

**Houston HIV Prevention  
Community Planning Group  
Community Services Assessment  
2008**



**Community Services Assessment (CSA)  
Houston Department of Health and Human Services**

---

**Table of Contents**

<b>Table of Contents .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Credits and Acknowledgements .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Introduction and Background .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>The Community Planning Process .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Houston HIV Prevention Community Planning Group and Committees.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Structure of the CSA .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Needs Assessment.....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Resource Inventory .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Gaps Analysis .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Population Profiles.....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Total Sample.....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Women .....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Men.....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Transgenders (Male to Female).....</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Under 25.....</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>25-34 .....</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Over 35.....</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>Black/ African American.....</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>Hispanic .....</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>White .....</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>Men who have sex with men (MSM).....</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Women who have sex with men (WSM) .....</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>Resource Inventory .....</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Gaps Analysis .....</b>	<b>112</b>
<b>Self-Reported.....</b>	<b>114</b>
<b>Mapping .....</b>	<b>121</b>
<b>Appendix A: Total Sample.....</b>	<b>149</b>
<b>Appendix B: Women.....</b>	<b>152</b>
<b>Appendix C: Men.....</b>	<b>155</b>
<b>Appendix D: Transgenders (Male to Female) .....</b>	<b>157</b>
<b>Appendix E: Under 25 .....</b>	<b>159</b>
<b>Appendix F: 25-34.....</b>	<b>162</b>

**Appendix G: Over 35.....165**  
**Appendix H: Hispanic .....168**  
**Appendix I: Black/ African American .....171**  
**Appendix J: White .....174**  
**Appendix K: MSM.....177**  
**Appendix L: WSM.....180**  
**Appendix M: High HIV Transmission Risk.....183**  
**Appendix N: Very High HIV Transmission Risk .....186**

## Credits and Acknowledgements

HDHHS would like to acknowledge the contributions of the many volunteers, community members, staff, and organizations that helped us develop the needs assessment instrument and methodology, collect the data, and prepare the report.

### Community Planning Group Members

Cynthia Aguries  
Saroj Bahl  
Jeff Benavides  
Amber David  
Adriana Dibello  
Thomas Dickerson  
David Garner  
Joanne Goodie  
Ed Gonzalez  
Brenda Harrison, 2008 Community Co-Chair  
Barbara Joseph  
Donna Lucas  
Nike Lukan  
Tanya Makany  
Juan Navarro  
Darcy Padgett  
Jan Risser  
Terry Seufert  
Michael Stewart  
Cristan Williams  
Simone Woodage  
Maxine Young  
Marlene McNeese-Ward, CPG Governmental Chair

### City staff

Beau Mitts  
Cathy Wiley  
Anna Thomas  
F. Sonny Ballard  
Brandi Knight  
Summer Amos  
Amanda Kubala  
Karen Chronister  
Byron Oujesky  
Osaro Mgbere  
Riju Stephen  
Biru Yang

County Staff

Jennifer H. Kim  
Tori Williams  
Diane Beck

Community Members

Shannon Prudhomme  
Christopher Schmitt  
Steven Walker

Organizations

Cousin's  
Legacy Community Health Services  
Association for the Advancement of Mexican Americans (AAMA)  
Bee Busy, Inc.  
AIDS Foundation Houston

We also would like to express our greatest appreciation to the more than 700 people who took the time to complete the survey. The participation of community members in needs assessments like this is crucial to our understanding of HIV prevention needs.

# Introduction and Background

## A. The Community Planning Process

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in 1994 changed how federally-funded state and local level HIV prevention programs were planned and implemented. State, territorial and local health departments receiving federal prevention funds through the CDC were asked to share with representatives of affected communities and other technical experts, the responsibility for developing a comprehensive HIV-prevention plan using a process called HIV Prevention Community Planning. The basic intent of the process has been threefold:

- Increase meaningful community involvement in prevention planning,
- Improve the scientific basis of program decisions, and
- Target resources to those communities at highest risk for HIV transmission and acquisition.

## Goals of Community Planning

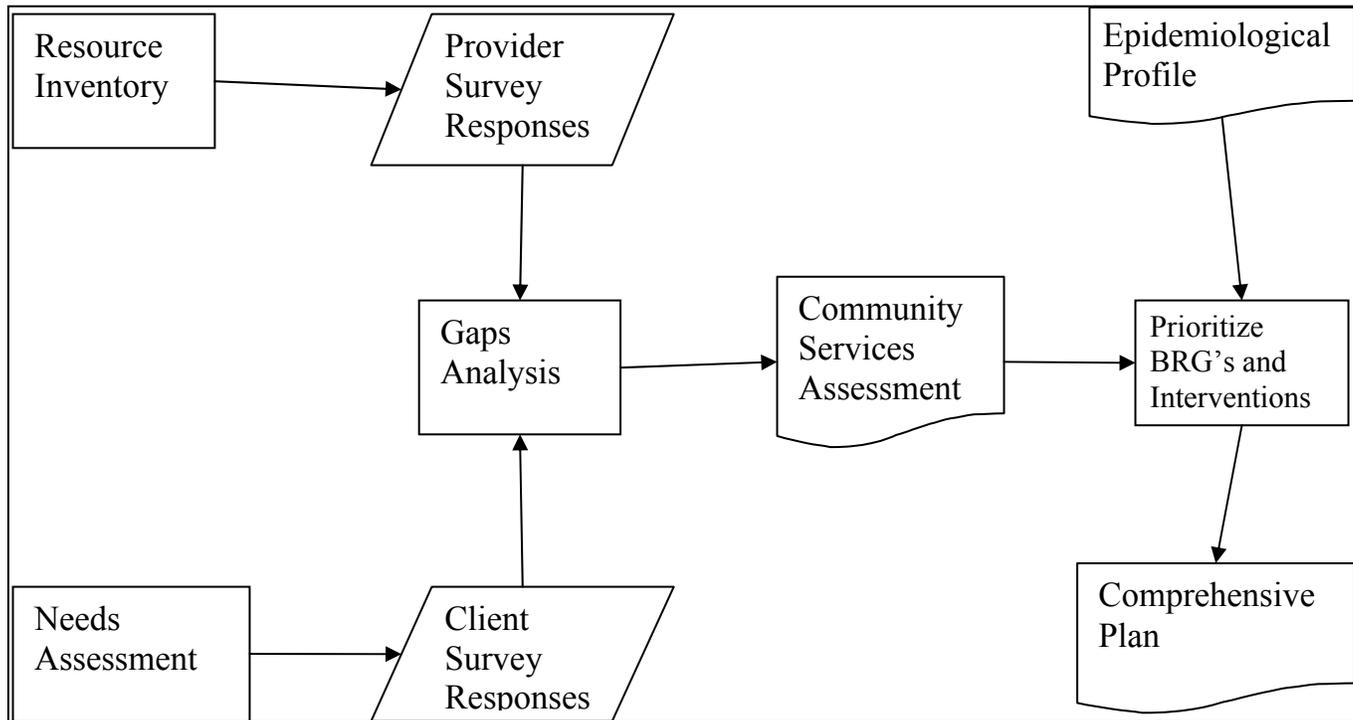
The CDC has set three major goals that provide an overall direction for HIV Prevention Community Planning.

\* GOAL ONE: Community planning supports broad-based community participation in HIV-prevention planning.

\* GOAL TWO: Community planning identifies priority HIV-prevention needs (a set of priority target populations and interventions for each identified target population) in each jurisdiction.

\* GOAL THREE: Community planning ensures that HIV-prevention resources target priority populations and interventions set forth in the comprehensive HIV prevention plan.

# The Community Planning Process<sup>1 2</sup>



The Client Survey is a way of systematically asking the community what kinds of risks they are taking and what kinds of help they need. The Provider Survey is used to find out what prevention services are provided in Houston. The Client Survey responses tell us what is needed. The Provider Survey responses tell us what is provided. In the Gaps Analysis, this information is analyzed to see where the disconnects lie between what is needed and what is provided.

According to the CDC<sup>3</sup>, the Community Services Assessment, "...describes the prevention needs of populations at risk for HIV infection, the prevention activities/interventions implemented to address these needs, and service gaps." The CSA and the Epidemiological profile are used to prioritize target populations and prevention activities/interventions. After the CPG prioritizes target populations and prevention activities and interventions, the Comprehensive Plan is completed. The Comprehensive plan is the major work product of the CPG. This document is, in turn, used by the HDHHS Bureau of HIV/STD and Viral Hepatitis Prevention to create a funding announcement for HIV prevention activities. This is the process by which individuals in the community influence how HIV prevention is funded and carried out in Houston.

<sup>1</sup> Gaps Analysis is described in detail on Page 19.

<sup>2</sup> BRG= Behavioral Risk Group

<sup>3</sup> Additional information can be found at:

<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/cba/resources/guidelines/hiv-cp/section3.htm>



## **B. Houston HIV Prevention Community Planning Group and committees**

### **Structure**

In the fall of 1999 the Houston HIV Prevention Community Planning Group (HHPCPG) determined the best way to address its responsibility adequately was to develop prevention interventions plans, and to organize into operational committees, with each being responsible for developing an aspect of the CPG's overall task.

### **Committees**

#### Prioritization Committee

This committee is responsible for identifying high-risk target populations through the epidemiologic profile and community services assessment. The committee is also responsible for reviewing the current epidemiological profile, providing guidance for the updated profile, and developing a formula for priority setting that will identify target populations and interventions.

#### Resources and Needs Committee (RNC)

The RNC is responsible for determining the scope, outcomes, timelines and design of the annual needs assessment process; helps ensure community participation throughout the process; strives for the needs assessment process to produce a report useful for priority setting and other decision-making activities of the community planning group to be used during the development of the Comprehensive Plan for HIV Prevention.

#### Community Member and Relations Committee (CMRC)

The CMRC is responsible for establishing criteria for membership, reviewing claims of conflict of interest, determining training needs for CPG members, assessing recommendations for removal of a member from office, assessing needs of members and developing programs to help members discharge their duties as a member of the CPG. The group is also responsible for revising the bylaws of the CPG.

#### Quality Assurance Committee (QA)

The QA committee is responsible for monitoring the CPG, including the implementation of the HIV Prevention Plan, assessing the progress of the other committee's goals and objectives, and reviewing CPG evaluation tools of the Bureau of HIV/STD and Hepatitis Prevention.

## **Membership Requirements**

Anyone from the community interested in HIV prevention can apply for membership on the Houston HIV Prevention Community Planning Group (HHPCPG). All applicants are made aware of the amount of time and work involved in the planning process and with that knowledge comes a great deal of responsibility. Since the HHPCPG is responsible for making major decisions concerning local HIV prevention efforts, the membership of the HHPCPG takes its roles very seriously. The work that the HHPCPG must do is often a difficult and time-consuming job.

## **How to Become a Member**

A person who is interested in applying for membership on the HHPCPG is invited to call the Houston Department of Health and Human Services (HDHHS), Bureau of HIV/STD Prevention for information and an application form. In an effort to solicit as many qualified applicants as possible the HHPCPG and HDHHS send out nomination packets to community-based organizations, professionals, churches, and individuals who have expressed an interest in the past as positions come open. The HHPCPG's CMRC reviews all applications, and potential members are invited to interviews.

An interview process, conducted by the Co-Chairs of the CMRC, and overseen by the HHPCPG Evaluator, has been developed to include a set of standard questions covering significant areas of concern related to community planning and HIV prevention. After completing the interview process, the committee reviews and discusses the applicants' responses.

After all applications are scored, the CMRC makes recommendations for applicants for membership, (a minimum score of 80 is required for recommendation). The committee forwards the recommendations to the Bureau Chief of the Bureau of HIV/STD and Viral Hepatitis Prevention, and Bureau Chief then sends letters to the nominees to invite them to join the HHPCPG. Letters of appreciation are sent to those who were not selected for membership, and they are encouraged to join one or more of the HHPCPG committees as non-voting external committee members. This step is a critical process in the membership selection and assures committees of additional representation while allowing a continuing pool of potential members who are already familiar and active in community planning.

The new members of the HHPCPG are required to attend an orientation meeting and a training process; orientation and training is held at least once a year and as needed. The orientation and training assure that new HHPCPG members are familiarized with the planning process and socialize the new members into the HHPCPG.

The guiding principles for choosing new members to serve on the HHPCPG are parity, inclusion, and representation, or PIR. Parity means that all members of the HHPCPG have equal opportunity to provide input. Inclusion is the principle that assures all

communities affected by the HIV epidemic are represented and involved in the community planning process. Representation assures that those who have been selected to represent a specific community truly reflect the values, norms, and behaviors of that community. Major efforts have been initiated to assure that the membership of the HHPCPG reflects the epidemic within the Houston EMA. During the application and appointment process, new members are asked to make a commitment to the process and its results, to actively participate in decisions and problem-solving, to undertake special tasks as requested by the HHPCPG, and to market the HIV prevention planning process.

### **Length of Commitment**

During 2002, the Houston HHPCPG looked extensively at representation as reflected by the epidemic and made significant strides to assure proper representation while also realizing the need to keep qualified members who may not directly reflect the epidemic. However, they do offer expertise in areas of HIV/STD prevention. Members currently serve three-year terms. Upon the expiration of the term, a member is eligible to extend his/her membership on the HHPCPG for another three-year term. Members are limited to two three-year terms.

### **Time Required**

Regular Houston HHPCPG meetings are held monthly and usually last approximately two hours. In addition, members are required to serve on at least one committee; these committees meet monthly for approximately 1 1/2 hours. Additional meetings are sometimes called when the workload exceeds the regular meeting time. Members are asked not to accrue more than eight absences during their tenures with the HHPCPG. If they do so, they forfeit their membership.

### **Membership Profiles**

The Houston HHPCPG bylaws are in the Appendix. The following list briefly describes the general categories of membership on the Houston HHPCPG as noted in Article III of the bylaws.

### **Substance Abuse prevention and/or treatment**

The representative must have expertise in substance abuse issues especially crack cocaine. The representative must also be able to identify and articulate problem areas and issues that are related to the substance abusing community especially as they relate to behaviors that put substance abusers at risk for HIV infection. Individuals with personal experience in this category will be given additional consideration.

## **Gay / lesbian / bisexual / transgender community**

The representative must have direct ties to the gay, lesbian, bisexual and/or transgender communities. Traditionally, the individuals selected to represent these categories have been members of these groups and have personal and professional knowledge that will enable him/her to identify and articulate problem areas and issues related to sexual health.

## **Communities of Color**

This individual must be a person of color and should also have some community involvement or professional experience with the population as a whole. This experience should include knowledge of community attitudes and behaviors toward HIV/AIDS and sexual health issues.

## **Youth**

The individual must be a member of the category and/or should have expertise with youth at risk for HIV infection. Additionally, this individual should know about the kinds of behaviors in which youth engage that put them at an increased risk for HIV. A good working knowledge of HIV/AIDS is also very helpful.

## **HIV prevention workers**

The individual must have expertise in HIV prevention including community outreach, case management, and/or work with HIV-infected individuals.

## **Spiritual issues and/or Faith-Based Communities**

The individual must have experience in relation to spiritual issues. Experience does not necessarily have to be connected or limited to any formal, organized religious organization; however, the individual must be able to communicate with local clergy from all walks of life in order to create a stronger links between local churches, synagogues, temples and mosques with HIV prevention programs. Again, additional consideration will be given to those individuals who have had personal experience with this community.

## **People with Disabilities**

This individual must have community involvement or professional experience with persons with disabilities, especially relating to the deaf and hearing impaired community. Experience should include knowledge that will enable the individual to assess the behaviors of those who put themselves at risk for HIV infection. Additional consideration is given to individuals who are members of this community.

### **Male and female HIV-infected persons**

This individual must have expertise and experience in relation to HIV/AIDS infected persons and should be able to identify and present problem areas in relation to this population. Experience should include basic knowledge of HIV/AIDS, HIV prevention, counseling and testing and outreach. Additionally, this individual must be a member of the HIV infected population.

### **Persons with expertise in Mental Health**

This individual must have community/professional expertise in the mental health field. It is also important that the individual who accepts this position has knowledge of HIV/AIDS-related health issues, especially when associated with persons who have mental health problems.

### **Persons with expertise in HIV primary care**

This individual must have community / professional expertise in the HIV primary care field. It is also important that the individual who accepts this position has knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention issues, especially when associated with HIV primary care services.

### **Persons with expertise in Social Services**

This individual must have community and/or professional expertise in the social services. It is also important that the individual who accepts this position has knowledge of HIV/AIDS-related health issues, especially when associated with the delivery of social services.

### **Incarcerated and/or Recently Released persons**

This individual must have professional expertise in relation to the criminal justice system and be able to identify and articulate problem areas within the population residing in and associated with the criminal justice system. Experience and knowledge of the types of risky behaviors engaged in by this population when it comes to sexual health issues is essential. The HHPCPG has indicated a preference for an individual who is a formerly incarcerated person, and additional consideration will be given to individuals with personal experience in this category.

### **Persons with expertise in Homelessness**

This individual must have community/professional expertise with the homeless. It is also important that the individual who accepts this position has knowledge of HIV/AIDS-related health issues, especially when associated with persons who are homeless.

### **Persons with expertise in Tuberculosis treatment and prevention**

This individual must have community/professional expertise with tuberculosis as a public health issue. It is also important that the individual who accepts this position has knowledge of HIV/AIDS-related health issues, especially when associated with persons who have tuberculosis.

### **Persons with expertise in Sexually Transmitted Diseases**

This individual must have community/professional expertise in the field of sexually transmitted diseases. It is also important that the individual who accepts this position has knowledge of HIV/AIDS-related health issues, especially when associated with persons who have or are at risk for sexually transmitted diseases.

### **Sex Workers**

This individual must have expertise in relation to sex worker issues, including knowledge of the kinds of behaviors engaged in by sex workers that put this population at risk for HIV infection. Any experience in HIV prevention, street outreach and HIV/AIDS education is a plus. Additional consideration will be given to individuals with personal experience in this category.

### **Persons with expertise in the Juvenile Justice System**

This individual must have expertise in the juvenile justice system as well as a good deal of knowledge concerning the attitudes about sex and the risky sexual behaviors of adolescent and juvenile offenders.

### **Persons with expertise in Epidemiology**

This person must have expertise in dealing with and understanding the complexities of gathering epidemiology data, interpreting such data and being able to comprehensively relay that data to people without this knowledge.

### **Persons with expertise in Behavioral Science**

Understanding that all prevention efforts are based on behavior change, the need for representation from the behavioral science field is a critical piece in the community planning process. The HHPCPG has been fortunate to have the services of a UTSPH Behavioral Scientist to assist in this area.

### **Orientation for New Members**

All new members must attend a full orientation to the HIV prevention community planning process. Information covered during this orientation includes an introduction and explanation of the following:

- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) materials and requirements according to the Community Planning Document
- Planning process history, purposes, and deadlines
- The roles and responsibilities of HHPCPG members
- The roles and responsibilities of HDHHS
- The principles of parity, inclusion, and representation
- The principles of confidentiality
- Various instances of conflict of interest and the proper procedures for dealing with conflicts of interest
- The HHPCPG bylaws and Policies and Procedures
- Technical assistance
- The letter of concurrence / non-concurrence
- Needs assessment, priority setting, and the HIV prevention comprehensive plan.

### **Current Members**

As of June 30, 2008, there were 26 voting members and 5 non-voting external members serving on the HHPCPG. These members represent the various communities that are infected and affected by HIV and AIDS, and they bring to the HHPCPG the extensive expertise they have in various HIV/AIDS-related fields.

### **The Co-Chairs of the Community Planning Group**

The current governmental co-chair of the Houston HHPCPG is Marlene McNeese-Ward. Ms. McNeese-Ward is the Bureau Chief in the Bureau of HIV/STD and Viral Hepatitis Prevention. The community co-chair of the Houston HHPCPG is Brenda Harrison. Mrs. Harrison is a HDHHS contractor and with the Bureau of HIV/STD and Viral Hepatitis Prevention. As an African American female she brings additional representation and issues to the planning process.

### **The Future of Membership on the Community Planning Group**

The Houston HHPCPG is authorized to have a total of 35 members. Currently, as noted above, there are 26 voting members. The HHPCPG actively and continually solicits applications for membership in order to fill all vacancies in a timely manner.

The membership selection process has as its goal the recruitment of persons who can play an active role in the planning process. It also strives to meet the federal guidelines for membership by recruiting representation from the communities that are most severely infected and affected by HIV.

During the past year, membership recruitment became a high priority for the Houston HHPCPG. Current HHPCPG members and HDHHS staff spent a considerable amount of time in the at-risk communities in an effort to increase community awareness of the HIV prevention planning process.

Community participation at HHPCPG meetings is always encouraged. Additionally, city staff and members of the HHPCPG will continue to hold educational seminars that inform the various infected and affected communities, as well as various community-based organizations, about the HIV prevention planning process. Additionally, HHPCPG members and city staff will continue to participate and coordinate HIV prevention and services activities with other planning bodies, including the Ryan White Planning Council and Texas Community Planning Group. The HHPCPG members are also coordinating their efforts with those of HDHHS staff in the STD prevention program.

There is an established awareness of the connection between high rates of STDs and high rates of HIV infection.

Through these efforts, the HHPCPG fosters an even greater participation by the infected and affected communities as well as develop effective, culturally sensitive, and linguistically appropriate HIV prevention interventions and strategies.

The representation of the infected and affected communities will help the HHPCPG to be more aware of and receptive to the HIV prevention needs of all the communities in the Houston area.

# Structure of the CSA

## A. Needs Assessment Methodology

The desired sample size was determined by the Resources and Needs Committee by using an online calculation tool to obtain statistically significant information. This was based on the total estimated population of Houston in 2005, which was 1,941,430.<sup>4</sup> The sample size with acceptable absolute precision for finite populations, using a tool found on University of Baltimore's website, was 2,303<sup>5</sup>.

Pilot Sample Size (n):	12
Populations Size (N):	1,941,430
Current Variance Estimate:	1.5
Acceptable Significant Level ( $\alpha$ ):	.05
Acceptable Absolute Error:	.05
Desired Sample Size:	2,303

In order to obtain this sample size, which is much larger than has been accomplished by past needs assessments, in Houston and nationwide, a postcard was developed, to be send to a large number of Houston households.

A simple, bilingual (English/ Spanish) postcard was designed with the message, "15 Minutes...Is all it takes to help prevent HIV in your community. Make your voice heard. Complete the survey."<sup>6</sup> The postcard listed the URL for the online survey, as well as a phone number to call to receive a print survey.

The postcards were mailed out to 175,000 Houston addresses. They were distributed with particular attention to the ten Houston zip codes with the highest prevalence of HIV.

Zipcode	Prevalence	Rank	New Diagnoses	Rank	Households
77006	1,128	1	42	1	12,159
77004	637	2	33	3	13,631
77026	586	3	28	5	10,832
77036	554	4	41	2	30,372
77002	451	5	31	4	2,451
77016	382	6	15	17	10,563
77009	373	7	15	17	15,388
77081	353	8	21	9	19,308
77033	352	9	28	5	9,495
77020	344	10	14	20	9,203
<b>Total Postcards:</b>					<b>110,134</b>

<sup>4</sup> US Census Bureau.

<sup>5</sup> <http://home.ubalt.edu/ntsbarsh/zero/SampleSize.htm>

<sup>6</sup> Please see postcard in Appendix Q.



The additional postcards were sent to randomized households in the remaining Houston zip codes.

Postcards and paper surveys were also distributed task forces and community groups such as the HIV Prevention Community Planning Group, Ryan White Planning Council, State of Emergency Task Force, and Youth Task Force. Postcards and paper surveys were also distributed at an HDHHS contractors meeting<sup>7</sup>.

In addition to the postcards, the needs assessment survey was advertised with website banner ads on sites such as Gay.com, HoustonPress.com, and Outsmart.com. Print ads were placed in the Houston Press, OutSmart, The Defender, El Rumbo, and the University of Houston Daily Cougar<sup>8</sup>.

Before administration began, a pilot survey was conducted for both the print and online surveys with direct-service providers. After completing the survey, they completed a questionnaire to assess the strengths and weaknesses of the survey. All concerns were addressed before the survey was administered.

## **Limitations**

As with any large-scale survey, there are limitations to the instrument. These include: 1) the possibility of respondents giving contradictory answers to similar questions; 2) questions that may have biased the respondents, or led them to answer one way or another; 3) unclear terms that may have confused respondents and influenced their answers; 4) forced selection of responses without the options of “not applicable” or “do not know”; 5) confusing formatting that may have influenced answers; 6) the possibility of people tiring before the survey was completed and thereby answering questions differently than they may otherwise have; and 7) the inappropriateness of the survey for special populations (e.g., incarcerated populations), leading to incorrect or contradictory answers. Administrative (e.g., having trained administrators answer questions and review surveys) and analytical measures (e.g., cleaning and recoding data) were taken to alleviate the negative effects of these limitations.

---

<sup>7</sup> See Needs Assessment Survey in Appendix O.

<sup>8</sup> See Print Advertisement in Appendix R.

# B. Resource Inventory

## Methodology

A detailed provider survey was developed and administered in order to evaluate HIV prevention services delivered in Houston, and to develop a resource inventory<sup>9</sup>. The survey included a variety of questions regarding: (1) the specific services or interventions provided by agencies (e.g., HIV counseling and testing, substance use, mental health, dental care, etc.); (2) how the services were funded (i.e. federal, state, or local funding), including actual dollar amounts; and (3) cost-effectiveness of their services by asking the number of agency clients in general as compared to the number of clients supported with the specified funds.

The Provider survey was developed and approved by the Joint Resource Inventory workgroup of the Needs Assessment Group (NAG) as well as by the HDHHS and CPG.

The Ryan White Planning Council's Office of Support mailed the provider surveys to the agencies listed in the Houston area HIV resource directory (the Blue Book), the HIV prevention contractors with HDHHS, and any additional agencies recommended by the NAG and CPG Resources and Needs Committee. Included in the mailed packet was a letter of explanation signed by the co-chairs of the NAG and a stamped envelope addressed to the Planning Council Office of Support. Service providers were also allowed to fax in completed surveys. Soon after the mailing, workgroup members made follow-up telephone calls to providers to encourage them to return their completed surveys.

## Limitations

As with many surveys, the accuracy of the report is limited to the information self-reported by agencies. When there was a question about accuracy, HDHHS staff followed up with the agency to confirm the information. Another limitation of the Resource Inventory was the low response rate by prevention providers. Fourteen (14) agencies responded to the survey as providers of HIV prevention services. Profiles of all agencies that replied are found in the Resource Inventory section of this document.

To get a more comprehensive view of HIV prevention service provision in Houston, information from the Blue Book was included.

---

<sup>9</sup> Please see Provider Survey in Appendix P.

# C. Gaps Analysis: Methodology and Limitations

## Methodology and Limitations

The goal of the gap analysis is the CSA is to identify the gap between the services demanded by the public and the services currently available in the community. This process is meant to provide the CPG with insight into areas that need certain healthcare services or that have room for improvement. At its core are two questions: *Where are we? Where do we want to be?* It is also important to determine if the community is under-utilizing the services that are currently available, which also calls for the need to determine the causes. Gap analysis can therefore be defined with a simple equation as follows:  $\text{Service gap} = \text{Services demanded} - \text{Services provided}$ .

The gap analysis process involves determining, documenting and approving the variance between service requirements and current capabilities and naturally flows from benchmarking and other assessments. Unfortunately, the approach in the current CSA survey tends to limit our ability to conduct a gap analysis in the strictest sense of the word. Therefore, in attempt to determine the existing gaps, several analytical approaches were used, which include statistical analysis of the knowledge gaps of service availability and levels of difficulty in accessing available health care services. These were also related to the risk levels of the respondents and the demographic variables such as age, gender, sexuality, race/ethnicity and education. Chi-square tests of independent associations of the variables were conducted using SPSS (version 16.0). Mapping of the location of the current services provided, location of respondents were overlaid on the HIV incidence in Houston/Harris County for 2007 to determine where more services are needed or currently lacking (gaps).

### Limitations:

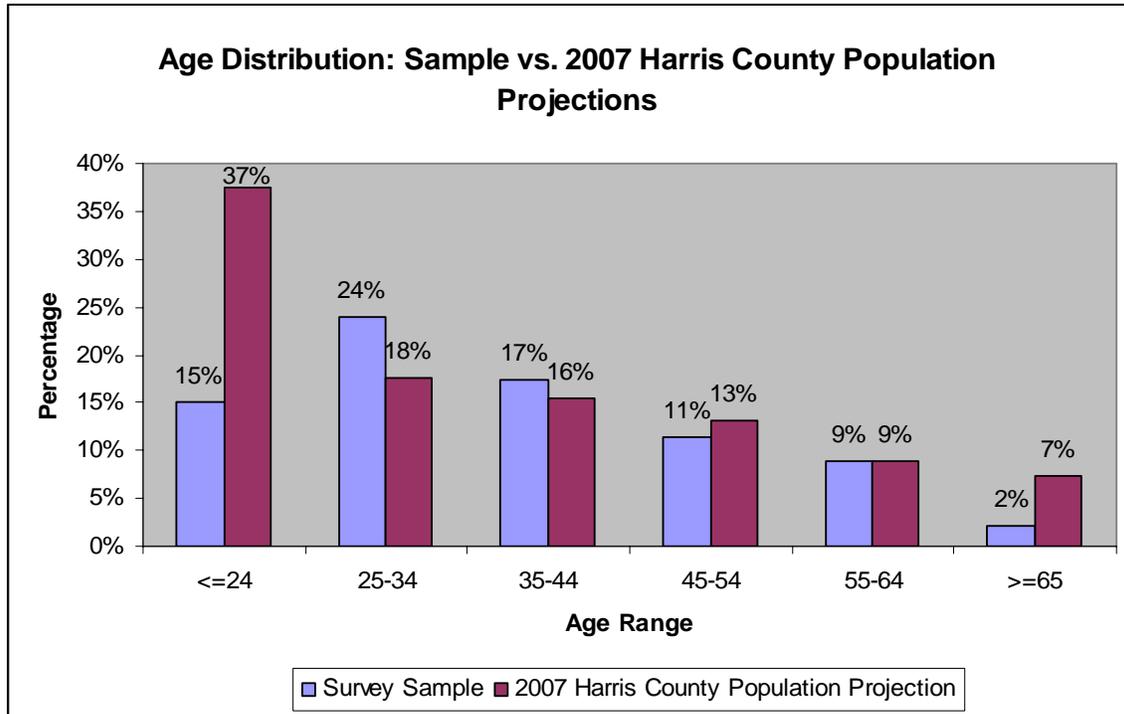
- There were no questions in the survey that directly asked the respondents of their self-reported service needs. Consequently, the total services needed could not be determined.
- The CSA and the provider assessment are independent surveys, and it was difficult to directly relate responses to each other with respect to services demand and supply. In addition, to the assessment of available services in the community, respondents should have been asked about the service currently available in their area.
- Following the above limitations, it was not possible to match directly the existing services with what may be the needs of the community.

- Some of the variable responses (e.g. language and immigration status) were disproportionally distributed and skewed, making inferential test of such variables with available health care services meaningless.

# Population Profile<sup>10</sup>

## N=749

### Age<sup>11</sup>



Age	N	% of Sample	% of Harris County Population
<18	17	2%	
<=24	113	15%	37%
25-34	179	24%	18%
35-44	130	17%	16%
45-54	86	11%	13%
55-64	66	9%	9%
>=65	16	2%	7%

Those responding to the survey were diverse in age. Of the 749 respondents, 113 (15%) were 24 years old or younger, and of these 17 (2%) were under 18 years old. Ages 25-34 account for 179 (24%) of all respondents, 130 (17%) were aged 35-44, 86 (11%) were aged 45-54, 66 (9%) were ages 55-64, and 16 (2%) were 65 or above. Respondents were asked to write or type in their age and responses were re-classified into the above categories.

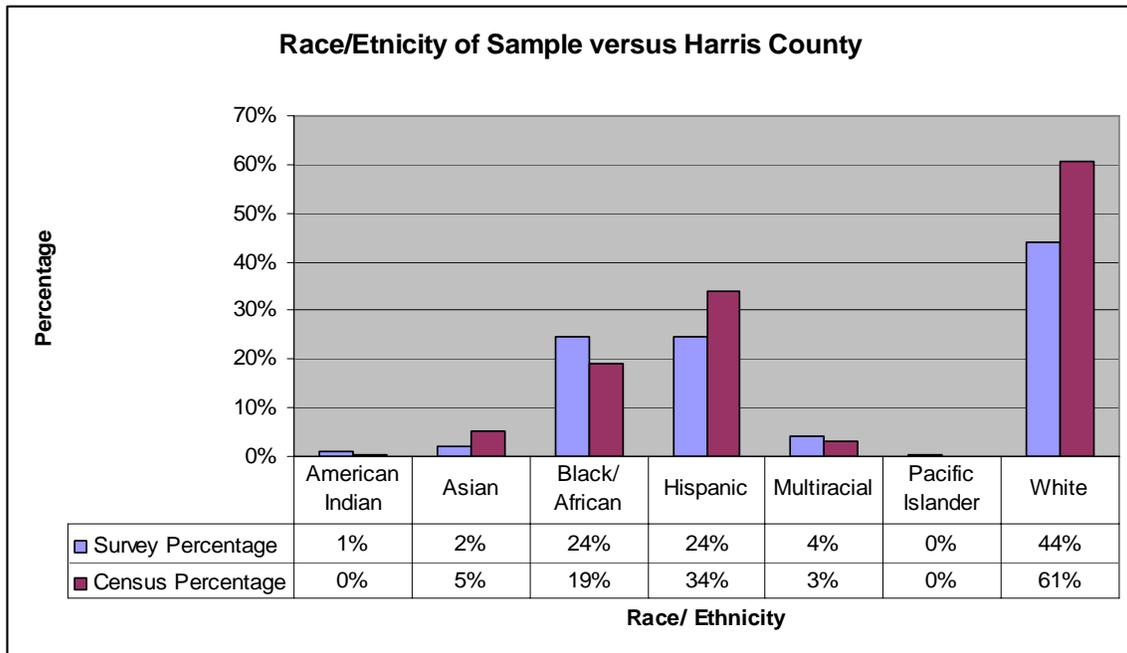
Overall the age distribution of the total sample is similar to that of the age distribution of the 2007 Harris County Population Projection. The proportion of the sample under 24

<sup>10</sup> See Appendix A: Total Sample Population Profile chart.

<sup>11</sup> Question 56: How old are you?

years old (15%) is much smaller than the proportion of the overall population in this age group (37%). In that way, the population under 24 years of age is under-sampled. This is to be expected, in part, because the survey is not geared toward children. The proportion of the sample between 25 and 34 years of age (24%) is larger than the proportion of the Harris county in this age group (18%). This age group is over-sampled.

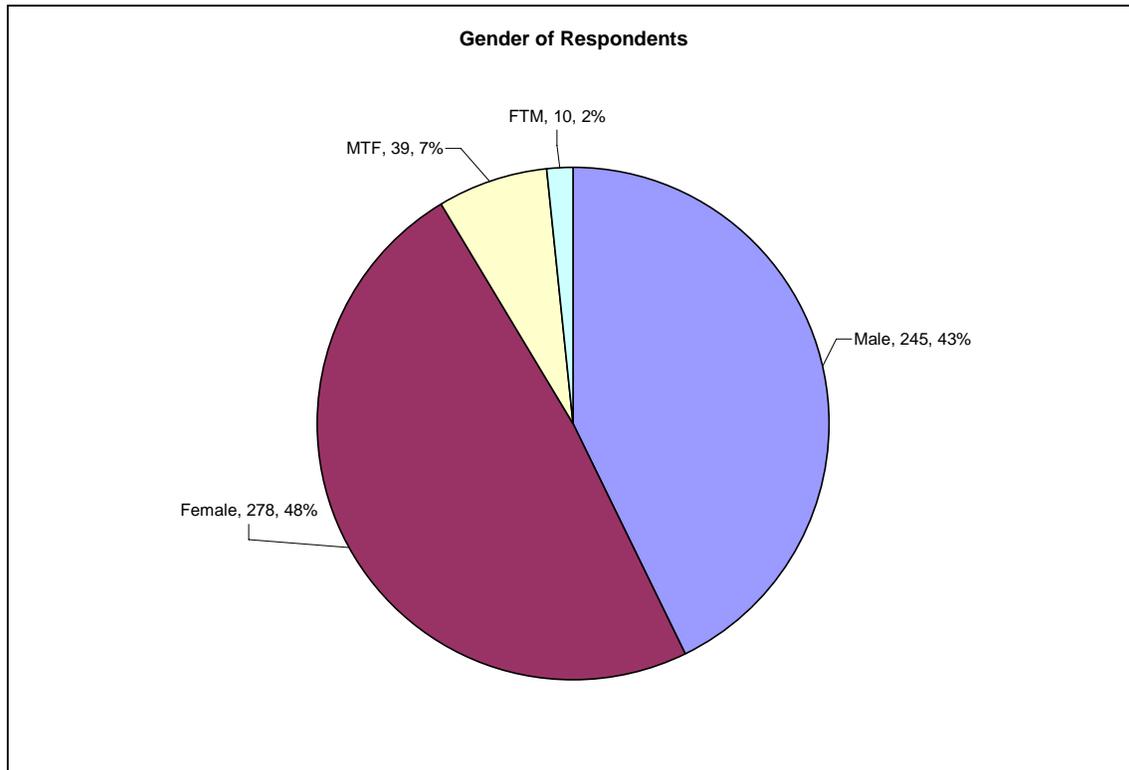
## Race/ Ethnicity<sup>12</sup>



Those responding to the survey were diverse in ethnicity and the ethnic breakdown of the sample was similar to that of the population of Harris County in US Census 2000.

<sup>12</sup> Question 62: Are you Hispanic/ Latino(a)? and Question 63: What is your race?

## Gender<sup>13</sup>

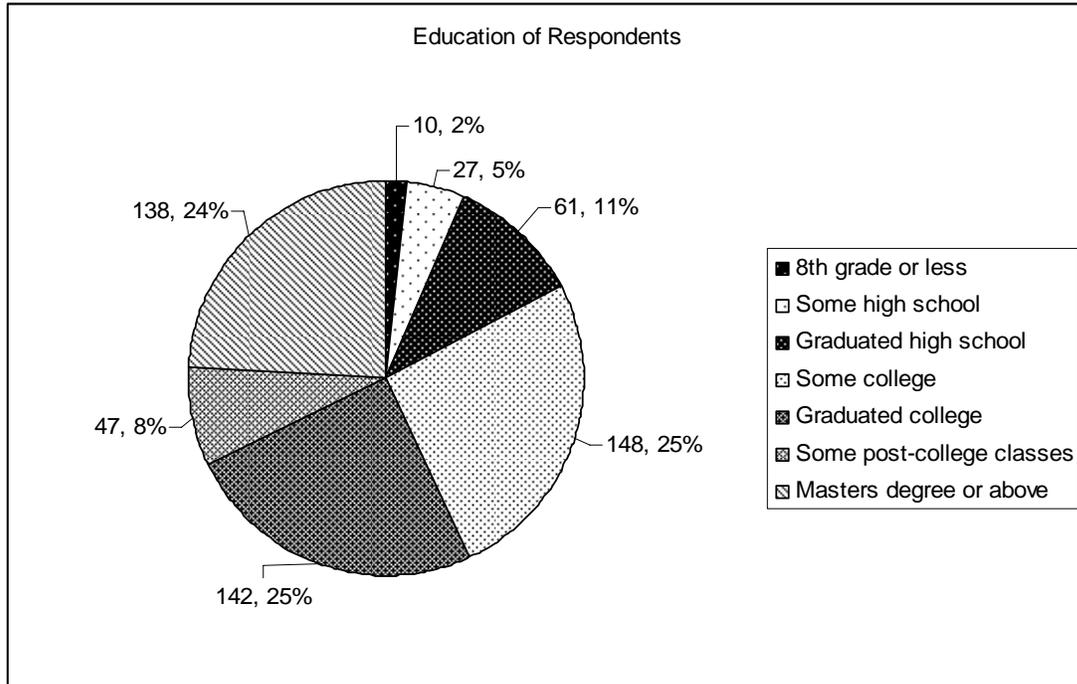


Of those responding to the survey, 278 (48%) were Female, 245 (43%) were Male, 39 (7%) were Male-to Female (MTF) transgender, and 10 (2%) were Female-to-Male (FTM) Transgender. Respondents were asked to check only one box: Female, Male, Transgender (Female to Male), or Transgender (Male to Female).

Nine percent (9%) of respondents are transgender, which, for a difficult to reach population, is a relatively large sample size.

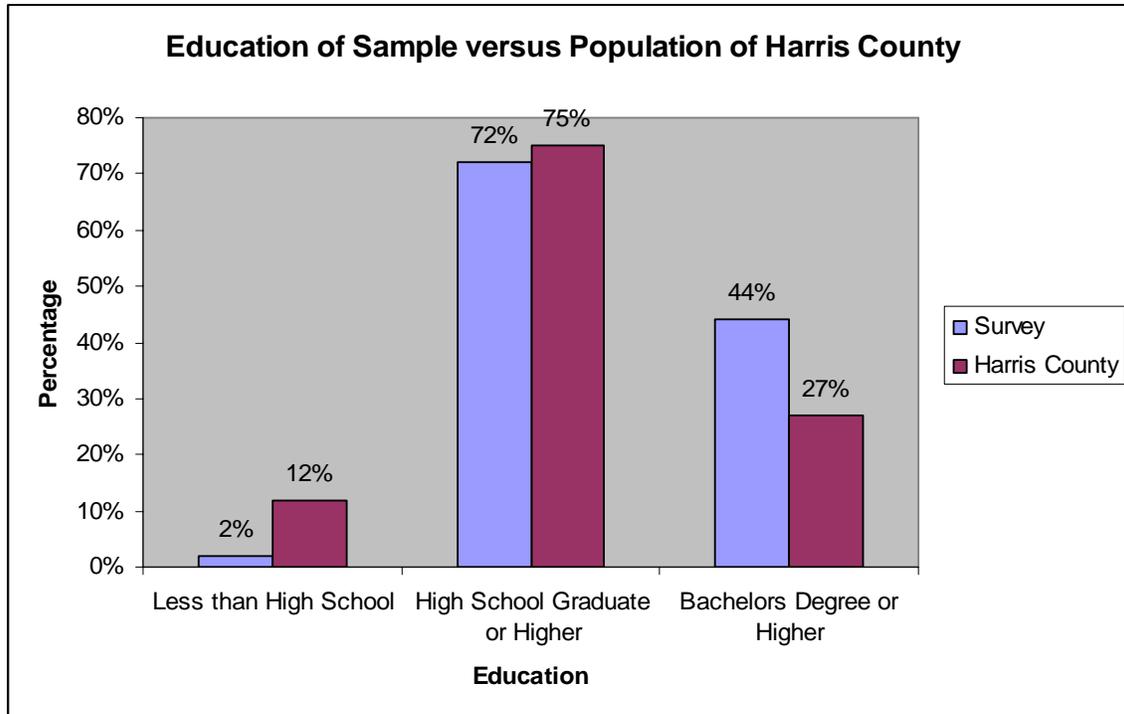
<sup>13</sup> Question 70: What is your current gender?

