Variable Definitions

Tool tip: In the EHE Dashboard, when you select two or more constructs within the same variable, the results will show projects that have one of the selection criteria OR the other criteria. For example, if you select the Priority Populations “African Americans” and “Latinx” you will see results that feature Latinx OR African Americans OR both populations.

When you choose two constructs across unique variables, the results will include only those that have both criteria. For example, if you select “Cisgender Women” as a priority population and “Northeast” as a region, then projects will only be displayed that included Cisgender Women AND were conducted in the Northeast United States.

Setting: What organization is the implementation partner of the Project.

1. Health Department: A government agency responsible for promoting and safeguarding public health within specific, often larger, geographical areas such as cities or counties.
2. Health Department Clinic: A healthcare facility operated by the local health department, offering a range of medical services and health programs to the community.
3. Federally-Qualified Health Center (FQHC)/Community-Based Clinic: A healthcare facility that provides comprehensive and affordable primary healthcare services, often in underserved communities, and receives federal funding to support its mission.
4. Hospital System: A network of interconnected hospitals and medical facilities that work together to provide a wide range of healthcare services, often spanning multiple locations.
5. Community-Based Organization: Non-profit or governmental entities and initiatives focused on enhancing the well-being of the community, typically by offering social services and referring individuals to clinical care when needed.
6. Elementary, Middle, or High School: Educational institutions serving students at different grade levels, where students’ physical and mental health may be supported through school-based programs.
7. College or University: Higher education institutions that provide academic, research, and often healthcare services to students and sometimes the surrounding community.
8. Faith or Spiritual Organization: Religious or spiritual groups that may offer support, counseling, and community services, often related to matters of faith and well-being.
9. Jail/Prison: Secure facilities where individuals are incarcerated, which may provide limited healthcare services to inmates.
10. Private Sector Partner: Businesses or organizations from the private sector, such as pharmacies or local businesses, that collaborate with public health entities to support community health initiatives.
11. Local Media (TV, Radio Stations, etc.): News outlets and broadcasting channels that disseminate information about public health, emergencies, and community events to the local population.
12. Public Programs: Government-led initiatives and services, such as Safe Syringe Access Sites and public parks, aimed at improving community health and well-being.
13. Other
Priority Population

The group primarily served in the context of the study.

1. Gay and Bisexual and other Men who have sex with men: The term gay can refer to same-sex sexual attraction, same-sex sexual behavior and same-sex cultural identity. A bisexual person is defined as a person who is attracted to and/or has sex with both men and women, and who identifies with this as a cultural identity. The term men who have sex with men describes males who have sex with males, regardless of whether or not they also have sex with women or have a personal or social gay or bisexual identity. This concept is useful because it also includes men who self-identity as heterosexual but who have sex with other men.


3. People who inject drugs: Individuals who engage in drug consumption through intravenous, subcutaneous, or intramuscular routes. Heroin, cocaine, methamphetamines, prescription stimulants, and prescription opioids can be injected into the bloodstream through a vein. - Tooltip version: Individuals who engage in drug consumption through intravenous, subcutaneous, or intramuscular routes.

4. Hispanic and Latino/a/x: A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race. The term, “Spanish origin,” can be used in addition to “Hispanic or Latino.” - Tooltip version: A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

5. Transgender and Non-Binary Individuals: Transgender is an umbrella term to describe people whose gender identity and expression does not conform to the norms and expectations traditionally associated with their sex at birth. Transgender people include individuals who have received gender reassignment surgery, individuals who have received gender-related medical interventions other than surgery (e.g. hormone therapy) and individuals who identify as having no gender, multiple genders or alternative genders. Transgender individuals may self-identify as transgender, female, male, transwoman or transman, transsexual, hijra, kathoey, waria or one of many other transgender identities, and they may express their genders in a variety of masculine, feminine and/or androgynous ways.

6. Cisgender Women: Individuals whose current gender identity is the same as the sex they were assigned at birth.

7. Adolescents/Youth: Young people between the ages of 13 and 24

8. General population: Populations served regardless of individual or social characteristics.

9. American Indian/Alaska Native: Indigenous peoples of the Americas, including Native Americans and Alaska Natives, who have distinct cultural, tribal, and historical identities.

