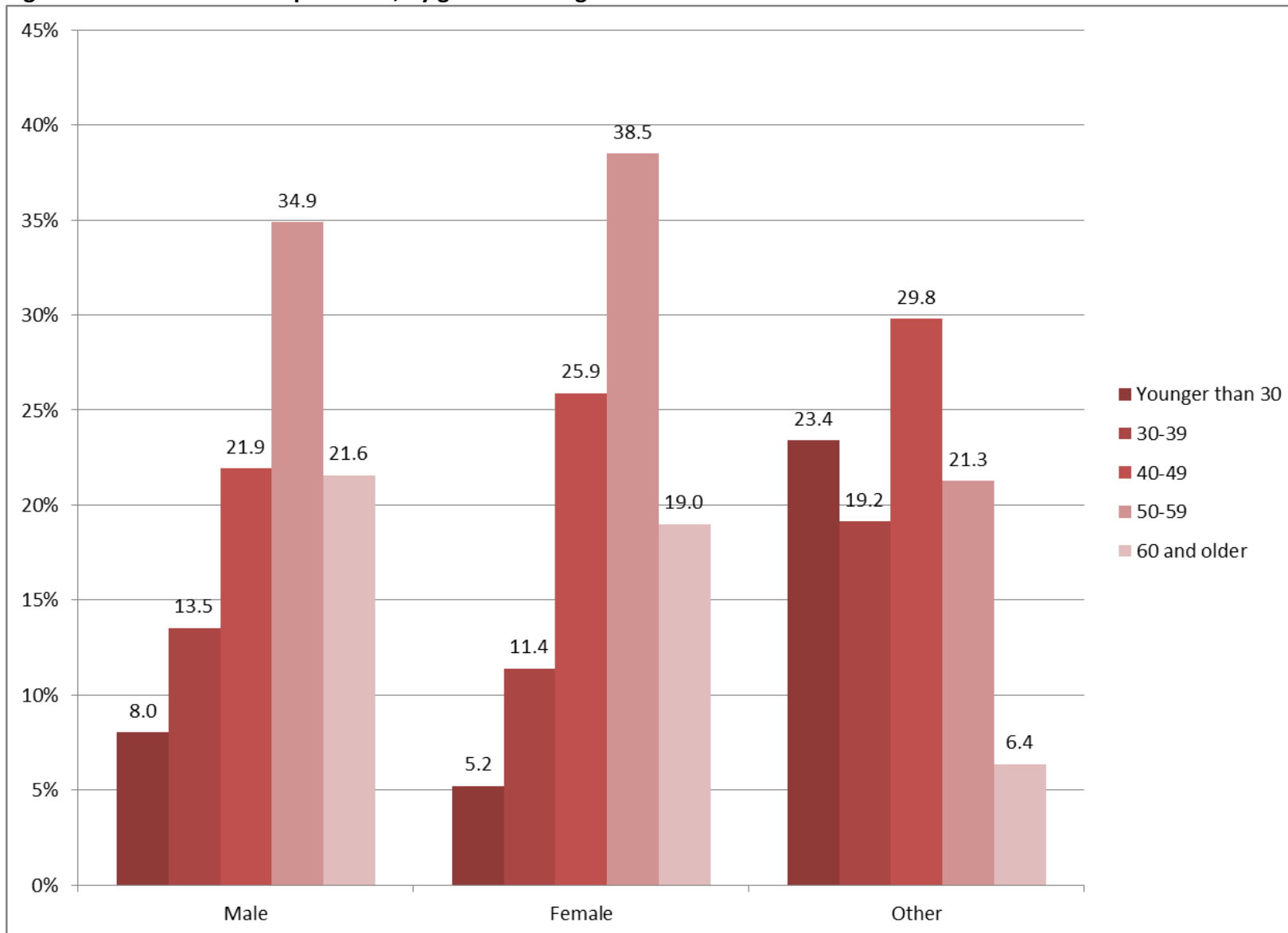


Figure 4. Proportion of respondents with and without service gaps

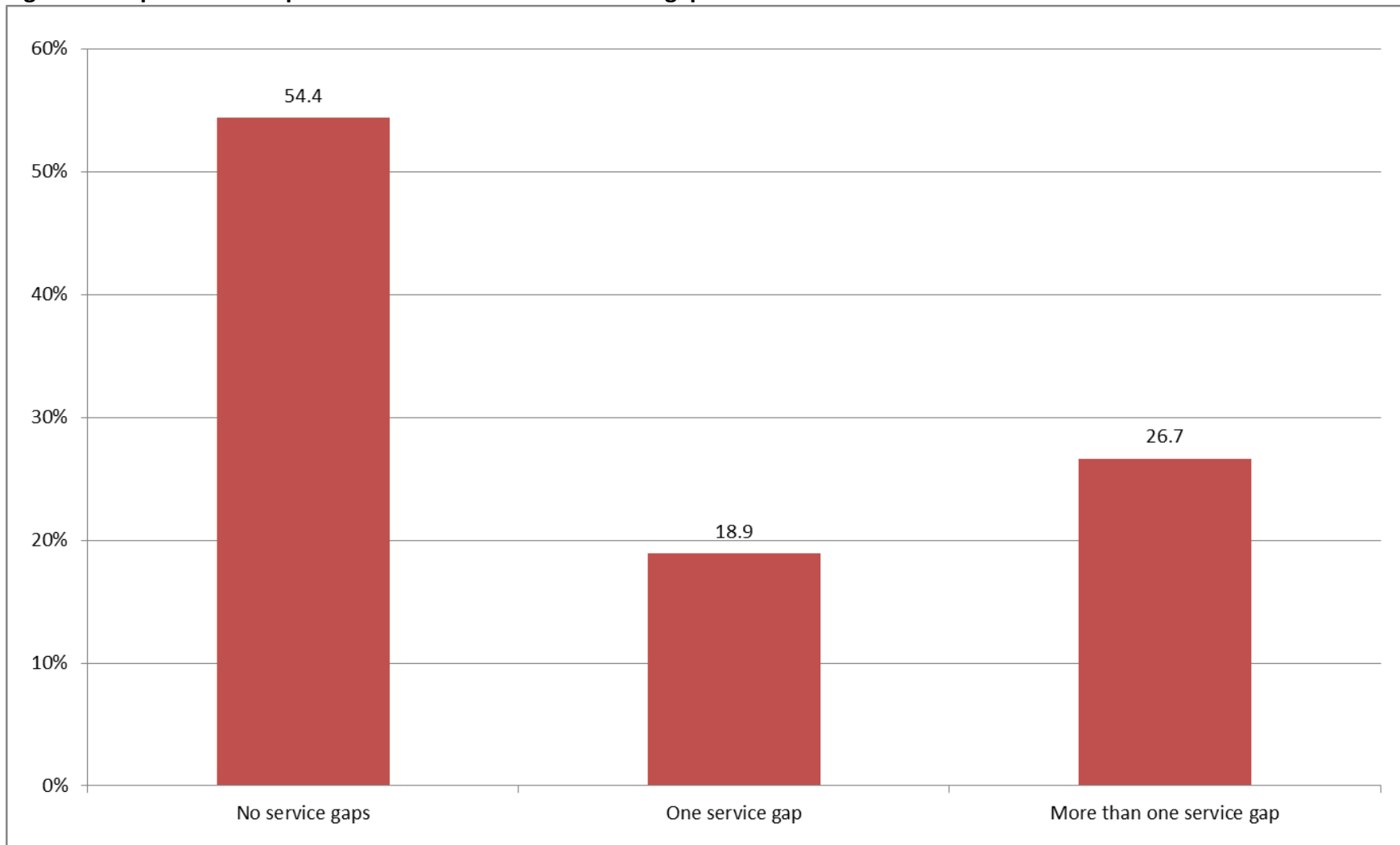