## Education<sup>14</sup>



When respondents were asked to report the highest level of education they had reached, 10 (2%) reported that they had completed 8<sup>th</sup> grade or less, 27 (5%) had completed some high school, 61 (11%) had graduated from high school, 148 (25%) had completed some college, 142 (25%) had graduated from college, 47 (8%) had completed some post-college classes, and 138 (24%) had a Masters degree or above.

<sup>14</sup> Question 71: How much school have you finished?



According to the 2000 US Census data for Harris County, 12% of residents had less than a high school education, while 2% of survey respondents reported that they did not complete high school. The proportion of Harris County residents who had graduated high school (75%) is close to the proportion of survey respondents who have graduated high school. The greatest difference in educational attainment is seen among those who have a bachelors degree or higher. In Harris County, 27% of residents have completed a Bachelors Degree, while 44% of survey respondents have completed a Bachelors degree.

## Employment Status<sup>15</sup>

Employment Status	N	Percentage
Full-time	353	47%
Part-time	76	10%
Temporary/ Contract/ Odd jobs	31	4%
Not working due to disability	29	4%
Unemployed	63	8%
Retired	30	4%
College student	57	8%
High school student	8	1%

Of those responding to the survey, 353 (47%) were employed full-time, 76 (10%) were employed part-time, and 31 (4%) reported temporary, contract, or odd jobs. Of those who were not working, 29 (4%) were not working due to disability, 63 (8%) were unemployed, and 30 (4%) were retired. The remainder of respondents were students, with 57 (8%) college students and 8 (1%) high school students.

The 2007 unemployment rate for Harris County was 5%, while that for the survey respondents was 8%.

---

<sup>15</sup> What is your work status?

## Residency Status<sup>16</sup>

Residency Status	N	Percentage
Undocumented <sup>17</sup>	5	1%
US Citizen	523	70%
Legal Resident	32	4%
Don't Know	3	0%
Prefer not to say	3	0%
Other	2	0%
No Answer	181	24%

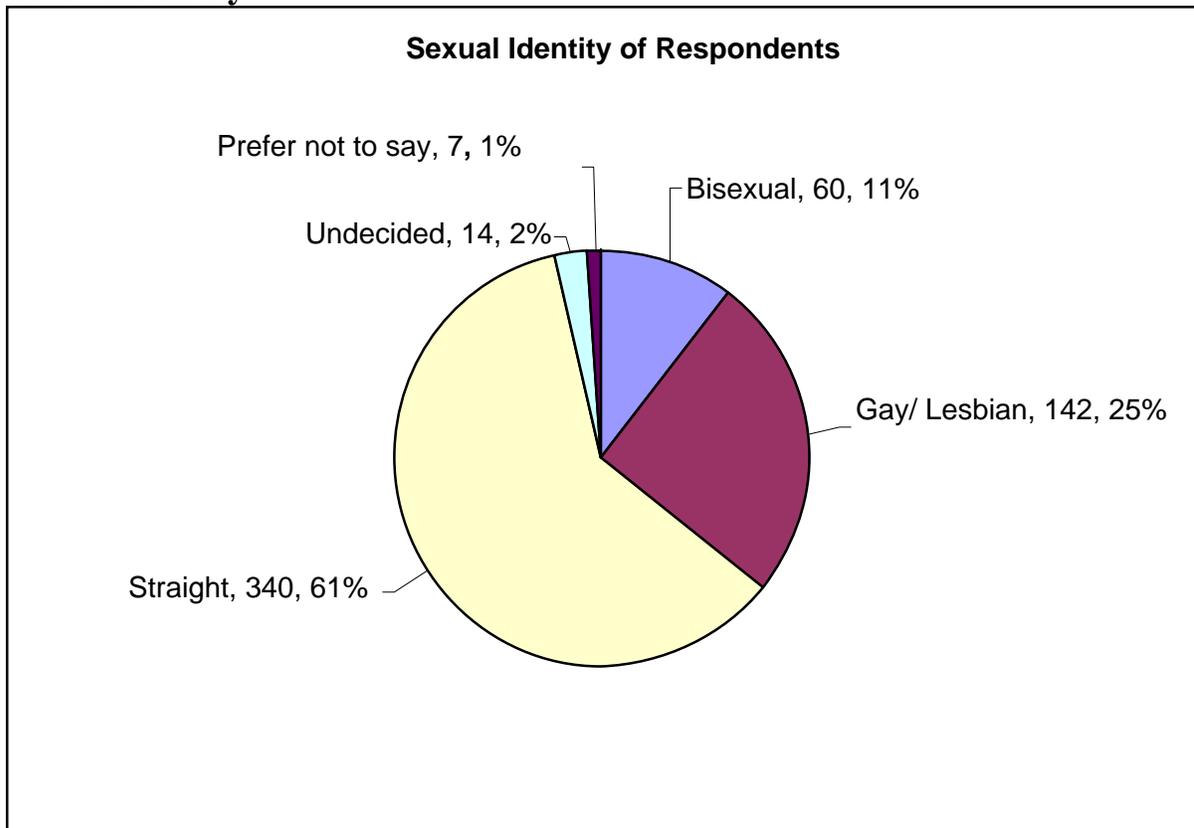
Most survey respondents, 523 (70%), reported that they were US citizens. Of those who were not citizens, 32 (4%) were legal residents and 5 (1%) were undocumented. Eight respondents reported that they did not know, preferred not to say, or had some other residency status. Many respondents (181) skipped the question.

---

<sup>16</sup> What is your residency status?

<sup>17</sup> Undocumented refers to a person who does not have a legal immigration status.

## Sexual Identity<sup>18</sup>



Of those responding to the survey, 340 (61%) were straight or heterosexual, 142 (25%) were gay or lesbian, 60 (11%) were bisexual, 14 (2%) were undecided, and 7 (1%) preferred not to say how they identified.

<sup>18</sup> How do you describe yourself?

## HIV Transmission Risk

### High HIV Transmission Risk

This variable was calculated by including all people who met one or more of the following conditions:

1. Greater than 2 and less than 5 sex partners in the past year;
2. Unprotected sexual encounters in the past year;
3. Shared injection equipment; and/or
4. HIV positive partner.

Three hundred twenty eight (328) survey respondents met the definition of High HIV Transmission risk.

### Very High HIV Transmission Risk

This variable was calculated by including all people who met one or more of the following conditions:

1. Greater than 5 sex partners in the past year;
2. Anonymous sex partners;
3. Sex in exchange for drugs or money; and/or
4. Been diagnosed with an STD in the past year.

One hundred seventeen (117) of survey respondent met the definition of Very High HIV Transmission Risk.

### Unprotected Sex<sup>19</sup>

Response	Count	Percentage
No sex	153	23%
Never	190	29%
At least some of the time	314	47%
<b>Total</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>100%</b>

Of the 663 people who answered this question, 153 (23%) reported to sexual encounters in the past 6 months, 190 (29%) reported that they never had unprotected sex, while 314 (47%) respondents stated that they had unprotected sex at least some of the time.

Reason	Count	Percentage
Monogamous Relationship	227	36%
Think partners negative	77	12%
I don't like	67	11%

<sup>19</sup> Question 24: In the last 6 months, how often did you have vaginal or anal sex without a condom?

Know partner doesn't like	40	6%
Drunk	38	6%

Respondents were asked to check all reasons that they had unprotected sex in the previous 6 months, or to fill in any other reason that was not listed. Many respondents checked more than one reason. The most common reason for having unprotected sex was that they were in a monogamous relationship, with 227 (36%) giving this reason. Unprotected sex in a monogamous relationship is still included in the definition of high risk, because it is not clear that respondents know the HIV status of these partners before beginning a sexual relationship. A monogamous sexual relationship is only protective against HIV if both partners are known to be HIV negative when they begin the relationship and if neither partner is infected with HIV during the course of the relationship from another sexual partner or other risk behavior.

Seventy seven (12%) of respondents stated that they had unprotected sex because they believed that their partner(s) were HIV negative. Sixty seven (11%) of respondents stated that they do not like condoms. Forty (6%) of respondents stated that they know their partners do not like condoms. Thirty eight (6%) stated that they had unprotected sex because they were drunk.

Other reasons given:

1. Not comfortable using condoms
2. I think my partner doesn't like using condoms
3. I want a baby
4. I am already HIV positive
5. I am not comfortable buying condoms
6. Condoms are not available
7. I don't care
8. I don't know how to talk with my partner(s) about using condoms
9. Treatment for HIV is available
10. It was in the moment
11. I use another type of contraceptive/ birth control
12. I am pregnant.
13. People my age don't get HIV
14. People of my sexual orientation don't get HIV
15. I am afraid of my partner
16. It is against my religion to use condoms
17. I don't know how to use condoms
18. I want to be HIV positive

## Partner Count<sup>20</sup>

Partner Count	Frequency	Percentage
0	202	29%
1	291	42%
Between 2 and 4	139	20%
5 or more	69	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>100%</b>

	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
Partner Count	701	100	0	100	2.49

In the six months previous to being surveyed, 202 (29%) of respondents did not have a sex partner and 291 (42%) had one sex partner. One hundred thirty nine (20%) of respondents had between 2 and 4 sex partners in the previous six months, which would classify them as at high risk for contracting or transmitting HIV. Sixty nine (10%) of respondents reported having 5 or more sex partners in the previous 6 months, classifying them as at very high risk for contracting or transmitting HIV.

The maximum number of partners reported were 100 and the mean number of partners was 2.49.

## Anonymous Partner Count<sup>21</sup>

	Frequency	Percentage
0	585	85%
1 or more	106	15%
Total	691	100%

	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
Anon. Partner Count	691	150	0	150	1.4

A respondent reporting any anonymous partners in the 6 months prior to being surveyed is classified as at very high risk of transmitting or acquiring HIV. One hundred six (15%) respondents reported having had anonymous sex in the previous six months with at least one partner.

The maximum number of anonymous partners reported were 150 and the mean number of anonymous partners was 1.4.

<sup>20</sup> Question 10: In the past 6 months, how many people did you have sex with?

<sup>21</sup> Question 11: In the past 6 months, how many of the people you had sex with were anonymous sex partners?



## HIV Testing<sup>22</sup>

Number of HIV tests taken	Frequency	Percentage
0	418	67%
1 or more	203	33%
<b>Total</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>100%</b>

Of the 621 respondents answering this question, 203 (33%) stated that they had not been tested for HIV in the 6 months previous to being surveyed.

I am in a monogamous relationship.	141	33%
I am not at risk for HIV.	98	23%
I don't have sex.	58	14%
I don't know where to get an HIV test.	49	12%
I don't have the money to get an HIV test.	43	10%
I am afraid to know my HIV status.	34	8%
I don't want anyone to find out.	19	5%
I don't want to know if I have HIV.	9	2%
I don't want to ask my doctor.	9	2%
I don't think getting tested would help me.	8	2%
I get tested once a year.	8	2%

When respondents who had not tested in the past 6 months were asked why, the most often cited reasons were cited above. Reasons can be classified into the following: respondents do not consider themselves at risk for HIV, respondents are concerned about their privacy, respondents are unaware of testing resources (where to get a free test), and they are afraid to know their HIV status. Some respondents stated that they test yearly, not every six months.

<sup>22</sup> Question 27: How many times have you been tested for HIV in the past 6 months?



## Why test?

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
I test regularly.	85	16%
I was tested during a routine doctor visit.	51	9%
I knew I was at risk.	31	6%
I tested at an event or club where I go.	19	3%
I was tested when I donated blood.	8	1%
I tested with a partner.	7	1%
Testing was offered in my neighborhood.	6	1%
Testing was offered at my school, college, or university.	5	1%
I was tested when I got out of jail or prison.	5	1%
I tested with a friend.	4	1%

When respondents who had gotten an HIV test in the previous 6 months were asked why, they gave the reasons found above.

## HIV Status<sup>23</sup>

HIV Status	N	Percentage
Positive	54	7%
Negative	419	56%
Indeterminate	1	0%
Did not get test results	17	2%
Never tested	107	14%
Prefer not to say	2	0%

When asked to report the result of their last HIV test, 54 (7%) of the sample reported that their last test was positive. Most of the sample, 419 (56%) reported that their last HIV test result was negative. A substantial portion, 107 (14%), of the sample reported that they had never gotten an HIV test.

## Hepatitis C Virus (HCV), Syphilis, and other STDs in Previous Year<sup>24</sup>

Tested for HCV			Positive for HCV		
Yes	338	45%	Yes	25	3%
No	195	26%	No	474	63%
Don't know	78	10%	Don't know	112	15%
<b>Tested for syphilis</b>			<b>Positive for syphilis</b>		
Yes	321	43%	Yes	12	2%
No	236	32%	No	592	79%
Don't know	51	7%	Don't know	4	1%
<b>Tested for other STD</b>			<b>Positive for other STD</b>		
Yes	204	27%	Yes	51	7%
No	393	52%	No	558	74%
Don't know	18	2%	Don't know	5	1%

<sup>23</sup> Question 32: What was the result of your last HIV test?

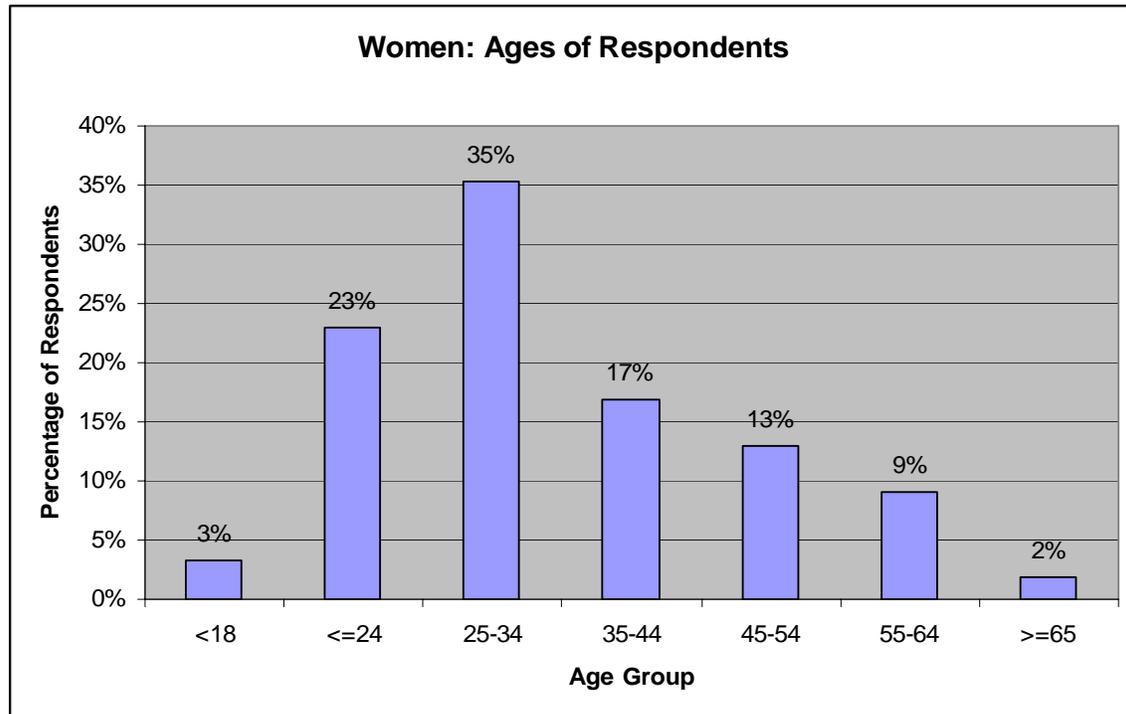
<sup>24</sup> Question 42: Have you ever been tested for Hepatitis C?, Question 43: Are you currently positive for Hepatitis C, Question 44: Have you ever been tested for syphilis?, Question 45: In the past year, have you been told you have syphilis?, Question 46: Have you been tested for any other STD in the past 12 months?, Question 47: Have you been told you have any other STD in the past 12 months?



# Population Profile: Women<sup>25</sup>

## n=278

### Age (Women)

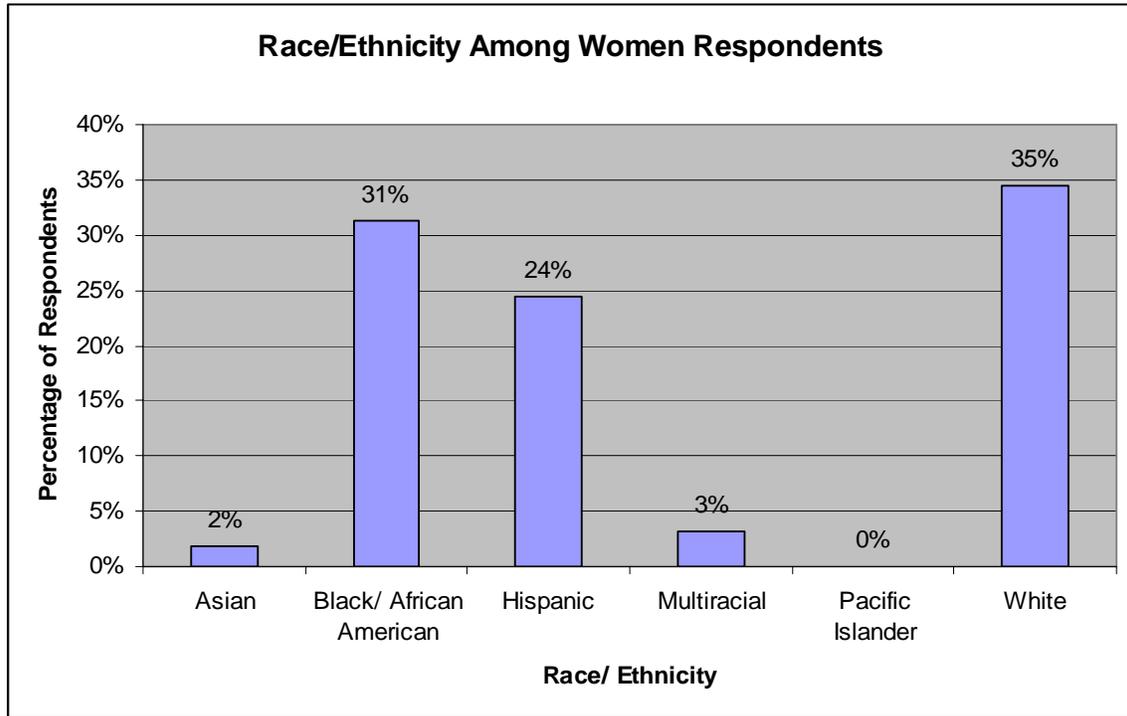


Of the 278 respondents who were women, 64 (23%) were 24 years old or younger, and of these, 9 (3%) were under 18 years old. The proportions of respondents were similar for most age groups. Ninety-eight (35%) respondents were in the 25-34 age group, 47 respondents (17%) in the 35-44 age group, 36 (13%) in the 45-54 age group, 25 (9%) in the 55-64 age group, and 5 (2%) respondents were 65 or older. Respondents were asked to write or type in their age and responses were re-classified into the above categories.

<sup>25</sup> Please see Appendix B: Women.

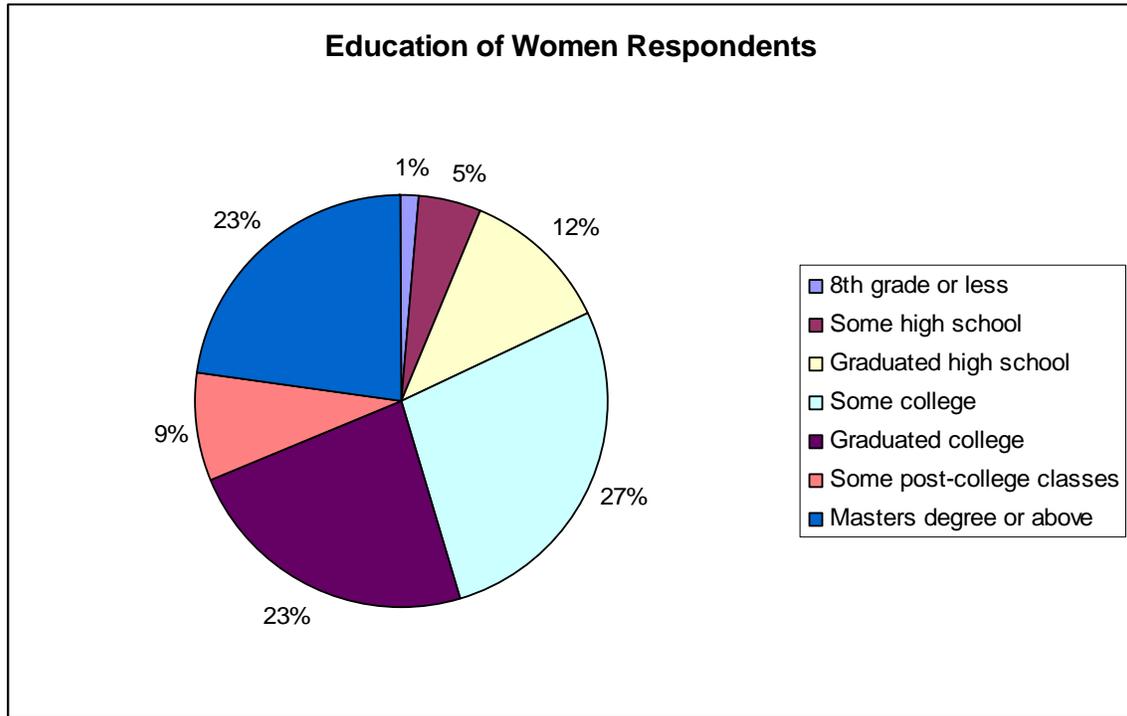


## Race/ Ethnicity (Women)



Of the 278 respondents who were women, 5 (2%) were Asian, 87 (31%) were Black/ African-American, 68 (24%) were Hispanic, 9 (3%) were Multiracial, and 96 (35%) were White.

## Education (Women)



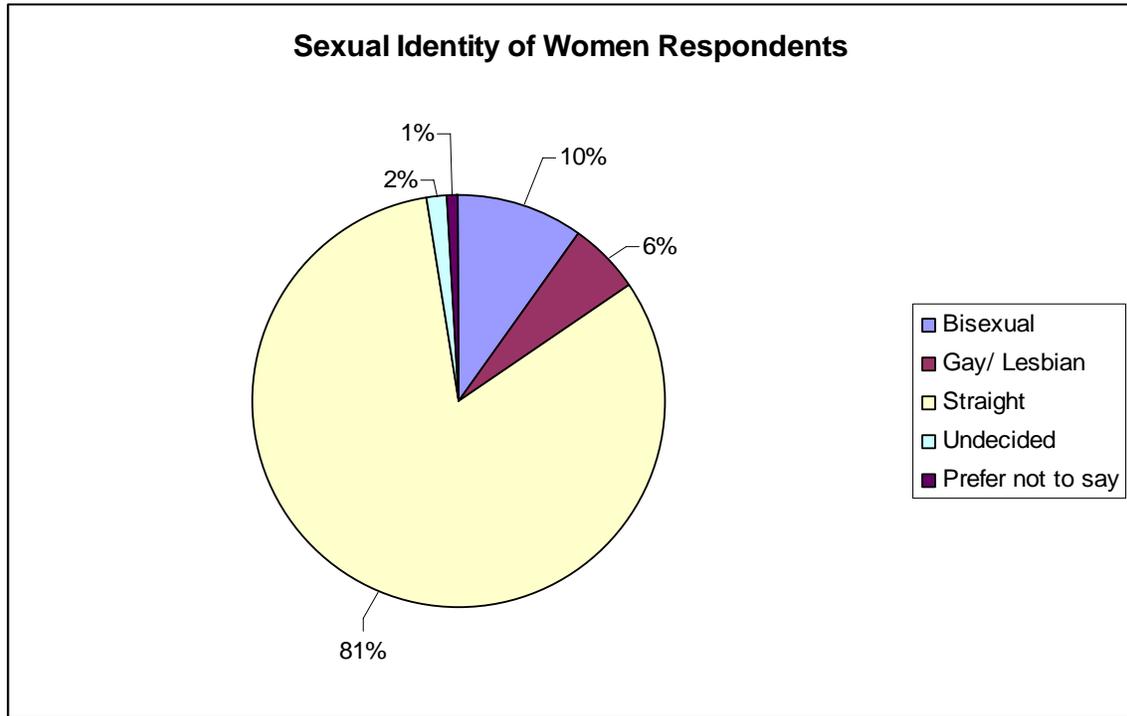
When respondents were asked to report the highest level of education they had reached, 4 (1%) reported that they had completed 8<sup>th</sup> grade or less, 14 (5%) had completed some high school, 32 (12%) had graduated from high school, 76 (27%) had completed some college, 65 (23%) had graduated from college, 24 (9%) had completed some post-college classes, and 63 (23%) had a Masters degree or above.

## Employment Status (Women)

Employment Status	Count	Percentage
Full-time	151	54%
Part-time	42	15%
Temporary/ Contract/ Odd jobs	13	5%
Not working due to disability	12	4%
Unemployed	34	12%
Retired	12	4%
College student	39	14%
High school student	5	2%

Of women responding to the survey, 151 (54%) were employed full-time, 42 (15%) were employed part-time, and 13 (5%) reported temporary, contract, or odd jobs. Of those who were not working, 12 (4%) were not working due to disability, 34 (12%) were unemployed, and 12 (4%) were retired. The remainder of respondents were students, with 39 (4%) college students and 5 (2%) high school students.

## Sexual Identity (Women)



Of the women responding to the survey, 222 (80%) were straight or heterosexual, 15 (5%) were gay or lesbian, 27 (10%) were bisexual, 5 (2%) were undecided, and 2 (1%) preferred not to say how they identified.

## **HIV Transmission Risk (Women)**

### **High HIV Transmission Risk**

This variable was calculated by including all people who met one or more of the following conditions:

1. Greater than 2 and less than 5 sex partners in the past year;
2. Unprotected sexual encounters in the past year;
3. Shared injection equipment; and/or
4. HIV positive partner.

One hundred thirty seven (137) women who responded to the survey met the definition of High HIV Transmission risk.

### **Very High HIV Transmission Risk**

This variable was calculated by including all people who met one or more of the following conditions:

1. Greater than 5 sex partners in the past year;
2. Anonymous sex partners;
3. Sex in exchange for drugs or money; and/or
4. Been diagnosed with an STD in the past year.

Seventeen (17) women who responded to the survey met the definition of Very High HIV Transmission Risk.

## HIV Status (Women)

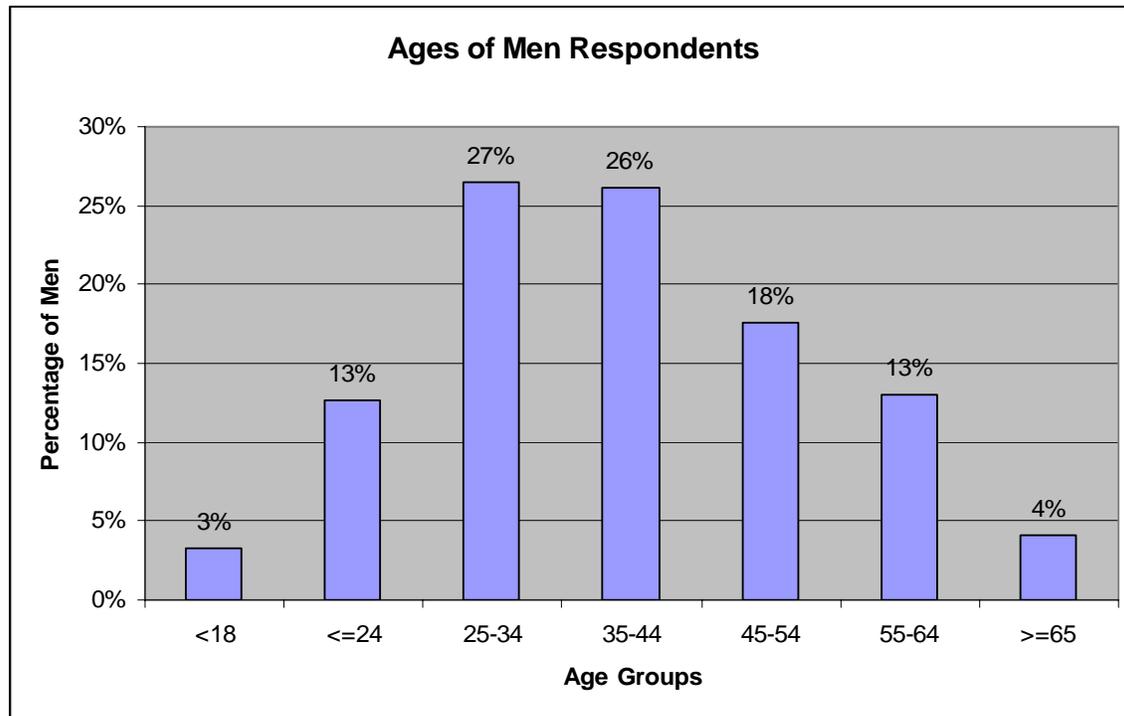
HIV Status	Count	Percentage
Positive	8	3%
Negative	190	68%
Indeterminate	0	0%
Did not get test results	8	3%
Never tested	57	21%
Prefer not to say	1	0%

When asked to report the result of their last HIV test, 8 (3%) of the women sampled reported that their last test was positive. Most women (68%) reported that their last HIV test result was negative. A substantial portion, 57 (21%), of the sample reported that they had never gotten an HIV test. Eight (3%) of women sampled reported that they did not get their test results.

<b>Tested for HCV</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Positive for HCV</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	135	49%	Yes	13	5%
No	95	34%	No	212	76%
Don't know	43	15%	Don't know	48	17%
<b>Tested for syphilis</b>			<b>Positive for syphilis</b>		
Yes	128	46%	Yes	2	1%
No	114	41%	No	268	96%
Don't know	31	11%	Don't know	1	0%
<b>Tested for other STD</b>			<b>Positive for other STD</b>		
Yes	108	39%	Yes	23	8%
No	163	59%	No	251	90%
Don't know	4	1%	Don't know	0	0%

# Men<sup>26</sup> n=245

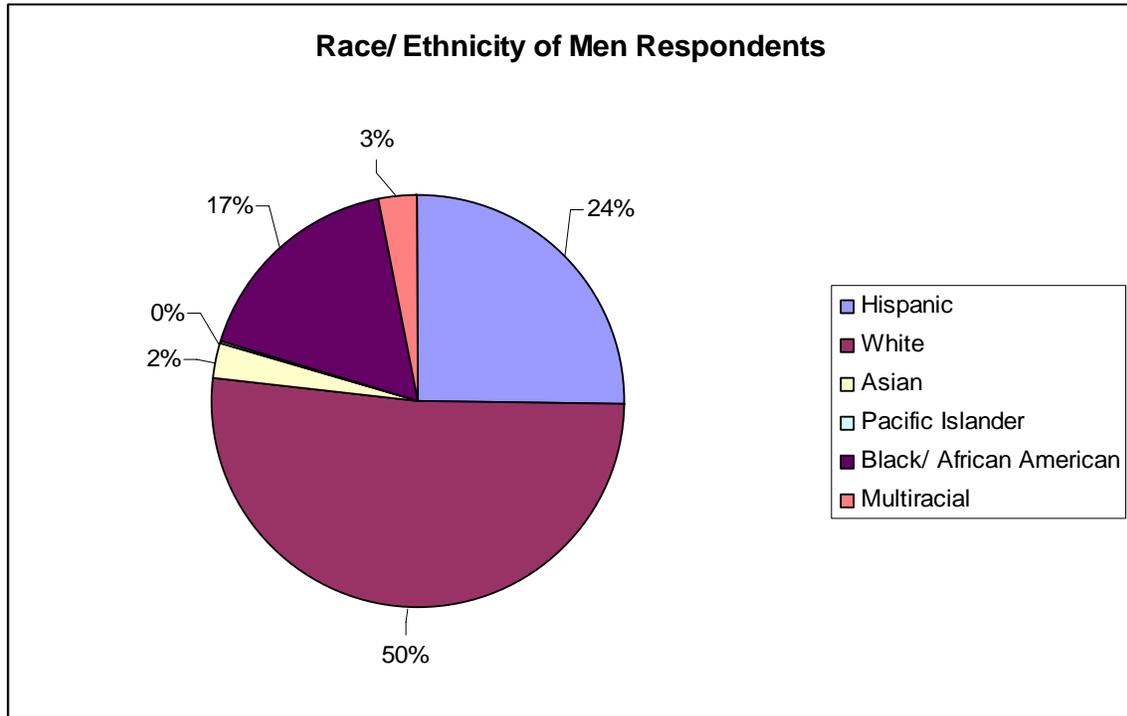
## Age



Of the 245 respondents who were men, 31 (13%) were 24 years old or younger, and of these, 8 (3%) were under 18 years old. The proportions of respondents were similar for most age groups. Sixty five (27%) respondents were in the 25-34 age group, 64 respondents (26%) in the 35-44 age group, 43 (18%) in the 45-54 age group, 32 (13%) in the 55-64 age group, and 10 (4%) respondents were 65 or older. Respondents were asked to write or type in their age and responses were re-classified into the above categories.

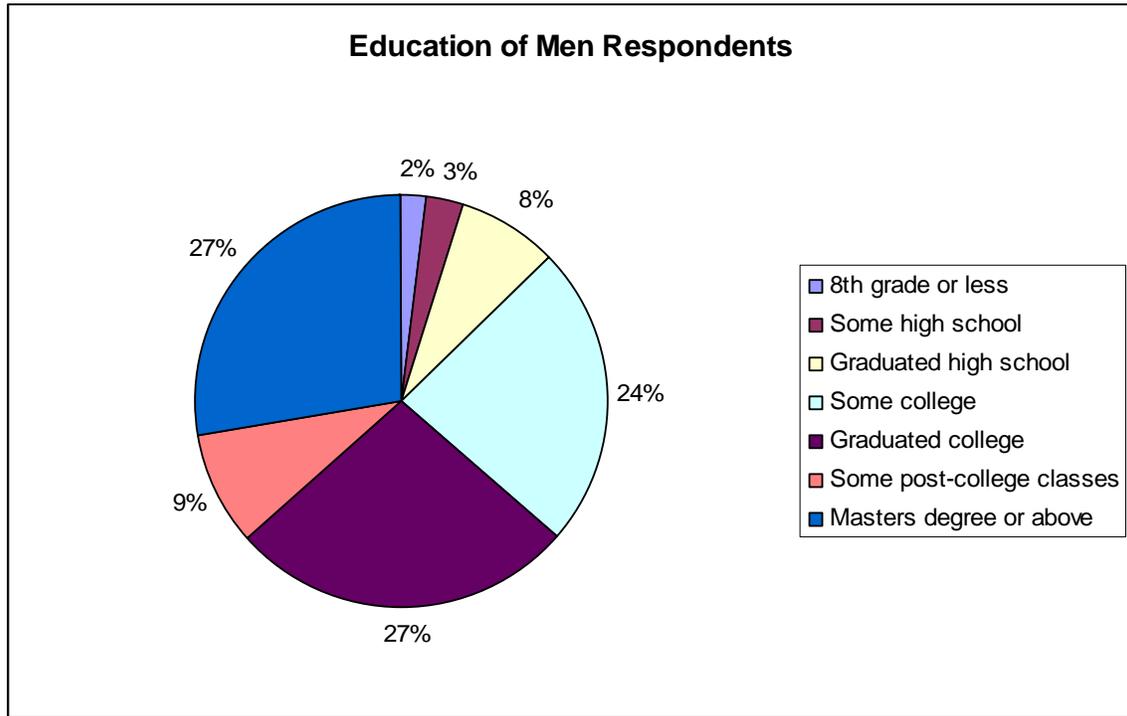
<sup>26</sup> See Appendix C: Men.

## Race/ Ethnicity (Men)



Of the 245 respondents who were men, 6 (2%) were Asian, 41 (17%) were Black/ African-American, 60 (24%) were Hispanic, 7 (3%) were Multiracial, and 122 (50%) were White.

## Education (Men)



When respondents were asked to report the highest level of education they had reached, 5 (2%) reported that they had completed 8<sup>th</sup> grade or less, 7 (3%) had completed some high school, 19 (8%) had graduated from high school, 58 (24%) had completed some college, 66 (27%) had graduated from college, 22 (9%) had completed some post-college classes, and 68 (28%) had a Masters degree or above.

## Employment Status (Men)

Employment Status	Count	Percentage
Full-time	167	68%
Part-time	25	10%
Temporary/ Contract/ Odd jobs	13	5%
Not working due to disability	12	5%
Unemployed	16	7%
Retired	15	6%
College student	11	4%
High school student	3	1%

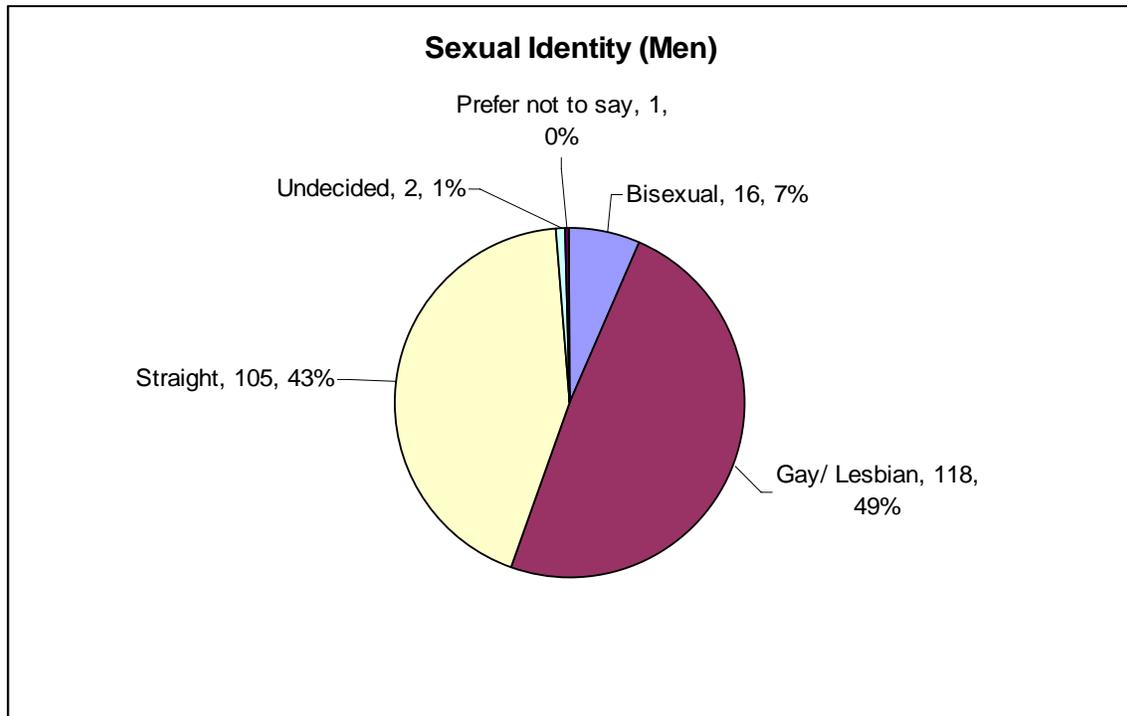
Of men responding to the survey, 167 (68%) were employed full-time, 25 (10%) were employed part-time, and 13 (5%) reported temporary, contract, or odd jobs. Of those who were not working, 12 (5%) were not working due to disability, 16 (7%) were unemployed, and 15 (6%) were retired. The remainder of respondents were students, with 11 (4%) college students and 3 (1%) high school students.

## Residency Status (Men)

Residency Status	Count	Percentage
Undocumented	2	1%
US Citizen	215	88%
Legal Resident	23	9%
Don't Know	1	0%
Prefer not to say	0	0%
Other	1	0%

Most survey respondents, 215 (88%), reported that they were US citizens. Of those who were not citizens, 23 (9%) were legal residents, and 2 (1%) were undocumented.

## Sexual Identity (Men)



Of the men responding to the survey, 105 (43%) were straight or heterosexual, 118 (49%) were gay or lesbian, 16 (7%) were bisexual, 2 (1%) were undecided, and 0% preferred not to say how they identified.

## **HIV Transmission Risk (Men)**

### **High HIV Transmission Risk**

This variable was calculated by including all people who met one or more of the following conditions:

1. Greater than 2 and less than 5 sex partners in the past year;
2. Unprotected sexual encounters in the past year;
3. Shared injection equipment; and/or
4. HIV positive partner.

One hundred twenty seven (127) men who responded to the survey met the definition of High HIV Transmission risk.

### **Very High HIV Transmission Risk**

This variable was calculated by including all people who met one or more of the following conditions:

1. Greater than 5 sex partners in the past year;
2. Anonymous sex partners;
3. Sex in exchange for drugs or money; and/or
4. Been diagnosed with an STD in the past year.

Seventy two (72) men who responded to the survey met the definition of Very High HIV Transmission Risk.

## HIV Status (Men)

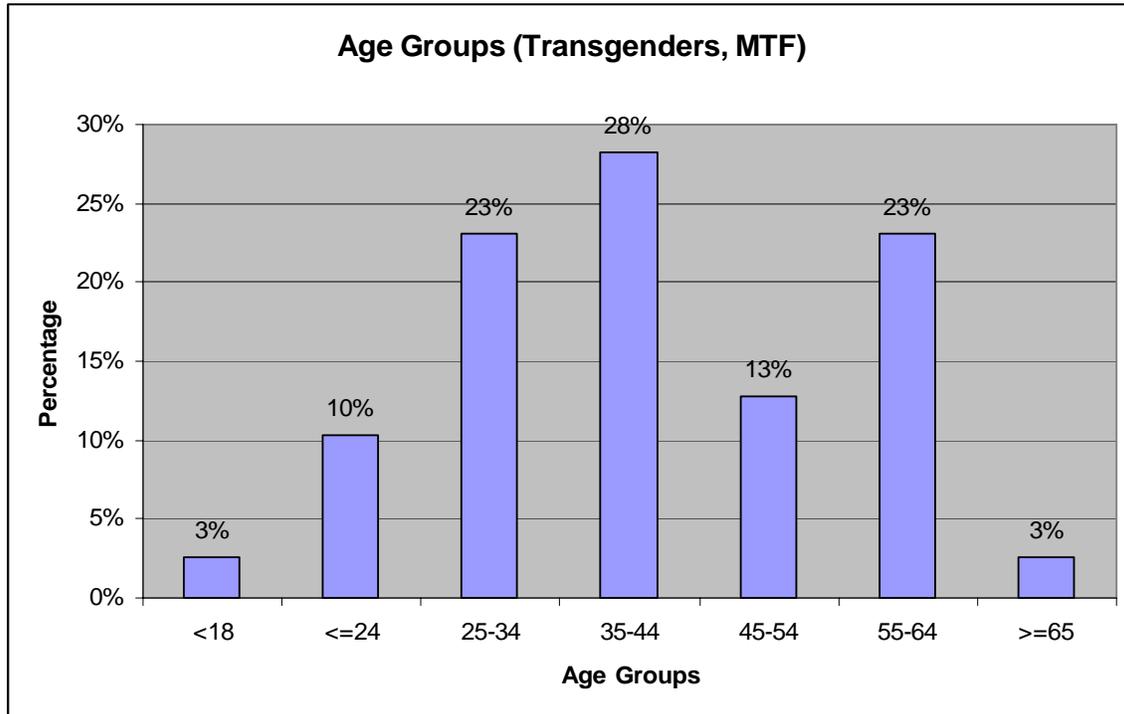
HIV Status	Count	Percentage
Positive	34	14%
Negative	160	65%
Indeterminate	1	0%
Did not get test results	5	2%
Never tested	29	12%
Prefer not to say	1	0%

When asked to report the result of their last HIV test, 34 (14%) of the men sampled reported that their last test was positive. Most men (65%) reported that their last HIV test result was negative. A substantial portion, 29 (12%), of the sample reported that they had never gotten an HIV test. Five (2%) of men sampled reported that they did not get their test results.

