



Ryan White Program Year 32 Care Utilization Data Summary

Part 3 – Housing, Emergency Financial Assistance, Nutrition Support

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COH Planning, Priorities, and Allocations Committee

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HOUSING, EMERGENCY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AND NUTRITION SERVICES

BACKGROUND

As a Ryan White Program (RWP) Part A recipient, the Division of HIV and STD Programs (DHSP) at the Los Angeles County (LAC) Department of Public Health receives grant funds from the Health Resources and Services Administration HIV/AIDS Bureau (HRSA-HAB) to increase access to core medical and related support services for people living with HIV (PLWH)¹. The amount of the award is based on the number of PLWH residing in LAC. DHSP receives additional funding from HRSA-HAB to reduce disparities in health outcomes among persons of color living with HIV through the Minority AIDS Initiative (MAI) and discretionary funds from the LAC Department of Public Health (net county costs [NCC]). DHSP received a total of \$45.9 million from HRSA-HAB in fiscal year 2022 that included \$42.1 million for Part A and \$3.8 million for MAI.

HRSA-HAB and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) require that local HIV planning bodies develop integrated HIV prevention plans in collaboration with the health department to guide prevention and care efforts within the jurisdiction². HIV surveillance and supplemental surveillance along with program service data and unmet need estimates are used to identify priority populations of focus. In LAC, the populations of focus overlap with priority populations identified in the local “Ending the HIV Epidemic” strategic plan and shown in bold³. These include:

- 1. Latino Cisgender Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM)**
- 2. Black Cisgender MSM**
- 3. Cisgender Women of Color**
- 4. Transgender Persons**
- 5. Youth Aged 13-29**
6. PLWH ≥ Age 50
- 7. Persons Who Inject Drugs (PWID)**
8. RWP Clients Who Were Unhoused

Though not identified as priority populations in the integrated or Ending the HIV Epidemic (EHE) plans, we include RWP clients 50 years of age and older and those experiencing homelessness as an important subpopulation living with HIV with need for RWP services in LAC.

¹ Ryan White HIV/AIDS Programs Parts & Initiatives. (2022). In ryanwhite.hrsa.gov. Retrieved July 20, 2023 from <https://ryanwhite.hrsa.gov/about/parts-and-initiatives>

² Integrated HIV Prevention and Care Plan Guidance, including the Statewide Coordinated Statement of Need, CY 2022-2026.(2021). In ryanwhite.hrsa.gov. Retrieved July 20, 2023 from <https://ryanwhite.hrsa.gov/sites/default/files/ryanwhite/grants/integrated-hiv-dear-college-6-30-21.pdf>

³ Ending the HIV Epidemic Plan for Los Angeles. (2021). In lacounty.hiv. Retrieved July 19, 2023, from <https://www.lacounty.hiv/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/EHE-Plan-Final-2021.pdf>

Ryan White Program Service Utilization Report, Contract Year 32 (March 1, 2022-February 28, 2023)

This report series summarizes utilization of medical and support services by RWP clients in Contract Year 32 (March 1, 2022-February 28, 2023) to inform the planning and allocation activities of the LAC Commission on HIV (COH). To inform focused discussion, we will present services in the following service clusters:

1. Ambulatory Outpatient Medical (AOM) and Medical Care Coordination (MCC) services
2. Mental Health and Substance Abuse (Residential) services
- 3. Housing, Emergency Financial Assistance (EFA), and Nutrition Support (NS) services**
4. General and Specialty Oral Health services
5. Case Management (CM) Services: Benefits Specialty, Transitional CM- Jails, Home-Based CM and the Linkage and Re-Engagement (LRP)

The data presented is intended to provide priority highlights of who is accessing RWP services in LAC (demographic and socio-economic characteristics, priority populations), the types of services accessed, funding sources, and how these services are delivered (in-person or telehealth). The detailed source tables are included in the appendix for reference.

Outcomes and Indicators

The following information will be used to describe service utilization and estimate expenditures. Each of the five service clusters will include:

- HIV Care Continuum Outcomes (engagement in care, retention in care (RiC) and viral suppression (VS) among priority populations:
 - Engagement in HIV care = ≤ 1 viral load or CD4 test in the contract year
 - Retention in HIV care = ≤ 2 viral load or CD4 tests at least 90 days apart in the contract year
 - Viral suppression =Most recent viral load test < 200 copies/mL in the contract year
- RWP service utilization and expenditure indicators by service category:
 - Total service units=Number of service units paid for by DHSP in the reporting period. *Service units vary by service category and may include visits, hours, procedures, days, or sessions*
 - Service units per client=Total service units/Number of clients
 - Total Expenditure= Total dollar amount paid by DHSP in the reporting period
 - Expenditures per Client= Total Expenditure/Number of clients

DATA SOURCES

- HIV Casewatch (local RWP data reporting system)
 - Client characteristics and service utilization data reported by RWP contracted service agencies
 - Data are manually entered or submitted through electronic data transfer
- Linkage Re-engagement Program (ACCESS Database)
- eHARS (HIV surveillance data system)
- DHSP Expenditure Reports

