

Title: Sexual and reproductive health among cisgender women with HIV aged 18–44 years

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Appendix Table 1. Description of demographic characteristics and social determinants of health included in the study.

Domain	Measure	Description
Demographic characteristics	Age	Age at interview was categorized into the following groups: 18-29 years, 30-34 years, and 35-44 years.
	Racial identity	People could report >1 racial identity. Categories included American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, White, and Multiracial.
	Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish origin	Reported regardless of racial identity.
Socioeconomic status	Unstable housing or homelessness, past 12 months	Persons were considered to have experienced unstable housing if they reported moving in with others due to financial issues, moving 2 or more times, or being evicted at any time during the past 12 months. Persons were considered to have experienced homelessness if they reported living on the street, in a shelter, in a single-room–occupancy hotel, or in a car during the past 12 months. Persons were considered to have experienced unstable housing or homelessness if they reported any form of unstable housing or homelessness during the past 12 months.
	Poverty level, past 12 months	Poverty guidelines as defined by HHS; the 2017 guidelines were used for persons interviewed in 2018, the 2018 guidelines were used for persons interviewed in 2019, the 2019 guidelines were used for persons interviewed in 2020, and the 2020 guidelines were used for persons interviewed in 2021. More information regarding HHS poverty guidelines can be found at https://aspe.hhs.gov/frequently-asked-questions-related-poverty-guidelines-and-poverty .
	Food insecurity, past 12 months	Persons who reported being hungry and not eating because they did not have enough money for food

		during the past 12 months were considered to be food insecure.
	Unemployment	Unemployed persons included those who reported being unemployed at the time of interview. Employed persons included those who were employed for wages, self-employed, or a homemaker.
	Educational attainment	Categorized as less than high school diploma, high school diploma or equivalent, and more than high school educational attainment.
Health-related factors (including outcomes related to social determinants of health)	Confidence in filling out medical forms	Participants were asked: "How confident are you in filling out medical forms by yourself?" Responses included: extremely, quite a bit, somewhat, a little bit, and not at all. For this analysis, responses were categorized as follows: extremely, quite a bit, and somewhat/a little bit/not at all.
	Health care coverage/insurance, past 12 months	People could report >1 option for health care coverage or insurance for care or medications (including antiretroviral medications). Variable analyzed as mutually exclusive categories, including: any private, Medicaid (including dual coverage with Medicare), Medicare, other, and uninsured (including people who received assistance through the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program [RWHAP] only). "Other" insurance was defined as public insurance including city, county, state, or other publicly funded insurance, not including Medicaid.
	Received care at a RWHAP funded facility	Based on participants' frequent source of HIV care in the previous two years.
	Has a disability	Categorized as yes or no, based on report of any physical, mental, and/or emotional disabilities.
	Resides in a Medicaid expansion state	<p>Medicaid is a government-funded program that provides health care coverage for people with limited income and resources. The Affordable Care Act called for the expansion of Medicaid eligibility criteria to cover a greater percentage of low-income Americans. States can choose whether or not to expand Medicaid eligibility criteria for their residents.</p> <p>Based on state of residence at the time of interview. Medicaid expansion status was determined based on the following website: https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/status-of-state-medicaid-expansion-decisions-interactive-map/. Puerto Rico was considered to be a Medicaid expansion state, per the Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission: "Puerto Rico elected to</p>