Tested for HCV			Positive for HCV		
Yes	149	61%	7	3%	
No	70	29%	189	77%	
Don't know	19	8%	42	17%	
Tested for syphilis			Positive for syphilis		
Yes	145	59%	8	3%	
No	82	33%	229	93%	
Don't know	10	4%	2	1%	
Tested for other STD			Positive for other STD		
Yes	66	27%	22	9%	
No	164	67%	215	88%	
Don't know	10	4%	4	2%	

# Transgenders (Male to Female)<sup>27</sup> n=39

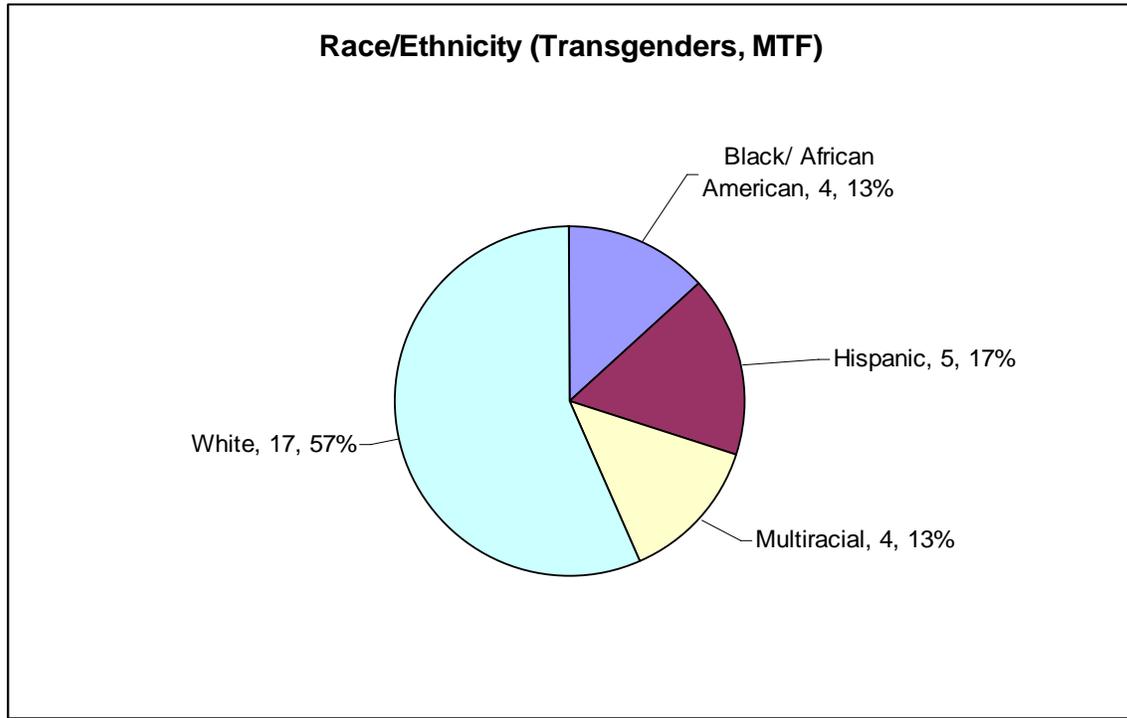
## Age (MTF)



Of the 39 transgender (Male to Female) respondents, 4 (10%) were 24 years old or younger, and of these, 3% were under 18 years old. Nine (23%) respondents were in the 25-34 age group, 11 respondents (28%) in the 35-44 age group, 5 (13%) in the 45-54 age group, 9 (23%) in the 55-64 age group, and 3% of respondents were 65 or older. Respondents were asked to write or type in their age and responses were re-classified into the above categories.

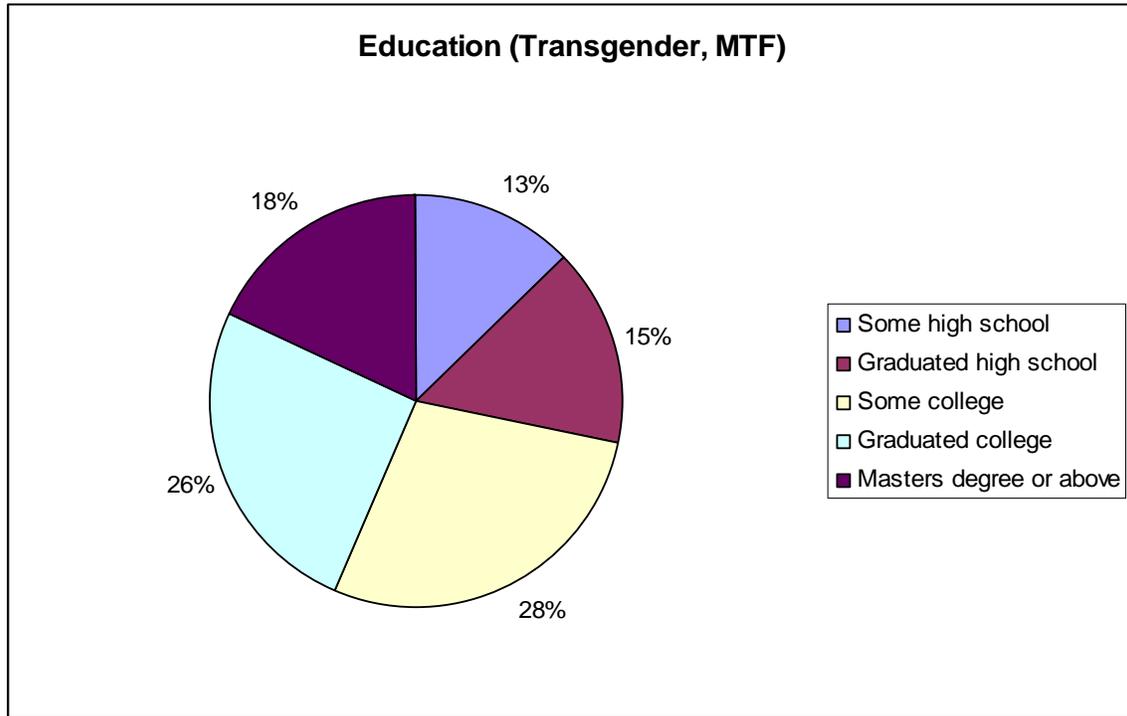
<sup>27</sup> See Appendix D: Transgenders (Male to Female)

## Race/ Ethnicity (MTF)



Of the 39 transgender (Male to Female) respondents, 4 (13%) were Black/ African-American, 5 (17%) were Hispanic, 5 (17%) were Multiracial, and 17 (57%) were White.

## Education (Transgender, MTF)



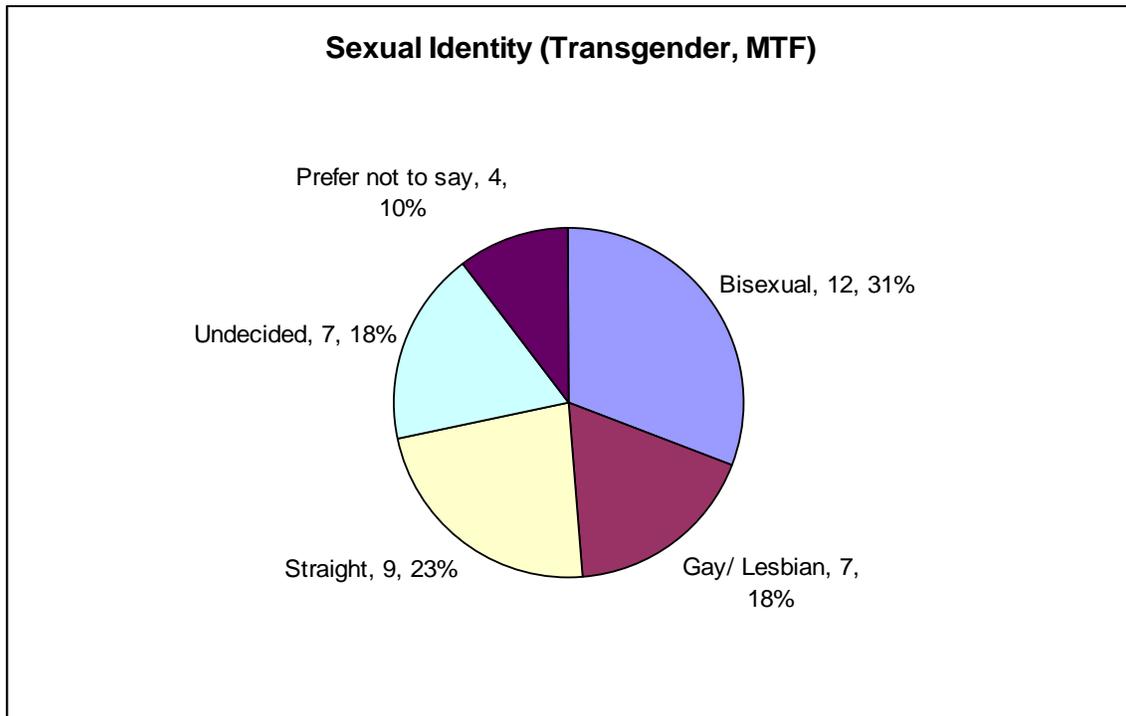
When respondents were asked to report the highest level of education they had reached, 5 (13%) had completed some high school, 6 (15%) had graduated from high school, 11 (28%) had completed some college, 10 (26%) had graduated from college, and 7 (18%) had a Masters degree or above.

## Employment Status (Transgender, MTF)

Employment Status		
Full-time	21	54%
Part-time	5	13%
Temporary/ Contract/ Odd jobs	3	8%
Not working due to disability	5	13%
Unemployed	7	18%
Retired	3	8%
College student	3	8%
High school student	0	0%

Of transgenders (MTF) responding to the survey, 21 (54%) were employed full-time, 5 (13%) were employed part-time, and 3 (8%) reported temporary, contract, or odd jobs. Of those who were not working, 5 (13%) were not working due to disability, 7 (18%) were unemployed, and 3 (8%) were retired. The remaining 3 (8%) of respondents were college students

## Sexual Identity (Transgender, MTF)



Of the transgenders (FTM) responding to the survey, 9 (23%) were straight or heterosexual, 7 (18%) were gay or lesbian, 12 (31%) were bisexual, 7 (18%) were undecided, and 4 (10%) preferred not to say how they identified.

## **HIV Transmission Risk (Transgender, MTF)**

### **High HIV Transmission Risk**

This variable was calculated by including all people who met one or more of the following conditions:

1. Greater than 2 and less than 5 sex partners in the past year;
2. Unprotected sexual encounters in the past year;
3. Shared injection equipment; and/or
4. HIV positive partner.

Sixteen (16) transgenders (MTF) who responded to the survey met the definition of High HIV Transmission risk.

### **Very High HIV Transmission Risk**

This variable was calculated by including all people who met one or more of the following conditions:

1. Greater than 5 sex partners in the past year;
2. Anonymous sex partners;
3. Sex in exchange for drugs or money; and/or
4. Been diagnosed with an STD in the past year.

One (1) transgenders (MTF) who responded to the survey met the definition of Very High HIV Transmission Risk.

## HIV Status (Transgender, MTF)

HIV Status		
Positive	4	10%
Negative	22	56%
Indeterminate	0	0%
Did not get test results	2	5%
Never tested	10	26%
Prefer not to say	0	0%

When asked to report the result of their last HIV test, 4 (10%) of the transgenders (MTF) sampled reported that their last test was positive. Most transgenders (MTF) (56%) reported that their last HIV test result was negative. A substantial portion, 10 (26%), of the sample reported that they had never gotten an HIV test. Two (5%) of transgenders (MTF) sampled reported that they did not get their test results.

<b>Tested for HCV</b>			<b>Positive for HCV</b>		
Yes	19	49%	Yes	1	3%
No	12	31%	No	25	64%
Don't know	8	21%	Don't know	13	33%
<b>Tested for syphilis</b>			<b>Positive for syphilis</b>		
Yes	16	41%	Yes	0	0%
No	16	41%	No	37	95%
Don't know	7	18%	Don't know	1	3%
<b>Tested for other STD</b>			<b>Positive for other STD</b>		
Yes	8	21%	Yes	0	0%
No	28	72%	No	39	100%
Don't know	3	8%	Don't know	0	0%

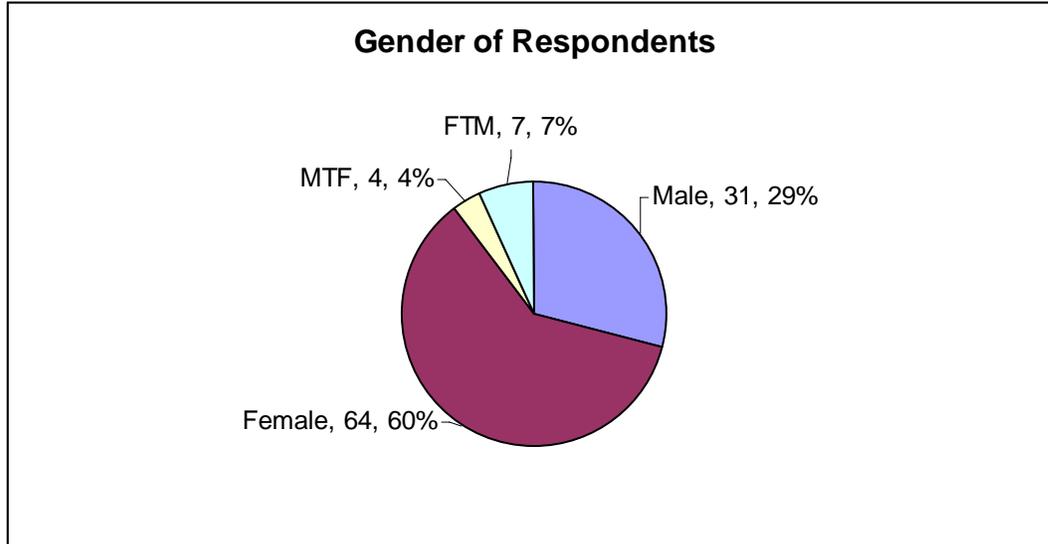




# Under 25 Population Profile<sup>28</sup>

## N= 113

### Gender (Under 25)

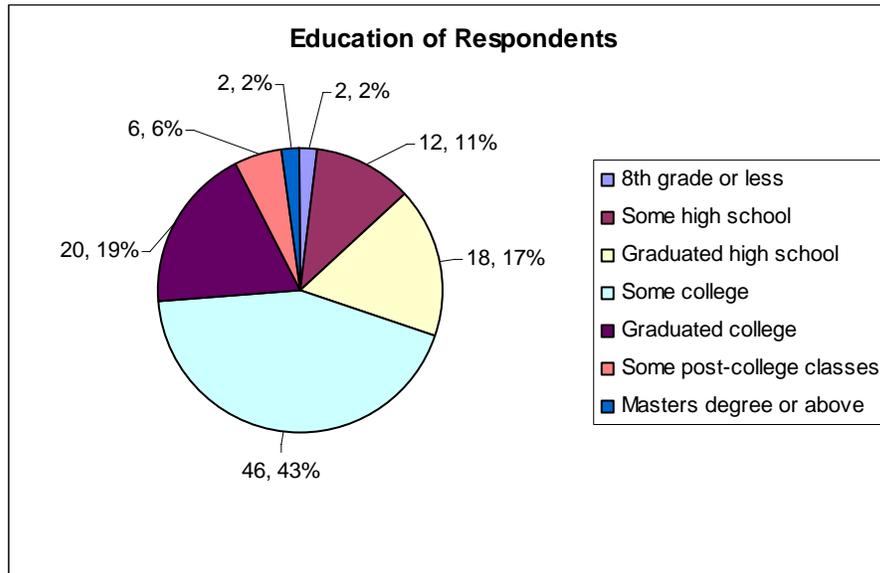


Of those under 25 responding to the survey, 64 (60%) were Female, 31 (29%) were Male, 4 (4%) were Male-to Female (MTF) transgender, and 7 (7%) were Female-to-Male (FTM) Transgender. Respondents were asked to check only one box: Female, Male, Transgender (Female to Male), or Transgender (Male to Female).

---

<sup>28</sup> See

## Education (Under 25)<sup>29</sup>



When respondents were asked to report the highest level of education they had reached, 2 (2%) reported that they had completed 8<sup>th</sup> grade or less, 12 (11%) had completed some high school, 18 (17%) had graduated from high school, 46 (43%) had completed some college, 20 (19%) had graduated from college, 6 (6%) had completed some post-college classes, and 2 (2%) had a Masters degree or above.

---

2 Question 71: How much school have you finished?

## Employment Status (Under 25)

Employment Status	N	Percentage
Full-time	46	41%
Part-time	28	25%
Temporary/ Contract/ Odd jobs	6	5%
Not working due to disability	2	2%
Unemployed	16	14%
Retired	1	1%
College student	27	24%
High school student	7	6%

Of those under 25 responding to the survey, 46 (41%) were employed full-time, 28 (25%) were employed part-time, and 6 (5%) reported temporary, contract, or odd jobs. Of those who were not working, 2 (2%) were not working due to disability, 16 (14%) were unemployed, and 1 (1%) were retired. The remainder of respondents were students, with 27 (24%) college students and 7 (6%) high school students.

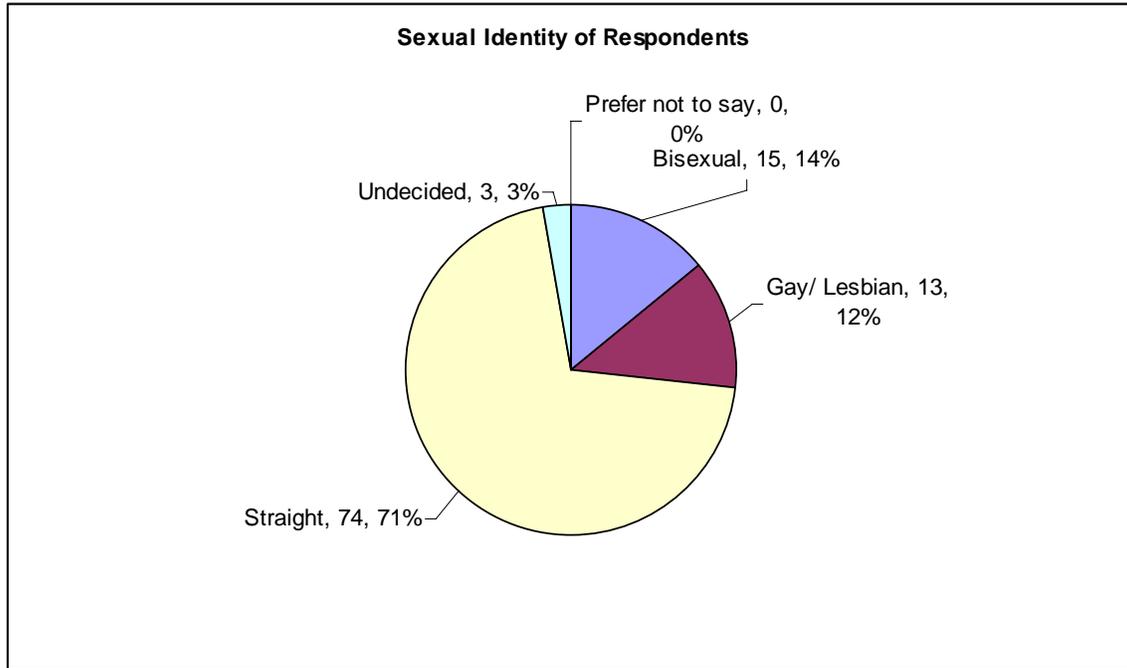
The 2007 unemployment rate for Harris County was 5%, while that for the survey respondents was 8%.

## Residency Status (Under 25)

Residency Status	N	Percentage
Undocumented <sup>5</sup>	0	0%
US Citizen	100	88%
Legal Resident	4	4%
Don't Know	2	2%
Prefer not to say	1	1%
Other	0	0%

Most survey respondents, 100 (88%), reported that they were US citizens. Of those who were not citizens, 4 (4%) were legal residents, 2 (2%) did not know their residency status and 1 (1%) preferred not to say.

## Sexual Identity (Under 25)



Of those under 25 responding to the survey, 74 (71%) were straight or heterosexual, 13 (12%) were gay or lesbian, 15 (14%) were bisexual, and 3 (3%) were undecided.

## HIV Status (Under 25)

HIV Status	N	Percentage
Positive	3	3%
Negative	64	57%
Indeterminate	0	0%
Did not get test results	4	4%
Never tested	34	30%
Prefer not to say	0	0%

When asked to report the result of their last HIV test, 3 (3%) of the sample reported that their last test was positive. Most of the respondents, 64 (57%) reported that their last HIV test result was negative. A substantial portion, 34 (30%), of the sample reported that they had never been tested, and 4 (4%) did not get their test results.

## Hepatitis C Virus (HCV), Syphilis, and other STDs in Previous Year (Under 25)

Tested for HCV	N	Percentage	Positive for HCV	N	Percentage
Yes	50	44%		4	4%
No	42	37%		77	68%
Don't know	16	14%		27	24%
Tested for syphilis			Positive for syphilis		
Yes	49	43%		1	1%
No	45	40%		104	92%
Don't know	14	12%		3	3%
Tested for other STD			Positive for other STD		
Yes	44	39%		16	14%
No	63	56%		90	80%
Don't know	2	2%		3	3%

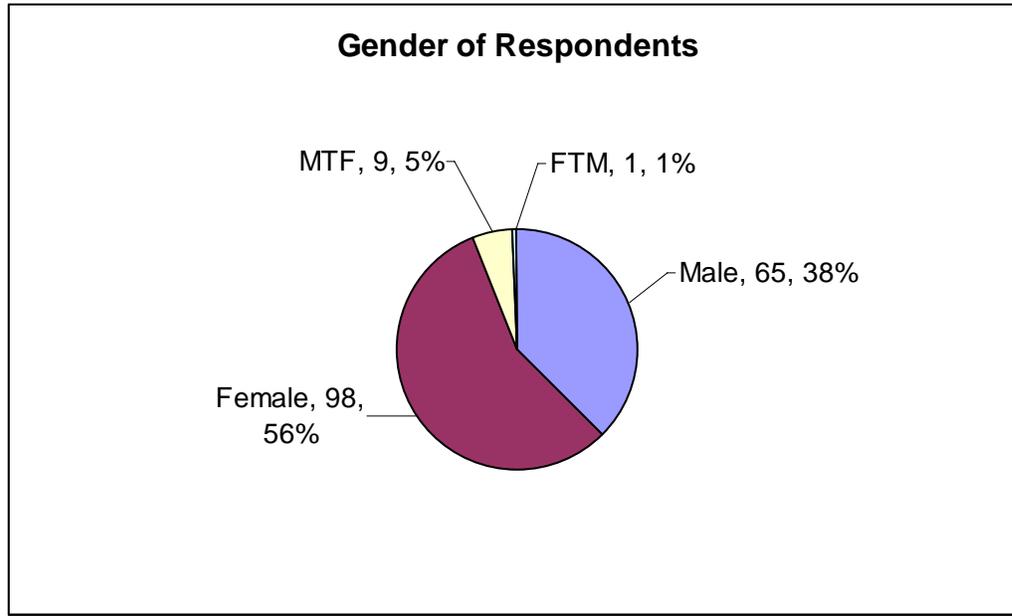
When asked to report the result of their last HCV test, 4 (4%) of the sample reported that their last test was positive. Most of the respondents, 77 (68%) reported that their last HIV test result was negative.

When asked to report the result of their last Syphilis test, 1 (1%) of the sample reported that their last test was positive. Most of the respondents, 104 (92%) reported that their last HIV test result was negative.

# Ages 25-34 Population Profile

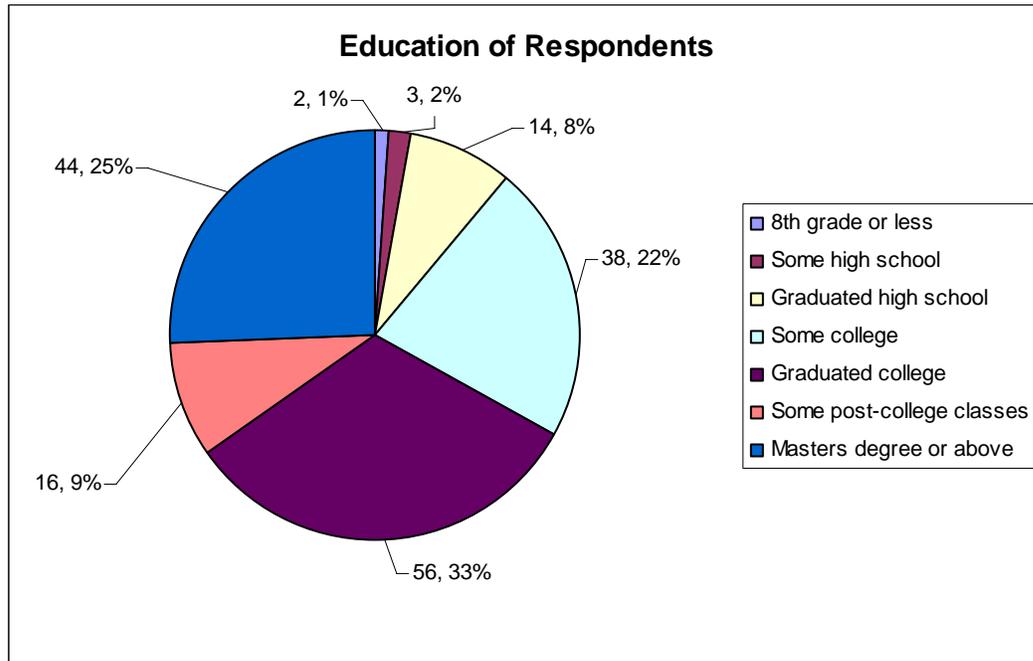
## n= 176

### Gender (25-34)



Of those between the ages of 25 and 34 responding to the survey, 98 (56%) were Female, 65 (38%) were Male, 9 (5%) were Male-to Female (MTF) transgender, and 1 (1%) were Female-to-Male (FTM) Transgender. Respondents were asked to check only one box: Female, Male, Transgender (Female to Male), or Transgender (Male to Female).

## Education (25-34)



When respondents were asked to report the highest level of education they had reached, 2 (1%) reported that they had completed 8<sup>th</sup> grade or less, 3 (2%) had completed some high school, 14 (8%) had graduated from high school, 38 (22%) had completed some college, 56 (33%) had graduated from college, 16 (9%) had completed some post-college classes, and 44 (25%) had a Masters degree or above.

## Employment Status (25-34)

Employment Status	N	Percentage
Full-time	121	69%
Part-time	17	10%
Temporary/ Contract/ Odd jobs	8	5%
Not working due to disability	4	2%
Unemployed	17	10%
Retired	0	0%
College student	25	14%
High school student	0	0%

Of those between the ages of 25 and 34 responding to the survey, 121 (69%) were employed full-time, 17 (10%) were employed part-time, and 8 (5%) reported temporary, contract, or odd jobs. Of those who were not working, 4 (2%) were not working due to disability, and 17 (10%) were unemployed. The remainder of respondents were students, with 25 (14%) college students.

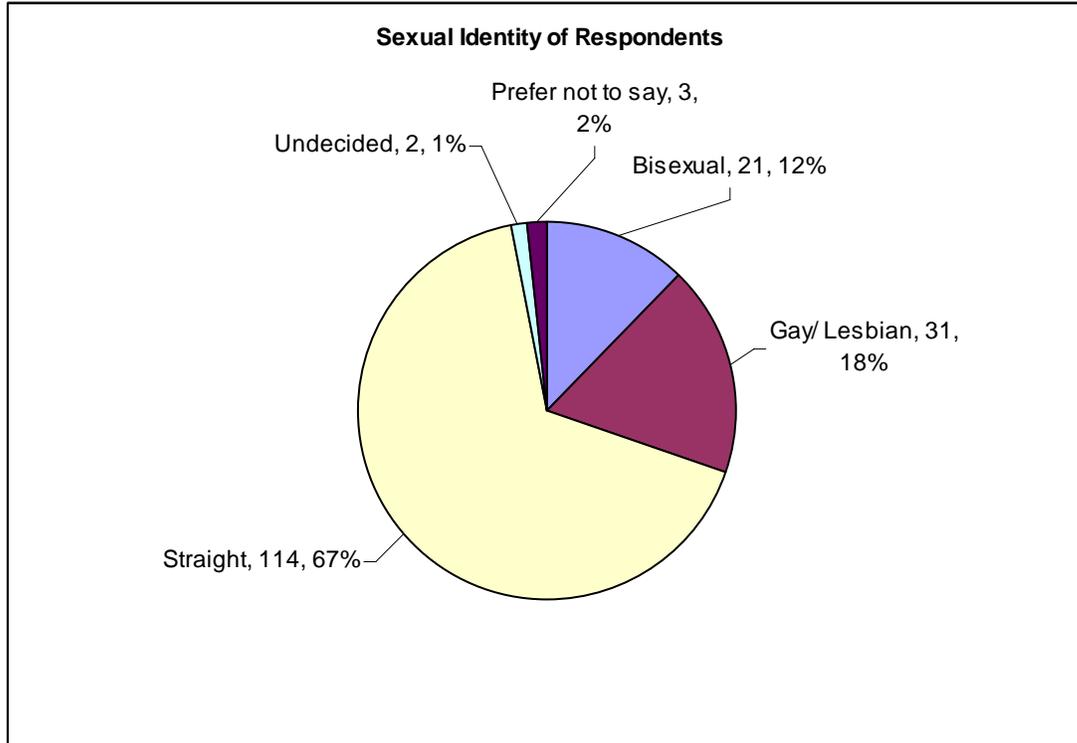
The 2007 unemployment rate for Harris County was 5%, while that for the survey respondents was 8%.

## Residency Status (25-34)

Residency Status	N	Percentage
Undocumented	3	2%
US Citizen	150	85%
Legal Resident	13	7%
Don't Know	1	1%
Prefer not to say	1	1%
Other	0	0%

Most survey respondents, 150 (85%), reported that they were US citizens. Of those who were not citizens, 13 (7%) were legal residents, 1 (1%) did not know their residency status and 1 (1%) preferred not to say.

## Sexual Identity (25-34)



Of those between the ages of 25 and 34 responding to the survey, 114 (67%) were straight or heterosexual, 31 (18%) were gay or lesbian, 21 (12%) were bisexual, and 2 (1%) were undecided.

## HIV Status (25-34)

HIV Status	N	Percentage
Positive	8	5%
Negative	134	76%
Indeterminate	0	0%
Did not get test results	3	2%
Never tested	26	15%
Prefer not to say	0	0%

When asked to report the result of their last HIV test, 8 (5%) of the sample reported that their last test was positive. Most of the respondents, 134 (76%) reported that their last HIV test result was negative. A portion, 26 (15%), of the sample reported that they had never been tested, and 3 (2%) did not get their test results.

## Hepatitis C Virus (HCV), Syphilis, and other STDs in Previous Year (25-34)

<b>Tested for HCV</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Positive for HCV</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	91	52%	Yes	10	6%
No	57	32%	No	130	74%
Don't know	26	15%	Don't know	33	19%
<b>Tested for syphilis</b>			<b>Positive for syphilis</b>		
Yes	91	52%	Yes	3	2%
No	61	35%	No	170	97%
Don't know	22	13%	Don't know	0	0%
<b>Tested for other STD</b>			<b>Positive for other STD</b>		
Yes	69	39%	Yes	17	10%
No	98	56%	No	153	87%
Don't know	8	5%	Don't know	2	1%

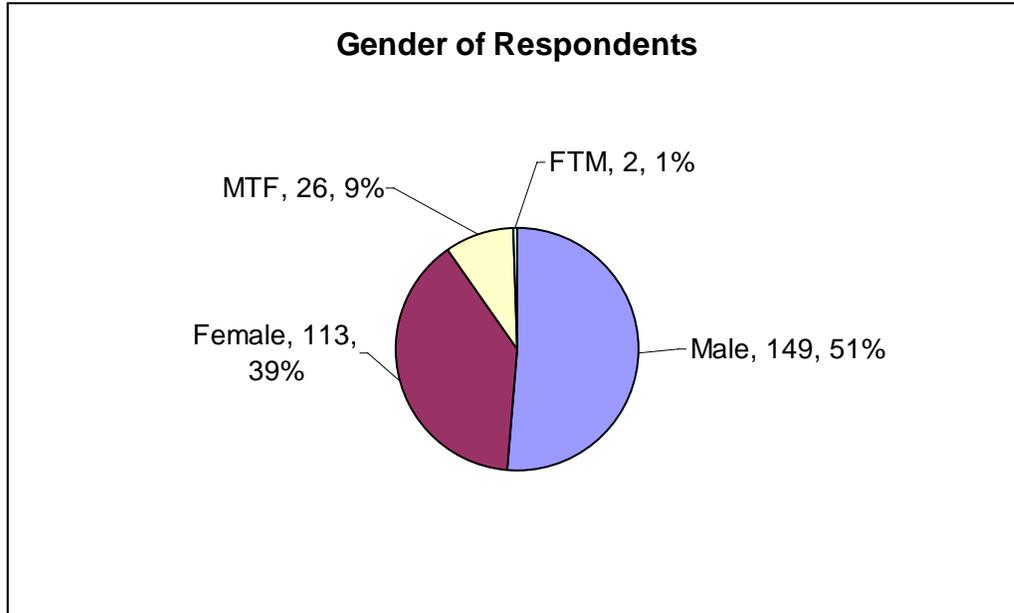
When asked to report the result of their last HCV test, 10 (6%) of the sample reported that their last test was positive. Most of the respondents, 130 (74%) reported that their last HIV test result was negative. While 33 (19%) of respondents did not know the results of their HCV test.

When asked to report the result of their last Syphilis test, 3 (2%) of the sample reported that their last test was positive. Most of the respondents, 170 (97%) reported that their last Syphilis test result was negative.

# Over 35 Population Profile

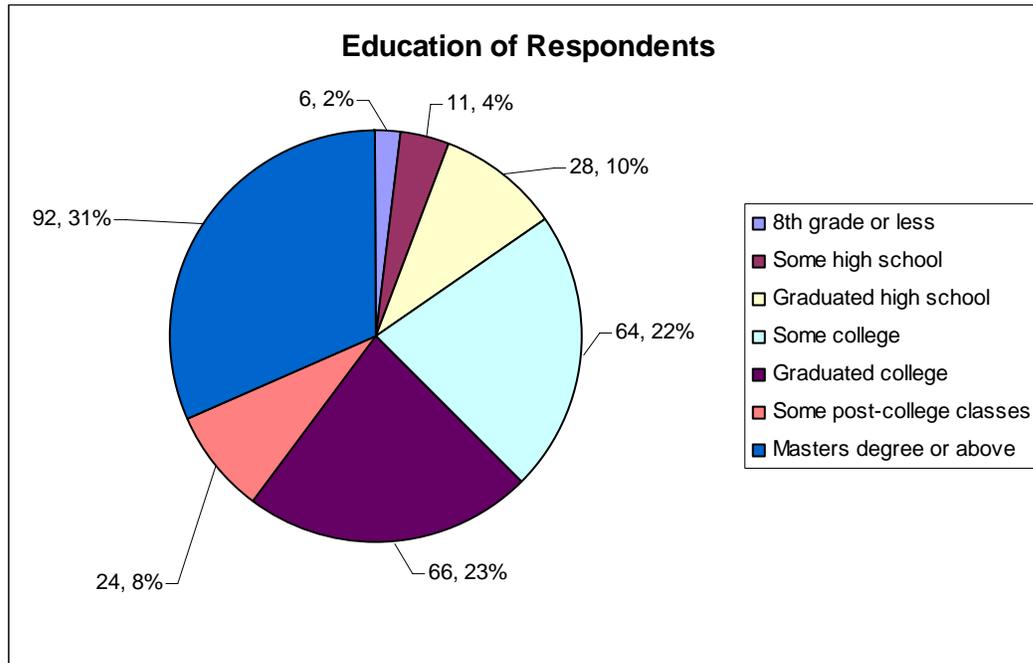
## n= 298

### Gender (Over 35)



Of those over the age of 35 responding to the survey, 113 (39%) were Female, 149 (51%) were Male, 26 (9%) were Male-to Female (MTF) transgender, and 2 (1%) were Female-to-Male (FTM) Transgender. Respondents were asked to check only one box: Female, Male, Transgender (Female to Male), or Transgender (Male to Female).

## Education (Over 35)



When respondents were asked to report the highest level of education they had reached, 6 (2%) reported that they had completed 8<sup>th</sup> grade or less, 11 (4%) had completed some high school, 28 (10%) had graduated from high school, 64 (22%) had completed some college, 66 (23%) had graduated from college, 24 (8%) had completed some post-college classes, and 92 (31%) had a Masters degree or above.

## Employment Status (Over 35)

Employment Status	N	Percentage
Full-time	186	62%
Part-time	31	10%
Temporary/ Contract/ Odd jobs	17	6%
Not working due to disability	23	8%
Unemployed	30	10%
Retired	29	10%
College student	5	2%
High school student	1	0%

Of those over the age of 35 responding to the survey, 186 (62%) were employed full-time, 31 (10%) were employed part-time, and 17 (6%) reported temporary, contract, or odd jobs. Of those who were not working, 23 (8%) were not working due to disability, and 30 (10%) were unemployed. The remainder of respondents were students, with 5 (2%) college students.

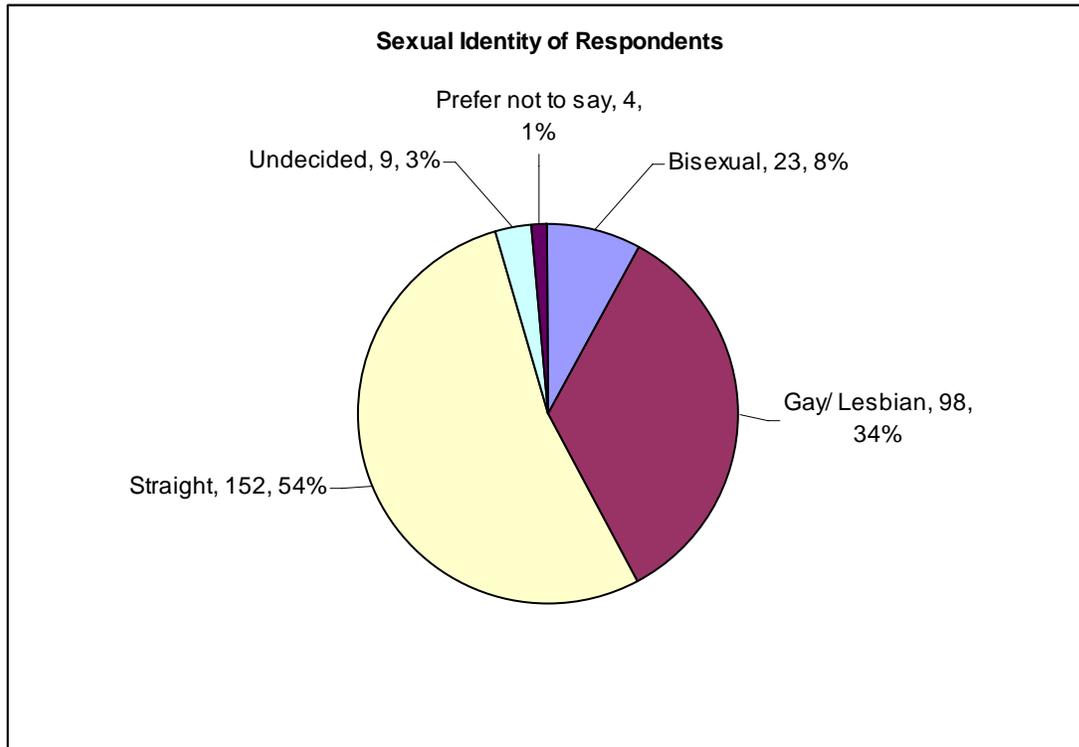
The 2007 unemployment rate for Harris County was 5%, while that for the survey respondents was 8%.

## Residency Status (Over 35)

Residency Status	N	Percentage
Undocumented	2	1%
US Citizen	272	91%
Legal Resident	15	5%
Don't Know	0	0%
Prefer not to say	1	0%
Other	0	0%

Most survey respondents, 272 (91%), reported that they were US citizens. Of those who were not citizens, 15 (5%) were legal residents, and 1 (1%) preferred not to say. Undocumented residency status was reported by 2 (1%) respondents.

## Sexual Identity (Over 35)



Of those over the age of 35 responding to the survey, 152 (54%) were straight or heterosexual, 98 (34%) were gay or lesbian, 23 (8%) were bisexual, 4 (1%) preferred not to say, and 9 (3%) were undecided.

## HIV Status (Over 35)

HIV Status	N	Percentage
Positive	35	12%
Negative	196	66%
Indeterminate	1	0%
Did not get test results	8	3%
Never tested	39	13%
Prefer not to say	1	0%

When asked to report the result of their last HIV test, 35 (12%) of the sample reported that their last test was positive. Most of the respondents, 196 (66%) reported that their last HIV test result was negative. A portion, 39 (13%), of the sample reported that they had never been tested, and 8 (3%) did not get their test results.

