

Commonly used Language in Prioritization

Behavioral Data	<p>Data collected from studies that examine human behavior relevant to disease risk.</p> <p>Relevant behavior for HIV risk may include sexual activity, substance use, or responses to primary and secondary prevention messages.</p>
Community Level Intervention	<p>Seeks to improve the risk conditions and behaviors in a community through a focus on the community as a whole rather than on individuals or small groups. Often attempts to alter social norms, policies, or characteristics of the environment.</p> <p>Examples include community mobilizations, social marketing campaigns, community-wide events, policy interventions, and structural interventions.</p>
Community Services Assessment	<p>Describes the prevention needs of populations at risk for HIV infection, the prevention interventions/activities implemented to address these needs (regardless of funding source), and service gaps.</p>
Cost-effectiveness	<p>Available information about the relative costs and effectiveness of proposed strategies and interventions, either demonstrated, or probable.</p>
Culturally Appropriate Intervention	<p>Interventions meet each of these three characteristics: a) the intervention is based on the cultural values of the intended target population; b) the strategies that make up the intervention reflect the subjective culture (attitudes, expectancies, norms) of the intended target population; c) the components that make up the strategies reflect the behavioral preferences and</p>

	expectations of the target population's members.
Demographics	The statistical characteristics of human populations such as age, race, ethnicity, sex, size, and other vital statistics that can provide insight into the development, culture, and sex-specific issues that the intervention will need to account for.
Epidemic	The rapid spread, growth, or occurrence of cases of an illness, specific health-related behavior, or other health-related events in a community of region in excess of normal expectancy.
Epidemiologic Profile	A document that describes the HIV/AIDS epidemic within various populations and identifies characteristics of both HIV-infected and HIV-negative persons in defined geographic areas. It is composed of information gathered to describe the effect of HIV/AIDS on an area in terms of socio-demographic, geographic, behavioral, and clinical characteristics.
Evidence-Based	These interventions have been evaluated using behavioral or health outcomes; they report positive, negative or no change (null) findings; they use control/comparison groups (or pre-post data without a comparison group if a policy study); and they have no apparent bias when assigning persons to intervention or control groups or have adjusted for any apparent assignment bias.
Gap Analysis	A comparison of the needs of high-risk populations, as determined by the needs assessment, to existing services as described in the resource inventory.

Group-Level Intervention (GLI)	Health education and risk-reduction counseling that shifts the delivery of service from the individual to groups of varying sizes.
Health Communication/Public Information (HC/PI)	The delivery of planned HIV/AIDS prevention messages through one or more channels to target audiences. The messages are designed to build general support for safe behavior, support personal risk-reduction efforts, and inform people at risk for infection how to get specific services. Channels of delivery include electronic media, print media, hotlines, clearinghouses, and presentations/lectures.
High-risk Behavior	A behavior in a high prevalence setting that places an individual at risk for HIV or STIs or in any setting in which either partner is infected.
Incidence	The number of new cases in a defined population within a certain time period, often a year, which can be used to measure disease frequency.
Incidence Rate	The number of new cases in a specific area during a specific time period among those at risk of becoming a case in the same area and time period. Provides a measure of the impact of illness relative to the size of the population. Calculated by dividing incidence in the specified period by the population in which cases occurred (common denominator, often 100,000).
Individual-Level Intervention	Health education and risk-reduction counseling provided to one individual at a time. Assist clients in making plans for

	<p>behavior change and ongoing appraisals of their own behavior and include skills-building activities. Facilitates linkages to services in both clinic and community settings in support of behaviors and practices that prevent transmission of HIV, and they help clients make plans to obtain these services.</p>
<p>Intervention</p>	<p>A specific activity (or set of related activities) intended to bring about a health outcome, e.g., HIV risk reduction in a particular target population, early diagnosis of HIV. Has distinct process and outcome objectives and protocol outlining the steps for implementation.</p>
<p>Met Need</p>	<p>A need for HIV prevention services within a specific target population that is currently being addressed through existing HIV prevention resources. These are available to, appropriate for, and accessible to that population (as determined through the community services assessment of prevention needs).</p>
<p>Needs Assessment</p>	<p>A process for obtaining and analyzing information to determine the current status and service needs of a defined population or geographic area.</p>
<p>Outreach</p>	<p>HIV/AIDS educational interventions generally conducted by peer or paraprofessional educators face-to-face with high-risk individuals in the clients' neighborhoods or other areas where clients typically congregate. Usually includes distribution of condoms, bleach, sexual responsibility kits, and educational materials.</p>

<p>Partner Counseling and Referral Services (PCRS)</p>	<p>A systematic approach to notifying sex and needle-sharing partners of HIV-infected persons of their possible exposure to HIV so they can avoid infection or, if already infected, can prevent transmission to others. Helps partners gain earlier access to individualized counseling, HIV testing, medical evaluation, treatment, and other prevention services.</p>
<p>Prevalence</p>	<p>The total number of cases of a disease not known to have died in a given population at a particular point in time. For HIV/AIDS surveillance, refers to living persons with HIV disease regardless of time of infection or diagnosis date.</p>
<p>Prevalence Rate</p>	<p>The number of people living with a disease or condition in a defined population on a specified date, divided by that population. It is often expressed per 100,000 population.</p>
<p>Comprehensive Risk Counseling and Services (CRCS)</p>	<p>A client-centered HIV prevention activity for increasing behaviors that reduce risk of transmitting or acquiring HIV by clients with multiple or complex problems such as mental health or substance abuse issues. CRCS provides long-term, individualized prevention counseling, support and service brokerage.</p>
<p>Prevention Need</p>	<p>A documented necessity for HIV prevention services within a specific target population. The documentation is based on numbers, proportions, or other estimates of the impact of HIV or AIDS among this population from the epidemiologic profile. It also is based on information showing that members of this population are engaging in behaviors that place them at high risk for HIV transmission from the epidemiologic</p>

	profile and community services assessment.
Prioritized interventions	Set of interventions/activities identified in as being effective, and if implemented for a prioritized target population, should have the biggest impact on the epidemic (i.e., a set of interventions/activities that if implemented can have a major effect on the HIV epidemic in a target population).
Resource Inventory	Current HIV prevention and related resources and activities in the project area, regardless of the funding source; includes information regarding HIV prevention activities within the project area and other education and prevention activities that are likely to contribute to HIV risk reduction.
Risk Factor or Risk Behavior	Something that actively contributes to the production of a result. For example, drug use is a factor that increases risk of acquiring HIV infection; and factors such as sharing injection equipment, unprotected anal or vaginal sexual contact, and commercial unprotected sex increase risk of acquiring and transmitting HIV.
Seroprevalence	The number of persons in a population who test HIV+ based on serology (blood serum) specimens. Seroprevalence is often presented as a percent of the total specimens tested or as a rate per 1,000 persons tested.
Surveillance	The ongoing systematic collection, analysis, and interpretation of data about a disease or health condition.

Target Populations	Prioritized populations that are the focus of HIV prevention efforts because they have high rates of HIV infection and high levels of risky behavior. Groups are often identified using a combination of behavioral risk factors and demographic characteristics. Population for which prevention programs can make the biggest impact on the epidemic.
Unmet Need	A requirement for HIV prevention services within a specific target population that is not currently being addressed through existing HIV prevention services and activities, either because no services are available or because available services are either inappropriate for or inaccessible to the target population.