		<p>expand Medicaid eligibility to the new adult group under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, P.L. 111-148, as amended) (CMS 2016a).” See the MACPAC website for more details: https://www.macpac.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Medicaid-and-CHIP-in-Puerto-Rico.pdf. Virginia expanded Medicaid in 2018, and expansion coverage subsequently became effective as of January 1, 2019. A majority of the study period (June 2018-May 2021) occurred after January 1, 2019, and therefore, Virginia was considered to be an expansion state.</p>
	Self-rated health	<p>Self-rated health is assessed using a single question that captures the respondent’s self-perceived general health at the time of interview using a Likert-type scale with the following responses: poor, fair, good, very good, or excellent. Self-rated health was dichotomized as good or better health (i.e., good, very good, or excellent) versus less than good health (i.e., poor, fair).</p>
	Symptoms for major or other depression, or moderate to severe generalized anxiety disorder, past 2 weeks	<p>Responses to the items on PHQ-8 were used to define “major depression” and “other depression” according to criteria from the DSM-IV. “Major depression” was defined as having at least 5 symptoms of depression; “other depression” was defined as having 2–4 symptoms of depression. The PHQ-8 classification “other depression” comprises the DSM-IV categories of dysthymia and depressive disorder, not otherwise specified, which includes minor or subthreshold depression. More information can be found here: Kroenke K, Strine TW, Spitzer RL, et al. The PHQ-8 as a measure of current depression in the general population. <i>J Affect Disord</i> 2009;114(1–3):163–173. Responses to the GAD–7 were used to define “mild anxiety,” “moderate anxiety,” and “severe anxiety” according to criteria from the DSM-IV. “Severe anxiety” was defined as having a score of ≥ 15; “moderate anxiety” was defined as having a score of 10–14; and “mild anxiety” was defined as having a score of 5–9. More information can be found here: Spitzer RL, Kroenke K, Williams JB, Löwe B. A brief measure for assessing generalized anxiety disorder: the GAD 7. <i>Arch Intern Med</i> 2006;166(10):1092–1097.</p>
Neighborhood and built environment	Unmet need for transportation assistance, past 12 months	<p>This measure was assessed through two questions. First, participants were asked if they received transportation assistance during the past 12 months. Next, they were asked if they needed transportation</p>

		assistance. Unmet need was defined as needing but not receiving transportation assistance, and was calculated among all persons.
Social and community context	English proficiency	Participants were asked how well they speak English. English proficiency was dichotomized as speaking English not well or not at all versus well or very well.
	HIV-related stigma, past 12 months	Defined as the weighted median score on a 10-item scale ranging from 0 (no stigma) to 100 (high stigma) that measures 4 dimensions of HIV stigma: personalized stigma during the past 12 months, current disclosure concerns, current negative self-image, and current perceived public attitudes about people living with HIV, measured among persons aged ≥ 18 years with diagnosed HIV infection living in the United States and Puerto Rico. The HIV stigma scale used for this indicator is discussed in: Wright K, Naar-King S, Lam P, Templin T, Frey M. Stigma scale revised: Reliability and validity of a brief measure of stigma for HIV+ youth. <i>J Adolesc Health</i> 2007;40(1):96–98. doi:10.1016/j.jadohealth.2006.08.001.
	HIV health care discrimination, past 12 months	Dichotomized as "yes" or "no" based on responses to 7 questions related to HIV health care discrimination experienced in the past 12 months. Participants were asked if they: 1) were treated with less courtesy than other people, 2) were treated with less respect than other people, 3) received poorer services than others, 4) had a doctor or nurse act as if they thought they were not smart, 5) had a doctor or nurse act as if they were afraid of them, 6) had a doctor or nurse act as if they were better than them, and 7) experienced with any frequency a doctor or nurse not listening to what they were saying. Participants were considered to have experienced HIV health care discrimination if they answered "rarely" or more often to one or more questions.
	Experiences with physical violence by an intimate partner or forced sex, lifetime	Lifetime experiences with physical violence was defined as ever being slapped, punched, shoved, kicked, choked, or otherwise physically being hurt by a romantic or sexual partner. Lifetime experiences with sexual violence was defined as ever being threatened with harm or physically forced to have unwanted vaginal, anal, or oral sex.
	History of incarceration, past 12 months	Defined as spending >24 hours in a jail, detention, or prison in the past 12 months.

Appendix Table 2. Demographic characteristics and social determinants of health among WWH.