## Hepatitis C Virus (HCV), Syphilis, and other STDs in Previous Year (Over 35)

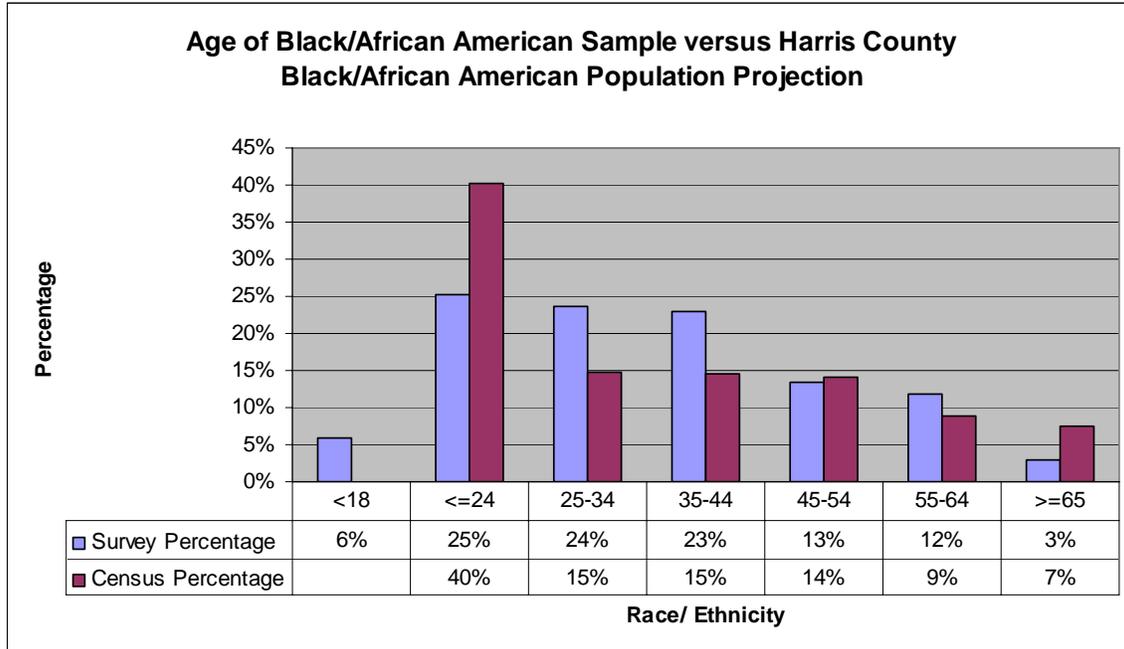
Tested for HCV			Positive for HCV		
	N	Percentage		N	Percentage
Yes	178	60%	Yes	8	3%
No	83	28%	No	240	81%
Don't know	32	11%	Don't know	46	15%
<b>Tested for syphilis</b>			<b>Positive for syphilis</b>		
Yes	163	55%	Yes	6	2%
No	115	39%	No	285	96%
Don't know	14	5%	Don't know	1	0%
<b>Tested for other STD</b>			<b>Positive for other STD</b>		
Yes	77	26%	Yes	11	4%
No	211	71%	No	285	96%
Don't know	7	2%	Don't know	0	0%

When asked to report the result of their last HCV test, 8 (3%) of the sample reported that their last test was positive. Most of the respondents, 240 (81%) reported that their last HIV test result was negative. While 46 (15%) of respondents did not know the results of their HCV test.

When asked to report the result of their last Syphilis test, 6 (2%) of the sample reported that their last test was positive. Most of the respondents, 285 (96%) reported that their last Syphilis test result was negative.

## Population Profile of Blacks/African Americans<sup>30</sup> n=135

### Age<sup>31</sup>



Of the 135 Black/African American respondents, 34 (25%) were 24 years old or younger, and of these 8 (6%) were under 18 years old. The proportions of respondents were very similar for the age groups less than 24, 25-34, and 35-44 accounting for 25% (34 respondents), 24% (32 respondents), and 23% (31 respondents) respectively. Eighteen (13%) were aged 45-54, 16 (12%) were aged 55-64 and four (3%) of respondents were over 65 years of age. Respondents were asked to write or type in their age and responses were re-classified into the above categories.

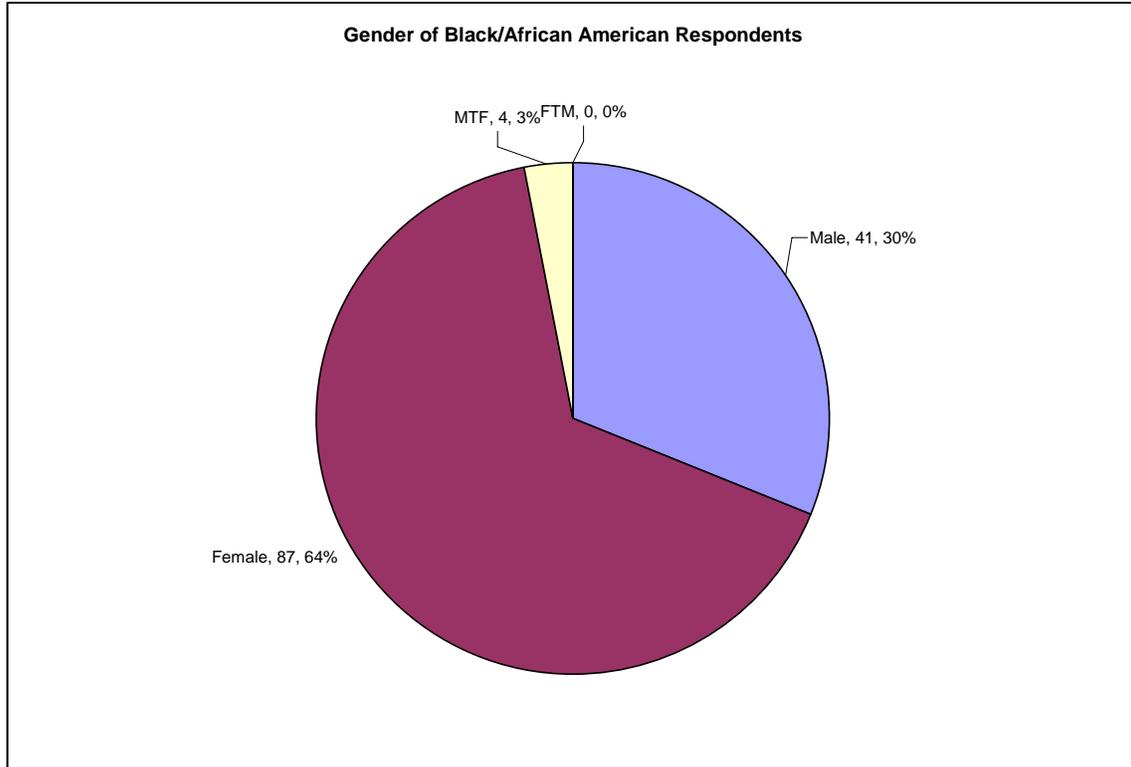
When looking at Black/African American respondents only, the less than 24, 25-34, 35-44 and 65 and older age categories differed in age distribution when comparing this sample to the age distribution of the 2007 Harris County Population Projection for Blacks/African Americans. The age distribution for the rest of the sample categories was similar to the age distribution of the population projection. The proportion of the sample under 24 years old (25%) is much smaller than the proportion of the overall population in this age group (40%). In that way, the population under 24 years of age is under-sampled. This is to be expected, in part, because the survey is not geared toward children and 16% of the census population is estimated to be less than ten years of age. The proportion of the sample between 25 and 34 years of age (24%) is larger than the projected proportion of Blacks/African Americans in Harris county in this age group (15%). This age group is over-sampled. The same conclusion can be drawn for the 35-

<sup>30</sup> See Appendix A: Total Sample Population Profile chart.

<sup>31</sup> Question 56: How old are you?

44 age group. There were fewer respondents in the 65 and older age group when compared to the census projections for this group.

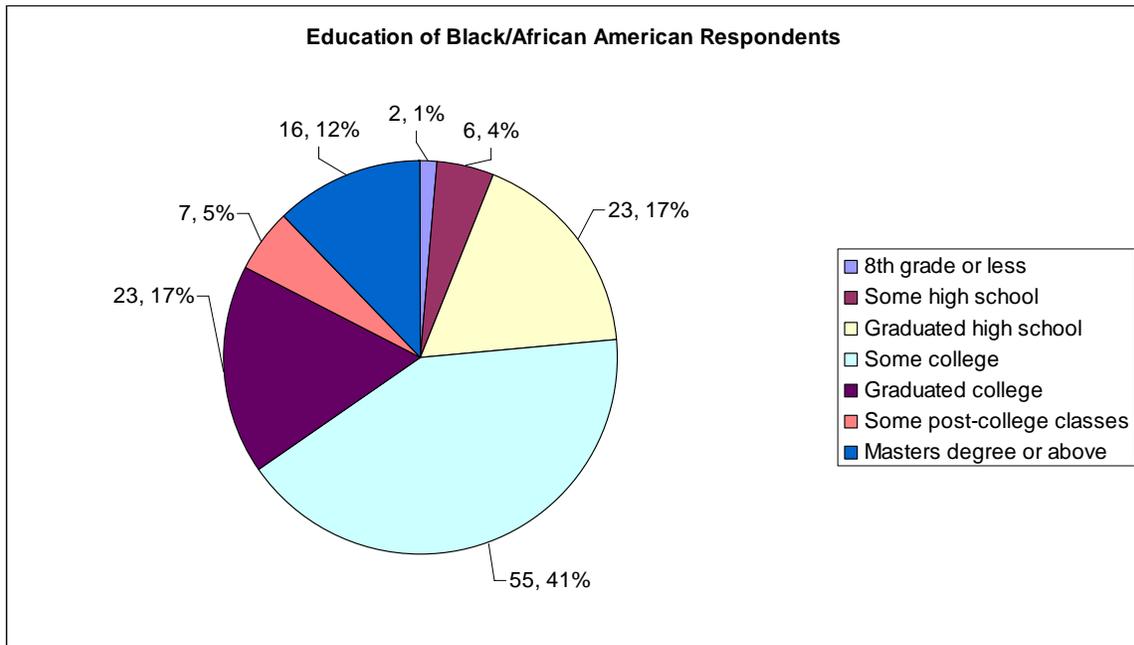
## Gender<sup>32</sup>



Of those responding to the survey, 87 (64%) were Female, 41 (30%) were Male, and four (3%) were Male-to Female (MTF) Transgender. None of the Black/African American respondents were Female-to-Male (FTM) Transgender. Respondents were asked to check only one box: Female, Male, Transgender (Female to Male), or Transgender (Male to Female). Three respondents skipped this question.

<sup>32</sup> Question 70: What is your current gender?

## Education<sup>33</sup>



When respondents were asked to report the highest level of education they had reached, two (1%) reported that they had completed 8<sup>th</sup> grade or less, six (4%) had completed some high school, 23 (17%) had graduated from high school, 55 (41%) had completed some college, 23 (17%) had graduated from college, 7 (5%) had completed some post-college classes, and 16 (12%) had a Masters degree or above. Ninety-two percent of Black/African American respondents had a high school degree or higher.

<sup>33</sup> Question 71: How much school have you finished?

## Employment Status<sup>34</sup>

Employment Status	n	Percentage
Full-time	61	45%
Part-time	22	16%
Temporary/ Contract/ Odd jobs	8	6%
Not working due to disability	12	9%
Unemployed	17	13%
Retired	10	7%
College student	13	10%
High school student	4	3%

Of those responding to the survey, 61 (45%) were employed full-time, 22 (16%) were employed part-time, and eight (6%) reported temporary, contract, or odd jobs. Of those who were not working, twelve (9%) were not working due to disability, 17 (13%) were unemployed, and ten (7%) respondents were retired. The remainder of respondents were students, with 13 (10%) in college and four (3%) in high school. Respondents could list multiple answers

---

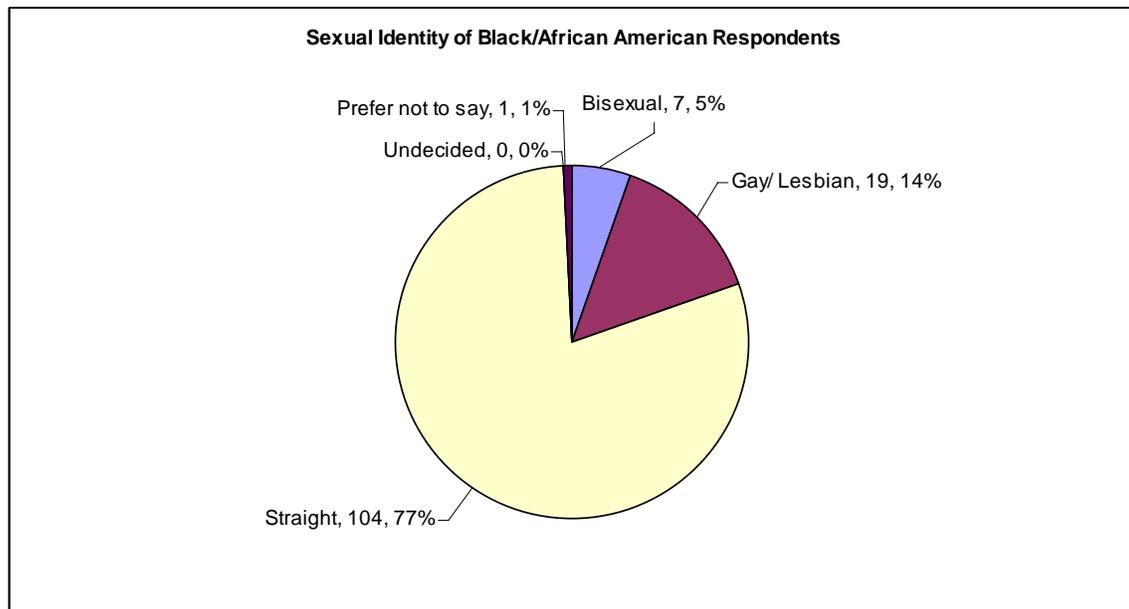
<sup>34</sup> What is your work status?

## Residency Status<sup>35</sup>

Residency Status	n	Percentage
Undocumented	0	0%
US Citizen	134	99%
Legal Resident	1	1%
Don't Know	0	0%
Prefer not to say	0	0%
Other	0	0%

All but one Black/African American respondent reported that they were US citizens.

## Sexual Identity<sup>36</sup>



Of those responding to the survey, 104 (77%) were straight or heterosexual, 19 (14%) were gay or lesbian, 7 (5%) were bisexual, one percent preferred not to say how they identified and no one reported that they were undecided. Three percent of respondents skipped this question.

<sup>35</sup> What is your residency status?

<sup>36</sup> How do you describe yourself?

## HIV Status<sup>37</sup>

HIV Status	n	Percentage
Positive	10	7%
Negative	95	70%
Indeterminate	1	1%
Did not get test results	3	2%
Never tested	20	15%
Prefer not to say	0	0%

When asked to report the result of their last HIV test, ten (7%) of the sample reported that their last test was positive. Most of the sample, 95 (70%) reported that their last HIV test result was negative. Fifteen percent of Black/African American respondents reported that they had never gotten an HIV test.

## Hepatitis C Virus (HCV), Syphilis, and other STDs in Previous Year<sup>38</sup>

Tested for HCV			Positive for HCV		
	n	Percentage		n	Percentage
Yes	74	55%	Yes	7	5%
No	48	36%	No	104	77%
Don't know	10	7%	Don't know	21	16%
<b>Tested for syphilis</b>			<b>Positive for syphilis</b>		
Yes	80	59%	Yes	4	3%
No	45	33%	No	129	96%
Don't know	7	5%	Don't know	0	0%
<b>Tested for other STD</b>			<b>Positive for other STD</b>		
Yes	62	46%	Yes	15	11%
No	70	52%	No	118	87%
Don't know	1	1%	Don't know	0	0%

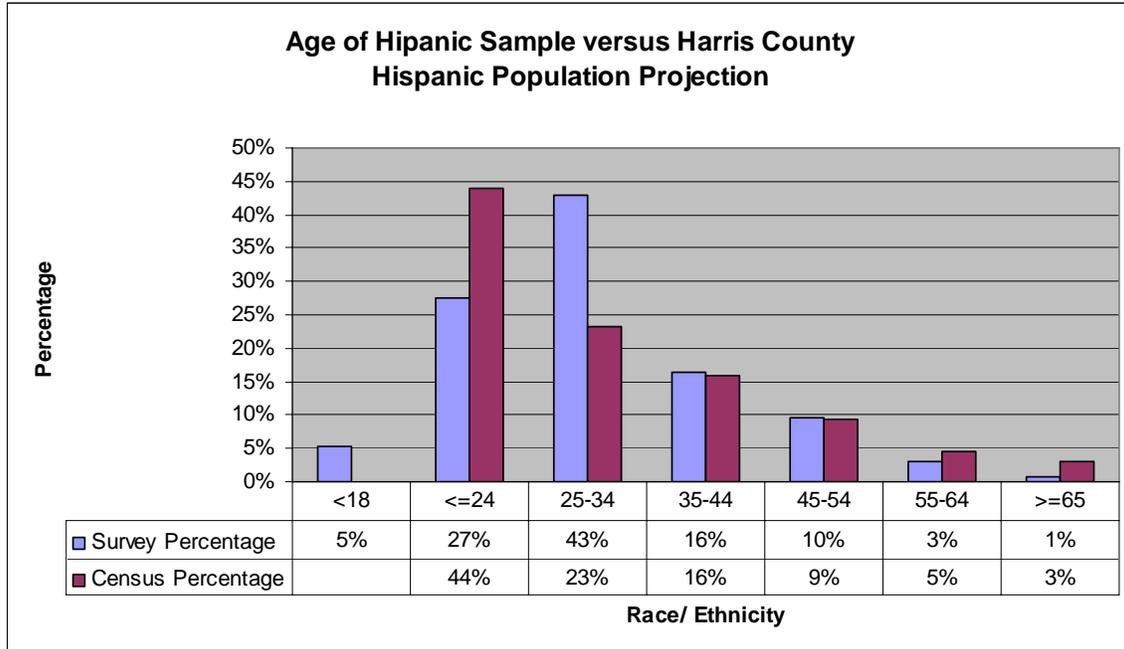
<sup>37</sup> Question 32: What was the result of your last HIV test?

<sup>38</sup> Question 42: Have you ever been tested for Hepatitis C?, Question 43: Are you currently positive for Hepatitis C, Question 44: Have you ever been tested for syphilis?, Question 45: In the past year, have you been told you have syphilis?, Question 46: Have you been tested for any other STD in the past 12 months?, Question 47: Have you been told you have any other STD in the past 12 months?



## Population Profile of Hispanics<sup>39</sup> n=135

### Age<sup>40</sup>



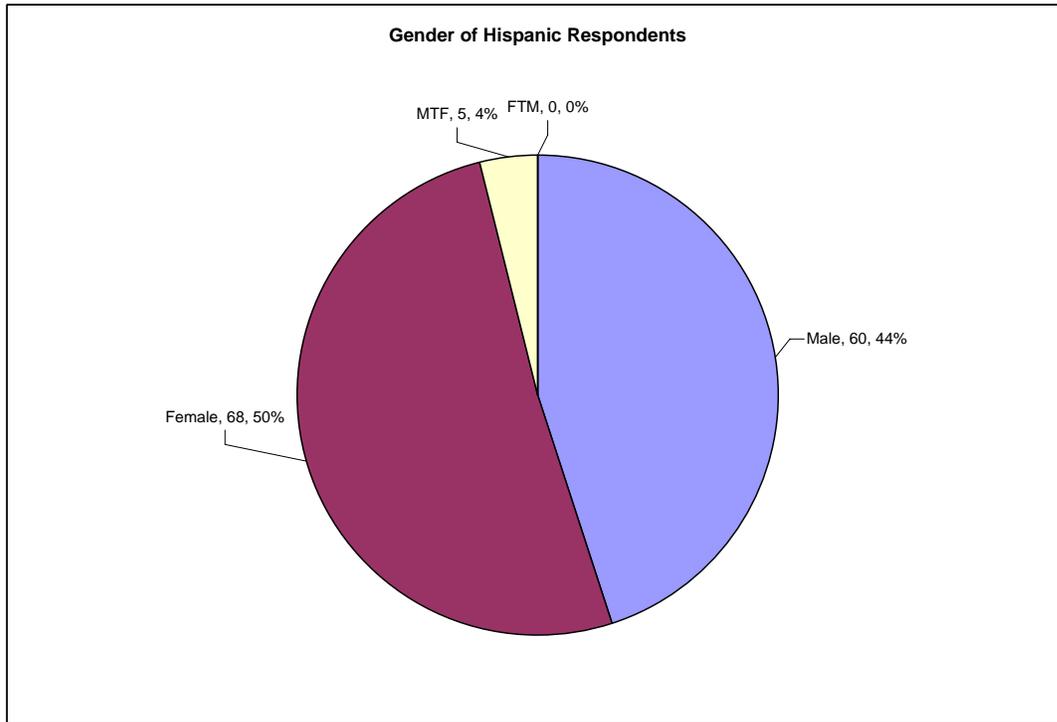
Those responding to the survey were diverse in age. Of the 135 respondents, 37 (27%) were 24 years old or younger, and of these 7 (5%) were under 18 years old. The largest proportion of respondents were between the ages of 25-34, accounting for (43%) of all Hispanic respondents. Twenty-two (16%) respondents were aged 35-44, 13 (10%) were aged 45-54, five (4%) were over 55 years of age. Respondents were asked to write or type in their age and responses were re-classified into the above categories.

When looking at Hispanic respondents only, the less than 24 and the 25-34 age categories differed in age distribution when comparing this sample to the age distribution of the 2007 Harris County Population Projection for Hispanics. The age distribution for the rest of the sample categories was similar to the age distribution of the population projection. The proportion of the sample under 24 years old (27%) is much smaller than the proportion of the overall population in this age group (44%). In that way, the population under 24 years of age is under-sampled. This is to be expected, in part, because the survey is not geared toward children and 46% of the census population is estimated to be less than ten years of age. The proportion of the sample between 25 and 34 years of age (43%) is larger than the projected proportion of Hispanics in Harris county in this age group (23%). This age group is over-sampled.

<sup>39</sup> See Appendix A: Total Sample Population Profile chart.

<sup>40</sup> Question 56: How old are you?

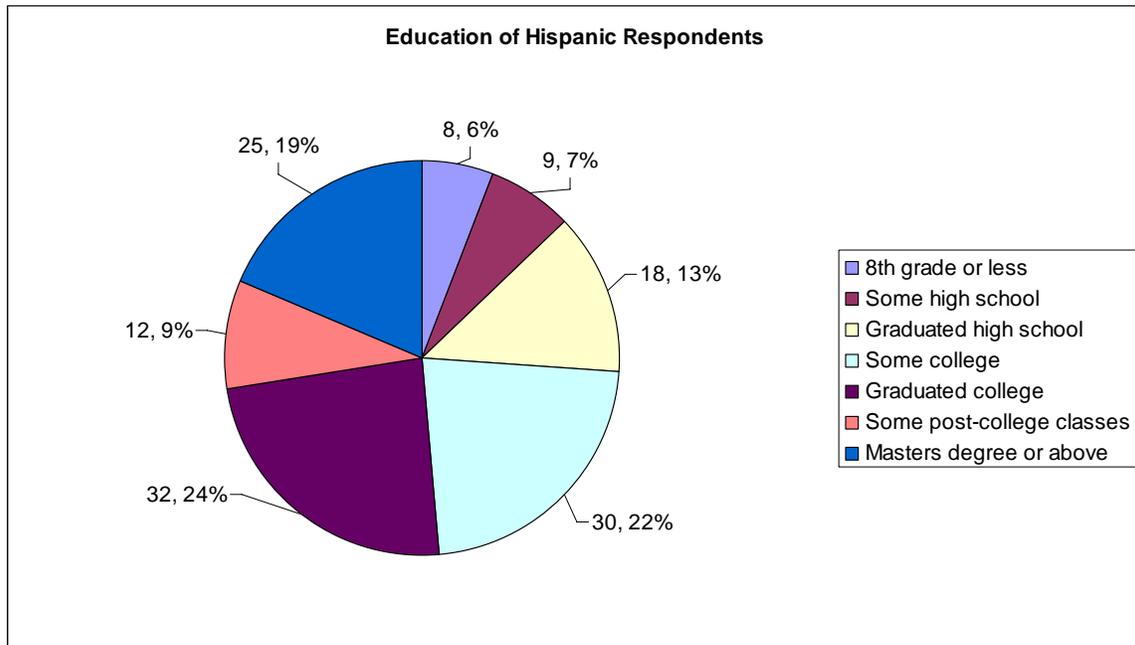
## Gender<sup>41</sup>



Of those responding to the survey, 68 (50%) were Female, 60 (44%) were Male, and five (4%) were Male-to Female (MTF) Transgender. None of the Hispanic respondents were Female-to-Male (FTM) Transgender. Respondents were asked to check only one box: Female, Male, Transgender (Female to Male), or Transgender (Male to Female). Two respondents skipped this question.

<sup>41</sup> Question 70: What is your current gender?

## Education<sup>42</sup>



When respondents were asked to report the highest level of education they had reached, eight (6%) reported that they had completed 8<sup>th</sup> grade or less, nine (7%) had completed some high school, 18 (13%) had graduated from high school, 30 (22%) had completed some college, 32 (24%) had graduated from college, 12 (9%) had completed some post-college classes, and 25 (19%) had a Masters degree or above. Eighty-seven percent of Hispanic respondents had a high school degree or higher.

<sup>42</sup> Question 71: How much school have you finished?

## Employment Status<sup>43</sup>

Employment Status	n	Percentage
Full-time	91	67%
Part-time	17	13%
Temporary/ Contract/ Odd jobs	8	6%
Not working due to disability	2	1%
Unemployed	12	9%
Retired	3	2%
College student	13	10%
High school student	4	3%

Of those responding to the survey, 91 (67%) were employed full-time, 17 (13%) were employed part-time, and eight (6%) reported temporary, contract, or odd jobs. Of those who were not working, two (1%) were not working due to disability, 12 (9%) were unemployed, and three (2%) respondents were retired. The remainder of respondents were students, with 13 (10%) in college and four (3%) in high school. Respondents could list multiple answers

---

<sup>43</sup> What is your work status?

## Residency Status<sup>44</sup>

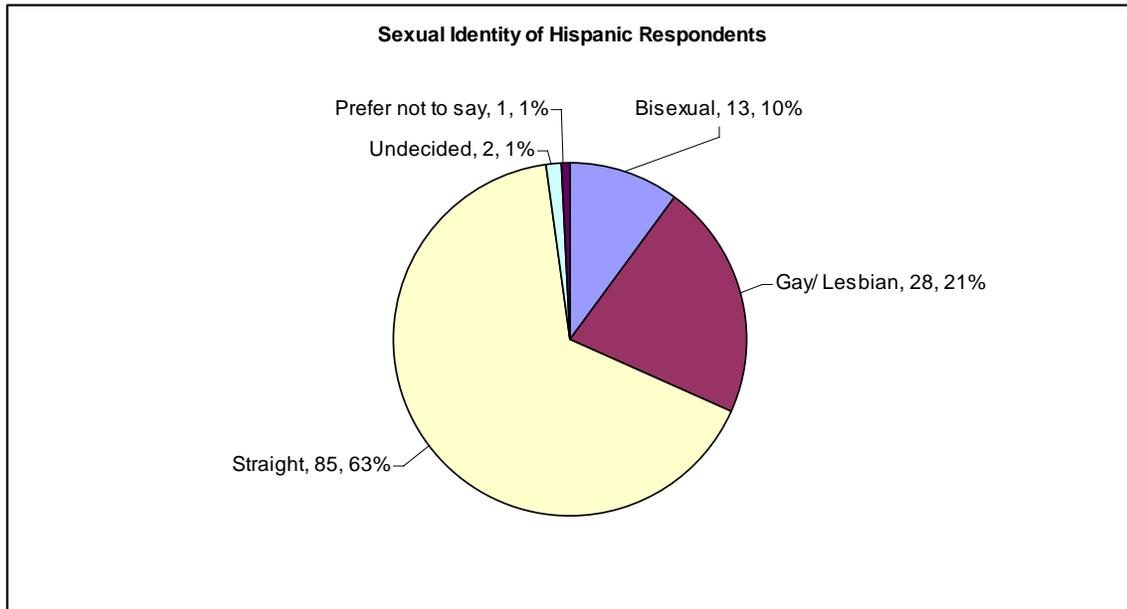
Residency Status	n	Percentage
Undocumented	4	3%
US Citizen	103	76%
Legal Resident	19	14%
Don't Know	2	1%
Prefer not to say	3	2%
Other	1	1%

Most of the Hispanic survey respondents, 103 (76%), reported that they were US citizens. Of those who were not citizens, 19 (14%) were legal residents and four (3%) respondents were undocumented. The remaining respondents reported that they did not know, preferred not to say, had some other residency status or skipped the question.

---

<sup>44</sup> What is your residency status?

## Sexual Identity<sup>45</sup>



Of those responding to the survey, 85 (63%) were straight or heterosexual, 28 (21%) were gay or lesbian, 13 (10%) were bisexual, one percent were undecided, and one percent preferred not to say how they identified. Four percent of respondents skipped this question.

<sup>45</sup> How do you describe yourself?

## HIV Status<sup>46</sup>

HIV Status	n	Percentage
Positive	6	4%
Negative	85	63%
Indeterminate	0	0%
Did not get test results	5	4%
Never tested	27	20%
Prefer not to say	0	0%

When asked to report the result of their last HIV test, six (4%) of the sample reported that their last test was positive. Most of the sample, 85 (63%) reported that their last HIV test result was negative. Twenty percent of Hispanic respondents reported that they had never gotten an HIV test.

## Hepatitis C Virus (HCV), Syphilis, and other STDs in Previous Year<sup>47</sup>

Tested for HCV	n	Percentage	Positive for HCV	n	Percentage
Yes	68	50%		5	4%
No	47	35%		100	74%
Don't know	16	12%		25	19%
Tested for syphilis			Positive for syphilis		
Yes	61	45%		4	3%
No	57	42%		123	91%
Don't know	13	10%		3	2%
Tested for other STD			Positive for other STD		
Yes	39	29%		13	10%
No	87	64%		115	85%
Don't know	7	5%		4	3%

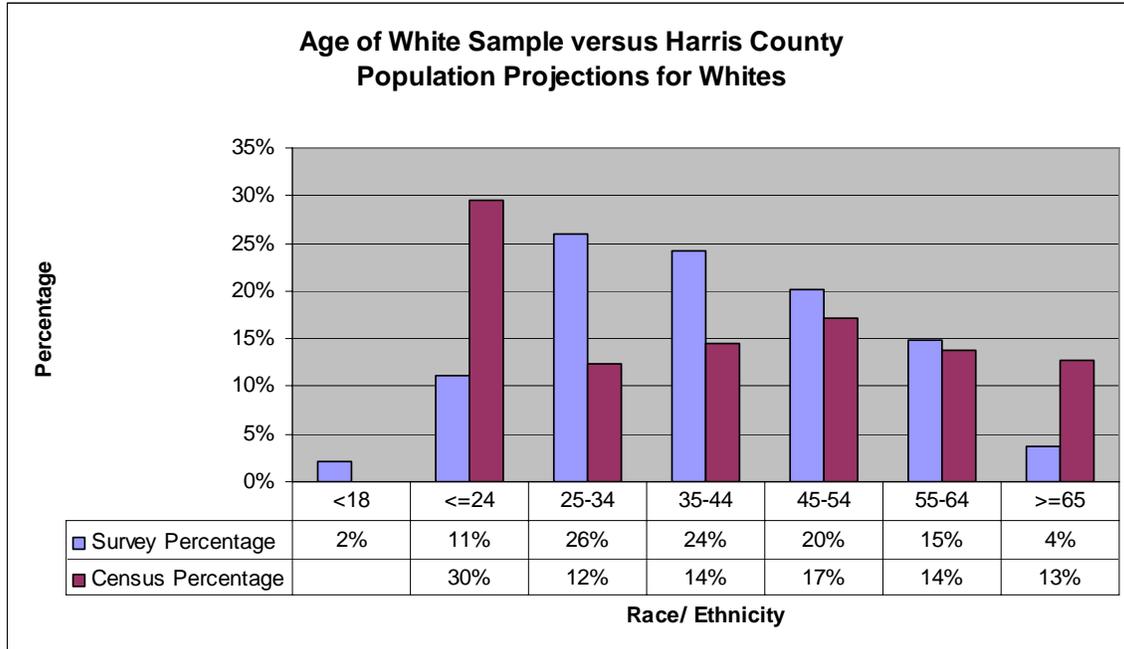
<sup>46</sup> Question 32: What was the result of your last HIV test?

<sup>47</sup> Question 42: Have you ever been tested for Hepatitis C?, Question 43: Are you currently positive for Hepatitis C, Question 44: Have you ever been tested for syphilis?, Question 45: In the past year, have you been told you have syphilis?, Question 46: Have you been tested for any other STD in the past 12 months?, Question 47: Have you been told you have any other STD in the past 12 months?



## Population Profile of Whites<sup>48</sup> n=243

### Age<sup>49</sup>



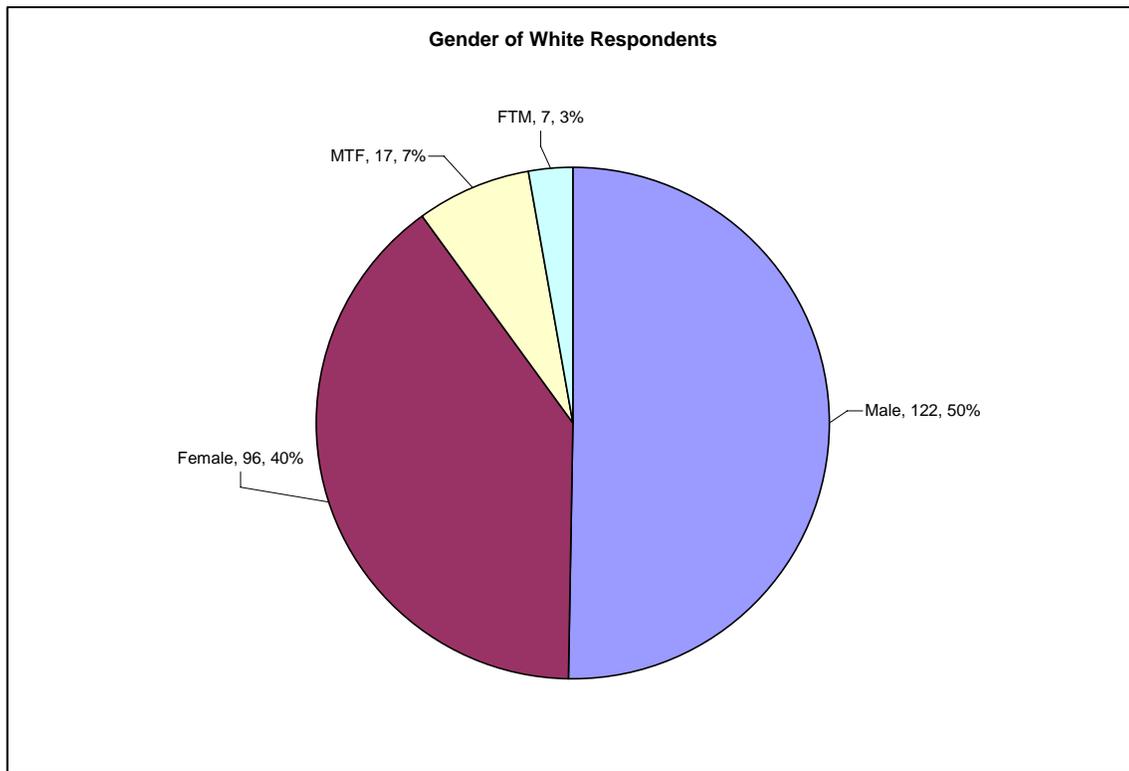
Of the 243 White respondents, 27 (11%) were 24 years old or younger, and of these five (2%) were under 18 years old. The proportions of respondents were similar for most age groups. Sixty-three (26%) respondents were in the 25-34 age group, 59 respondents (24%) in the 35-44 age group, 49 (20%) in the 45-54 age group and 36 (15%) respondents were 65 or older. Respondents were asked to write or type in their age and responses were re-classified into the above categories.

When looking at White respondents only, the less than 24, 25-34, 35-44 and 65 and older age categories differed in age distribution when comparing this sample to the age distribution of the 2007 Harris County Population Projection for Whites. The age distribution for the rest of the sample categories was similar to the age distribution of the population projection. The proportion of the sample under 24 years old (11%) is much smaller than the proportion of the overall population in this age group (30%). In that way, the population under 24 years of age is under-sampled. This is to be expected, in part, because the survey is not geared toward children and 12% of the census population of Whites is estimated to be less than ten years of age. The proportion of the sample between 25 and 34 years of age (26%) is larger than the projected proportion of Whites in Harris county in this age group (12%). This age group is over-sampled. The same conclusion can be drawn for the 35-44 age group. There were fewer respondents in the 65 and older age group when compared to the census projections for this group.

<sup>48</sup> See Appendix A: Total Sample Population Profile chart.

<sup>49</sup> Question 56: How old are you?

## Gender<sup>50</sup>

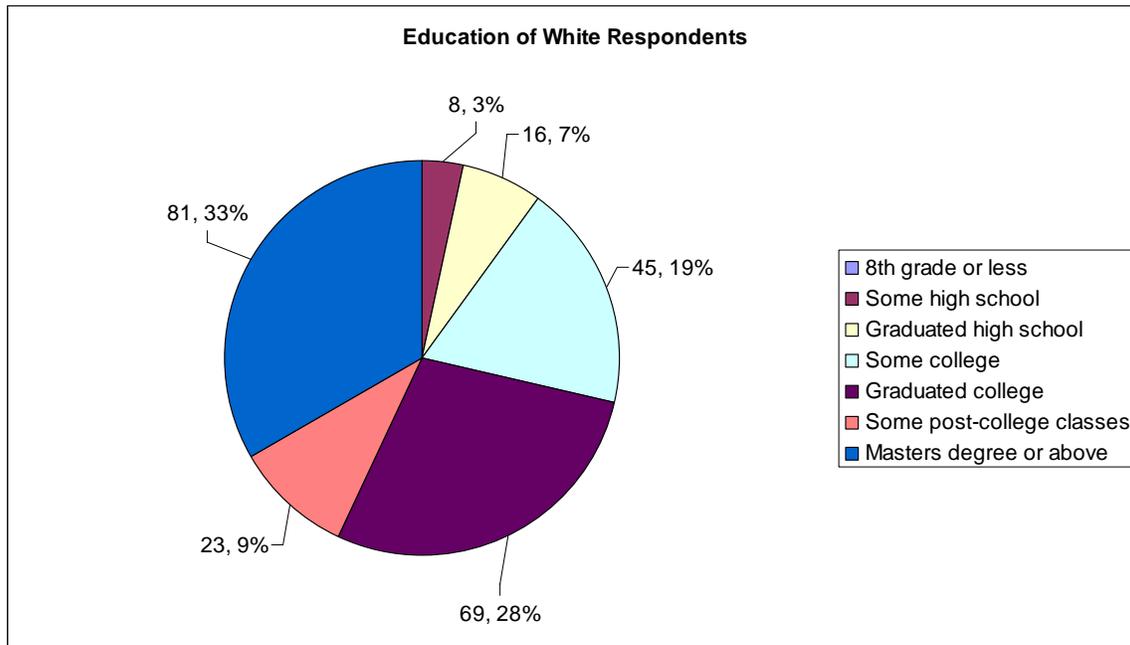


Of those responding to the survey, 96 (40%) were Female, 122 (50%) were Male, and 17 (7%) were Male-to Female (MTF) Transgender and 7 (3%) were Female-to-Male (FTM) Transgender. Respondents were asked to check only one box: Female, Male, Transgender (Female to Male), or Transgender (Male to Female). One respondent skipped this question.

<sup>50</sup> Question 70: What is your current gender?



## Education<sup>51</sup>



When respondents were asked to report the highest level of education they had reached, no respondents reported completing less than the eighth grade. Eight (3%) respondents had completed some high school, 16 (7%) had graduated from high school, 45 (19%) had completed some college, 69 (28%) had graduated from college, 23 (9%) had completed some post-college classes, and 81 (33%) had a Masters degree or above. Ninety-six percent of White respondents had a high school degree or higher.

<sup>51</sup> Question 71: How much school have you finished?

## Employment Status<sup>52</sup>

Employment Status	n	Percentage
Full-time	160	66%
Part-time	28	12%
Temporary/ Contract/ Odd jobs	11	5%
Not working due to disability	12	5%
Unemployed	26	11%
Retired	14	6%
College student	23	9%
High school student	0	0%

Of those responding to the survey, 160 (66%) were employed full-time, 28 (12%) were employed part-time, and 11 (5%) reported temporary, contract, or odd jobs. Of those who were not working, twelve (5%) were not working due to disability, 26 (11%) were unemployed, and 14 (6%) respondents were retired. The remainder of respondents were college students (23, 9%) Respondents could list multiple answers

---

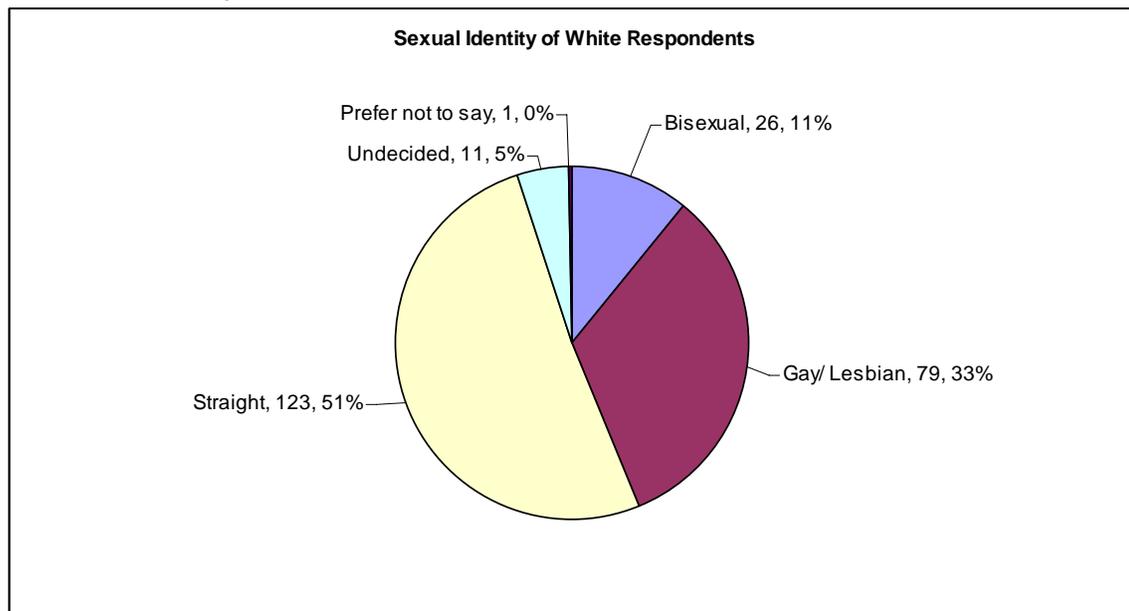
<sup>52</sup> What is your work status?

