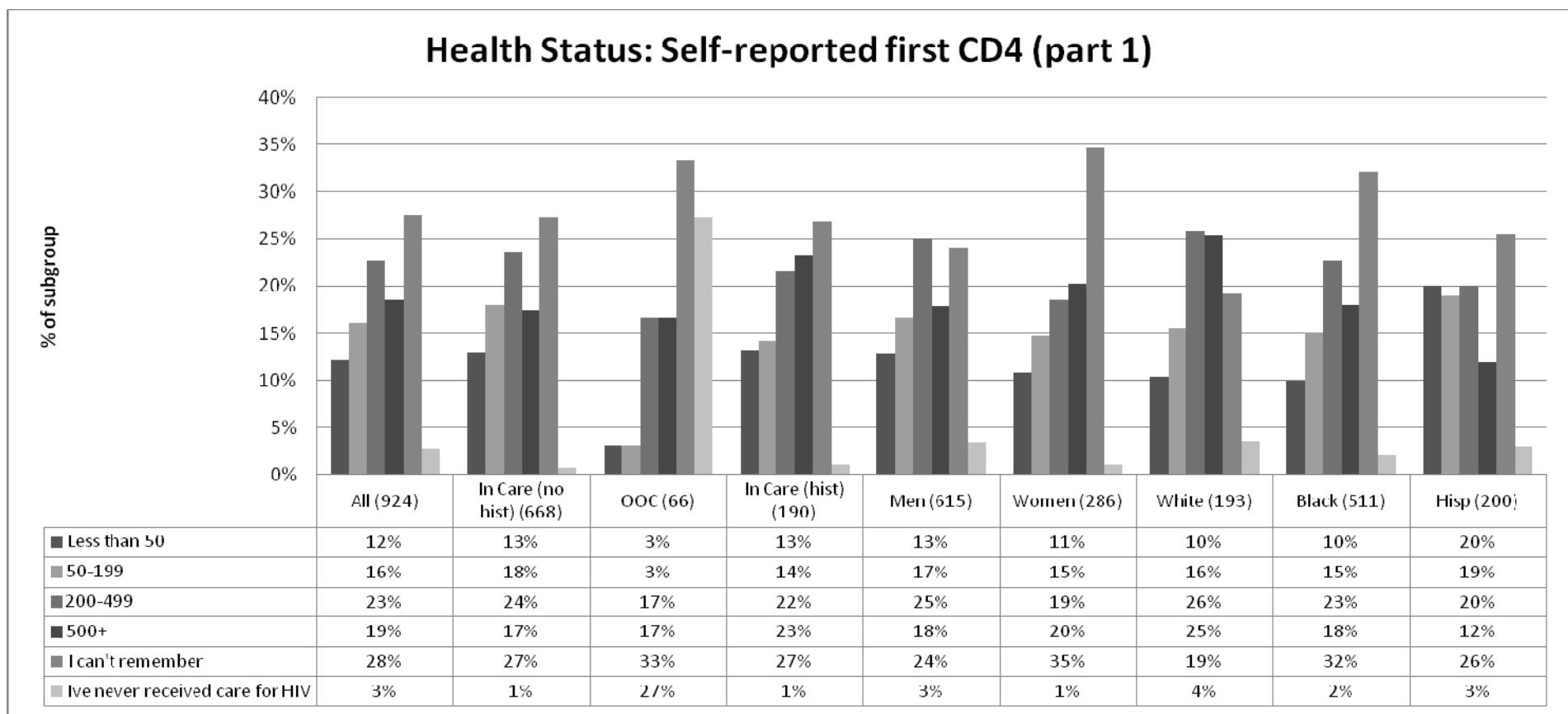


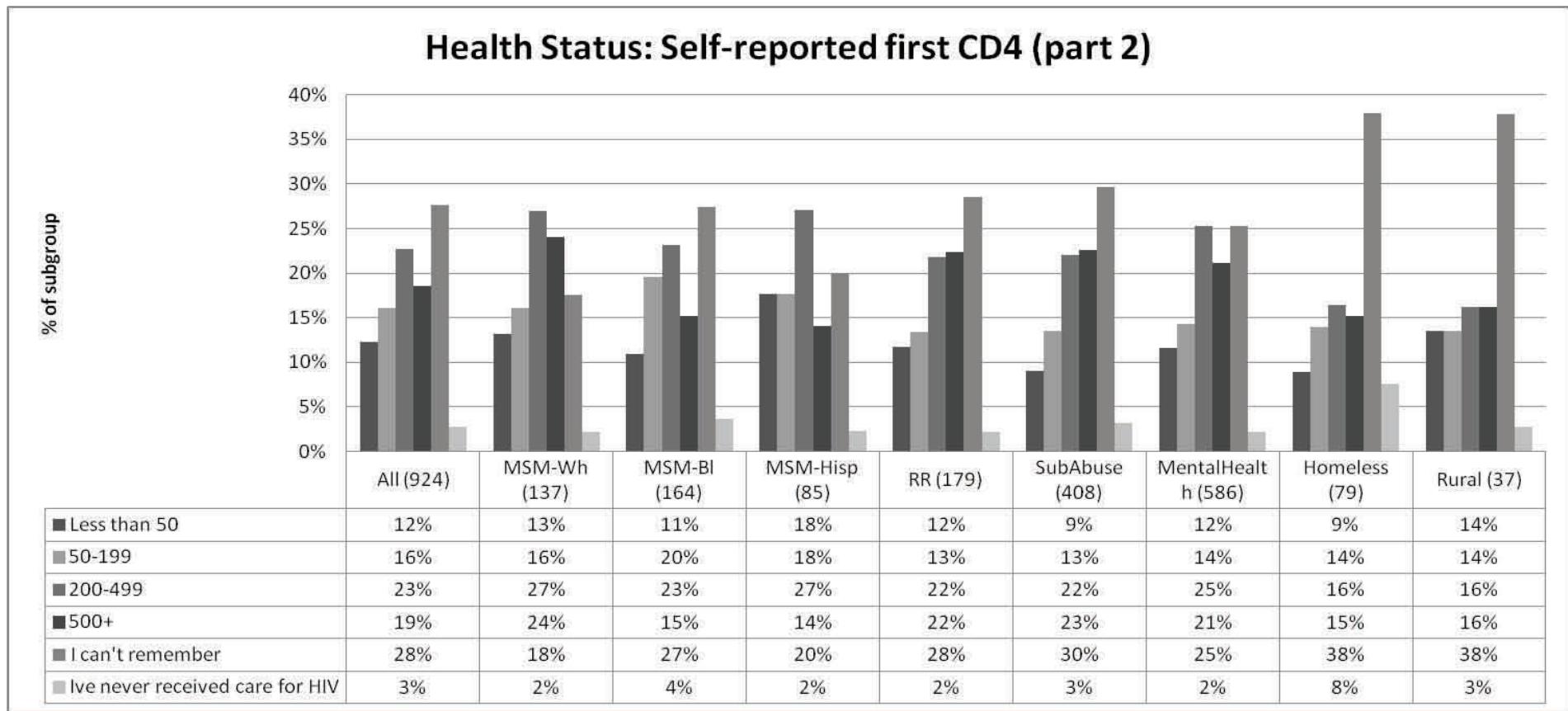
## Survey Respondents - Health Status



The chart above shows the respondents' first CD4 count for the first half of the subgroups.

- The Out of Care (33%), Women (35%), Blacks (32%), Homeless (38%) and Rural respondents (38%) were most likely to report that they could not remember their first CD4 counts. [see next chart for data on the Homeless and Rural respondents].

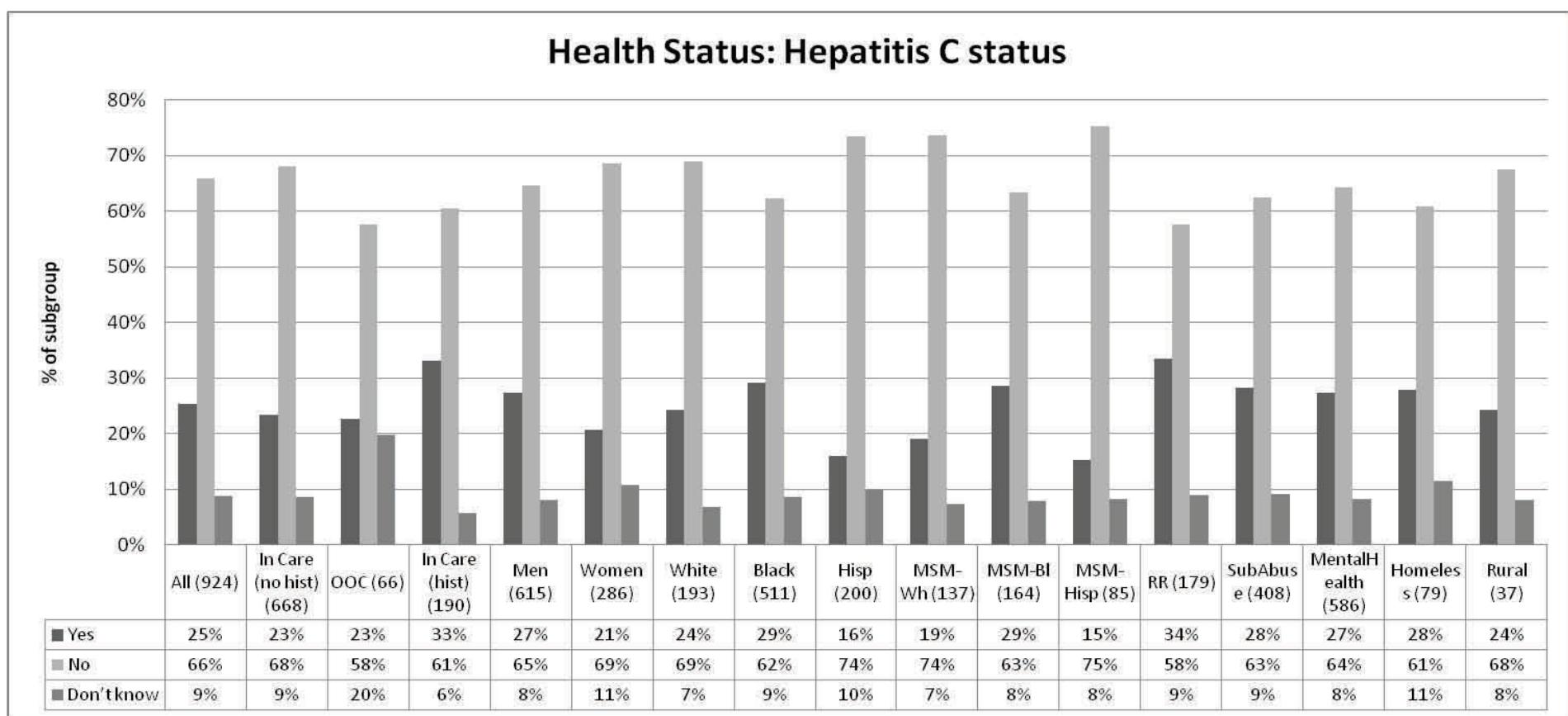
## Survey Respondents - Health Status



The chart above shows the respondents' first CD4 count for the second half of the subgroups.

