

# Access to Supportive Services

## Introduction

Survey respondents could select up to five of the 14 HRSA-defined supportive services they felt were useful or important for themselves or for PLWHAs in general.

## Access to Services

The selected supportive services are ranked as follows, in descending order by number of respondents:

The following charts show, for each subgroup, the supportive services reported for each of the 14 HRSA-defined supportive services.

Service	# of Respondents	% of total Respondents
1. Emergency Financial Asst	463	50%
2. Food Bank	460	50%
3. Transportation	399	43%
4. Housing-related Services	271	29%
5. Support Group	264	29%
6. Rental Assistance	253	27%
7. Referral to Services	243	26%
8. Employment Assistance	238	26%
9. Legal Services	212	23%
10. HIV Education	181	20%
11. Household Items	156	17%
12. Referrals to Clinical Research	79	9%
13. Child Care	61	7%
14. Permanency Planning	54	6%
15. Day/Respite Care	40	4%
16. Translation	38	4%
17. Child Welfare	32	3%
18. Developmental Assessment	27	3%

## Access to Supportive Services

### Supportive Services Chart Labels & Definitions

**EFA:** Emergency Financial Assistance. Provision of short-term payments for transportation, food, essential utilities, or medication assistance, which planning councils, Title II grantees, and consortia may allocate. These short-term payments must be carefully monitored to assure limited amounts, limited use, and for limited periods of time. Expenditures must be reported under the relevant service category.

**Food Bank:** Food Bank Services. Provision of food, meals, or nutritional supplements.

**Transport:** Transportation Services. Conveyance services provided to a client in order to access primary medical care or psychosocial support services. May be provided routinely or on an emergency basis.

**Housing-rel.:** Housing-Related Services. Includes assessment, search, placement, and advocacy services provided by professionals who possess an extensive knowledge of local, State and Federal housing programs and how they can be accessed.

**Suppt Grps:** Support Groups. Individual and/or group counseling, other than mental-health counseling, provided to clients, family, and/or friends by non-licensed counselors. May include psychosocial providers, peer counseling/support group services, caregiver support/bereavement counseling, drop-in counseling, benefits counseling, and/or nutritional counseling, or education.

**Rent Assist.:** Rental Assistance/Shelter Vouchers. Formally recognized as a subcategory of Housing Services (Housing-Related Services), this category includes short-term assistance to support temporary and/or transitional housing to enable the individual or family to gain and/or maintain medical care. Use of Ryan White Program funds for short-term or emergency housing must be linked to medical and/or healthcare or be certified as essential to a client's ability to gain or maintain access to HIV-related medical care or treatment.

**Ref to Svcs:** Referral to Services. The act of directing a person to a service in-person or through telephone, written, or other forms of communication. Referral may be made formally from one clinical provider to another, within a case-management system by professional case managers, informally through support staff or as part of an outreach services program.

**Employment Assist.:** Employment Assistance. According to the Department of State Health Services, employment assistance is a subcategory of the "other support services". Traditionally, this service category has involved the facilitation of entry or re-entry into the workplace in a way that is appropriate to one's health status, work experience, disability benefit status, needs and desires. The services include, but are not limited to, GED training and other education programs, resume writing training, work history evaluations, skills assessments, and job search training.

**Legal:** Legal Services. Legal services directly necessitated by a person's HIV status including: preparation of Powers of Attorney, Do Not Resuscitate Orders, wills, trusts, bankruptcy proceedings, and interventions necessary to ensure access to eligible benefits, including discrimination or breach of confidentiality litigation as it relates to services eligible for funding under the CARE Act.

**HIV Edu:** HIV Education for HIV+ Individuals. The local definition of HIV Education for HIV+ Individuals (aka, "Health Education/Risk Reduction") un-

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der Ryan White Part B is the provision of services that educate clients with HIV about HIV transmission and how to reduce the risk of HIV transmission. It includes the provision of information; including information dissemination about medical and psychosocial support services and counseling to help clients with HIV improve their health status.

**Household Items:** Household Items. Formally defined as a subcategory of the “other support services” category, household items services have traditionally included the pickup, delivery, and storage of donated items that include, but are not limited to, the following: furniture, small appliances, kitchen utensils, bathroom accessories, and linens.

**Ref to Clinical Res.:** Referral to Clinical Research. Referral to clinical research includes the provision of education about and linkages to clinical research services through academic research institutions or other research service providers. Clinical research are studies in which new treatments - drugs, diagnostics, procedures, vaccines, and other therapies - are tested in people to see if they are safe and effective. All institutions that conduct or support biomedical research involving people must, by Federal regulation, have an institutional review board that initially approves and periodically reviews the research.

**Child Care:** Child Care Services. The provision of care for the children of HIV positive clients while the clients are attending medical or other appointments. This does not include daycare while the client is at work.

**Perm. Plan.:** Permanency Planning. Permanency planning involves the provision of services to help clients or families make decisions about placement and care of minor children after the parents/caregivers are deceased or are no longer able to care for them.

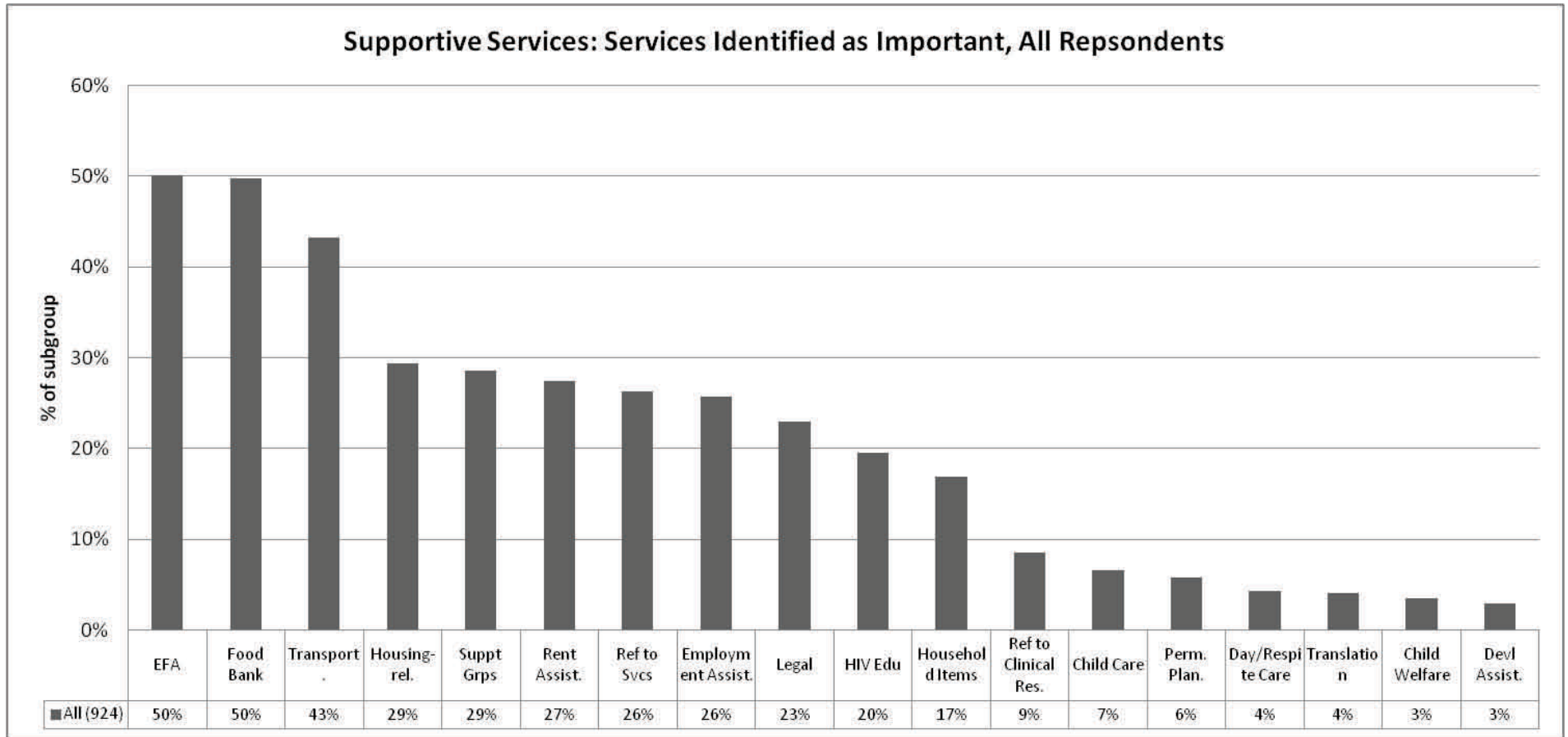
**Day/Respite Care:** Adult Day/Respite Care. Home- or community-based non-medical assistance designed to relieve the primary caregiver responsible for providing day-to-day care of client or client’s child.

**Translation:** Translation/Interpretation Services. Formally identified as Linguistics Services, this category involves the provision of interpretation and translation services. These services include interpreter services including but not limited to sign language for deaf and /or hard of hearing and native language interpretation for monolingual HIV positive clients.