10. Immigrant Population: Individuals who have moved to a new country, often for reasons such as work, family reunification, or seeking refuge, and have established residence in their new country.
11. PWID (People Who Inject Drugs): A term used to describe individuals who engage in the practice of injecting drugs, typically into their veins or muscles, which carries certain health risks, including the transmission of infectious diseases.

12. Sex Workers: Individuals who engage in the exchange of sexual services for money or goods, which can include a range of activities from prostitution to online sex work. It's important to note that the legality and social perception of sex work can vary widely by location.

Framework

Implementation Science framework used in the project.

1. **RE-AIM Framework**: A framework that assesses the Reach, Effectiveness, Adoption, Implementation, and Maintenance of health interventions to determine their public health impact.

2. **Proctor Implementation Outcomes**: A framework that focuses on defining and measuring specific implementation outcomes, such as fidelity and sustainability, to assess the success of implementing evidence-based practices.

3. **Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR)**: A comprehensive framework that identifies key factors influencing the implementation of innovations in healthcare settings, including individual, organizational, and contextual factors.

4. **Theoretical Domains Framework (TDF)**: A framework that synthesizes behavior change theories to identify the key domains of behavioral determinants that can impact the implementation of healthcare interventions.

5. **Promoting Action on Research Implementation in Health Services (PARIHS)**: A framework that emphasizes the importance of evidence, context, and facilitation in successful implementation efforts within healthcare.

6. **Andersen’s Behavioral Model of Health Service Utilization**: A model that explains healthcare utilization by considering individual, social, and environmental factors that influence access to and use of healthcare services.

7. **EPIS (Exploration, Preparation, Implementation, Sustainability)**: A framework that guides the stages of implementing evidence-based practices, from initial exploration to long-term sustainability.

8. **Stages of Implementation Completion (SIC)**: A framework that assesses the extent to which an intervention has been implemented, considering stages such as exploration, installation, initial implementation, and full operation.

9. **PRECEDE-PROCEED**: A planning model for health promotion and public health interventions, which includes a detailed process for assessing, planning, implementing, and evaluating interventions.
10. **Framework for Reporting Adaptations and Modifications to Evidence-Based Interventions (FRAME):** A framework that provides guidance on reporting and documenting adaptations made to evidence-based interventions during implementation.

11. **ADAPT-ITT Model:** A framework that offers a systematic approach to adapting evidence-based interventions to fit the specific needs and contexts of different populations and settings.

12. **CDC Replicating Effective Programs:** A framework developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to guide the replication of evidence-based programs with fidelity.

13. **CDC Knowledge to Action (K2A):** A framework that helps bridge the gap between knowledge creation and application by promoting the translation of research into public health practice.

14. **Collective Impact Framework:** A model for collaborative efforts involving multiple organizations and stakeholders to address complex social issues, including those related to health and well-being.

15. **Practical, Robust Implementation and Sustainability Model (PRISM):** A model that emphasizes practical strategies for implementing and sustaining evidence-based interventions within real-world healthcare settings.

**Primary Pillar**

The Ending the HIV Epidemic in the United States (EHE) initiative aims to reduce new HIV infections by 90% by 2030. The initiative includes four pillars: **DIAGNOSE, TREAT, PREVENT, and RESPOND,** and will scale up science-based strategies for each that can end the epidemic.

**Region**

The United States is grouping them into 5 regions according to their geographic position on the continent: the Northeast, Southwest, West, Southeast, and Midwest.

**EHE jurisdiction**

In which of the 57 EHE geographical jurisdictions will the project take place?

