



# Ryan White Program Utilization Summary Year 33: Support Services (March 1, 2023-February 2024)



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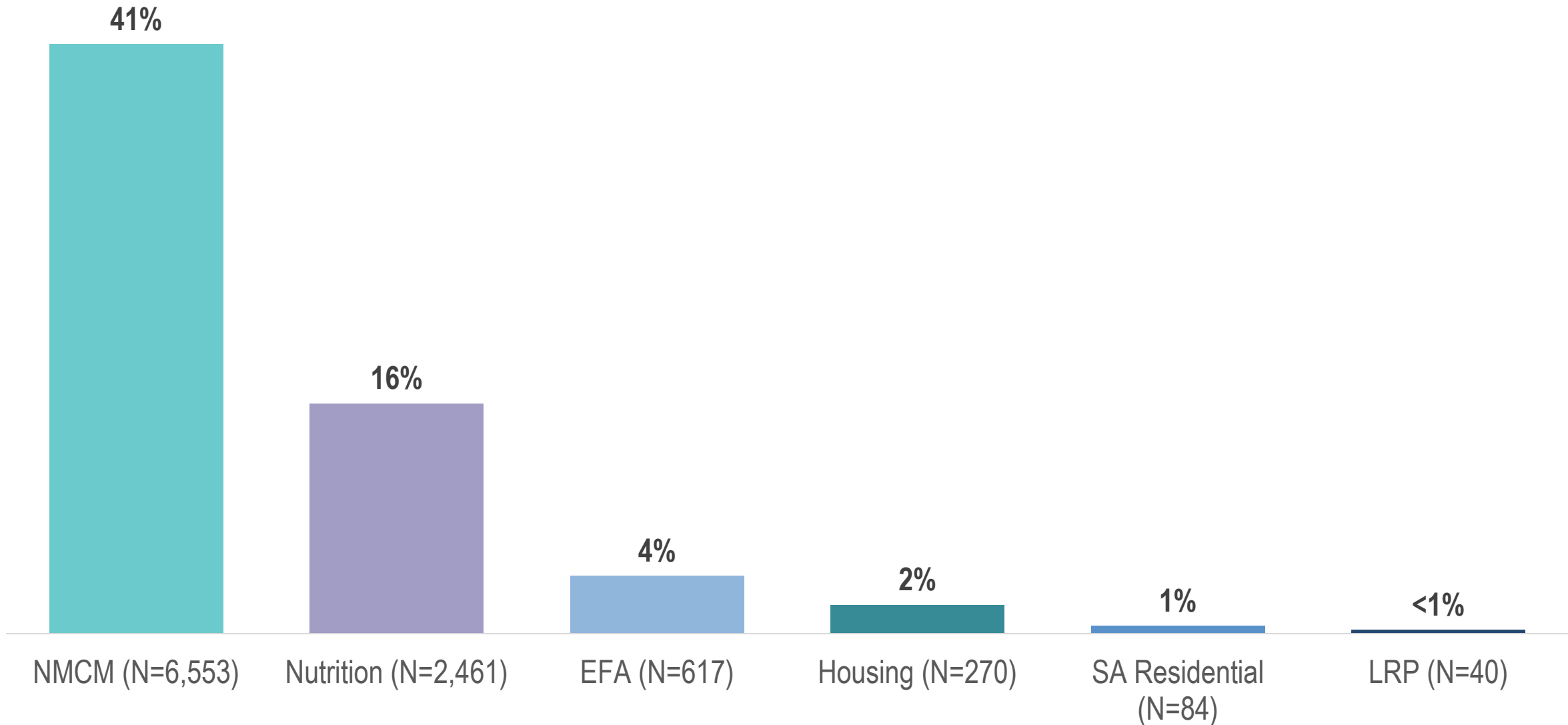
**May 1, 2025**

## **RWP Support Services (Year 33: Mar 1, 2023-Feb 29, 2024)**

- Emergency Financial Assistance (EFA)
- Housing
- Non-Medical Case Management (NMCM)
- Nutrition
- Substance Abuse (SA) Residential
- Linkage & Re-engagement Program (LRP)



# NMCM and Nutrition were the most highly utilized support services in Year 33.



# Emergency Financial Assistance (EFA)

Provides limited one-time or short-term payments to assist RWP clients with an urgent need for rent, utilities and/or food. Annual cap was \$5,000. Clients may apply at APLA and DHS.

- A total of **617 unique clients** received EFA services, an increase from Year 31 at 275 and Year 32 at 378.
- EFA clients represented **4% of RWP clients**



# Utilization of EFA clients, Year 33



Service Category	Unique Clients Served	Service Unit(s)	Total Service Units	Units Per Client	Expenditures	Expenditures per client
EFA	617	Dollars	2,058,506	3,336	\$2,614,115	\$4,237

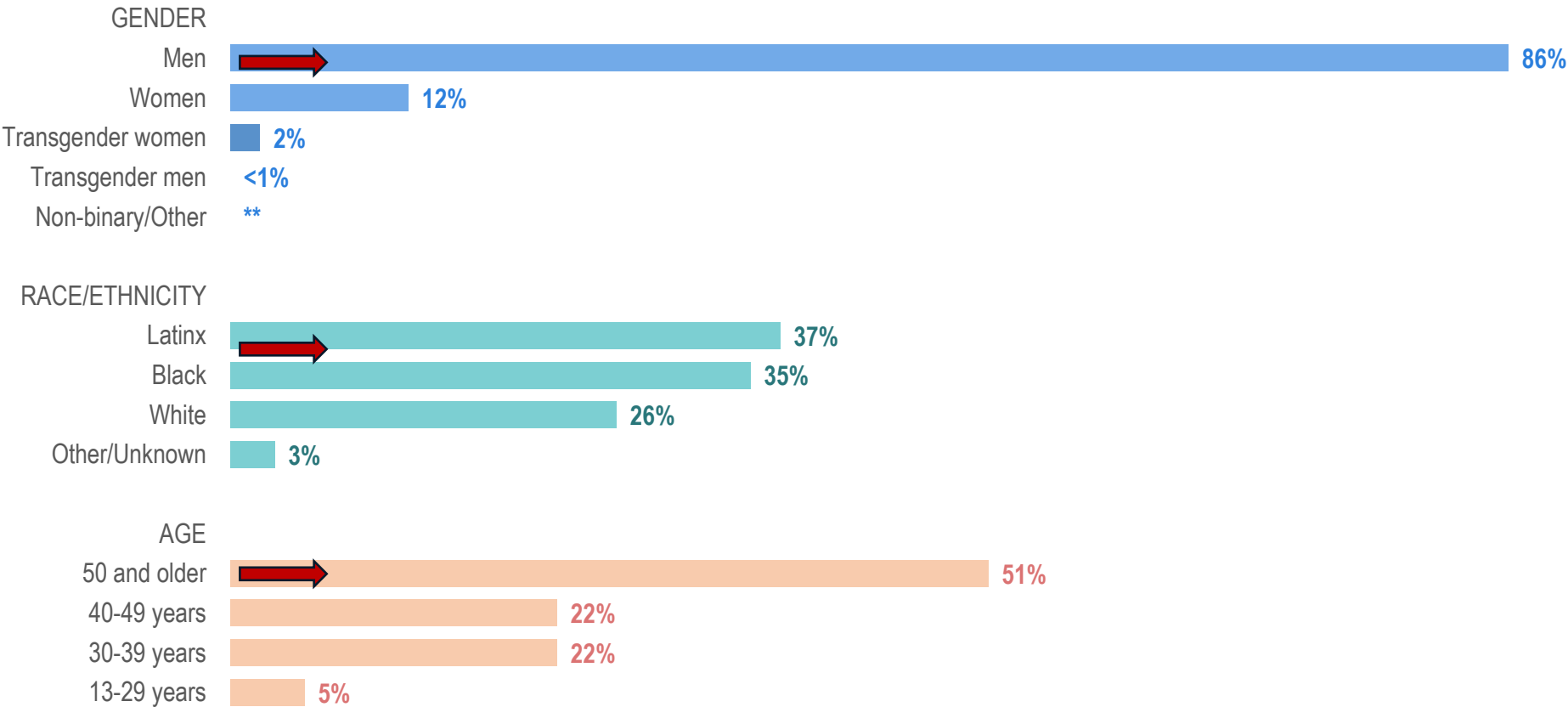
Funding Source:

- Part A - \$2,614,115

# Men, Latinx, and RWP clients aged 50 and older comprised the majority of EFA clients.



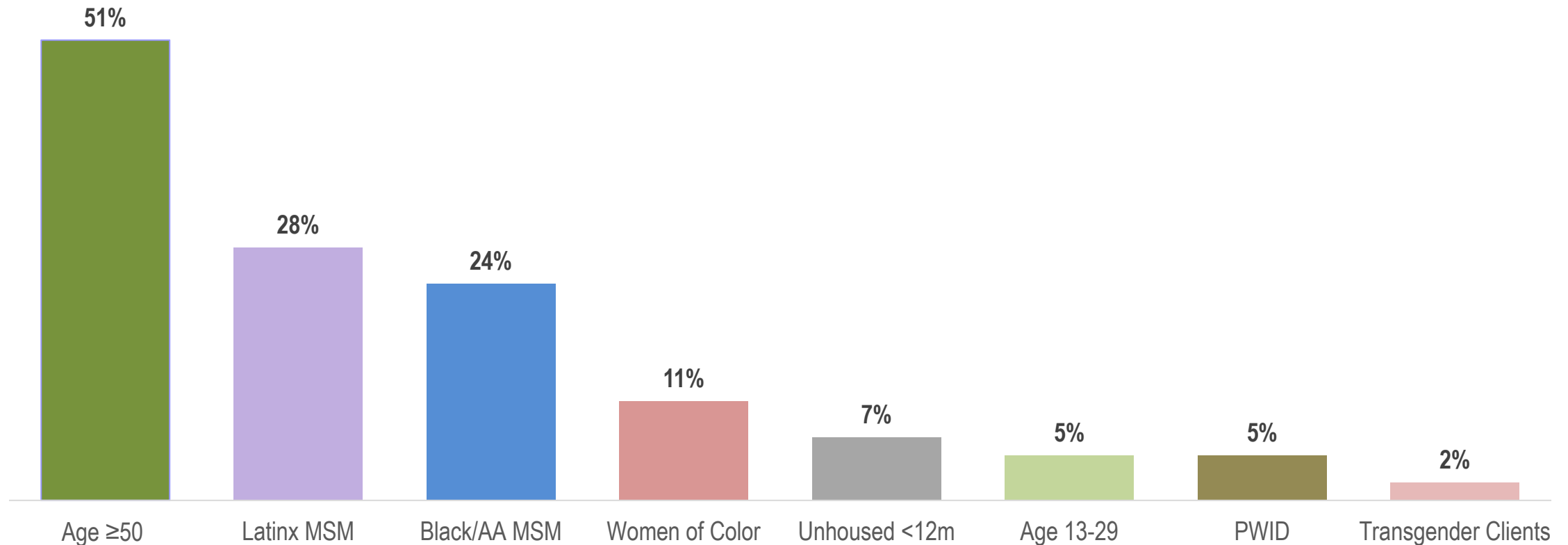
In Year 33 the largest percent of EFA clients identified as men (86%), or were Latinx (37%), or were aged 50 and older (51%).



# EFA services are reaching clients in LAC priority populations\*, Year 33



- Over half of EFA clients were people **aged 50 and older**
- Over a quarter were **Latinx MSM**
- Slightly less than a quarter were **Black/AA MSM**

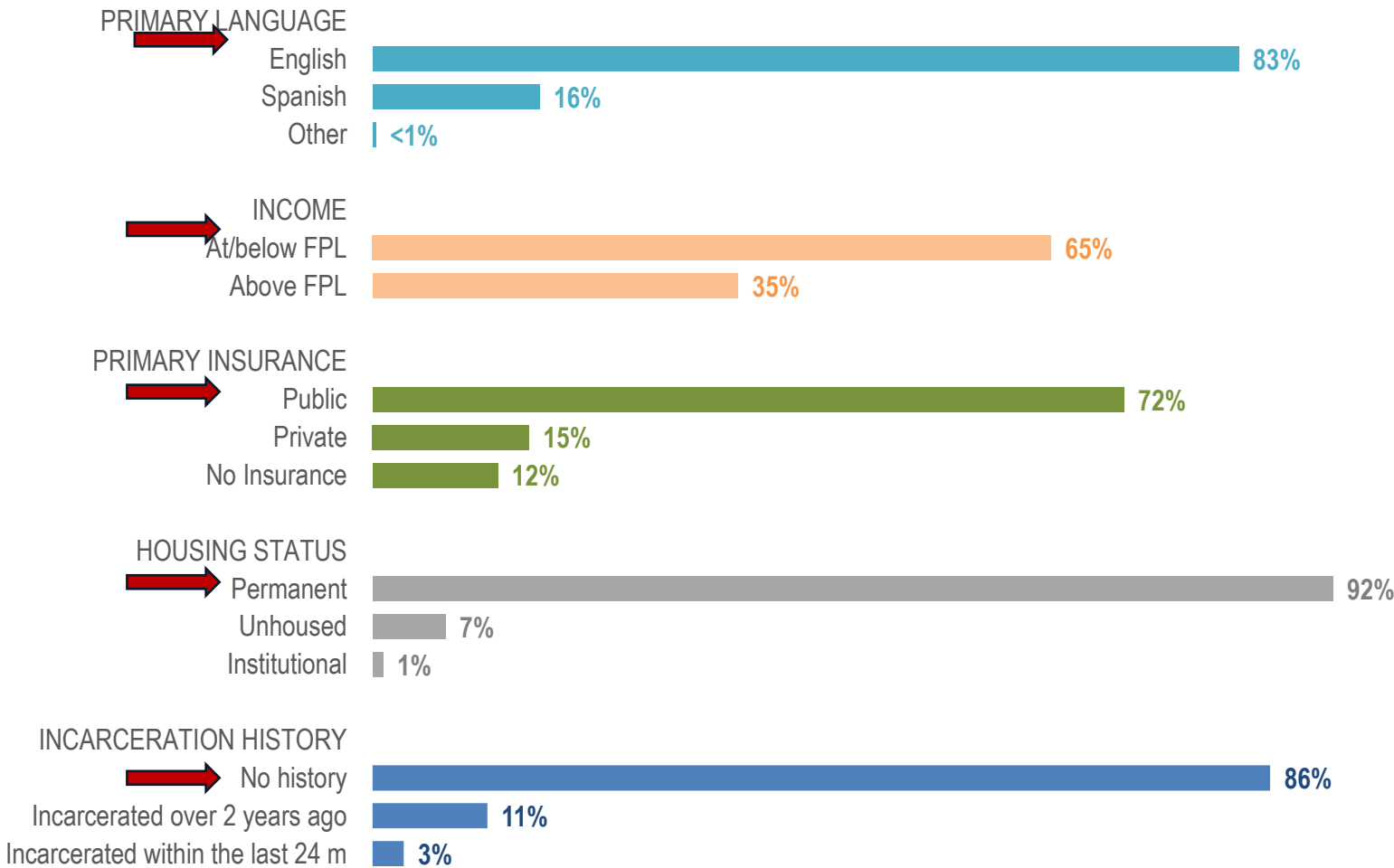


\*Priority population groups are not mutually exclusive, they overlap.