Figure 5. Proportion of respondents with and without service gaps, by gender

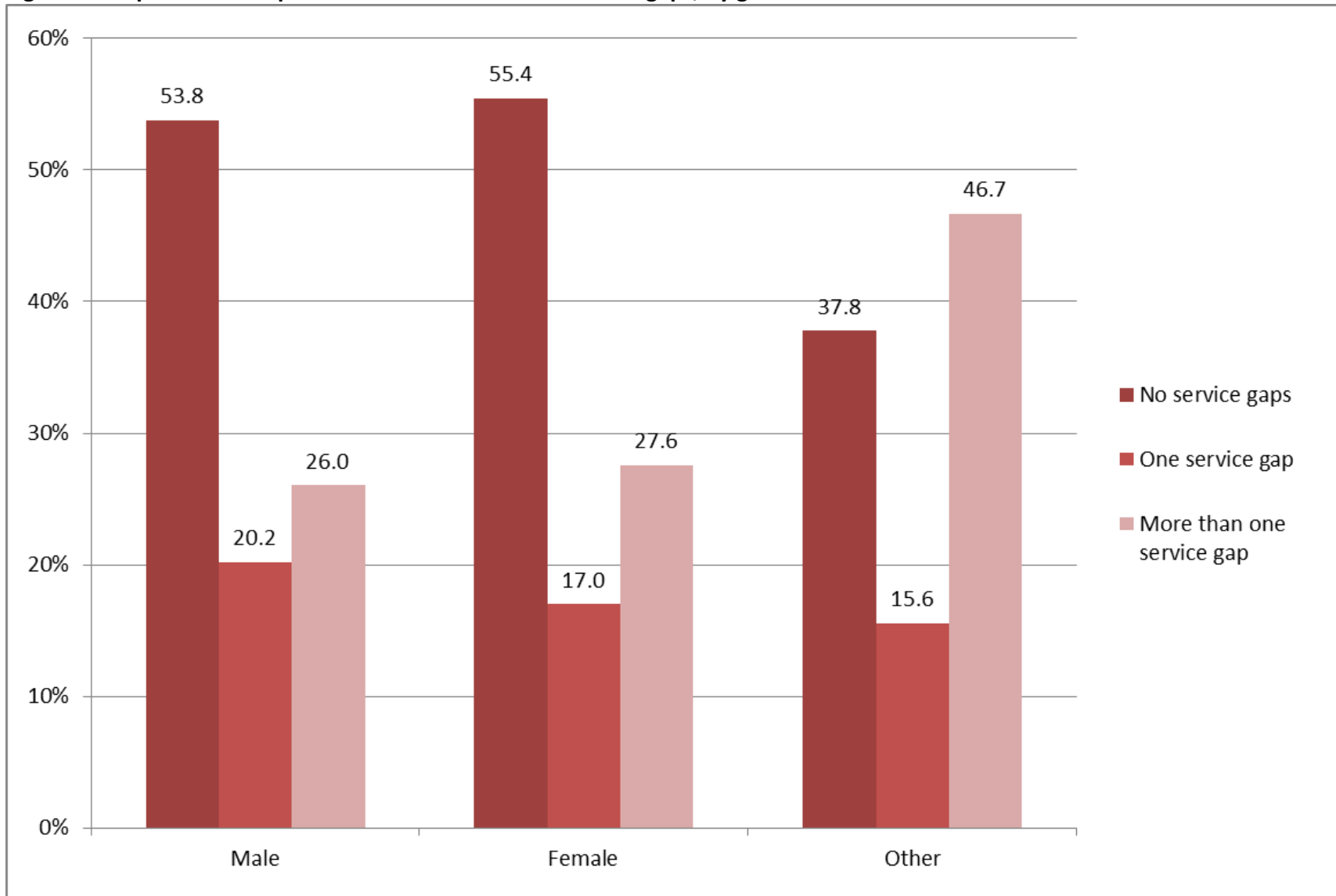


Figure 6. Proportion of respondents with