Welcome! This meeting will begin shortly.

ENDING THE HIV EPIDEMIC IN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1ST, 2020
ENDING THE HIV EPIDEMIC IN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1ST, 2020

PRESENTER: FRANKLIN RODRIGUEZ, MPH
CO-HOST: JILL PERRI, MPH
Housekeeping Items

- Communication Methods
  - Chat Box
  - Raise hand function (found under Participants icon)

- All attendees are automatically on mute once entering

- This meeting will be recorded and made available to the public

We strongly encourage active participation!
Who is the Health Council?

- Private, non-profit 501(c)3
- State-designated local health planning agency
- District 11: Miami-Dade and Monroe counties
Florida Dept. of Health – Miami-Dade

- County health department responsible for the provision of several public health and healthcare services in Miami-Dade
- Key facilitator and partner in the community for public-private partnerships
- Planning and engaging the community on EHE efforts
Introduction

- Miami-Dade faces one of the highest HIV incidence rates in the nation
- Overarching goal of EHE: reduction of new cases by 75% in 5 years, 90% in 10 years
- 4 pillars: Diagnose, Treat, Prevent, Respond
Methodology

Activities completed:

- EHE Miami-Dade needs assessment
- Review of local needs assessments
- FDOH-MD EHE survey
- EHE provider survey
- FDOH-MD listening sessions
- Key informant interviews
- Key stakeholder interviews
- PLWH interviews
- Government representative interviews
- Town hall meetings
- Online community forums
- Best practices & innovative strategies
  for community engagement
Rate Distribution for New HIV Cases According to Identified Clusters, 2018

Miami-Dade County

Clusters
- Excluded from Cluster Analysis
- South Dade/Montverde (Cluster 1)
- Kendall (Cluster 2)
- Westchester/West Dade (Cluster 3)
- Coral Gables/Kendall (Cluster 4)
- Brickell/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove (Cluster 5)
- Coral Gables/Coconut Grove/Kedissacayme (Cluster 6)
- Doral/Miami Springs/Sunset (Cluster 7)
- Miami/University/Morningside (Cluster 8)
- Hialeah/Miami Lakes (Cluster 9)
- Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview (Cluster 10)
- North Miami/North Miami Beach (Cluster 11)
- Aventura/Miami Beach (Cluster 12)
- Downtown/E. Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown (Cluster 13)

Rate per 10,000 Population
- 0.0 - 1.4
- 1.6 - 4.4
- 5.1 - 8.9
- 10.0 - 20.4
- 35.2

Source: Florida Department of Health in Miami-Dade, 2018; American Community Survey, Five-Year Estimates, 2013-2017
98.5% of respondents have seen a doctor for HIV in the past 12 months
- 94.5% have gone twice or more

Reasons for not being retained in care: missed appointments, depressed, unreliable transportation

High rent costs/housing, awareness of services, and food insecurity as barriers to maintaining one’s HIV
- For those recently incarcerated, 28.1% indicated they did not receive any information or assistance upon release
FDOH-MD EHE Survey

1,158 total respondents

Gender
- Female: 713 (62%)
- Male: 415 (36%)
- Non-Binary/Third Gender: 13 (1%)
- Transgender Female: 11 (1%)
- Transgender Male: 6 (0%)

Ethnicity
- Hispanic/Latinx: 453 (39%)
- Non-Hispanic/Latinx: 606 (52%)
- Other: 98 (9%)

Race
- American Indian/Alaska Native: 606 (52%)
- Asian: 453 (39%)
- Black/African American: 98 (9%)
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 5 (0%)
- Other: 73 (6%)

Ethnicity
- Hispanic/Latinx: 321 (28%)
- Non-Hispanic/Latinx: 207 (18%)
- Other: 205 (18%)

Age
- 14-20: 163 (14%)
- 21-30: 207 (18%)
- 31-40: 160 (14%)
- 41-50: 211 (18%)
- 51-60: 121 (10%)
- 61+: 91 (8%)

Demographic breakdowns for the survey.
FDOH-MD EHE Survey

- Asked about HIV testing, access to care, PrEP, and responding to outbreaks
  - Themes: awareness, access, media, and engagement

1,158 total respondents

Issues affecting access to HIV services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Homelessness</td>
<td>404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Substance Use</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Immigration Status</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Uninsured/Underinsured</td>
<td>317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Discrimination</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Underemployment/Unemployment</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Human Trafficking</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Living Wage</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Incarceration</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Community Representation

- Community Member: 45.0%
- HIV Service Provider: 40.0%
- Faith-Based Organization: 10.0%
- Research Institute: 5.0%
- HIV/AIDS Partnership Member: 1.0%
- Clinician: 0.0%
- Private Business/BTA: 0.0%
- Governmental Agency: 0.0%
- Other: 0.0%
Barriers and challenges for service providers
- Long wait times, limited funding, stigma

Services least utilized by clients
- Nutrition, vision, counseling/behavioral health

Housing and transportation as overarching themes

- 37 total respondents
- Median time working in HIV: 10 years
- Range: 1 year – 30 years
Listening Sessions

- FDOH-MD conducted 11 listening sessions with groups from different backgrounds
- Questions asked according to pillar for most groups
- Transgender Themes
  - Training/education, social determinants, engagement, exclusion

Groups
- BTAN
- Iniciativa Hispana
- Miami Collaborative
- PrEP Workgroup
- Trans focus groups
- HIV/AIDS planning bodies
Listening Sessions