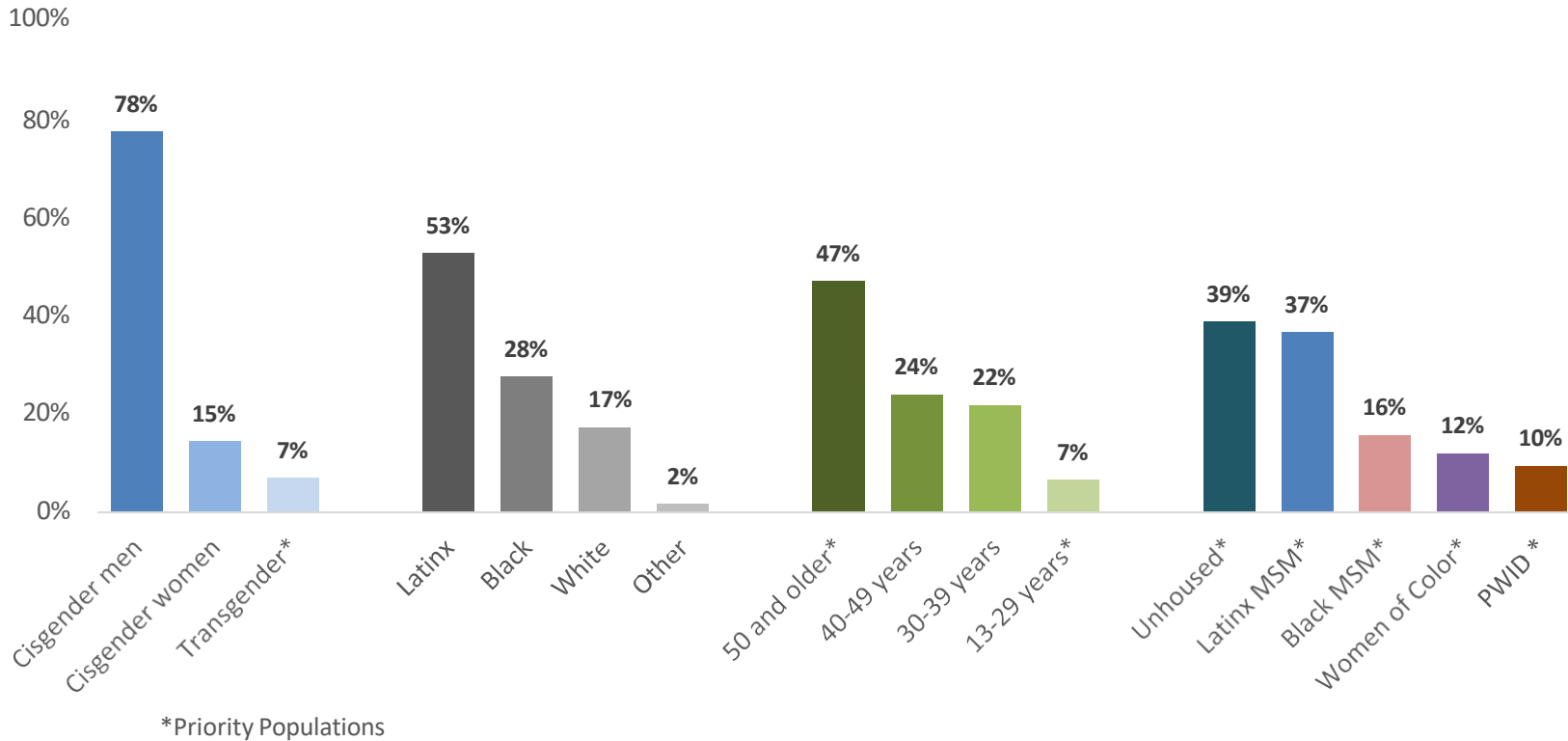
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HOUSING SERVICES

Population Served:

- In Year 32, a total of 241 clients received Housing Services in Year 32. In LAC this category includes:
 - Permanent Supportive Housing, also known as Housing for Health [H4H], that served 157 clients
 - Residential Care Facilities for Chronically Ill (RCFCI) that served 54 clients
 - Transitional Residential Care Facilities (TRCF) that served 31 clients
- Most Housing Services clients were cisgender men, Latinx, and aged 50 and older (Figure 1)
- Among the priority populations, the largest percent served were PLWH ≥ age 50, followed by unhoused people and Latinx MSM
- Unhoused status includes those clients who reported experiencing homelessness at their most recent intake during the contract year but may not necessarily reflect their housing status at the time they received the service).