**Child Welfare:** Child Welfare Services. Assistance in placing children younger than 20 in temporary (foster care) or permanent (adoption) homes because their parents have died or are unable to care for them due to HIV-related illness.

**Devl Assess.:** Developmental Assessment. Formally identified as Pediatric Developmental Assessment and Early Intervention Services, this category involves the provision of professional early interventions by physicians, developmental psychologists, educators, and others in the psychosocial and intellectual development of infants and children. These services involve assessment of an infant’s or child’s developmental status and needs in relation to the involvement with the education system, including assessment of educational early intervention services. It includes comprehensive assessment of infants and children, taking into account the effects of chronic conditions associated with HIV, drug exposure, and other factors. Provision of information about access to Head Start services, appropriate educational settings for HIV affected clients, and education/assistance to schools should also be reported in this category.

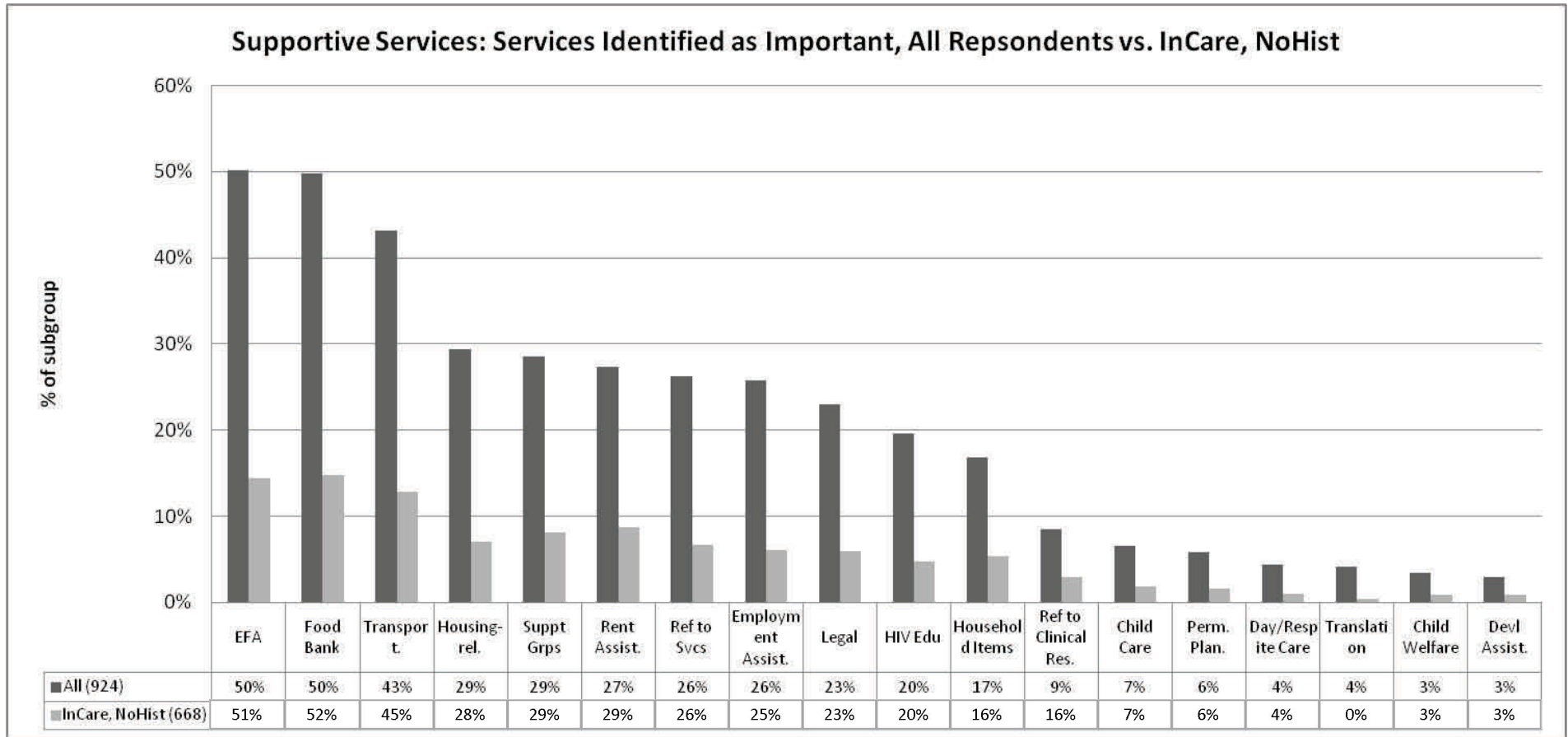
## Access to Supportive Services



The chart above shows the proportion of all respondents that reported each supportive service as useful or helpful. The services are ordered based on the ranking for the full sample of 924 PLWHA respondents.

- The top three services identified by all respondents were Emergency Financial Assistance (EFA), food bank and transportation.

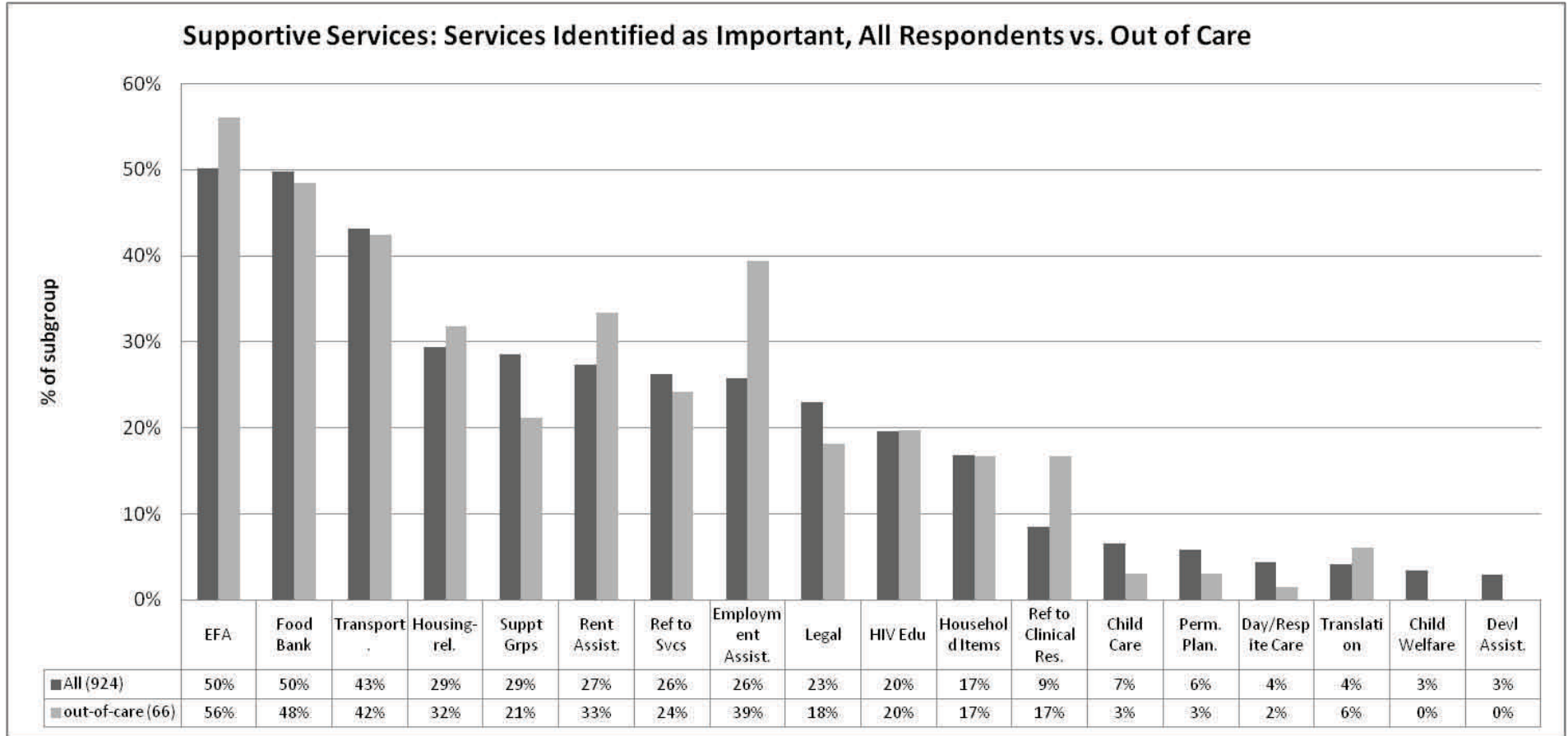
## Access to Supportive Services



The chart above shows the supportive services reported as useful or helpful by In Care respondents with no history of being out of care, compared to the overall sample of 924 respondents.

- Compared to the overall sample, this subgroup was more likely to report emergency financial assistance, food bank, transportation, rental assistance and referrals to clinical research as important services.