- **Pillar One (Diagnose)**
  - Routinized opt-out testing
  - Testing at non-traditional sites

- **Pillar Two (Treat)**
  - Cultural competency
  - Capacity building for providers
  - Addressing non-medical needs and barriers

- **Pillar Three (Prevent)**
  - **PrEP** – access, awareness, adherence
  - Media campaigns to destigmatize

- **Pillar Four (Respond)**
  - Engaging non-traditional community organizations
Key Informant Interviews

- Informant: senior-level professionals within their fields, some of which sit on local HIV planning bodies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Subtheme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Continuum of Care</td>
<td>Testing/TTRA, medical providers, medications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>HIV Education</td>
<td>Stigma, media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Social Determinants</td>
<td>Housing, income, access, transportation, immigration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Partnerships</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Engagement</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Biomedical Strategies</td>
<td>PrEP, SSPs, condoms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Technology</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Additional Themes</td>
<td>Fluidity of population, mental health</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Categories
- RW Part A
- FQHC
- Housing
- SSP
- Private sector
- Homelessness
- Hospitals
- Mental health
- Corrections
Key Stakeholder Interviews

- Stakeholder: professionals who have backgrounds which intersect with HIV-related work; they do **not** sit on any local HIV planning bodies

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</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Continuum of Care</td>
<td>Testing, medical providers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Social Determinants</td>
<td>Access, immigration, housing, income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>HIV Education</td>
<td>Media, stigma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Engagement</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Biomedical Strategies</td>
<td>PrEP, condoms, SSPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Additional Themes</td>
<td>Partnerships, funding, mental health</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Categories
- Medical
- Social determinants
- Immigration law
- Research
- Domestic violence
- Support services
PLWH interviews (3) were defined as not being primarily Ryan White recipients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Subtheme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>HIV Education</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Continuum of Care</td>
<td>Medications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Engagement</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>PrEP</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Social Determinants</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Technology</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Government Rep. Interviews

- General comments from constituents: access and awareness of services, discrimination and stigma
- Engagement through social media, grassroots leaders
- Housing and health literacy for PLWH to stay in care essential
Town Halls

- Major themes identified at town halls:
  - HIV Education
  - Stigma
  - Media

- Discussions tailored to surrounding communities

- Town halls as engagement opportunities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Venue</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Attendees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edison Community Action Center</td>
<td>Little Haiti</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unitarian Universalist Congregation of Miami</td>
<td>South Miami</td>
<td>English &amp; Spanish</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dade Government Center</td>
<td>Cutler Bay</td>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betty T. Ferguson Recreational Complex</td>
<td>Miami Gardens</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>15*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jessie Trice Community Health System</td>
<td>Brownsville</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*number of responses; “quasi” town hall
Online Forums

- Hosted on Facebook Live
  - Instagram Live used concurrently for two forums

- Sessions driven by conversation between co-facilitators and community comments

### Impact/Engagement Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Forum 1</th>
<th>Forum 2</th>
<th>Forum 3</th>
<th>Forum 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Live</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people signed in during session (reach)</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of people watching at any point in time</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largest number of people watching at a single point in time</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of commenters</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of comments made</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>&gt;15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>Forum 2</th>
<th>Forum 3</th>
<th>Forum 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Live + Post-live</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of “likes,” as of 2/25/2020</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of times shared, as of 2/25/2020</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of views, as of 2/25/2020</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Key Strategies/Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pillar</th>
<th>Strategy</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diagnose</td>
<td>Routinized opt-out testing</td>
<td>Educate medical providers, ERs, etc., throughout the county (i.e. not just those funded by FDOH or RWP) on the importance of HIV testing and benefits connected to opt-out testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Community engagement</td>
<td>Increase the number of HIV/STD testing sites in the community (non-traditional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treat</td>
<td>TTRA</td>
<td>Investigate the use of technology such as utilizing telehealth to reduce barriers for TTRA-eligible patients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Capacity building for healthcare professionals</td>
<td>Promote events where providers and staff can learn about cultural sensitivity and competency as it relates to providing care for PLWH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Social needs of PLWH</td>
<td>Determine feasibility and potential of having public-private partnerships to secure subsidized and affordable housing for PLWH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevent</td>
<td>Access to PrEP</td>
<td>Improve process for same-day PrEP, as well as TelePrEP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Social marketing &amp; media</td>
<td>Use social media messages to educate the population on HIV prevention and further destigmatize HIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respond</td>
<td>Mobile response team</td>
<td>Improve linkage to care in response to HIV clusters, including mobile response unit or team to engage clients and link them to appropriate resources (medical home, HIV medical care, and ART) in the community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strategy and planning</td>
<td>Increase HIV genotyping testing to better determine clusters or “pockets” of HIV cases</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thank you! Any questions?

Get the latest updates on community initiatives and how we are working to improve the health and wellness of Miami-Dade and Monroe counties

Connect with us on social media!

Like the HCSF Facebook Page
www.facebook.com/healthcouncilsofl

Follow us on Twitter
Health Council of South Florida: @HealthCouncilSF

HCSF LinkedIn Profile
www.linkedin.com/company/health-council-of-south-florida
Ending the HIV Epidemic in Miami-Dade County, a partnership between the Florida Department of Health in Miami-Dade County and the Health Council of South Florida

Thank you!