Figure 1. Key Characteristics of RWP Clients in Housing Services in LAC, Year 32

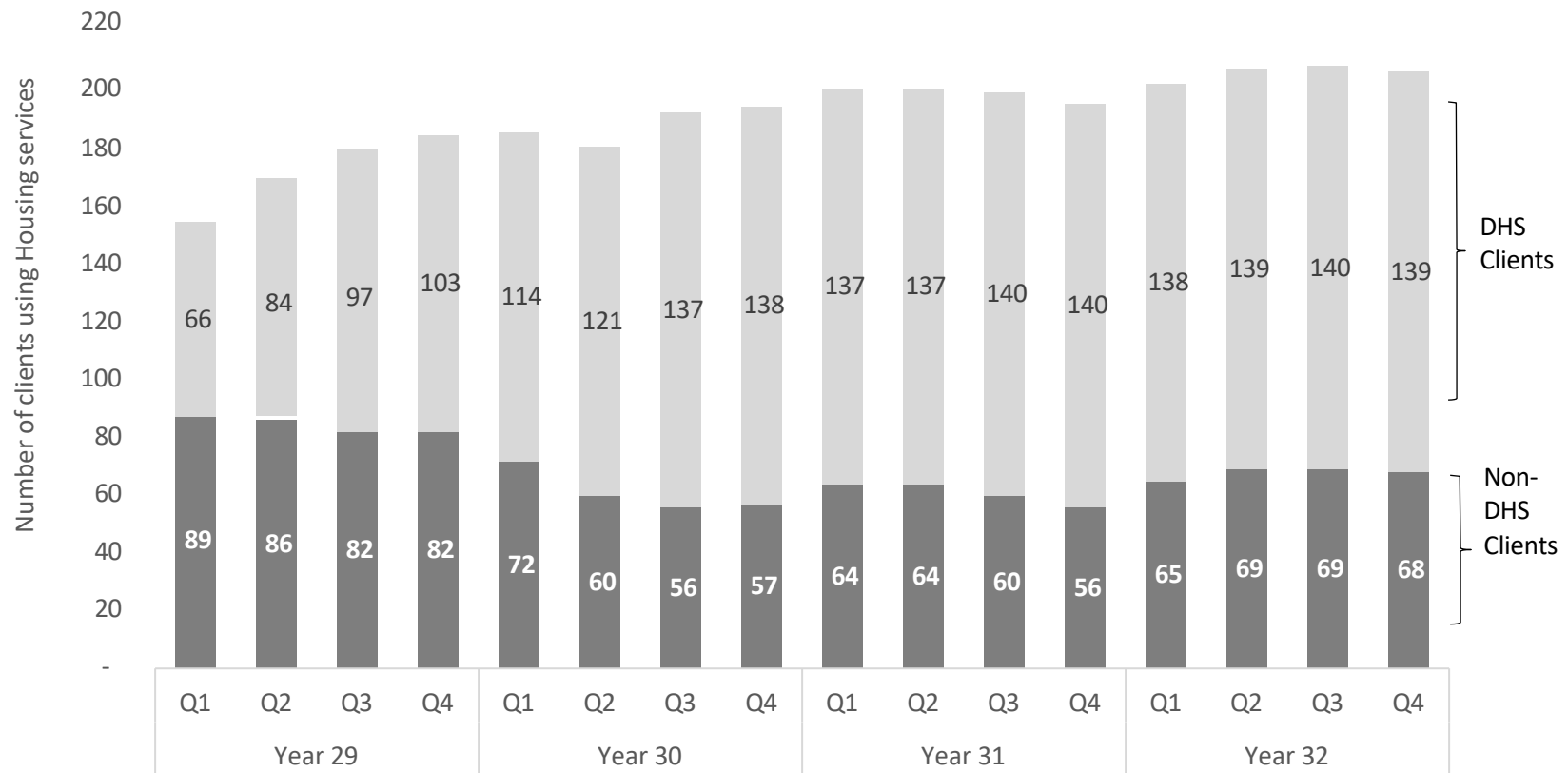


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Service Utilization

Figure 2 below shows the number of RWP clients accessing Housing services from Year 29 through Year 32 by quarter. While DHS discontinued providing Ambulatory Outpatient Medical, Medical Care Coordination and Mental Health Service in Year 31, they continue to provide Housing and EFA services. The light grey part of the bar shows the number of DHS clients. The darker grey part of the bar shows the number of all other (non-DHS) clients. The total number of Housing clients increased over time including during the COVID-19 pandemic in Year 30. During this time, the number of Housing clients at DHS sites increased while the number clients served at non-DHS sites gradually decreased. All Housing services were provided in-person.

Figure 2. Department of Health Services (DHS) and Non-DHS Housing Clients by Quarter in LAC, RWP Years 29-32



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Service Units and Expenditures

- Year 32 Funding Sources: **RWP Part A (5%), Part B (54%), MAI (41%)**
- Percentage of RWP Clients Accessing Housing services in Year 32: **1.6%**
- Unit of Service: **Days**

Table 1. Housing Service Utilization and Expenditures among RWP Clients in LAC, Year 32

Priority Populations	Clients	% of Clients	Total days	% of days	Days per Client	Estimated Expenditures per Client	Estimated Expenditures by Subpopulation
<i>Total Housing clients</i>	241	100%	70,157	100%	291	\$33,054	\$7,965,955
<i>H4H</i>	157	65%	48,577	69%	309	\$13,625	\$3,283,615 (MAI)
<i>RCFCI</i>	54	22%	15,354	22%	284	\$55,086	\$418,179 (Part A) + \$4,264,161 (Part B)
<i>TRCF</i>	31	13%	6,226	9%	201		
PLWH ≥ age 50	114	47%	34,895	50%	306	\$34,938	\$3,982,978
Unhoused in the contract year	94	39%	24,889	35%	265	\$29,660	\$2,788,084
Latinx MSM	89	37%	24,697	35%	277	\$31,327	\$2,788,084
Black MSM	38	16%	11,926	17%	314	\$35,637	\$1,354,212
Women of Color	29	12%	9,095	13%	314	\$35,709	\$1,035,574
Persons who inject drugs (PWID)	23	10%	5,990	9%	260	\$31,171	\$716,936
Transgender Persons	17	7%	5,181	7%	305	\$32,801	\$557,617
Youth aged 13-29	16	7%	4,054	6%	253	\$29,872	\$477,957

Table 1 Highlights

- *Population Served:* The largest number and percent of HS clients were PLWH ≥ age 50 (47%), followed by clients who were unhoused in the contract year (39%) and Latinx MSM (37%).
- *Service Utilization:*
 - PLWH ≥ age 50 had received half of HS days.
 - Utilization of days per client was the highest among Black MSM and women of color (314 days/client each), followed by clients ≥ age 50 (306 days/client) compared to all clients overall and other subpopulations.
 - While days per client were the lowest among youth aged 13-29 clients (253 days/client), they also represented the smallest numbers of HS clients.

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- The percent of HS in days was slightly higher relative to their population size among clients ≥ age 50 (47% vs 50%).
- The percent of HS in days was slightly lower relative to their population size among Latinx MSM (37% vs 35%).
- **Expenditures:**
 - Expenditure per client were highest among Black MSM and women of color, although those subpopulations did not represent the highest percentage of HS clients.
 - Expenditures per client were the lowest among clients who were unhoused in the contract year despite being the second largest subpopulation served by HS (39%).

HIV Care Continuum (HCC) Outcomes

Table 2 below shows HCC outcomes for RWP clients receiving HS in Year 32. Housing clients had slightly higher engagement in care and retention in care compared to RWP clients who did not accessing HS. There was no difference in viral suppression between HS and non-HS clients.

Table 2. HIV Care Continuum Outcomes for RWP Clients That Used and Did Not Use Housing services (HS) in LAC, Year 32

HCC Measures	HS clients		Non-HS clients	
	N=241	%	N=14,531	%
<i>Engaged in HIV Care^a</i>	230	95%	13,616	94%
<i>Retained in HIV Care^b</i>	187	78%	10,194	70%
<i>Suppressed Viral Load at Recent Test^c</i>	199	83%	12,078	83%

^aDefined as having ≥1 HIV laboratory test (viral load, CD4 or genotype test) reported in the 12 months before the end of the reporting period

^bDefined as having ≥2 HIV laboratory tests (viral load, CD4 or genotype test) reported at >90 days apart in the 12 months before the end of the reporting period

^cDefined as viral load <200 copies/ml at most recent test reported in the 12 months before the end of the reporting period