**Arizona**

- Maricopa County

**California**

- Alameda County
- Los Angeles County
- Orange County
- Riverside County
- Sacramento County
- San Bernadino County
- San Diego County
- San Francisco County

**Florida**
- Broward County
- Duval County
- Hillsborough County
- Miami-Dade County
- Orange County
- Palm Beach County
- Pinellas County

**Georgia**
- Cobb County
- DeKalb County
- Fulton County
- Gwinnett County

**Illinois**
- Cook County

**Indiana**
- Marion County

**Louisiana**
- East Baton Rouge Parish
- Orleans Parish

**Maryland**
- Baltimore City
- Montgomery County
- Prince George’s County

**Massachusetts**
- Suffolk County

**Michigan**
• Wayne County

Nevada
• Clark County

New Jersey
• Essex County
• Hudson County

New York
• Bronx County
• Kings County
• New York County
• Queens County

North Carolina
• Mecklenburg County

Ohio
• Cuyahoga County
• Franklin County
• Hamilton County

Pennsylvania
• Philadelphia County

Tennessee
• Shelby County

Texas
• Bexar County
• Dallas County
• Harris County
• Tarrant County
• Travis County

Washington
• King County
Washington, D.C.

Territories

Puerto Rico
  • San Juan Municipio

States
  • Alabama
  • Arkansas
  • Kentucky
  • Mississippi
  • Missouri
  • Oklahoma
  • South Carolina

Hubs
Hubs support projects with progress reporting to the National Institutes of Health (NIH). In addition, they enable the harmonization of implementation outcomes. This allows us to glean lessons learned across contexts and settings involved in EHE activities.

  1. Mid-Atlantic Consortium Plus
  2. Rigorous, Rapid & Relevant Evidence aDaption & Implementation (R3EDI)
  3. San Diego IS Hub
  4. UAB CFAR EHE IS Consultation Hub
  5. UCLA Rapid, Relevant, Rigorous IS Hub
  6. Research Alliance in Implementation Science to End HIV/AIDS

CFAR
Tennessee CFAR Implementation Science Hub
Emory CFAR Implementation Science Hub
Texas Implementation Science Hub to End HIV

Interventions
  Actions or technologies designed to address specific health issues or problems, often aimed at improving health outcomes or HIV preventing.
Condom Distribution Programs: Initiatives that provide free or low-cost condoms to individuals and communities to promote safe sexual practices and reduce the risk of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV.

PrEP (Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis): A preventive medication taken by individuals at high risk of HIV infection to significantly reduce the likelihood of contracting the virus.

nPEP (Non-Occupational Post-Exposure Prophylaxis): A short-term medication regimen taken by individuals after potential exposure to HIV to reduce the risk of infection, often used in non-occupational settings such as sexual encounters.

Behavioral Intervention: Strategies that aim to modify individual behaviors, attitudes, or practices to promote healthier choices and reduce health risks, often used in the context of HIV prevention and care.

HIV Testing: Diagnostic tests that detect the presence of HIV antibodies or the virus itself in an individual's blood or other bodily fluids to determine HIV infection status.

ART (Antiretroviral Therapy): A combination of medications used to treat HIV infection, which suppresses the virus, boosts the immune system, and helps individuals with HIV lead healthier lives.

Retention/Re-engagement: Efforts to keep individuals with HIV engaged in healthcare services and treatment, or to re-engage those who have disengaged from care, to ensure they receive ongoing support.

Linkage to Care: Activities aimed at connecting individuals who have been diagnosed with HIV to appropriate medical care and support services following their diagnosis.

Strategies

Planned approaches or methods used to achieve specific goals or objectives, often designed to address complex public health challenges.

Social Media Marketing: The use of social media platforms to disseminate health-related information, raise awareness, and promote HIV prevention and testing services.

Navigation: Assistance provided to individuals navigating the healthcare system, helping them access HIV-related services, adhere to treatment, and overcome barriers to care.

Improved Surveillance: Enhanced monitoring and data collection methods to track the spread of HIV, identify trends, and inform public health responses.

Cluster Detection & Responses: Identifying localized clusters of HIV cases and implementing targeted interventions to prevent further transmission within these clusters.

Partner Services: Programs that help identify and notify sexual or needle-sharing partners of individuals diagnosed with HIV, encouraging partner testing and linkage to care.

Syringe Services: Programs that provide sterile syringes and other harm reduction supplies to individuals who inject drugs, reducing the risk of HIV transmission through needle sharing.
**Supervised Use:** A harm reduction approach that involves providing a safe and supervised environment for individuals who use drugs, reducing the risk of overdose and promoting health and safety.