Demographic characteristics and social determinants of health	n	Weighted % (95% CI)
<i>Demographic characteristics</i>		
Age, time of interview		
18-29 years	161	18.4 (15.1–21.6)
30-34 years	156	19.5 (16.4–22.7)
35-44 years	538	62.1 (57.5–66.7)
Racial identity		
American Indian and Alaska Native	--	--
Asian	--	--
Black or African American	541	64.6 (59.3–69.9)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	--	--
White	222	27.0 (22.9–31.1)
Multiracial	62	6.2 (4.6–7.9)
Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish origin		
Yes	144	18.1 (13.3–22.8)
No	711	81.9 (77.2–86.7)
<i>Socioeconomic status</i>		
Unstable housing or homelessness, past 12 months		
Yes	215	24.9 (21.5–28.4)
No	638	75.1 (71.6–78.5)
Poverty level, past 12 months		
<100% FPL	441	58.1 (53.0–63.2)
≥100% - <139% FPL	101	14.1 (11.1–17.0)
≥139% FPL	209	27.8 (23.8–31.9)
Food insecurity, past 12 months		
Yes	181	21.4 (18.1–24.7)
No	669	78.6 (75.3–81.9)
Unemployed, time of interview		
Yes	155	18.3 (15.0–21.7)
No	697	81.7 (78.3–85.0)
Educational attainment		
Less than high school diploma	202	23.8 (20.2–27.4)
High school diploma or equivalent	310	35.7 (32.3–39.1)
Greater than high school	341	40.5 (36.6–44.3)
<i>Health-related factors (including outcomes related to social determinants of health)</i>		

Health literacy (confidence in filling out medical forms)		
Extremely	442	52.4 (48.6–56.3)
Quite a bit	176	20.0 (16.5–23.6)
Somewhat/a little bit/not at all	232	27.5 (23.9–31.2)
Health care coverage/insurance, past 12 months		
Any private	204	24.9 (21.5–28.3)
Medicaid (including dual coverage with Medicare)	455	51.4 (47.0–55.8)
Medicare	22	2.4 (1.2–3.5)
Other	61	6.8 (3.6–9.9)
Uninsured (including RWHAP only)	104	14.7 (11.2–18.2)
Received care at a RWHAP funded facility		
Yes	619	75.8 (69.7–81.9)
No	188	24.2 (18.1–30.3)
Has a disability		
Yes	343	37.4 (33.2–41.7)
No	509	62.6 (58.3–66.8)
Currently resides in a Medicaid expansion state^a		
Yes	547	58.6 (46.4–70.9)
No	308	41.4 (29.1–53.6)
Self-rated health, time of interview		
Good or better	608	72.8 (69.2–76.4)
Worse than good	242	27.2 (23.6–30.8)
Symptoms of depression or anxiety, past 2 weeks		
Yes	219	23.9 (20.6–27.2)
No	624	76.1 (72.8–79.4)
<i>Neighborhood and built environment</i>		
Unmet need for transportation assistance, past 12 months		
Yes	80	8.6 (6.7–10.5)
No	764	91.4 (89.5–93.3)
<i>Social and community context</i>		
English proficiency		
Speaks English "less than well"	74	9.9 (6.3–13.5)
Speaks English "well"	779	90.1 (86.5–93.7)
HIV-related stigma, past 12 months (n, median score, 95% CI)	804	38.6 (36.4–40.8)

HIV health care discrimination, past 12 months		
Yes	162	20.4 (17.1–23.6)
No	634	79.6 (76.4–82.9)
Experiences with sexual or physical violence, lifetime		
Yes	367	44.5 (40.3–48.7)
No	469	55.5 (51.3–59.7)
History of incarceration, past 12 months		
Yes	42	4.6 (2.9–6.2)
No	809	95.4 (93.8–97.1)

Notes: Numbers might not add to total because of “don’t know” and skipped (missing) responses. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding. Excluded are estimates with a coefficient of variation ≥ 0.30 and those based on a denominator sample size < 30 . Statistical testing associated with one or more suppressed categories also have questionable validity and thus have been suppressed. Definitions for variables are included in Appendix Table 1.

Abbreviations: WWH, cisgender women with diagnosed HIV; FPL, federal poverty level; RWHP, Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program; CI, confidence interval.