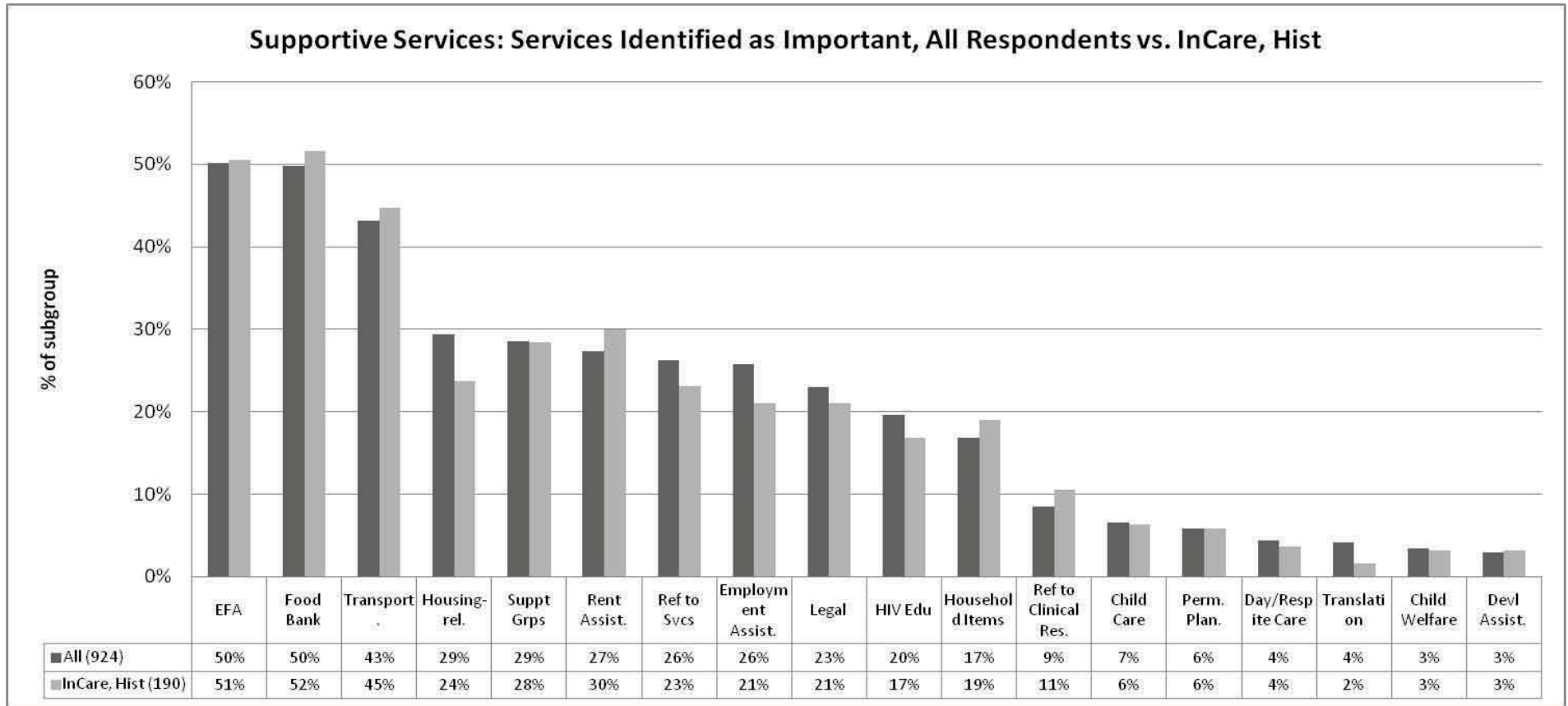
## Access to Supportive Services



The chart above shows the supportive services reported as useful or helpful by Out of Care respondents compared to the overall sample of 924 respondents.

- Compared to the overall sample, this subgroup was more likely to report emergency financial assistance, housing-related services, rental assistance, employment assistance, referral to clinical research and translation as important supportive services.

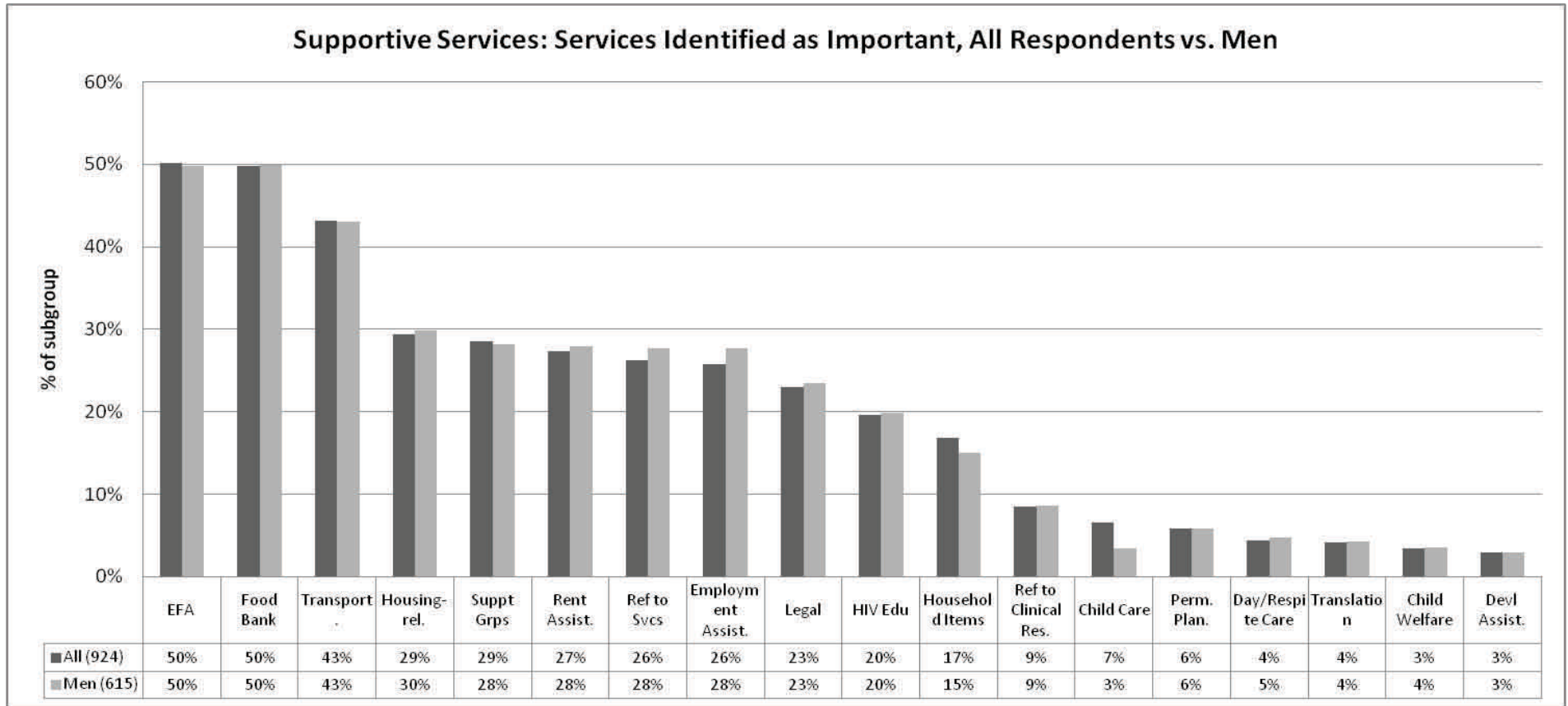
## Access to Supportive Services



The chart above shows the supportive services reported as useful or helpful by In Care respondents with a history of being out of care compared to the overall sample of 924 respondents.

- Compared to the overall sample, this subgroup reported roughly the same supportive services as important or helpful.