- The Out of Care (33%), Women (35%), Blacks (32%), Homeless (38%) and Rural respondents (38%) were most likely to report that they could not remember their first CD4 counts. [see previous chart for data on the Out of Care, Women and Blacks].

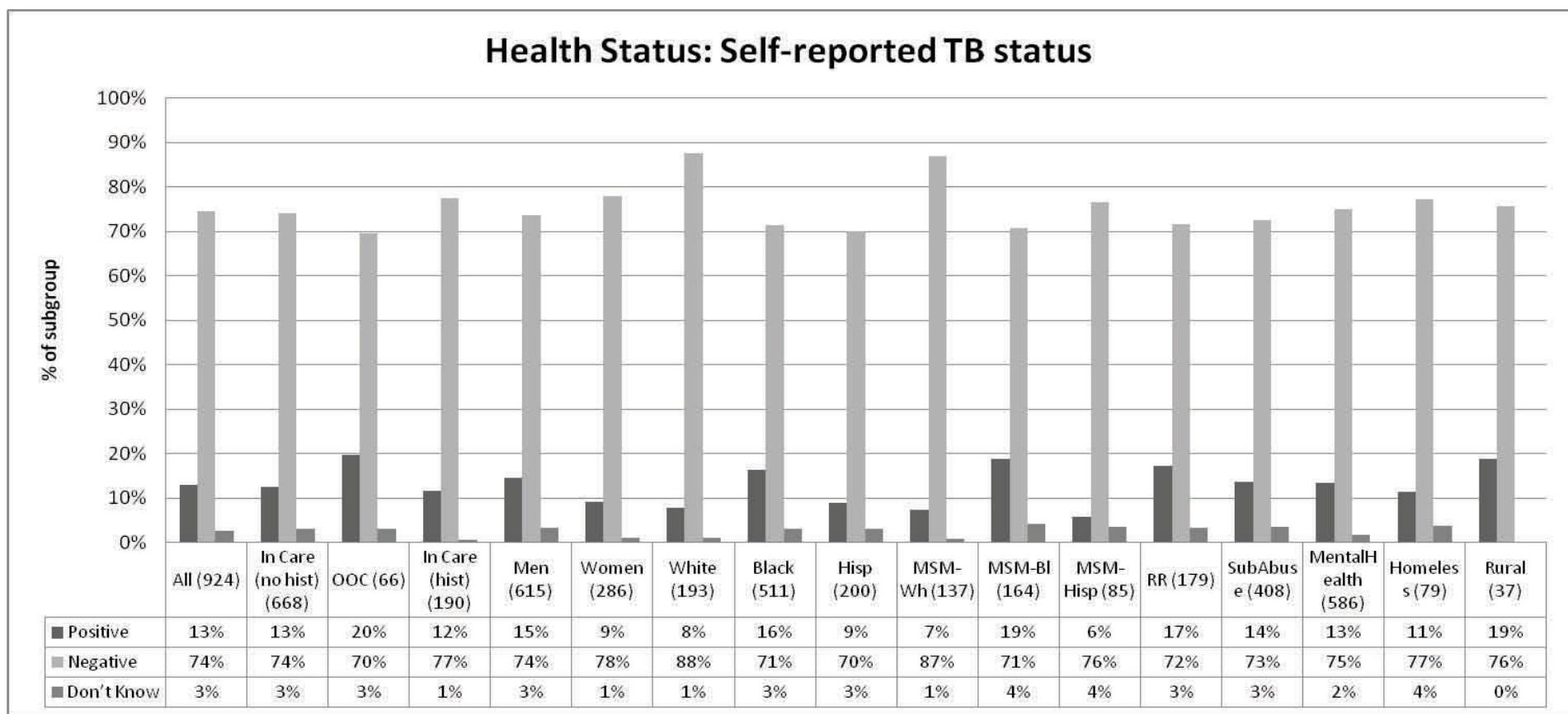
## Survey Respondents - Health Status



The chart above shows the hepatitis C status for each subgroup.

- 25% of all respondents reported being positive for hepatitis C.
- The Recently Released (34%) and the In Care with a history of being out of care (33%) more often reported having hepatitis C than other subgroups.

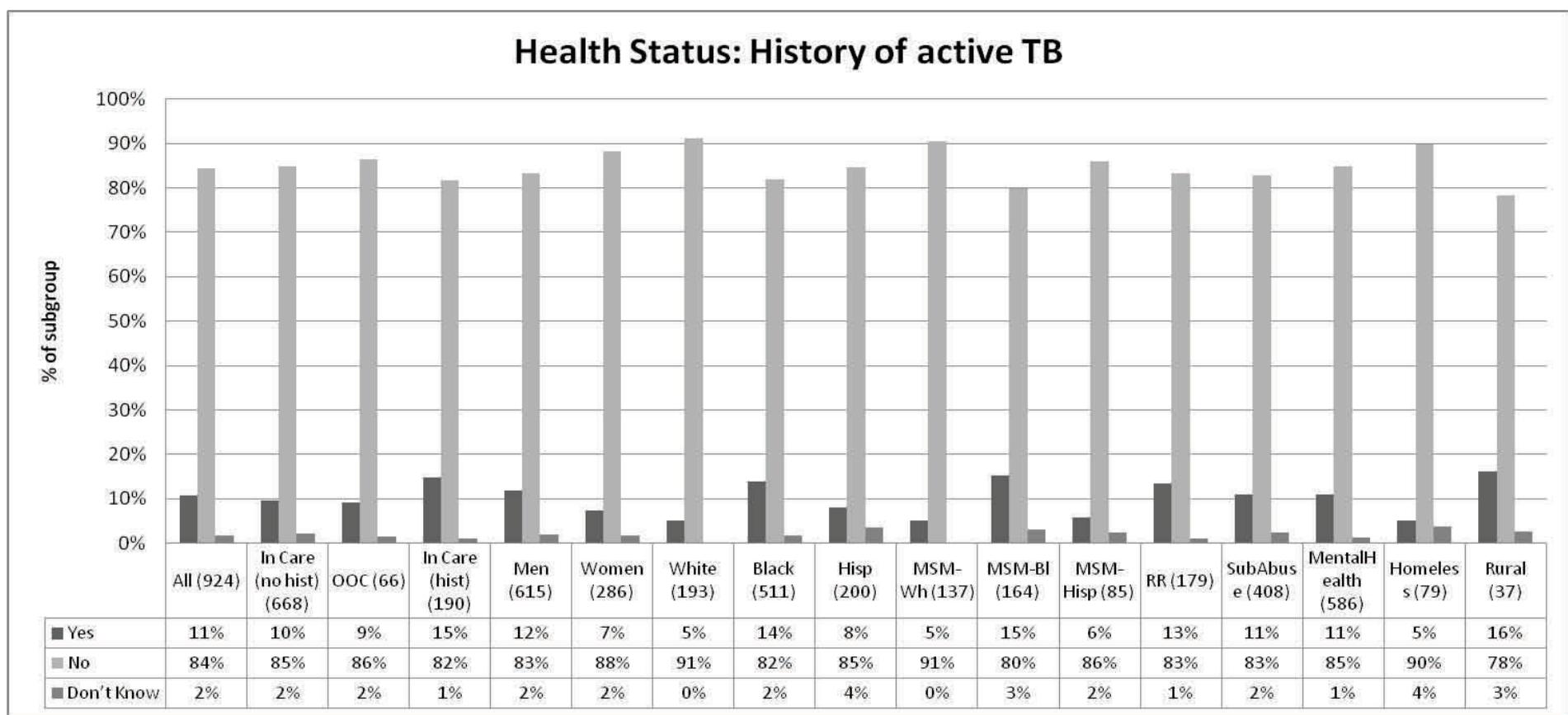
## Survey Respondents - Health Status



The chart above shows the self-reported tuberculosis (TB) status for each subgroup.

- Overall, 13% of respondents reported being positive for TB.
- The Out of Care (20%), Rural residents (19%) and MSM-Blacks (19%) were more likely to report having TB than other subgroups.