Most EFA clients were English speakers, most were living  $\leq$  FPL, most had private insurance, most were permanently housed, and most had no incarceration history.



EFA Client Health Determinants, Year 33, N=617

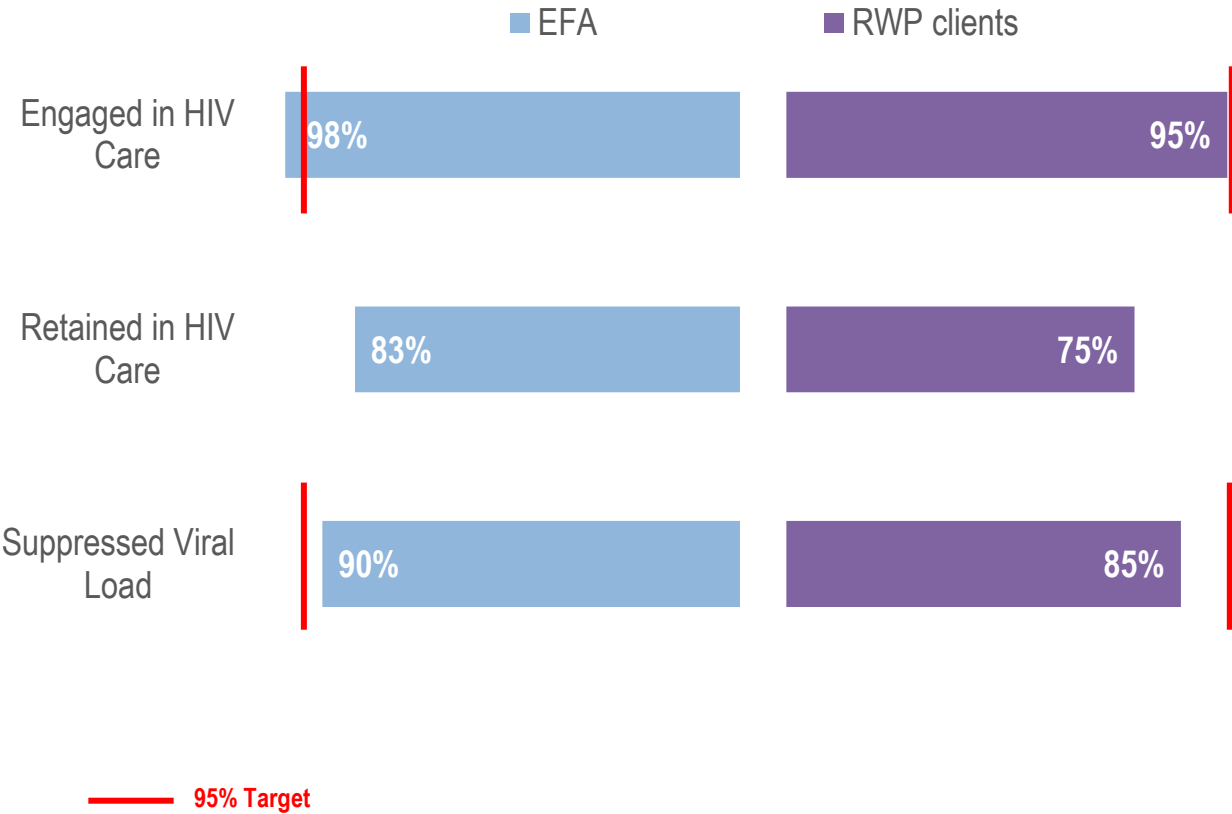




# HIV Care Continuum in EFA clients, Year 33 (N=617)



- Engagement, retention in care, and viral load suppression percentages were higher for EFA clients compared to RWP clients overall, Year 33.
- EFA clients did not meet the EHE target of 95% for viral suppression. However, they met the local target of 95% for engagement in care.



Data source: HIV Casewatch as of 5/2/2024

# Housing

Provides temporary or permanent housing with supportive services for RWP clients. Sites: APLA, DHS, Project New Hope and Salvation Army Alegria

A total of **270 unique clients** received Housing services, an increase from Year 31 at 237 and Year 32 at 241.

- *Permanent Supportive Housing* - **173** clients
- *Residential Care Facilities for the Chronically Ill* – **70** clients
- *Transitional Residential Care* – **32** clients

Housing clients represented **2% of RWP clients** in Year 33.



# Utilization of Housing clients, Year 33



Service Category	Unique Clients Served	Service Unit(s)	Total Service Units	Units Per Client	Expenditures	Expenditures <u>per client</u>
<b>Housing</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>Days</b>	<b>68,921</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>\$8,354,482</b>	<b>\$30,943</b>
Permanent Supportive Housing (H4H)	173	Days	47,664	276	\$3,841,288	\$22,204
Residential Care Facilities for the Chronically Ill	70	Days	14,866	212	\$3,668,495	\$52,407
Transitional Residential Care Facilities	32	Days	6,391	200	\$844,699	\$26,397

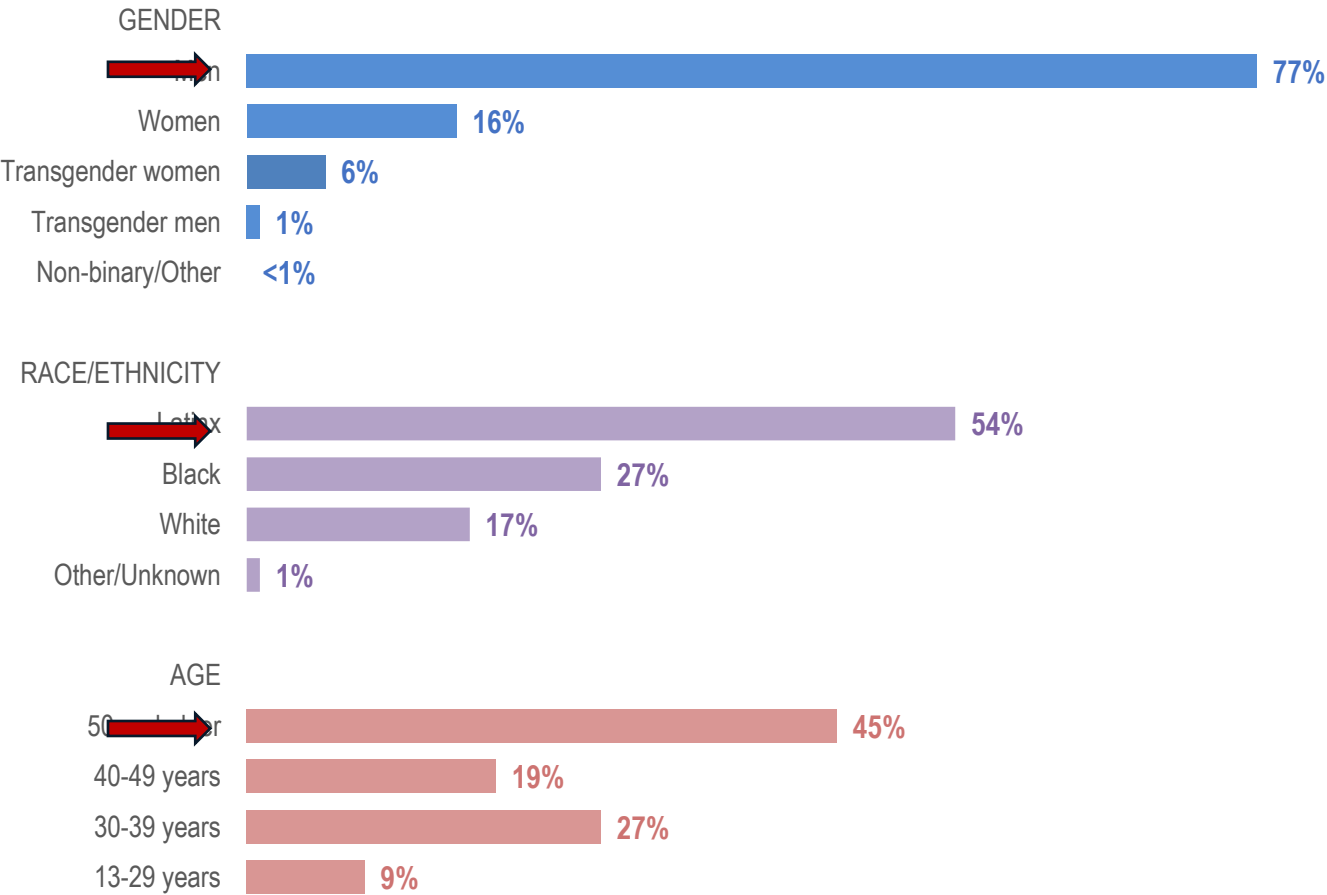
## Funding Source:

- Part A - \$336,381
- MAI - \$3,671,015
- Part B – \$4,153,100
- HIV NCC - \$193,986

# Most Housing clients identified as men, most were Latinx, and most aged 50 and older



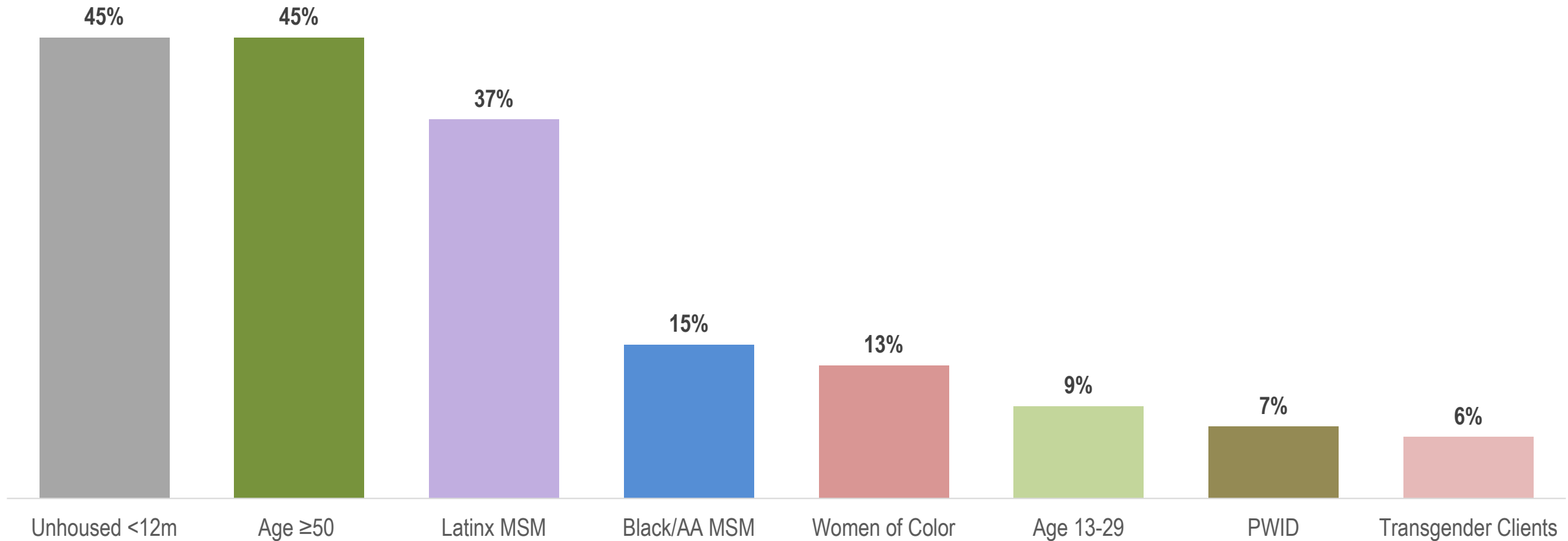
Housing Client Demographics, Year 33, N=270



# LAC Priority Populations Accessing Housing Services\*, Year 33



- About 45% of Housing clients were unhoused at some point during Year 33
- RWP clients **aged 50 and older** represented 45% of Housing clients, followed by **Latinx MSM** clients