## Residency Status<sup>53</sup>

Residency Status	n	Percentage
Undocumented	0	0%
US Citizen	234	96%
Legal Resident	5	2%
Don't Know	1	0%
Prefer not to say	0	0%
Other	0	0%

Ninety-six percent of White respondents reported that they were US citizens. Three respondents skipped this question.

## Sexual Identity<sup>54</sup>



Of those responding to the survey, 123 (51%) were straight or heterosexual, 79 (33%) were gay or lesbian, 26 (11%) were bisexual, 11 (5%) were undecided at the time of the survey and one respondent preferred not to say how they identified. One percent of respondents skipped this question.

<sup>53</sup> What is your residency status?

<sup>54</sup> How do you describe yourself?

## HIV Status<sup>55</sup>

HIV Status	n	Percentage
Positive	24	10%
Negative	159	65%
Indeterminate	0	0%
Did not get test results	4	2%
Never tested	45	19%
Prefer not to say	1	0%

When asked to report the result of their last HIV test, 24 (10%) of the sample reported that their last test was positive. Most of the sample, 159 (65%) reported that their last HIV test result was negative. Nineteen percent of White respondents reported that they had never gotten an HIV test.

## Hepatitis C Virus (HCV), Syphilis, and other STDs in Previous Year<sup>56</sup>

Tested for HCV			Positive for HCV	
Yes	136	56%	7	3%
No	67	28%	148	61%
Don't know	38	16%	51	21%
Tested for syphilis			Positive for syphilis	
Yes	127	52%	2	1%
No	96	40%	237	98%
Don't know	19	8%	0	0%
Tested for other STD			Positive for other STD	
Yes	64	26%	14	6%
No	172	71%	228	94%
Don't know	6	2%	0	0%

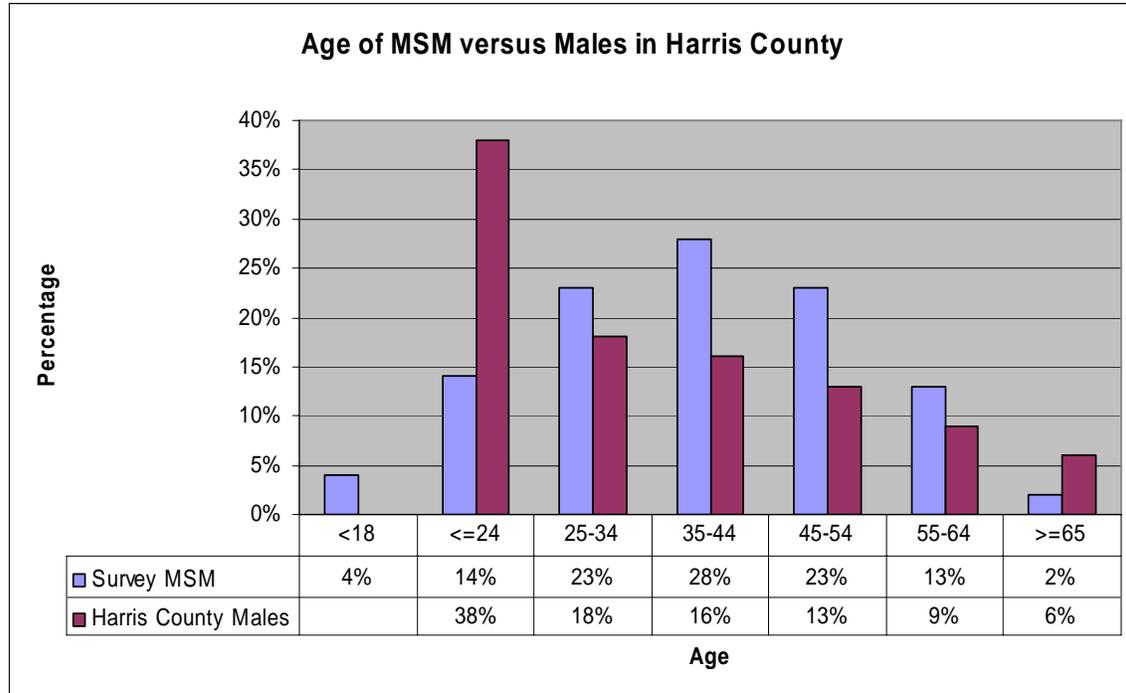
<sup>55</sup> Question 32: What was the result of your last HIV test?

<sup>56</sup> Question 42: Have you ever been tested for Hepatitis C?, Question 43: Are you currently positive for Hepatitis C, Question 44: Have you ever been tested for syphilis?, Question 45: In the past year, have you been told you have syphilis?, Question 46: Have you been tested for any other STD in the past 12 months?, Question 47: Have you been told you have any other STD in the past 12 months?



## Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM) Profile<sup>57</sup> n=130

### Age (MSM)<sup>58</sup>



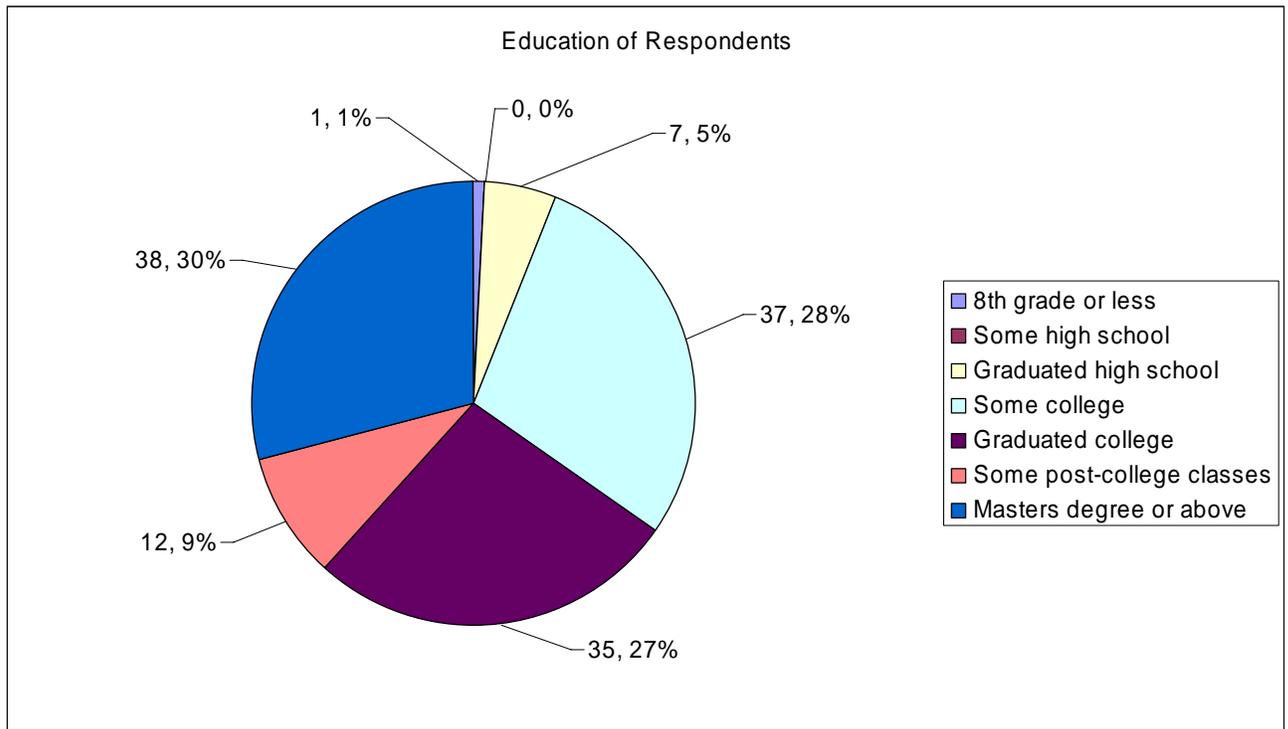
Of those responding to the survey 130 (53%) of the males identified as themselves as MSM. Of the 130 MSM respondents, 18 (14%) were 24 years old or younger, and of these 5 (4%) were under 18 years old. Ages 25-34 account for 30 (23%) of all respondents, 37 (28%) were aged 35-44, 30 (23%) were aged 45-54, 17 (13%) were ages 55-64, and 3 (2%) were 65 or above. Respondents were asked to write or type in their age and responses were classified into the above categories. 67% of all MSM respondents were 35 or older.

The proportion of MSM from the survey that were under 24 years old (14%) is smaller than the proportion of males in Harris County from the same age group (38%). This represents slight under sampling in the younger age groups. This was expected due to the older-age target population of the survey. The proportion of older MSM responding to the survey was slightly higher than the proportion of males in Harris County for all older age groups with the exception of those 65 and older.

<sup>57</sup> See Appendix : MSM Profile chart.

<sup>58</sup> Question 56: How old are you?

## Education<sup>59</sup>



When respondents were asked to report the highest level of education they had reached, 1 (1%) reported that they had completed 8<sup>th</sup> grade or less, 7 (5%) had graduated from high school, 37 (28%) had completed some college, 35 (27%) had graduated from college, 12 (9%) had completed some post-college classes, and 38 (30%) had a Masters degree or above. Overall 65% of MSM respondents had college level education or higher.

<sup>59</sup> Question 71: How much school have you finished?

## Employment Status<sup>60</sup>

Employment Status	N*	Percentage
Full-time	92	71%
Part-time	14	11%
Temporary/ Contract/ Odd jobs	6	5%
Not working due to disability	10	8%
Unemployed	5	4%
Retired	7	5%
College student	6	5%
High school student	1	1%

\* Respondents were allowed to select multiple responses

## Residency Status<sup>61</sup>

Residency Status	N*	Percentage
Undocumented	0	0%
US Citizen	116	89%
Legal Resident	10	8%
Don't Know	1	1%
Prefer not to say	1	1%
Other	0	0%

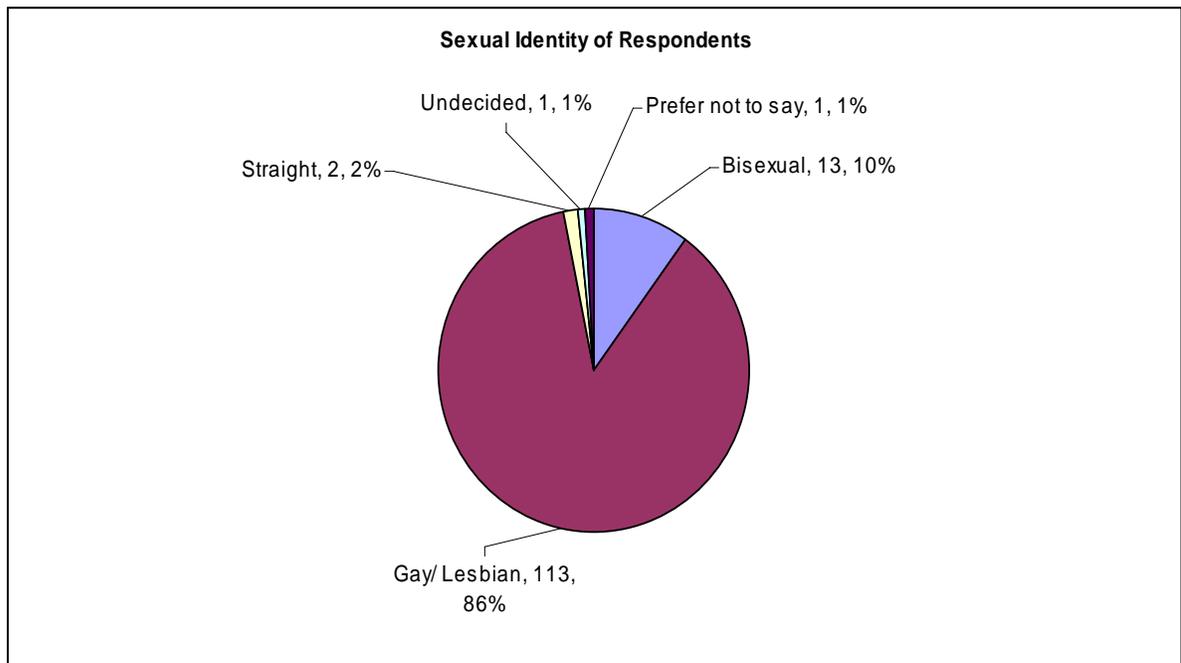
\* 52 MSM respondents skipped this question

---

<sup>60</sup> What is your work status?

<sup>61</sup> What is your residency status?

## Sexual Identity<sup>62</sup>



<sup>62</sup> How do you describe yourself?

## HIV Status<sup>63</sup>

HIV Status	N	Percentage
Positive	33	25%
Negative	86	66%
Indeterminate	1	1%
Did not get test results	2	2%
Never tested	5	4%
Prefer not to say	1	1%

When asked to report the result of their last HIV test, 33 (25%) of the sample reported that their last test was positive. 86 (66%) reported that their last HIV test result was negative.

## Hepatitis C Virus (HCV), Syphilis, and other STDs in Previous Year<sup>64</sup>

Tested for HCV			Positive for HCV		
Yes	95	73%	Yes	7	5%
No	26	20%	No	102	78%
Don't know	6	5%	Don't know	19	15%
Tested for syphilis			Positive for syphilis		
Yes	100	77%	Yes	6	5%
No	25	19%	No	121	93%
Don't know	1	1%	Don't know	1	1%
Tested for other STD			Positive for other STD		
Yes	36	28%	Yes	11	8%
No	87	67%	No	115	88%
Don't know	6	5%	Don't know	3	2%

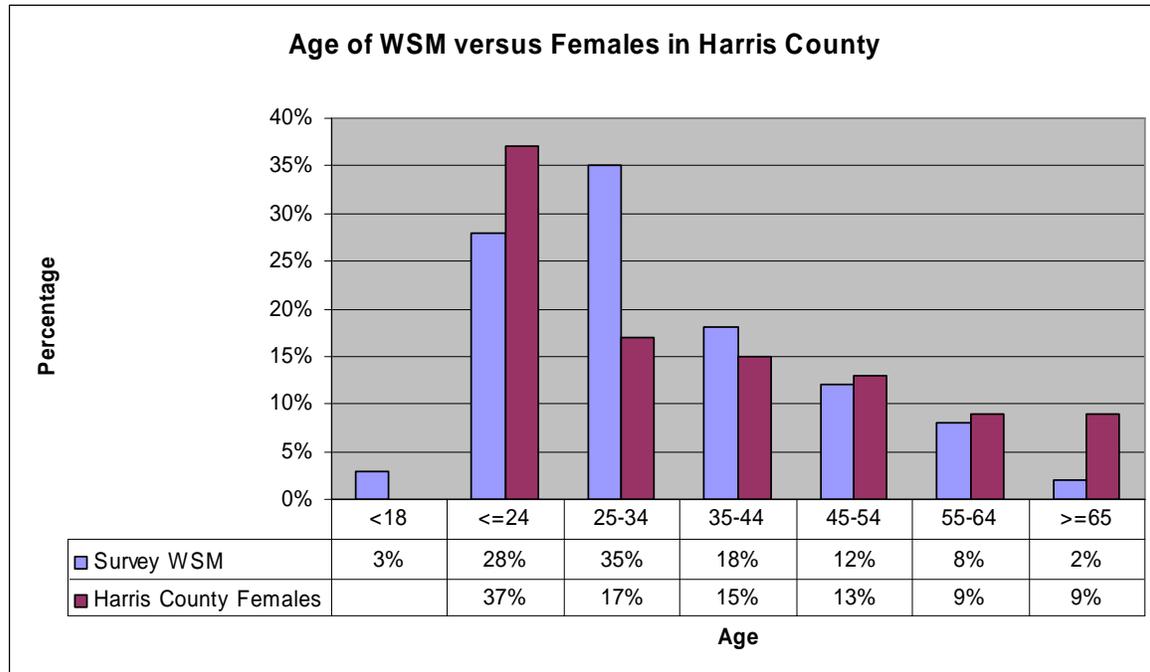
<sup>63</sup> Question 32: What was the result of your last HIV test?

<sup>64</sup> Question 42: Have you ever been tested for Hepatitis C?, Question 43: Are you currently positive for Hepatitis C, Question 44: Have you ever been tested for syphilis?, Question 45: In the past year, have you been told you have syphilis?, Question 46: Have you been tested for any other STD in the past 12 months?, Question 47: Have you been told you have any other STD in the past 12 months?



## Women who have sex with Men (WSM) Profile<sup>65</sup> N=237

### Age<sup>66</sup>



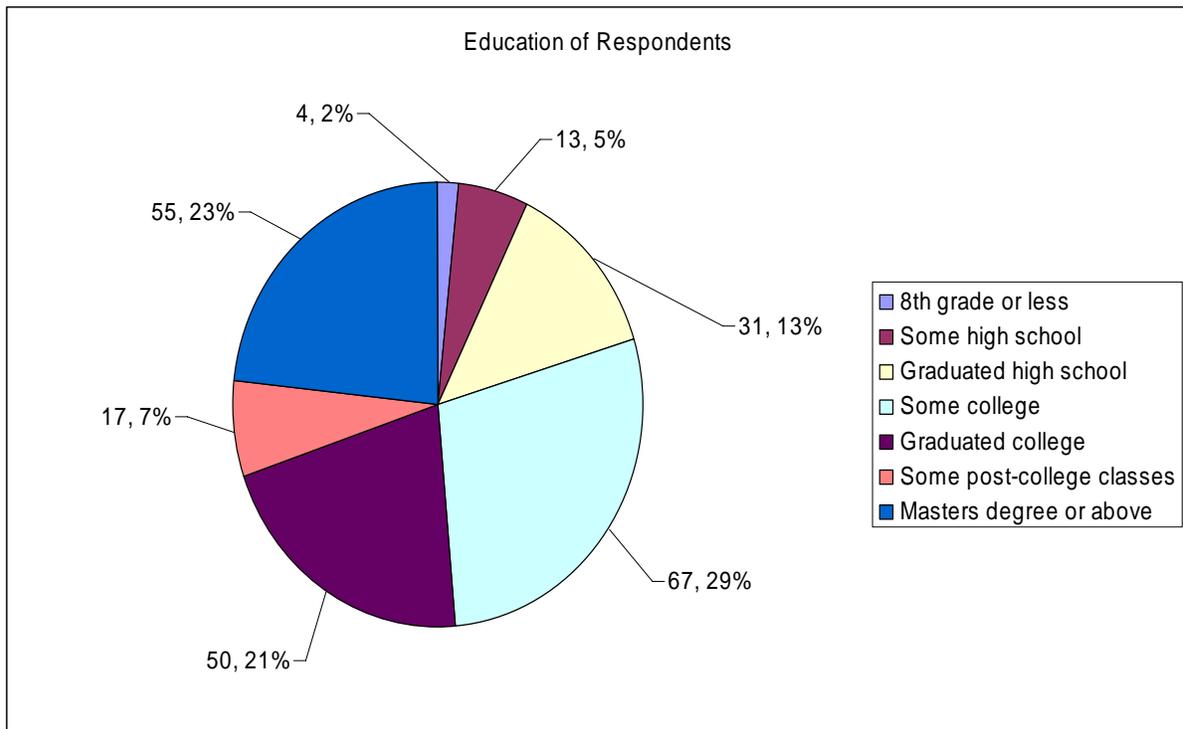
Of those responding to the survey 237 (85%) of the females identified as themselves as WSM. Of the 237 WSM respondents, 66 (28%) were 24 years old or younger, and of these 8 (3%) were under 18 years old. Ages 25-34 account for 83 (35%) of all respondents, 42 (18%) were aged 35-44, 28 (12%) were aged 45-54, 20 (8%) were ages 55-64, and 4 (2%) were 65 or above. Respondents were asked to write or type in their age and responses were re-classified into the above categories. 59% of all WSM respondents were under 34 years of age.

The proportion of WSM from the survey that were under 24 years of age (28%) is smaller than the proportion of females in Harris County from the same age group (37%). This represents slight under sampling in the younger age groups. This was expected due to the older-age target population of the survey. The proportion of WSM responding to the survey was slightly higher than the proportion of females in Harris County for the 25-34 and 35-44 year age groups. For the 45-54, 55-64 age groups, the survey and county proportions were similar. For WSM 65 and older, the survey proportion was lower than the proportion of females in Harris County.

<sup>65</sup> See Appendix A: Total Sample Population Profile chart.

<sup>66</sup> Question 56: How old are you?

## Education<sup>67</sup>



When respondents were asked to report the highest level of education they had reached, 4 (2%) reported that they had completed 8<sup>th</sup> grade or less, 13(5%) had some high school, 31 (13%) had graduated from high school, 67 (29%) had completed some college, 50 (21%) had graduated from college, 17 (7%) had completed some post-college classes, and 55 (23%) had a Masters degree or above. Overall 51% of WSM respondents had college level education or higher.

<sup>67</sup> Question 71: How much school have you finished?

## Employment Status<sup>68</sup>

Employment Status	N*	Percentage
Full-time	124	52%
Part-time	38	16%
Temporary/ Contract/ Odd jobs	13	5%
Not working due to disability	10	4%
Unemployed	34	14%
Retired	9	4%
College student	33	14%
High school student	4	2%

\* Respondents were allowed to select multiple responses

## Residency Status<sup>69</sup>

Residency Status	N*	Percentage
Undocumented	2	1%
US Citizen	217	92%
Legal Resident	7	3%
Don't Know	2	1%
Prefer not to say	3	1%
Other	1	0%

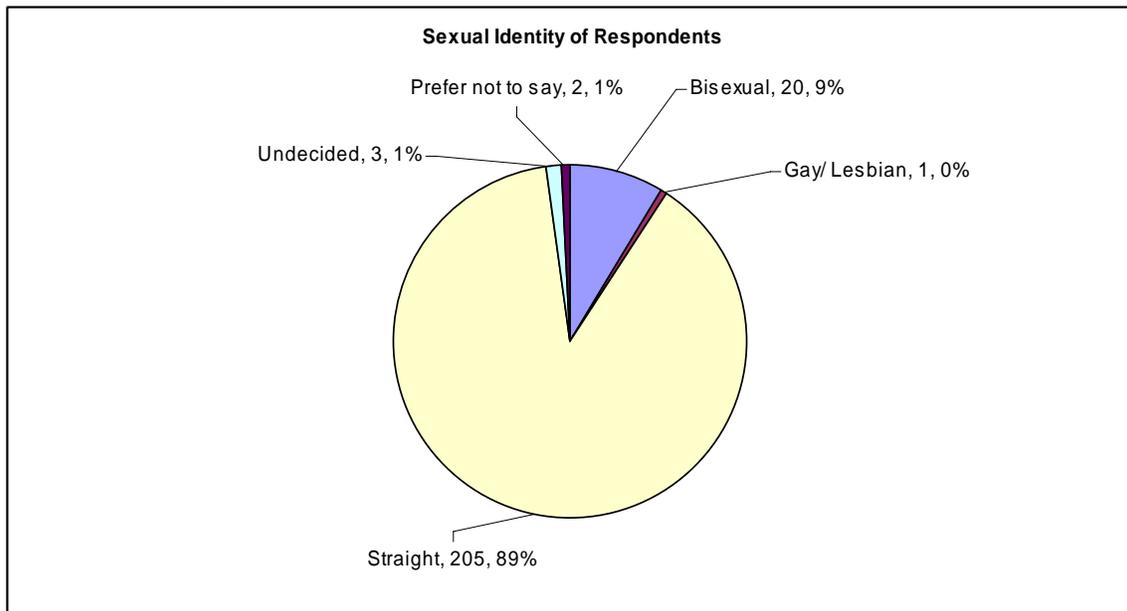
\* 5 WSM respondents skipped this question

---

<sup>68</sup> What is your work status?

<sup>69</sup> What is your residency status?

## Sexual Identity<sup>70</sup>



<sup>70</sup> How do you describe yourself?

## HIV Status<sup>71</sup>

HIV Status	N	Percentage
Positive	7	3%
Negative	165	70%
Indeterminate	0	0%
Did not get test results	5	2%
Never tested	48	20%
Prefer not to say	1	0%

When asked to report the result of their last HIV test, 7 (3%) of the sample reported that their last test was positive. 165 (70%) reported that their last HIV test result was negative.

## Hepatitis C Virus (HCV), Syphilis, and other STDs in Previous Year<sup>72</sup>

Tested for HCV			Positive for HCV		
Yes	119	50%	Yes	10	4%
No	78	33%	No	182	77%
Don't know	36	15%	Don't know	41	17%
Tested for syphilis			Positive for syphilis		
Yes	111	47%	Yes	2	1%
No	95	40%	No	228	96%
Don't know	27	11%	Don't know	1	0%
Tested for other STD			Positive for other STD		
Yes	98	41%	Yes	23	10%
No	134	57%	No	211	89%
Don't know	3	1%	Don't know	0	0%

<sup>71</sup> Question 32: What was the result of your last HIV test?

<sup>72</sup> Question 42: Have you ever been tested for Hepatitis C?, Question 43: Are you currently positive for Hepatitis C, Question 44: Have you ever been tested for syphilis?, Question 45: In the past year, have you been told you have syphilis?, Question 46: Have you been tested for any other STD in the past 12 months?, Question 47: Have you been told you have any other STD in the past 12 months?



## Resource Inventory

A community assessment is not complete without a resource inventory to gather information about the prevention activities and interventions currently being carried out to address the needs of populations at risk for acquiring or transmitting HIV. Thus, in order to provide a comprehensive picture of Harris County's HIV prevention funding resources and programs, the PPC developed a resource inventory survey which was distributed to organizations providing any type of HIV service in Harris County.

A survey tool was developed to query agencies providing HIV prevention and care related services. The tool included a variety of questions regarding: (1) the specific services or interventions provided by agencies (e.g., HIV counseling and testing, substance use, mental health, dental care, etc.); (2) how the services were funded (i.e. federal, state, or local funding), including actual dollar amounts; and (3) cost-effectiveness of their services by asking the number of agency clients in general as compared to the number of clients supported with the specified funds.

Fourteen (14) surveys were completed. Possible reasons for the low response rate may include (1) the survey did not reach the most appropriate person to complete it, and (2) the survey may have been too long and burdensome to complete as it required detailed information that may have to be pieced together from multiple sources.

A brief description of selected resources follows. This information is organized by type of resource, with a brief description of programs, and contact information where available.

## Resource Inventory

AGENCY_NAME	Comprehensive Risk Counseling <sup>73</sup> Services (CRCS)	HIV Counseling, Testing, and Referral (CTR)	Health Education and Risk Reduction (HE/RR)	Protocol-Based Counseling (PBC)	Prevention Counseling/ Partner Elicitation (PCPE)	Rapid and Conventional HIV Testing	Social Marketing	Structural Interventions	Syphilis Testing	Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP)- Upon Request	PEP- Rape/ Sexual Assault/ Occupational Exposure
AIDS Foundation Houston		●	●	●		●		●	●		
Alliance for Multicultural Community Services			●								
Association for the Advancement of Mexican Americans (AAMA)		●	●	●	●	●					
Baylor College of Medicine - Teen Health Clinics	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
Bee Busy Learning Academy, Inc.		●	●	●		●	●		●		
Bread of Life, Inc.			●	●		●			●		
By His Love Ministries, Inc.			●								
Career and Recovery Resources, Inc.		●		●							
Corder Place Apartments			●								
Covenant House Texas											
Eleos Centers, Inc.			●								
Families Under Urban and Social Attack (FUUSA)		●	●	●		●					
Harris County Hospital District	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

<sup>73</sup> Please see intervention descriptions below table.



AGENCY_NAME	Comprehensive Risk Counseling Services (CRCS)	HIV Counseling, Testing, and Referral (CTR)	Health Education and Risk Reduction (HE/R)	Protocol-Based Counseling (PBC)	Prevention Counseling/ Partner Elicitation (PCPE)	Rapid and Conventional HIV Testing	Social Marketing	Structural Interventions	Syphilis Testing	Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP)- Upon Request	PEP- Rape/ Sexual Assault/ Occupational Exposure
Harris County Public Health & Environmental Services		●	●			●		●	●	●	
Houston Area Community Services (HACS)		●	●	●		●			●	●	
Houston Dept of Health and Human Services			●	●		●	●	●	●		
Legacy Community Health Services	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●
Mental Health and Psychological Services, Inc.		●	●								
Montrose Counseling Center, Inc.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
NAACP- Houston Branch		●	●								
New Hope Counseling Center			●								
Planned Parenthood of Houston & Southeast Texas, Inc.		●	●	●		●			●		
Positive Efforts		●	●	●							
St. Hope Foundation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
University of Texas School of Public Health							●				
Warren Corporation, The			●								
YWCA of Houston			●								

**Comprehensive Risk Counseling Services (CRCS)**, is targeted to HIV-negative persons at high risk for HIV infection and HIV-positive persons at high risk for HIV transmission. The goal of this category is promoting the adoption and maintenance of HIV risk-reduction behaviors by clients with multiple, complex problems and risk-reduction needs. CRCS is intended for persons having, or likely to have, difficulty initiating or sustaining practices that reduce or prevent HIV acquisition, transmission, or re-infection. CRCS is essentially a hybrid of HIV risk-reduction counseling and traditional case management.

**HIV/STD Counseling, Testing and Referral (CTR) including Syphilis Elimination**, includes the following: risk assessment, rapid and conventional HIV-antibody testing, disclosure counseling, post-disclosure counseling, partner counseling, referral services and social networks targeted to persons of unknown HIV status. Two interventions will be funded, Targeted HIV Screening and Protocol-Based Counseling. Funding under this category will emphasize confidential HIV testing services and will support traditional settings (clinic-based) for HIV testing as well as non-traditional settings such as community-based venues, outreach settings, and mass testing days. All HDHHS-funded HIV CTR programs also receive Syphilis Elimination funding and are required to concurrently test for Syphilis when testing for HIV.

**Health Education/Risk Reduction (HE/RR)**, including outreach, individual-level interventions (ILI), group-level interventions (GLI), community-level interventions (CLI) and health communication/public information (HC/PI) targeted to high-risk HIV-negative persons and HIV-positive persons. This category is intended to increase knowledge, awareness and skills to decrease the prevalence of HIV risk behaviors, to maintain and reinforce risk reduction behaviors and create community norms and values that support HIV risk reduction efforts, learning of one's HIV status and disclosure of HIV serostatus, when appropriate. This category secondarily serves as a vehicle to refer HIV at-risk persons of unknown HIV serostatus to available HIV counseling, testing and referral services.

**PBC Protocol Based Prevention Counseling (PBC)** - This four and a half (4½) day course focuses extensively on communication and counseling skills to help risk reduction specialists (RRS) make information meaningful to clients in order to facilitate behavior change. The protocol is used as a tool to guide the discussion with the client about: his/her risk(s) as it relates to HIV/STD/HCV, his/her most recent risk and the development of a risk reduction step. There are protocols for the various types of sessions: initial, follow-up negative results, follow-up positive results (HIV and/or HCV) and Rapid HIV Test protocols for initial, follow-up negative results, and preliminary positive results.

**Prevention Counseling and Partner Elicitation Services (PCPE)** provides personalized, one-on-one risk reduction counseling, testing, referrals for all clients who seek these services, and partner notification for persons testing HIV+. Also referred to as Risk Reduction Services.

**Social Marketing**, is designed to alter HIV testing and risk reduction behaviors, correct misperceptions and misinformation, and create a supportive environment for communication about what it means to be HIV-positive or HIV-negative. This intervention addresses the community norms and other barriers preventing individuals from testing or accessing needed services, including: 1) fear of the impact of an HIV diagnosis, 2) lack of knowledge about testing sites and procedures, and 3) lack of knowledge about the health care system.

**Structural Interventions** include the development and provision of innovative HIV/AIDS training programs that increase broad support for HIV/AIDS prevention activities. An example of a structural intervention among school administration, teachers and medical staff, school boards, parent-teacher organizations and parents for comprehensive HIV education and prevention activities for students.

**Post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)** is any prophylactic treatment started immediately after exposure to a pathogen (such as a disease-causing virus), in order to prevent infection by the pathogen and the development of disease. In the case of HIV infection, post-exposure prophylaxis is a course of antiretroviral drugs which is thought to reduce the risk of seroconversion after events with high risk of exposure to HIV (e.g., unprotected anal or vaginal sex, needlestick injuries, or sharing needles).

**HIV Prevention Program Evaluation, Technical Assistance and Capacity Building**, exists to assist local HIV prevention providers in the development of evidenced-based, behavior theory-based and behavioral risk group-specific interventions, to ensure collection of relevant program evaluation markers and to assist with program assessment and refinement efforts.

## **A. Survey**

### **HIV TESTING**

#### ❖ CAREER AND RECOVERY RESOURCES, INC.

Career and Recovery Resources, Inc. is a community based organization that helps people identify and overcome barriers to employment. To achieve this, the agency also provides a wide array of services to a diverse population challenged by barriers such as older age, illiteracy, disabilities, homelessness, lack of skills, substance abuse, and at-risk behavior.

Career and Recovery Resources, Inc. provides Protocol-Based Counseling (PBC) and Syphilis screening prevention services. Prevention services are provided in drug rehabilitation centers, shelters, and community centers (e.g. YMCA, YWCA, Multi-service centers, gyms, etc.). The agency specifically targets Blacks/African-Americans, Hispanics, and heterosexual males and females over the age of 18.

### **HOUSING ASSISTANCE**

#### ❖ HOUSTON HELP, INC. (CORDER PLACE APARTMENTS)

Corder Place Apartments is a community based organization that provides long-term housing and life skills program for homeless families with at least one child less than 18 years of age. The agency targets Persons Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in Harris and Fort Bend counties.

Corder Place Apartments provides Comprehensive Risk Counseling Services (CRCS) and Health Education/Risk Reduction (HE/RR) prevention services to their clientele. These HIV prevention services are provided in housing projects.

❖ **SANTA MARIA HOSTEL**

Santa Maria Hostel addresses the effects of substance abuse on women and their families by providing beginning-to-end services, often referred to as “continuum of care”. The continuum of care means that Santa Maria is involved in all aspects of the clients’ recoveries for as long as needed to ensure success. The mission if Santa Maria is to empower women and their children to become alcohol and drug free.

Santa Maria Hostel provides Targeted HIV screening, Risk assessment, and Partner Counseling/Partner Elicitation (PCPE) prevention services. The HIV prevention services are provided in workplaces and drug rehabilitation centers. The agency specifically targets females of all age groups and individuals who may belong to the following Behavioral Risk Groups: recently released from incarceration, and pregnant women.

There are three Santa Maria Hostel sites located within Houston, Texas:

1. 2005 Jacqueline Street  
Houston, Texas 77055
2. 807 Paschall Street  
Houston, Texas 77009
3. 1522 Fulton Street  
Houston, Texas 77009

## **NUTRITION AND WELLNESS**

❖ **HARRIS COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES (HCPHES)**

HCPHES provides protection, prevention and control of diseases: maintenance of proper sanitation; promotion of better health through education; enforcement of animal control laws regarding immunization and licensing; surveillance and assessment of disease in Harris county; provision of personal health services to eligible individuals that include family planning, prenatal care, immunizations, nutrition programs, well-child programs, risk factor screening, refugee health and pollution control.

The Harris County Public Health & Environmental Services provides Risk Assessment, Rapid and Conventional HIV antibody testing, Syphilis screening, Testing in traditional setting (clinic), Prevention structural interventions, HIV/STD Counseling Testing and Referral (CTR), and Health Education/Risk Reduction (HE/RR) prevention services. These HIV prevention services are provided through street outreach, barbershops/beauty salons, housing projects, health fairs, shelters, hospitals/clinics, and urban sites.

## **YOUTH MEDICAL CARE**

### **❖ BAYLOR COLLEGE OF MEDICINE - TEEN HEALTH CLINIC**

The Baylor College of Medicine – Teen Health Clinic provides immunizations; testing and treatment for sexually transmitted infections; pregnancy testing, screening and referral for prenatal care; a car seat program; Well adolescent exams; HIV testing and counseling; and postpartum exams.

The Baylor College of Medicine – Teen Health Clinic provides Targeted HIV screening, Protocol-Based Counseling (PBC), Risk assessment, Rapid and Conventional HIV antibody testing, Syphilis screening, disclosure counseling, post-disclosure counseling, Partner Counseling/Partner Elicitation (PCPE), testing in traditional setting (clinic), testing in non-traditional settings (e.g. community, outreach, mass testing days), Social Marketing, prevention structural interventions, Comprehensive Risk Counseling Services (CRCS), HIV/STD Counseling Testing and Referral (CTR), and Health Education/Risk Reduction (HE/RR). These HIV prevention services are provided in primary and secondary schools, colleges and universities, churches/religious sites, street outreach, health fairs, hospitals/clinics, and urban sites. The agency specifically targets individuals who may belong to the following Behavioral Risk Groups (BRGs): females who have sex with males; males who have sex with females; youth (13-24); and pregnant women.

There are three Teen Health Clinic sites located within Houston, Texas:

1. Teen Health Clinic Ben Taub Hospital  
1504 Taub Loop  
Houston, Texas 77030
2. Teen Health Clinic Lawn  
8111 Lawn Street  
Houston, Texas 77088
3. Teen Health Clinic Cavalcade  
3815 Cavalcade  
Houston, Texas 77026

## HIV PREVENTION

### ❖ HOUSTON AREA COMMUNITY SERVICES, INC.

Houston Area Community Services, Inc. (HACS) is a not for profit healthcare organization which provides needed, affordable healthcare and supportive services to individuals and families in the City of Houston and its surrounding counties. HACS is dedicated to eradicating health disparities in the communities they serve. HACS is a non-profit enterprise that specializes in addressing health disparities among underserved communities within Houston and surrounding counties. Embedded within their grassroots focus is equitable programming delivered with quality care, thus making a positive impact within the communities they serve.

The Houston Area Community Services, Inc. provides Targeted HIV screening, Rapid and Conventional HIV antibody testing, Syphilis screening, testing in an traditional setting (clinic), testing in non-traditional settings (community, outreach, mass testing days), HIV/STD Counseling Testing and Referral (CTR), and Health Education/Risk Reduction (HE/RR) prevention services. These HIV prevention services are provided through colleges and universities, workplaces, street outreach, barbershops/beauty salons, homes, housing projects, halfway house, shelters, bars/clubs, urban sites, and commercial sex venues. The agency specifically targets individuals who may belong to the following Behavioral Risk Groups: men who have sex with men (MSM); females who have sex with males (FSM); males who have sex with females (MSF); person living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA); youth (13-24); transgenders; recently released from incarceration; sex workers; and pregnant women.

### ❖ MONTROSE COUNSELING CENTER, INC.

Montrose Counseling Center, a nonprofit organization, has been providing culturally affirming, quality and affordable outpatient mental health, chemical dependency and case management services, education and research primarily for and about Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender people, people living with HIV disease, and their significant others. Montrose Counseling Center provides culturally affirming, quality and affordable services primarily to Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender individuals in the following areas:

- mental health
- anti-violence, prevention, training and support
- HIV/AIDS
- substance abuse prevention and treatment
- case management and discharge planning
- health education and risk reduction
- youth services.

Montrose Counseling Center's vision is to:

- provide tools, opportunities and a safe environment for individuals to discover and develop strengths and capacities to enjoy healthier and more fulfilling lives;
- provide a foundation of leadership and experience in the GLBT communities for positive change; and
- challenge and influence society's beliefs and attitudes about and behaviors toward the GLBT communities to create unity and equality.

Montrose Counseling Center provides Targeted HIV screening, Protocol-Based Counseling (PBC), Risk assessment, Rapid and Conventional HIV antibody testing, disclosure counseling, post-disclosure counseling, Partner Counseling/Partner Elicitation (PCPE), testing in non-traditional settings (e.g. community, outreach, mass testing days), HIV/STD Counseling Testing and Referral (CTR), and Health Education/Risk Reduction (HE/RR). These HIV prevention services are provided through street outreach, housing projects, prisons/jails, drug rehabilitation centers, halfway house, shelters, bars/clubs, urban sites, rural sites, public sex environments, community centers, and commercial sex venues. The agency specifically targets individuals who may belong to the following Behavioral Risk Groups: men who have sex with men (MSM); female injecting drug user (F/IDU); males injecting drug user (M/IDU); males who have sex with males and injecting drug user (MSM/IDU); recently released from incarceration; and victims of rape or sexual violence.

#### ❖ ST. HOPE FOUNDATION

St. Hope Foundation is a community based organization focusing on all populations in Harris County. The Foundation has been providing comprehensive medical care to patients living with HIV/AIDS.

The St. Hope Foundation provides Targeted HIV screening, Protocol-Based Counseling (PBC), Risk assessment, Rapid and Conventional HIV antibody testing, Syphilis screening, disclosure counseling, post-disclosure counseling, Partner Counseling/Partner Elicitation (PCPE), testing in traditional setting (clinic), testing in non-traditional settings (e.g. community, outreach, mass testing days), HIV/STD Counseling Testing and Referral (CTR), and Health Education/Risk Reduction (HE/RR). These HIV prevention services are provided at colleges and universities, drug rehabilitation centers, health fairs, shelters, hospitals/clinics, bars/clubs, urban sites, and community centers. The agency specifically targets individuals who may belong to the following Behavioral Risk Groups: men who have sex with men (MSM); females who have sex with males (FSM); males who have sex with females (MSF); female injecting drug user (F/IDU); males injecting drug user (M/IDU); and males who have sex with males and injecting drug user (MSM/IDU).

There are two St. Hope Foundation sites located within Houston, Texas:

1. 6200 Savoy, Suite 540  
Houston, Texas 77036

2. 4800 W Loop S, Suite 560  
Houston, Texas 77401

❖ **PLANNED PARENTHOOD OF HOUSTON AND SOUTHEAST TEXAS**

The mission of Planned Parenthood of Houston and Southeast Texas, Inc. is to ensure the right and ability of all individuals to manage their sexual and reproductive health by providing health services, education and advocacy.

Planned Parenthood of Houston and Southeast Texas provides Targeted HIV screening, Protocol-Based Counseling (PBC), Risk assessment, Rapid and Conventional HIV antibody testing, disclosure counseling, Partner Counseling/Partner Elicitation (PCPE), testing in a traditional setting (clinic), and testing in non-traditional settings (e.g. community, outreach, mass testing days). These HIV prevention services are provided at colleges and universities, churches/religious sites, street outreach, housing projects, prisons/jails, drug rehabilitation centers, halfway house, shelters, bars/clubs, urban sites, rural sites, and community centers. The agency specifically targets individuals who may belong to the following Behavioral Risk Groups: men who have sex with men (MSM); females who have sex with males (FSM); males who have sex with females (MSF); female injecting drug user (F/IDU); males injecting drug user (M/IDU); and males who have sex with males and injecting drug user (MSM/IDU).