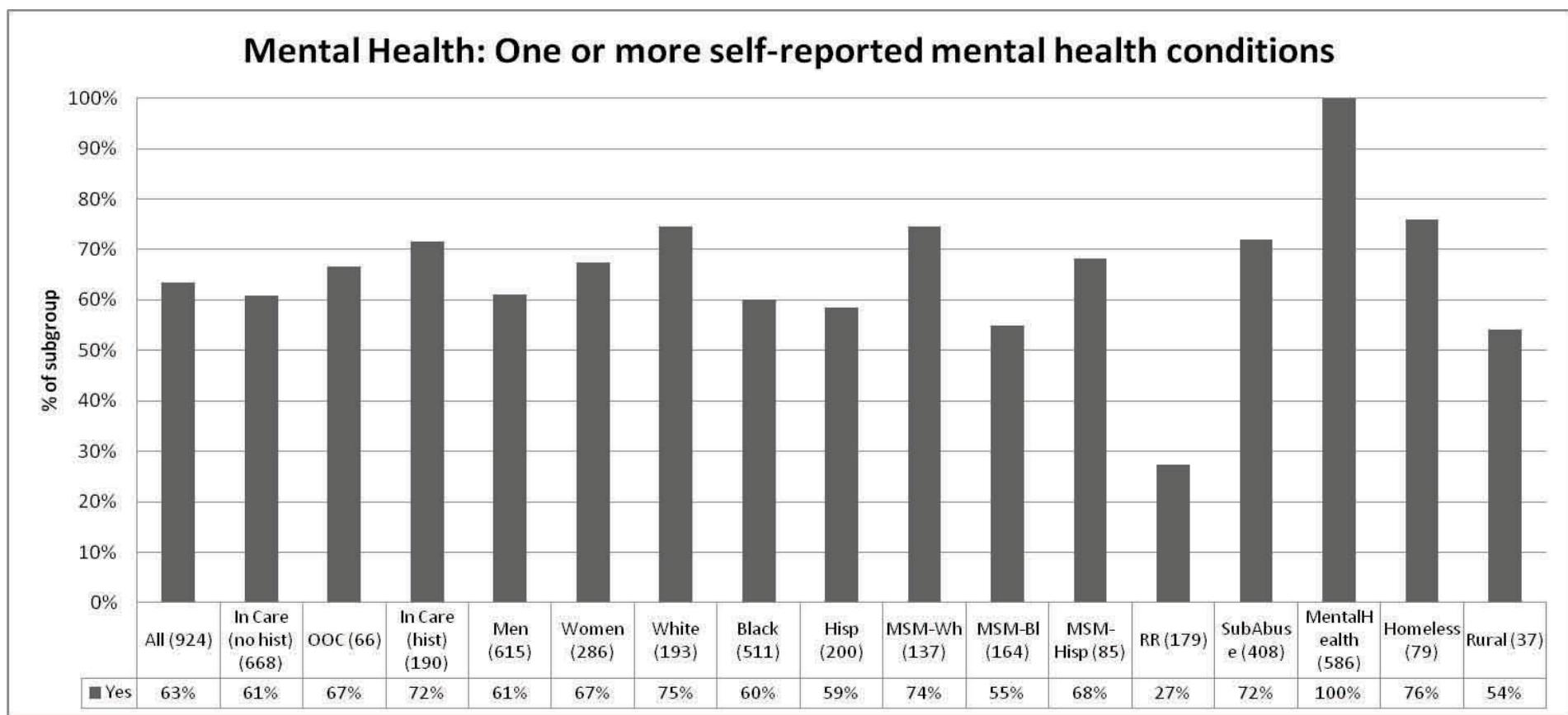
## Survey Respondents - Health Status



The chart above shows, for each subgroup, the proportion of respondents with a history of active TB.

- Overall, 11% of respondents reported having a history of active TB.
- The In Care with a history of being out of care (15%), MSM-Blacks (15%), Rural respondents (16%) and Blacks (14%) were more likely to report having a history of active TB, compared to other subgroups.

## Survey Respondents - Mental Health



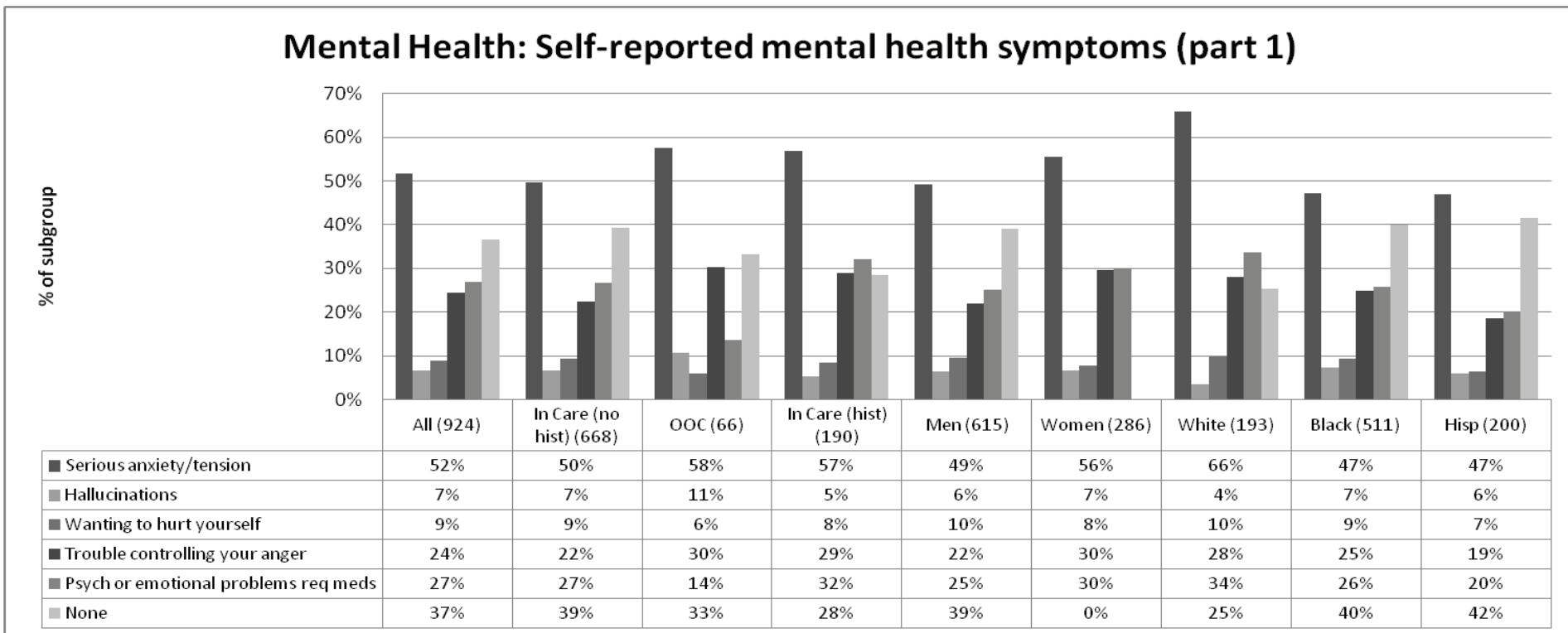
~ Subgroups not shown: Respondents with mental health conditions.

The chart above shows the proportion of each subgroup that reported having at least one of the following mental health conditions during the previous month: anxiety or tension, hallucinations, wanting to do self-harm, trouble controlling his/her anger or psychiatric or emotional problems requiring medication.

- Overall, 63% of respondents reported having one of the listed mental health conditions during the previous month.
- More than half of all subgroups, except the Recently Released, reported having one or more mental health symptoms.
- The Homeless (76%), Whites (75%) MSM-Whites (74%), the In Care with a history of being out of care (72%) and Substance Abusers (72%) reported having at least one of the listed mental health conditions most often.

## Survey Respondents - Mental Health

### Mental Health: Self-reported mental health symptoms (part 1)

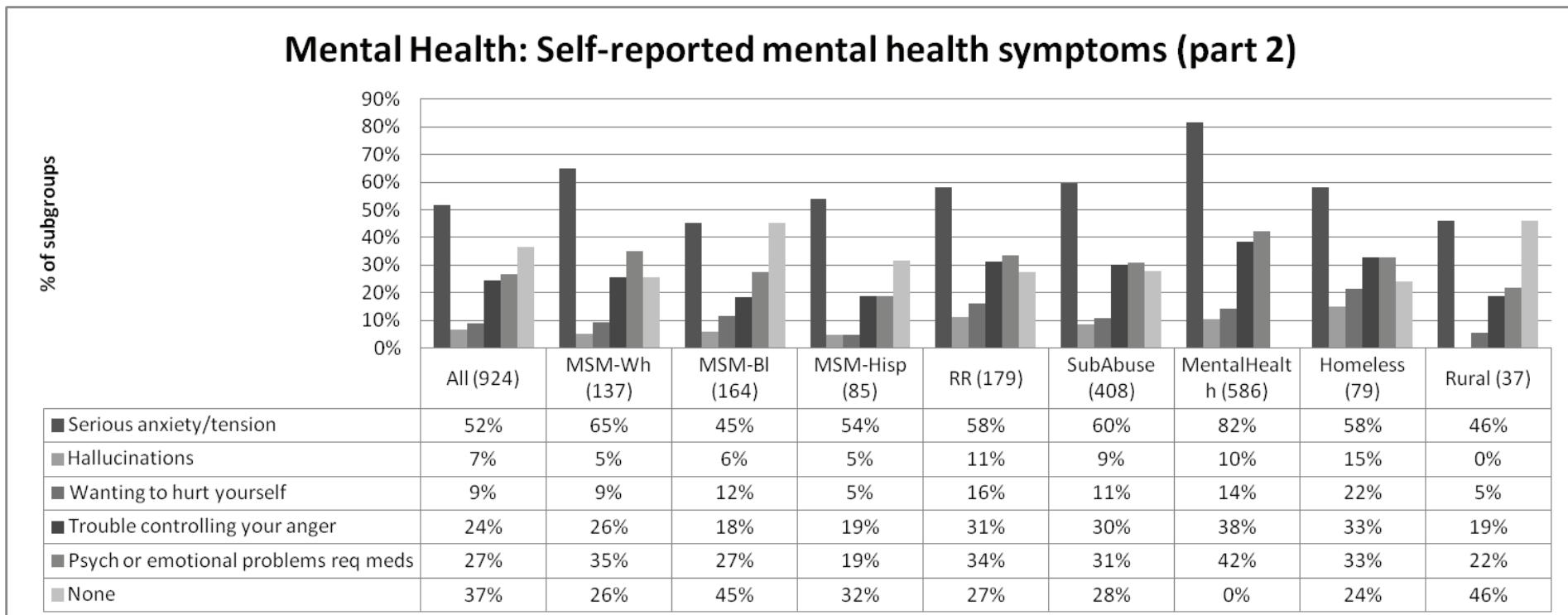


The chart above shows the reported mental health symptoms for the first half of the subgroups during the previous month.

