

HIV Planning Group
Priority Setting and Resource Allocation Committee
Key Data Findings by Service Category 2023
Approved June 22, 2023

SERVICE CATEGORY		KEY DATA FINDINGS
☉ Outpatient Ambulatory Health Services: Primary Care	1	Core service; ranked #2 in 2020 - 21 Survey of HIV Impact. (HIV/AIDS Medications a core service linked to Primary Care and is #1 ranked in 2020 - 21 Survey of HIV Impact).
☉ Outpatient Ambulatory Health Services: Medical Specialty	2	Core service; linked to Primary Care; ranked #4 in 2020 - 21 Survey of HIV Impact; 7% of respondents noted as a service gap (“need but can’t get”). Co-occurring health conditions make providing medical care more complex, require greater provider expertise, and increase the cost of care for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWH/A).
☉ Mental Health: Psychiatric Medication Management	3	Core service; linked to Primary Care. #12 ranked in 2020 - 21 Survey of HIV Impact. Links PLWHA to care and helps sustain PLWHA in care; also 5 th largest service gap (12%; of those with history of mental illness, top ranked for 16%; 37.1% of PLHW diagnosed or treated for mental health condition (cf. 19.1% in general population); increased need noted in focus groups
☉ Oral Health	4	Core service #3 ranked in 2020 - 21 Survey of HIV Impact and largest service gap (22% need but can’t get). Many PLWH/A lack dental insurance.
☉ Medical Case Management (MCM)	5	Core service; #5 ranked in 2020 - 21 Survey of HIV Impact; 9 th largest service gap (9%), Links clients to other services, including Primary Care. Many PLWH/A have co-occurring health conditions that require additional services/assistance. Reaches diverse groups/regions. Links PLWHA to care and helps sustain PLWHA in care.
Case Management: Non-Medical	6	#5 ranked in 2020 - 21 Survey of HIV Impact, 9 th largest service gap (9%)
Non-Medical Case Management for Housing	7	Rental Assistance #6 ranked in 2020 - 21 Survey of HIV Impact & the 2 nd largest service gap (20%) in NA survey; Emergency Housing #10 ranked in 2020 - 21 Survey of HIV Impact & the 7 th largest service gap (10%), 25% of PLWHA unstably housed or homeless in 2020 & poverty prevalent among PLWHA (72% at or below 500% FPL in 2020; Links PLWHA to care and helps sustain PLWHA in care
Housing: Emergency Housing	8	#10 ranked in 2020 - 21 Survey of HIV Impact; The 7 th largest service gap (10%), Homelessness: 25% unstably housed or homeless in 2020 & poverty prevalent among PLWH/A (72% at or below 400% FPL; Links PLWHA to care and helps sustain PLWHA in care.
Housing Location, Placement and Advocacy Services	9	As noted above in Non-Medical Case Management for Housing.
Housing: Partial Assistance Rental Subsidy (PARS)	10	#6 ranked in 2020 - 21 Survey of HIV Impact; the 2 nd largest service gap (20%; in NA survey (20%). (25% of PLWHA unstably housed or homeless in 2020 & poverty prevalent among PLWHA (72% at or below 500% FPL in 2020; Links PLWHA to care and helps sustain PLWHA in care