## **HIV CASE MANAGEMENT**

❖ **AIDS FOUNDATION OF HOUSTON**

AIDS Foundation Houston, Inc. (AFH) is a nonprofit corporation founded in 1982 as Texas' first organization dedicated to HIV prevention education and services. Their mission is to create positive social impact through the innovative management of HIV/AIDS and other chronic diseases. In 2002, the board of directors adopted the following vision statement:

AFH values and respects each person's uniqueness and embraces the philosophy of equality in serving individuals and families in a non-discriminatory manner, in collaboration with clients, organizations, and funding partners. AFH endeavors to meet the needs of its clients through the design, implementation, and evaluation of globally significant programs. With innovative programs in education, disease prevention, and client services, AFH strives to eradicate HIV/AIDS and other chronic illnesses.

AIDS Foundation Houston, Inc. provides prevention structural interventions and Health Education/Risk Reduction (HE/RR). These HIV prevention services are provided through colleges and universities, workplaces, street outreach, housing projects, prisons/jail, shelters, bars/clubs, urban sites, rural sites, public sex

environments, community centers, and commercial sex venues. The agency specifically targets individuals who may belong to the following Behavioral Risk Groups: men who have sex with men (MSM); females who have sex with males (FSM); males who have sex with females (MSF); person living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA); youth (13-24); transgenders; incarcerated; and recently released from incarceration.

❖ **ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF MEXICAN AMERICANS**  
The Association for the Advancement of Mexican Americans (AAMA) operates a substance abuse treatment center that provides outreach services to a defined target population that is extremely vulnerable to behavior or associations that may lead to the acquisition or spread of communicable diseases.

The Association for the Advancement of Mexican Americans provides Protocol-Based Counseling (PBC), Risk assessment, Rapid and Conventional HIV antibody testing, Partner Counseling/Partner Elicitation (PCPE), testing in a traditional setting (clinic), testing in non-traditional settings (e.g. community, outreach, mass testing days), and Health Education/Risk Reduction (HE/RR). These HIV prevention services are provided through street outreach and prisons/jails.

## **VETERANS' SERVICES**

❖ **MICHAEL E. DEBAKEY VA MEDICAL CENTER**  
Michael E. DeBakey VA Medical Center provides case management/social work, HIV primary medical care, and housing assistance for the homeless. HIV prevention services are provided through hospitals/clinics. The agency specifically targets veterans from all racial/ethnic backgrounds, genders, age groups, and sexual orientation.

## **TREATMENT INFORMATION AND CLINICAL TRIALS**

❖ **LEGACY COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES**  
Legacy Community Health Services empowers clients to lead better lives by providing premium, compassionate primary healthcare services. The agency is committed to serving a diverse community including those persons who have traditionally faced problems accessing quality healthcare.

Legacy Community Health Services provides Targeted HIV screening, Protocol-Based Counseling (PBC), Risk assessment, Rapid and Conventional HIV antibody testing, Syphilis screening, Partner Counseling/Partner Elicitation (PCPE), testing in traditional setting (clinic), testing in non-traditional settings (e.g. community, outreach, mass testing days), Social Marketing, Comprehensive Risk Counseling Services (CRCS), HIV/STD Counseling Testing and Referral (CTR), and Health Education/Risk Reduction (HE/RR). These HIV prevention services are provided through colleges and universities, halfway

houses, health fairs, bars/clubs, urban sites, and commercial sex venues. The agency specifically targets individuals who may belong to the following Behavioral Risk Groups: men who have sex with men (MSM); males who have sex with males and injecting drug user (MSM/IDU); and persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA).

## Gaps Analysis

### Knowledge of availability of HIV Services in Houston/Harris County

Services	Did you know this service was available		$\chi^2$ (df)	Sign.
	N	%		
<b>Free conventional HIV Testing</b>				
Yes	388	65.1		
No	208	34.9		
Total	596	100.0	54.4 (1)	***
<b>Free Rapid HIV Testing</b>				
Yes	247	50.6		
No	241	49.4		
Total	488	100.0	0.07 (1)	ns
<b>Counseling on how to tell sex partner my HIV status</b>				
Yes	210	42.8		
No	281	57.2		
Total	491	100.0	10.3 (1)	***
<b>HIV Testing for a sex partner</b>				
Yes	281	57.2		
No	210	42.8		
Total	491	100.0	10.3 (1)	***
<b>Someone to tell a sex partner my HIV status for me</b>				
Yes	132	26.1		
No	374	73.9		
Total	506	100.0	115.7 (1)	***
<b>Information on how to prevent HIV and STDs</b>				
Yes	435	79.8		
No	110	20.2		
Total	545	100.0	193.8 (1)	***
<b>Information on how to reduce things I do that put me at risk for getting HIV</b>				
Yes	389	76.4		
No	120	23.6		
Total	509	100.0	142.2 (1)	***

\*\*\* = Significant at  $P < 0.001$

The table above shows the participants' knowledge about the available services in the community with significant difference ( $P < 0.001$ ) existing between those who are aware and those unaware of the availability of the HIV care services. While majority of the

respondents (65.1%) are aware of the existence of the free conventional HIV testing services, about 34.9% of the participants claimed that they were unaware of the existence of the service. There was no significant difference in the level of awareness of the free rapid HIV testing service. Counseling service on how to tell sex partner about ones HIV status was one of the services that majority of the participants (57.2%) claimed that they were unaware of its existence compared to 42.8% that said “yes”, that they are aware of the service.

The availability of HIV testing for a sex partner service was known to about 57.2% of the participants compared to the 42.8% of them that said they are aware of the service. About 73.9% of the respondents agreed that they were not aware of the availability of the HIV service that provide for people to inform their sex partner about their HIV status. Only 26.1% of the sample population agrees that they were aware of the service.

A highly significant difference ( $P < 0.001$ ) also existed between participants who agree that they are aware of the availability of *information on how to prevent HIV and STDs* (79.8%), and *information on how to reduce things they do that put them at risk for getting HIV* (76.4%) and those that claimed that they are not aware of the availability of such services, being 20.2% and 23.6%, respectively.

However, critical analyses of the findings indicate that efforts are required to create more public awareness of the existence of the following services: “free rapid HIV test”, “Counseling on how to tell sex partner my HIV status”, “HIV Testing for a sex partner”, and “Someone to tell a sex partner my HIV status for me” for members of the public. Also a particular attention is needed for the service, “Someone to tell a sex partner my HIV status for me”, for which only 26.1% of the participants are aware of its existence. More service centers may be created as means of extending these services especially in the areas where the “very high” and “high” risk individuals are residing or working.

## Self-Reported Barriers to HIV-Related Services

Services	In the past 12 months, did you have any difficulty getting this service?		$\chi^2$ (df)	Sign.
	N	%		
<b>Free conventional HIV Testing</b>				
<i>I was unable to get this service</i>	9	2.4		
<i>I had some difficulty getting this service</i>	10	2.7		
<i>I was easy for me to get this service</i>	93	25.0		
<i>I did not try to get this service</i>	260	69.9		
<i>Total</i>	372	100.0	449.8 (3)	***
<b>Free Rapid HIV Testing</b>				
<i>I was unable to get this service</i>	9	3.9		
<i>I had some difficulty getting this service</i>	9	3.9		
<i>I was easy for me to get this service</i>	63	27.0		
<i>I did not try to get this service</i>	152	65.2		
<i>Total</i>	233	100.0	234.6 (3)	***
<b>Counseling on how to tell s sex partner my HIV status</b>				
<i>I was unable to get this service</i>	7	3.6		
<i>I had some difficulty getting this service</i>	3	1.5		
<i>I was easy for me to get this service</i>	29	14.9		
<i>I did not try to get this service</i>	156	80.0		
<i>Total</i>	195	100.0	322.6 (3)	***
<b>HIV Testing for a sex partner</b>				
<i>I was unable to get this service</i>	6	2.3		
<i>I had some difficulty getting this service</i>	3	1.1		
<i>I was easy for me to get this service</i>	44	16.6		
<i>I did not try to get this service</i>	212	80.0		
<i>Total</i>	265	100.0	443.3 (3)	***
<b>Someone to tell a sex partner my HIV status for me</b>				
<i>I was unable to get this service</i>	5	4.2		
<i>I had some difficulty getting this service</i>	2	1.7		
<i>I was easy for me to get this service</i>	14	11.8		
<i>I did not try to get this service</i>	98	82.4		
<i>Total</i>	119	100.0	211.4 (3)	***
<b>Information on how to prevent HIV and STDs</b>				
<i>I was unable to get this service</i>	7	1.7		
<i>I had some difficulty getting this service</i>	5	1.2		
<i>I was easy for me to get this service</i>	119	29.2		
<i>I did not try to get this service</i>	277	67.9		
<i>Total</i>	408	100.0	483.8 (3)	***
<b>Information on how to reduce things I do that put me at risk for getting HIV</b>				
<i>I was unable to get this service</i>	8	2.1		
<i>I had some difficulty getting this service</i>	4	1.1		
<i>I was easy for me to get this service</i>	103	27.5		
<i>I did not try to get this service</i>	259	69.3		
<i>Total</i>	374	100.0	457.8 (3)	***

\*\*\* = Significant at  $P < 0.001$

The self-reported barriers of the survey participants are presented in Table..... Statistical evaluation of the difficulties encountered in getting any of the above mentioned HIV-related services in the last 12 months indicate that highly significant differences ( $P < 0.001$ ) were noted among all the services. Generally, for all the services, the proportions of participants in each service category that claimed that they were unable to get a particular service ranged from 1.7% (Information on how to prevent HIV and STDs) to 4.2% (Someone to tell a sex partner my HIV status for me). Also, small proportion of the participants, ranging from 1.1% (HIV Testing for a sex partner, and Information on how to reduce things I do that put me at risk for getting HIV) to 3.9% (free rapid HIV testing) claimed that they experienced some difficulties getting services. However, majority of the survey participants (65.2% - 82.4%) indicated in their response that they did not try to get any of the services. On the other hand, some of the participants, ranging from 11.8% (Counseling on how to tell sex partner my HIV status) to 29.2% (Information on how to prevent HIV and STDs), agreed that it was easy for them to get the services they need.

**Knowledge of availability of free conventional HIV testing service by age category of respondents**

Did you know this service was available		Age Category							
		Under 25 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-54 yrs	55-64 yrs	Over 64 yrs	Total	
Free conventional HIV Testing	Yes	N	61	106	87	66	48	8	376
		%	10.8%	18.8%	15.4%	11.7%	8.5%	1.4%	66.5%
	No	N	41	68	39	17	17	7	189
		%	7.3%	12.0%	6.9%	3.0%	3.0%	1.2%	33.5%
	Total	N	102	174	126	83	65	15	565
		%	18.1%	30.8%	22.3%	14.7%	11.5%	2.7%	100.0%

$\chi^2$  (df) = 13.9 (5); \*\* = Significant difference at P<0.001.

The association of free conventional HIV testing service knowledge and age categories of the respondents is given in Table... Findings indicate that significant difference (P<0.001) existed between the two variables with 66.5% of the respondents agreeing to the fact that they are aware of the existence of the service compared to 33.5% that said that they are not aware of it. However, the level of awareness was highest among those of age range 25 – 34 years (18.8%) and gradually decreased to about 1.4% in respondents that were over 64 years old.

## Knowledge of availability of free conventional HIV testing service by Sexual identity

Service	Did you know this service was available		Sexual Identity					
			Bisexual	Gay/ Lesbian	Straight	Undecided	I prefer not to say	Total
Free conventional HIV Testing	Yes	N	40	111	205	7	3	366
		%	7.3%	20.3%	37.5%	1.3%	0.5%	67.0%
	No	N	19	27	124	7	3	180
		%	3.5%	4.9%	22.7%	1.3%	0.5%	33.0%
	Total	N	59	138	329	14	6	546
		%	10.8%	25.3%	60.3%	2.6%	1.1%	100.0%

$\chi^2 (df) = 17.2 (4); ** = \text{Significant difference at } P < 0.01.$

The respondents that identified themselves as gay/lesbians (20.3%) and straight (37.5%) were more knowledgeable about the existence of free conventional HIV testing service in the community compared to the bisexual group for which only 7.3% are aware of the service. Of interest also, are the facts that only 4.9% and 22.7% of two groups respectively agreed that they are not aware of the availability of the service in the community.

## Knowledge of availability of free Rapid HIV testing service by age category

Did you know this service was available			Age Category						
			Under 25 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-54 yrs	55-64 yrs	Over 64 yrs	Total
Free Rapid HIV Testing	<b>Yes</b>	N	42	64	52	38	34	4	234
		%	9.1%	13.9%	11.3%	8.2%	7.4%	.9%	50.6%
	<b>No</b>	N	41	90	47	27	18	5	228
		%	8.9%	19.5%	10.2%	5.8%	3.9%	1.1%	49.4%
	<b>Total</b>	N	83	154	99	65	52	9	462
		%	18.0%	33.3%	21.4%	14.1%	11.3%	1.9%	100.0%

$\chi^2$  (df) = 11.5 (5); \* = Significant difference at P<0.05.

Unlike the conventional HIV testing, the level of awareness of the existence of the free rapid HIV testing service was 50.6% compared to those 49.4%, who claimed that they are not aware of the availability of the service in Houston/Harris County. However the current level of awareness may also be associated with the fact that the test is new one and not currently available at most testing sites within the community.

**Self-Reported Barriers to Free Rapid HIV Testing Service by difficulty encountered**

In the past 12 months, did you have any Difficulty getting this service?		Risk Level		
		Very High	High	Total
Free Rapid HIV Testing	I was unable to get this service	N 3 % 2.2%	N 2 % 1.5%	N 5 % 3.7%
	I had some difficulty getting this service	N 5 % 3.7%	N 2 % 1.5%	N 7 % 5.1%
	I was easy for me to get this service	N 16 % 11.8%	N 20 % 14.7%	N 36 % 26.5%
	I did not try to get this service	N 23 % 16.9%	N 65 % 47.8%	N 88 % 64.7%
	Total	N 47 % 34.6%	N 89 % 65.4%	N 136 % 100.0%

$\chi^2 (df) = 9.95 (3); * = \text{Significant at } P < 0.05.$

An evaluation of the respondent perception of the free rapid HIV testing service indicate that while majority of the people (64.7%) have not tried to get this service, however, 26.5% of those that have used this service confirmed that it was easy for them to get the service. This proportion is lower than the 3.7% and 5.1% of the respondents that said that they are unable to get the service and had some difficulty getting the free rapid HIV test, respectively.

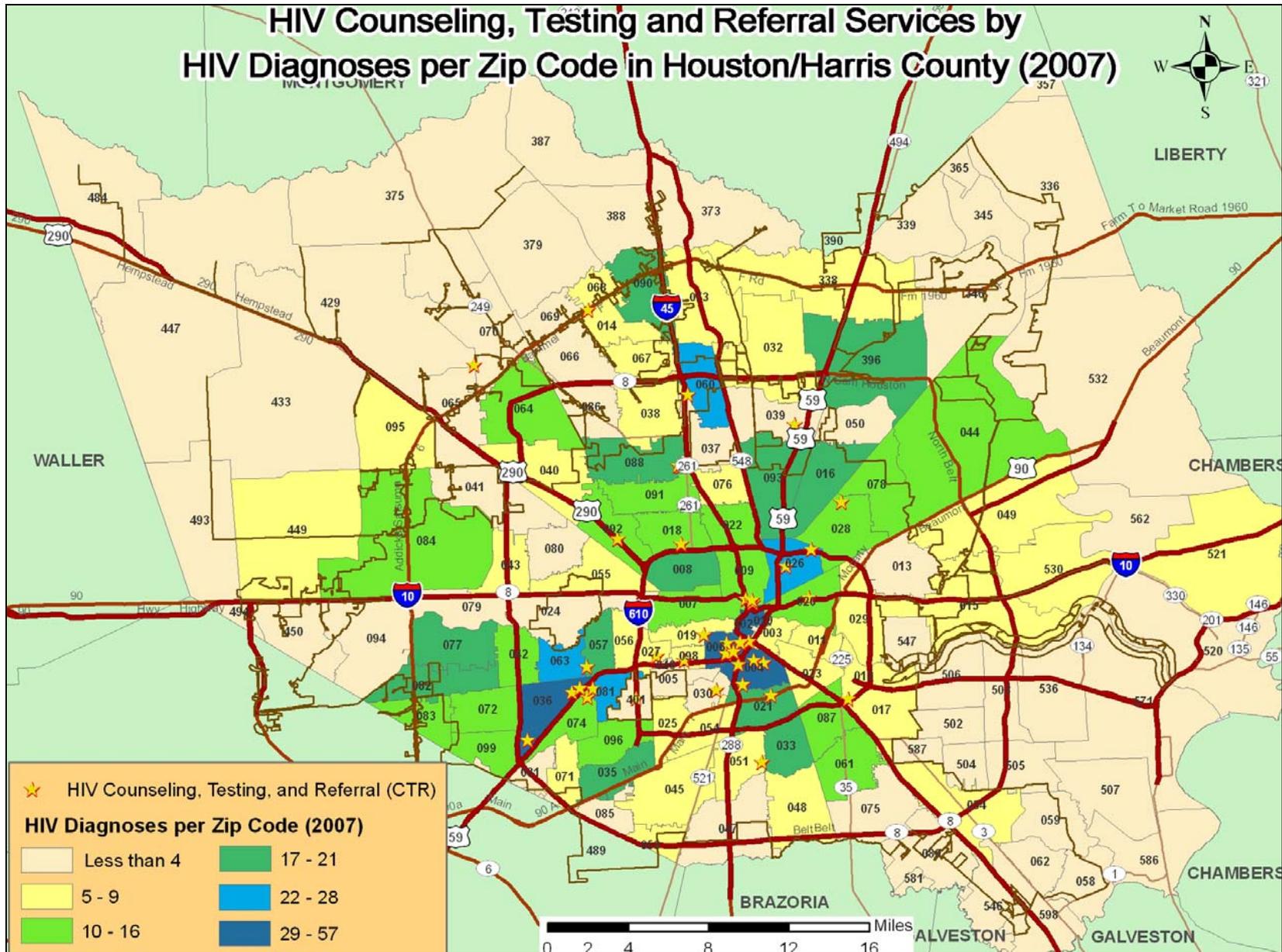
**Knowledge of availability of Counseling on how to tell sex partner my HIV status by age category of respondents**

Did you know this service was available		Age Category							
		Under 25 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-54 yrs	55-64 yrs	Over 64 yrs	Total	
Counseling on how to tell sex partner my HIV status	Yes	N	30	57	50	39	26	2	204
		%	6.3%	11.9%	10.5%	8.2%	5.4%	.4%	42.7%
	No	N	52	100	57	31	27	7	274
		%	10.9%	20.9%	11.9%	6.5%	5.6%	1.5%	57.3%
	Total	N	82	157	107	70	53	9	478
		%	17.2%	32.8%	22.4%	14.6%	11.1%	1.9%	100.0%

$\chi^2 (df) = 11.9 (5); * = \text{Significant at } P < 0.05.$

Table...: shows the knowledge of availability of Counseling on how to tell sex partner my HIV status by age category of respondents. A statistically significant association was noted with more respondents (57.3%) claiming that they do not know that this service is available in the community compared to 42.7% of the participants that agreed that they are not aware of the availability of this service. More participants of the age category 25-34 years belonged to this group with 20.9% of them claiming that they are not aware of the service.

# HIV Counseling, Testing and Referral Services by HIV Diagnoses per Zip Code in Houston/Harris County (2007)



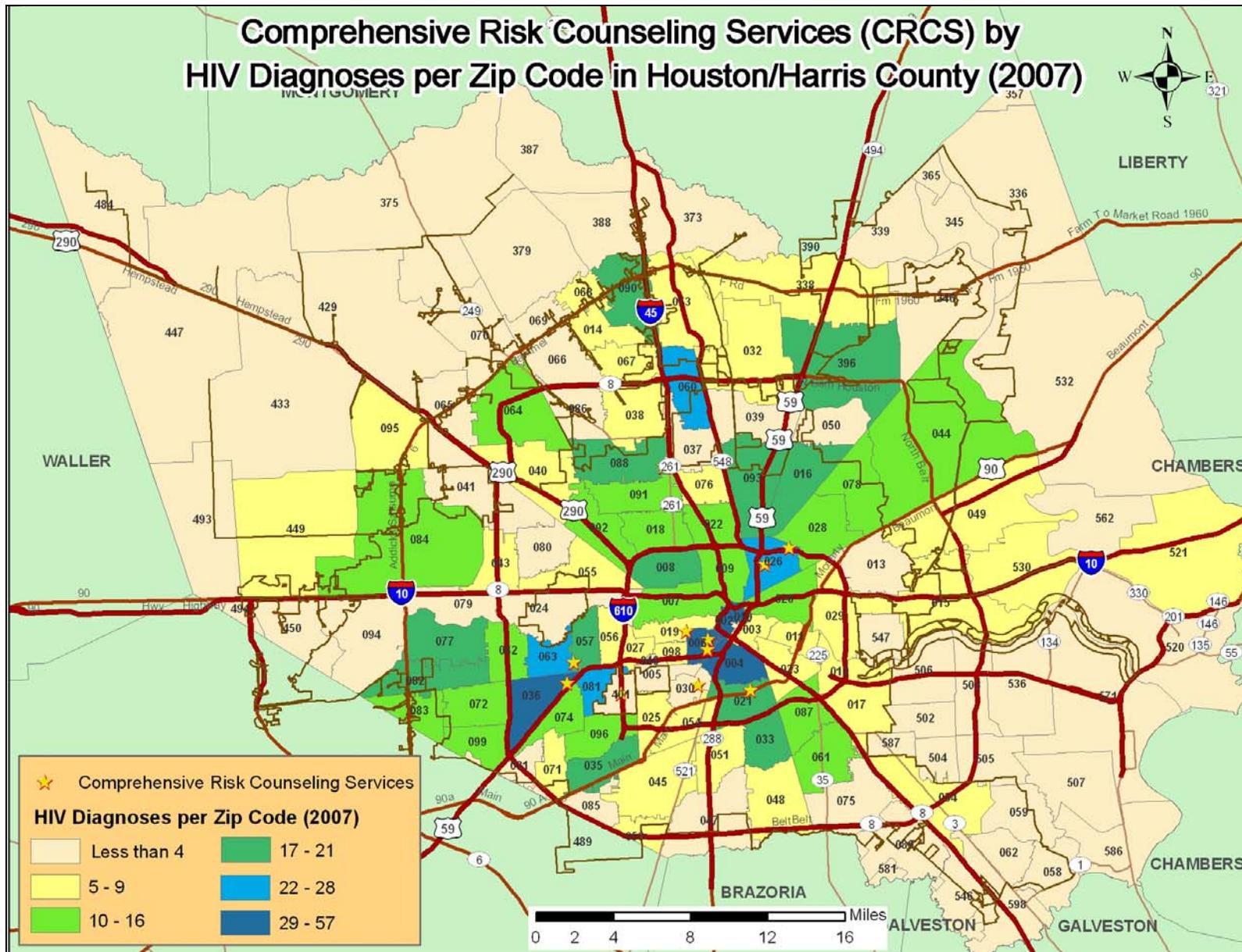
## **HIV Counseling, Testing and Referral Services by HIV Diagnoses per Zip Code in Houston/ Harris County 2007**

The map above is divided into zip codes that are identified by the last three digits. All zip codes begin with 77. The zip codes are color coded by the number of new HIV diagnoses in the zip code during 2007.

The stars represent the HIV Counseling, Testing and Referral (CTR) locations.

Most CTR sites are located centrally, or in the Southwest region of Houston on Interstate 59 South inside Beltway 8. Both of these areas are locations of high HIV incidence.

Some areas of HIV incidence have few or no CTR sites in the area. Zip codes 77077 and 77306 are both relatively high incidence areas that do not have CTR services in the immediate area.

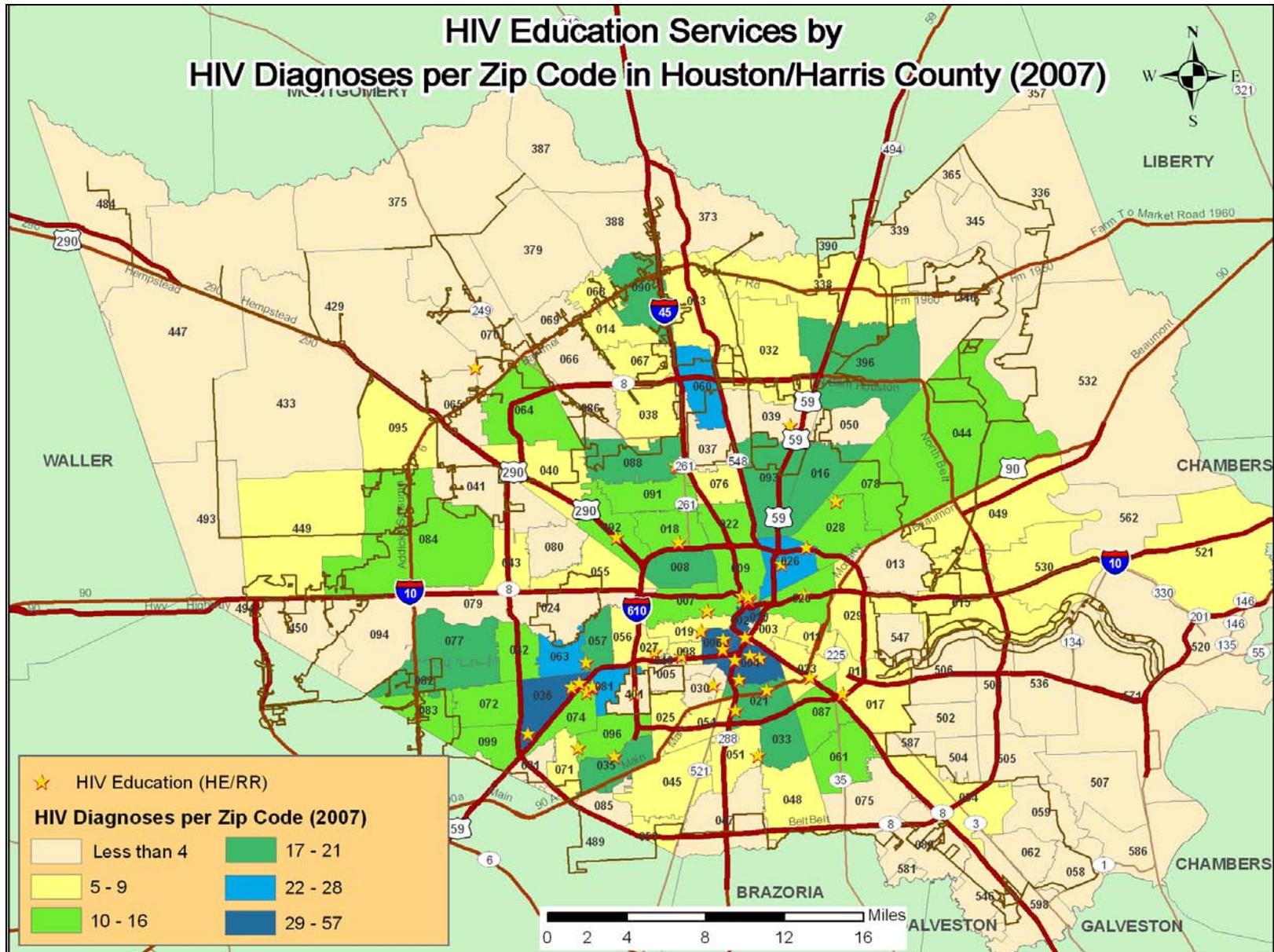


## **Comprehensive Risk Counseling Services by HIV Diagnoses per Zip Code in Houston/ Harris County 2007**

The map above is divided into zip codes that are identified by the last three digits. All zip codes begin with 77. The zip codes are color coded by the number of new HIV diagnoses in the zip code during 2007.

The stars represent the Comprehensive Risk Counseling (CRCS) locations.

There are very few CRCS sites in Houston. The areas of highest concentration of CRCS sites are Central and Southwest Houston.



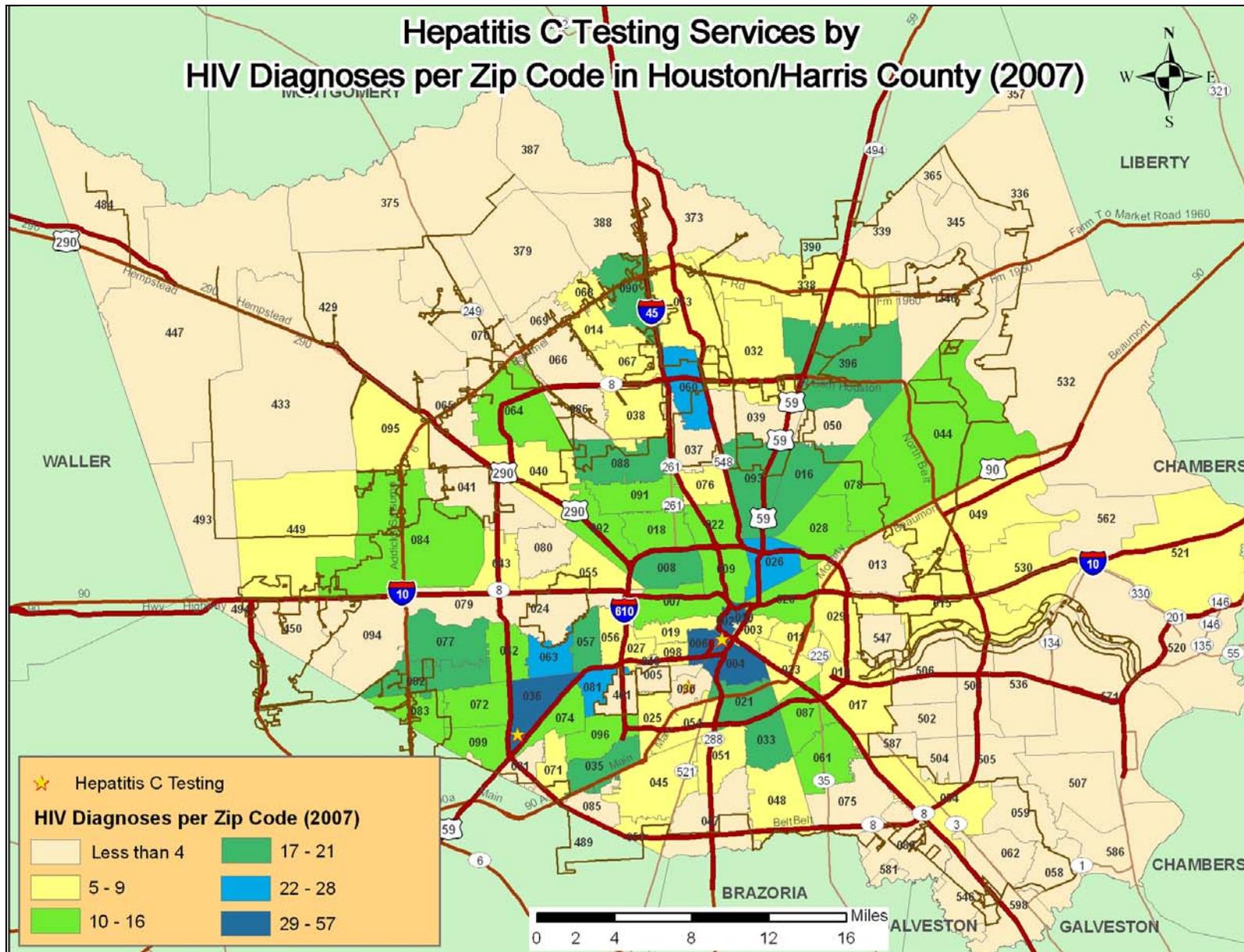
## **HIV Education and Risk Reduction (HE/RR) Services by HIV Diagnoses per Zip Code in Houston/ Harris County 2007**

The map above is divided into zip codes that are identified by the last three digits. All zip codes begin with 77. The zip codes are color coded by the number of new HIV diagnoses in the zip code during 2007.

The stars represent the HE/RR locations.

Most HE/RR sites are found in areas of high incidence.

Some areas of HIV incidence have few or no HE/RR sites in the area. Zip codes 77077, 77090, 77060, 77088, and 77306 are all relatively high incidence areas that do not have HE/RR services in the immediate area.

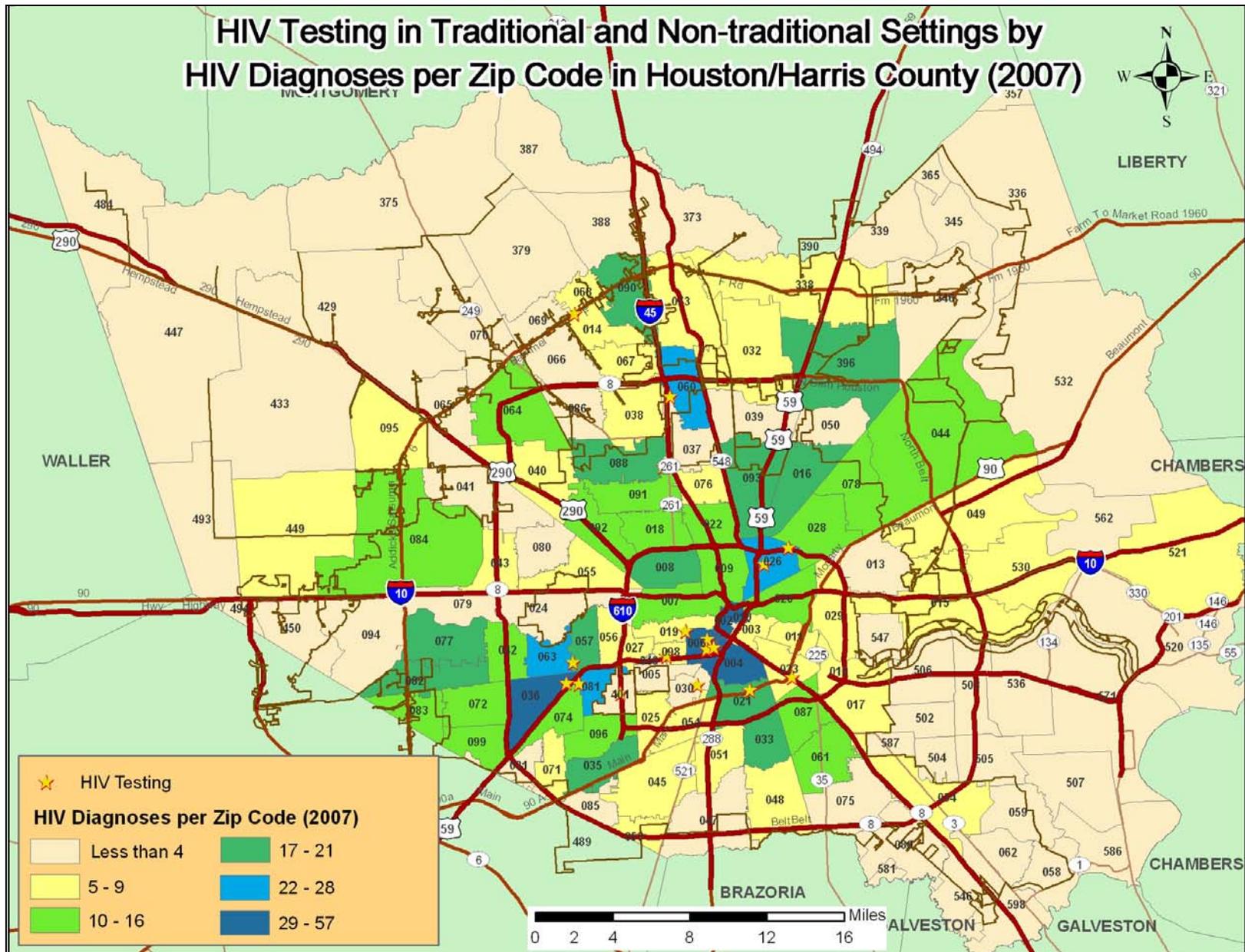


### **Hepatitis C Testing by HIV Diagnoses per Zip Code in Houston/ Harris County 2007**

The map above is divided into zip codes that are identified by the last three digits. All zip codes begin with 77. The zip codes are color coded by the number of new HIV diagnoses in the zip code during 2007.

The stars represent the Hepatitis C Testing locations. Hepatitis C Testing is relevant to HIV prevention due to high coinfection rates and some common routes of transmission (transmission by blood).

There are only 3 Hepatitis C Testing sites in the City of Houston.

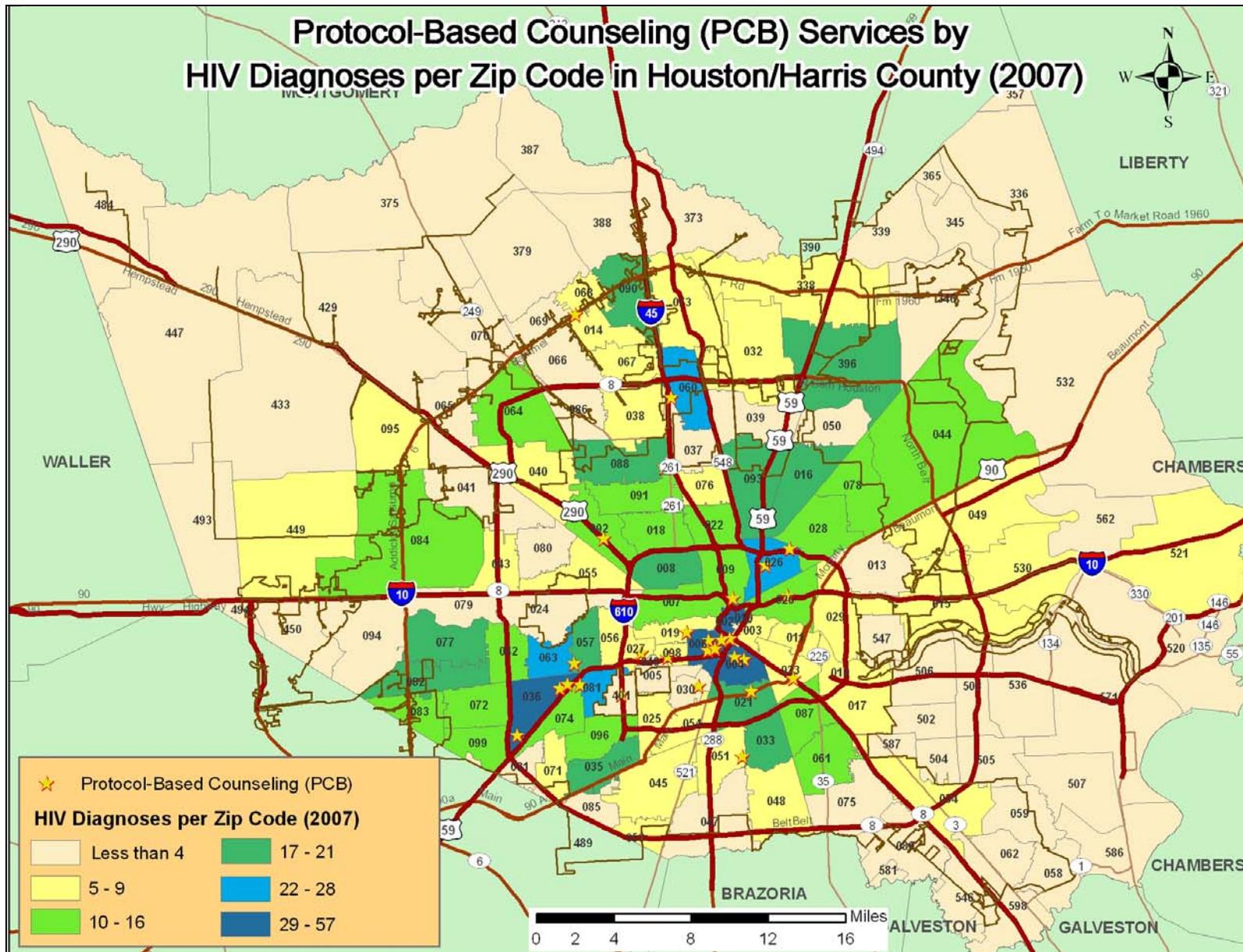


## **HIV Testing by HIV Diagnoses per Zip Code in Houston/ Harris County 2007**

The map above is divided into zip codes that are identified by the last three digits. All zip codes begin with 77. The zip codes are color coded by the number of new HIV diagnoses in the zip code during 2007.

The stars represent the HIV testing locations.

There are few sites that provide HIV testing only, as most provide CTR or CRCS, which both incorporate HIV testing.



## **Protocol Based Testing (PBC) Services by HIV Diagnoses per Zip Code in Houston/ Harris County 2007**

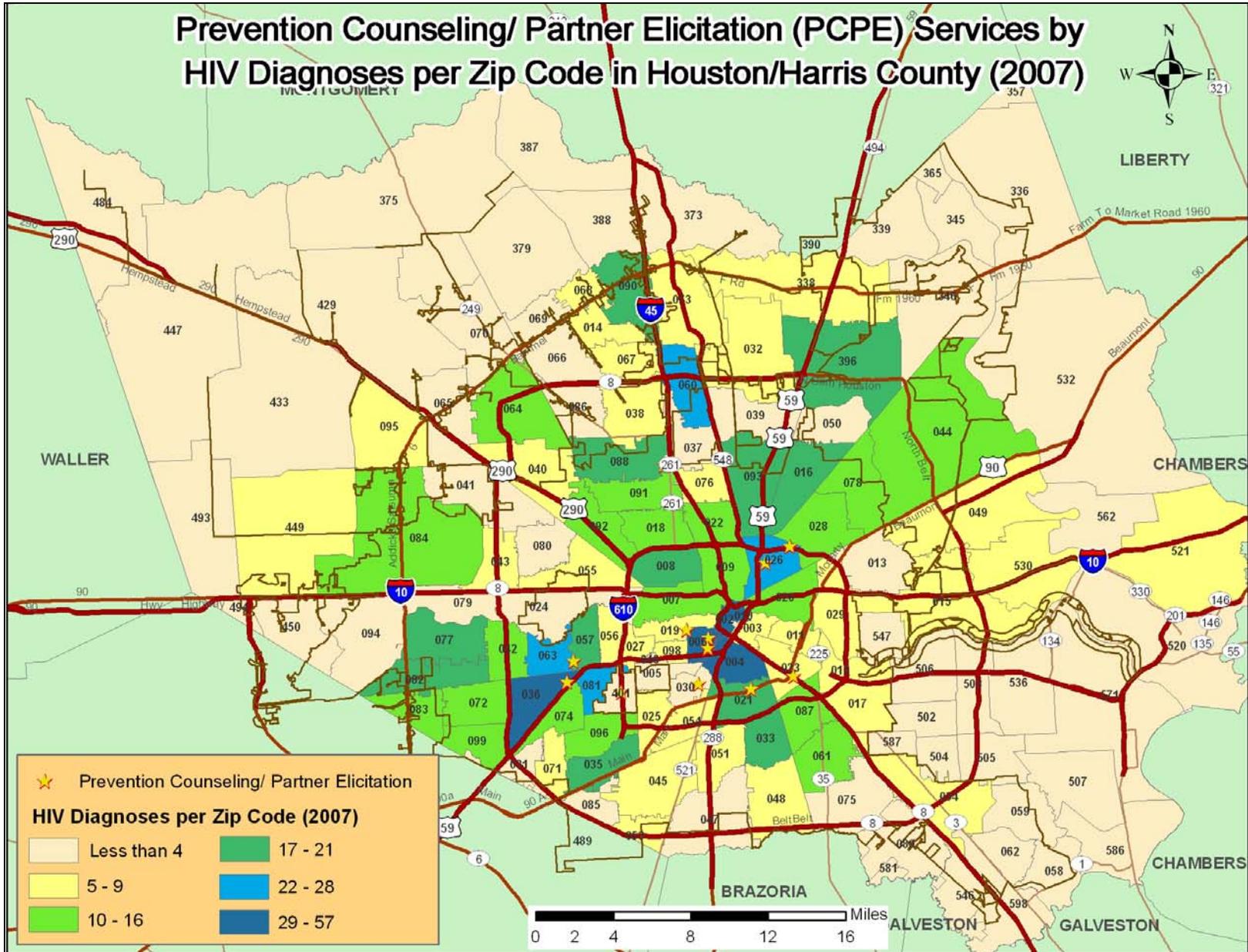
The map above is divided into zip codes that are identified by the last three digits. All zip codes begin with 77. The zip codes are color coded by the number of new HIV diagnoses in the zip code during 2007.