and without service gaps, by race

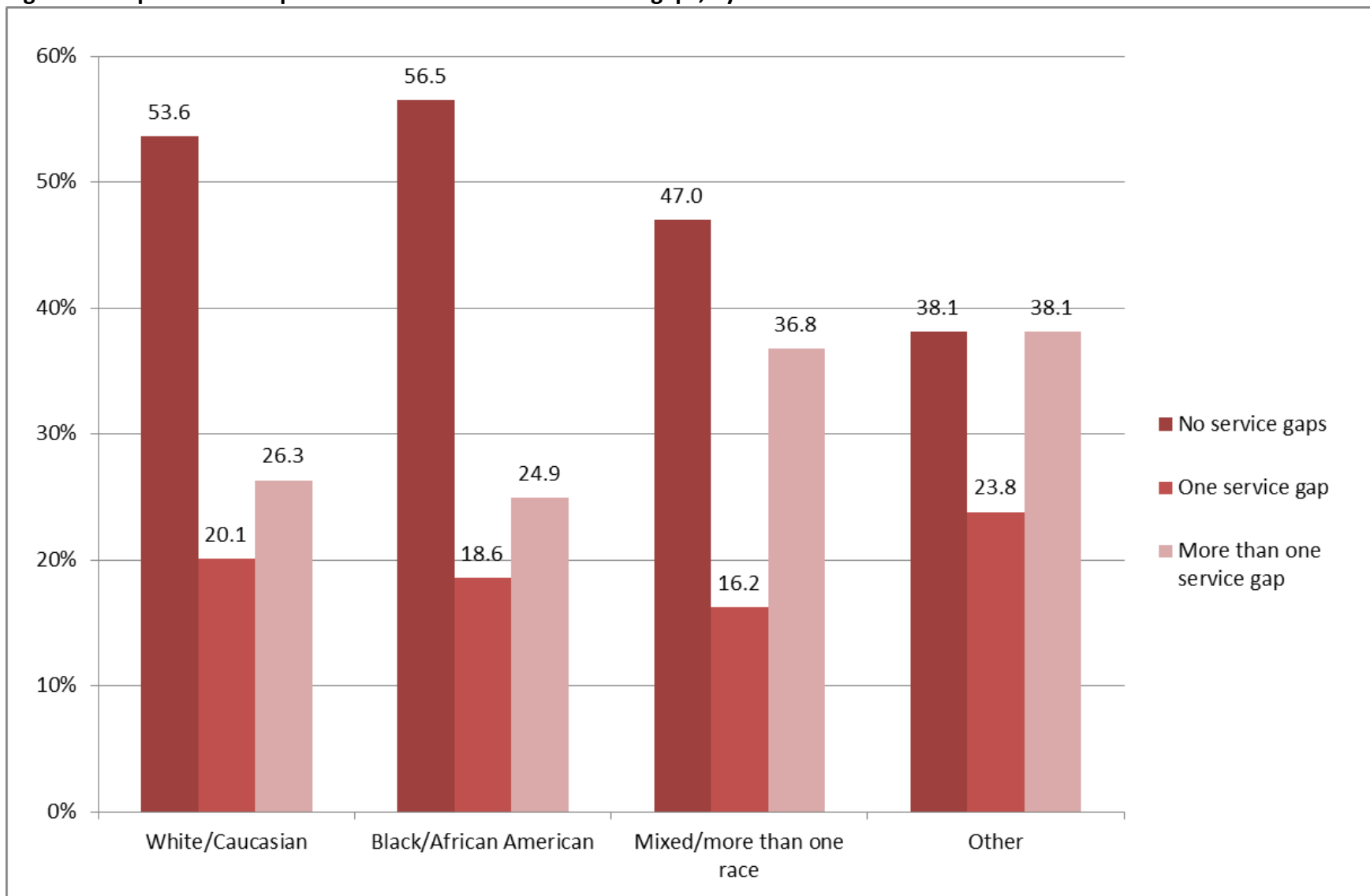
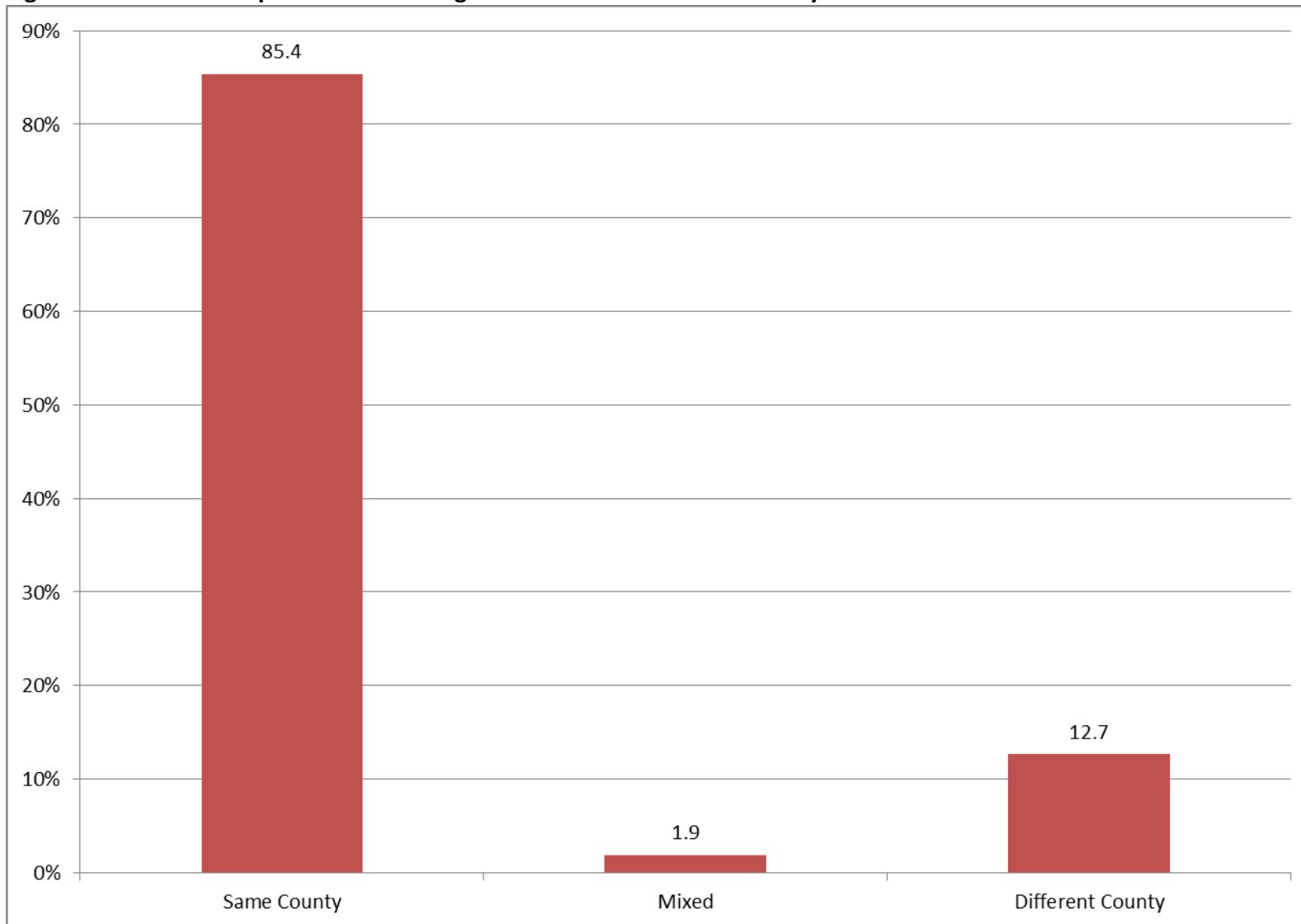
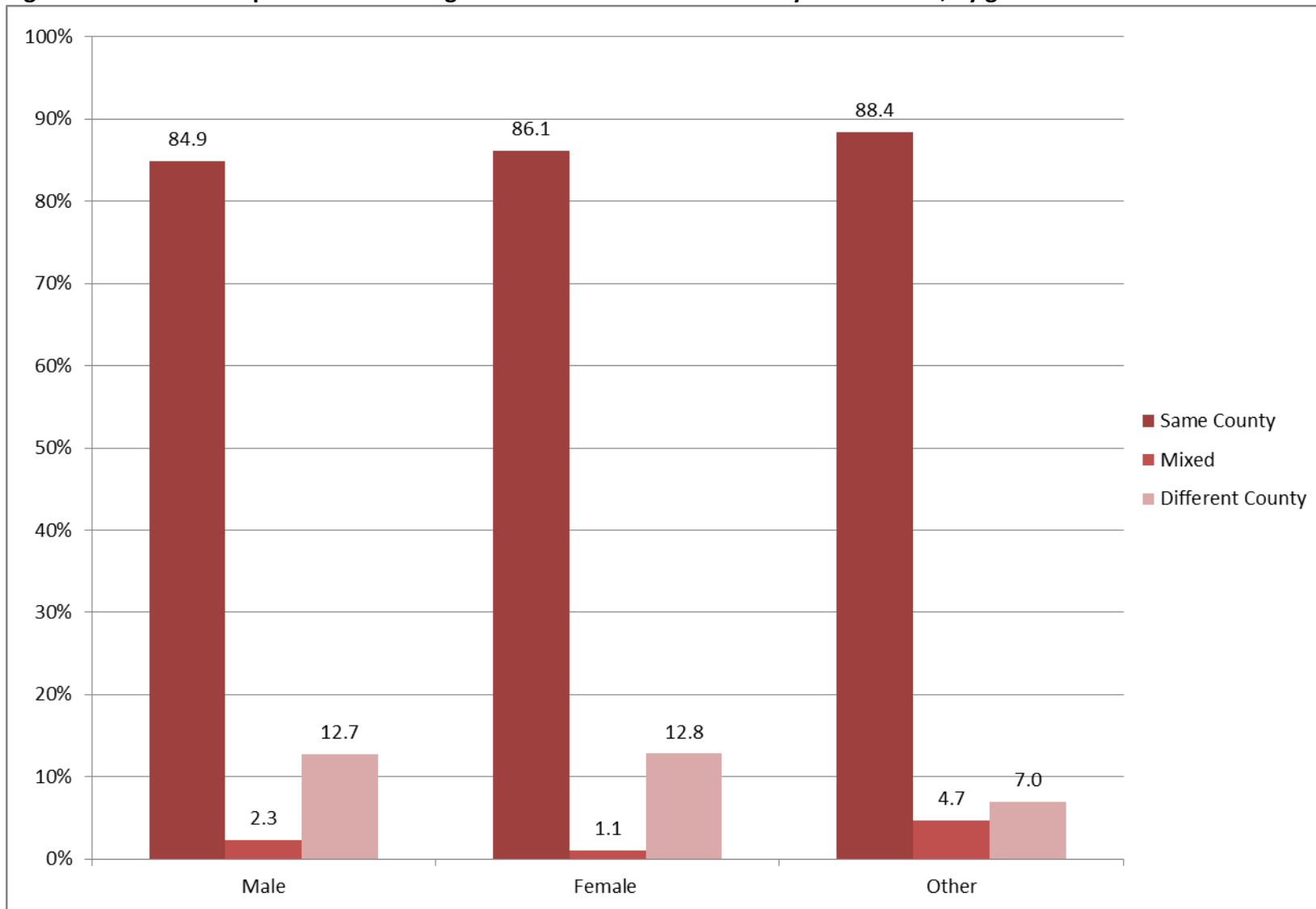


