

# 2007 Needs Assessment

Ryan White Part A Year 18

## Chapter 12: Needs Assessment Summary

## Summary of Epidemiological and Service Utilization Data Needs Assessment, Meeting 1, June 14, 2007

<b>Epidemiological Data</b>	<p>Data included counseling and testing information for 2005 and 2006, HIV (not AIDS) and AIDS incidence and prevalence for 2006, and trends in incidence and prevalence from 2000-2006. The number of newly reported HIV (not AIDS) cases for 2006 was 1,015. The number of newly diagnosed AIDS cases was 1,134. The number of PLWH and PLWA was 9,727 and 12,022 respectively (for a total of 21,749 PLWHA).</p> <p>HIV/AIDS continues to disproportionately affect the Black (including Haitian) population. Black women are especially affected, comprising 73% of all women living with HIV/AIDS and 53% of all women living with HIV/AIDS between the ages 13-49. Although the Black community is still greatly affected, there has been some decrease in the number of newly reported HIV (not AIDS) cases among Blacks in 2006.</p> <p>There was some decrease in newly reported HIV (not AIDS) cases in general in 2006, but there was an increase in new cases among Hispanics and Whites. The number of newly diagnosed AIDS cases has dropped among Blacks and risen in Hispanics. There was some increase in the proportion of newly diagnosed AIDS cases among women. Women also tend to get diagnosed at an earlier age than men.</p> <p>There was a drop in the percentage of Blacks living with HIV/AIDS and a rise among Hispanics.</p> <p>A large proportion of new cases of HIV (not AIDS) and AIDS were among the 30-39 and 40-49 age groups although youth are also affected.</p>				
<b>Ryan White Part A Demographic Data</b>	<p>Ryan White Part A clients reflect the population of PLWHA in Miami-Dade in terms of race/ethnicity and gender. 70% of the 10,002 clients who provided information about their income were equal to or below the Florida Poverty Line. 63% had no insurance. Of those who had insurance, 56% were on Medicaid. 60% of clients fit the CDC definition of AIDS, and 28% were HIV+ Asymptomatic. As in the general PLWHA population, the most frequently reported exposure categories were MSM and heterosexual contact.</p>				
<b>Service Utilization Data</b>	<b>Service Category</b>	<b>Clients Served in 2005</b>	<b>Expenditures</b>	<b>Clients Served in 2006</b>	<b>Expenditures</b>
	<b>Outpatient Medical Care</b>	7,439	\$7,505,278	7,200	\$7,583,961
	<b>Case Management &amp; Peer Education Support Network</b>	8,372	\$3,473,775	8,334	\$3,558,525
	<b>Prescription Drugs</b>	3,093	\$3,926,320	3,135	\$3,795,764
	<b>Oral Health Care</b>	2,971	\$1,715,378	3,026	\$1,856,570

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<b>Service Utilization Data</b>	<b>Service Category</b>	<b>Clients Served in 2005</b>	<b>Expenditures</b>	<b>Clients Served in 2006</b>	<b>Expenditures</b>
	<b>Residential Substance Abuse Treatment</b>	231	\$1,780,845	216	\$2,494,625
	<b>Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment</b>	125	\$121,568	92	\$82,649
	<b>Mental Health Therapy/Psychosocial Counseling/Pastoral Care</b>	1,632	\$396,024	1,402	\$314,585
	<b>Day Care Services</b>	34	\$261,051	25	\$129,488
	<b>Food Bank</b>	552	\$296,580	482	\$273,644
	<b>Home Delivered Meals</b>	113	\$211,535	88	\$145,965
	<b>Insurance Services</b>	355	\$420,011	394	\$415,510
	<b>Legal Assistance</b>	317	\$330,204	279	\$292,570
	<b>Transportation Vouchers</b>	N/A	N/A	715	\$129,619
	<b>Agency Based Transportation Services</b>	N/A	N/A	80	\$14,556
	<b>Home Health Care</b>	N/A	N/A	39	\$97,064