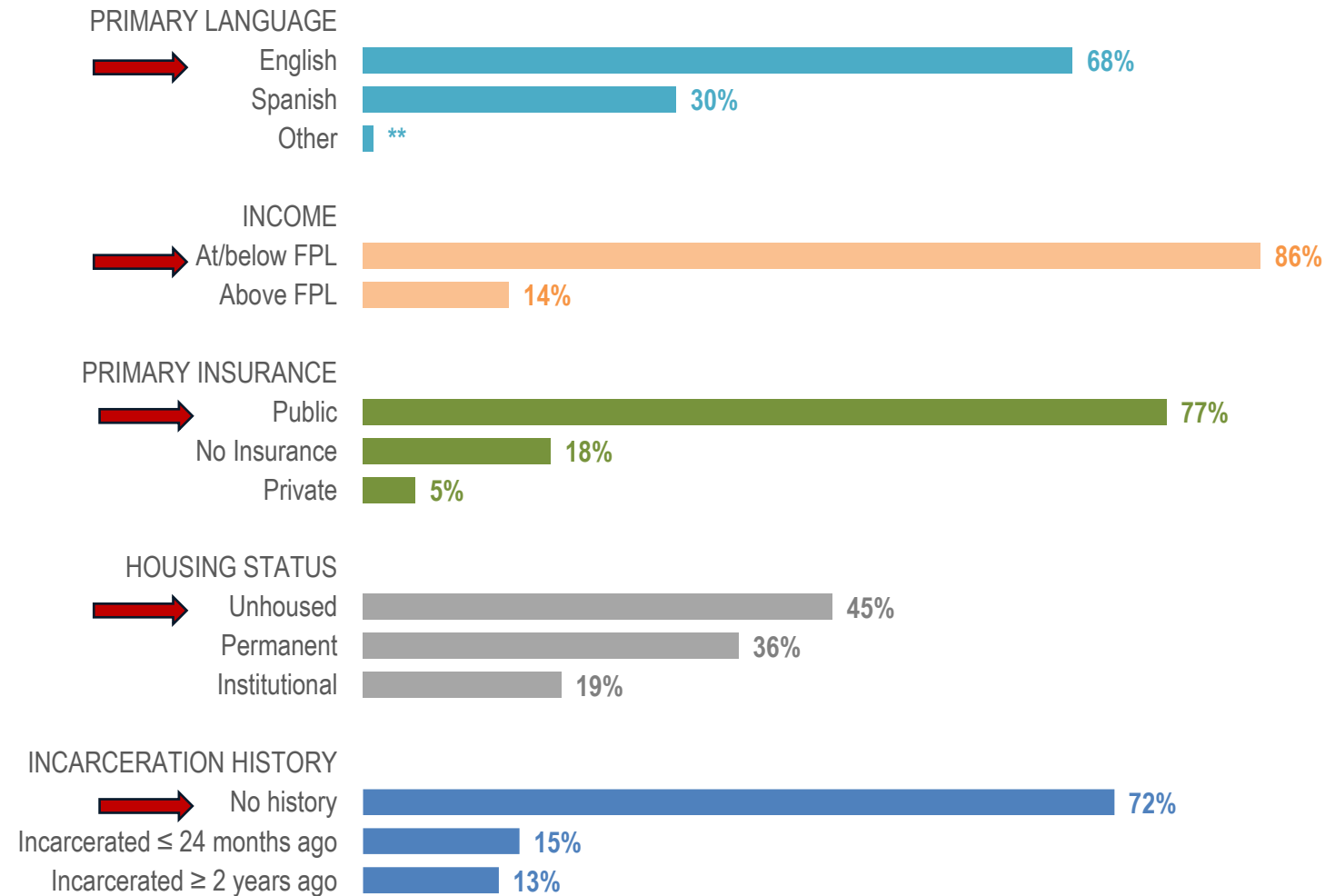


\*Priority population groups are not mutually exclusive, they overlap.

# Most of Housing clients were English-speakers, most living $\leq$ FPL, most had public insurance, most were unhoused, most had no history of incarceration.



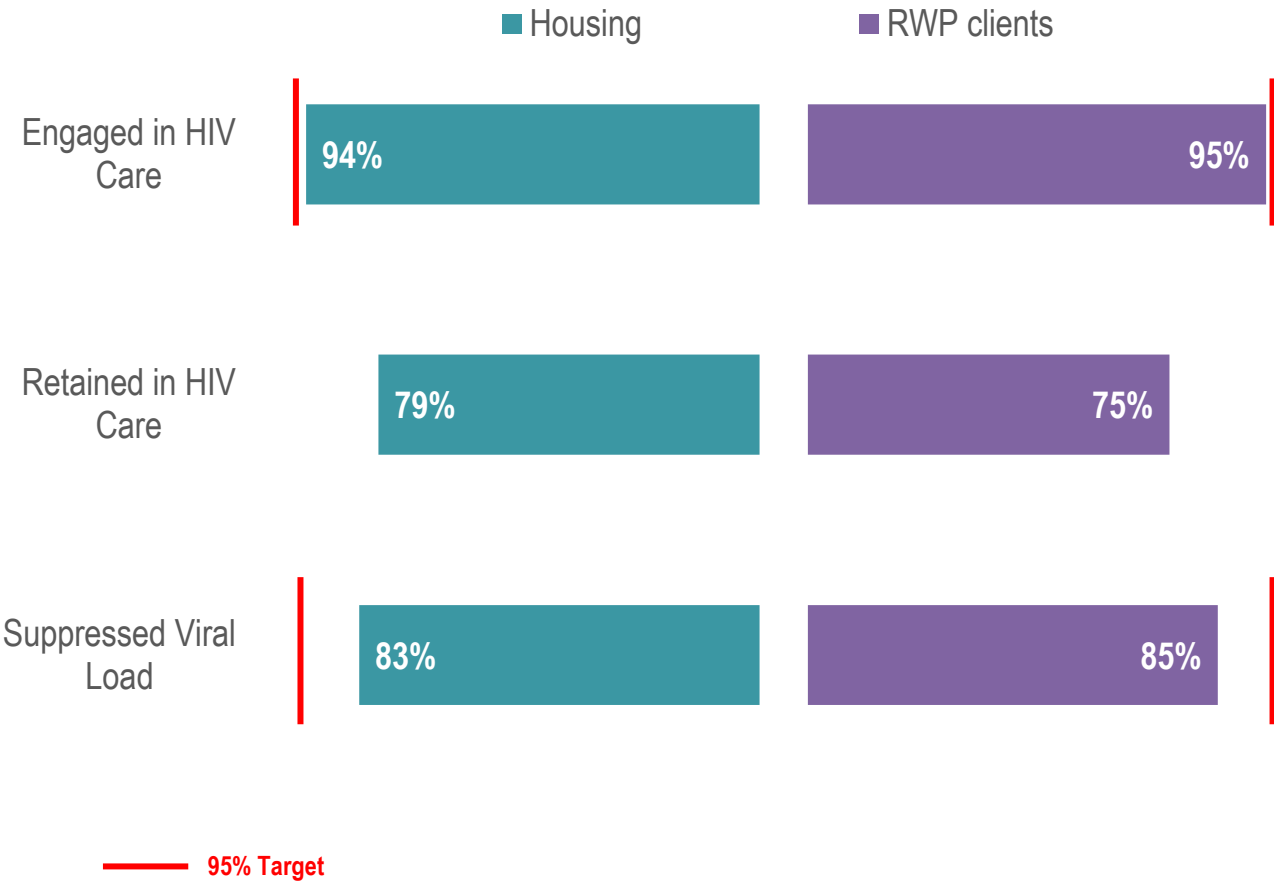
## Housing Client Health Determinants, Year 33, N=270



# HIV Care Continuum in Housing clients, Year 33 (n=270)



- Engagement and viral load suppression percentages were lower for Housing clients compared to RWP clients overall, Year 33. Retention was higher among housing clients than RWP clients overall.
- Housing clients did not meet the EHE targets.



Data source: HIV Casewatch as of 5/2/2024

# Non-Medical Case Management (NMCM)

Provides coordination, guidance and assistance in accessing medical, social, community, legal, financial, employment, vocational, and/or other needed services, and assists eligible clients to obtain access to other public and private programs. Available at 12 contracted sites.

A total of **6,553 unique clients** received **NMCM** services, an increase from Year 31 at 5,146 and Year 32 at 4,712.

- *Benefit Specialty* services were provided to **6,121** clients.
- *Transitional Case Management (TCM)* services were provided to **472** clients.

NMCM clients represented **41% of RWP clients**.





# Utilization of NMCM clients, Year 33



Service Category	Unique Clients Served	Service Unit(s)	Total Service Units	Units Per Client	Expenditures	Expenditures per client
NMCM	6,553	26,290	Hours	4	\$1,813,126	\$277
Benefit Specialty	6,121	24,364	Hours	4	\$1,491,010	\$244
Transitional Case Management	472	1,926	Hours	4	\$332,116	\$704

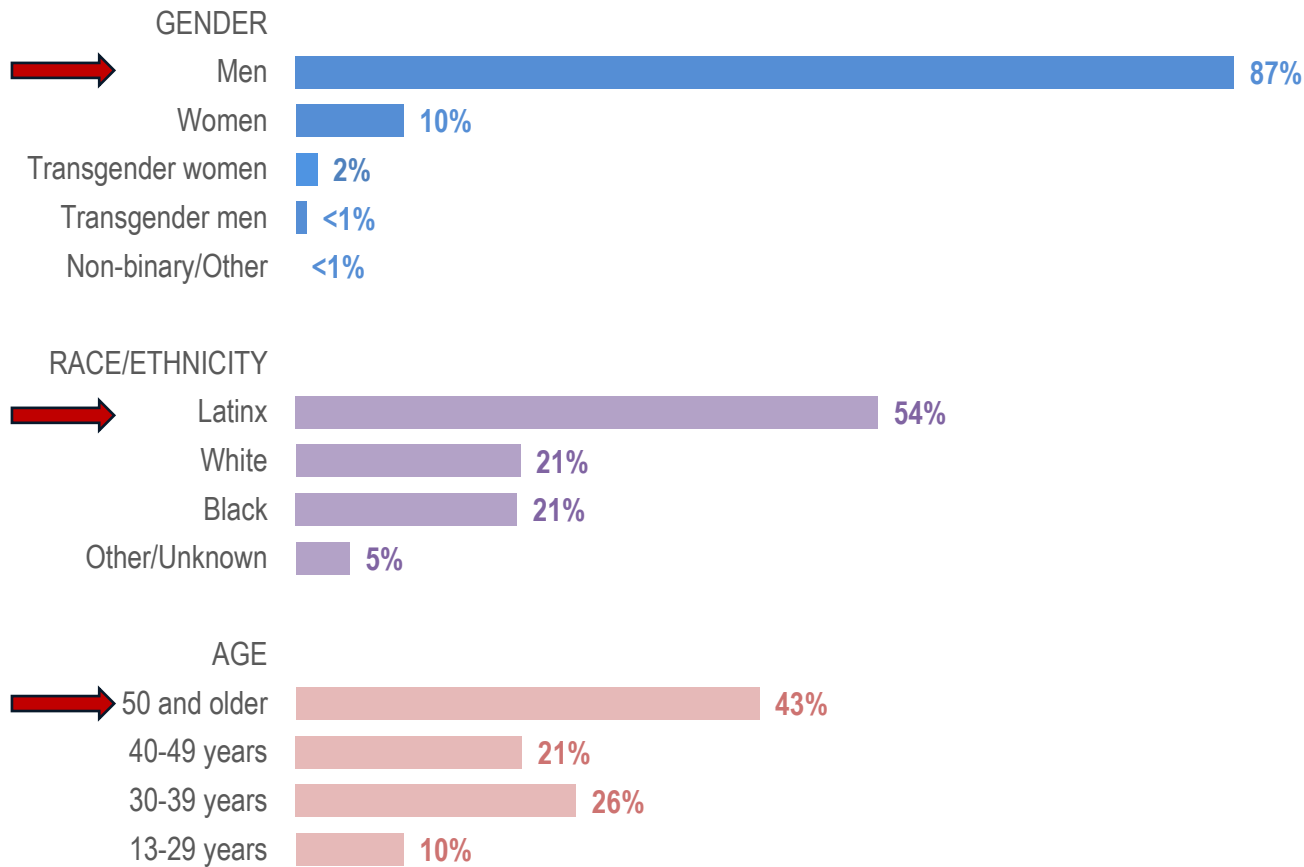
## ***Funding Source:***

- *Part A - \$1,464,979*
- *MAI - \$322,116*
- *HIV NCC - \$26,031*

# Most of NMCM clients were men, most were Latinx, and most were aged 50 and older



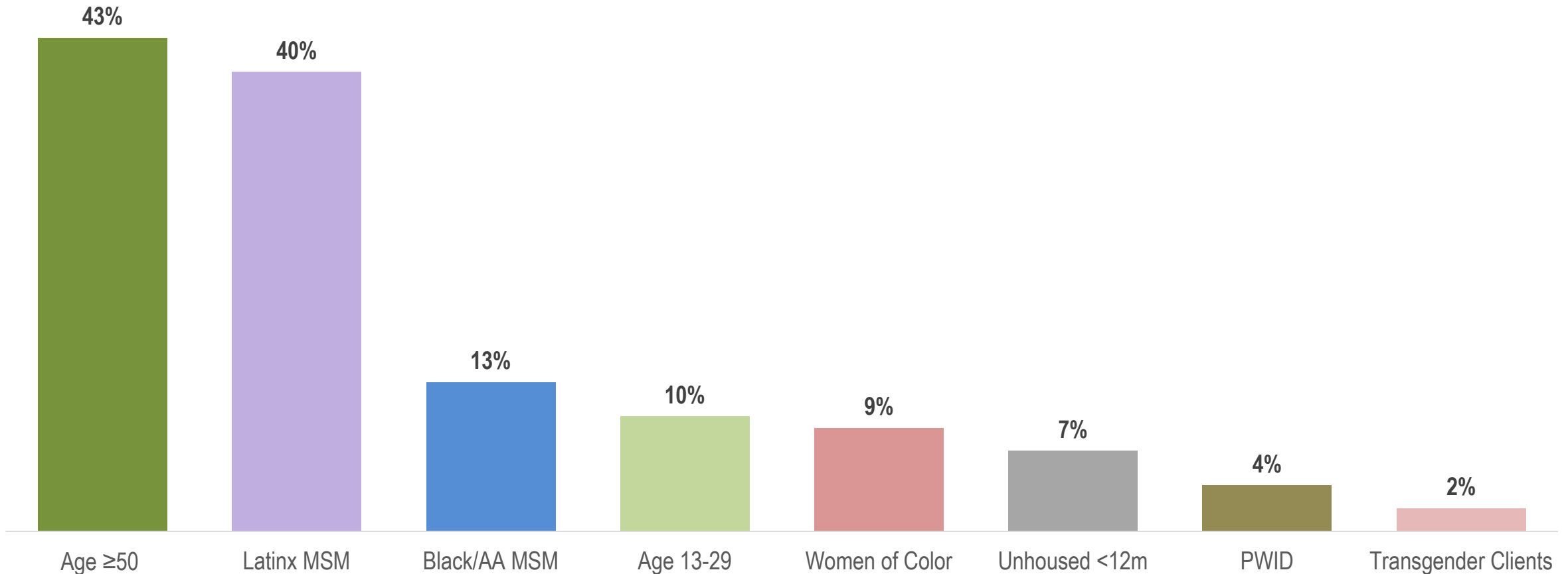
NMCM Client Demographics, Year 33, N=6,553