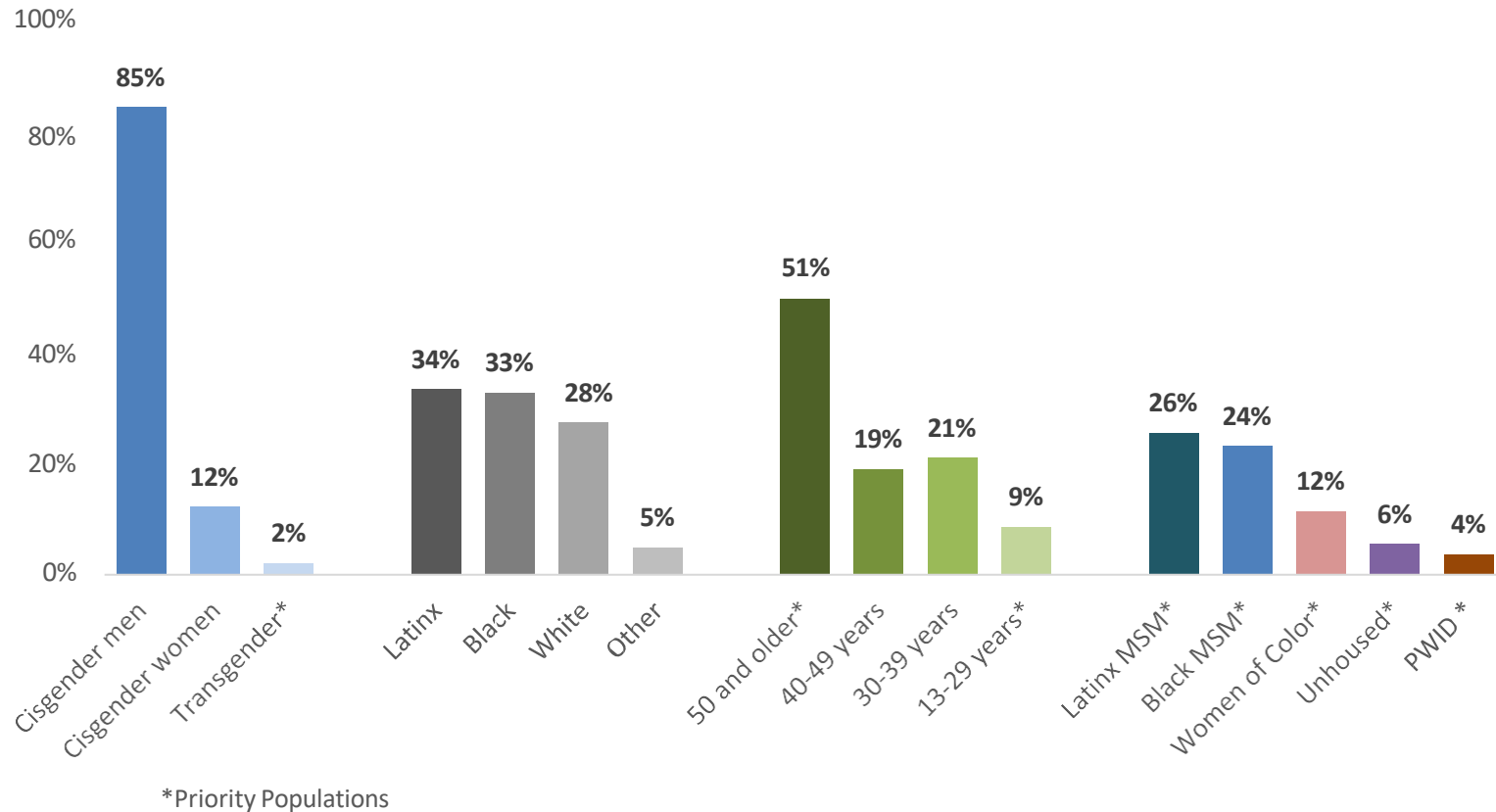
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EMERGENCY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE (EFA) SERVICES

Population Served:

- In Year 32, a total of 378 clients received EFA that includes three types of service:
 - Food Assistance provided to 30 clients
 - Rental Assistance provided to 283 clients
 - Utility Assistance provided to 162 clients
- Most EFA clients were cisgender men, Latinx and Black, and aged 50 and older (Figure 3)
- PLWH ≥ age 50 represented the largest percent among priority populations (51%), followed by Latinx MSM (26%) and Black MSM (24%).

Figure 3. Demographic Characteristics and Priority Populations among EFA Clients in LAC, Year 32