<p>© Coordinated HIV Services for Women, Infants, Children, Youth, and Families (CHS: WICYF) (Formerly Early Intervention Services (EISC): Countywide Services for Women, Children & Families)</p>	11	Core service; includes direct provision of Medical Case Management, Mental Health, Family/Peer Advocacy, Outreach, Childcare/Babysitting & Mentor/Buddy Support. Females represent 10% of PLWH/A. Reaches diverse groups/regions. Links PLWHA to care and helps sustain PLWHA in care. #16 ranked in 2020 - 21 Survey of HIV Impact; 4 th largest service gap (13%) of 2021 survey respondents reported “need but can’t get”; Central and South regions have largest proportion of recent HIV disease among women (>50% of total in the two regions); Countywide the proportion of female HIV disease diagnoses has increased slightly over the last 5 years to about 13.6%
Childcare services	11a	#20 ranked in 2020 - 21 Survey of HIV Impact, in 2017 ranked top ranked by 62% of those with children, 1% of total sample “need but can’t get”.
<p>© Early Intervention Centers: Regional Services</p>	12	Core service; addresses HRSA focus on identifying PLWHA not in care and linking them to care. CM is a central component. #16 ranked in 2020 - 21 Survey of HIV Impact, 4 th largest service gap (13% of 2021 survey respondents reported “need but can’t get”; Co-located with HIV Primary Care in Southeast SD, South Bay and North County. Links PLWHA to care and helps sustain PLWHA in care; RW service not available in the East region of county.
Outreach Services	12b	#13 ranked in 2020 - 21 Survey of HIV Impact, 5 th highest service gap (12%)
Referral Services	12c	#13 ranked in 2020 - 21 Survey of HIV Impact, 5 th highest service gap (12%); RW service not available in South or Southeast regions.
Health Education & Risk Reduction (stand-alone HERR)	13	30% of HIV+ respondents in the 2020 - 21 Survey of HIV Impact did not use condoms during sex in preceding 12 months; 9% of HIV negative/unaware reported that “they have never heard of PrEP”
Peer Navigation (Referral for Health Care and Support Services)	14	#17 ranked in 2020 - 21 Survey of HIV Impact, 5 th highest service gap (12%), not available in Southeast or South regions; recommendation for increased use in focus groups.
<p>© Mental Health: Counseling/ Therapy & Support Groups</p>	15	Core service; #8 ranked in 2020 - 21 Survey of HIV Impact; 3 rd largest service gap (15%) “need but can’t get”; 40% of PLWHA diagnosed or treated for mental health condition (cf. 20.6% in general population); 20% of survey respondents reported a history of chronic mental illness; Links PLWHA to care and helps sustain PLWHA in care; increased need noted in focus groups
Psychosocial Support Services	16	40% of PLHW diagnosed or treated for mental health condition (cf. 20.6% in general population)
<p>© Substance Abuse Services: Outpatient</p>	17	Core Service. #14 ranked, 50% of survey respondents reported a history of substance use; frequent co-occurring condition among PLWH/A. Links PLWHA to care and helps sustain PLWHA in care. RW service not available in East or North regions PWID have stat. signif. lower % of viral suppression; increased need noted in focus groups
<p>Substance Abuse Services: Residential</p>	18	#14 ranked, 50% of survey respondents reported a history of substance use Links PLWHA to care and helps sustain PLWHA in care. RW service not available in East, South or North regions; PWID (prev. IDU and MSM+IDU) have stat. signif. lower % of viral suppression; increased need noted in focus groups

© Home-based Care Coordination	19	Core service; #18 ranked in 2020 – 21 Survey of HIV Impact, 5% “need but can’t get
Transportation: Assisted and Unassisted	20	#8 ranked in 2020 - 21 Survey of HIV Impact; 8 th largest service gap (9%).
Food Services: Home-Delivered Meals	21	#7 ranked in 2020 - 21 Survey of HIV Impact; 6 th largest service gap (11 %), 5% of respondents stated “too sick to make own meals”
© Medical Nutrition Therapy	22	Core service;
Legal Services	23	#10 ranked in 2020 - 21 Survey of HIV Impact; 3 rd largest service gap (15%).
Emergency Financial Assistance	24	Emergency Utility Payment #15 ranked in 2020 - 21 Survey of HIV Impact; and 5 th largest service gap (12%) in the survey. Links PLWHA to care and helps sustain PLWHA in care.
Home Health Care	25	Core service; #18 ranked in 2020 – 21 Survey of HIV Impact, 5% need but can’t get
Early Intervention Services: HIV Counseling and Testing	26	Core service; important to getting persons unaware of status aware and linked to and retained in care if needed. Improves availability of HIV testing and links PLWHA to care.
Cost-Sharing Assistance	27	Core service; Focus group participants stated “lack of access to healthcare or resources to get the medication refilled” was a primary reason for not taking HIV medication
Hospice	28	Core service;

© = Core Service

Light Blue lettering = service categories with \$0 at present