# LAC Priority Populations Accessing the NMCM Services\*, Year 33



- Clients **age  $\geq 50$**  represented the largest percentage of NMCM clients
- **Latinx MSM** clients were the next highest priority population served by NMCM

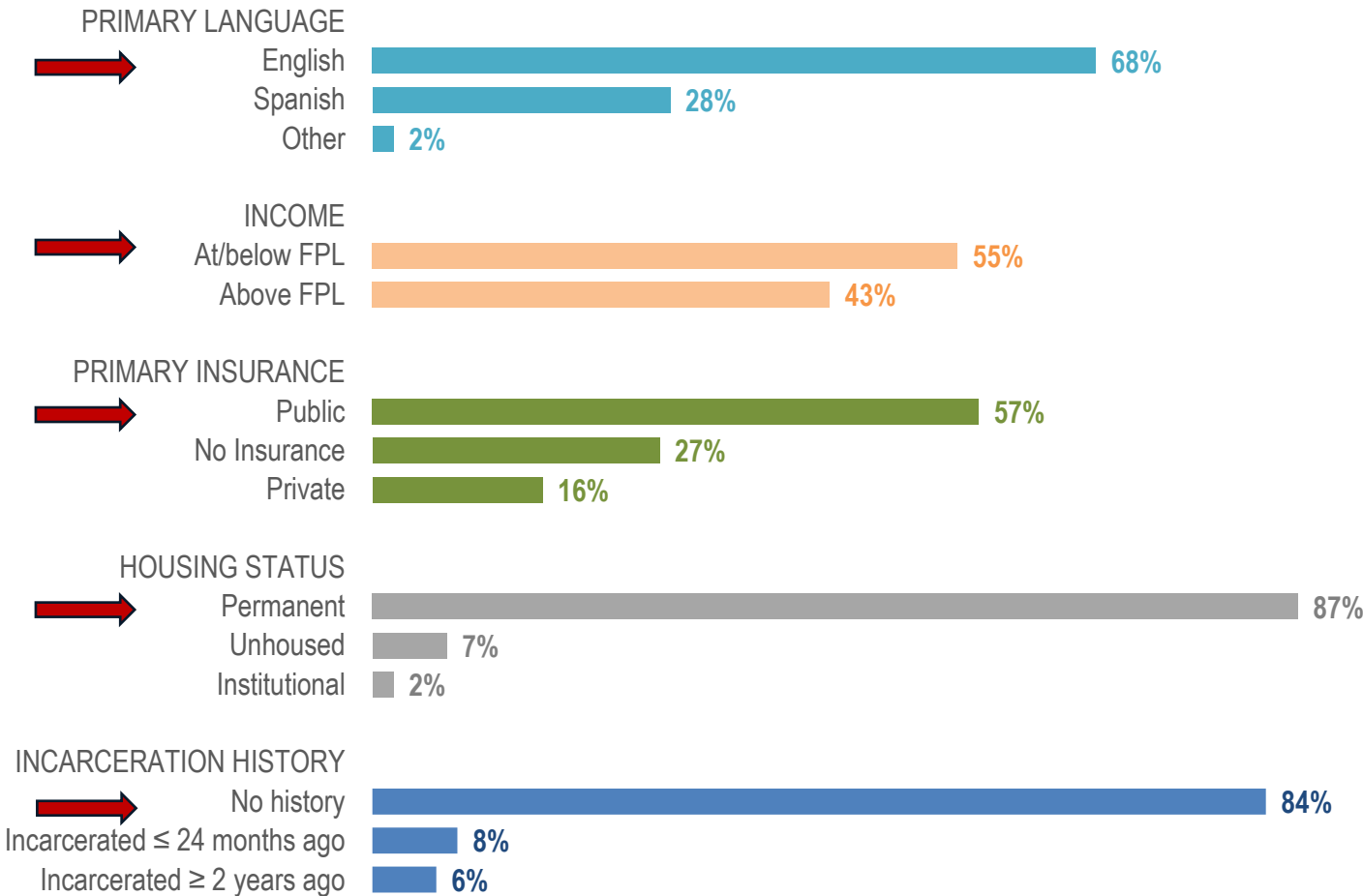


\*Priority population groups are not mutually exclusive, they overlap.

Most of NMCM clients were English-speakers, most were living  $\leq$  FPL, most had public insurance, most were permanently housed, and most had no history of incarceration.



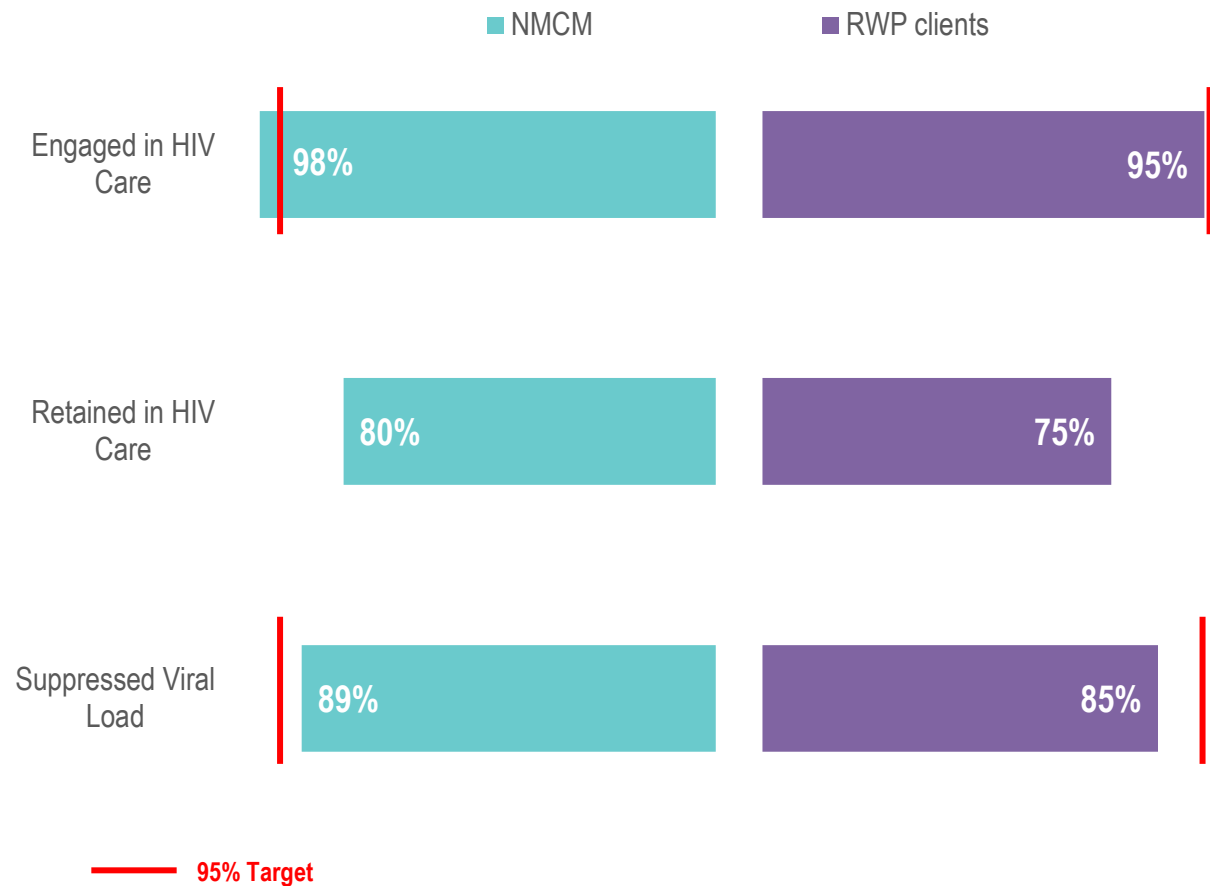
NMCM Client Health Determinants, Year 33, N=6,533



# HIV Care Continuum in NMCM clients, Year 33 (n=6,553)



- Engagement, retention, and viral load suppression percentages were higher for NMCM clients compared to RWP clients overall, Year 33.
- NMCM clients did not meet the EHE target of 95% for viral suppression. However, they met the local target of 95% for engagement in care.



Data source: HIV Casewatch as of 5/2/2024

# Nutrition Services (NS)

Provides food to RWP clients, improving and sustaining nutrition, food security and quality of life from APLA, Bienestar, and Project Angel Food sites.

A total of **2,461 unique clients** received **Nutrition** services, an increase from Year 31 at 1,971 and Year 32 at 2,117.

- *Delivered Meals* – **453** clients
- *Food Bank* – **2,133** clients

Nutrition service clients represented **16%** of **RWP clients**.



# Utilization of Nutrition Service clients, Year 33



Service Category	Unique Clients Served	Service Unit(s)	Total Service Units	Units Per Client	Expenditures	Expenditures per client
Nutrition Services	2,461	Various	497,107	202	\$3,882,464	\$1,578
Delivered Meals	453	Meals	295,021	651	\$1,337,818	\$2,953
Food Bank	2,133	Bags of groceries	202,086	95	\$2,544,646	\$1,193