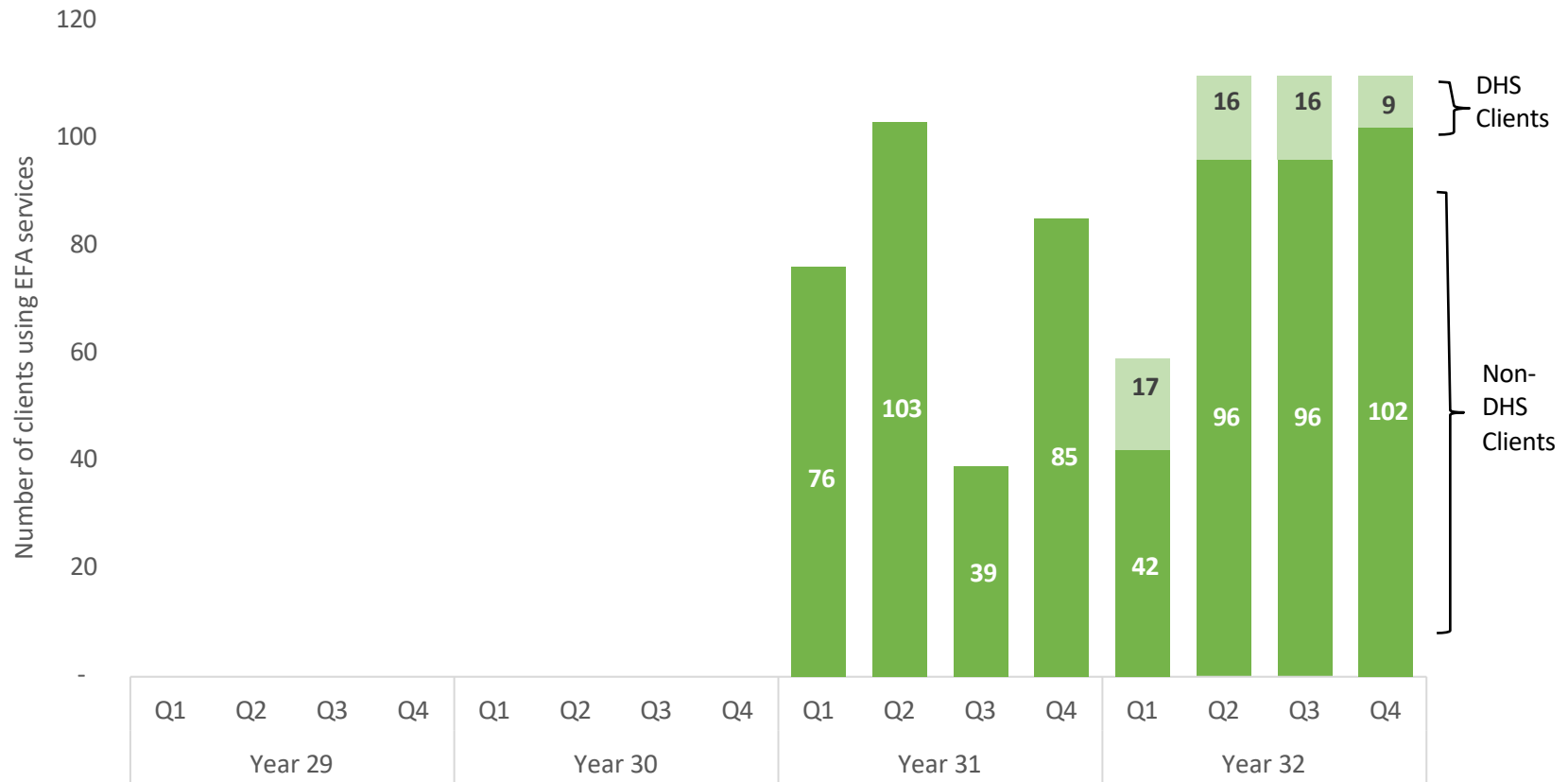


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Service Utilization

The figure below presents the number of clients using EFA since it launched in Year 31 at both DHS and non-DHS sites. All EFA services were delivered in-person. The light green part of the bar shows the number of DHS clients. The darker green part of the bar shows the number of all other (non-DHS) clients. The number of clients accessing EFA services increased from Year 31 to Year 32, particularly among clients accessing services at non-DHS sites.

Figure 4. Department of Health Services (DHS) and Non-DHS EFA Clients by Quarter in LAC, RWP Years 29-32



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Service Units and Expenditures

- Year 32 Funding Sources: **RWP Part A (100%)**
- Percentage of RWP Clients Accessing EFA in Year 32: **3%**
- Unit of Service: **Dollars**

Table 3. EFA Service Utilization and Expenditures among RWP Clients in LAC, Year 32

Priority Populations	Clients	% of Clients	Total dollars	% of dollars	Dollars per Client	Estimated Expenditures per Client	Estimated Expenditures by Subpopulation
<i>Total EFA clients</i>	378	100%	1,210,558	100%	\$3,203	\$4,607	\$1,741,442 (Part A)
<i>Food</i>	30	8%	8,035	1%	\$268	\$385	\$11,559
<i>Rental Assistance</i>	283	75%	1,049,839	87%	\$3,710	\$5,337	\$1,510,241
<i>Utilities</i>	162	43%	152,684	13%	\$942	\$1,356	\$219,643
PLWH ≥ age 50	191	51%	548,067	45%	\$2,869	\$4,128	\$788,418
Latinx MSM	98	26%	313,970	26%	\$3,204	\$4,609	\$451,660
Black MSM	89	24%	293,026	24%	\$3,292	\$4,736	\$421,531
Women of Color	44	12%	112,680	9%	\$2,561	\$3,684	\$162,095
Youth aged 13-29	33	9%	113,597	9%	\$3,442	\$4,952	\$163,415
Unhoused in the contract year	21	6%	55,570	5%	\$2,646	\$3,807	\$79,941
Persons who inject drugs (PWID)	14	4%	38,819	3%	\$2,773	\$3,989	\$55,843
Transgender Persons	8	2%	22,370	2%	\$2,796	\$4,023	\$32,180

Table 3 Highlights

- *Population Served:* PLWH ≥ age 50 (51%) made up half of all EFA clients, followed by Latinx MSM (26%) and Black MSM (24%) in Year 32
- *Service Utilization:*
 - Service units (dollars) per client were the highest among youth aged 13-29 and Black MSM compared to total EFA clients and other subpopulations. Per client utilization was lowest among women of color and clients who were unhoused in the contract year.
 - The percent of EFA units (dollars) was lower relative to the population size of PLWH ≥ age 50, women of color, clients who were unhoused in the contract year, and PWID.
- *Expenditures:*
 - Per client expenditures were highest for youth aged 13-29 (\$4,952), followed by Black MSM (\$4,736).
 - Women of color had the lowest expenditures per client (\$3,684).

HIV Care Continuum (HCC) Outcomes

Table 4 below compares HCC outcomes for RWP clients who did and did not access EFA in Year 32. A larger percent of clients in EFA were engaged in care, retained in care, and achieved viral suppression compared to those clients not using EFA.

Table 4. HIV Care Continuum Outcomes for RWP Clients That Used and Did Not Use EFA Services in LAC, Year 32

HCC Measures	EFA clients		Non-EFA clients	
	N=378	Percent	N=14,394	Percent
<i>Engaged in HIV Care^a</i>	368	97%	13,478	94%
<i>Retained in HIV Care^b</i>	297	79%	10,084	70%
<i>Suppressed Viral Load at Recent Test^c</i>	333	88%	11,944	83%

^aDefined as having ≥1 HIV laboratory test (viral load, CD4 or genotype test) reported in the 12 months before the end of the reporting period

^bDefined as having ≥2 HIV laboratory tests (viral load, CD4 or genotype test) reported at >90 days apart in the 12 months before the end of the reporting period

^cDefined as viral load <200 copies/ml at most recent test reported in the 12 months before the end of the reporting period