The stars represent the Protocol Based Testing (PBC) locations.

Most PBC sites are located centrally, or in the Southwest region of Houston on Interstate 59 South inside Beltway 8. Both of these areas are of locations of high HIV incidence.

Some areas of HIV incidence have few or no CTR sites in the area. Zip codes 77077 and 77306 are both relatively high incidence areas that do not have CTR services in the immediate area. There is generally low PBC coverage in the north regions of Houston.

# Prevention Counseling/ Partner Elicitation (PCPE) Services by HIV Diagnoses per Zip Code in Houston/Harris County (2007)



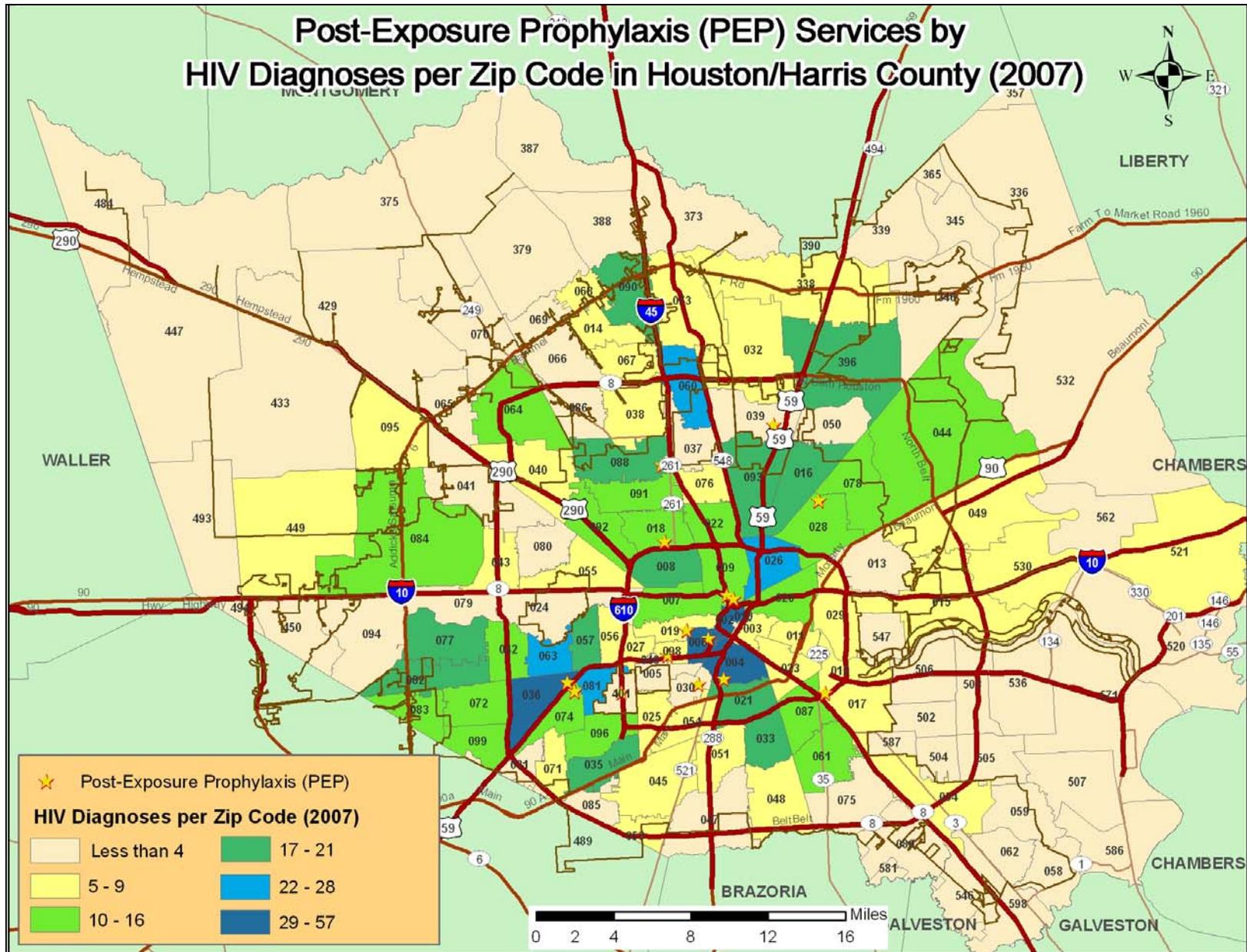
## **Prevention Counseling/ Partner Elicitation (PCPE) Services by HIV Diagnoses per Zip Code in Houston/ Harris County 2007**

The map above is divided into zip codes that are identified by the last three digits. All zip codes begin with 77. The zip codes are color coded by the number of new HIV diagnoses in the zip code during 2007.

The stars represent the Prevention Counseling Partner Elicitation (PCPE) locations.

Most PCPE sites are located centrally, or in the Southwest region of Houston on Interstate 59 South inside Beltway 8. Both of these areas of locations of high HIV incidence.

No PCPE services are available north of the Interstate 610 loop.



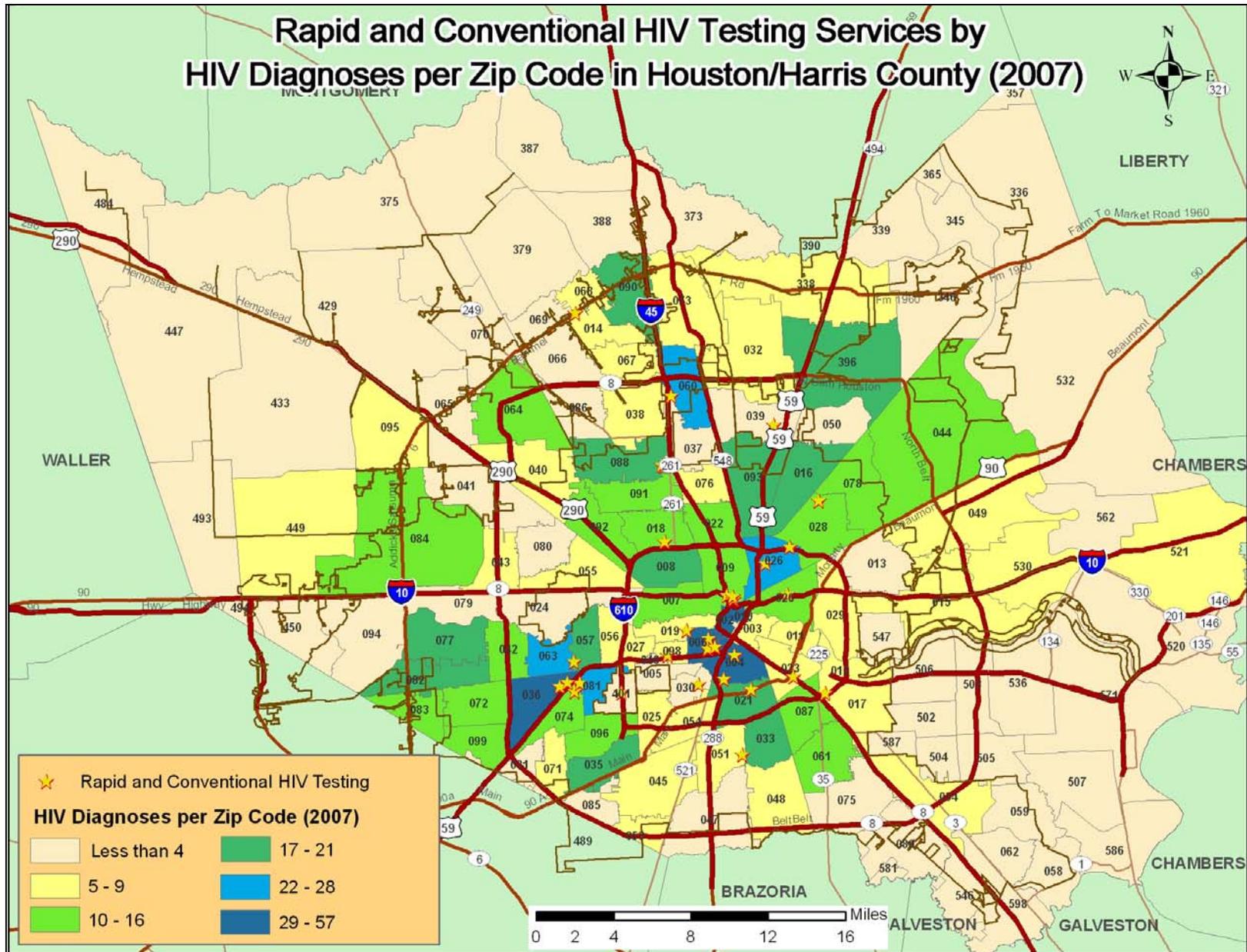
### **Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) Services by HIV Diagnoses per Zip Code in Houston/ Harris County 2007**

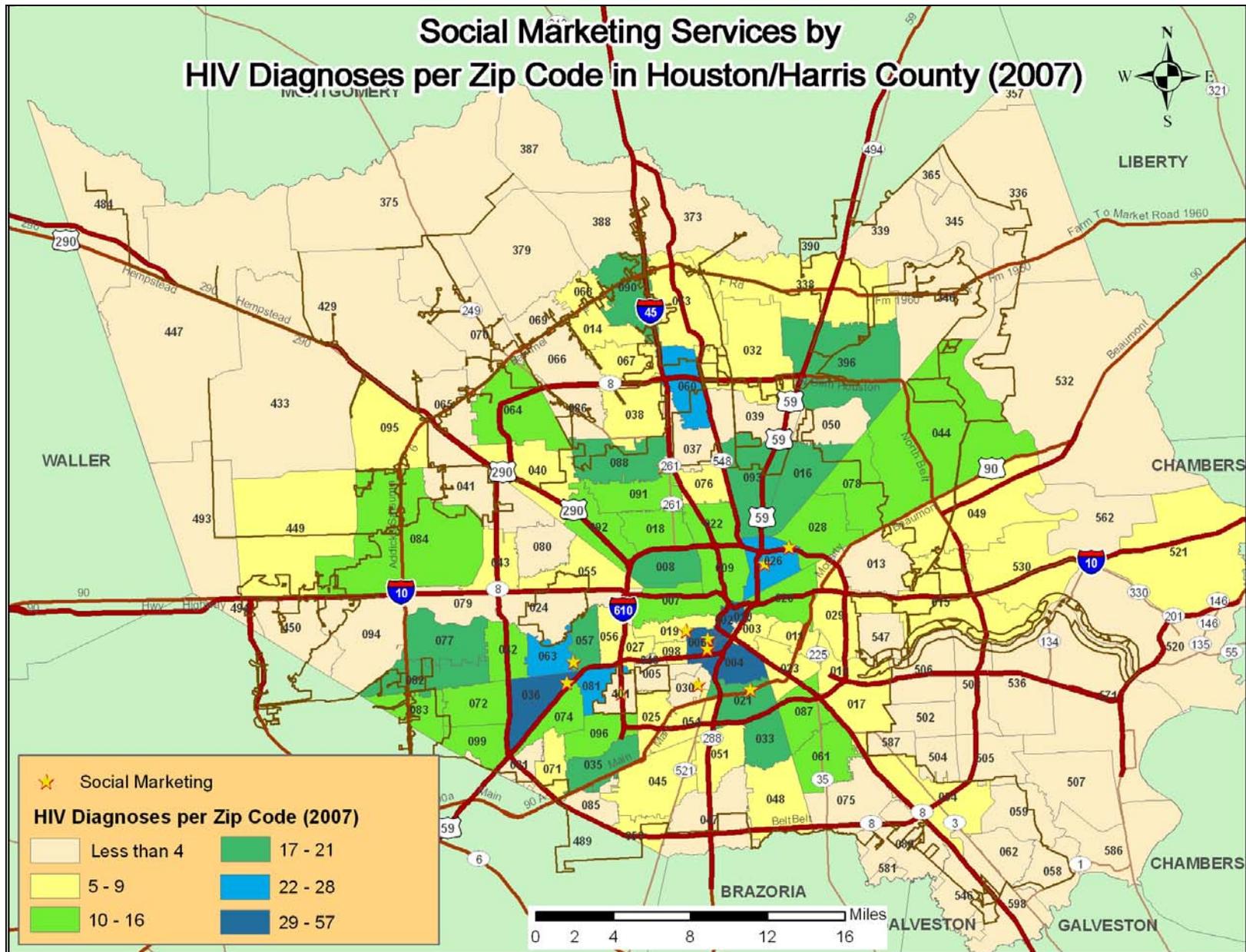
The map above is divided into zip codes that are identified by the last three digits. All zip codes begin with 77. The zip codes are color coded by the number of new HIV diagnoses in the zip code during 2007.

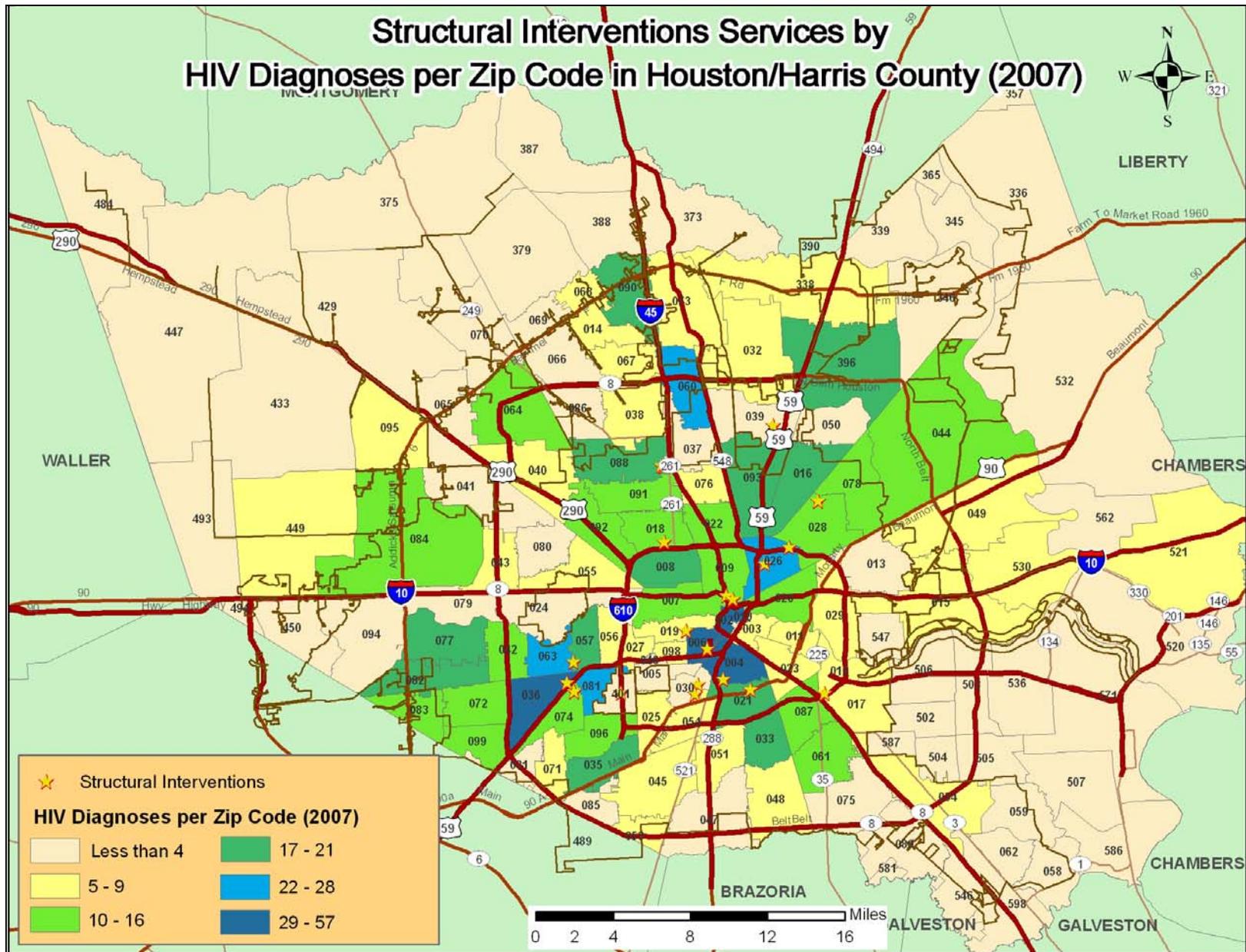
The stars represent the Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) locations.

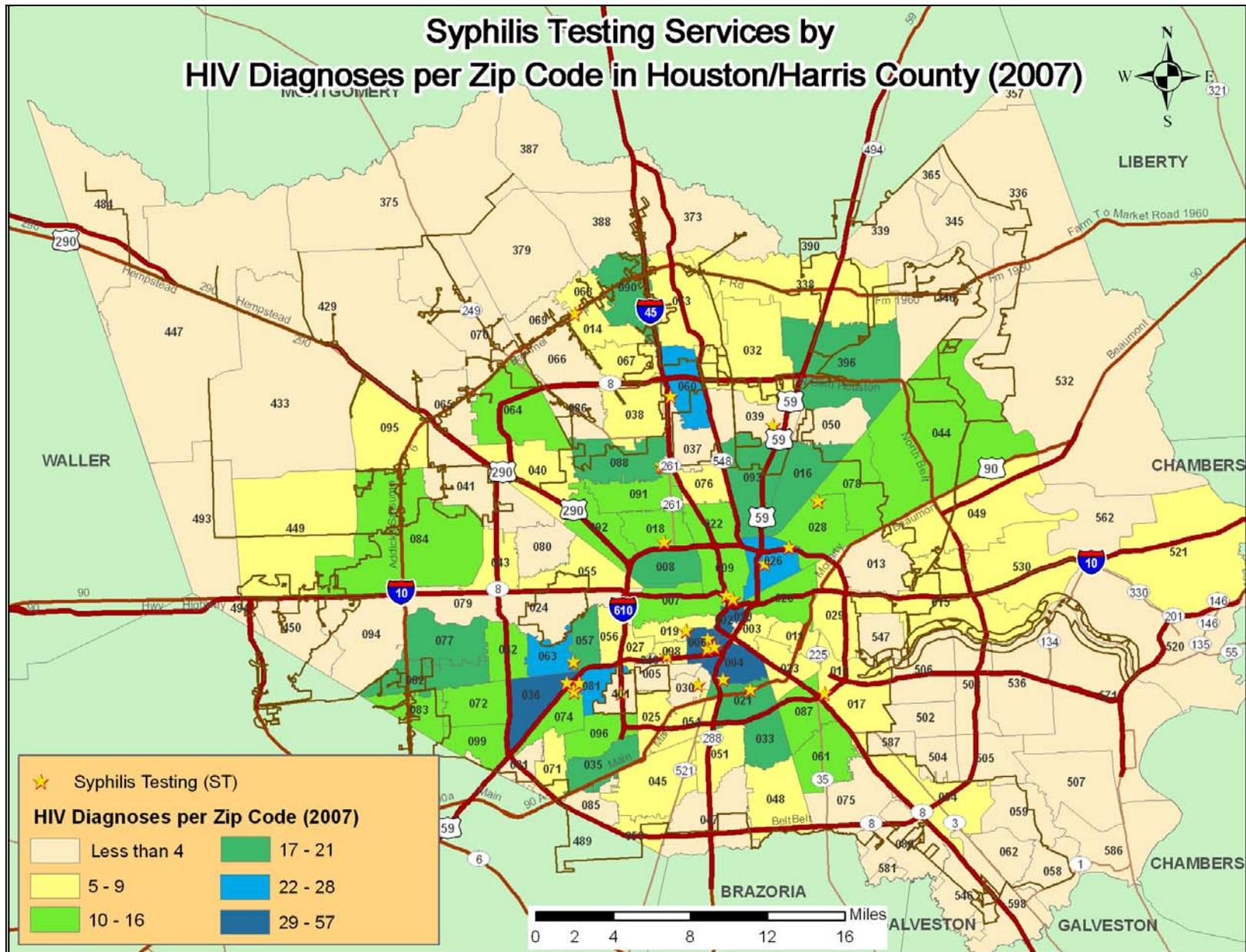










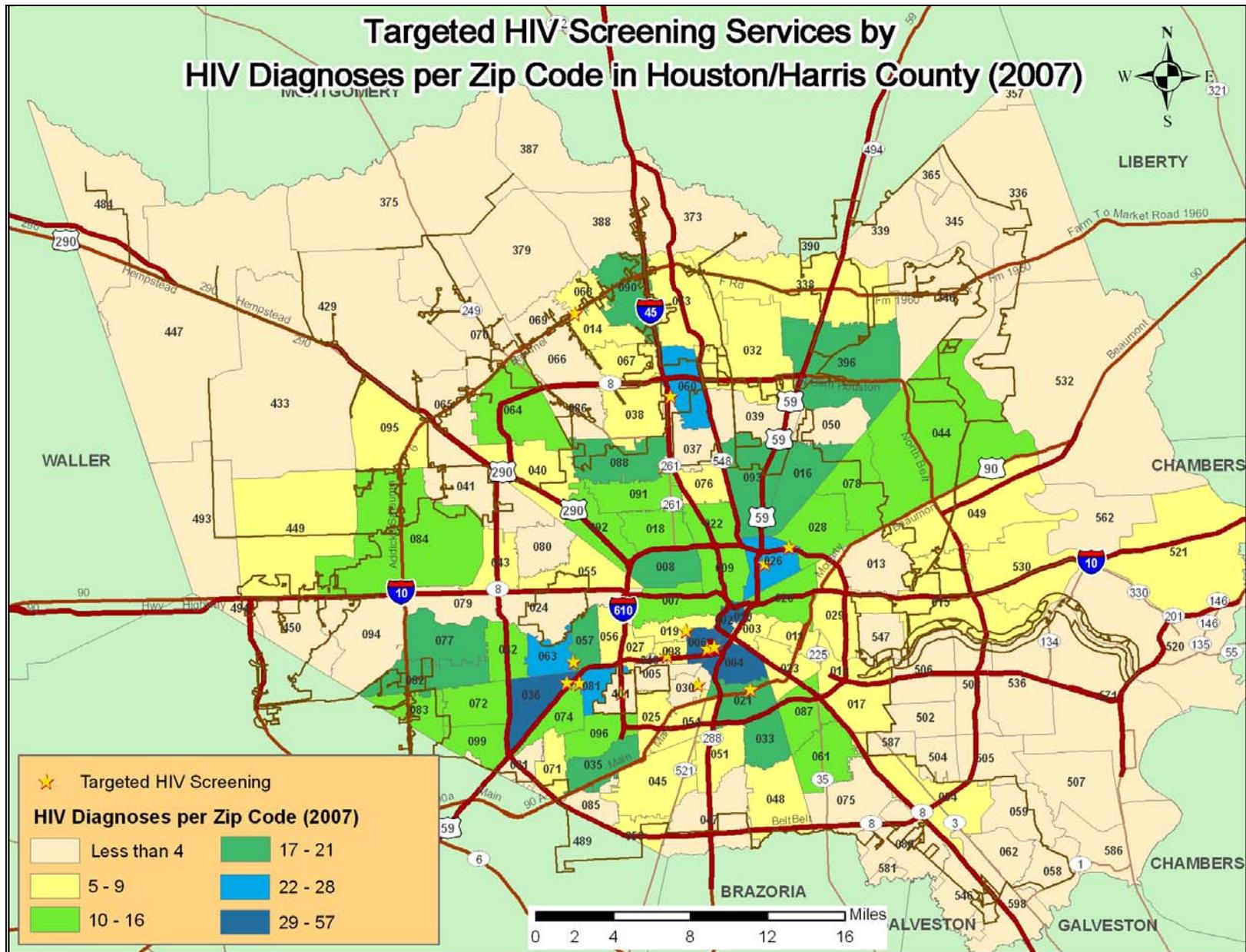


### **Syphilis Testing Services by HIV Diagnoses per Zip Code in Houston/ Harris County 2007**

The map above is divided into zip codes that are identified by the last three digits. All zip codes begin with 77. The zip codes are color coded by the number of new HIV diagnoses in the zip code during 2007.

The stars represent the Syphilis Testing locations.

Most Syphilis testing sites are located in or adjacent to the high incidence areas.



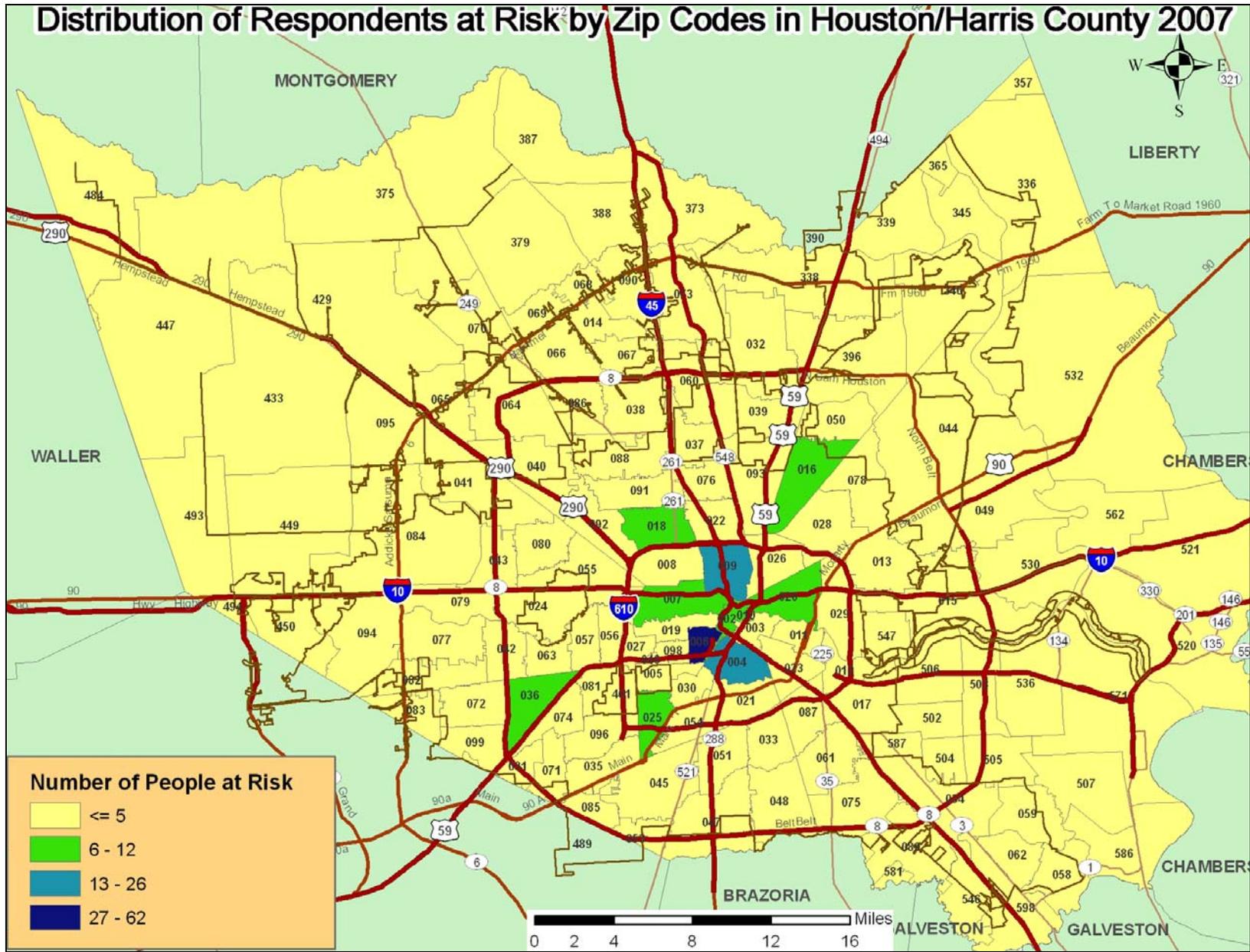
## **Targeted HIV Screening Services by HIV Diagnoses per Zip Code in Houston/ Harris County 2007**

The map above is divided into zip codes that are identified by the last three digits. All zip codes begin with 77. The zip codes are color coded by the number of new HIV diagnoses in the zip code during 2007.

The stars represent the Targeted HIV Screening locations.

Most Targeted HIV Screening sites are located in or adjacent to the highest incidence areas.

# Distribution of Respondents at Risk by Zip Codes in Houston/Harris County 2007



## **Distribution of Respondents at High and Very High Risk by Zip Code in Houston/ Harris County 2007**

The map above shows those zip codes with the highest concentration of respondents at High or Very High Risk of contracting or transmitting HIV, among survey respondents.



## Appendix A: Total Sample

### Population Profile

n= 749

Demographics	N	%		N	%
<b>Age</b>			<b>Nation of Birth</b>		
<18	24	3%	United States	291	39%
<=24	113	15%	Argentina	3	0%
25-34	179	24%	Brazil	2	0%
35-44	130	17%	Canada	1	0%
45-54	86	11%	Chile	1	0%
55-64	66	9%	Colombia	1	0%
>=65	16	2%	Cuba	2	0%
			El Salvador	4	1%
<b>Pregnant past year</b>			France	1	0%
Yes	15	2%	Germany	3	0%
No	585	78%	Grenada	1	0%
Don't know	1	0%	Guatemala	1	0%
			India	1	0%
<b>Gender</b>			Japan	1	0%
Male	245	33%	Malaysia	1	0%
Female	278	37%	Mexico	20	3%
MTF	39	5%	Netherlands	1	0%
FTM	10	1%	Nicaragua	1	0%
			Norway	1	0%
<b>Sexual Identity</b>			Peru	1	0%
Bisexual	60	8%	Philippines	2	0%
Gay/ Lesbian	142	19%	Puerto Rico	3	0%
Straight	340	45%	Spain	1	0%
Undecided	14	2%	Trinidad and Tabago	1	0%
Prefer not to say	7	1%	United Kingdom	5	1%
			Venezuela	1	0%
<b>Provider Language</b>			Vietnam	3	0%
English	543	72%	Outside United States total	63	8%
Spanish	24	3%			
Vietnamese	3	0%	<b>Education</b>		
			8th grade or less	10	1%
<b>Residency Status</b>			Some high school	27	4%
Undocumented	5	1%	Graduated high school	61	8%
US Citizen	523	70%	Some college	148	20%
Legal Resident	32	4%	Graduated college	142	19%
Don't Know	3	0%	Some post-college classes	47	6%
Prefer not to say	3	0%	Masters degree or above	138	18%
Other	2	0%			



<b>Demographics</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Employment Status</b>			<b>Testing Location</b>		
Full-time	353	47%	Never tested	131	17%
Part-time	76	10%	Don't remember	20	3%
Temporary/ Contract/ Odd jobs	31	4%	Dr. office	200	27%
Not working due to disability	29	4%	Family planning clinic	30	4%
Unemployed	63	8%	Other public clinic	120	16%
Retired	30	4%	Hospital	35	5%
College student	57	8%	Home test	6	1%
High school student	8	1%	Military	7	1%
<b>HIV Status</b>			Jail or prison	8	1%
Positive	54	7%	Outreach	23	3%
Negative	419	56%	Blood center	8	1%
Indeterminate	1	0%	Community outreach	3	0%
Did not get test results	17	2%	Non-profit agency	10	1%
Never tested	107	14%	Life insurance	1	0%
Prefer not to say	2	0%	School	1	0%
<b>Tested for HCV</b>			<b>Positive for HCV</b>		
Yes	338	45%	Yes	25	3%
No	195	26%	No	474	63%
Don't know	78	10%	Don't know	112	15%
<b>Tested for syphilis</b>			<b>Positive for syphilis</b>		
Yes	321	43%	Yes	12	2%
No	236	32%	No	592	79%
Don't know	51	7%	Don't know	4	1%
<b>Tested for other STD</b>			<b>Positive for other STD</b>		
Yes	204	27%	Yes	51	7%
No	393	52%	No	558	74%
Don't know	18	2%	Don't know	5	1%
<b>Gender of sex partners</b>			<b>Housing stability</b>		
Male	475	63%	Yes	656	88%
Female	246	33%	No	49	7%
MTF	27	4%	<b>Distance to testing site</b>		
FTM	15	2%	N/A-positive	56	7%
<b>Living situation</b>			1 mile or less	47	6%
Apartment	710	95%	2-5 miles	154	21%
Group home	5	1%	6-10 miles	164	22%
Shelter	2	0%	11-20 miles	109	15%
Street	2	0%	over 20 miles	187	25%
Other	9	1%	<b>Domestic violence history</b>		
<b>Transportation</b>					
Own Car	611	82%			



Public transit	66	9%	Yes	116	15%
Taxi	1	0%	No	584	78%
Rides from friends or family	30	4%	Prefer not to say	22	3%
Walking	12	2%			
None	8	1%			

## Appendix B: Women

<b>Population Profile</b>					
<b>n=278</b>					
<b>Demographics</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Pregnant in past year?</b>			<b>Nation of Birth</b>		
Yes	14	5%	United States	242	87%
No	261	94%	Argentina	1	0%
Don't know	0	0%	Brazil	1	0%
			Canada	1	0%
<b>Age</b>			Chile	1	0%
<18	9	3%	El Salvador	3	1%
<=24	64	23%	Germany	2	1%
25-34	98	35%	Grenada	1	0%
35-44	47	17%	Guatemala	1	0%
45-54	36	13%	Mexico	5	2%
55-64	25	9%	Netherlands	1	0%
>=65	5	2%	Nicaragua	1	0%
			Norway	1	0%
<b>Sexual Identity</b>			Puerto Rico	3	1%
Bisexual	27	10%	United Kingdom	2	1%
Gay/ Lesbian	15	5%	Vietnam	1	0%
Straight	222	80%		25	9%
Undecided	5	2%			
Prefer not to say	2	1%	<b>Residency Status</b>		
			Undocumented	2	1%
<b>Provider Language</b>			US Citizen	257	92%
English	262	94%	Legal Resident	8	3%
Spanish	8	3%	Don't Know	2	1%
Vietnamese	3	1%	Prefer not to say	3	1%
			Other	1	0%
<b>Education</b>					
8th grade or less	4	1%			
Some high school	14	5%			
Graduated high school	32	12%			
Some college	76	27%			
Graduated college	65	23%			
Some post-college classes	24	9%			
Masters degree or above	63	23%			
<b>Employment Status</b>					
Full-time	151	54%			
Part-time	42	15%			
Temporary/ Contract/ Odd jobs	13	5%			
Not working due to disability	12	4%			



Unemployed	34	12%			
Retired	12	4%			
College student	39	14%			
High school student	5	2%			

Demographics	N	%		N	%
<b>HIV Status</b>			<b>Gender of sex partners</b>		
Positive	8	3%	Male	237	85%
Negative	190	68%	Female	44	16%
Indeterminate	0	0%	MTF	6	2%
Did not get test results	8	3%	FTM	4	1%
Never tested	57	21%			
Prefer not to say	1	0%	<b>Living situation</b>		
			Apartment	271	97%
<b>Testing Location</b>			Group home	0	0%
Never tested	66	24%	Shelter	0	0%
Don't remember	7	3%	Other	0	0%
Dr. office	91	33%			
Family planning clinic	17	6%	<b>Housing stability</b>		
Other public clinic	42	15%	Yes	256	92%
Hospital	17	6%	No	11	4%
Home test	1	0%			
			<b>Domestic violence history</b>		
Military	1	0%	Yes	55	20%
Jail or prison	2	1%	No	210	76%
Outreach	10	4%	Prefer not to say	8	3%
Blood center	5	2%			
Non-profit	4	1%			
Other	4	1%			
<b>Tested for HCV</b>			<b>Positive for HCV</b>		
Yes	135	49%		13	5%
No	95	34%		212	76%
Don't know	43	15%		48	17%
<b>Tested for syphilis</b>			<b>Positive for syphilis</b>		
Yes	128	46%		2	1%
No	114	41%		268	96%
Don't know	31	11%		1	0%
<b>Tested for other STD</b>			<b>Positive for other STD</b>		
Yes	108	39%		23	8%
No	163	59%		251	90%
Don't know	4	1%		0	0%



<b>Transportation</b>			<b>Distance to testing site</b>		
Own Car	237	85%	N/A-positive	9	3%
Public transit	19	7%	1 mile or less	16	6%
Rides from friends or family	12	4%	2-5 miles	57	21%
Walking	3	1%	6-10 miles	66	24%
None	1	0%	11-20 miles	45	16%
			over 20 miles	79	28%

**Appendix C: Men  
Population Profile  
n=245**

<b>Demographics</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Age</b>			<b>Nation of Birth</b>		
<18	8	3%	United States	203	83%
<=24	31	13%	Argentina	2	1%
25-34	65	27%	Brazil	1	0%
35-44	64	26%	Canada	0	0%
45-54	43	18%	Chile	0	0%
55-64	32	13%	Colombia	1	0%
>=65	10	4%	Cuba	2	1%
			El Salvador	1	0%
<b>Sexual Identity</b>			Germany	0	0%
Bisexual	16	7%	Grenada	0	0%
Gay/ Lesbian	118	48%	Guatemala	0	0%
Straight	105	43%	India	1	0%
Undecided	2	1%	Malaysia	1	0%
Prefer not to say	1	0%	Mexico	14	6%
			Netherlands	0	0%
<b>Provider Language</b>			Nicaragua	0	0%
English	230	94%	Norway	0	0%
Spanish	14	6%	Peru	1	0%
			Philippines	2	1%
			Puerto Rico	0	0%
<b>Education</b>			Spain	1	0%
8th grade or less	5	2%	United Kingdom	3	1%
Some high school	7	3%	Vietnam	2	1%
Graduated high school	19	8%	Outside United States total	32	13%
Some college	58	24%			
Graduated college	66	27%	<b>Residency Status</b>		
Some post-college classes	22	9%	Undocumented	2	1%
Masters degree or above	68	28%	US Citizen	215	88%
			Legal Resident	23	9%
<b>Employment Status</b>			Don't Know	1	0%
Full-time	167	68%	Prefer not to say	0	0%
Part-time	25	10%	Other	1	0%
Temporary/ Contract/ Odd jobs	13	5%			
Not working due to disability	12	5%			
Unemployed	16	7%			
Retired	15	6%			
College student	11	4%			
High school student	3	1%			

<b>Demographics</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>HIV Status</b>			<b>Gender of sex partners</b>		
Positive	34	14%	Male	130	53%
Negative	160	65%	Female	110	45%
Indeterminate	1	0%	MTF	2	1%
Did not get test results	5	2%	FTM	0	0%
Never tested	29	12%			
Prefer not to say	1	0%	<b>Living situation</b>		
			Apartment	229	93%
<b>Testing Location</b>			Group home	2	1%
Never tested	39	16%	Shelter	1	0%
Don't remember	9	4%	Other	3	1%
Dr. office	77	31%			
Family planning clinic	9	4%	<b>Housing stability</b>		
Other public clinic	53	22%	Yes	215	88%
Hospital	13	5%	No	15	6%
Home test	5	2%			
			<b>Domestic violence history</b>		
Military	4	2%	Yes	22	9%
Jail or prison	5	2%	No	212	87%
Outreach	10	4%	Prefer not to say	5	2%
Blood center	2	1%			
Community outreach	2	1%			
Non-profit agency	4	2%			
<b>Tested for HCV</b>			<b>Positive for HCV</b>		
Yes	149	61%	7	3%	
No	70	29%	189	77%	
Don't know	19	8%	42	17%	
<b>Tested for syphilis</b>			<b>Positive for syphilis</b>		
Yes	145	59%	8	3%	
No	82	33%	229	93%	
Don't know	10	4%	2	1%	
<b>Tested for other STD</b>			<b>Positive for other STD</b>		
Yes	66	27%	22	9%	
No	164	67%	215	88%	
Don't know	10	4%	4	2%	
<b>Transportation</b>			<b>Distance to testing site</b>		
Own Car	196	80%	N/A-positive	30	12%
Public transit	29	12%	1 mile or less	10	4%
Rides from friends or family	3	1%	2-5 miles	59	24%
Walking	5	2%	6-10 miles	52	21%
None	3	1%	11-20 miles	33	13%
			over 20 miles	52	21%