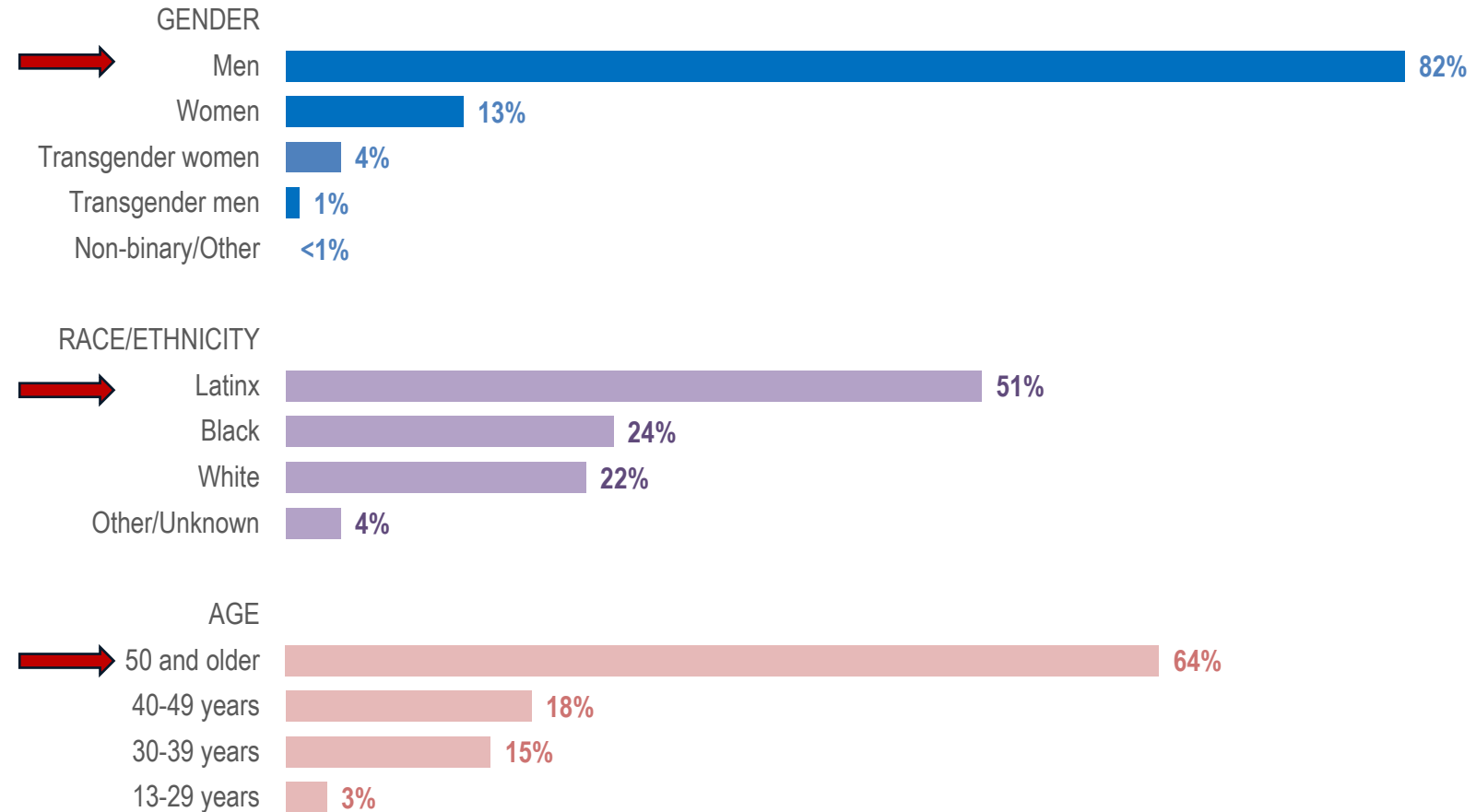
## ***Funding Source:***

- *Part A - \$3,381,611*
- *HIV NCC - \$500,853*

# Most of Nutrition Service clients were men, most were Latinx and most were aged 50 and older.



Nutrition Client Demographics, Year 33, N=2,461

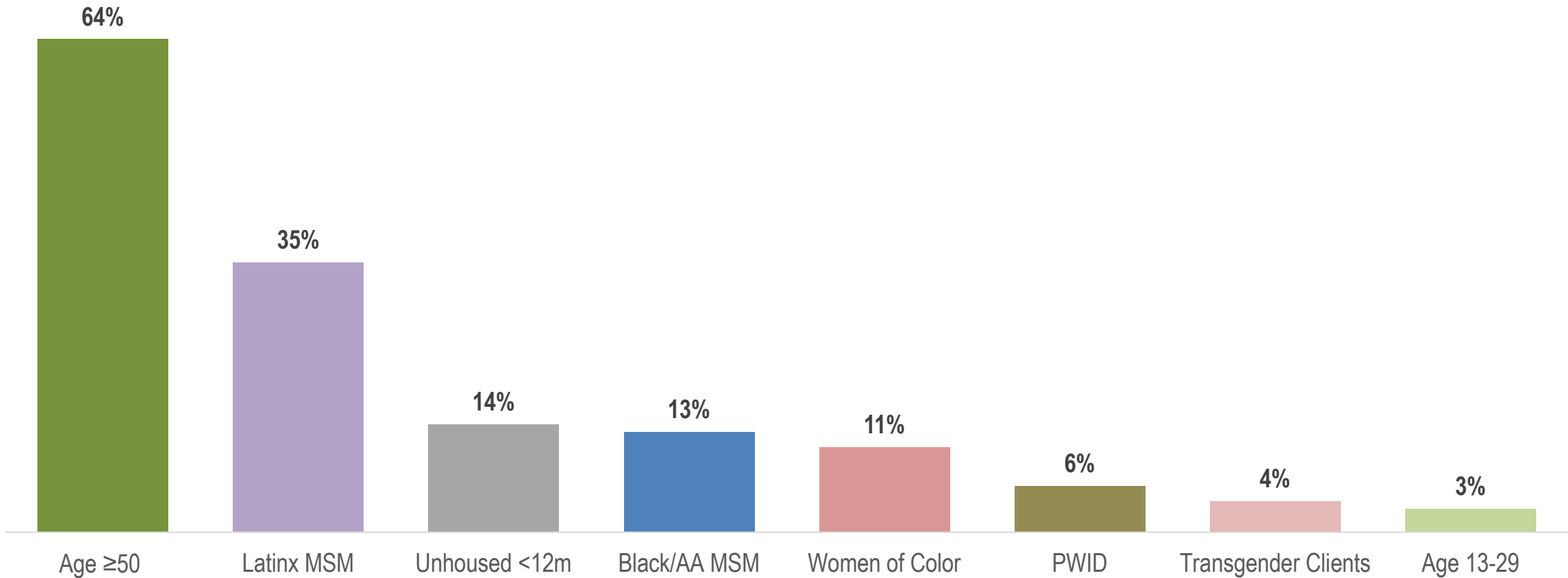




# LAC Priority Populations Accessing Nutrition Services\*, Year 33



- Clients **age  $\geq 50$**  represented the majority of NS clients (including subservices)
- Latinx MSM clients were the next highest served by NS (including subservices)

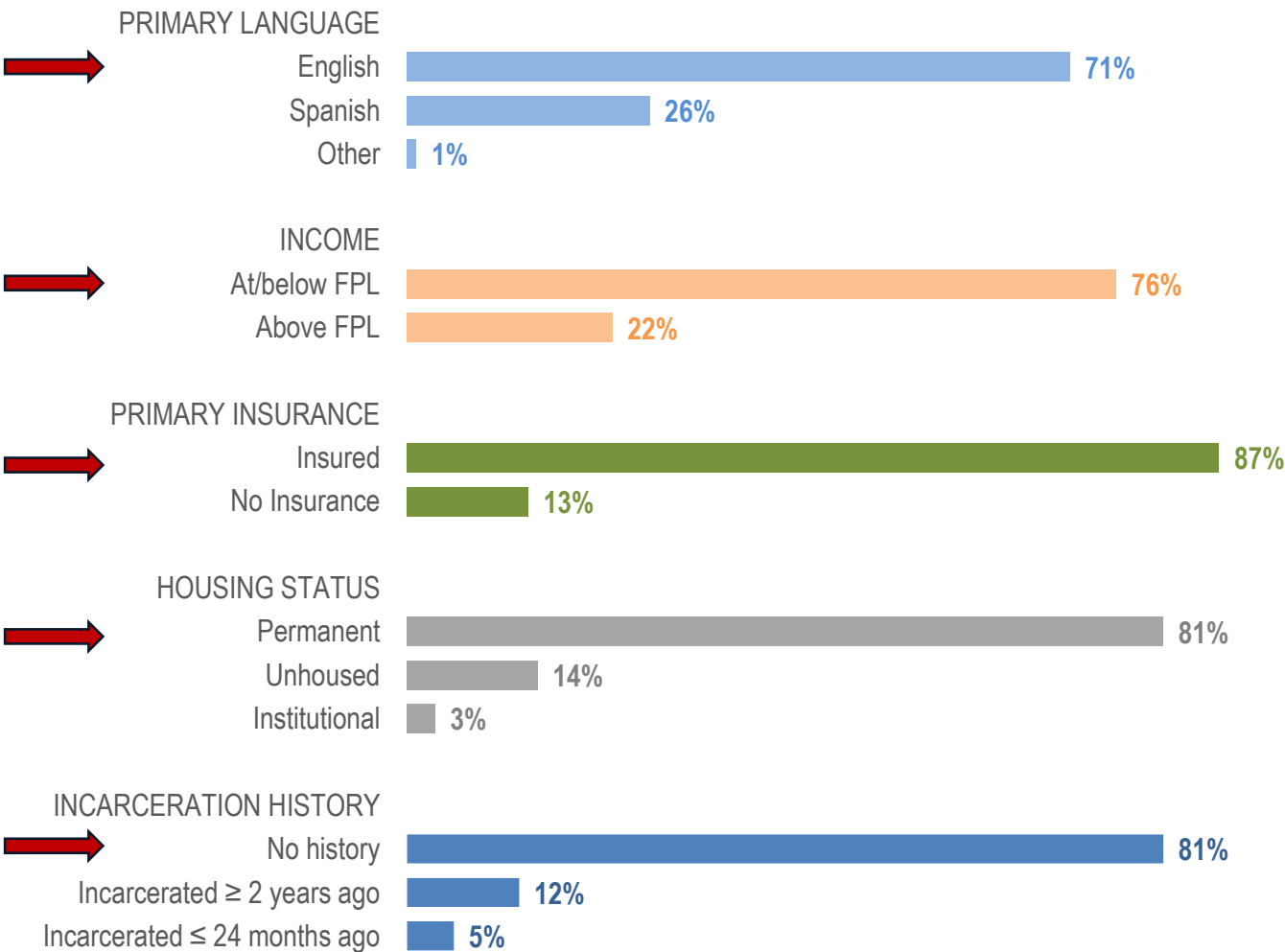


\*Priority population groups are not mutually exclusive, they overlap.

Most of Nutrition clients were English-speakers, most lived ≤ FPL, most had public insurance, most were permanently housed, most had no history of incarceration.



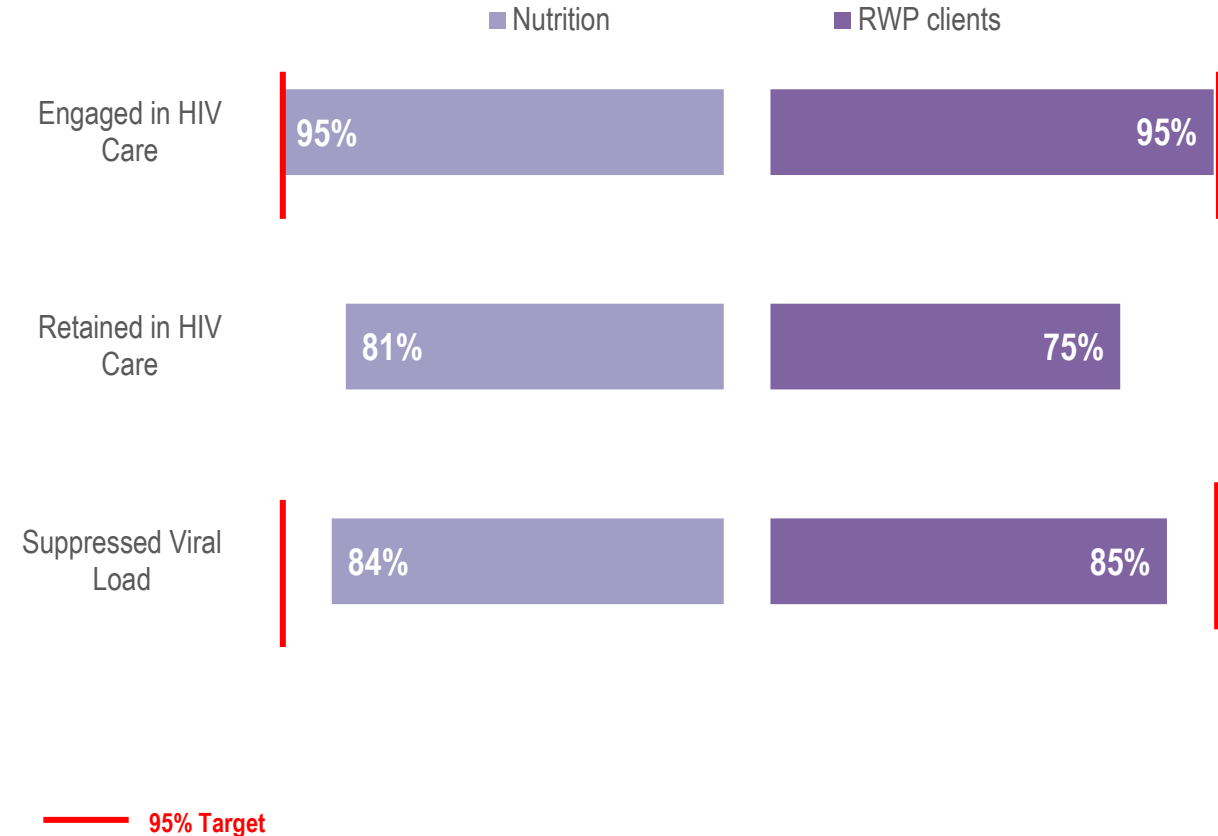
Nutrition Client Health Determinants, Year 33, N=2,461



# HIV Care Continuum in Nutrition Service clients, Year 33 (N=2,461)



- Engagement and viral load suppression percentages were similar for NS clients compared to RWP clients overall, Year 33.
- Retention in care was higher among NS clients than RWP clients overall in Year 33.
- NS clients met the local target for engagement in care.



Data source: HIV Casewatch as of 5/2/2024

# Substance Use Residential (SUR) Services

Provides outpatient services for the treatment of drug or alcohol use disorders at Tarzana Treatment Center.

A total of **84 unique clients** received **SUR** services, a slight decline from Year 31 at 90 and Year 32 at 85.

SA Residential service clients represented **<1% of RWP clients.**



# Utilization of SU Residential clients, Year 33



Service Category	Unique Clients Served	Service Unit(s)	Total Service Units	Units Per Client	Expenditures	Expenditures <u>per client</u>
SUR	84	Days	12,333	147	\$725,000	\$8,631

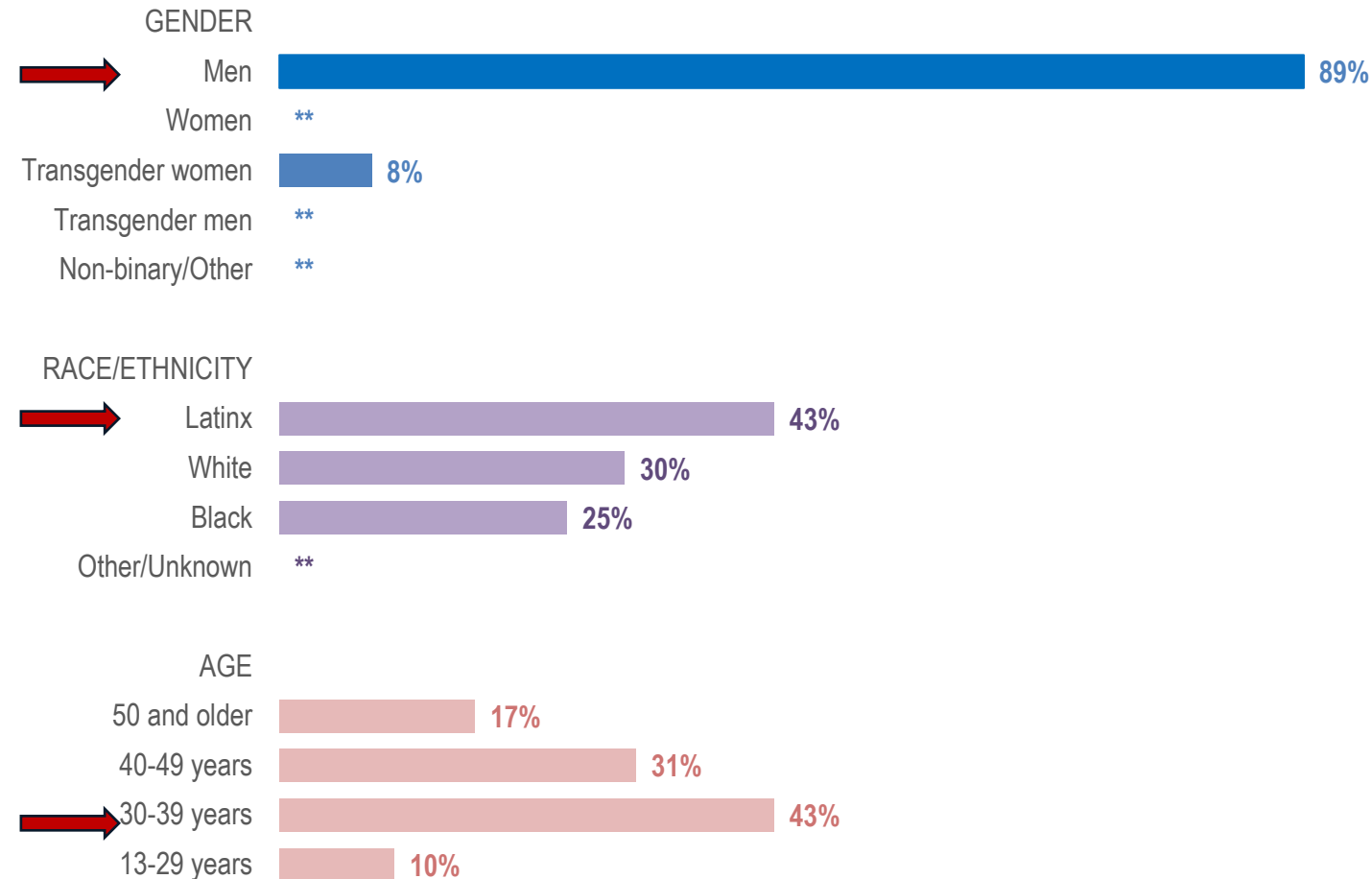
## Funding Source:

- *Part B - \$670,000*
- *SAPC Non-DMC - \$55,000*

# Most of SU Residential clients were men, most were Latinx, and most were ages 39 years old and below



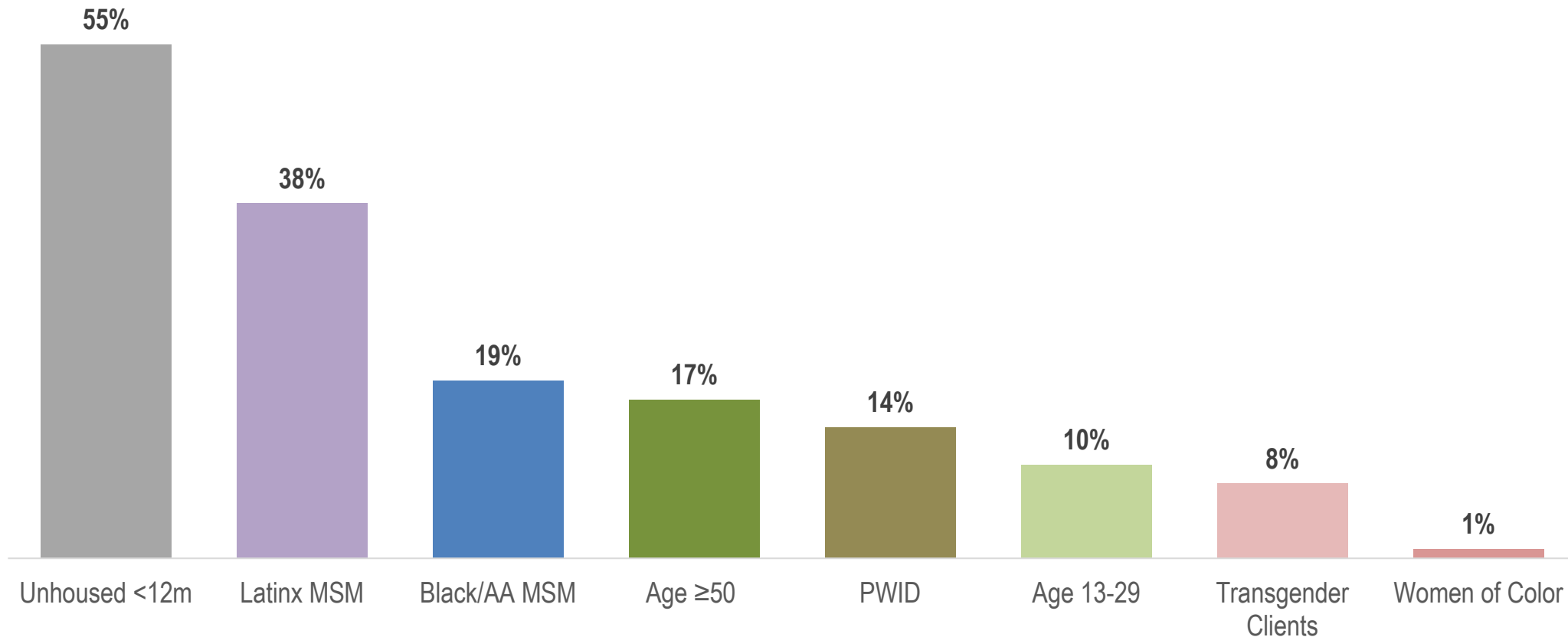
## SU Residential Client Demographics, Year 33, N=84



# LAC Priority Populations Accessing SU Residential Services\*, Year 33



- Recently unhoused clients represented the majority of SUR clients
- Latinx MSM were the next highest served by SUR service followed by Black MSM

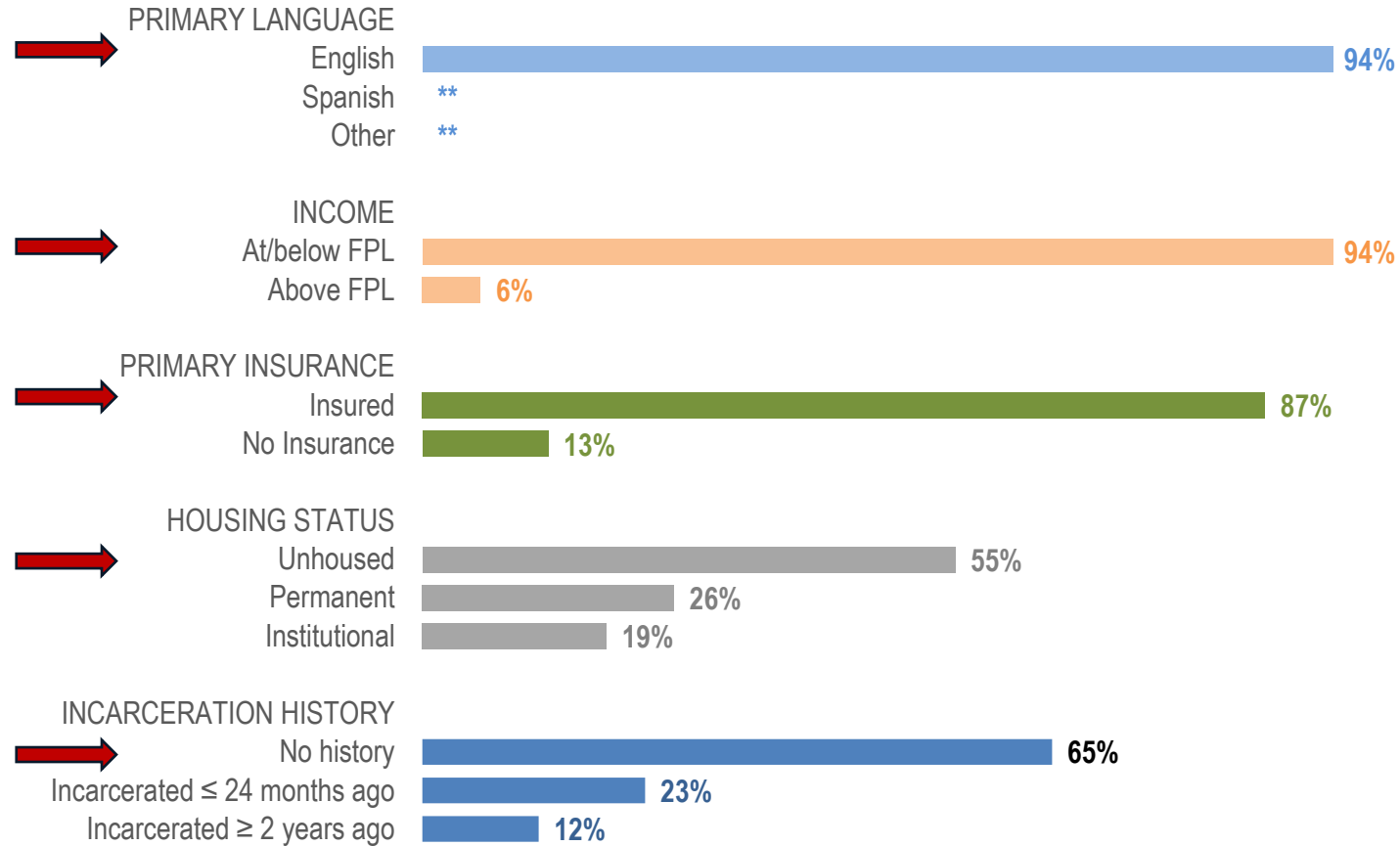


\*Priority population groups are not mutually exclusive, they overlap.

Most of SU Residential clients were English-speakers, most were living ≤ FPL, most were insured, most were unhoused, most had no history of incarceration.



### SU Residential Client Demographics, Year 33, N=84

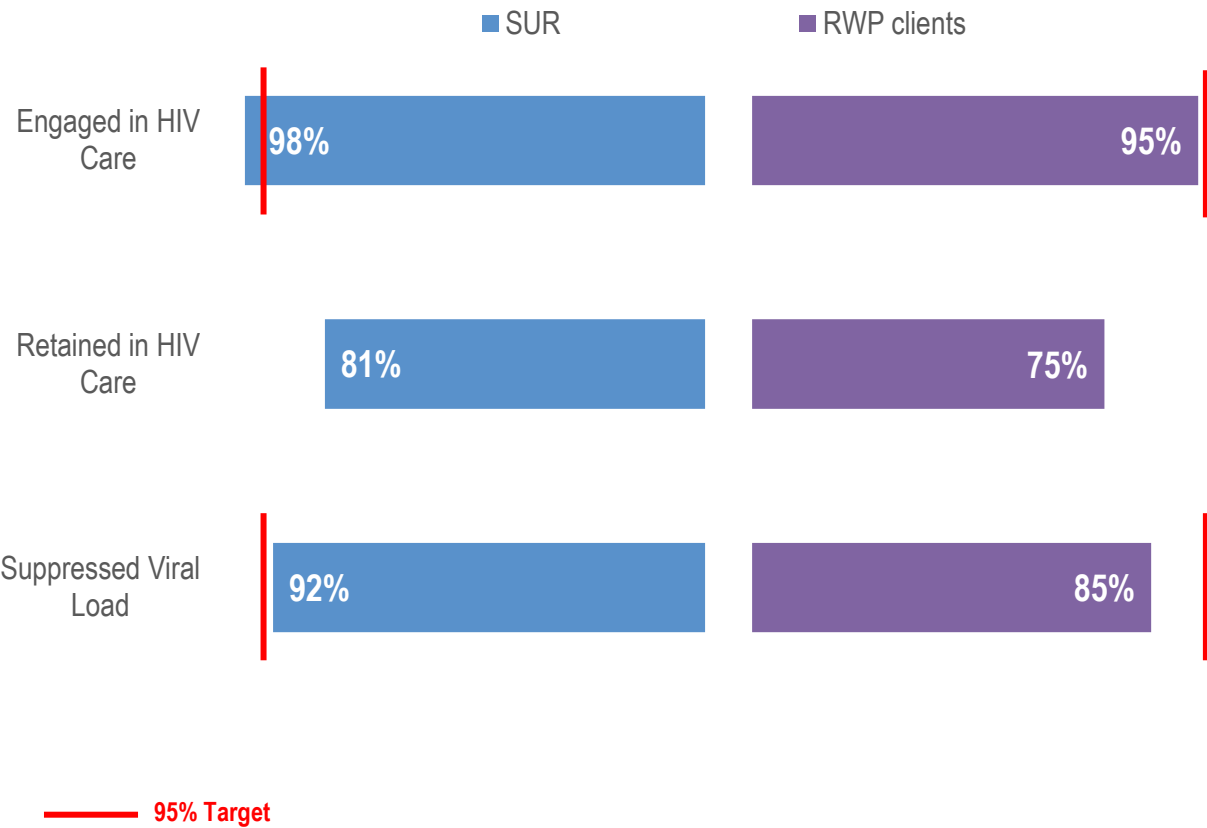




# HIV Care Continuum in SU Residential clients, Year 33 (n=84)



- Engagement, retention, and viral load suppression percentages were higher for SUR clients compared to RWP clients overall, Year 33.
- SUR clients did not meet the EHE target of 95% for viral suppression. However, they met the local target of 95% for engagement in care.



Data source: HIV Casewatch as of 5/2/2024

# Linkage-Reengagement Program (LRP)

Assists people newly diagnosed or identified as living with HIV who are lost or returning to treatment engage in medical and psychosocial services. Provided by DHSP health navigators.

A total of **40 unique clients** received **LRP** services, a slight decline from Year 32 at 46.