## Access to Supportive Services

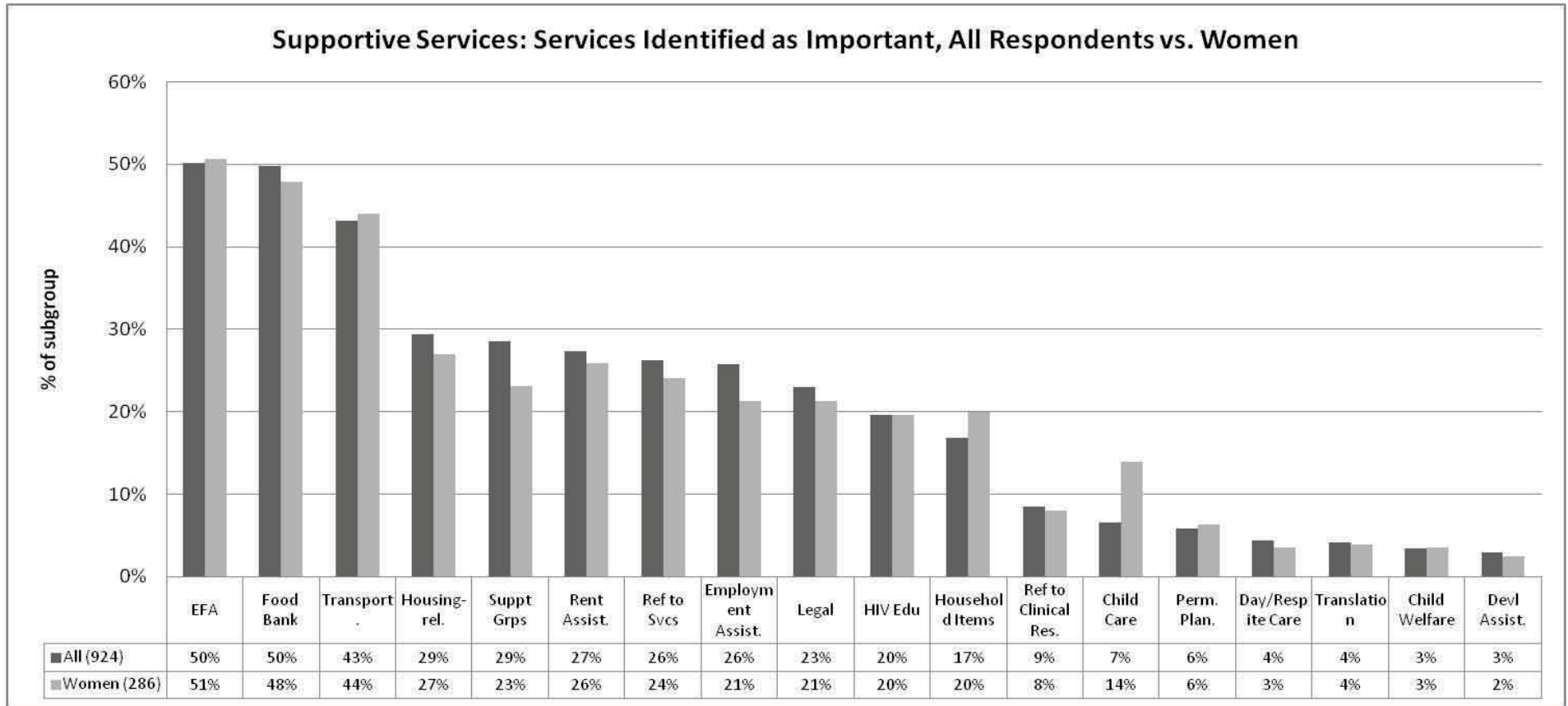


The chart above shows the supportive services reported as useful or helpful by male respondents compared to the overall sample of 924 respondents.

- Compared to the overall sample, this subgroup was more likely to report referrals to services and employment assistance as important supportive services.



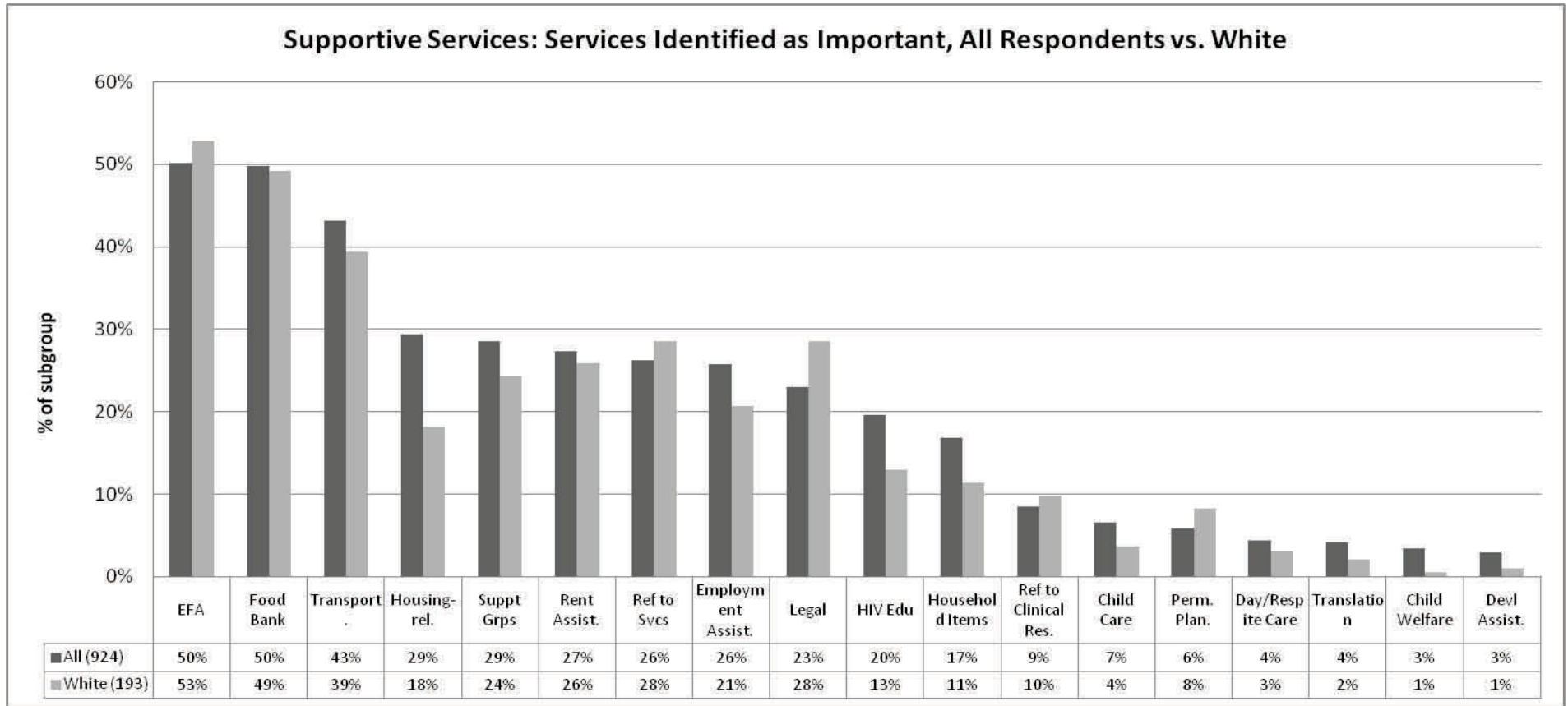
## Access to Supportive Services



The chart above shows the supportive services reported as useful or helpful by female respondents compared to the overall sample of 924 respondents.

- Compared to the overall sample, this subgroup was more likely to report emergency financial assistance, transportation, household items and child care as important supportive services.

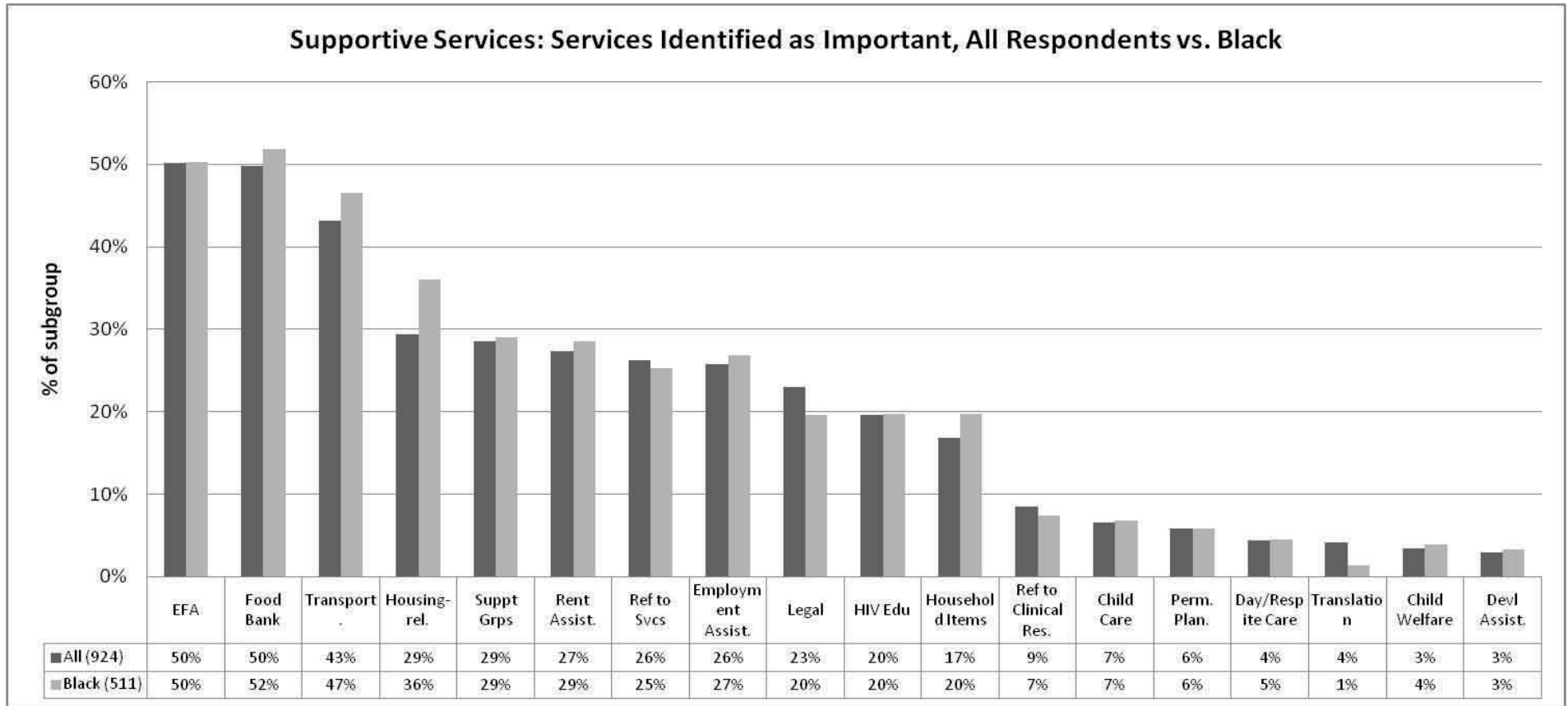
## Access to Supportive Services



The chart above shows the supportive services reported as useful or helpful by White respondents compared to the overall sample of 924 respondents.

