

KEY TAKEAWAYS

FOR THE EMA'S HIV LANDSCAPE



1

PWID (People Who Inject Drugs)

HIV incidence among PWID continues to increase over the years with the following predominant characteristics: Non-Hispanic White individuals ages 30-39 who are AMAB (assigned male at birth).

In Philadelphia 2021, PWID did not have as much success on the care continuum as other populations, and clinical tests underrepresented new diagnoses within this population. However, for non-clinical settings, **2022 Syringe Exchange Programs had the highest rate of confirmed positive test results.** More attention to testing and care is needed for this population.



Race/Ethnicity

2



In 2022, Non-Hispanic Black individuals accounted for the greatest share of new HIV diagnoses at 58.5%. This is correlated with insurance. That same year, out of all RW clients insured under Medicaid, **70% of them were Black, and 56% of all the RW clients who were uninsured were Black.** Service utilization for financially supportive services has decreased since FY2019 and a 2022 survey found that 1 in 10 EMA respondents had never heard of Direct Emergency Financial Assistance (DEFA).

It is vital that RW clients, especially Black clients, are aware of and accessing financially supportive services.

3

Testing and Concurrence

Overall, clinical testing has decreased within the EMA, likely due to the COVID-19 response. Consistent and targeted testing can decrease concurrence rates. **PA Counties have the highest concurrence rate within the EMA.**

In 2021 in Philadelphia, tests distributed were not reflective of new diagnoses within target populations. As for age, there was significantly less testing for people 50+ than those ages 30-39. **This is an issue since concurrence rates have significantly risen for those 50+.** Increased testing may be needed for those 50+ to prevent high concurrence rates in this population.