- Serious anxiety/tension was the most commonly reported mental health condition for all respondents (52%).
- Whites (66%), and MSM-Whites (65%) and Substance Abusers (60%) reported having serious anxiety/tension more often than other subgroups. [see next chart for data on MSM-Whites and Substance Abusers].
- The Out of Care (11%), Recently Released (11%), respondents with Mental Health symptoms (10%) and the Homeless (15%) reported experiencing hallucinations more often than other subgroups. [see next chart for data on the Recently Released, respondents with Mental Health symptoms and the Homeless].
- In addition to respondents with Mental Health symptoms (42%), MSM-Whites (35%), Whites (34%) the Recently Released (34%) and the Homeless (33%) were more likely to report having psychological or emotional problems requiring medications than other subgroups. [see next chart for data on MSM-Whites, Recently Released and the Homeless].

## Survey Respondents - Mental Health

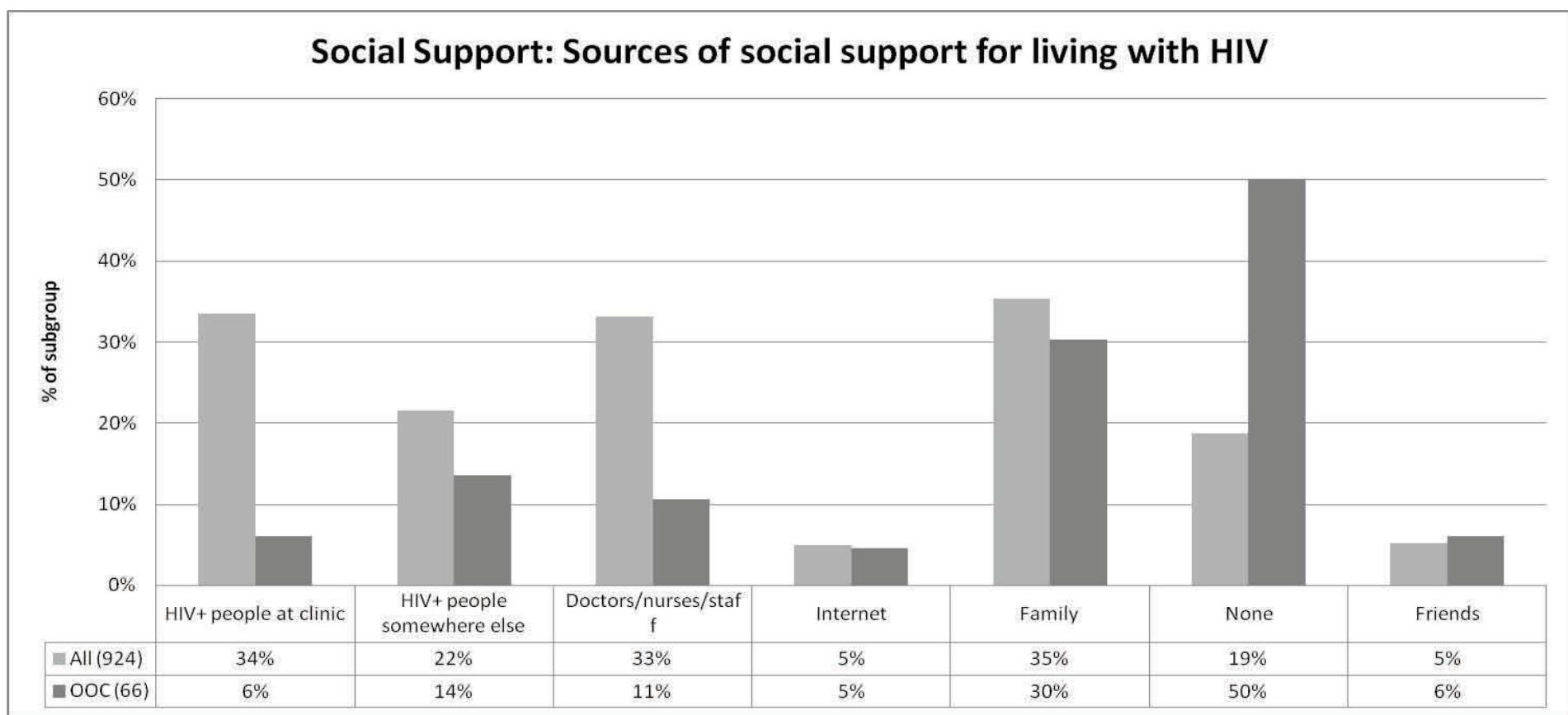
### Mental Health: Self-reported mental health symptoms (part 2)



The chart above shows the following mental health symptoms for the second half of the subgroups during the previous month.

- Serious anxiety/tension was the most commonly reported mental health condition for all respondents (52%).
- Whites (66%), and MSM-Whites (65%) and Substance Abusers (60%) reported having serious anxiety/tension more often than other subgroups. [see previous chart for data on Whites].
- MSM-Blacks (12%), the Recently Released (16%), respondents with Mental Health symptoms (14%) and the Homeless (22%) reported experiencing wanting to hurt themselves more often than other subgroups.
- The Recently Released (31%), respondents with Mental Health symptoms (38%) and the Homeless (33%) reported having trouble controlling their anger more often than other subgroups.
- In addition to respondents with Mental Health symptoms (42%), MSM-Whites (35%), Whites (34%) the Recently Released (34%) and the Homeless (33%) were more likely to report having psychological or emotional problems requiring medications than other subgroups. [see previous chart for data on Whites]

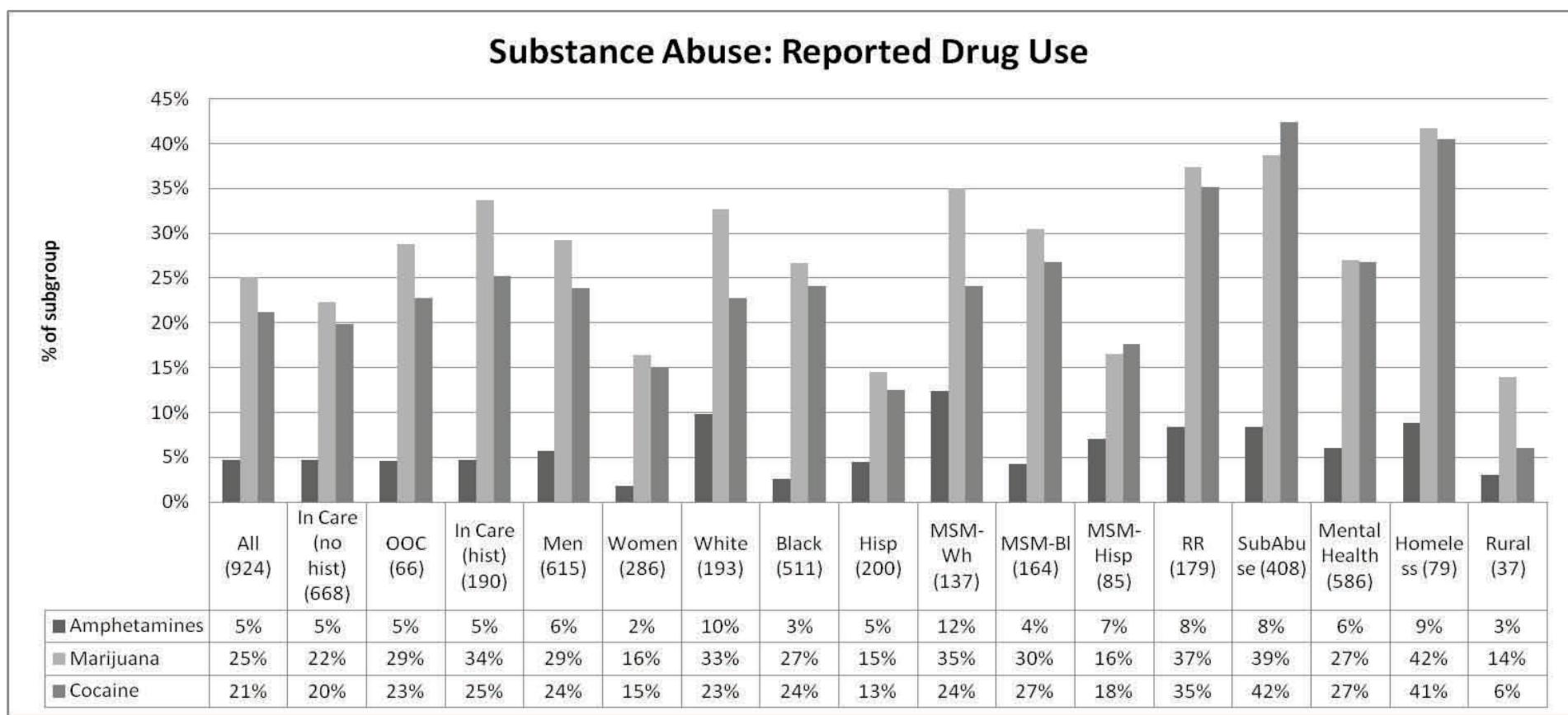
## Survey Respondents - Social Support



The chart above shows the sources of support for HIV as reported by all respondents and the Out of Care.

- For all respondents, the most common sources of social support for HIV were family (35%), other HIV+ persons at a clinic (34%) and doctors/nurses/agency staff (33%).
- For the Out of Care, the most common source of support for HIV was family (30%).
- Half (50%) of the Out of Care reported having no source of support compared to 19% of all survey respondents.