LRP service clients represented **<1% of RWP clients.**



# Utilization of LRP clients, Year 33



Service Category	Unique Clients Served	Service Unit(s)	Total Service Units	Units Per Client	Expenditures	Expenditures <u>per client</u>
LRP	40	Hours	804	20	\$923,044	\$23,076

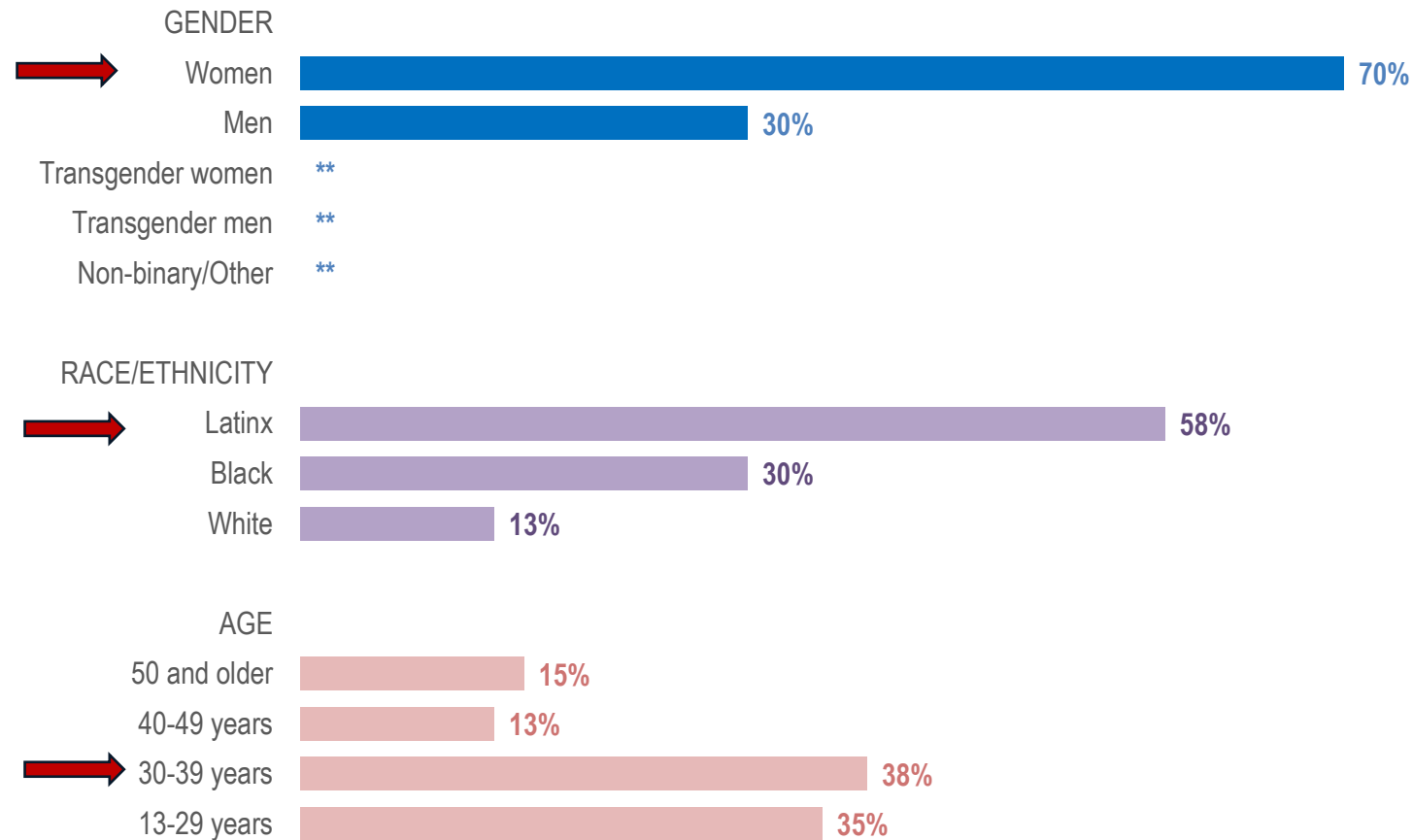
**Funding Source:**

- *Part A- \$473,413*
- *HRSA EHE- \$449,631*

# Most LRP clients were women, most were Latinx, most were ages 39 years and below



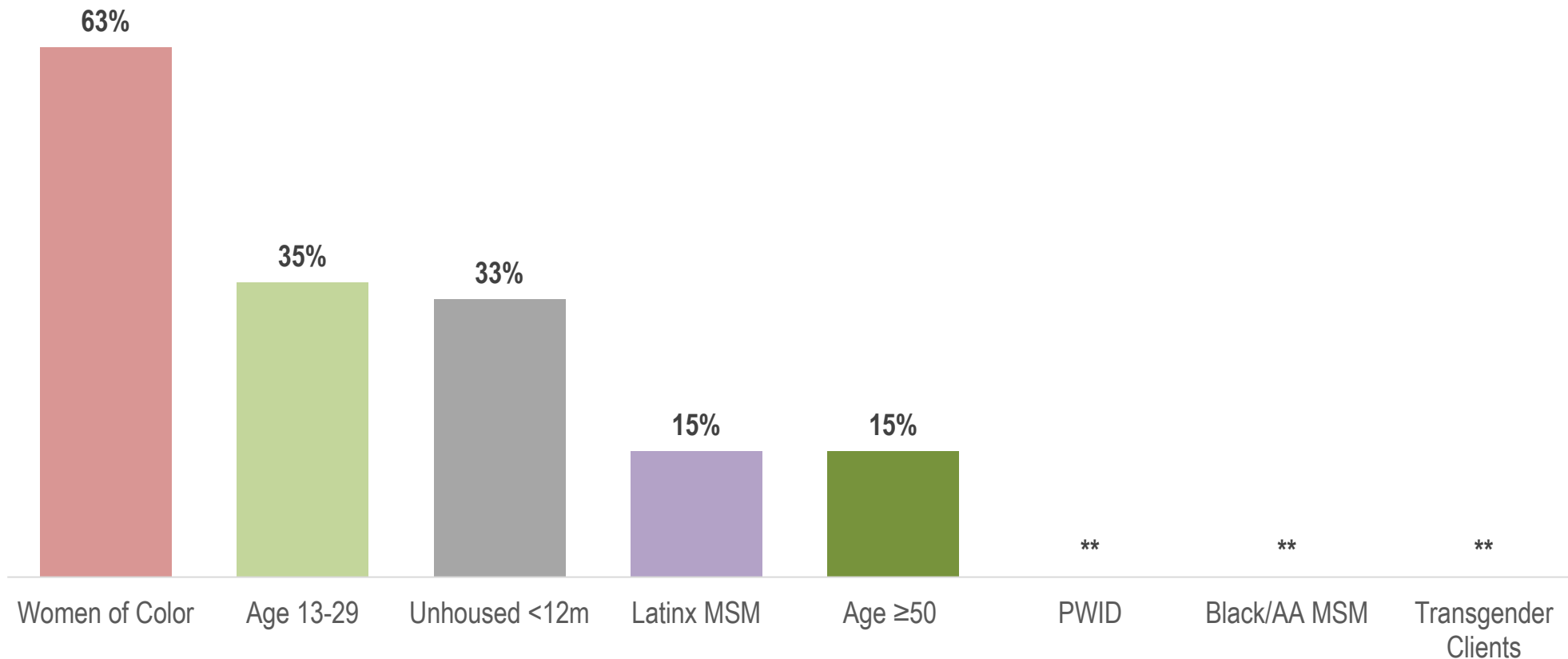
## LRP Client Demographics, Year 33, N=40



# LAC Priority Populations Accessing LRP Services\*, Year 33



- Women of color represented the majority of LRP clients
- LRP clients aged 13-29 and recently unhoused were the next highest priority populations served by LRP service

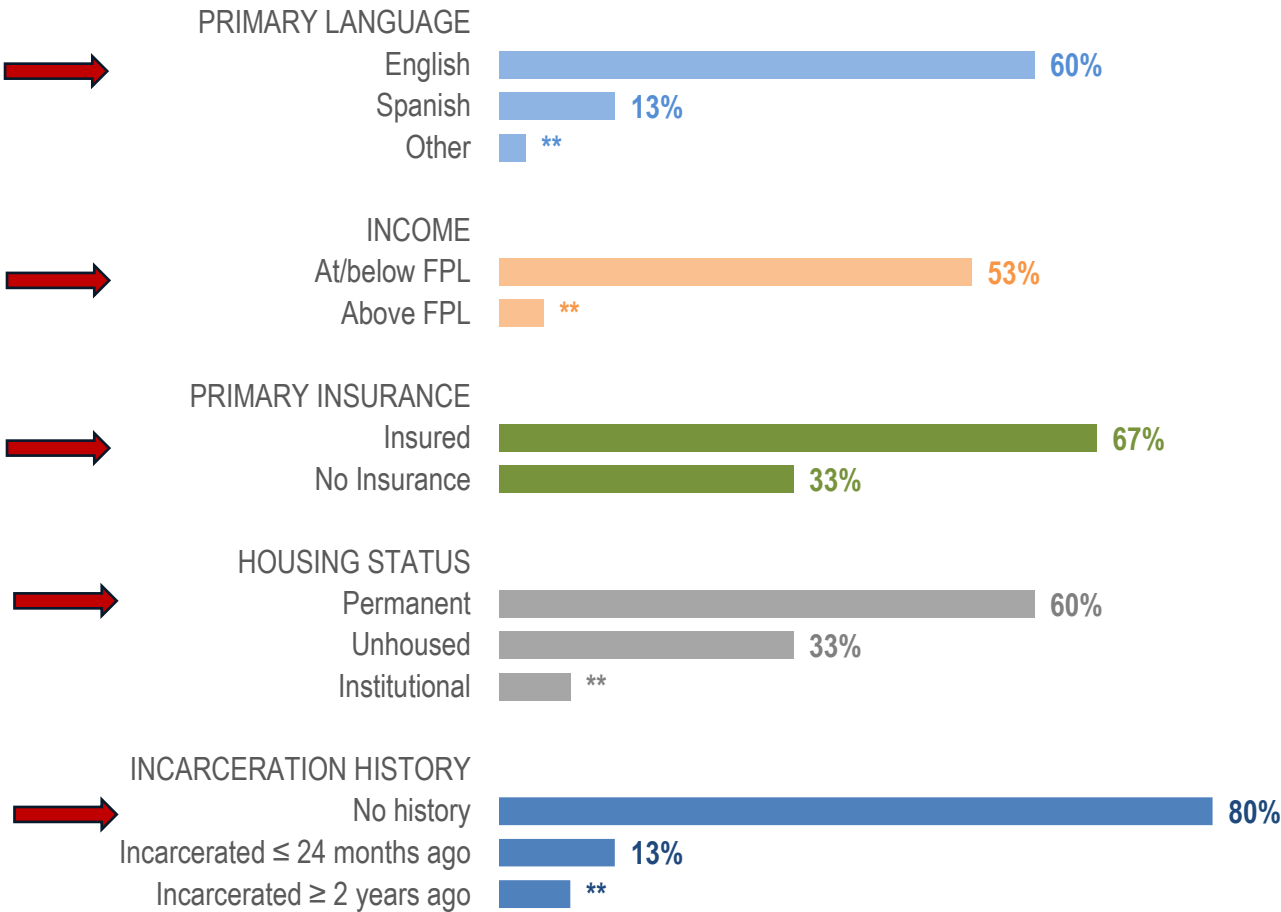


\*Priority population groups are not mutually exclusive, they overlap.

Most of LRP clients were English-speakers, most were living  $\leq$  FPL, most were insured, most were permanently housed, and most had no history of incarceration.



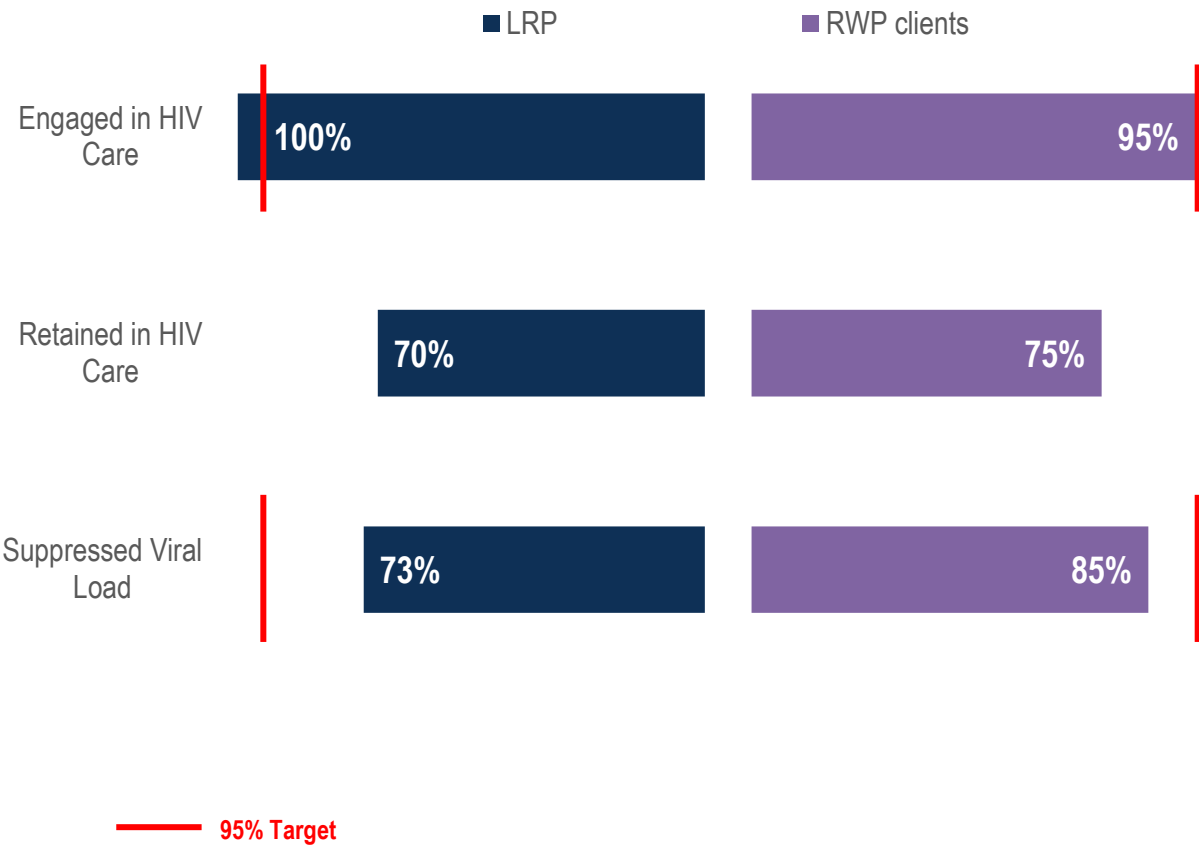
LRP Client Health Determinants, Year 33, N=40



# HIV Care Continuum in LRP clients, Year 33 (n=40)



- Engagement in care was higher for LRP clients compared to RWP clients overall, Year 33.
- Retention in care and viral load suppression percentages were considerably lower for LRP clients compared to RWP clients overall.
- LRP clients did not meet the EHE target of 95% for viral suppression. However, they met the local target of 95% for engagement in care.