- Compared to the overall sample, this subgroup was more likely to report emergency financial assistance, referrals to services, legal services and permanency planning as important supportive services.

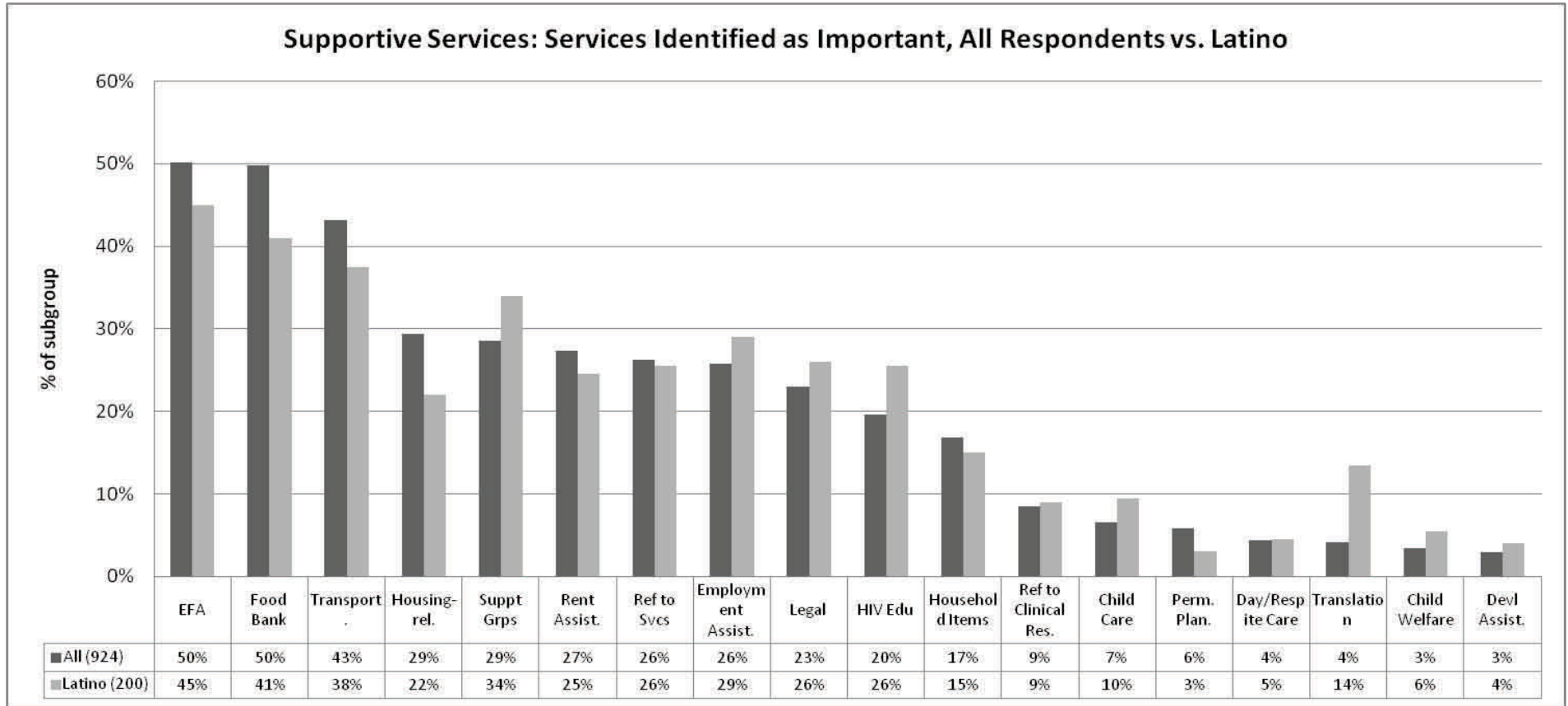
## Access to Supportive Services



The chart above shows the supportive services reported as useful or helpful by Black respondents compared to the overall sample of 924 respondents.

- Compared to the overall sample, this subgroup was more likely to report transportation, housing-related services and household items as important supportive services.

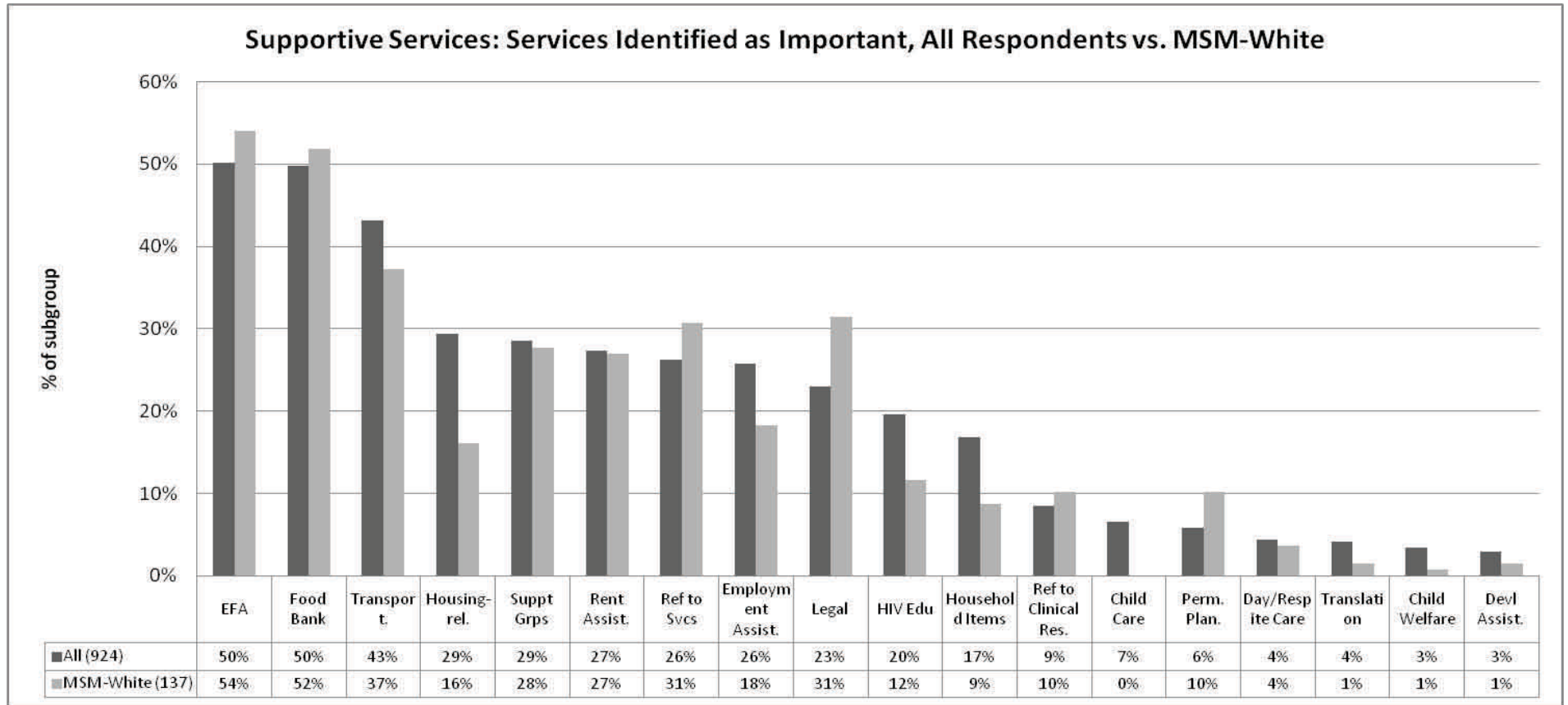
## Access to Supportive Services



The chart above shows the supportive services reported as useful or helpful by Latino respondents compared to the overall sample of 924 respondents.

- Compared to the overall sample, this subgroup was more likely to report support groups, employment assistance, legal services, HIV education for HIV+ individuals, child care, child welfare and translation as important supportive services.