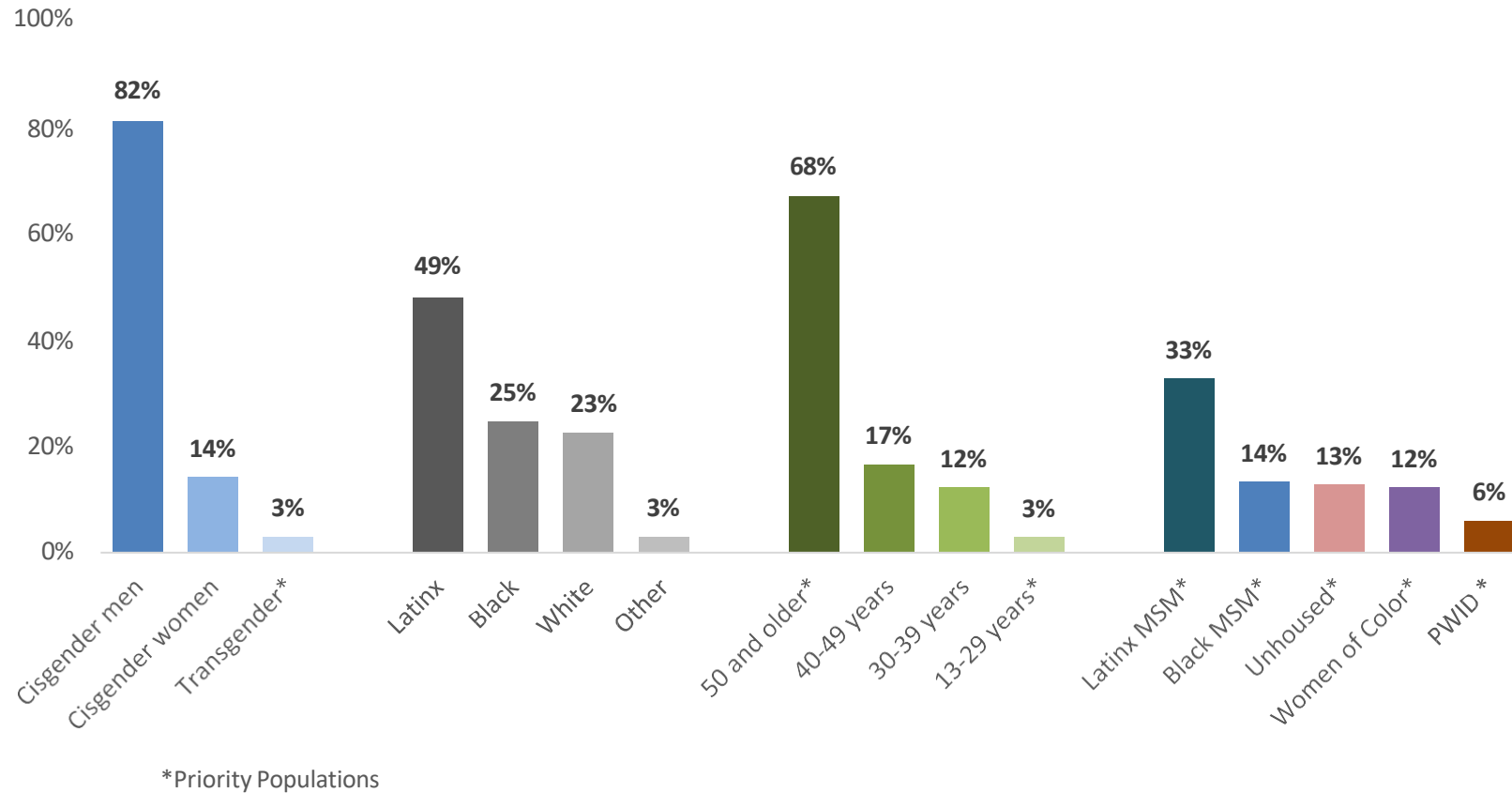
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NUTRITION SUPPORT SERVICES

Population Served:

- In Year 32, a total of 2,117 clients received Nutrition Support (NS) services that include:
 - A total of 541 who received Delivered Meals
 - A total of 1,724 who accessed the Food Bank
- Most NS clients were cisgender men, Latinx and Black, and PLWH ≥ age 50 (Figure 5).
- PLWH ≥ age 50 represented the largest percent among priority populations (68%), followed by Latinx MSM (33%).

Figure 5. Demographic Characteristics and Priority Populations among Nutrition Service Clients in LAC, Year 32