## Appendix D: Transgender (Male to Female)

Population Profile					
n= 39					
Demographics	N	%	Demographics	N	%
<b>Age</b>			<b>Nation of Birth</b>		
<18	1	3%	United States	36	92%
<=24	4	10%	Argentina	0	0%
25-34	9	23%	Brazil	0	0%
35-44	11	28%	Canada	0	0%
45-54	5	13%	Chile	0	0%
55-64	9	23%	Colombia	0	0%
>=65	1	3%	Cuba	0	0%
			El Salvador	0	0%
<b>Sexual Identity</b>			France	1	3%
Bisexual	12	31%	Germany	0	0%
Gay/ Lesbian	7	18%	Grenada	0	0%
Straight	9	23%	Guatemala	0	0%
Undecided	7	18%	India	0	0%
Prefer not to say	4	10%	Malaysia	0	0%
			Mexico	0	0%
<b>Provider Language</b>			Netherlands	0	0%
English	38	97%	Nicaragua	0	0%
Spanish	0	0%	Norway	0	0%
			Peru	0	0%
<b>Education</b>			Philippines	0	0%
8th grade or less	0	0%	Puerto Rico	0	0%
Some high school	5	13%	Spain	0	0%
Graduated high school	6	15%	United Kingdom	0	0%
Some college	11	28%	Venezuela	1	3%
Graduated college	10	26%	Vietnam	0	0%
Some post-college classes	0	0%	Outside United States total	2	5%
Masters degree or above	7	18%			
			<b>Residency Status</b>		
<b>Employment Status</b>			Undocumented	0	0%
Full-time	21	54%	US Citizen	38	97%
Part-time	5	13%	Legal Resident	1	3%
Temporary/ Contract/ Odd jobs	3	8%	Don't Know	0	0%
Not working due to disability	5	13%	Prefer not to say	0	0%
Unemployed	7	18%	Other	0	0%
Retired	3	8%			
College student	3	8%			
High school student	0	0%			
Demographics	N	%	Demographics	N	%



<b>HIV Status</b>			<b>Gender of sex partners</b>		
Positive	4	10%	Male	14	36%
Negative	22	56%	Female	22	56%
Indeterminate	0	0%	MTF	12	31%
Did not get test results	2	5%	FTM	7	18%
Never tested	10	26%			
Prefer not to say	0	0%	<b>Living situation</b>		
			Apartment	33	85%
<b>Testing Location</b>			Group home	1	3%
Never tested	12	31%	Shelter	1	3%
Don't remember	0	0%	Other	3	8%
Dr. office	9	23%			
Family planning clinic	1	3%	<b>Housing stability</b>		
Other public clinic	7	18%	Yes	30	77%
Hospital	3	8%	No	8	21%
Home test	0	0%			
			<b>Domestic violence history</b>		
Military	1	3%	Yes	7	18%
Jail or prison	1	3%	No	27	69%
Outreach	0	0%	Prefer not to say	4	10%
Blood center	1	3%			
Community outreach	1	3%			
Non-profit agency	0	0%			
<b>Tested for HCV</b>			<b>Positive for HCV</b>		
Yes	19	49%	1	3%	
No	12	31%	25	64%	
Don't know	8	21%	13	33%	
<b>Tested for syphilis</b>			<b>Positive for syphilis</b>		
Yes	16	41%	0	0%	
No	16	41%	37	95%	
Don't know	7	18%	1	3%	
<b>Tested for other STD</b>			<b>Positive for other STD</b>		
Yes	8	21%	0	0%	
No	28	72%	39	100%	
Don't know	3	8%	0	0%	
<b>Transportation</b>			<b>Distance to testing site</b>		
Own Car	33	85%	N/A-positive	3	8%
Public transit	2	5%	1 mile or less	6	15%
Rides from friends or family	3	8%	2-5 miles	4	10%
Walking	0	0%	6-10 miles	5	13%
None	0	0%	11-20 miles	6	15%
			over 20 miles	14	36%



## Appendix E: Under 25

<b>Under 25 Population Profile</b>					
n= 113					
<b>Demographics</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Age</b>			<b>Nation of Birth</b>		
<18	N/A		United States	95	84%
<=24	N/A		Argentina	0	0%
25-34	N/A		Brazil	0	0%
35-44	N/A		Canada	0	0%
45-54	N/A		Chile	0	0%
55-64	N/A		Colombia	0	0%
>=65	N/A		Cuba	0	0%
			El Salvador	1	1%
<b>Pregnant past year</b>			France	0	0%
Yes	8	7%	Germany	1	1%
No	97	86%	Grenada	0	0%
Don't know	1	1%	Guatemala	0	0%
			India	0	0%
<b>Gender</b>			Japan	1	1%
Male	31	27%	Malaysia	0	0%
Female	64	57%	Mexico	3	3%
MTF	4	4%	Netherlands	0	0%
FTM	7	6%	Nicaragua	1	1%
			Norway	0	0%
<b>Sexual Identity</b>			Peru	0	0%
Bisexual	15	13%	Philippines	0	0%
Gay/ Lesbian	13	12%	Puerto Rico	2	2%
Straight	74	65%	Spain	0	0%
Undecided	3	3%	United Kingdom	1	1%
Prefer not to say	0	0%	Venezuela	0	0%
			Vietnam	1	1%
<b>Provider Language</b>			Outside United States total	11	10%
English	103	91%			
Spanish	4	4%	<b>Residency Status</b>		
Vietnamese	1	1%	Undocumented	0	0%
			US Citizen	100	88%
<b>Employment Status</b>			Legal Resident	4	4%
Full-time	46	41%	Don't Know	2	2%
Part-time	28	25%	Prefer not to say	1	1%
Temporary/ Contract/ Odd jobs	6	5%	Other	0	0%
Not working due to disability	2	2%			
Unemployed	16	14%	<b>Education</b>		





Yes	44	39%	16	14%	
No	63	56%	90	80%	
Don't know	2	2%	3	3%	
<b>Transportation</b>			<b>Distance to testing site</b>		
Own Car	86	76%	N/A-positive	4	4%
Public transit	7	6%	1 mile or less	10	9%
Rides from friends or family	14	12%	2-5 miles	20	18%
Walking	2	2%	6-10 miles	25	22%
None	0	0%	11-20 miles	16	14%
			over 20 miles	34	30%

## Appendix F: Ages 25-34

<b>25-34 Population Profile</b>					
n= 176					
<b>Demographics</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Age</b>			<b>Nation of Birth</b>		
<18	N/A		United States	140	80%
<=24	N/A		Argentina	0	0%
25-34	N/A		Brazil	1	1%
35-44	N/A		Canada	0	0%
45-54	N/A		Chile	0	0%
55-64	N/A		Colombia	0	0%
>=65	N/A		Cuba	1	1%
			El Salvador	3	2%
<b>Pregnant past year</b>			France	1	1%
Yes	4	2%	Germany	1	1%
No	171	97%	Grenada	0	0%
Don't know	0	0%	Guatemala	1	1%
			India	0	0%
<b>Gender</b>			Japan	0	0%
Male	65	37%	Malaysia	1	1%
Female	98	56%	Mexico	8	5%
MTF	9	5%	Netherlands	0	0%
FTM	1	1%	Nicaragua		0%
			Norway	1	1%
<b>Sexual Identity</b>			Peru	0	0%
Bisexual	21	12%	Philippines	1	1%
Gay/ Lesbian	31	18%	Puerto Rico		0%
Straight	114	65%	Spain	0	0%
Undecided	2	1%	United Kingdom	1	1%
Prefer not to say	3	2%	Venezuela	0	0%
			Vietnam	2	1%
<b>Provider Language</b>			Outside United States total	22	13%
English	162	92%			
Spanish	8	5%	<b>Residency Status</b>		
Vietnamese	2	1%	Undocumented	3	2%
			US Citizen	150	85%
<b>Employment Status</b>			Legal Resident	13	7%
Full-time	121	69%	Don't Know	1	1%
Part-time	17	10%	Prefer not to say	1	1%
Temporary/ Contract/ Odd jobs	8	5%	Other	0	0%
Not working due to disability	4	2%			
Unemployed	17	10%	<b>Education</b>		
Retired	0	0%	8th grade or less	2	1%



College student	25	14%	Some high school	3	2%
High school student	0	0%	Graduated high school	14	8%
			Some college	38	22%
			Graduated college	56	32%
			Some post-college classes	16	9%
			Masters degree or above	44	25%
<b>Demographics</b>					
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>HIV Status</b>			<b>Gender of sex partners</b>		
Positive	8	5%	Male	121	69%
Negative	134	76%	Female	62	35%
Indeterminate	0	0%	MTF	7	4%
Did not get test results	3	2%	FTM	6	3%
Never tested	26	15%			
Prefer not to say	0	0%	<b>Living situation</b>		
			Apartment	162	92%
<b>Testing Location</b>			Group home	1	1%
Never tested	31	18%	Shelter	1	1%
Don't remember	4	2%	Other	3	2%
Dr. office	59	34%			
Family planning clinic	11	6%	<b>Housing stability</b>		
Other public clinic	40	23%	Yes	154	88%
Hospital	4	2%	No	10	6%
Home test	3	2%			
			<b>Domestic violence history</b>		
Military	2	1%	Yes	27	15%
Jail or prison	4	2%	No	138	78%
Outreach	5	3%	Prefer not to say	4	2%
Blood center	2	1%			
Community outreach	1	1%			
Non-profit agency	1	1%			
Life insurance	1	1%			
<b>Tested for HCV</b>			<b>Positive for HCV</b>		
Yes	91	52%	Yes	10	6%
No	57	32%	No	130	74%
Don't know	26	15%	Don't know	33	19%
<b>Tested for syphilis</b>			<b>Positive for syphilis</b>		
Yes	91	52%	Yes	3	2%
No	61	35%	No	170	97%
Don't know	22	13%	Don't know	0	0%
<b>Tested for other STD</b>			<b>Positive for other STD</b>		
Yes	69	39%	Yes	17	10%
No	98	56%	No	153	87%
Don't know	8	5%	Don't know	2	1%



<b>Transportation</b>			<b>Distance to testing site</b>		
Own Car	148	84%	N/A-positive	4	2%
Public transit	13	7%	1 mile or less	11	6%
Rides from friends or family	3	2%	2-5 miles	40	23%
Walking	3	2%	6-10 miles	42	24%
None	0	0%	11-20 miles	30	17%
			over 20 miles	41	23%

## Appendix F: Over 35

<b>Over 35 Population Profile</b>					
n= 298					
<b>Demographics</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Age</b>			<b>Nation of Birth</b>		
<18	N/A		United States	255	86%
<=24	N/A		Argentina	3	1%
25-34	N/A		Brazil	1	0%
35-44	N/A		Canada	1	0%
45-54	N/A		Chile	1	0%
55-64	N/A		Colombia	1	0%
>=65	N/A		Cuba	1	0%
			El Salvador	0	0%
<b>Pregnant past year</b>			France	0	0%
Yes	3	1%	Germany	1	0%
No	285	96%	Grenada	1	0%
Don't know	0	0%	Guatemala	0	0%
			India	1	0%
<b>Gender</b>			Japan	0	0%
Male	149	50%	Malaysia	0	0%
Female	113	38%	Mexico	9	3%
MTF	26	9%	Netherlands	1	0%
FTM	2	1%	Nicaragua	0	0%
			Norway	0	0%
<b>Sexual Identity</b>			Peru	1	0%
Bisexual	23	8%	Philippines	1	0%
Gay/ Lesbian	98	33%	Puerto Rico	1	0%
Straight	152	51%	Spain	1	0%
Undecided	9	3%	Trinidad and Tabago	1	0%
Prefer not to say	4	1%	United Kingdom	3	1%
			Venezuela	1	0%
<b>Provider Language</b>			Vietnam	0	0%
English	277	93%	Outside United States total	30	10%
Spanish	12	4%			
Vietnamese	0	0%	<b>Residency Status</b>		
			Undocumented	2	1%
<b>Employment Status</b>			US Citizen	272	91%
Full-time	186	62%	Legal Resident	15	5%
Part-time	31	10%	Don't Know	0	0%
Temporary/ Contract/ Odd jobs	17	6%	Prefer not to say	1	0%
Not working due to disability	23	8%	Other	0	0%
Unemployed	30	10%			
Retired	29	10%	<b>Education</b>		



College student	5	2%	8th grade or less	6	2%
High school student	1	0%	Some high school	11	4%
			Graduated high school	28	9%
			Some college	64	21%
			Graduated college	66	22%
			Some post-college classes	24	8%
			Masters degree or above	92	31%
<b>Demographics</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	
<b>HIV Status</b>			<b>Gender of sex partners</b>		
Positive	35	12%	Male	192	64%
Negative	196	66%	Female	92	31%
Indeterminate	1	0%	MTF	11	4%
Did not get test results	8	3%	FTM	4	1%
Never tested	39	13%			
Prefer not to say	1	0%	<b>Living situation</b>		
			Apartment	287	96%
<b>Testing Location</b>			Group home	2	1%
Never tested	50	17%	Shelter	1	0%
Don't remember	10	3%	Other	3	1%
Dr. office	98	33%			
Family planning clinic	12	4%	<b>Housing stability</b>		
Other public clinic	52	17%	Yes	265	89%
Hospital	24	8%	No	24	8%
Home test	3	1%			
			<b>Domestic violence history</b>		
Military	5	2%	Yes	47	16%
Jail or prison	2	1%	No	239	80%
Outreach	11	4%	Prefer not to say	10	3%
Blood center	6	2%			
Community outreach	2	1%			
Non-profit agency	5	2%			
Life insurance	0	0%			
School	1	0%			
<b>Tested for HCV</b>			<b>Positive for HCV</b>		
Yes	178	60%	Yes	8	3%
No	83	28%	No	240	81%
Don't know	32	11%	Don't know	46	15%
<b>Tested for syphilis</b>			<b>Positive for syphilis</b>		
Yes	163	55%	Yes	6	2%
No	115	39%	No	285	96%
Don't know	14	5%	Don't know	1	0%
<b>Tested for other STD</b>			<b>Positive for other STD</b>		
Yes	77	26%	Yes	11	4%
No	211	71%	No	285	96%



Don't know	7	2%	Don't know	0	0%
<b>Transportation</b>			<b>Distance to testing site</b>		
Own Car	250	84%	N/A-positive	34	11%
Public transit	33	11%	1 mile or less	15	5%
Rides from friends or family	3	1%	2-5 miles	64	21%
Walking	4	1%	6-10 miles	62	21%
None	4	1%	11-20 miles	43	14%
			over 20 miles	76	26%

## Appendix G: Hispanic, Regardless of Race

<b>Hispanic Population Profile</b>					
n= 135					
<b>Demographics</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Age</b>			<b>Nation of Birth</b>		
<18	7	5%	United States	87	64%
<=24	37	27%	Argentina	2	1%
25-34	58	43%	Brazil	2	1%
35-44	22	16%	Canada	0	0%
45-54	13	10%	Chile	1	1%
55-64	4	3%	Colombia	1	1%
>=65	1	1%	Cuba	2	1%
			El Salvador	4	3%
<b>Pregnant past year</b>			France	0	0%
Yes	7	5%	Germany	1	1%
No	199	147%	Grenada	0	0%
Don't know	1	1%	Guatemala	1	1%
			India	0	0%
<b>Gender</b>			Japan	0	0%
Male	60	44%	Malaysia	0	0%
Female	68	50%	Mexico	20	15%
MTF	5	4%	Netherlands	0	0%
FTM	0	0%	Nicaragua	1	1%
			Norway	0	0%
<b>Sexual Identity</b>			Peru	1	1%
Bisexual	13	10%	Philippines	0	0%
Gay/ Lesbian	28	21%	Puerto Rico	2	1%
Straight	85	63%	Spain	1	1%
Undecided	2	1%	Trinidad and Tabago	0	0%
Prefer not to say	1	1%	United Kingdom	0	0%
			Venezuela	1	1%
<b>Provider Language</b>			Vietnam	0	0%
English	111	82%	Outside United States total	40	30%
Spanish	23	17%			
Vietnamese	1	1%	<b>Employment Status</b>		
			Full-time	91	67%
<b>Education</b>			Part-time	17	13%
8th grade or less	8	6%	Temporary/ Contract/ Odd jobs	8	6%
Some high school	9	7%	Not working due to disability	2	1%
Graduated high school	18	13%	Unemployed	12	9%
Some college	30	22%	Retired	3	2%
Graduated college	32	24%	College student	13	10%
Some post-college classes	12	9%	High school student	4	3%
Masters degree or above	25	19%			



<b>HIV Status</b>			<b>Residency Status</b>		
Positive	6	4%	Undocumented	4	3%
Negative	85	63%	US Citizen	103	76%
Indeterminate	0	0%	Legal Resident	19	14%
Did not get test results	5	4%	Don't Know	2	1%
Never tested	27	20%	Prefer not to say	3	2%
Prefer not to say	0	0%	Other	1	1%
<b>Demographics</b>			<b>Demographics</b>		
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Testing Location</b>			<b>Gender of sex partners</b>		
Never tested	36	27%	Male	93	69%
Don't remember	4	3%	Female	43	32%
Dr. office	30	22%	MTF	2	1%
Family planning clinic	9	7%	FTM	1	1%
Other public clinic	29	21%			
Hospital	6	4%	<b>Living situation</b>		
Home test	0	0%	Apartment	126	93%
Military	3	2%	Group home	1	1%
Jail or prison	2	1%	Shelter	0	0%
Outreach	3	2%	Other	2	1%
Blood center	0	0%			
Community outreach	1	1%	<b>Housing stability</b>		
Non-profit agency	2	1%	Yes	112	83%
Life insurance	0	0%	No	7	5%
School	1	1%			
<b>Tested for HCV</b>			<b>Positive for HCV</b>		
Yes	68	50%		5	4%
No	47	35%		100	74%
Don't know	16	12%		25	19%
<b>Tested for syphilis</b>			<b>Positive for syphilis</b>		
Yes	61	45%		4	3%
No	57	42%		123	91%
Don't know	13	10%		3	2%
<b>Tested for other STD</b>			<b>Positive for other STD</b>		
Yes	39	29%		13	10%
No	87	64%		115	85%
Don't know	7	5%		4	3%
<b>Transportation</b>			<b>Domestic violence history</b>		
Own Car	116	86%	Yes	22	16%
Public transit	4	3%	No	106	79%
Rides from friends or family	7	5%	Prefer not to say	2	1%
Walking	2	1%			
None	1	1%			



<b>Distance to testing site</b>					
N/A-positive	9	7%			
1 mile or less	8	6%			
2-5 miles	27	20%			
6-10 miles	31	23%			
11-20 miles	20	15%			
over 20 miles	34	25%			

## Appendix H: Black/ African American, Not Hispanic

<b>Black/ African American Population Profile</b>					
n= 135					
<b>Demographics</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Age</b>			<b>Nation of Birth</b>		
<18	8	6%	United States	130	96%
<=24	34	25%	Argentina	0	0%
25-34	32	24%	Brazil	0	0%
35-44	31	23%	Canada	0	0%
45-54	18	13%	Chile	0	0%
55-64	16	12%	Colombia	0	0%
>=65	4	3%	Cuba	0	0%
			El Salvador	0	0%
<b>Pregnant past year</b>			France	0	0%
Yes	4	3%	Germany	0	0%
No	125	93%	Grenada	1	1%
Don't know	0	0%	Guatemala	0	0%
			India	0	0%
<b>Gender</b>			Japan	0	0%
Male	41	30%	Malaysia	0	0%
Female	87	64%	Mexico	0	0%
MTF	4	3%	Netherlands	0	0%
FTM	0	0%	Nicaragua	0	0%
			Norway	0	0%
<b>Sexual Identity</b>			Peru	0	0%
Bisexual	7	5%	Philippines	0	0%
Gay/ Lesbian	19	14%	Puerto Rico	0	0%
Straight	104	77%	Spain	0	0%
Undecided	0	0%	Trinidad and Tabago	1	1%
Prefer not to say	1	1%	United Kingdom	1	1%
			Venezuela	0	0%
<b>Provider Language</b>			Vietnam	0	0%
English	133	99%	Outside United States total	3	2%
Spanish	0	0%			
Vietnamese	1	1%	<b>Education</b>		
			8th grade or less	2	1%
			Some high school	6	4%
<b>Employment Status</b>			Graduated high school	23	17%
Full-time	61	45%	Some college	55	41%
Part-time	22	16%	Graduated college	23	17%
Temporary/ Contract/ Odd jobs	8	6%	Some post-college classes	7	5%
Not working due to disability	12	9%	Masters degree or above	16	12%
Unemployed	17	13%			
Retired	10	7%	<b>Residency Status</b>		



College student	13	10%	Undocumented	0	0%
High school student	4	3%	US Citizen	134	99%
			Legal Resident	1	1%
			Don't Know	0	0%
			Prefer not to say	0	0%
			Other	0	0%
<b>Demographics</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>HIV Status</b>			<b>Gender of sex partners</b>		
Positive	10	7%	Male	95	70%
Negative	95	70%	Female	39	29%
Indeterminate	1	1%	MTF	3	2%
Did not get test results	3	2%	FTM	2	1%
Never tested	20	15%			
Prefer not to say	0	0%	<b>Living situation</b>		
			Apartment	133	99%
<b>Testing Location</b>			Group home	1	1%
Never tested	25	19%	Shelter	0	0%
Don't remember	5	4%	Other	1	1%
Dr. office	44	33%			
Family planning clinic	9	7%	<b>Housing stability</b>		
Other public clinic	15	11%	Yes	122	90%
Hospital	11	8%	No	11	8%
Home test	0	0%			
			<b>Domestic violence history</b>		
Military	2	1%	Yes	17	13%
Jail or prison	5	4%	No	112	83%
Outreach	8	6%	Prefer not to say	5	4%
Blood center	0	0%			
Community outreach	1	1%			
Non-profit agency	3	2%			
Life insurance	1	1%			
School	0	0%			
<b>Tested for HCV</b>			<b>Positive for HCV</b>		
Yes	74	55%	Yes	7	5%
No	48	36%	No	104	77%
Don't know	10	7%	Don't know	21	16%
<b>Tested for syphilis</b>			<b>Positive for syphilis</b>		
Yes	80	59%	Yes	4	3%
No	45	33%	No	129	96%
Don't know	7	5%	Don't know	0	0%
<b>Tested for other STD</b>			<b>Positive for other STD</b>		
Yes	62	46%	Yes	15	11%
No	70	52%	No	118	87%



Don't know	1	1%	Don't know	0	0%
<b>Transportation</b>			<b>Distance to testing site</b>		
Own Car	92	68%	N/A-positive	10	7%
Public transit	29	21%	1 mile or less	10	7%
Rides from friends or family	6	4%	2-5 miles	24	18%
Walking	4	3%	6-10 miles	28	21%
None	3	2%	11-20 miles	20	15%
			over 20 miles	42	31%

## Appendix I: White, Not Hispanic

<b>White Population Profile</b>					
n= 243					
<b>Demographics</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Age</b>			<b>Nation of Birth</b>		
<18	5	2%	United States	229	94%
<=24	27	11%	Argentina	1	0%
25-34	63	26%	Brazil	0	0%
35-44	59	24%	Canada	0	0%
45-54	49	20%	Chile	0	0%
55-64	36	15%	Colombia	0	0%
>=65	9	4%	Cuba	0	0%
			El Salvador	0	0%
<b>Pregnant past year</b>			France	1	0%
Yes	2	1%	Germany	2	1%
No	239	98%	Grenada	0	0%
Don't know	0	0%	Guatemala	0	0%
			India	0	0%
<b>Gender</b>			Japan	0	0%
Male	122	50%	Malaysia	0	0%
Female	96	40%	Mexico	0	0%
MTF	17	7%	Netherlands	1	0%
FTM	7	3%	Nicaragua	0	0%
			Norway	0	0%
<b>Sexual Identity</b>			Peru	0	0%
Bisexual	26	11%	Philippines	0	0%
Gay/ Lesbian	79	33%	Puerto Rico	1	0%
Straight	123	51%	Spain	0	0%
Undecided	11	5%	Trinidad and Tabago	0	0%
Prefer not to say	1	0%	United Kingdom	4	2%
			Venezuela	0	0%
<b>Provider Language</b>			Vietnam	0	0%
English	241	99%	Outside United States total	10	4%
Spanish	0	0%			
Vietnamese	0	0%			
			<b>Residency Status</b>		
<b>Employment Status</b>			Undocumented	0	0%
Full-time	160	66%	US Citizen	234	96%
Part-time	28	12%	Legal Resident	5	2%
Temporary/ Contract/ Odd jobs	11	5%	Don't Know	1	0%
Not working due to disability	12	5%	Prefer not to say	0	0%
Unemployed	26	11%	Other	0	0%
Retired	14	6%			
College student	23	9%	<b>Education</b>		



High school student	0	0%	8th grade or less	0	0%
			Some high school	8	3%
			Graduated high school	16	7%
			Some college	45	19%
			Graduated college	69	28%
			Some post-college classes	23	9%
			Masters degree or above	81	33%
<b>Demographics</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>HIV Status</b>			<b>Gender of sex partners</b>		
Positive	24	10%	Male	159	65%
Negative	159	65%	Female	82	34%
Indeterminate	0	0%	MTF	8	3%
Did not get test results	4	2%	FTM	4	2%
Never tested	45	19%			
Prefer not to say	1	0%			
			<b>Living situation</b>		
<b>Testing Location</b>			Apartment	230	95%
Never tested	48	20%	Group home	0	0%
Don't remember	7	3%	Shelter	1	0%
Dr. office	80	33%	Other	3	1%
Family planning clinic	9	4%			
Other public clinic	50	21%	<b>Housing stability</b>		
Hospital	14	6%	Yes	221	91%
Home test	1	0%	No	14	6%
Military	2	1%			
			<b>Domestic violence history</b>		
Jail or prison	3	1%	Yes	36	15%
Outreach	9	4%	No	196	81%
Blood center	6	2%	Prefer not to say	6	2%
Community outreach	0	0%			
Non-profit agency	2	1%			
Life insurance	0	0%			
School	0	0%			
<b>Tested for HCV</b>			<b>Positive for HCV</b>		
Yes	136	56%	Yes	7	3%
No	67	28%	No	148	61%
Don't know	38	16%	Prefer not to say	51	21%
<b>Tested for syphilis</b>			<b>Positive for syphilis</b>		
Yes	127	52%	Yes	2	1%
No	96	40%	No	237	98%
Don't know	19	8%	Prefer not to say	0	0%
<b>Tested for other STD</b>			<b>Positive for other STD</b>		
Yes	64	26%	Yes	14	6%
No	172	71%	No	228	94%



Don't know	6	2%	0	0%	
<b>Transportation</b>			<b>Distance to testing site</b>		
Own Car	215	88%	N/A-positive	18	7%
Public transit	16	7%	1 mile or less	9	4%
Rides from friends or family	2	1%	2-5 miles	56	23%
Walking	2	1%	6-10 miles	54	22%
None	0	0%	11-20 miles	33	14%
			over 20 miles	65	27%

## Appendix J: MSM

<b>MSM Population Profile</b>					
n= 130					
<b>Demographics</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
			<b>Nation of Birth</b>		
<b>Age</b>			United States	112	86%
<18	5	4%	Argentina	1	1%
<=24	13	10%	Brazil	0	0%
25-34	30	23%	Canada	0	0%
35-44	37	28%	Chile	0	0%
45-54	30	23%	Colombia	1	1%
55-64	17	13%	Cuba	1	1%
>=65	3	2%	El Salvador	0	0%
			France	0	0%
<b>Pregnant past year</b>			Germany	0	0%
Yes	NA		Grenada	0	0%
No	NA		Guatemala	0	0%
Don't know	NA		India	0	0%
			Japan	0	0%
<b>Gender</b>			Malaysia	1	1%
Male	130	100%	Mexico	3	2%
Female	NA		Netherlands	0	0%
MTF	NA		Nicaragua	0	0%
FTM	NA		Norway	0	0%
			Peru	1	1%
<b>Sexual Identity</b>			Philippines	2	2%
Bisexual	13	10%	Puerto Rico	0	0%
Gay/ Lesbian	113	87%	Spain	1	1%
Straight	2	2%	Trinidad and Tabago	0	0%
Undecided	1	1%	United Kingdom	0	0%
Prefer not to say	1	1%	Venezuela	0	0%
			Vietnam	1	1%
<b>Provider Language</b>			Outside United States total	12	9%
English	123	95%			
Spanish	6	5%	<b>Education</b>		
Vietnamese	0	0%	8th grade or less	1	1%
			Some high school	0	0%
<b>Residency Status</b>			Graduated high school	7	5%
Undocumented	0	0%	Some college	37	28%
US Citizen	116	89%	Graduated college	35	27%
			Some post-college classes	12	9%
Legal Resident	10	8%	Masters degree or above	38	29%
Don't Know	1	1%			
Prefer not to say	1	1%			



Other	0	0%			
<b>Demographics</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Employment Status</b>			<b>Testing Location</b>		
Full-time	92	71%	Never tested	7	5%
Part-time	14	11%	Don't remember	3	2%
Temporary/ Contract/ Odd jobs	6	5%	Dr. office	55	42%
Not working due to disability	10	8%	Family planning clinic	3	2%
Unemployed	5	4%	Other public clinic	31	24%
Retired	7	5%	Hospital	8	6%
College student	6	5%	Home test	5	4%
High school student	1	1%	Military	2	2%
			Jail or prison	3	2%
<b>HIV Status</b>			Outreach	6	5%
Positive	33	25%	Blood center	0	0%
Negative	86	66%	Community outreach	1	1%
Indeterminate	1	1%	Non-profit agency	2	2%
Did not get test results	2	2%	Life insurance	0	0%
Never tested	5	4%	School	0	0%
Prefer not to say	1	1%			
<b>Tested for HCV</b>			<b>Positive for HCV</b>		
Yes	95	73%	Yes	7	5%
No	26	20%	No	102	78%
Don't know	6	5%	Don't know	19	15%
<b>Tested for syphilis</b>			<b>Positive for syphilis</b>		
Yes	100	77%	Yes	6	5%
No	25	19%	No	121	93%
Don't know	1	1%	Don't know	1	1%
<b>Tested for other STD</b>			<b>Positive for other STD</b>		
Yes	36	28%	Yes	11	8%
No	87	67%	No	115	88%
Don't know	6	5%	Don't know	3	2%
			<b>Transportation</b>		
<b>Gender of sex partners</b>			Own Car	106	82%
Male	130	100%	Public transit	18	14%
Female	8	6%	Rides from friends or family	2	2%
MTF	1	1%	Walking	2	2%
FTM	0	0%	None	0	0%
<b>Living situation</b>			<b>Distance to testing site</b>		
Apartment	127	98%	N/A-positive	28	22%
Group home	0	0%	1 mile or less	7	5%
Shelter	0	0%	2-5 miles	31	24%
Other	1	1%	6-10 miles	26	20%
			11-20 miles	13	10%



<b>Housing stability</b>			over 20 miles	24	18%
Yes	117	90%			
No	7	5%	<b>Domestic violence history</b>		
			Yes	19	15%
			No	107	82%
			Prefer not to say	4	3%

## Appendix K: WSM

### WSM Population Profile

n= 237

Demographics	N	%		N	%
<b>Age</b>			<b>Nation of Birth</b>		
<18	8	3%	United States	204	86%
<=24	58	24%	Argentina	1	0%
25-34	83	35%	Brazil	1	0%
35-44	42	18%	Canada	1	0%
45-54	28	12%	Chile	1	0%
55-64	20	8%	Colombia	0	0%
>=65	4	2%	Cuba	0	0%
			El Salvador	3	1%
<b>Pregnant past year</b>			France	0	0%
Yes	14	6%	Germany	2	1%
No	221	93%	Grenada	0	0%
Don't know	0	0%	Guatemala	1	0%
			India	0	0%
<b>Gender</b>			Japan	0	0%
Male	NA		Malaysia	0	0%
Female	237	100%	Mexico	4	2%
MTF	NA		Netherlands	1	0%
FTM	NA		Nicaragua	1	0%
			Norway	1	0%
<b>Sexual Identity</b>			Peru	0	0%
Bisexual	20	8%	Philippines	0	0%
Gay/ Lesbian	1	0%	Puerto Rico	3	1%
Straight	205	86%	Spain	0	0%
Undecided	3	1%	Trinidad and Tabago	0	0%
Prefer not to say	2	1%	United Kingdom	2	1%
			Venezuela	0	0%
<b>Provider Language</b>			Vietnam	1	0%
English	223	94%	Outside United States total	23	10%
Spanish	8	3%			
Vietnamese	2	1%	<b>Education</b>		
			8th grade or less	4	2%
<b>Residency Status</b>			Some high school	13	5%
Undocumented	2	1%	Graduated high school	31	13%
US Citizen	217	92%	Some college	67	28%
Legal Resident	7	3%	Graduated college	50	21%
Don't Know	2	1%	Some post-college classes	17	7%
Prefer not to say	3	1%	Masters degree or above	55	23%
Other	1	0%			



<b>Demographics</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Employment Status</b>			<b>Testing Location</b>		
Full-time	124	52%	Never tested	54	23%
Part-time	38	16%	Don't remember	6	3%
Temporary/ Contract/ Odd jobs	13	5%	Dr. office	78	33%
Not working due to disability	10	4%	Family planning clinic	17	7%
Unemployed	34	14%	Other public clinic	37	16%
Retired	9	4%	Hospital	15	6%
College student	33	14%	Home test	1	0%
High school student	4	2%	Military	1	0%
			Jail or prison	1	0%
<b>HIV Status</b>			Outreach	7	3%
Positive	7	3%	Blood center	4	2%
Negative	165	70%	Community outreach	0	0%
Indeterminate	0	0%	Non-profit agency	3	1%
Did not get test results	5	2%	Life insurance	1	0%
Never tested	48	20%	School	0	0%
Prefer not to say	1	0%			
<b>Tested for HCV</b>			<b>Positive for HCV</b>		
Yes	119	50%	Yes	10	4%
No	78	33%	No	182	77%
Don't know	36	15%	Don't know	41	17%
<b>Tested for syphilis</b>			<b>Positive for syphilis</b>		
Yes	111	47%	Yes	2	1%
No	95	40%	No	228	96%
Don't know	27	11%	Don't know	1	0%
<b>Tested for other STD</b>			<b>Positive for other STD</b>		
Yes	98	41%	Yes	23	10%
No	134	57%	No	211	89%
Don't know	3	1%	Don't know	0	0%
<b>Gender of sex partners</b>			<b>Housing stability</b>		
Male	237	100%	Yes	220	93%
Female	18	8%	No	10	4%
MTF	4	2%			
FTM	2	1%	<b>Distance to testing site</b>		
			N/A-positive	8	3%
<b>Living situation</b>			1 mile or less	14	6%
Apartment	234	99%	2-5 miles	52	22%
Group home	0	0%	6-10 miles	58	24%
Shelter	0	0%	11-20 miles	38	16%
Other	0	0%	over 20 miles	65	27%
<b>Transportation</b>			<b>Domestic violence history</b>		



Own Car	203	86%	Yes	51	22%
Public transit	17	7%	No	178	75%
Rides from friends or family	11	5%	Prefer not to say	7	3%
Walking	3	1%			
None	1	0%			

## Appendix L: High Transmission Risk

<b>High Risk Population Profile</b>			Greater than 2, less than 5 sex partners Unprotected sex Shared injection equipment HIV Positive partner		
n= 328					
<b>Demographics</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Age</b>			<b>Nation of Birth</b>		
<18	13	4%	United States	242	74%
<=24	56	17%	Argentina	0	0%
25-34	111	34%	Brazil	1	0%
35-44	64	20%	Canada	0	0%
45-54	31	9%	Chile	0	0%
55-64	24	7%	Colombia	1	0%
>=65	4	1%	Cuba	2	1%
			El Salvador	3	1%
<b>Pregnant past year</b>			France	0	0%
Yes	11	3%	Germany	1	0%
No	288	88%	Grenada	0	0%
Don't know	0	0%	Guatemala	0	0%
			India	1	0%
<b>Gender</b>			Japan	0	0%
Male	127	39%	Malaysia	0	0%
Female	137	42%	Mexico	13	4%
MTF	16	5%	Netherlands	1	0%
FTM	3	1%	Nicaragua	1	0%
			Norway	1	0%
<b>Sexual Identity</b>			Peru	0	0%
Bisexual	26	8%	Philippines	1	0%
Gay/ Lesbian	68	21%	Puerto Rico	2	1%
Straight	178	54%	Spain	0	0%
Undecided	4	1%	Trinidad and Tabago	0	0%
Prefer not to say	3	1%	United Kingdom	2	1%
			Venezuela	0	0%
<b>Provider Language</b>			Vietnam	0	0%
English	265	81%	Outside United States total	30	9%
Spanish	15	5%			
Vietnamese	2	1%	<b>Education</b>		
			8th grade or less	5	2%
<b>Residency Status</b>			Some high school	15	5%
Undocumented	5	2%	Graduated high school	32	10%
US Citizen	253	77%	Some college	66	20%
Legal Resident	16	5%	Graduated college	75	23%
Don't Know	2	1%	Some post-college classes	20	6%
Prefer not to say	3	1%	Masters degree or above	71	22%
Other	0	0%			



<b>Demographics</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Employment Status</b>			<b>Testing Location</b>		
Full-time	192	59%	Never tested	47	14%
Part-time	32	10%	Don't remember	10	3%
Temporary/ Contract/ Odd jobs	13	4%	Dr. office	117	36%
Not working due to disability	8	2%	Family planning clinic	15	5%
Unemployed	31	9%	Other public clinic	62	19%
Retired	7	2%	Hospital	14	4%
College student	26	8%	Home test	3	1%
High school student	4	1%	Military	3	1%
			Jail or prison	5	2%
<b>HIV Status</b>			Outreach	11	3%
Positive	27	8%	Blood center	4	1%
Negative	225	69%	Community outreach	3	1%
Indeterminate	1	0%	Non-profit agency	3	1%
Did not get test results	0	0%	Life insurance	1	0%
Never tested	9	3%	School	0	0%
Prefer not to say	34	10%			
<b>Tested for HCV</b>			<b>Positive for HCV</b>		
Yes	170	52%	Yes	12	4%
No	89	27%	No	233	71%
Don't know	41	13%	Don't know	55	17%
<b>Tested for syphilis</b>			<b>Positive for syphilis</b>		
Yes	173	53%	Yes	6	2%
No	94	29%	No	293	89%
Don't know	34	10%	Don't know	2	1%
<b>Tested for other STD</b>			<b>Positive for other STD</b>		
Yes	124	38%	Yes	34	10%
No	165	50%	No	265	81%
Don't know	12	4%	Don't know	2	1%
<b>Gender of sex partners</b>			<b>Housing stability</b>		
Male	232	71%	Yes	284	87%
Female	112	34%	No	23	7%
MTF	11	3%			
FTM	4	1%	<b>Transportation</b>		
			Own Car	265	81%
<b>Living situation</b>			Public transit	25	8%
Apartment	309	94%	Rides from friends or family	20	6%
Group home	2	1%	Walking	6	2%
Shelter	2	1%	None	3	1%
Other	6	2%	<b>Distance to testing site</b>		
<b>Domestic violence history</b>			N/A-positive	29	9%
Yes	56	17%	1 mile or less	21	6%



No	255	78%	2-5 miles	75	23%
Prefer not to say	13	4%	6-10 miles	69	21%
			11-20 miles	46	14%
			over 20 miles	83	25%

## Appendix M: Very High Transmission Risk

<b>Very High Risk Population Profile</b>					
n= 117					
<b>Demographics</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Age</b>			<b>Nation of Birth</b>		
<18	8	7%	United States	76	65%
<=24	13	11%	Argentina	1	1%
25-34	33	28%	Brazil	0	0%
35-44	21	18%	Canada	0	0%
45-54	18	15%	Chile	0	0%
55-64	9	8%	Colombia	0	0%
>=65	3	3%	Cuba	0	0%
			El Salvador	1	1%
<b>Pregnant past year</b>			France	0	0%
Yes	1	1%	Germany	0	0%
No	100	85%	Grenada	0	0%
Don't know	0	0%	Guatemala	0	0%
			India	0	0%
<b>Gender</b>			Japan	0	0%
Male	72	62%	Malaysia	1	1%
Female	17	15%	Mexico	4	3%
MTF	1	1%	Netherlands	0	0%
FTM	1	1%	Nicaragua	0	0%
			Norway	0	0%
<b>Sexual Identity</b>			Peru	1	1%
Bisexual	12	10%	Philippines	1	1%
Gay/ Lesbian	52	44%	Puerto Rico	0	0%
Straight	23	20%	Spain	0	0%
Undecided	2	2%	Trinidad and Tabago	0	0%
Prefer not to say	1	1%	United Kingdom	1	1%
			Venezuela	0	0%
<b>Provider Language</b>			Vietnam	1	1%
English	85	73%	Outside United States total	11	9%
Spanish	4	3%			
Vietnamese	1	1%			
<b>Residency Status</b>			<b>Education</b>		
Undocumented	2	2%	8th grade or less	2	2%
US Citizen	77	66%	Some high school	5	4%
Legal Resident	7	6%	Graduated high school	8	7%
Don't Know	1	1%	Some college	18	15%
Prefer not to say	1	1%	Graduated college	26	22%
Other	1	1%	Some post-college classes	8	7%
			Masters degree or above	24	21%



	N	%		N	%
<b>Employment Status</b>			<b>HIV Status</b>		
Full-time	59	50%	Positive	18	15%
Part-time	13	11%	Negative	70	60%
Temporary/ Contract/ Odd jobs	5	4%	Indeterminate	0	0%
Not working due to disability	3	3%	Did not get test results	2	2%
Unemployed	10	9%	Never tested	8	7%
Retired	2	2%	Prefer not to say	1	1%
College student	6	5%			
High school student	1	1%	<b>Gender of sex partners</b>		
			Male	98	84%
<b>Testing Location</b>			Female	30	26%
Never tested	9	8%	MTF	6	5%
Don't remember	3	3%	FTM	2	2%
Dr. office	36	31%			
Family planning clinic	2	2%	<b>Living situation</b>		
Other public clinic	27	23%	Apartment	112	96%
Hospital	7	6%	Group home	0	0%
Home test	1	1%	Shelter	0	0%
Military	2	2%	Other	1	1%
Jail or prison	2	2%			
Outreach	3	3%	<b>Housing stability</b>		
Blood center	1	1%	Yes	95	81%
Community outreach	2	2%	No	13	11%
Non-profit agency	0	0%			
Life insurance	1	1%			
School	0	0%			
<b>Tested for HCV</b>			<b>Positive for HCV</b>		
Yes	65	56%	Yes	4	3%
No	25	21%	No	72	62%
Don't know	10	9%	Don't know	24	21%
<b>Tested for syphilis</b>			<b>Positive for syphilis</b>		
Yes	69	59%	Yes	4	3%
No	26	22%	No	97	83%
Don't know	4	3%	Don't know	0	0%
<b>Tested for other STD</b>			<b>Positive for other STD</b>		
Yes	46	39%	Yes	14	12%
No	52	44%	No	85	73%
Don't know	3	3%	Don't know	2	2%
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Transportation</b>					
Own Car	88	75%			
Public transit	16	14%			



Rides from friends or family	4	3%		
Walking	3	3%		
None	1	1%		
<b>Distance to testing site</b>				
N/A-positive	18	15%		
1 mile or less	9	8%		
2-5 miles	26	22%		
6-10 miles	22	19%		
11-20 miles	13	11%		
over 20 miles	28	24%		
<b>Domestic violence history</b>				
Yes	30	26%		
No	80	68%		
Prefer not to say	6	5%		