Figure 7. Percent of respondents receiving care in and outside their county of residence



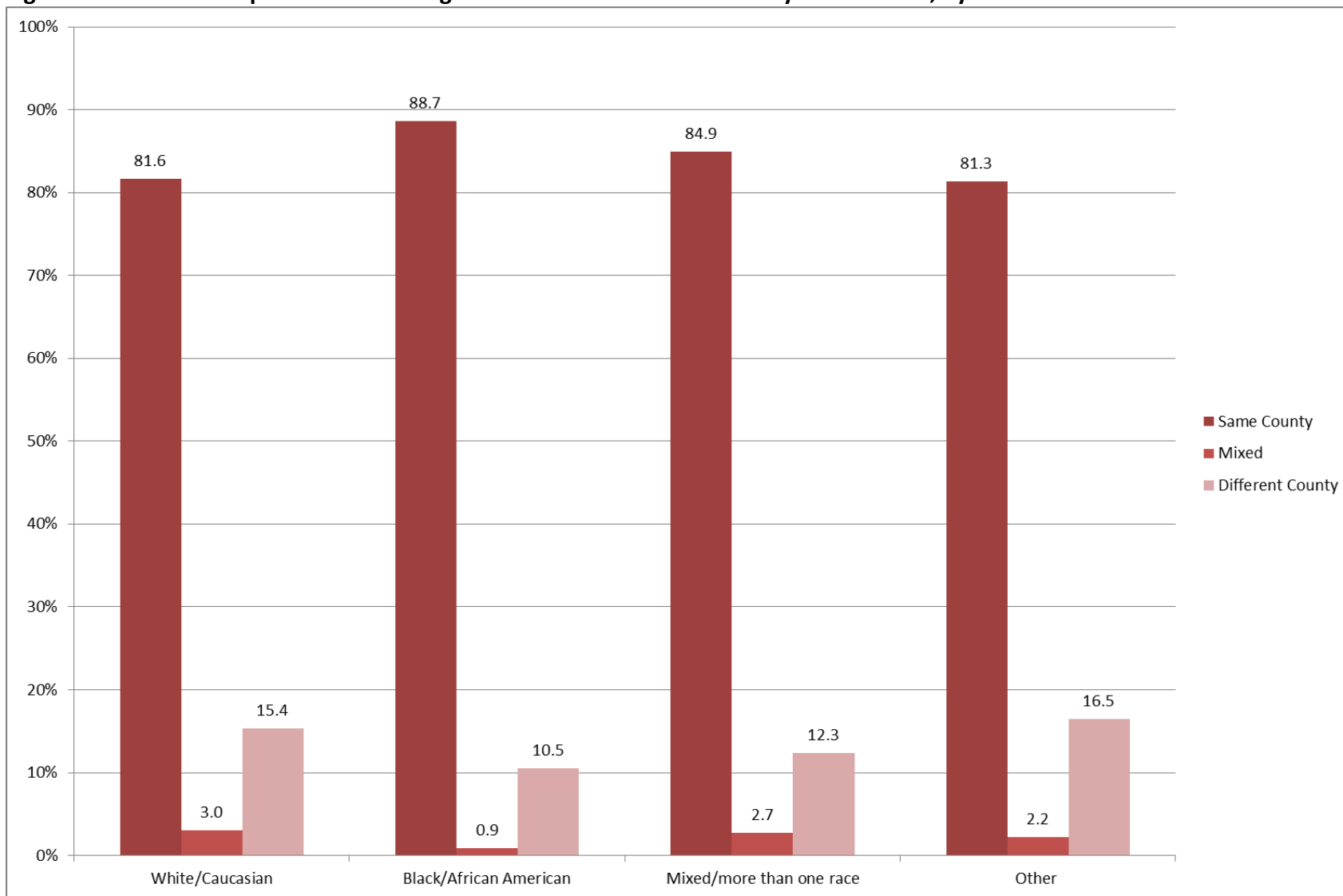
Note: Same County=Received care in same county where they live, Mixed=Received care in same county where they live and in another county, and Different County=Received care in a different county than where they live.

Figure 8. Percent of respondents receiving care in and outside their county of residence, by gender



Note: Same County=Received care in same county where they live, Mixed=Received care in same county where they live and in another county, and Different County=Received care in a different county than where they live.

Figure 9. Percent of respondents receiving care in and outside their county of residence, by race



Note: Same County=Received care in same county where they live, Mixed=Received care in same county where they live and in another county, and Different County=Received care in a different county than where they live.

