

FOA DP08-801

Improving the Health and Educational Outcomes of Young People

LEA Priority 2: HIV Prevention

Eligibility and Funding

Verification and Justification Document

Justification for using selected markers to determine eligibility and funding levels in FOA DP08-801.

HIV Prevention

Metropolitan areas with populations of more than 500,000 have been markedly impacted by the HIV/AIDS epidemic compared to nonmetropolitan areas. In 2005, 83% of the adults and adolescents reported with AIDS resided in metropolitan areas with populations of more than 500,000.

HIV infection and other health problems related to sexual risk behaviors disproportionately affect minority and low-income youth. African Americans account for 56% of all HIV infections ever reported among those aged 13-24 (CDC 2003). Some ethnic sub-groups, such as young men who have sex with men (YMSM), are particularly at risk of HIV infection. Discrimination and subsequent lower self-worth contribute to riskier sexual behaviors in this population (Marin 2003). In CDC's Young Men's Survey during 1994-1998, 14% of African American MSM and 7% of Hispanic MSM aged 15-22 were infected with HIV (CDC 2001).

Environmental factors, in addition to the influences of race and ethnicity, affect HIV infections. Minorities live in geographic areas which are characterized by poverty, low education attainment, and lower socio-economic status (DiClemente 2005). For these populations poverty is comprised of a number of interrelated factors which contribute to their increased risk of HIV infection. Lack of basic infrastructure for public services (Williams 2003), limited access to health services (Williams 2003), concentration of social problems (Williams 2003), comprised family structures (DiClemente 2005; Ramirez-Valles 2002), early age at sexual initiation (Romer 1999; Ramirez-Valles 2002; Browning et al 2004), and hopelessness (Marin 2003) all exacerbate risk of HIV infection among minority and low-income adolescents.

References:

HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Urban and Nonurban Areas (through 2005). Atlanta: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, 2007. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/slides/urban-nonurban/index.htm>. Accessed September 17, 2007. (Note: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention uses the Office of Management and Budget's system, which designates metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs). Areas are divided into MSAs of populations of more than 500,000; 50,000 to 500,000; and nonmetropolitan.)

Browning C, Leventhal T, Brooks-Gunn J. 2004. Neighborhood context and racial differences in early adolescent sexual activity. *Demography* 41(4):697-720.

CDC. HIV incidence among young men who have sex with men—seven US cities, 1994–2000. *MMWR* 2001;50:440–444.

CDC. *HIV Prevention in the Third Decade*. Atlanta : US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2003. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/HIV_3rdDecade/. Accessed August 16, 2004.

DiClemente R, Salazar L, Crosby R, and Rosenthal S. 2005. Prevention and control of sexually transmitted infections among adolescents: the importance of a socio-ecological perspective—a commentary. *Public Health* 119(9):825-836.

Marin, B. V. 2003. HIV prevention in the Hispanic community: sex, culture, and empowerment. *Journal of Transcultural Nursing* 14(3):186-192.

Ramirez-Valles J, Zimmerman M, and Juarez L. 2002. Gender differences of neighborhood and social control processes. A study of the timing of first intercourse among low-achieving, urban, African American youth. *Youth & Society* 33(3):418-441.

Romer D, Stanton B, Galbraith J, Feigelman S, Black M, and Li X. 1999. Parental influence on adolescent sexual behavior in high-poverty settings. *Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med* 153:1055-1062.

Williams, P. B. 2003. HIV/AIDS case profile of African Americans. Guidelines for ethnic-specific health promotion, education, and risk reduction activities for African Americans. *Fam Community Health* 26(4):289-306.

2008 LEA Competitive HIV Eligibility Plan General Description: Eligible LEA applicants for Priority 2 will be limited to the largest LEA within each Metropolitan Statistical Area or Metropolitan Division with a population greater than 500,000 as defined by the Office of Management and Budget, December 2006, that meet **all of the following requirements:** (1) have a cumulative number of AIDS cases greater than 7,500 as of December 31, 2005 OR have an AIDS rate greater than 25.0 per 100,000 population for 2005 in their metropolitan statistical area or division as reported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, (2) are among the largest school districts in the nation with a 2003-04 reported student enrollment of 45,000 or more as reported by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), (3) have a minority enrollment greater than 50 percent for the 2003-04 school year as reported by the NCES, and (4) have a poverty rate of 12.0 or more for children ages 5 to 17 years old as reported for 2002 by the NCES.

Eligibility Markers

Cumulative AIDS Cases OR AIDS Rate 2005
 School District Size (Student Enrollment in Public Schools) and Largest School District in MSA/D
 Minority Student Enrollment
 Student Poverty Rate

Standard

7,500+ (Cases) OR 25.0+ (Rate)
 45,000 or more students
 50% or higher
 12.0 or higher

Funding Levels Based on Student Enrollment

| | | | |
|--------|-----------------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| Tier A | More than 500,000 students | 2 LEAs | \$275,000 - \$350,000 |
| Tier B | 200,000 to 500,000 students | 4 LEAs | \$225,000 - \$300,000 |
| Tier C | 45,000 to 200,000 students | 18 LEAs | \$175,000 - \$250,000 |

Based on the eligibility markers listed above, 24 Local Education Agencies (LEAs) are eligible to apply for funding under priority 2: HIV Prevention.

Local Education Agencies (LEAs) eligible to apply for funding under priority 2 (HIV Prevention) based on the eligibility markers listed in the table below.