^aMedicaid expansion states reporting to MMP included: California, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Washington. Puerto Rico was considered to be a Medicaid expansion state due to local programs that are similar to Medicaid expansion. Virginia expanded Medicaid in 2018, and expansion coverage subsequently became effective as of January 1, 2019. A majority of the study period (June 2018-May 2021) occurred after January 1, 2019, and therefore, Virginia was considered to be an expansion state. Non-Medicaid expansion states reporting to MMP included: Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Texas. Data stratified by Medicaid expansion status are only representative of WWH in MMP jurisdictions in expansion and non-expansion states, and represent expansion status for the cycle years included in this analysis based on information presented here: <https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/status-of-state-medicare-expansion-decisions-interactive-map/>.

Appendix Table 3. Forms of contraception used by WWH.

Types of contraception used	n	Weighted Row% (95% CI)
Male condom		
Yes	255	75.9 (68.8–83.0)
No	78	24.1 (17.0–31.2)
Withdrawal, also called “pulling out”		
Yes	88	27.3 (21.3–33.3)
No	245	72.7 (66.7–78.7)
Abstinence, which is not having sex		
Yes	72	20.3 (15.4–25.2)
No	261	79.7 (74.8–84.6)
Birth control pills		
Yes	64	17.7 (13.4–22.0)
No	269	82.3 (78.0–86.6)
An injection, such as Depo-Provera		
Yes	37	10.9 (6.8–15.1)
No	296	89.1 (84.9–93.2)
Intrauterine device or IUD, which is a “T” shaped piece of plastic inserted into your uterus, such as Mirena® or ParaGard®		
Yes	43	10.5 (6.6–14.4)
No	290	89.5 (85.6–93.4)
Hormonal implant, which is a small rod inserted under the skin of your upper arm, such as Implanon® or Nexplanon®		
Yes	26	7.5 (4.1–10.9)
No	307	92.5 (89.1–95.9)
IUD or hormonal implant		
Yes	62	16.3 (11.5–21.0)
No	271	83.7 (79.0–88.5)
Female condom		
Yes	23	6.5 (3.4–9.6)
No	310	93.5 (90.4–96.6)
Emergency contraception or “morning after pill”		
Yes	16	5.2 (2.4–8.1)
No	317	94.8 (91.9–97.6)
Diaphragm, cervical cap, cervical sponge, or spermicidal foam or jelly		
Yes	17	5.3 (2.4–8.2)
No	316	94.7 (91.8–97.6)

Contraceptive patch, for example, Ortho Evra®, or contraceptive ring, for example NuvaRing®		
Yes	--	--
No	--	--
Partner's vasectomy		
Yes	--	--
No	--	--

Note: Excluded are estimates with a coefficient of variation ≥ 0.30 and those based on a denominator sample size < 30 . Women could report > 1 form of contraception.

Abbreviations: WWH, cisgender women with diagnosed HIV.

Appendix Table 4. Selected characteristics of WWH by whether or not WWH resided in a Medicaid expansion state.

Demographic characteristics and social determinants of health	All cisgender women (N=855)		Resides in non-Medicaid expansion states ^a (N=308)		Resides in Medicaid expansion states ^a (N=547)		PD (95% CI)	P
	n	Weighted Col% (95% CI)	n	Weighted Col% (95% CI)	n	Weighted Col% (95% CI)		
Demographic characteristics								
Age, time of interview								
18-29 years	161	18.4 (15.1–21.6)	53	17.5 (13.2–21.8)	108	19.0 (14.6–23.3)	-1.49 (-7.49–4.52)	0.627
30-34 years	156	19.5 (16.4–22.7)	57	19.3 (14.2–24.4)	99	19.7 (15.5–23.9)	-0.39 (-7.13–6.36)	0.910
35-44 years	538	62.1 (57.5–66.7)	198	63.2 (57.9–68.5)	340	61.3 (55.4–67.3)	1.88 (-5.22–8.98)	0.604
Racial identity								
American Indian and Alaska Native	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Asian	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black or African American	541	64.6 (59.3–69.9)	229	72.8 (66.0–79.6)	312	58.6 (53.1–64.2)	14.15 (6.02–22.27)	<0.001
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
White	222	27.0 (22.9–31.1)	65	22.9 (17.1–28.8)	157	29.9 (25.4–34.4)	-6.94 (-13.89–0.00)	0.050
Multiracial	62	6.2 (4.6–7.9)	--	--	51	8.3 (6.3–10.2)	--	--
Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish origin								
Yes	144	18.1 (13.3–22.8)	37	14.3 (8.3–20.3)	107	20.7 (13.5–27.9)	-6.34 (-16.34–3.66)	0.214
No	711	81.9 (77.2–86.7)	271	85.7 (79.7–91.7)	440	79.3 (72.1–86.5)	--	--
Social determinants of health								
Socioeconomic status								
Homelessness or other forms of unstable housing								
Yes	215	24.9 (21.5–28.4)	85	28.4 (23.1–33.6)	130	22.5 (18.4–26.7)	5.87 (-0.25–11.99)	0.060
No	638	75.1 (71.6–78.5)	223	71.6 (66.4–76.9)	415	77.5 (73.3–81.6)	--	--
Poverty level, past 12 months								
<100% FPL	441	58.1 (53.0–63.2)	154	59.5 (52.7–66.4)	287	57.1 (50.0–64.3)	2.37 (-7.77–12.52)	0.647