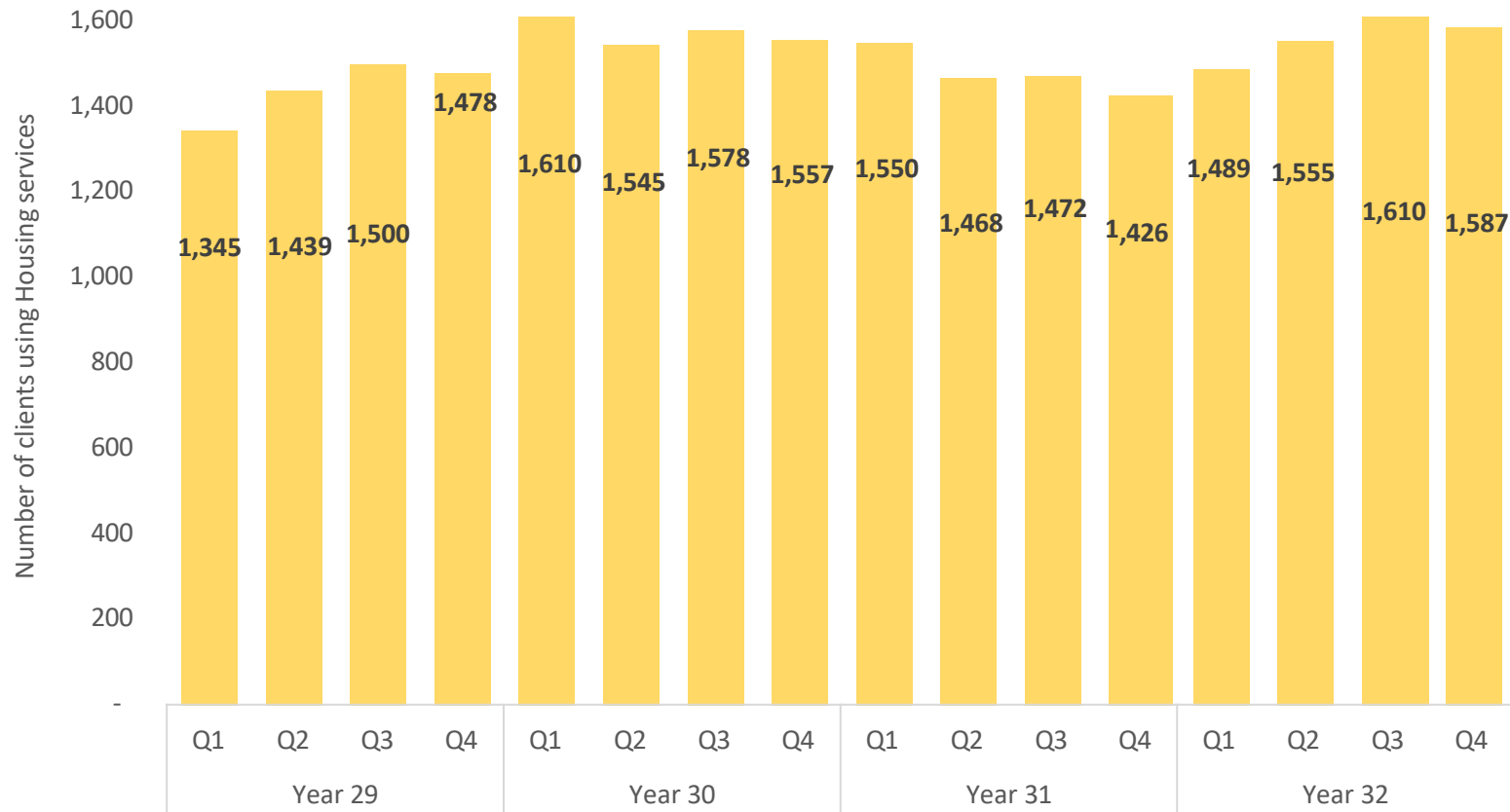


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Service Utilization

All NS services must be accessed in-person. As shown below in Figure 6, the number of NS clients has increased from Year 29 to Year 32.

Figure 6. RWP Clients Accessing Nutrition Services (NS) by Quarter in LAC, RWP Years 29-32



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Service Units and Expenditures

- Year 32 Funding Sources: **RWP Part A (100%)**
- Percentage of RWP Clients Accessing NS services in Year 32: **14%**
- Unit of Service: **Meals and Bags of groceries**

Table 5. Nutrition Service Utilization and Expenditures among RWP Clients in LAC, Year 32

Priority Populations	Clients	% of Clients	Total Units	% of Total Units	Units per Client	Estimated Expenditures per Client	Estimated Expenditures by Subpopulation
<i>Total Nutrition Support clients*</i>	2,117	100%	450,679	100%	213	\$1,767	\$3,740,480
<i>Delivered Meals</i>	541	26%	286,984	64%	530 meals	\$4,403	\$2,381,868
<i>Food Bank</i>	1,724	81%	163,695	36%	95 bags	\$788	\$1,358,612
PLWH ≥ age 50	1,436	68%	358,676	80%	250	\$2,073	\$2,976,887
Latinx MSM	701	33%	140,577	31%	201	\$1,664	\$1,166,741
Black MSM	286	14%	52,063	12%	182	\$1,511	\$432,105
Unhoused in the contract year	273	13%	30,582	7%	112	\$930	\$253,820
Women of Color	262	12%	58,014	13%	221	\$1,838	\$481,496
Persons who inject drugs (PWID)	128	6%	29,379	7%	230	\$1,905	\$243,836
Transgender Persons	73	3%	13,265	3%	182	\$1,508	\$110,095
Youth aged 13-29	62	3%	3,222	1%	52	\$431	\$26,741

*Clients used an average of 1.5 meals per day and 1.8 bags of groceries per week in Year 32.

Table 5 Highlights

- **Population Served:** PLWH ≥ age 50 (68%) made up most of NS clients, followed by Latinx MSM (33%) in Year 32.
- **Service Utilization:**
 - Meals/bags per client were the highest among PLWH ≥ age 50 and PWID compared to total NS clients and other subpopulations.
 - Meals/grocery bags per client were lowest among youth aged 13-29.
 - Clients ≥ age 50 represented 68% of clients but used 80% of total NS units demonstrating higher utilization than other subpopulations.
 - Clients who were unhoused in the contract year represented 13% of NS clients but only used 7% of total NS units, suggesting lower access to need.
- **Expenditures:**
 - PLWH ≥ age 50 had the highest expenditures per client, followed by PWID, and is consistent with their higher per client utilization.
 - Youth aged 13-29 represented the smallest number of NS client and had the lowest expenditures per client (\$431). Per client expenditures were also low among clients who were unhoused in the contract year (\$930) as service units were low relative to population size.

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HIV Care Continuum (HCC) Outcomes

Table 6 below compares HCC outcomes for RWP clients who did and did not use NS services in Year 32. A larger percent of clients in NS services were engaged in care, retained in care, and achieved viral suppression compared to those clients not using NS services.

Table 6. HIV Care Continuum Outcomes for RWP Clients That Used and Did Not Use Nutrition Support Services in LAC, Year 32

HCC Measures	NS clients		Non-NS clients	
	N=2,117	Percent	N=12,655	Percent
<i>Engaged in HIV Care^a</i>	2,018	95%	11,828	93%
<i>Retained in HIV Care^b</i>	1,681	79%	8,700	69%
<i>Suppressed Viral Load at Recent Test^c</i>	1,793	85%	10,484	83%

^aDefined as having ≥1 HIV laboratory test (viral load, CD4 or genotype test) reported in the 12 months before the end of the reporting period

^bDefined as having ≥2 HIV laboratory tests (viral load, CD4 or genotype test) reported at >90 days apart in the 12 months before the end of the reporting period

^cDefined as viral load <200 copies/ml at most recent test reported in the 12 months before the end of the reporting period

Overlap of Services Provided

RWP service categories may not mutually exclusive; there can be overlap in clients accessing these services during the contract year. To explore the degree of overlap across HS, EFA and NS services in Year 32, we constructed the cross tabulation shown below in Table 7. The data should be read across from left to right. We can see among EFA clients, approximately 28% also accessed NS but very few accessed HS. Among those clients in HS, nearly one-third (32%) also accessed NS but few accessed EFA. Finally, among NS clients we see the least overlap with few accessing EFA or HS.