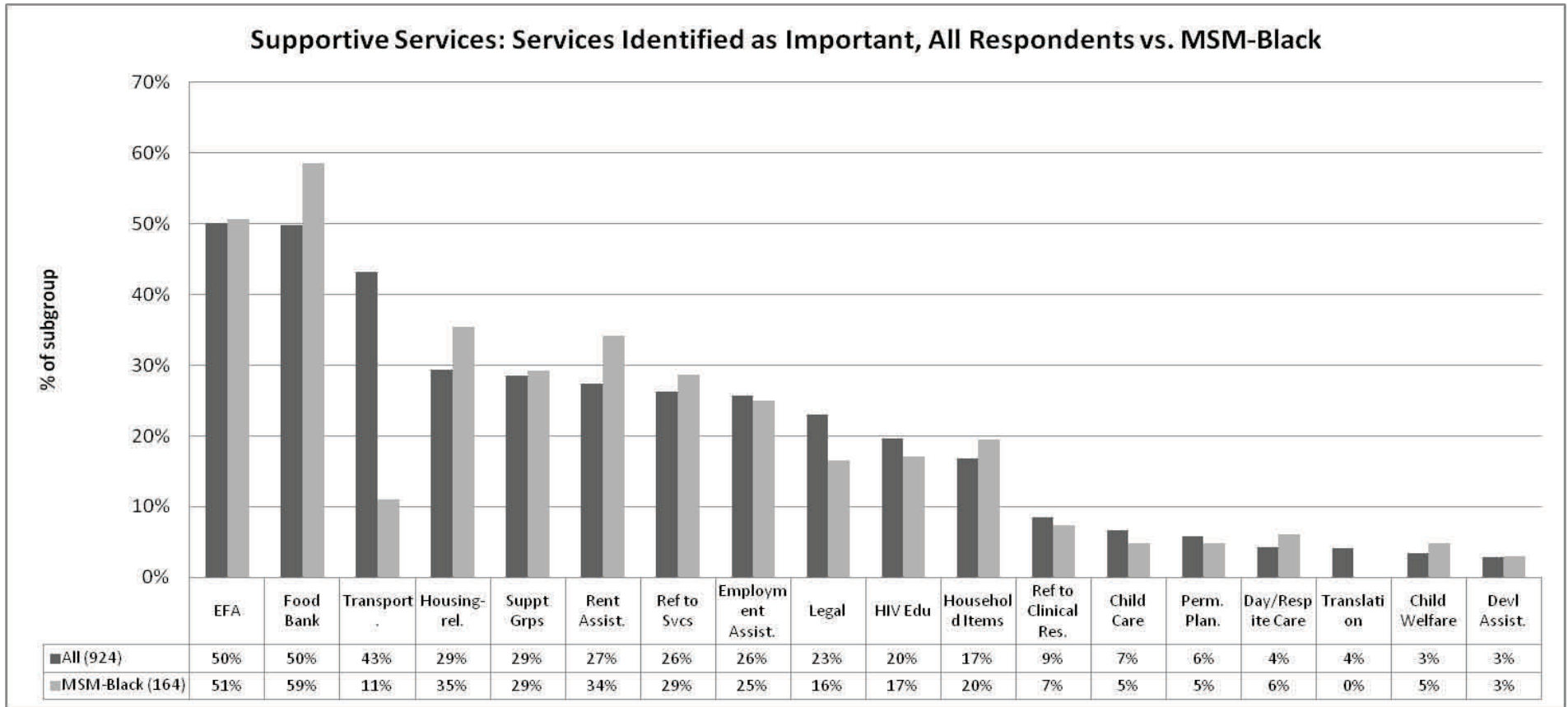
## Access to Supportive Services



The chart above shows the supportive services reported as useful or helpful by MSM-White respondents compared to the overall sample of 924 respondents.

- Compared to the overall sample, this subgroup was more likely to report emergency financial assistance, food bank, referrals to services, legal services, referral to clinical research and permanency planning as important supportive services.

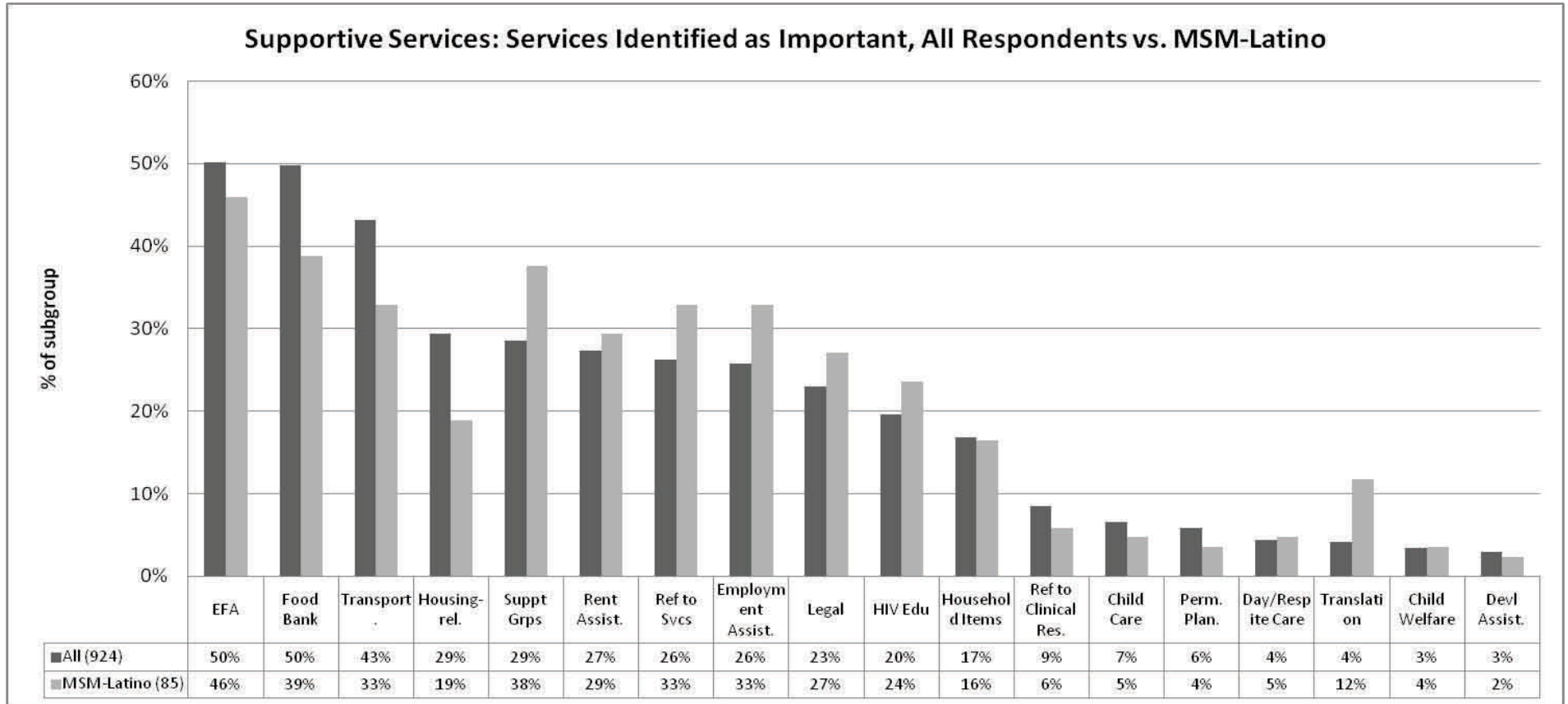
## Access to Supportive Services



The chart above shows the supportive services reported as useful or helpful by MSM-Black respondents compared to the overall sample of 924 respondents.

- Compared to the overall sample, this subgroup was more likely to emergency financial assistance, food bank, housing-related services, rental assistance, referrals to services, household items, day respite care and child welfare as important supportive services.