≥100% - <139% FPL	101	14.1 (11.1–17.0)	35	14.5 (9.9–19.2)	66	13.7 (10.1–17.4)	0.81 (-4.84–6.46)	0.779
≥139% - <400% FPL	189	24.4 (20.7–28.1)	69	24.0 (18.0–29.9)	120	24.8 (19.8–29.7)	-0.81 (-8.74–7.12)	0.840
≥400% FPL	20	3.4 (1.7–5.1)	--	--	16	4.3 (2.1–6.6)	--	--
Food insecurity, past 12 months								
Yes	181	21.4 (18.1–24.7)	69	22.0 (17.3–26.7)	112	21.0 (16.3–25.7)	0.99 (-5.85–7.83)	0.777
No	669	78.6 (75.3–81.9)	238	78.0 (73.3–82.7)	431	79.0 (74.3–83.7)	--	--
Unemployed, time of interview								
Yes	155	18.3 (15.0–21.7)	61	20.1 (14.7–25.5)	94	17.1 (13.2–21.0)	3.00 (-3.36–9.37)	0.355
No	697	81.7 (78.3–85.0)	247	79.9 (74.5–85.3)	450	82.9 (79.0–86.8)	--	--
Educational attainment								
Less than high school diploma	202	23.8 (20.2–27.4)	73	21.4 (16.4–26.3)	129	25.6 (20.7–30.5)	-4.21 (-11.31–2.89)	0.245
High school diploma or equivalent	310	35.7 (32.3–39.1)	117	41.3 (35.5–47.0)	193	31.8 (26.7–36.9)	9.47 (1.22–17.72)	0.025
Greater than high school	341	40.5 (36.6–44.3)	117	37.4 (32.3–42.5)	224	42.6 (36.8–48.5)	-5.25 (-12.97–2.46)	0.182
Health literacy (confidence in filling out medical forms)								
Extremely	442	52.4 (48.6–56.3)	167	54.3 (47.8–60.7)	275	51.1 (45.6–56.6)	3.16 (-5.84–12.17)	0.491
Quite a bit	176	20.0 (16.5–23.6)	58	17.5 (13.0–22.1)	118	21.8 (17.2–26.4)	-4.26 (-10.26–1.74)	0.164
Somewhat	135	15.7 (12.9–18.6)	48	17.2 (12.6–21.9)	87	14.7 (11.6–17.8)	2.51 (-2.89–7.91)	0.363
A little bit/not at all	97	11.8 (9.2–14.4)	34	11.0 (7.3–14.7)	63	12.4 (8.7–16.1)	-1.41 (-6.67–3.85)	0.599
Health status and health care access								
Healthcare coverage/insurance, past 12 months								
Any private	204	24.9 (21.5–28.3)	68	24.3 (19.5–29.0)	136	25.3 (20.5–30.1)	-1.04 (-7.81–5.74)	0.765
Medicaid (including dual coverage with Medicare)	455	51.4 (47.0–55.8)	133	43.2 (36.8–49.5)	322	57.0 (51.1–62.9)	-13.82 (-21.75–5.88)	<0.001
Medicare	22	2.4 (1.2–3.5)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	61	6.8 (3.6–9.9)	21	5.3 (2.3–8.2)	40	7.8 (3.5–12.0)	-2.54 (-7.24–2.16)	0.290
Uninsured (including RWHAP only)	104	14.7 (11.2–18.2)	73	25.2 (19.1–31.3)	31	7.4 (4.1–10.7)	17.77 (11.01–24.53)	<0.001
Received care at a RWHAP funded facility (based on the most								