Figure 10. Distribution of respondents, by age

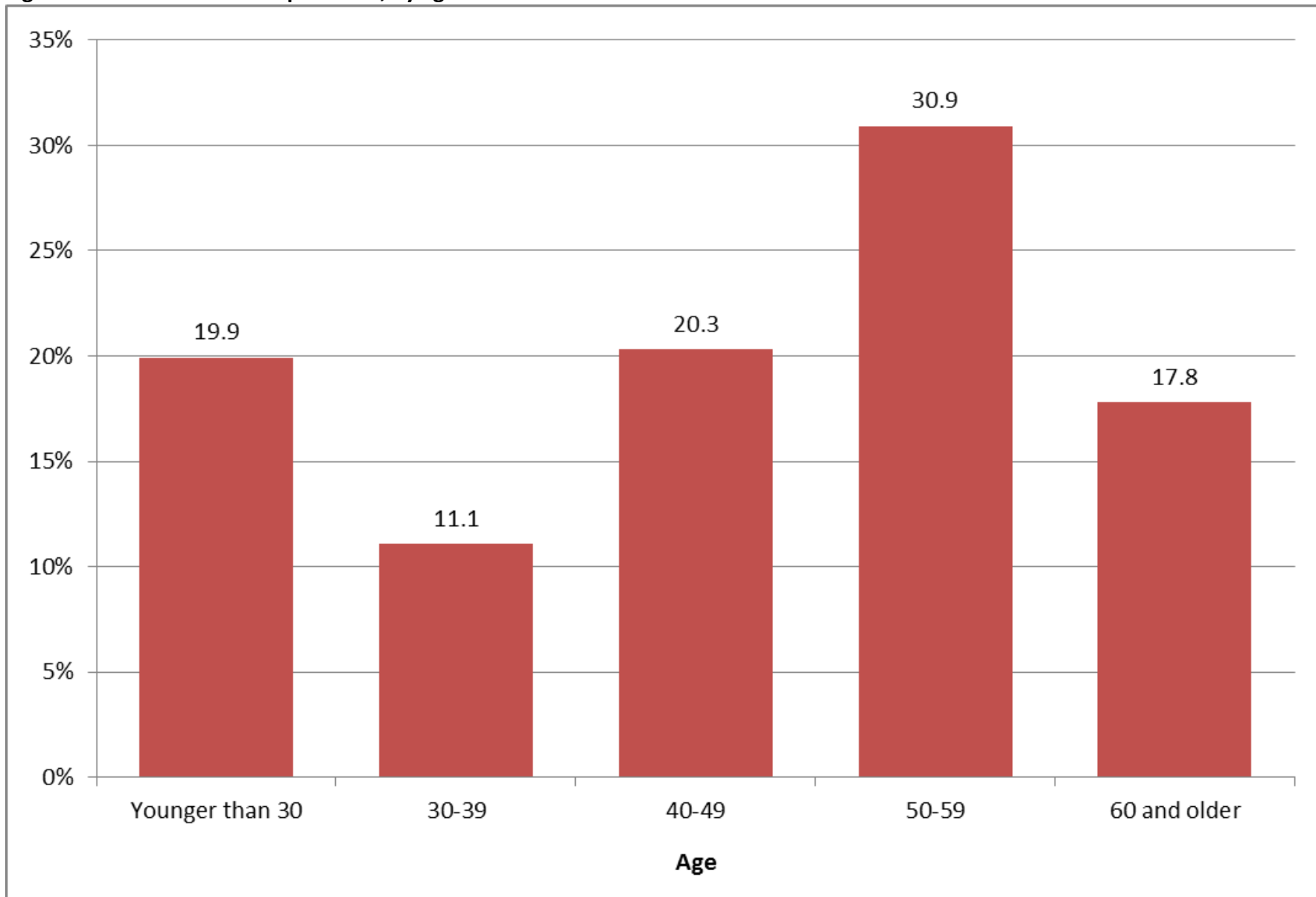


Figure 11. Distribution of survey responses, by Service Area

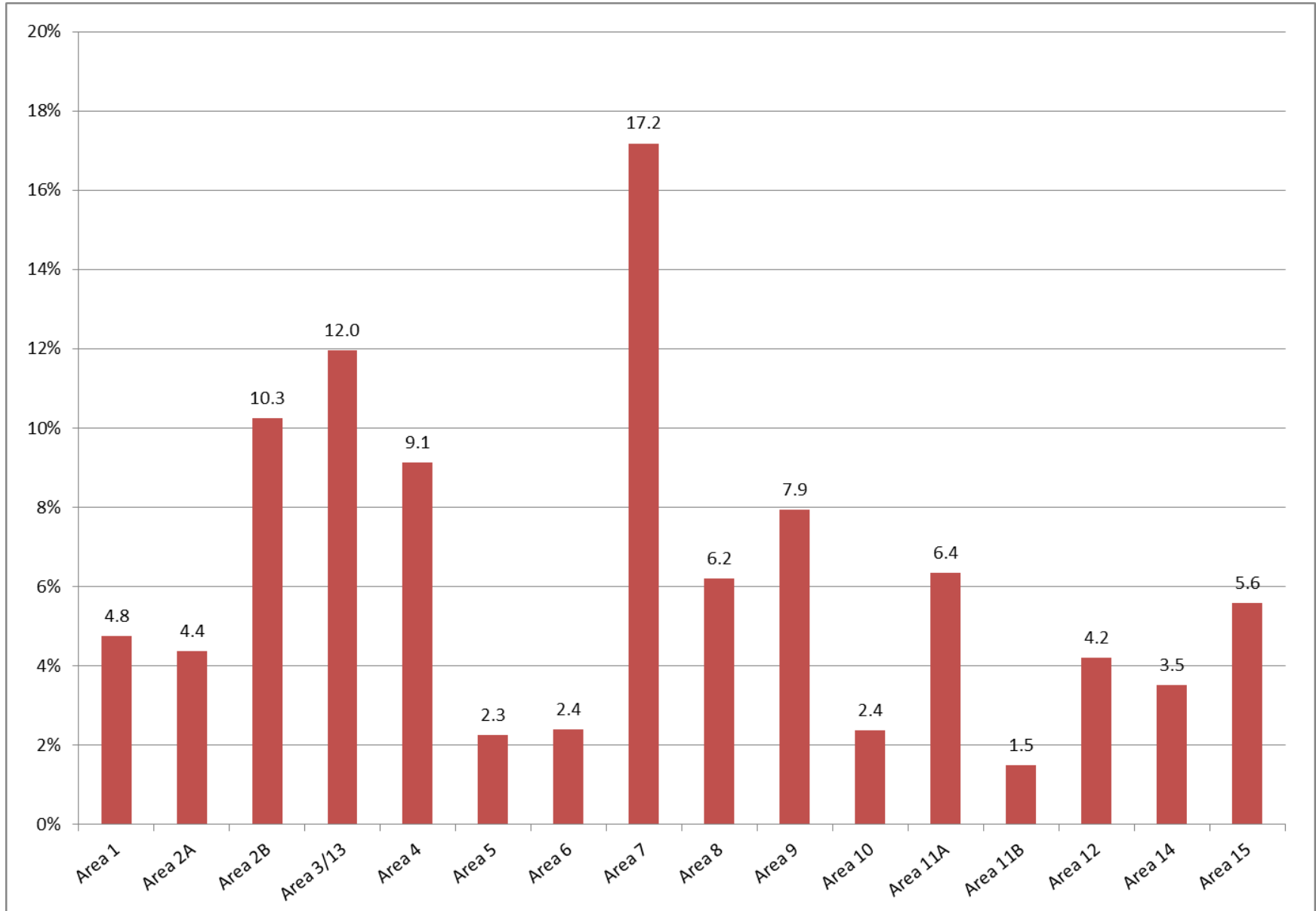


Table 1. Respondent characteristics (Sample size=4151)

Characteristic	Percent (%)	Sample (N)
Gender		
Male	62	2483
Female	36.6	1467
Transgender (Male to Female)	1.1	46
Transgender (Female to Male)	0.1	5
Other	0.1	3
Sexual Orientation		
Heterosexual	56.1	2098
MSM	34.6	1295
Bisexual	8.4	314
Lesbian	0.9	33
Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic	76.1	2449
Hispanic	20.4	655
Haitian	3.5	114
Race		
Black or African American	49.2	1910
White/Caucasian	41.5	1611
Mixed/more than one race	6.4	250
Other	1.1	41
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.9	35
Asian	0.6	24
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.3	11
Age		
Younger than 30	19.92	827
30-39	11.06	459
40-49	20.31	843
50-59	30.93	1284
60 and older	17.78	738
Education		
Less than high school graduate	19.3	619
High school diploma/GED	34.7	1112
Some college	27.5	881
Completed college	14.3	460
Post graduate	4.2	134
Annual Income		
No income (\$0.00)	14.6	420
Under \$6,000	16.3	469
\$6,000-\$11,999	24.5	707
\$12,000-\$21,999	25.6	739
\$22,000-\$31,999	12	346
\$32,000-\$41,999	4.4	128
\$42,000 or more	2.6	75

Table 2. Access and utilization of HIV-related services in Florida, 2016

Service	Received service (%)	Received service but hard to get (%)	Needed service but unable to get (%)	Did not need service (%)
Outpatient Medical Care	82.7	5.3	2.6	9.3
Case Management	80.6	6.4	4.6	8.4
Medications	83.2	7.1	2.9	6.8
Dental/Oral Health	53.9	10.6	15.7	19.9
Health Insurance	52.9	6.0	11.6	29.6
Mental Health Service	30.5	4.0	6.6	58.8
Substance Abuse Treatment	14.6	1.2	3.1	81.1
Nutritional Counseling	28.0	2.7	8.1	61.2
Early Intervention Services	40.8	3.0	3.8	52.4
Home Health Care	13.8	1.4	3.8	81.0
Hospice Services	8.8	0.9	1.8	88.5
Food Bank or Food Vouchers	35.8	3.4	13.8	47.1
Transportation	30.1	3.6	7.8	58.6
Outreach	19.1	2.0	3.8	75.1
Health Education/Risk Reduction	41.0	1.7	3.5	53.8
Treatment Adherence	52.1	1.6	2.6	43.8
Legal Support	22.6	1.9	9.4	66.1
Rehabilitation	15.5	1.8	5.5	77.2
Peer Mentoring	30.3	3.2	6.4	60.1
Housing	27.6	4.9	13.4	54.1
Other	13.9	1.8	13.6	70.8