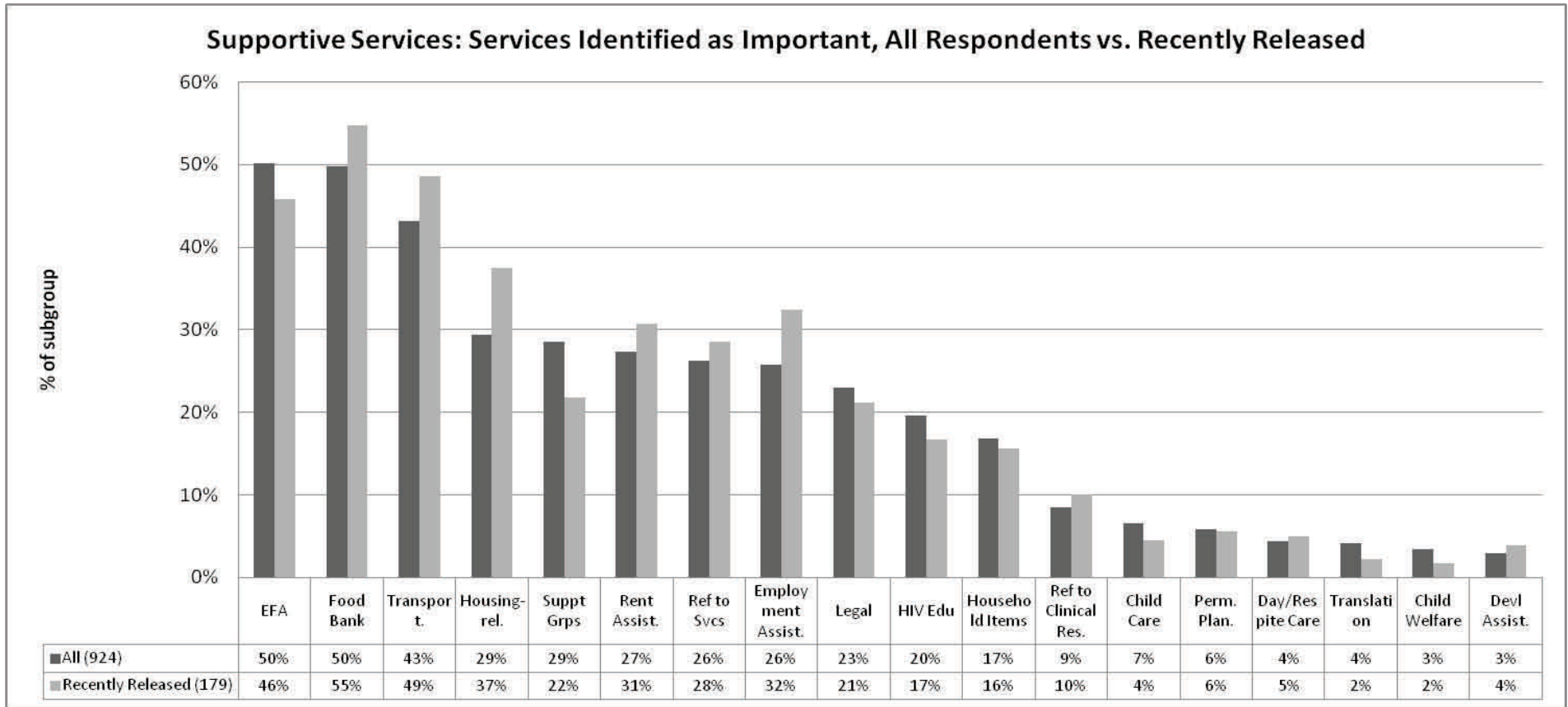
## Access to Supportive Services



The chart above shows the supportive services reported as useful or helpful by MSM-Latino respondents compared to the overall sample of 924 respondents.

- Compared to the overall sample, this subgroup was more likely to report support groups, rental assistance, referrals to services, employment assistance, legal services, HIV education for HIV+ individuals and translation as important supportive services.

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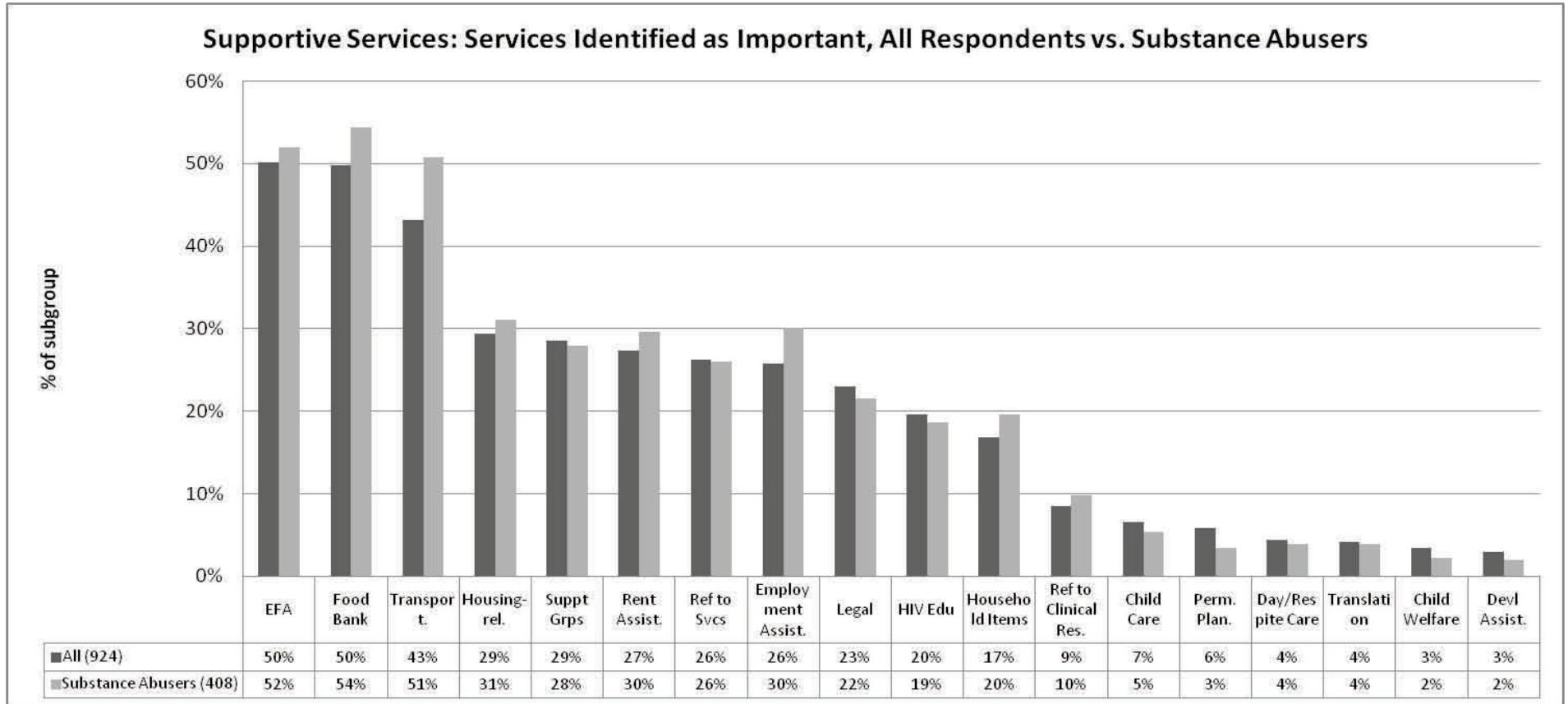


The chart above shows the supportive services reported as useful or helpful by Recently Released respondents compared to the overall sample of 924 respondents.

- Compared to the overall sample, this subgroup was more likely to report food bank, transportation, housing-related services, rental assistance, referrals to services, employment assistance, referrals to clinical research as important supportive services.



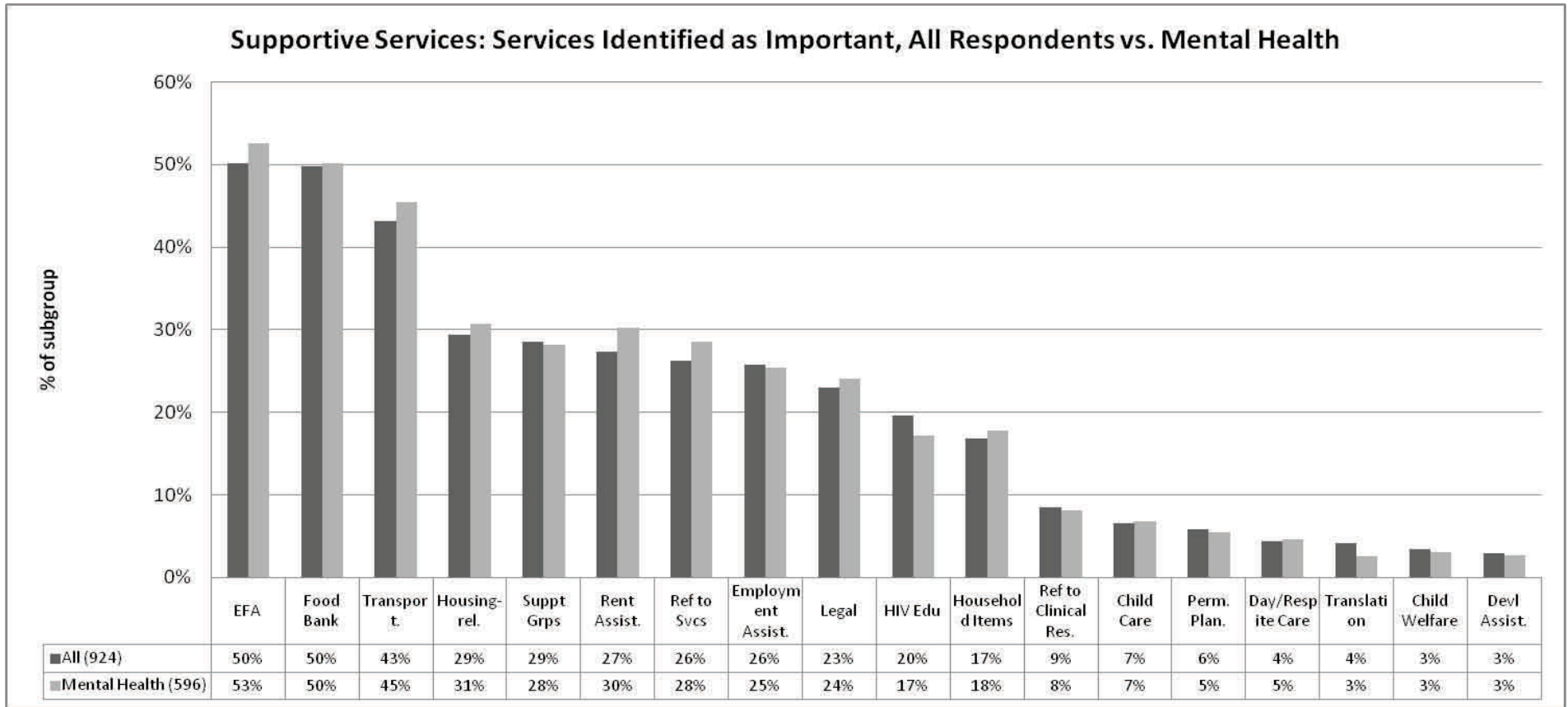
## Access to Supportive Services



The chart above shows the supportive services reported as useful or helpful by Substance Abusing respondents compared to the overall sample of 924 respondents.