frequent source of HIV care during the past 2 years)								
Yes	619	75.8 (69.7–81.9)	249	84.3 (78.6–90.1)	370	69.7 (62.4–76.9)	14.69 (6.35–23.03)	<0.001
No	188	24.2 (18.1–30.3)	44	15.7 (9.9–21.4)	144	30.3 (23.1–37.6)	--	--
Had problems paying/unable to pay for medical bills, past 12 months								
Yes	151	18.5 (15.0–22.1)	71	22.2 (16.8–27.5)	80	16.0 (11.8–20.2)	6.20 (-0.15–12.55)	0.056
No	700	81.5 (77.9–85.0)	236	77.8 (72.5–83.2)	464	84.0 (79.8–88.2)	--	--
Had medical bills being paid off over time, past 12 months								
Yes	198	22.5 (18.9–26.1)	76	24.1 (19.5–28.6)	122	21.4 (16.2–26.6)	2.64 (-4.02–9.30)	0.437
No	650	77.5 (73.9–81.1)	230	75.9 (71.4–80.5)	420	78.6 (73.4–83.8)	--	--
Has a disability								
Yes	343	37.4 (33.2–41.7)	131	38.7 (32.4–45.0)	212	36.5 (31.0–42.1)	2.18 (-5.91–10.28)	0.597
No	509	62.6 (58.3–66.8)	177	61.3 (55.0–67.6)	332	63.5 (57.9–69.0)	--	--
Self-rated health, time of interview								
Good or better	608	72.8 (69.2–76.4)	215	71.8 (66.3–77.4)	393	73.5 (69.1–77.9)	-1.66 (-8.43–5.11)	0.631
Worse than good	242	27.2 (23.6–30.8)	92	28.2 (22.6–33.7)	150	26.5 (22.1–30.9)	--	--
Major or other depression symptoms, past 2 weeks								
Yes	163	17.8 (15.0–20.6)	54	16.3 (11.7–20.8)	109	18.9 (15.0–22.9)	-2.67 (-9.10–3.75)	0.415
No	677	82.2 (79.4–85.0)	251	83.7 (79.2–88.3)	426	81.1 (77.1–85.0)	--	--
Moderate to severe generalized anxiety disorder, past 2 weeks								
Yes	156	16.9 (14.2–19.6)	48	14.2 (9.8–18.6)	108	18.8 (15.3–22.4)	-4.62 (-10.69–1.45)	0.136
No	688	83.1 (80.4–85.8)	257	85.8 (81.4–90.2)	431	81.2 (77.6–84.7)	--	--
Noninjection or injection drug use, past 12 months (excluding marijuana)								
Yes	78	8.2 (6.1–10.3)	27	7.3 (4.3–10.2)	51	8.9 (6.4–11.5)	-1.69 (-5.30–1.92)	0.360
No	764	91.8 (89.7–93.9)	277	92.7 (89.8–95.7)	487	91.1 (88.5–93.6)	--	--