**HIV Verification Table A
Eligible Local Education Agencies**

| | School District Name | State | Student Enrollment (1) 2003-04 | Minority Population (1) 2003-04 | Poverty Rate (1) 2001-02 | Adult AIDS Cases Cumulative (2) 2005 | Adult AIDS Rate (2) 2005 |
|----|-----------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Baltimore City | MD | 94,049 | 90.9 | 24.6 | 19,410 | 40.4 |
| 2 | Boston | MA | 60,150 | 86.0 | 26.2 | 8,278 | 15.3 |
| 3 | Broward County | FL | 272,835 | 63.7 | 14.0 | 15,659 | 45.8 |
| 4 | City of Chicago | IL | 434,419 | 90.9 | 27.8 | 27,297 | 20.7 |
| 5 | Dallas ISD | TX | 160,584 | 93.7 | 27.6 | 15,363 | 18.4 |
| 6 | DeKalb County | GA | 99,550 | 88.3 | 15.6 | 20,936 | 32.2 |
| 7 | Detroit City | MI | 153,034 | 97.0 | 31.0 | 7,937 | 22.1 |
| 8 | East Baton Rouge Parish SB | LA | 46,644 | 79.5 | 21.5 | 3,503 | 30.7 |
| 9 | Hillsborough County | FL | 181,900 | 51.3 | 16.1 | 10,576 | 21.2 |
| 10 | Houston ISD | TX | 211,499 | 90.9 | 25.9 | 24,743 | 19.5 |
| 11 | Jefferson Parish SB | LA | 51,453 | 64.7 | 21.4 | 8,570 | 30.3 |
| 12 | Los Angeles Unified | CA | 747,009 | 90.9 | 29.7 | 49,666 | 13.5 |
| 13 | Memphis City | TN | 116,224 | 73.5 | 23.2 | 4,808 | 33.3 |
| 14 | Miami-Dade County | FL | 371,785 | 89.6 | 23.0 | 28,586 | 52.8 |
| 15 | New York City | NY | 1,023,674 | 85.2 | 28.9 | 155,744 | 45.4 |
| 16 | Newark City | NJ | 46,825 | 91.7 | 29.1 | 19,495 | 22.7 |
| 17 | Oakland Unified | CA | 50,437 | 94.2 | 23.7 | 9,301 | 12.6 |
| 18 | Orange County | FL | 165,992 | 59.7 | 16.1 | 8,148 | 28.5 |
| 19 | Palm Beach County | FL | 170,260 | 53.7 | 12.9 | 9,353 | 28.9 |
| 20 | Philadelphia City | PA | 189,779 | 85.4 | 27.2 | 20,769 | 26.2 |
| 21 | San Bernardino City Unified | CA | 57,818 | 84.0 | 35.7 | 8,248 | 9.1 |
| 22 | San Diego City Unified | CA | 137,960 | 74.1 | 19.2 | 12,552 | 16.8 |
| 23 | San Francisco Unified | CA | 57,805 | 90.1 | 15.9 | 30,229 | 33.4 |
| 24 | Seattle | WA | 47,588 | 59.3 | 13.4 | 7,903 | 12.9 |

Eligible Local Education Agency (LEA) assigned funding tiers based on student enrollment.

**HIV Verification Table B
Eligible LEA Funding Tiers**

| | School District Name | State | Student Enrollment (1) 2003-04 | Funding Tier |
|----|-----------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Los Angeles Unified | CA | 747,009 | \$275,000 - \$350,000 |
| 2 | New York City | NY | 1,023,674 | \$275,000 - \$350,000 |
| 3 | Broward County | FL | 272,835 | \$225,000 - \$300,000 |
| 4 | City of Chicago | IL | 434,419 | \$225,000 - \$300,000 |
| 5 | Houston ISD | TX | 211,499 | \$225,000 - \$300,000 |
| 6 | Miami-Dade County | FL | 371,785 | \$225,000 - \$300,000 |
| 7 | Baltimore City | MD | 94,049 | \$175,000 - \$250,000 |
| 8 | Boston | MA | 60,150 | \$175,000 - \$250,000 |
| 9 | Dallas ISD | TX | 160,584 | \$175,000 - \$250,000 |
| 10 | DeKalb County | GA | 99,550 | \$175,000 - \$250,000 |
| 11 | Detroit City | MI | 153,034 | \$175,000 - \$250,000 |
| 12 | East Baton Rouge Parish SB | LA | 46,644 | \$175,000 - \$250,000 |
| 13 | Hillsborough County | FL | 181,900 | \$175,000 - \$250,000 |
| 14 | Jefferson Parish SB | LA | 51,453 | \$175,000 - \$250,000 |
| 15 | Memphis City | TN | 116,224 | \$175,000 - \$250,000 |
| 16 | Newark City | NJ | 46,825 | \$175,000 - \$250,000 |
| 17 | Oakland Unified | CA | 50,437 | \$175,000 - \$250,000 |
| 18 | Orange County | FL | 165,992 | \$175,000 - \$250,000 |
| 19 | Palm Beach County | FL | 170,260 | \$175,000 - \$250,000 |
| 20 | Philadelphia City | PA | 189,779 | \$175,000 - \$250,000 |
| 21 | San Bernardino City Unified | CA | 57,818 | \$175,000 - \$250,000 |
| 22 | San Diego City Unified | CA | 137,960 | \$175,000 - \$250,000 |
| 23 | San Francisco Unified | CA | 57,805 | \$175,000 - \$250,000 |
| 24 | Seattle | WA | 47,588 | \$175,000 - \$250,000 |

1. Snyder, T.D., Tan, A.G., and Hoffman, C.M. (2006). Digest of Educational Statistics 2005 (NCES 2006-030). U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. 135-159.
2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, 2005. Vol. 17. Rev ed. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2007:30-33.