Table 3. Barriers to HIV-related services in Florida, 2016

Barriers	Percent (%)	Sample (N)
Services were not available in my county	6.3	263
I did not know where to get services	13.8	574
I could not get an appointment	6.2	258
I could not get transportation	6.3	260
I could not get someone to watch my children	0.7	30
I could not pay for services	8.4	347
I did not want people to know that I have HIV	5.7	238
I could not get time off work	2.0	84
I had a bad experience with the staff	4.8	198
Services were not in my language	1.0	43
I did not qualify for services	6.2	258
Other	8.4	348

Table 4. Reasons for getting care outside county of residence

Reasons	Mixed (%)	Different (%)
Services are not available in my	24.2	22.9
I am not satisfied with services provided in my county	9.1	14.9
I do not want people to know that I have HIV	4.6	17.0
I get care at a clinic that is closer to where I live or work	15.2	12.7
Other	30.3	21.3

Table 5. Most frequent counties with respondents seeking care outside the county

County	Percent (%)	Sample (N)
Gadsden	7.1	36
Orange	5.7	29
Martin	5.5	28
Lake	4.1	21
Santa Rosa	3.9	20
Seminole	3.3	17

Table 6. Distribution of survey responses, by EMA*

EMA	Percent (%)	Sample (N)
Broward	2.4	92
Hillsborough	4.0	152
Jacksonville	9.1	350
Miami-Dade	6.4	247
Orange	17.0	651
Palm Beach	8.1	309
Total	46.9	1801

*EMA stands for Part A Eligible Metropolitan Service Areas

Table 7. Respondent characteristics for Area 1

Area 1		
Characteristic	Percent (%)	Sample (N)
Gender		
Male	81.2	147
Female	18.2	33
Transgender (Male to Female)	0.6	1
Transgender (Female to Male)	0.0	0
Other	0.00	0
Sexual Orientation		
Heterosexual	35.1	59
MSM	58.9	99
Bisexual	6.0	10
Lesbian	0.0	0
Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic	97.0	127
Hispanic	3.0	4
Haitian	0.0	0
Race		
Black or African American	33.5	60
White/Caucasian	60.3	108
Mixed/more than one race	3.4	6
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2.2	4
Asian	0.6	1
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.0	0
Other	0.0	0
Age		
Younger than 30	3.1	5
30-39	8.6	14
40-49	17.2	28
50-59	47.2	77
60 and older	23.9	39
Education		
Less than high school graduate	11.6	21
High school diploma/GED	21.0	38
Some college	39.8	72
Completed college	24.3	44
Post graduate	3.3	6
Annual Income		
No income (\$0.00)	13.4	24
Under \$6,000	20.1	36
\$6,000-\$11,999	19.0	34
\$12,000-\$21,999	32.4	58
\$22,000-\$31,999	10.1	18
\$32,000-\$41,999	3.4	6
\$42,000 or more	1.7	3

Table 8. Respondent characteristics for Area 2A

Area 2A		
Characteristic	Percent (%)	Sample (N)
Gender		
Male	69.5	114
Female	30.5	50
Transgender (Male to Female)	0.0	0
Transgender (Female to Male)	0.0	0
Other		
Sexual Orientation		
Heterosexual	52.9	83
MSM	35.7	56
Bisexual	11.5	18
Lesbian	0.0	0
Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic	89.0	105
Hispanic	9.3	11
Haitian	1.7	2
Race		
Black or African American	38.0	60
White/Caucasian	51.3	81
Mixed/more than one race	7.6	12
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2.5	4
Asian	0.0	0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.6	1
Other	0.0	0
Age		
Younger than 30	13.3	20
30-39	20.5	31
40-49	21.9	33
50-59	19.9	31
60 and older	24.5	37
Education		
Less than high school graduate	19.3	31
High school diploma/GED	36.0	58
Some college	27.3	44
Completed college	11.2	18
Post graduate	6.2	10
Annual Income		
No income (\$0.00)	20.7	34
Under \$6,000	14.0	23
\$6,000-\$11,999	22.6	37
\$12,000-\$21,999	30.5	50
\$22,000-\$31,999	6.7	11
\$32,000-\$41,999	2.4	4
\$42,000 or more	3.0	5

Table 9. Respondent characteristics for Area 2B

Area 2B		
Characteristic	Percent (%)	Sample (N)
Gender		
Male	56.8	222
Female	41.7	163
Transgender (Male to Female)	1.5	6
Transgender (Female to Male)	0.0	0
Other		
Sexual Orientation		
Heterosexual	69.3	251
MSM	22.4	81
Bisexual	7.5	27
Lesbian	0.8	3
Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic	94.7	266
Hispanic	5.0	14
Haitian	0.4	1
Race		
Black or African American	79.2	305
White/Caucasian	15.1	58
Mixed/more than one race	3.4	13
American Indian or Alaskan Native	1.3	5
Asian	0.8	3
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.3	1
Other	0.0	0
Age		
Younger than 30	8	29
30-39	13.9	51
40-49	24	88
50-59	35.8	131
60 and older	18.3	67
Education		
Less than high school graduate	22.9	86
High school diploma/GED	41.3	155
Some college	26.9	101
Completed college	7.2	27
Post graduate	1.6	6
Annual Income		
No income (\$0.00)	14.8	57
Under \$6,000	23.6	91
\$6,000-\$11,999	29.6	114
\$12,000-\$21,999	20.5	79
\$22,000-\$31,999	8.3	32
\$32,000-\$41,999	1.6	6
\$42,000 or more	1.6	6

Table 10. Respondent characteristics for Area 3/13**Area 3/13**

Characteristic	Percent (%)	Sample (N)
Gender		
Male	60.0	268
Female	39.3	176
Transgender (Male to Female)	0.7	3
Transgender (Female to Male)	0.0	0
Other	0.0	0
Sexual Orientation		
Heterosexual	60.5	234
MSM	31.5	122
Bisexual	8.0	31
Lesbian	0.0	0
Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic	85.6	268
Hispanic	13.7	43
Haitian	0.6	2
Race		
Black or African American	45.5	197
White/Caucasian	47.6	206
Mixed/more than one race	3.7	16
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.9	4
Asian	1.4	6
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.5	2
Other	0.00	0
Age		
Younger than 30	3.8	16
30-39	7.9	33
40-49	15.1	63
50-59	41.6	173
60 and older	31.5	131
Education		
Less than high school graduate	20.1	69
High school diploma/GED	33.4	115
Some college	26.7	92
Completed college	15.1	52
Post graduate	4.7	16
Annual Income		
No income (\$0.00)	13.5	46
Under \$6,000	16.1	55
\$6,000-\$11,999	31.0	106
\$12,000-\$21,999	25.7	88
\$22,000-\$31,999	10.8	37
\$32,000-\$41,999	2.9	10
\$42,000 or more	0.0	0