Data source: HIV Casewatch as of 5/2/2024

# Top 5 RWP Services Utilized

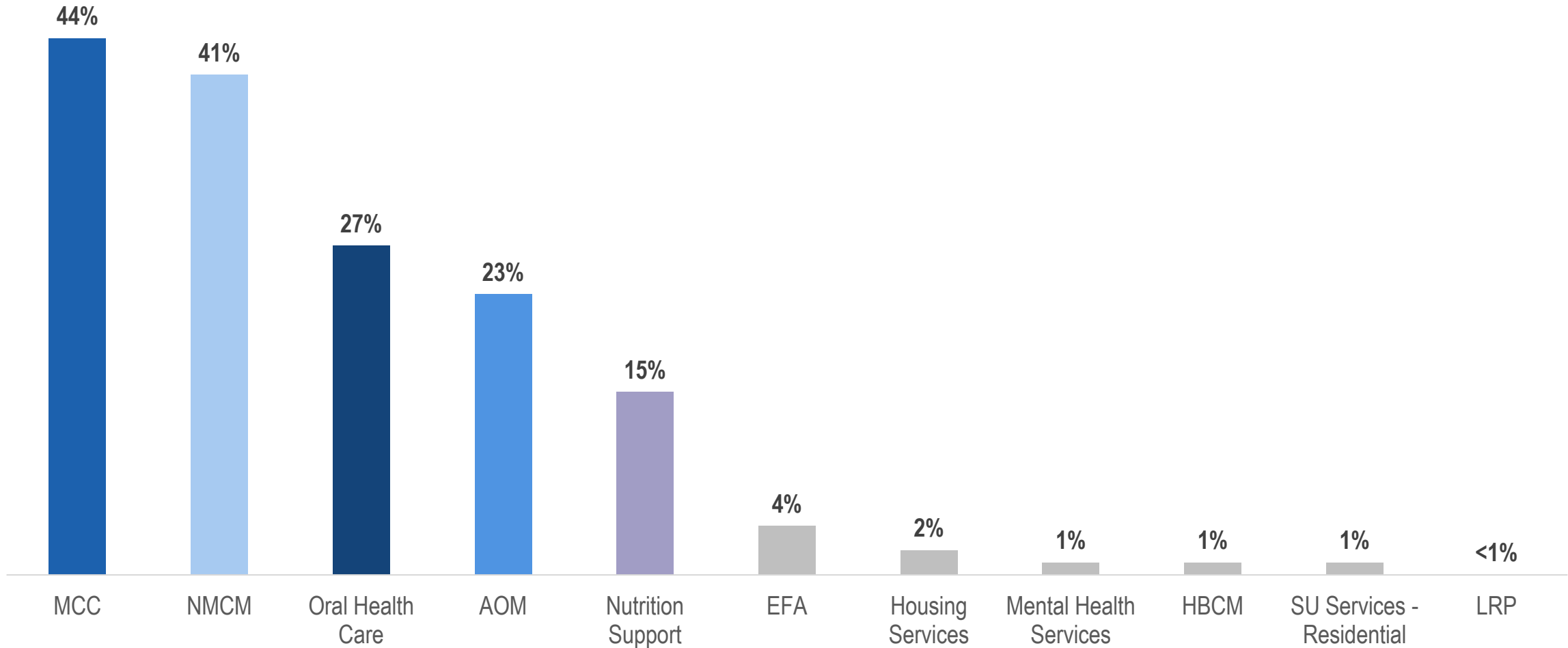




The top five services utilized the most by RWP clients in Year 33 were MCC program, followed by NMCM, Oral Health, AOM and Nutrition.



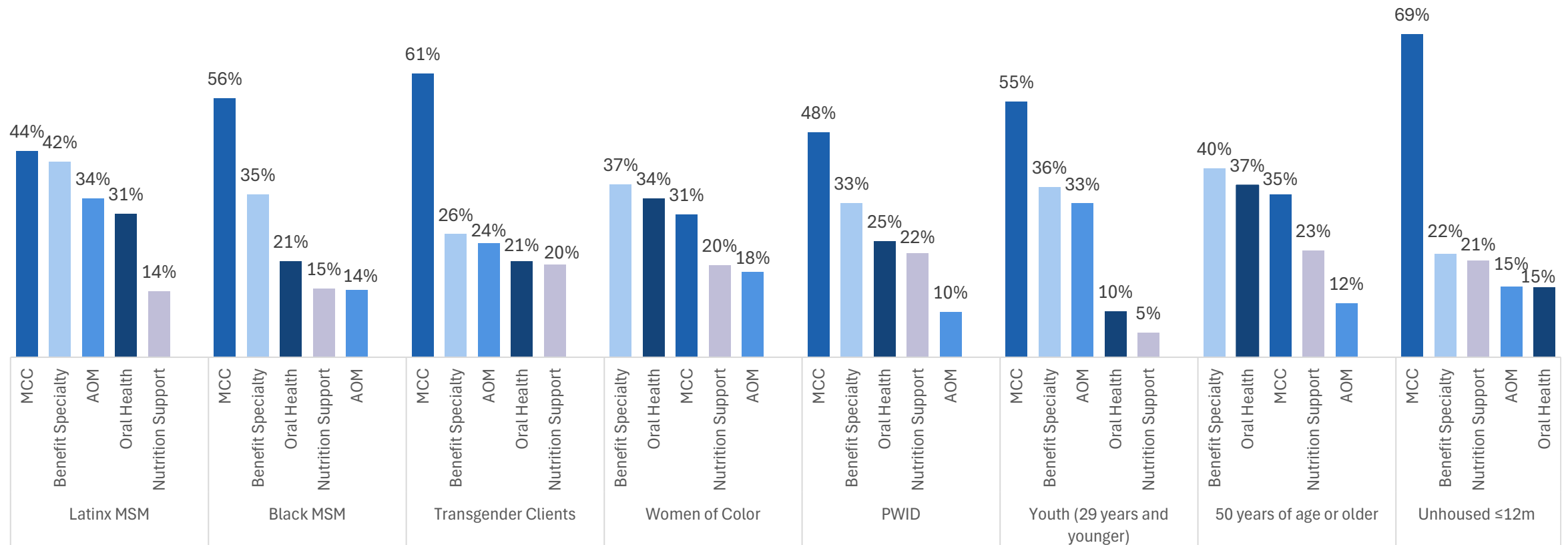
Utilization of RWP services in Year 33



# Top 5 RWP Services Used by Priority Populations, Year 33



Top five RWP service utilized by LAC priority populations in Year 33 were MCC, Benefit Specialty, Oral Health, AOM and Nutrition Support.



# Expenditures for Support RWP Services

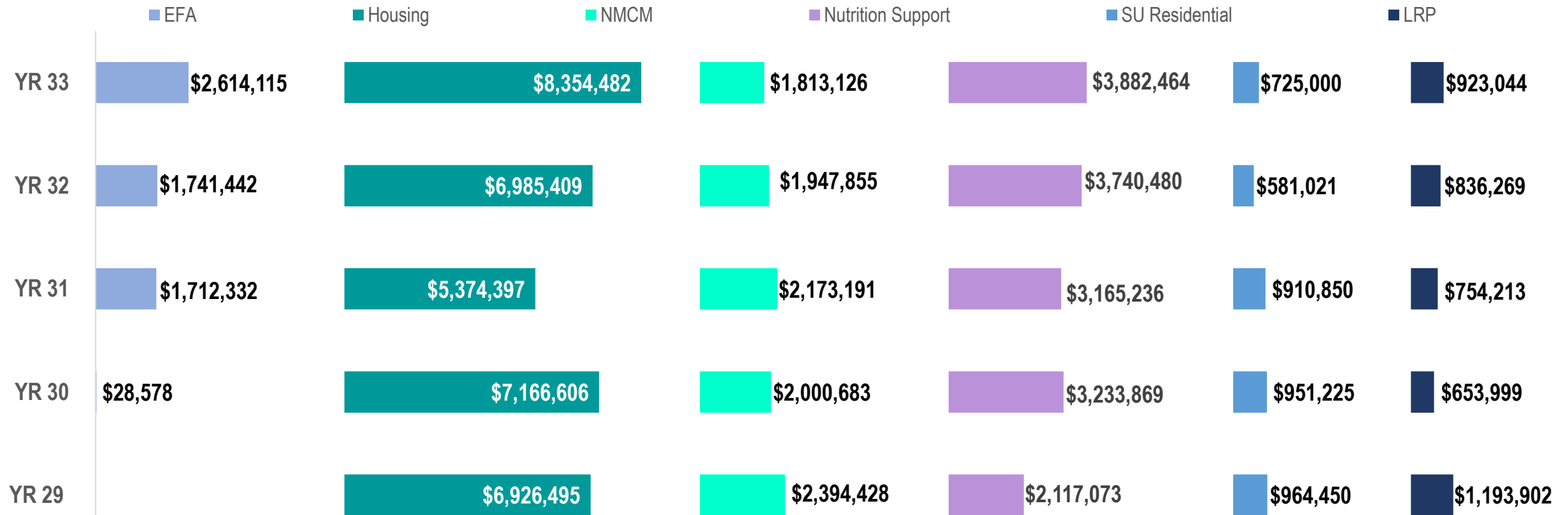


<b>EFA</b>	<b>\$2,614,115</b>
<b>Housing</b>	<b>\$8,354,482</b>
<b>NMCM</b>	<b>\$1,813,126</b>
<b>Nutrition Support</b>	<b>\$3,882,464</b>
<b>SA Residential</b>	<b>\$725,000</b>
<b>LRP</b>	<b>\$923,044</b>

# Expenditures by Support Service Category, Years 29-33



SUR and NMCM services expenditures decreased since Year 29; NMCM funding was the lowest in Year 33.  
Expenditures for EFA, Housing, and Nutrition services gradually increased over five years since Year 29.



# Expenditures per Client for Support RWP Services, Year 33



- The **highest expenditures** per client were spent for **Housing**, followed by **LRP** services.
- The **lowest expenditures** per client were spent for **NMCM**, followed by **Nutrition** services.

Service Category	Number of clients	% of RWP clients	Expenditures	% of expenditures	Expenditures <u>per client</u>
<b>Housing</b>	270	2%	\$8,354,482	18%	<b>\$30,943</b>
<b>LRP</b>	40	1%	\$923,044	2%	<b>\$23,076</b>
<b>SU Residential</b>	84	1%	\$725,000	2%	\$8,631
<b>EFA</b>	617	4%	\$2,614,115	6%	\$4,237
<b>Nutrition Support</b>	2,461	16%	\$3,882,464	8%	<b>\$1,578</b>
<b>NMCM</b>	6,553	41%	\$1,813,126	4%	<b>\$277</b>

Early Intervention Services    \$3,014,301  
 Legal                                \$1,337,818  
 Transportation                \$637,151  
 Language services            \$3,300

# Key Takeaways – Support RWP Services



- Out of Support services, **NMCM** services were utilized by the highest number of RWP, although the expenditures for **NMCM** decreased over the past five years and expenditures per client were the lowest of all support services. Most clients utilized **Benefit Specialty** within NMCM.
- **LRP** services were utilized by the least number of RWP clients, although its utilization slightly increased in the past four years. LRP services were focused mostly on pregnant females and females of reproductive age.
- Utilization of **EFA, Housing, NMCM**, and **Nutrition** services consistently increased over four years starting from Year 30
- Utilization of **SU Residential** decreased over the course of the past five years

# Key Takeaways – Priority Populations



- The RWP is reaching and serving LAC priority populations:
  - Top 5 RWP services utilized were **MCC, NMCM, Oral Health, AOM and Nutrition Support.**
- While poverty impacts all of the LAC priority populations, they are differentially impacted by SDOH
- Service utilization among LAC priority population was consistent relative to their size for **EFA, NMCM, and Nutrition support services:**
  - **Latinx MSM and people aged  $\geq 50$  and older were the highest utilizers**
  - **Lowest utilization was among Transgender people, PWID and youth aged 13-29.**
- Service utilization among LAC priority population was consistent with the type of service:
  - **People unhoused <12m were the highest utilizers of Housing and SU Residential services**
  - **Women of color and youth aged 13-29 were the highest utilizers of LRP services**

# Key Takeaways - Expenditures



- SUR and NMCM services expenditures **decreased** since Year 29
- Expenditures for EFA, Housing, and Nutrition Support services gradually **increased** over five years since Year 29.
- **The highest expenditures per client** were spent for Housing, followed by **LRP** services. These services were utilized by (one of) the lowest number of RWP clients receiving Support Services.
- **The lowest expenditures per client** were for NMCM services, although it served the highest number of RWP clients receiving Support Services.



- Examine detailed utilization of RWP services within each LAC priority populations
- Examine RWP services by priority population over time



# Questions/Discussion

Thank you!

- Acknowledgements
  - Monitoring and Evaluation – Wendy Garland, Siri Chirumamilla
  - Surveillance – Virginia Hu, Kathleen Poortinga
  - PDR – Victor Scott, Michael Green
  - CCS – Paulina Zamudio and the RWP program managers
  - RWP agencies and providers
  - RWP clients