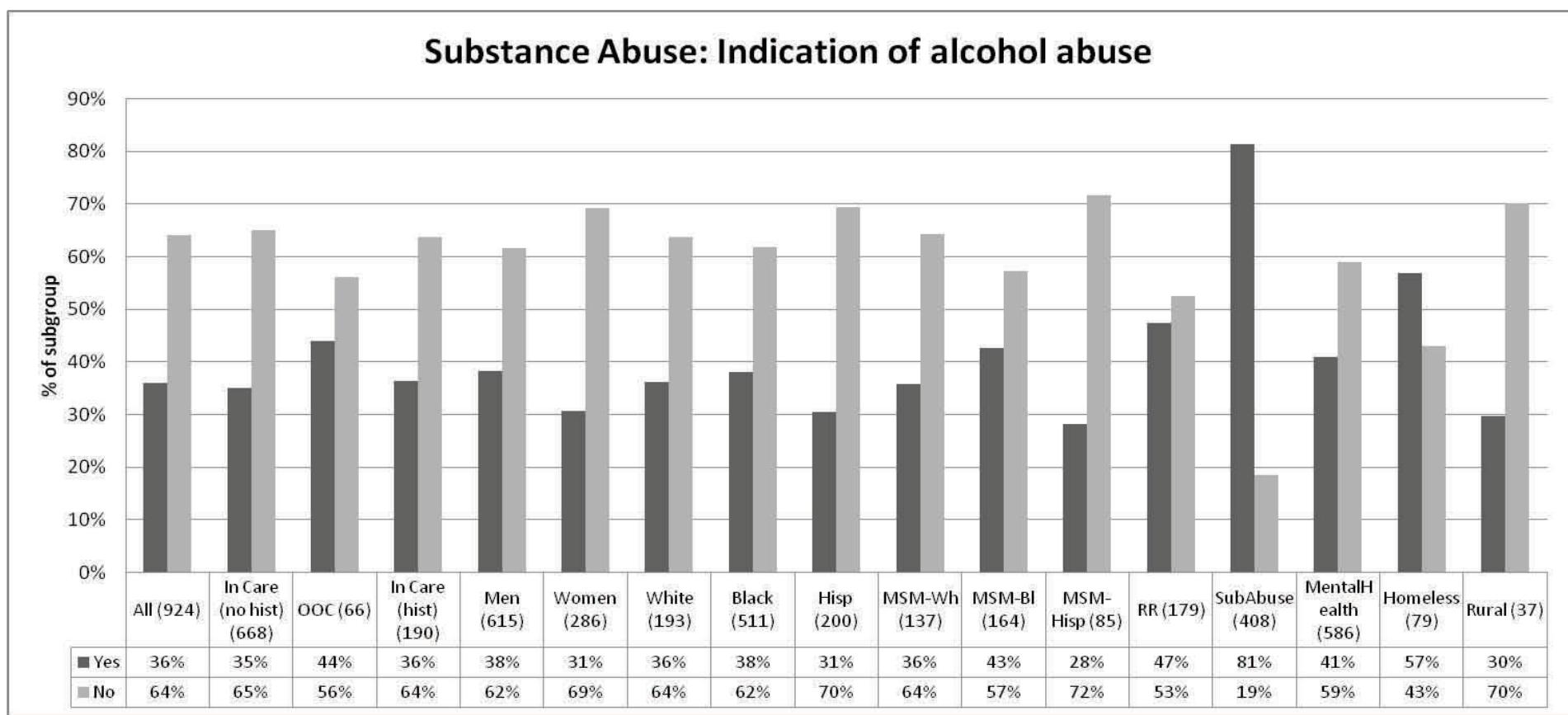
## Survey Respondents - Substance Abuse



The chart above shows the self-reported use of amphetamines, marijuana and cocaine for each subgroup.

- Overall, 25% of respondents reported using marijuana, 21% cocaine and 5% amphetamines.
- MSM-Whites (12%) and Whites (10%) reported using amphetamines more often than other subgroups.
- The Homeless (42%), Substance Abusers (39%) and the Recently Released (37%) reported using marijuana more often.
- Substance Abusers (42%) and the Homeless (41%) reported using cocaine more often.

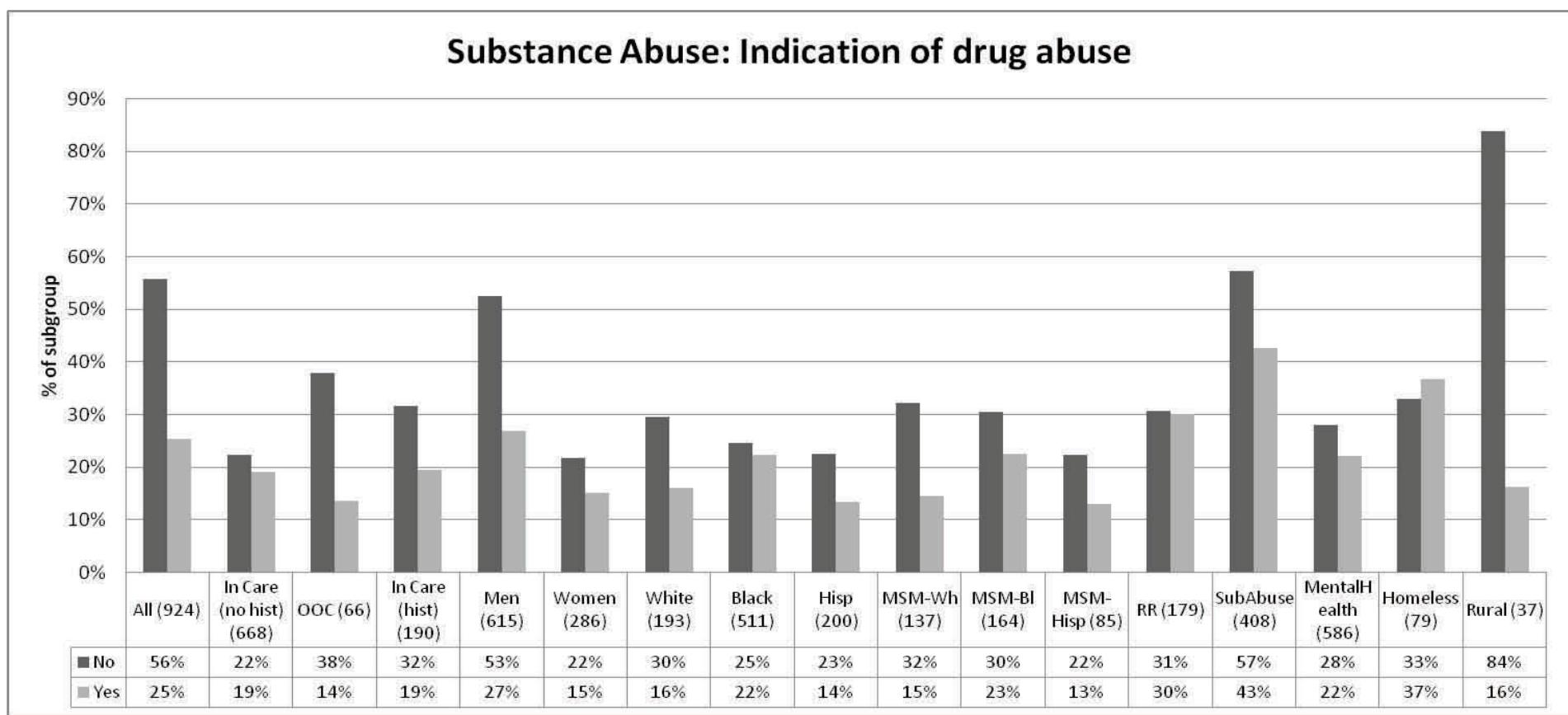
## Survey Respondents - Substance Abuse



The chart above shows the proportion of each subgroup with an indication of alcohol abuse, as measured by the Two-item Conjoint Screen (TICS) tool. The TICS tools was used to screen for alcohol or other Substance Abuse (Brown RL et al. J Am Bd Fam Pract 2001;14:95-106.). The two items were “In the last year, have you ever used [alcohol or substance] more than you meant to?” and “In the last year, have you felt you wanted or needed to cut down on your [alcohol or substance] use?” A positive response to either item detects abuse with 80% sensitivity.

- Overall, 36% of all respondents showed an indication of alcohol abuse.
- Alcohol abuse was reported most often by the Homeless (57%), the Recently Released (47%) and the Out of Care (44%) and MSM-Blacks (43%).