Table 11. Respondent characteristics for Area 4

Area 4		
Characteristic	Percent (%)	Sample (N)
Gender		
Male	63.3	222
Female	33.9	119
Transgender (Male to Female)	2.8	10
Transgender (Female to Male)	0.0	0
Other	0.0	0
Sexual Orientation		
Heterosexual	52.5	177
MSM	36.5	123
Bisexual	10.1	34
Lesbian	0.9	3
Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic	84.5	240
Hispanic	13.7	39
Haitian	1.8	5
Race		
Black or African American	55.9	191
White/Caucasian	31.6	108
Mixed/more than one race	9.4	32
American Indian or Alaskan Native	1.5	5
Asian	1.5	5
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.3	1
Other	0.0	0
Age		
Younger than 30	10	31
30-39	15.5	48
40-49	31.3	97
50-59	29.7	92
60 and older	13.6	42
Education		
Less than high school graduate	16.2	55
High school diploma/GED	37.8	128
Some college	27.7	94
Completed college	15.6	53
Post graduate	2.7	9
Annual Income		
No income (\$0.00)	18.6	60
Under \$6,000	15.8	51
\$6,000-\$11,999	19.3	62
\$12,000-\$21,999	22.1	71
\$22,000-\$31,999	12.7	41
\$32,000-\$41,999	7.8	25
\$42,000 or more	3.7	12

Table 12. Respondent characteristics for Area 5

Area 5		
Characteristic	Percent (%)	Sample (N)
Gender		
Male	82.6	71
Female	17.4	15
Transgender (Male to Female)	0.0	0
Transgender (Female to Male)	0.0	0
Other	0.0	0
Sexual Orientation		
Heterosexual	31.9	25
MSM	66.7	54
Bisexual	2.5	2
Lesbian	0.0	0
Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic	82.9	63
Hispanic	15.8	12
Haitian	1.3	1
Race		
Black or African American	15.7	13
White/Caucasian	77.1	64
Mixed/more than one race	7.2	6
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.0	0
Asian	0.0	0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.0	0
Other	0.0	0
Age		
Younger than 30	0	0
30-39	12.2	10
40-49	22	18
50-59	45.1	37
60 and older	20.7	17
Education		
Less than high school graduate	12.4	10
High school diploma/GED	23.5	19
Some college	29.6	24
Completed college	24.7	20
Post graduate	9.9	8
Annual Income		
No income (\$0.00)	10.7	9
Under \$6,000	10.7	9
\$6,000-\$11,999	17.9	15
\$12,000-\$21,999	35.7	30
\$22,000-\$31,999	14.3	12
\$32,000-\$41,999	8.3	7
\$42,000 or more	2.4	2

Table 13. Respondent characteristics for Area 6

Area 6		
Characteristic	Percent (%)	Sample (N)
Gender		
Male	64.4	58
Female	34.4	31
Transgender (Male to Female)	1.1	1
Transgender (Female to Male)	0.0	0
Other	0.0	0
Sexual Orientation		
Heterosexual	43.5	37
MSM	45.9	39
Bisexual	8.2	7
Lesbian	2.4	2
Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic	62.5	50
Hispanic	35	28
Haitian	2.5	2
Race		
Black or African American	28.2	24
White/Caucasian	58.8	50
Mixed/more than one race	10.6	9
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.0	0
Asian	0.0	0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1.2	1
Other	1.2	1
Age		
Younger than 30	4.9	4
30-39	7.3	6
40-49	23.1	19
50-59	43.9	36
60 and older	20.7	17
Education		
Less than high school graduate	13.8	12
High school diploma/GED	27.6	24
Some college	31.0	27
Completed college	17.2	15
Post graduate	10.3	9
Annual Income		
No income (\$0.00)	13.8	12
Under \$6,000	14.9	13
\$6,000-\$11,999	21.8	19
\$12,000-\$21,999	23.0	20
\$22,000-\$31,999	29.5	17
\$32,000-\$41,999	2.3	2
\$42,000 or more	4.6	4

Table 14. Respondent characteristics for Area 7

Area 7		
Characteristic	Percent (%)	Sample (N)
Gender		
Male	61.7	410
Female	36.5	243
Transgender (Male to Female)	1.4	9
Transgender (Female to Male)	0.5	3
Other	0.0	0
Sexual Orientation		
Heterosexual	55.5	359
MSM	37.9	245
Bisexual	6.2	40
Lesbian	0.5	3
Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic	70.0	424
Hispanic	29.1	177
Haitian	1.2	7
Race		
Black or African American	46.9	304
White/Caucasian	40.0	256
Mixed/more than one race	6.9	45
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.6	4
Asian	0.5	3
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.2	1
Other	5.4	35
Age		
Younger than 30	10.1	59
30-39	16.8	98
40-49	25.9	151
50-59	31.9	186
60 and older	15.4	90
Education		
Less than high school graduate	9.6	13
High school diploma/GED	37.5	51
Some college	23.5	32
Completed college	17.7	24
Post graduate	11.8	16
Annual Income		
No income (\$0.00)	12.9	18
Under \$6,000	16.4	23
\$6,000-\$11,999	24.3	34
\$12,000-\$21,999	16.4	23
\$22,000-\$31,999	14.3	20
\$32,000-\$41,999	7.9	11
\$42,000 or more	7.9	11

Table 15. Respondent characteristics for Area 8

Area 8		
Characteristic	Percent (%)	Sample (N)
Gender		
Male	62.8	145
Female	36.8	85
Transgender (Male to Female)	0.4	1
Transgender (Female to Male)	0.0	0
Other	0.0	0
Sexual Orientation		
Heterosexual	50	108
MSM	40.3	87
Bisexual	9.7	21
Lesbian	0.0	0
Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic	74.1	137
Hispanic	21.6	40
Haitian	4.3	8
Race		
Black or African American	31.3	72
White/Caucasian	64.8	149
Mixed/more than one race	3.5	8
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.4	1
Asian	0.0	0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.0	0
Other	0.0	0
Age		
Younger than 30	7.5	16
30-39	12.3	26
40-49	29.3	62
50-59	31.6	67
60 and older	19.3	41
Education		
Less than high school graduate	18.8	42
High school diploma/GED	36.3	81
Some college	29.1	65
Completed college	12.1	27
Post graduate	3.6	8
Annual Income		
No income (\$0.00)	5.2	12
Under \$6,000	10.0	23
\$6,000-\$11,999	22.7	52
\$12,000-\$21,999	32.8	75
\$22,000-\$31,999	20.1	46
\$32,000-\$41,999	6.6	15
\$42,000 or more	2.6	6

Table 16. Respondent characteristics for Area 9

Area 9		
Characteristic	Percent (%)	Sample (N)
Gender		
Male	44.7	138
Female	53.1	164
Transgender (Male to Female)	1.9	6
Transgender (Female to Male)	0.0	0
Other	0.3	1
Sexual Orientation		
Heterosexual	64.7	187
MSM	18.3	53
Bisexual	12.5	36
Lesbian	4.5	13
Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic	73.3	198
Hispanic	16.7	45
Haitian	10.0	27
Race		
Black or African American	69.8	208
White/Caucasian	20.1	60
Mixed/more than one race	9.4	28
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.3	1
Asian	0.3	1
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.0	0
Other		
Age		
Younger than 30	5.5	15
30-39	11.4	31
40-49	27.9	76
50-59	37.1	101
60 and older	18	49
Education		
Less than high school graduate	28.4	86
High school diploma/GED	36.0	109
Some college	21.1	64
Completed college	10.6	32
Post graduate	4.0	12
Annual Income		
No income (\$0.00)	0.0	0
Under \$6,000	0.0	0
\$6,000-\$11,999	28.6	2
\$12,000-\$21,999	14.3	1
\$22,000-\$31,999	28.6	2
\$32,000-\$41,999	14.3	1
\$42,000 or more	14.3	1