**The total number of unduplicated clients in 2005 was 10,673**

**The total expenditures for 2005 were \$22,078,169**

**The total number of unduplicated clients in 2006 was 10,265**

**The total expenditures for 2006 were \$21,773,138**

## Summary of Needs Assessment, Meeting 2, June 20, 2007

<p><b>Additional Data Requested at Meeting 1</b></p>	<p>The following data, requested at meeting 1, was distributed: Ryan White Part A Clients by Age Group; Insurance Categories by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Gender by Race/Ethnicity; % of Clients Receiving Core Services and Types of Services Received by Clients not Receiving Core Services; Case Management Encounters Reanalyzed by Encounter Type; Additional Services Received by Clients who Received Residential Substance Abuse Treatment; Drug Co-Payments Cost per Client of \$9,915 Represented; Types of Services Received by Clients who Received Insurance Services; Explanation of \$1 Prescription Drug Expenditures; Drugs on the ADAP Formulary Supplied through Ryan White Part A.</p>
<p><b>Special Outreach Report</b></p>	<p>Findings from an analysis of clients entering care, returning to care, continuing in care, and dropping out of care were presented.</p> <p>A total of 10,079 clients received care under Ryan White Part A in Year 16. A total of 2,208 clients received services in Year 15 but dropped out of care in Year 16. Of the 2,208 clients who dropped out of care in Year 16, 20% were truly lost to care. The remaining 80% could potentially be brought back into care.</p> <p>Of the clients who dropped out of care in Year 16, 56% were Black. Data showed, however, that Blacks were more likely than Hispanics or Whites to be reconnected to care through outreach.</p> <p>A total of 8,286 clients received outreach services in Year 16. Of those, 94.2% received outreach services only (i.e., no other services or contacts) and were not identified as HIV+.</p> <p>5.4% (444 clients) received outreach services and were connected to care. The majority in this category (365 clients) were clients who received services in the past and were now reconnected to care. The remaining 1% (79 clients) were new clients brought into care through outreach. The remaining 0.4% received care in Year 15, and outreach services only in Year 16, and were not reconnected to care.</p> <p>Findings suggest that 1) Outreach is more effective at reconnecting clients lost to care than at bringing new clients into care (843 new clients came into care in Year 16 without outreach compared to 79 new clients who came into care as a result of outreach), 2) Collaboration between outreach and medical services is vital, 3) Agencies that provide medical services in addition to outreach services are more likely to bring clients into care, 4) Outreach is the least effective mechanism for bringing new clients into care, 5) 80% of clients who dropped out of care were eligible for reconnection but remained lost to care without outreach intervention, 6) Reconnecting clients should be the focus of outreach.</p>
<p><b>Services and Funding Information</b></p>	<p>Data about service categories and a comparison of expenditures per service category from Year 13-Year 16 were included in Tabs 6 &amp; 7 in the workbook as a reference.</p>

**Summary of  
Needs Assessment, Meeting 2, June 20, 2007**

<p><b>Client Satisfaction Survey: Findings</b></p>	<p>844 client satisfaction interviews were conducted among PLWHA at 14 Ryan White Part A case management provider sites between 12/11/06-3/14/06. PLWHA were interviewed about all core Ryan White services they received, regardless of provider, as well as about unmet needs. Major findings are: 1) Blacks (including Haitians) were the largest group in care, with significantly lower socioeconomic status levels, greater reliance on support services, and greater HIV/AIDS impairment than Hispanics or Whites, 2) Overall satisfaction levels were excellent. Oral health care and residential substance abuse treatment had the lowest relative satisfaction levels, 3) Most clients reported they were able to get to most providers in less than one hour. The longest travel times reported were by pharmacy and mental health care clients, 4) Client needs for additional services were minimal and most needs can be addressed through an expansion of existing services, 5) Unmet need is most acute for oral health services, 6) Housing was identified most frequently as a needed service when clients were asked about services other than medical and dental.</p>
<p><b>Met/Unmet Need</b></p>	<p>Unmet need refers to the HIV/AIDS aware population who have never received, or are not currently receiving, primary medical care. The estimated population of PLWHA in Miami-Dade is 34,798 of which 80% (27,839 individuals) are estimated as aware of their status. An estimated 8,491 individuals are not receiving primary medical care. Of those, 55% are PLWA and 45% are PLWH. 49% are Black/African American, 37% are Hispanic, and 13% are White. Service gaps, (the difference between available service slots and the number of clients needing the service for everything but primary health care), were also presented. The greatest need identified was oral health care.</p>
<p><b>SCSN/HRSA Requirements, Services and Funding</b></p>	<p>This data is located under Tabs 10 &amp; 11 and should be used as a reference during the prioritization and funding allocation process.</p>