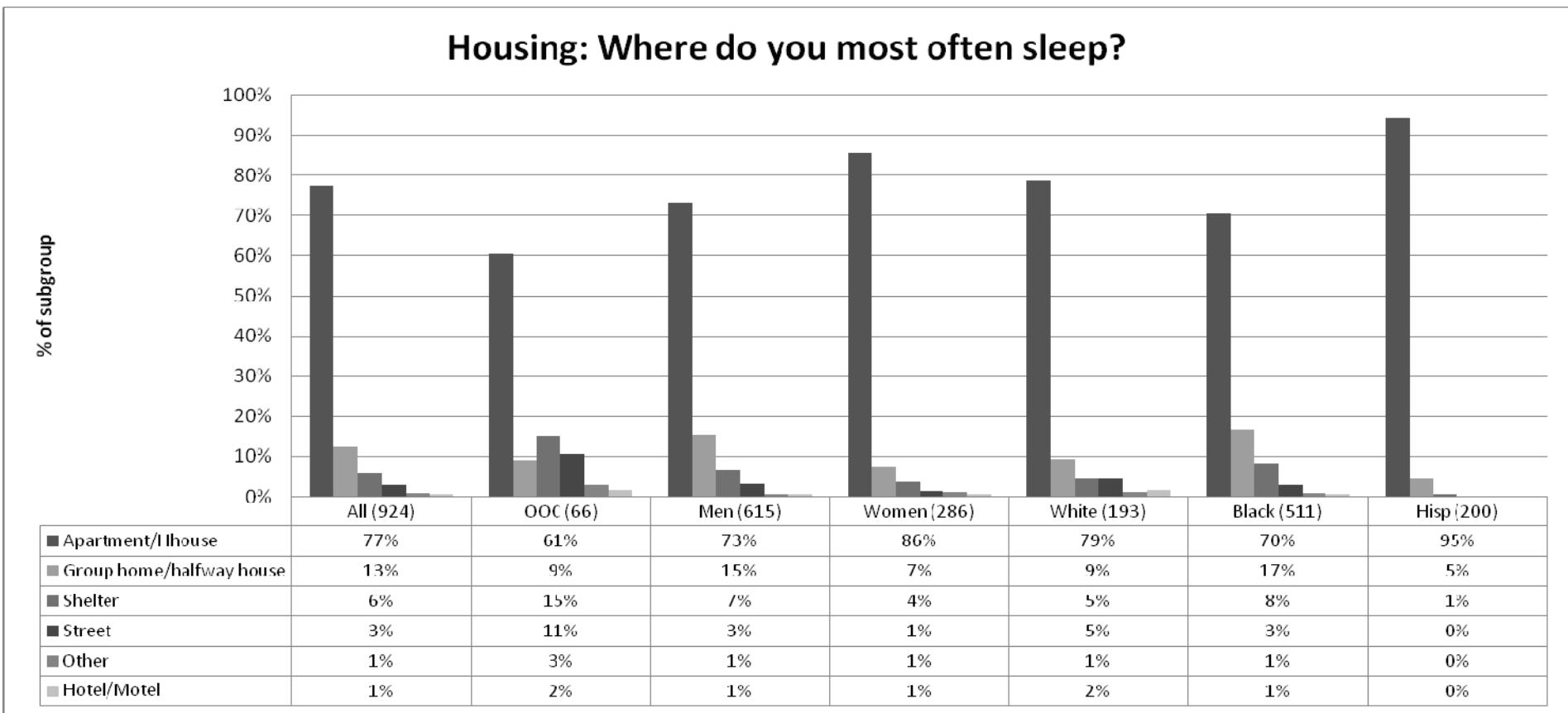
## Survey Respondents - Substance Abuse



The chart above shows the proportion of each subgroup with an indication of drug abuse, as measured by the Two-item Conjoint Screen (TICS) tool. The TICS tools was used to screen for alcohol or other substance abuse (*Brown RL et al. J Am Bd Fam Prac 2001;14:95-106.*). The two items were “In the last year, have you ever used [alcohol or substance] more than you meant to?” and “In the last year, have you felt you wanted or needed to cut down on your [alcohol or substance] use?” A positive response to either item detects abuse with 80% sensitivity.

- Overall, 25% of all respondents showed an indication of drug abuse.
- Drug abuse was reported most often by the Homeless (37%) and the Recently Released (30%) and Men (27%).

## Survey Respondents - Housing

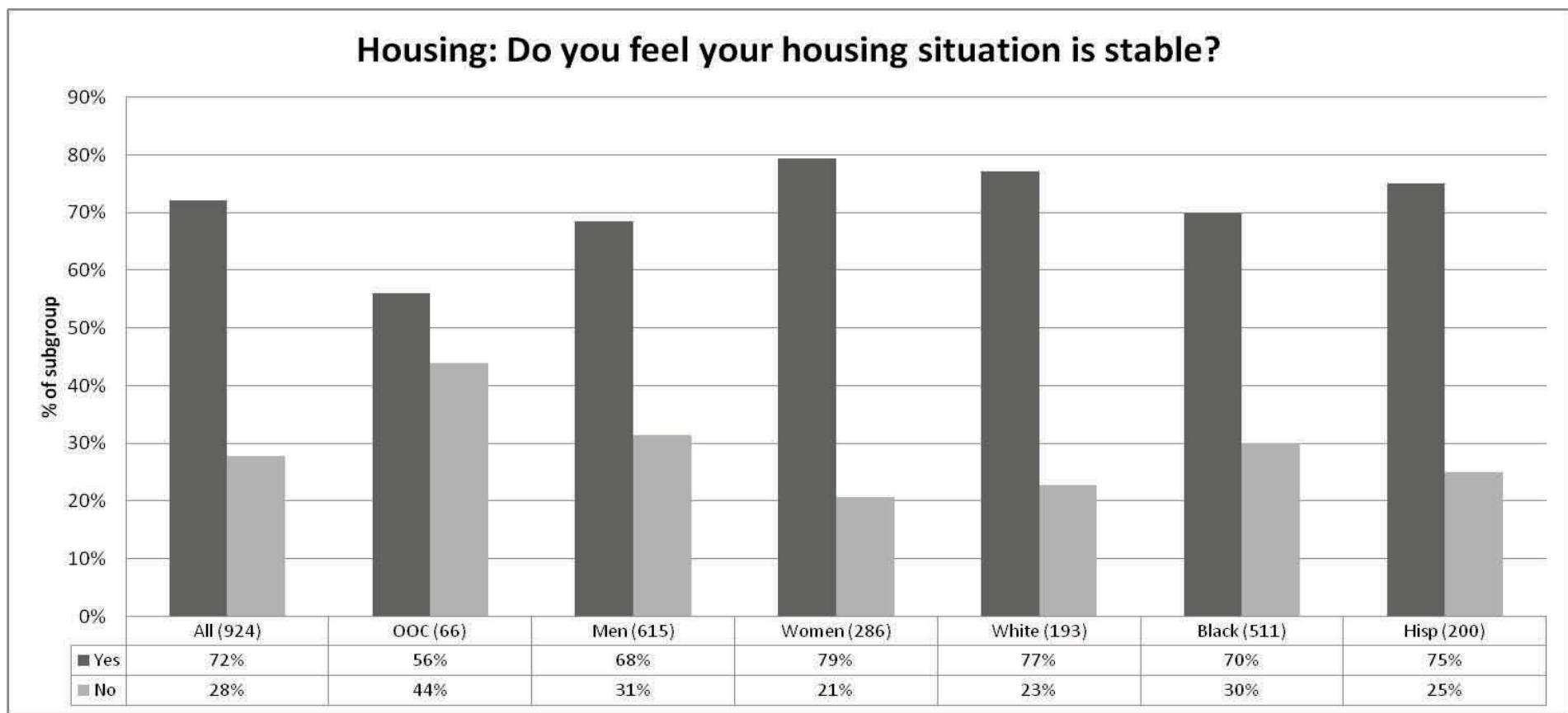


~ Subgroups not shown: In-care with no history of being out of care, In Care with history of being out of care, MSM-White, MSM-Black, MSM-Latino, Recently Released, Substance Abusers, respondents with Mental Health symptoms, Rural respondents .

The chart above shows the most common place to sleep for selected subgroups.

- Overall, most respondents (77%) reported sleeping most often in an apartment or house. Thirteen percent of respondents slept most often in a group home/halfway house and 9% slept most often in a shelter or on the street.
- Among Homeless respondents (sleeping most often in a shelter or on the street), 67% slept most often in a shelter and 33% slept most often on the street.

## Survey Respondents - Housing



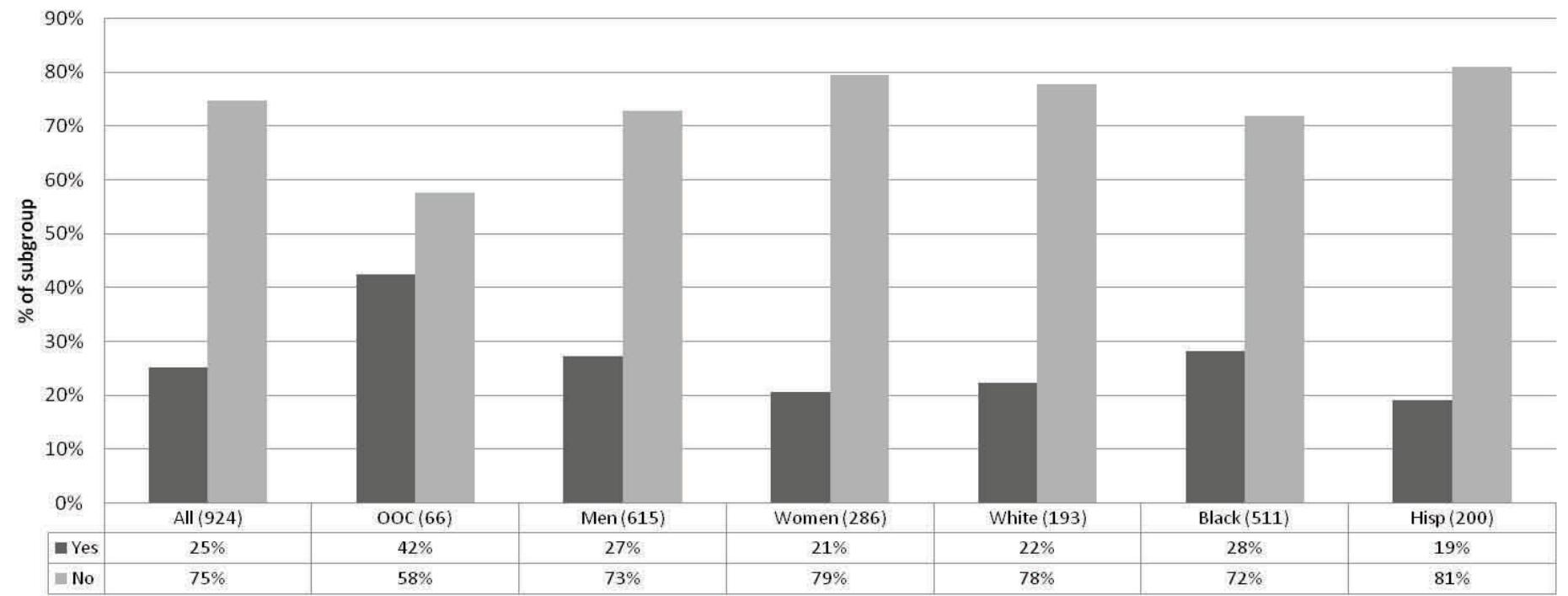
~ Subgroups not shown: In-care with no history of being out of care, In Care with history of being out of care, MSM-White, MSM-Black, MSM-Latino, Recently Released, Substance Abusers, respondents with Mental Health symptoms, Rural respondents .

The chart above shows how selected subgroups felt about the stability of their housing situation.

- Overall, most respondents (72%) felt their housing situation was stable.

