

# Content Review for FY2025 Allocations Recommendations

*FOR THE COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING COMMITTEE*

*THURSDAY, MAY 16, 2024*

Office of **HiV** Planning  
Philadelphia

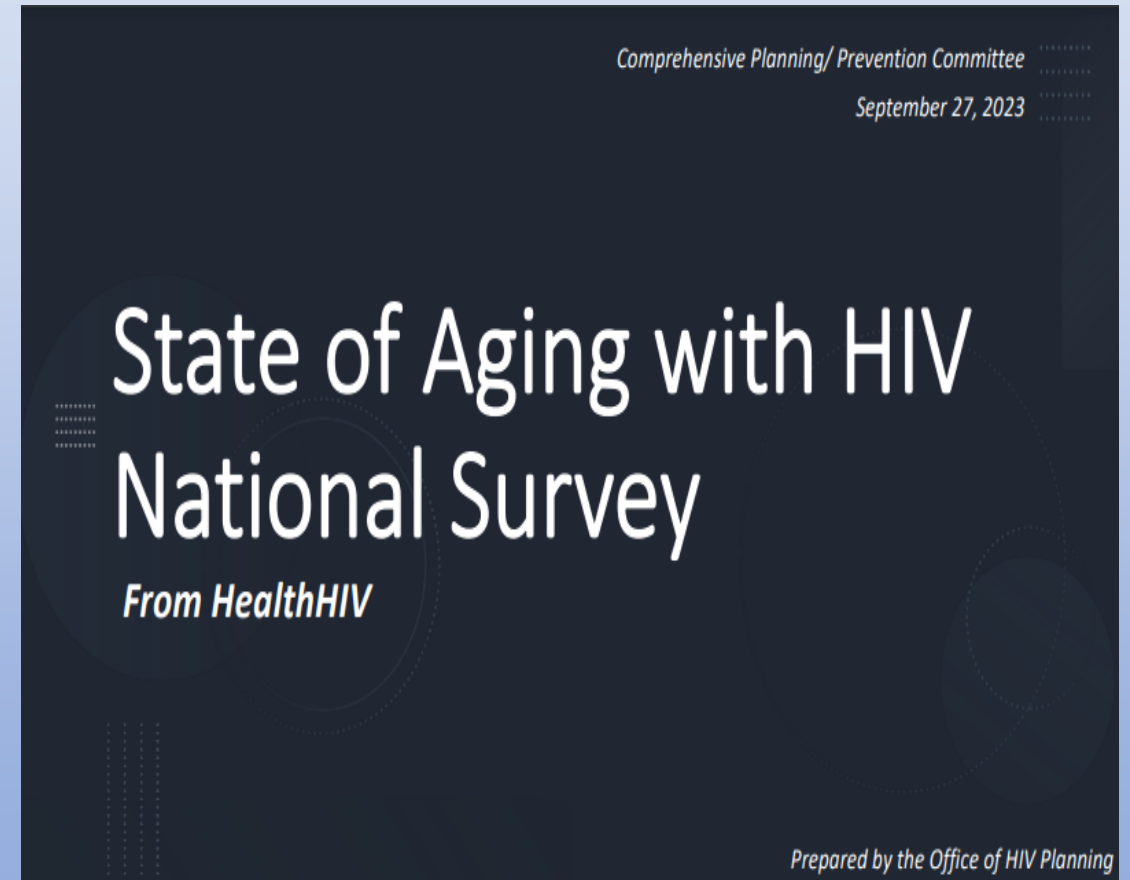
# Refresher:

## WHAT WAS IT?

- National Aging & HIV survey done annually

## KEY FINDINGS:

- Multimorbidity & polypharmacy
- Mental health concerns on the rise
- Retirement savings minimal
- “Forgotten population”



