



Emergency Financial Assistance 2010 Service Area Review Summary

HRSA Support Service

Essential Care Service—
Continuum of Care

Comprehensive Plan—YES

Emergency Financial Assistance – includes the provision of short-term payments to agencies or establishment of voucher programs to assist with emergency expenses related to essential utilities, housing, food (including groceries, food vouchers, and food stamps), and medication when other resources are not available.

There is currently 1 contract with metro providers and 1 contracts with greater MN providers to serve 250 and 425 clients respectively.

DATA SUMMARY HIGHLIGHTS

In the 2010 Comprehensive Needs Assessment of Minnesotans Living with HIV Disease, 67% of the 326 respondents indicated that they had not received emergency financial assistance to help pay for essential utilities (gas, electric, phone, etc.) within the past year. Of those who had not received emergency financial assistance to help pay for essential utilities in the past year (n=218), forty-eight people (22%) indicated that they needed to receive emergency financial assistance to help pay for essential utilities in the past year. The barriers or reasons listed by those 48 people who needed to but were unable to receive emergency financial assistance to help pay for essential utilities during the past year included the lottery system (16), did not qualify (14), no funding available (14), did not know where to ask (6), and cumbersome application/paperwork (5).

In the 2010 Comprehensive Needs Assessment of Minnesotans Living with HIV Disease, 76% of the 326 respondents indicated that they had not received emergency financial assistance to help pay for housing costs (rent, mortgage, etc.) within the past year. Of those who had not received emergency financial assistance to help pay for housing costs in the past year (n=244), forty-four people (18%) indicated that they needed to receive emergency financial assistance to help pay for housing costs in the past year. The barriers or reasons listed by those 44 people who needed to but were unable to receive emergency financial assistance to help pay for housing costs during the past year included the lottery system (12), no funding available (11), did not qualify (5), did not know where to ask (4), no resources in my area (3).

In the CAEAR Coalition/NAPWA HIV Consumer Needs Survey, when asked “Which services have made a difference in your ability to start receiving primary medical care and to continue receiving that care?”, the 53 Minnesota respondents ranked emergency financial assistance third behind health insurance assistance and ADAP/prescription assistance. Of the 53 MN respondents in the CAEAR Coalition/NAPWA HIV Consumer Needs Survey, 10.4% indicated that emergency financial assistance was “needed but unavailable”.

The income limits for EFA are lower (175% of the Federal Poverty Level) than other services.

It should be noted that the State budget deficit has decreased the amount of aid local Counties are able to provide in the form of emergency financial assistance.

CURRENT RANKINGS

COUNCIL (2008)	CONSUMERS (2010)
8 out of 24 service areas	2 out of 25 service areas

ALLOCATIONS HISTORY

FY	ALLOCATION	% CHANGE	SPENT	% UTILIZED
2010	\$456,600	-10%		
2009	\$506,600	5%	\$506,467	99%
2008	\$482,100	0%	\$480,833	99%

UTILIZATION HISTORY

FY	# Accessing Service Area or Activity	% of All HIV/AIDS Cases	% of Unduplicated RW Clients
2009	1,222	11% (n=6,552)	19% (n=3,700)
2008	938	15% (n=6,221)	20% (n=4,713)
2007	861	14% (n=5,950)	21% (n=4,038)

ASSESSMENT OF NEED

2010 COMPREHENSIVE NEEDS ASSESSMENT (SELF ASSESSMENT BY CLIENTS n=326)		
Accessed Service (Last 12 Months) n=108	Didn't Access (Last 12 Months) n=218	Didn't Access but Needed to (Last 12 Months) n=48
33%	67%	22%