## Survey Respondents - Housing

### Housing: In the past year, has your housing situation made it difficult to get HIV care?

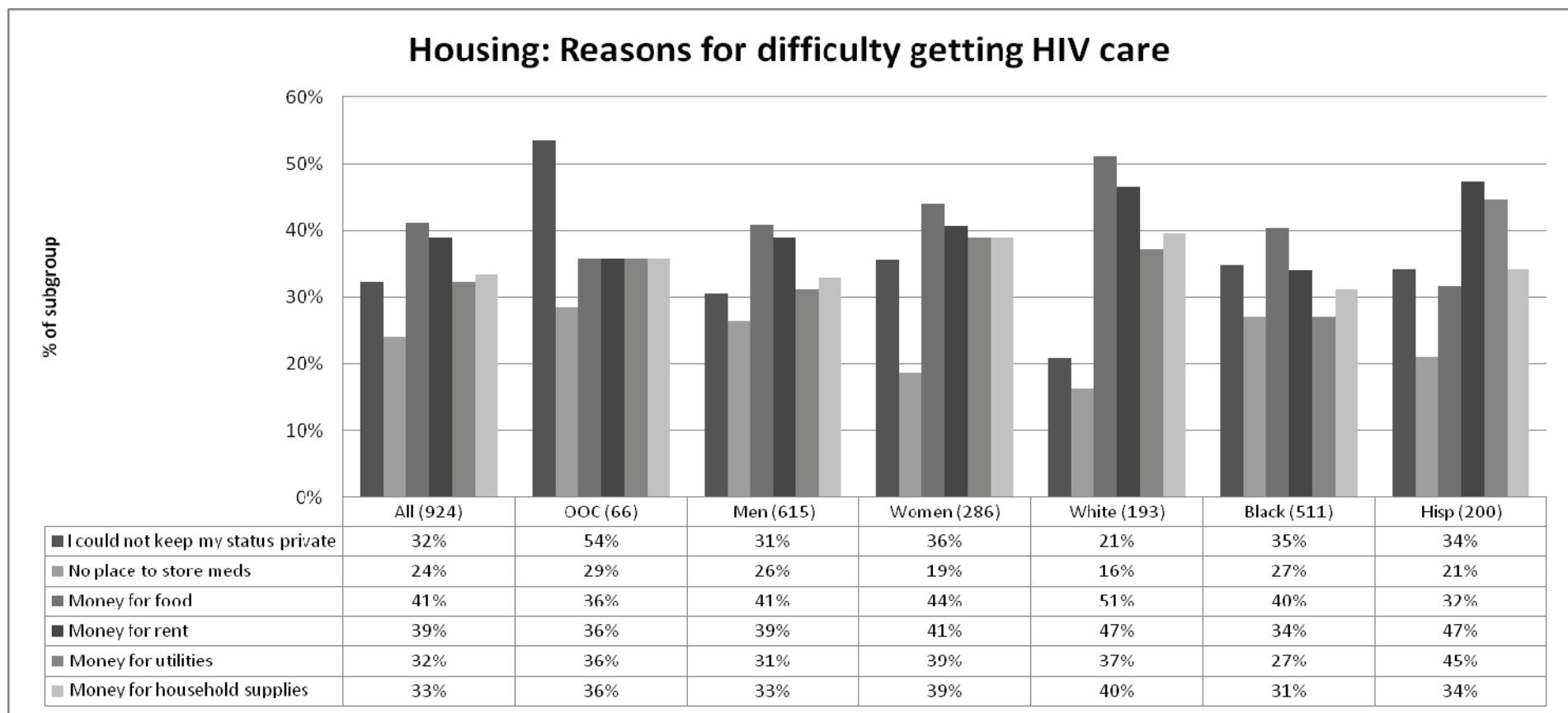


~ Subgroups not shown: In-care with no history of being out of care, In Care with history of being out of care, MSM-White, MSM-Black, MSM-Latino, Recently Released, Substance Abusers, respondents with Mental Health symptoms, Rural respondents .

The chart above shows whether selected subgroups felt their housing situation made it difficult to get care for HIV.

- Overall, 75% of respondents did not feel their housing situation made it difficult to get HIV care.

## Survey Respondents - Housing



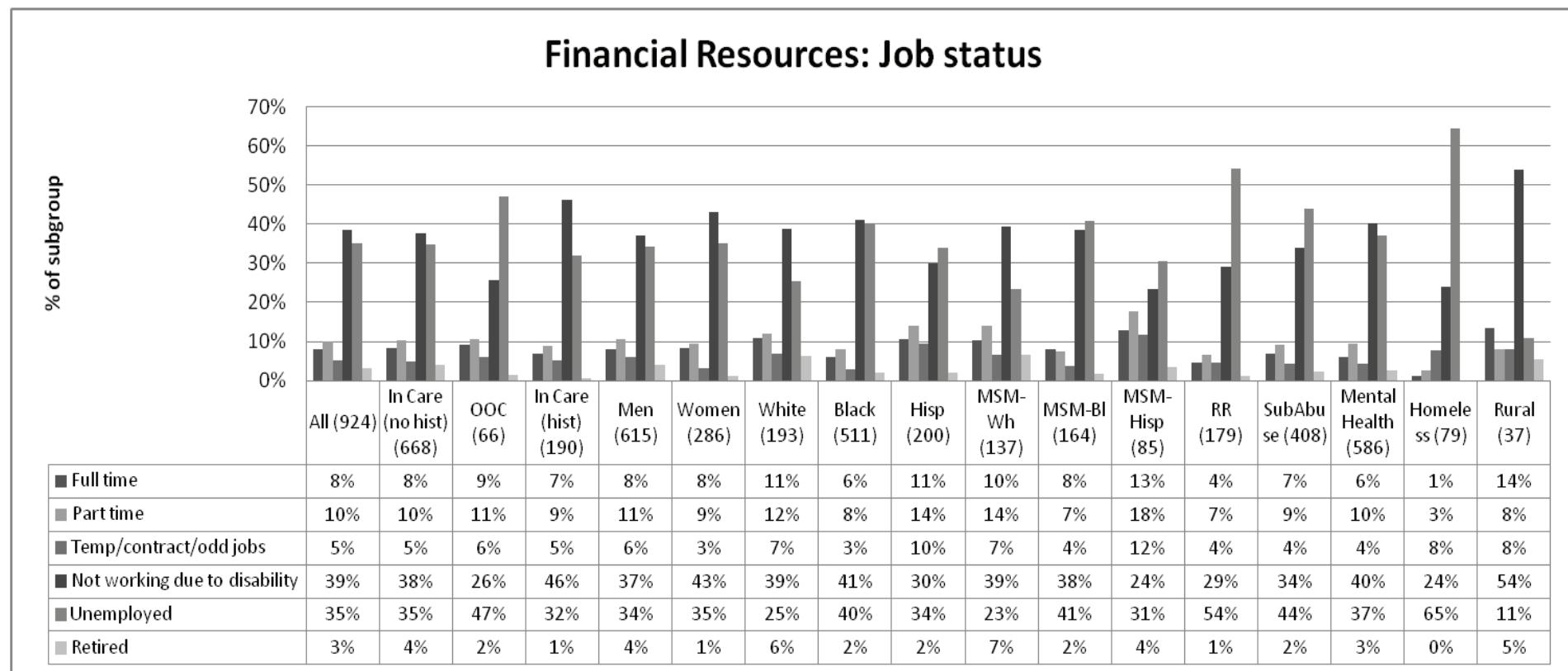
~ Subgroups not shown: In-care with no history of being out of care, In Care with history of being out of care, MSM-White, MSM-Black, MSM-Latino, Recently Released, Substance Abusers, respondents with Mental Health symptoms, Rural respondents .

The chart above shows, for selected subgroups, the reasons why HIV care may have been difficult to get due to their housing status.

- Needing money for food (41%) and needing money for rent (39%) were the top two reasons respondents felt their housing situation made HIV care difficult.

## Survey Respondents - Financial Resources

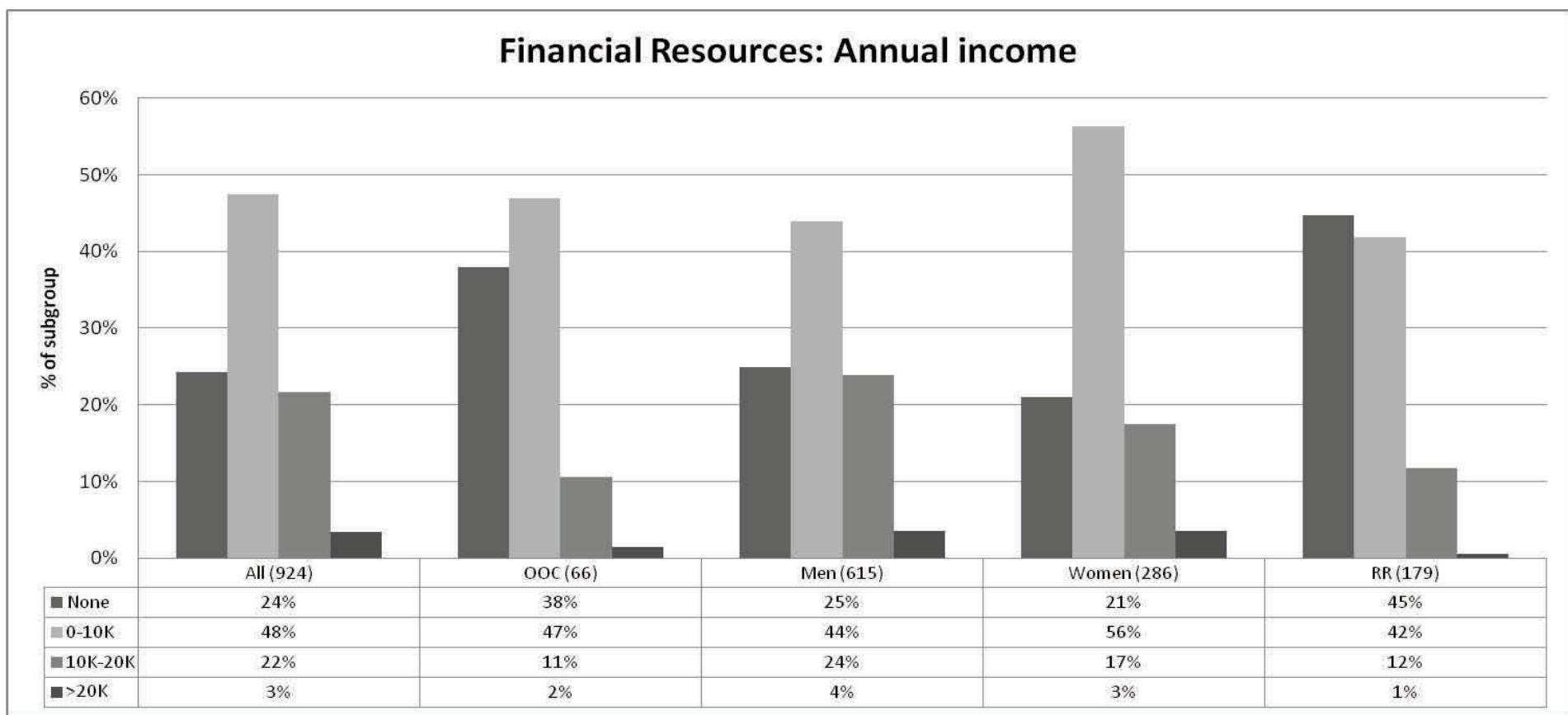
### Financial Resources: Job status



The chart above shows the job status for each subgroup.