Binge drinking, past 30 days								
Yes	130	15.6 (12.6–18.6)	47	15.4 (10.9–19.9)	83	15.8 (12.0–19.5)	-0.38 (-6.06–5.30)	0.895
No	711	84.4 (81.4–87.4)	255	84.6 (80.1–89.1)	456	84.2 (80.5–88.0)	--	--
Neighborhood and built environment								
Urbanicity of county of residence^b								
Large central metropolitan	416	49.3 (42.7–56.0)	134	39.7 (28.3–51.0)	282	56.7 (50.8–62.6)	-17.06 (-30.98–3.14)	0.016
Large fringe metropolitan	180	21.1 (16.3–26.0)	54	16.8 (10.9–22.7)	126	24.4 (18.2–30.7)	-7.67 (-16.44–1.09)	0.086
Medium metropolitan	104	15.0 (9.3–20.7)	58	22.6 (14.1–31.2)	46	9.2 (6.0–12.3)	13.45 (4.72–22.17)	0.003
Small metropolitan	46	5.7 (3.0–8.3)	--	--	33	6.7 (3.2–10.2)	--	--
Nonmetropolitan (micropolitan+noncore)	57	8.9 (4.4–13.3)	44	16.6 (9.1–24.1)	--	--	--	--
Need for transportation assistance, past 12 months								
Yes	313	36.1 (32.0–40.2)	108	33.8 (28.2–39.4)	205	37.8 (32.0–43.6)	-4.03 (-12.13–4.08)	0.330
No	531	63.9 (59.8–68.0)	198	66.2 (60.6–71.8)	333	62.2 (56.4–68.0)	--	--
Unmet need for transportation assistance, past 12 months								
Yes	80	8.6 (6.7–10.5)	34	10.7 (6.6–14.7)	46	7.1 (4.8–9.3)	3.58 (-1.50–8.66)	0.167
No	764	91.4 (89.5–93.3)	272	89.3 (85.3–93.4)	492	92.9 (90.7–95.2)	--	--
Social and community context								
English proficiency								
Speaks English less than well (not well, not at all)	74	9.9 (6.3–13.5)	--	--	60	12.7 (7.1–18.4)	--	--
Speaks English well (well, very well)	779	90.1 (86.5–93.7)	--	--	485	87.3 (81.6–92.9)	--	--
HIV healthcare discrimination, past 12 months								
Yes	162	20.4 (17.1–23.6)	48	16.2 (11.2–21.1)	114	23.4 (18.5–28.3)	-7.18 (-14.84–0.48)	0.066
No	634	79.6 (76.4–82.9)	242	83.8 (78.9–88.8)	392	76.6 (71.7–81.5)	--	--
Experiences with physical violence by an intimate partner or forced sex, lifetime								
Yes	367	44.5 (40.3–48.7)	115	38.7 (33.4–44.0)	252	48.7 (42.6–54.8)	-10.03 (-18.80–1.27)	0.025
No	469	55.5 (51.3–59.7)	188	61.3 (56.0–66.6)	281	51.3 (45.2–57.4)	--	--

History of incarceration, past 12 months								
Yes	42	4.6 (2.9–6.2)	--	--	28	4.8 (2.6–7.1)	--	--
No	809	95.4 (93.8–97.1)	--	--	516	95.2 (92.9–97.4)	--	--

Note: Excluded are estimates with a coefficient of variation ≥ 0.30 and those based on a denominator sample size < 30 . Definitions for variables are included in Appendix Table 1. P-values are associated with PDs.

Abbreviations: WWH, cisgender women with diagnosed HIV; FPL, federal poverty level; RWHAP, Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program; PD, prevalence difference; CI, confidence interval; Ref, referent category.

^aMedicaid expansion states reporting to MMP included: California, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Washington. Puerto Rico was considered to be a Medicaid expansion state due to local programs that are similar to Medicaid expansion. Virginia expanded Medicaid in 2018, and expansion coverage subsequently became effective as of January 1, 2019. A majority of the study period (June 2018–May 2021) occurred after January 1, 2019, and therefore, Virginia was considered to be an expansion state. Non-Medicaid expansion states reporting to MMP included: Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Texas. Data stratified by Medicaid expansion status are only representative of WWH in MMP jurisdictions in expansion and non-expansion states, and represent expansion status for the cycle years included in this analysis based on information presented here: <https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/status-of-state-medicaid-expansion-decisions-interactive-map/>.

^bUrbanicity was based on the 2013 NCHS urban-rural classification scheme; for more details, see here: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data_access/urban_rural.htm#2013_Urban-Rural_Classification_Scheme_for_Counties. Puerto Rico was not included in the urbanicity analysis because NCHS does not categorize Puerto Rican municipios.