Table 7. Cross tabulation of RWP Clients Received Emergency Financial Assistance, Housing and Nutrition Support Services in LAC, Year 32

Count (%)	Emergency Financial Assistance	Housing Services	Nutrition Support
Emergency Financial Assistance	378	4 (1%)	105 (28%)
Housing Services	4 (2%)	241	76 (32%)
Nutrition Support	105 (5%)	76 (4%)	2,117

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Service use and expenditures vary by service category and by priority populations. This variation may be influenced by the priority population size, underlying characteristics within each priority and priority population such as health status, income, housing status or neighborhood of residence, service need or service access and others. The main findings are summarized in Table 8.

Table 8. Summary of Findings for RWP Service Utilization in LAC, Year 32

	RWP	Housing Service (Permanent Supportive Housing (H4H), RCFCI, TRCF)	Emergency Financial Assistance (Food, Rental Assistance, Utilities)	Nutrition Support (Delivered Meals, Food Bank)
Main population served	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latinx and Black race/ethnicity • Cisgender male • PLWH ≥ age 50 • MSM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latinx race/ethnicity • Cisgender male • PLWH ≥ age 50 • MSM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latinx race/ethnicity • Cisgender male • PLWH ≥ age 50 • MSM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latinx race/ethnicity • Cisgender male • PLWH age 30-39 • MSM
Utilization over time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number of clients decreased in Year 32 due to AOM, MCC, and MH services stopping at DHS sites • However, number of clients at remaining agencies was steady 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service still provided by DHS • Increase in total clients, largely from DHS sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service still provided at DHS • Increase in total clients from Year 31 to 32 primarily from non-DHS sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steady decrease in number of clients since Year 29
Service units per client	N/A (units vary)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Days 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dollars 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meals • Bags of grocery
Total expenditures	\$45.9 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$7,965,955 (Part A, B, MAI) • \$33,054 per client 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,741,442 (part A) • \$4,607 per client 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,740,480 (Part A) • \$ 1,767 per client
HCC outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HCC outcomes were higher among RWP clients compared to PLWH in LAC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement and RiC were higher among HS clients compared to non-HS clients but no difference in VS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HCC outcomes were higher among EFA clients compared to clients not accessing EFA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HCC outcomes were higher among NS clients compared to clients not accessing NS

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	RWP	Housing Services	EFA	Nutrition Support
Latinx MSM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largest RWP population (52%) • Largest percentage of uninsured clients 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Third largest priority population (37%) and accounted for about 35% of services provided • Expenditure per client slightly lower than the overall average 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second largest priority population (26%) and accounted for 26% of services provided • Expenditure per client similar to the overall average 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second largest priority population (33%) and accounted for 31% of NS provided • Expenditure and average units per client were lower than overall average for all NS clients
Black MSM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 4% of RWP clients • Over 2/3 living ≤ FPL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represented 16% of HS clients and 17% of services provided • Highest number of days per client and second highest per client expenditures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represented 24% of EFA clients and of services provided • Second highest number per client service units (dollars) and expenditures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represented 14% t of NS clients and 12% of services provided • Per client number of meals, bags and expenditures were lower than those overall averages
Youth 13-29 years old	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12% of RWP clients • The lowest percentage of RiC among priority populations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smallest population by number and percent of clients (7%) • Lowest per client number of days and expenditures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represented 9% of EFA clients and services provided • Highest utilizers of EFA services, by service units and expenditures per client 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smallest percent of clients (3%) & services provided (1%) • The lowest per client number of meal/bags and expenditures
Women of color	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8% of RWP clients • The highest percentage of engagement in care and the second highest percentage of RiC among priority populations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represented 12% t of HS clients and 13% of services provided • Highest per client number of days and expenditures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represented 12% of EFA clients and 9% of services provided • Lowest per client service units (dollars) and expenditures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represented 12% of NS clients and 13% NS services provided • Third highest per client number of meals/bags and expenditures
PLWD ≥ age 50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over a third of RWP clients • The highest percentage of RiC and VS and the 2nd highest percentage of engagement among priority populations • The highest percentage of people living ≤ FPL and PWID • Second highest percentage of uninsured and unhoused 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highest utilizers of HS, by percent of clients (47%) and services provided (50%) • Second highest per client use by service days. • Third highest overall expenditures among priority populations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highest utilizers of EFA services by the highest percentage of EFA clients (51%) and services provided (45%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highest utilizers of NS services percentage of clients and services provided • Highest per client number of meals/bags and expenditures

Ryan White Program Service Utilization Report, Contract Year 32 (March 1, 2022-February 28, 2023)

	RWP	Housing Services	EFA	Nutrition Support
Transgender clients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4% of all RWP clients • Highest percentage of clients unhoused in the contract period • Second largest percentage of people living \leq FPL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represented a small number and percent of HS clients and services provided (7%) • Days per client slightly higher than overall average • Per client expenditure slightly lower than overall average 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smallest percent of EFA clients and services provided • Per client service units (dollars) expenditures were lower than the overall average however based on small numbers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represented small percent of NS clients (3%) and services provided (3%) • Average meals/bags provided and expenditures per client were lower than overall averages
Unhoused in the contract year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18% of all RWP clients • Largest percent of clients living \leq FPL and PWID 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second highest utilizers by HS percent of clients and services provided • Lowest per client expenditures by only third lowest per client number of days. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represented 6% of EFA clients and 5% of services provided • Second lowest per client units (dollars) provided and expenditures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represented 13% of NS clients but received only 7% of provided • Second lowest average number of meals/bags and expenditures per client
PWID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5% of RWP clients • Second highest percent of clients unhoused in past 12m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represented 10% percent of clients and 9% of services provided • Second lowest per client days and expenditures compared to overall averages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represented a small number and percent of EFA clients and services provided • Average amount of dollars and expenditures were considerably lower than respective averages for all EFA clients • Third lowest per client service units (dollars) and expenditures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represented 6% of NS clients and 7% of services provided • Second highest average number of meals/bags and expenditures per client among priority populations



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Ryan White Program Agencies, Providers and Clients

Thank you