- Most respondents (77%) were not working at the time of the survey; 39% were not working due to disability, 35% were unemployed and 3% were retired. Of the respondents that were working, 10% were working part-time, 8% full-time and 5% worked temp/contract/odd jobs.
- The Homeless (65%) and the Recently Released (54%) were more likely to report being unemployed than other subgroups.
- Rural respondents (54%) were most likely to report not working due to disability.

## Survey Respondents - Financial Resources

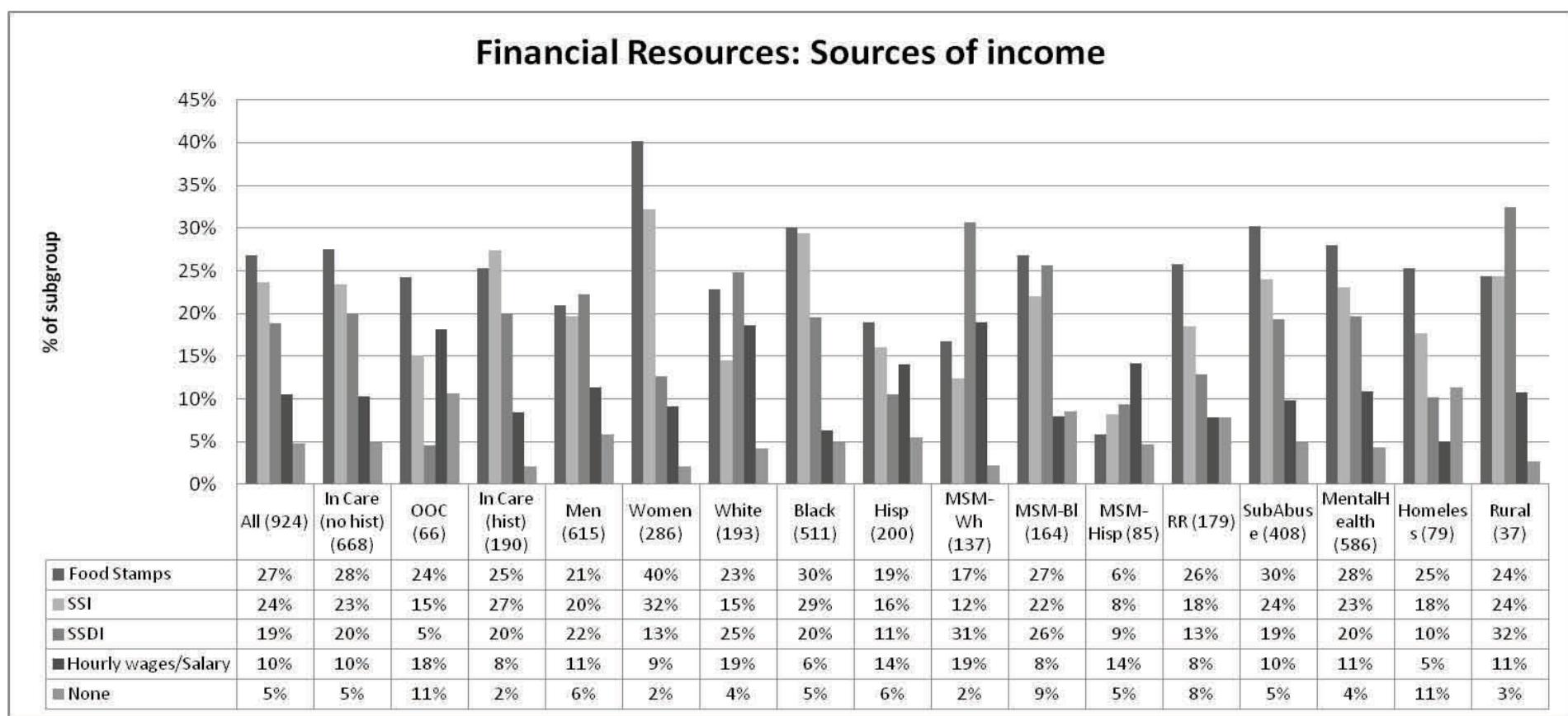


~ Subgroups not shown: In Care with no history of being out of care, In Care with history of being out of care, Whites, Blacks, Hispanics, MSM-White, MSM-Black, MSM-Latino, Substance Abusers, Respondents with Mental Health Symptoms, Homeless and Rural respondents .

The chart above shows the annual income category for all respondents, as well as the Out of Care, Men, Women and the Recently Released.

- Overall, 48% of respondents reported an annual income of less than \$10,000.
- Forty-five percent of the Recently Released reported having no annual income, compared to 24% of all respondents.

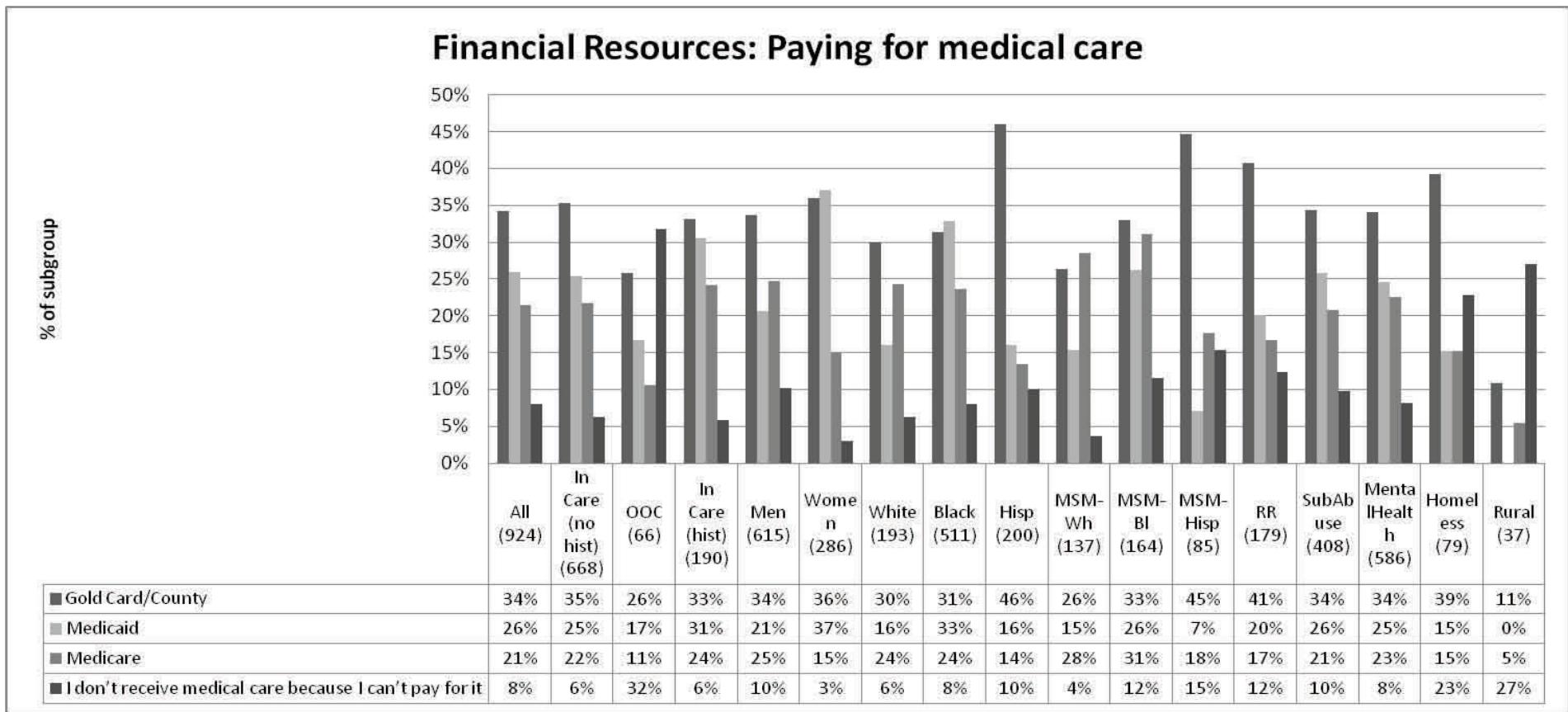
## Survey Respondents - Financial Resources



The chart above shows the most commonly reported sources of income for each subgroup. Other less commonly reported sources were Social Security, TANF/AFDC, rental subsidy/Section 8, Workers Compensation, unemployment, private disability and VA benefits.

- Overall, food stamps (27%) and SSI (24%) were the most commonly reported sources of income for all respondents.
- Women reported food stamps (40%) and SSI (32%) as sources of income more often than other subgroups.
- Rural respondents (32%) and MSM-Whites (31%) were more likely to report SSDI as a source of income than other subgroups.
- The Homeless (11%) and the Out of Care (11%) reported no annual income more often than other subgroups.

## Survey Respondents - Financial Resources



The chart above shows the four most commonly reported methods of paying for medical care for each subgroup. The other less reported methods were private insurance/COBRA, Veteran's Administration (VA) and self-pay.

- Overall, 34% of all respondents paid for medical care with the Gold Card, 26% used Medicaid and 21% used Medicare.
- The Out of Care (32%), Rural respondents (27%) and the Homeless (23%) were more likely than other subgroups to report not receiving medical care because of cost.