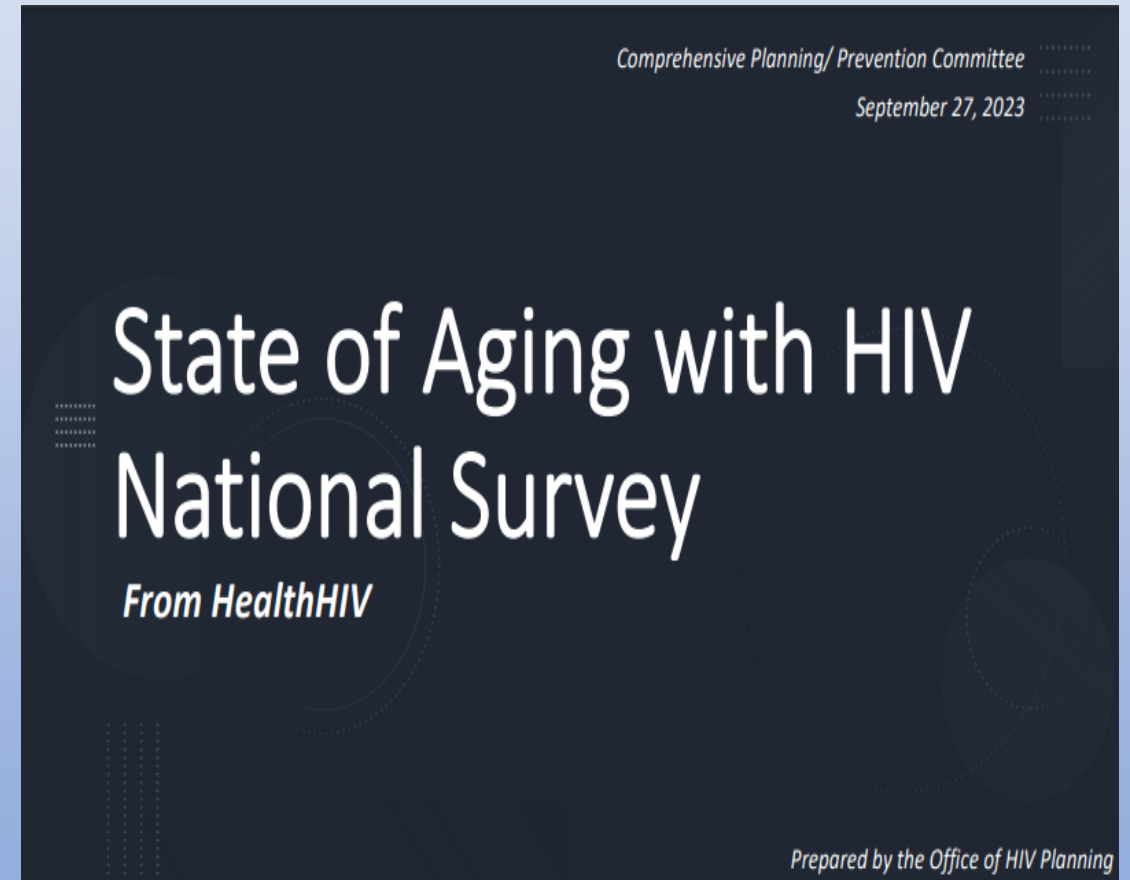
# Refresher:

## OTHER BARRIERS:

- Transportation
- Co-pays / co-insurance
- No CDC-recommended routine testing for 65+
- Lack of coordination between care & prevention needs

## CONCLUSIONS & SUGGESTIONS:

- Competent workforce / coordination of care
- Social determinants of health beyond clinic setting
- Safe and stable housing
- More representation & self advocacy



# Refresher:



## NEW DIAGNOSES FINDINGS:

- Out of 382 newly diagnosed individuals, 57.4% were NH Black (Philly 2022)
- Largest proportion of new cases among:
  - Assigned male sex at birth (75.4%)
  - 30-39 (35.3%)
  - MSM (51.0%)
- Within the EMA, NH White individuals have seen the largest proportional increase of new diagnoses from 2019-2021

## CONCURRENT DIAGNOSES:

- 20% in Philadelphia and NJ Counties
- 25% in PA Counties

# Refresher:

## HEP C:

- 13.8% (2,583) PWDH coinfecting with the highest share among PWID (36.8%) and those aged 50+ (17.5%)