- Compared to the overall sample, this subgroup was more likely to report food bank, transportation, employment assistance and household items as important supportive services.

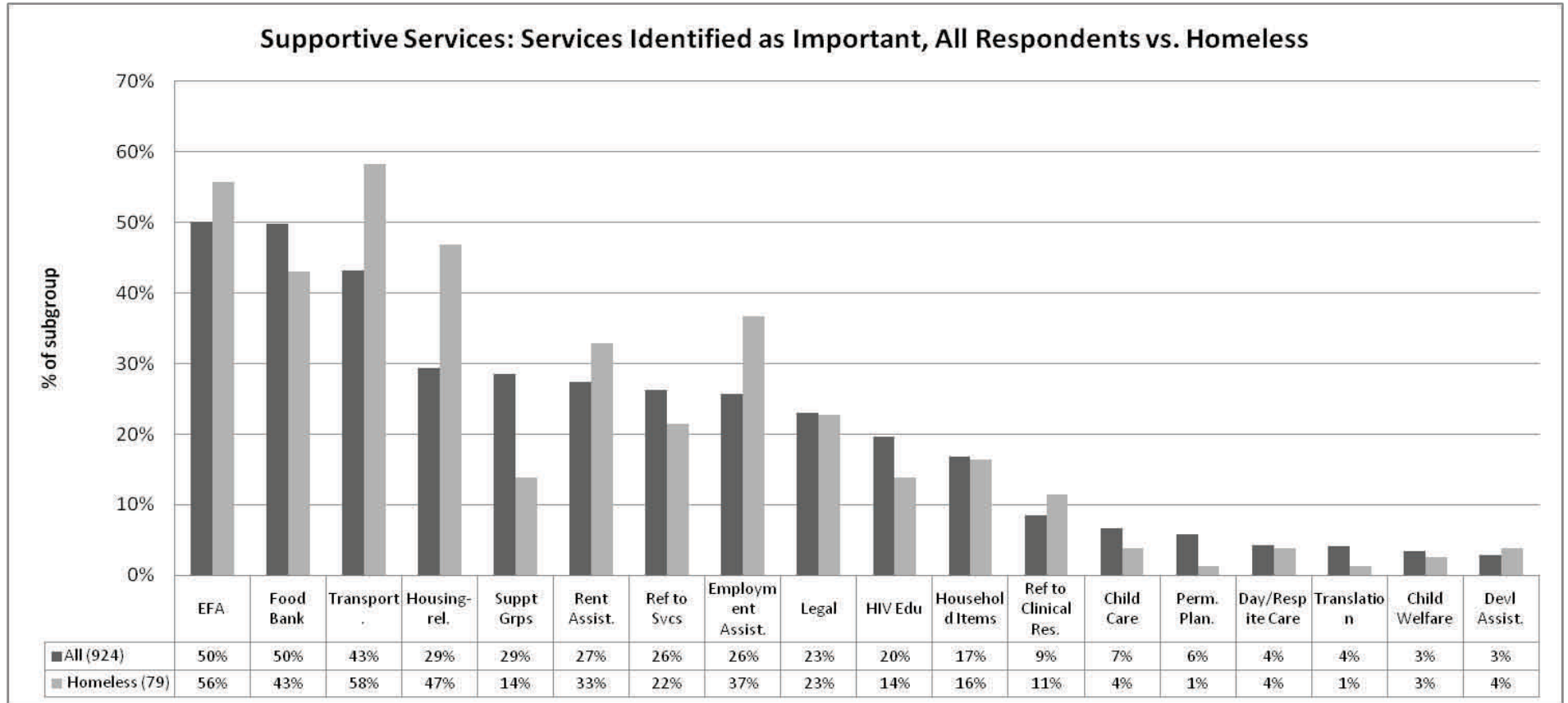
## Access to Supportive Services



The chart above shows the supportive services reported as useful or helpful by respondents with Mental Health symptoms compared to the overall sample of 924 respondents.

- Compared to the overall sample, this subgroup was more likely to report emergency financial assistance, transportation, housing-related services, rental assistance and referrals to services as important supportive services.

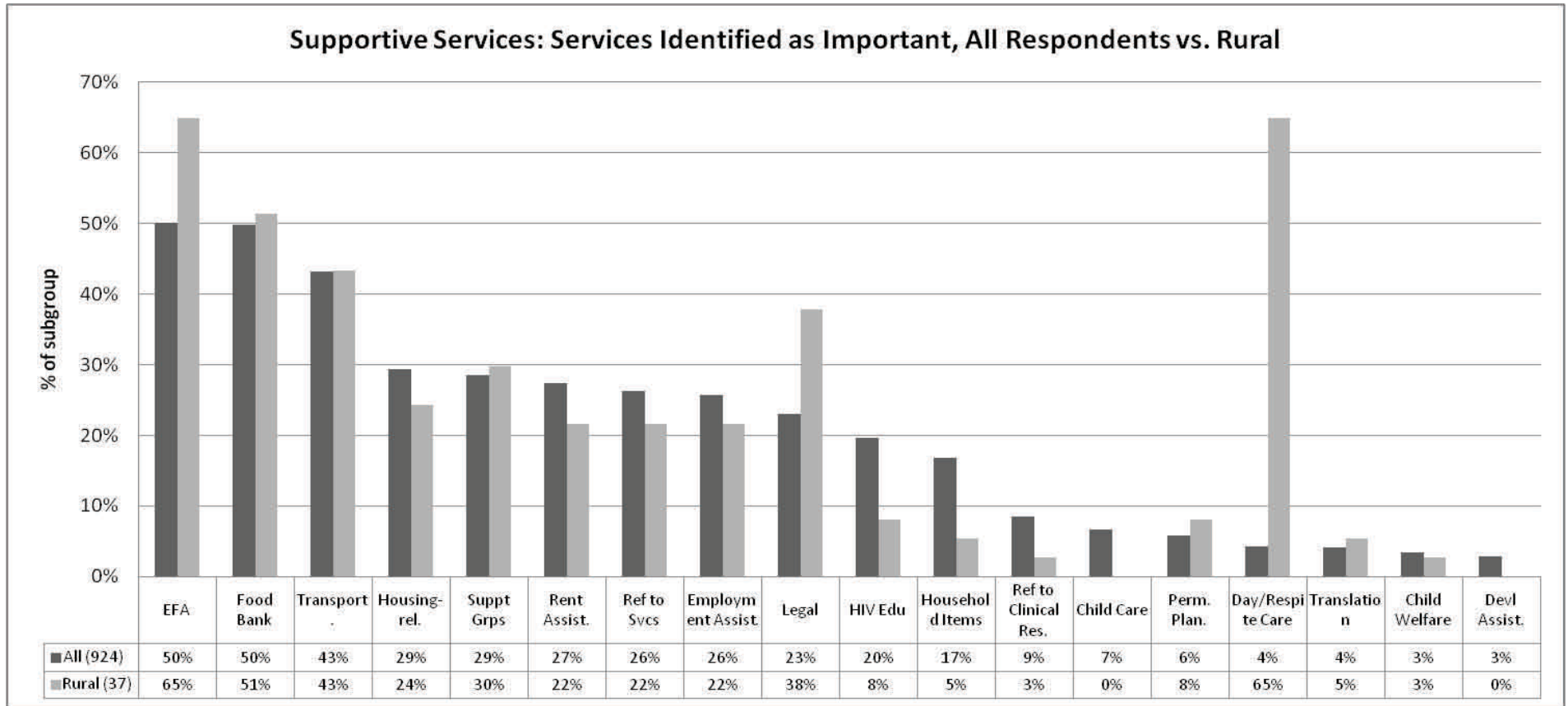
## Access to Supportive Services



The chart above shows the supportive services reported as useful or helpful by Homeless respondents compared to the overall sample of 924 respondents.

- Compared to the overall sample, this subgroup was more likely to report emergency financial assistance, transportation, housing-related services, rental assistance, employment assistance and referral to clinical research as important supportive services.

## Access to Supportive Services



The chart above shows the supportive services reported as useful or helpful by Rural respondents compared to the overall sample of 924 respondents.

- Compared to the overall sample, this subgroup was more likely to report emergency financial assistance, legal services, permanency planning and adult day/respite care as important supportive services.