Table 17. Respondent characteristics for Area 10

Area 10		
Characteristic	Percent (%)	Sample (N)
Gender		
Male	71.4	65
Female	24.2	22
Transgender (Male to Female)	4.4	4
Transgender (Female to Male)	0.0	0
Other	0.0	0
Sexual Orientation		
Heterosexual	30.3	27
MSM	58.4	52
Bisexual	6.7	6
Lesbian	4.5	4
Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic	73.9	65
Hispanic	20.5	18
Haitian	5.7	5
Race		
Black or African American	36.3	33
White/Caucasian	52.8	48
Mixed/more than one race	9.9	9
American Indian or Alaskan Native	1.1	1
Asian	0.0	0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.0	0
Other	0.0	0
Age		
Younger than 30	10.3	9
30-39	14.9	13
40-49	30	26
50-59	32.2	28
60 and older	12.6	11
Education		
Less than high school graduate	11.5	10
High school diploma/GED	18.4	16
Some college	44.8	39
Completed college	18.4	16
Post graduate	6.9	6
Annual Income		
No income (\$0.00)	38.6	34
Under \$6,000	5.7	5
\$6,000-\$11,999	12.5	11
\$12,000-\$21,999	21.6	19
\$22,000-\$31,999	13.6	12
\$32,000-\$41,999	3.4	3
\$42,000 or more	4.5	4

Table 18. Respondent characteristics for Area 11A

Area 11A		
Characteristic	Percent (%)	Sample (N)
Gender		
Male	61.2	150
Female	38.4	94
Transgender (Male to Female)	0.4	1
Transgender (Female to Male)	0.0	0
Other	0.0	0
Sexual Orientation		
Heterosexual	61.2	142
MSM	26.7	62
Bisexual	11.6	27
Lesbian	0.4	1
Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic	34.3	104
Hispanic	48.8	73
Haitian	16.9	36
Race		
Black or African American	53.9	126
White/Caucasian	34.6	81
Mixed/more than one race	10.7	25
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.9	2
Asian	0.0	0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.0	0
Other	0.0	0
Age		
Younger than 30	6.6	14
30-39	11.4	24
40-49	25.1	53
50-59	40.3	85
60 and older	16.6	35
Education		
Less than high school graduate	19.9	47
High school diploma/GED	36.4	86
Some college	25.4	60
Completed college	13.6	32
Post graduate	4.7	11
Annual Income		
No income (\$0.00)	18.4	45
Under \$6,000	20.5	50
\$6,000-\$11,999	20.1	49
\$12,000-\$21,999	20.1	51
\$22,000-\$31,999	13.1	32
\$32,000-\$41,999	4.9	12
\$42,000 or more	2.0	5

Table 19. Respondent characteristics for Area 11B

Area 11B		
Characteristic	Percent (%)	Sample (N)
Gender		
Male	84.2	48
Female	14.0	8
Transgender (Male to Female)	0.0	0
Transgender (Female to Male)	1.8	1
Other	0.0	0
Sexual Orientation		
Heterosexual	28.1	16
MSM	57.9	33
Bisexual	12.3	7
Lesbian	1.8	1
Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic	87.0	47
Hispanic	13.0	7
Haitian	0.0	0
Race		
Black or African American	12.3	7
White/Caucasian	79.0	45
Mixed/more than one race	7.0	4
American Indian or Alaskan Native	1.8	1
Asian	0.0	0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.0	0
Other	0.0	0
Age		
Younger than 30	1.9	1
30-39	11.1	6
40-49	20.4	11
50-59	40.7	22
60 and older	25.9	14
Education		
Less than high school graduate	7.8	4
High school diploma/GED	21.6	11
Some college	39.2	20
Completed college	23.5	12
Post graduate	7.8	4
Annual Income		
No income (\$0.00)	3.6	2
Under \$6,000	14.6	8
\$6,000-\$11,999	32.7	18
\$12,000-\$21,999	29.1	16
\$22,000-\$31,999	12.7	7
\$32,000-\$41,999	1.8	1
\$42,000 or more	5.5	3

Table 20. Respondent characteristics for Area 12

Area 12		
Characteristic	Percent (%)	Sample (N)
Gender		
Male	74.2	118
Female	24.5	39
Transgender (Male to Female)	0.6	1
Transgender (Female to Male)	0.0	0
Other	0.6	1
Sexual Orientation		
Heterosexual	44.7	67
MSM	48.0	72
Bisexual	7.3	11
Lesbian	0.0	0
Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic	77.9	102
Hispanic	22.1	29
Haitian	0.0	0
Race		
Black or African American	29.7	46
White/Caucasian	61.3	95
Mixed/more than one race	7.7	12
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.6	1
Asian	0.0	0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.6	1
Other	0.0	0
Age		
Younger than 30	6.8	10
30-39	14.3	21
40-49	15	22
50-59	37.4	55
60 and older	26.5	39
Education		
Less than high school graduate	7.1	11
High school diploma/GED	32.3	50
Some college	33.6	52
Completed college	21.9	34
Post graduate	5.2	8
Annual Income		
No income (\$0.00)	14.8	23
Under \$6,000	11.0	17
\$6,000-\$11,999	20.7	32
\$12,000-\$21,999	31.6	49
\$22,000-\$31,999	14.2	22
\$32,000-\$41,999	5.8	9
\$42,000 or more	1.9	3

Table 21. Respondent characteristics for Area 14

Area 14		
Characteristic	Percent (%)	Sample (N)
Gender		
Male	57.3	75
Female	41.2	54
Transgender (Male to Female)	0.0	0
Transgender (Female to Male)	0.8	1
Other	0.8	1
Sexual Orientation		
Heterosexual	54.6	65
MSM	35.3	42
Bisexual	10.1	12
Lesbian	0.0	0
Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic	70.0	63
Hispanic	30.0	27
Haitian	0.0	0
Race		
Black or African American	41.4	53
White/Caucasian	48.4	62
Mixed/more than one race	7.8	10
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.0	0
Asian	1.6	2
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.8	1
Other	0.0	0
Age		
Younger than 30	6.5	8
30-39	16.9	21
40-49	22.6	28
50-59	34.7	43
60 and older	19.4	24
Education		
Less than high school graduate	20.0	26
High school diploma/GED	32.3	42
Some college	29.2	38
Completed college	16.1	21
Post graduate	2.3	3
Annual Income		
No income (\$0.00)	15.0	19
Under \$6,000	18.9	24
\$6,000-\$11,999	26.0	33
\$12,000-\$21,999	27.6	35
\$22,000-\$31,999	8.7	11
\$32,000-\$41,999	1.6	2
\$42,000 or more	2.4	3

Table 22. Respondent characteristics for Area 15

Area 15		
Characteristic	Percent (%)	Sample (N)
Gender		
Male	54.5	116
Female	45.5	97
Transgender (Male to Female)	0.0	0
Transgender (Female to Male)	0.0	0
Other		
Sexual Orientation		
Heterosexual	75.0	153
MSM	20.6	42
Bisexual	3.9	8
Lesbian	0.5	1
Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic	80.7	134
Hispanic	12.7	21
Haitian	6.6	11
Race		
Black or African American	57.1	116
White/Caucasian	38.9	79
Mixed/more than one race	3.4	7
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.0	0
Asian	0.5	1
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.0	0
Other	0.0	0
Age		
Younger than 30	5.5	11
30-39	5	10
40-49	20.6	41
50-59	37.7	75
60 and older	31.2	62
Education		
Less than high school graduate	30.5	62
High school diploma/GED	39.4	80
Some college	18.2	37
Completed college	10.8	22
Post graduate	1.0	2
Annual Income		
No income (\$0.00)	7.4	15
Under \$6,000	12.8	26
\$6,000-\$11,999	34.3	70
\$12,000-\$21,999	30.9	63
\$22,000-\$31,999	9.8	20
\$32,000-\$41,999	2.9	6

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