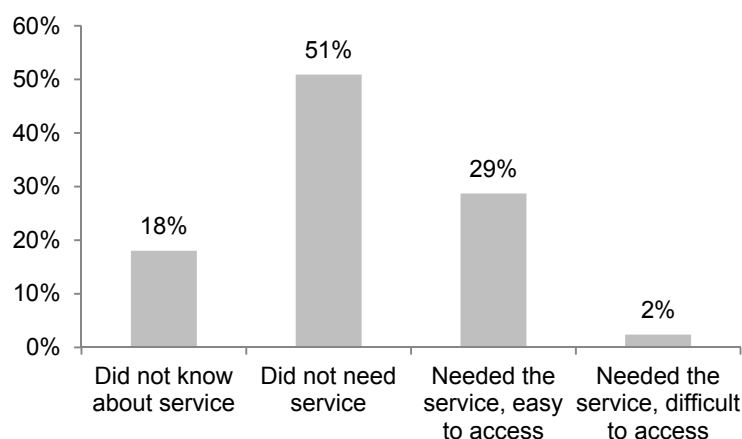


DAY TREATMENT

Day treatment, technically referred to as *home and community-based health services*, provides therapeutic nursing, support services, and activities for persons living with HIV (PLWH) at a community-based location. This service does not currently include in-home health care, in-patient hospitalizations, or long-term nursing facilities.

(**Graph 1**) In the 2016 Houston HIV Care Services Needs Assessment, 31% of participants indicated a need for *day treatment* in the past 12 months. 29% reported the service was easy to access, and 2% reported difficulty. 18% stated that they did not know the service was available.

GRAPH 1-Day Treatment, 2016



(**Table 1**) When barriers to *day treatment* were reported, the most common barrier types were administrative (complex processes), eligibility (ineligible), health insurance-related (being uninsured), interactions with staff (poor communication or follow up), transportation (lack of transportation).

TABLE 1-Top 5 Reported Barrier Types for Day Treatment, 2016

| | No. | % |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|
| 1. Administrative (AD) | 1 | 17% |
| 2. Eligibility (EL) | 1 | 17% |
| 3. Health Insurance Coverage (I) | 1 | 17% |
| 4. Interactions with Staff (S) | 1 | 17% |
| 5. Transportation (T) | 1 | 17% |

(**Table 2 and Table 3**) Need and access to services can be analyzed for needs assessment participants according to demographic and other characteristics, revealing the presence of any potential disparities in access to services. For *day treatment*, this analysis shows the following:

- More males than females found the service accessible.
- More other/multiracial PLWH found the service accessible than other race/ethnicities.
- More PLWH age 25 to 49 found the service accessible than other age groups.
- In addition, more unstably housed PLWH found the service difficult to access when compared to all participants.

TABLE 2- Day Treatment, by Demographic Categories, 2016

| Experience with the Service | Sex | | Race/ethnicity | | | | Age | | |
|-----------------------------|------|--------|----------------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| | Male | Female | White | Black | Hispanic | Other | 18-24 | 25-49 | 50+ |
| Did not know about service | 18% | 18% | 28% | 17% | 15% | 0% | 30% | 20% | 12% |
| Did not need service | 49% | 56% | 56% | 49% | 50% | 53% | 52% | 45% | 61% |
| Needed, easy to access | 30% | 23% | 13% | 33% | 31% | 47% | 17% | 32% | 24% |
| Needed, difficult to access | 2% | 3% | 3% | 1% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 3% |

TABLE 3- Day Treatment, by Selected Special Populations, 2016

| Experience with the Service | Unstably Housed ^a | MSM ^b | Out of Care ^c | Recently Released ^d | Rural ^e | Transgender ^f |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Did not know about service | 27% | 19% | 50% | 24% | 32% | 18% |
| Did not need service | 38% | 49% | 50% | 38% | 50% | 27% |
| Needed, easy to access | 32% | 30% | 0% | 38% | 18% | 55% |
| Needed, difficult to access | 3% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

^aPersons reporting housing instability ^bMen who have sex with men ^cPersons with no evidence of HIV care for 12 mo.

^dPersons released from incarceration in the past 12 mo. ^eNon-Houston/Harris County residents ^fPersons with discordant sex assigned at birth and current gender