## TRANS INDIVIDUALS DATA:

- *MODES OF TRANSMISSION FOR...*

### ***TRANS WOMEN (442 women)***

- 80.8% sexual transmission; 18.0% PWID

### ***TRANS MEN (24 men)***

- 77.3% sexual transmission

- *TRANS WOMEN - SOCIAL DETERMINANTS FROM NHBS:*

- 62% lived below FPL
- 40% faced verbal abuse & 19% faced physical abuse
- 36% dealt with discrimination
- 31% dealt with unstable housing



# Refresher:

## LARGEST PROPORTION OF PWDH IN EMA:

- (70.6%) Assigned Male at Birth
- (56.9%) Those Aged 50+
- (39.3%) MSM

## CARE CONTINUUM:

- All continuum measures performed better in 2022 than 2021 (Philly & EMA)
- The EMA remains lower on all measures than United States

## EHE:

- Linkage to care (95% by 2024)
- Decrease homelessness (by 50% by 2024)



# Refresher:



## DATA TO CARE:

- **RELINKAGE LOWEST FOR:**

- Transgender Individuals
- Individuals 25-29 y/o
- NH White individuals
- MSM

- **STRUCTURAL/PROVIDER BARRIERS TO CARE:**

- 53.6% reported this barrier and noted this anecdotally:
  - No accessible provider hours
  - Scheduling issues
  - Popular providers

# Refresher:

## CURRENT OUTBREAK IN PWID:

- Start of outbreak: 2018 (since large peak in 1992 of 819 new diagnoses before PPP started)
- Demographics:
  - (74.9%) aged 30 and older
  - (71.3%) AMAB
  - (52.2%) NH White
- Shifting demographics:
  - Greater proportion of new diagnoses among NH Black & Hispanic/Latinx PWID compared to 2021





# REFRESHER:

## BARRIERS FROM REPORT:

- Mandated and frequent group therapy
- Insurance and treatment cost
- The short stay for inpatient care was often cited as a barrier, since participants felt they needed a longer stay but insurance would not cover it
- Lack of bilingual staff, especially for methadone providers



**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



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.



# KEY TAKEAWAYS

FOR THE EMA'S  
GENERAL  
POPULATION



1

## Housing

Housing availability shrinks with fewer units available and costs continues to increase with median rent at \$1,281. Seventy percent of rents in Philadelphia are \$1,000 or greater a month. According to 2022 Census Data in Philadelphia 49.2% of households are occupied by renters. And a third of Philadelphia household's are utilizing 56% of their income to cover housing costs.



## Food Insecurity



The rate of food insecurity varies throughout the EMA. For example, this ranges from 5.4% (Chester County) of the population to 13.6% (Philadelphia County) of the population experiencing food insecurity.

Food insecurity prevalence from 2020-2022 in Pennsylvania is at about 8% and in New Jersey, it is at about 10%. As for counties experiencing the highest rate of food insecurity in 2021, Philadelphia County is 13.6%, Salem County is 10%, and Camden County is 9.1%.

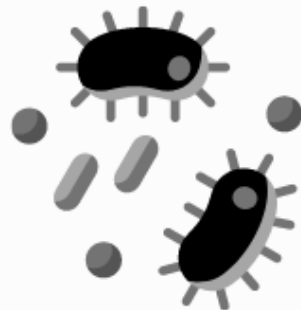


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## STIs

In 2021 Philadelphia, Camden, Delaware were the three counties in the EMA with the highest number of cases for Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis. Black individuals have the highest case rate of infection per 100,000 in those counties as well.

In 2021, Black individuals have a higher case rate of infection for Syphilis in all counties except in Chester and Montgomery counties where Hispanic individuals are 1.3 times higher and 4.2 times higher.



## **Directives to DHH (the recipient) can be about any of the following:**

- Specific subpopulations
- Specific geographic areas
- How services should be provided (service provision)
- Types of organizations (e.g. agencies that receive funding for and link both care and prevention services, CBO that service a particular subpopulation, nonprofit agencies, etc... NEVER naming specific agencies)

Which populations stood out to you?

Which services stood out to you?

What concerns do you have?