

Ryan White Part A Program Disparities Calculator Reading Guide

Background

The Phoenix EMA’s Clinical Quality Management team developed a semi-automated disparities calculator to review health disparities for almost 200 subpopulations of people with HIV in our care system. This Disparities Calculator took the guess work out of the equation and reduced the time needed to evaluate disparities. This reading guide will help you to interpret the Calculator results, so please read it carefully.

When is data coming up?

Reporting Periods	Data Presentation	Release Dates
Spring: April to March (1 st Quarter)	April CQM meeting	Last week of April
Summer: July to June (2 nd Quarter)	October CQM meeting	Last week of October
Fall: October to September (3 rd Quarter)	December CQM meeting	Last week of December
Winter: January to December – DRAFT (4 th Quarter)	February CQM meeting	Only Service Category Continuum Released
Annual: January to December (4 th Quarter)	June CQM meeting	Last week of July

RWPA Disparities Calculator Reporting Period

Suppression rates less than 10% compared to the RWPA average. For example, if the RWPA average suppression is 85%, an acute disparity would be a suppression rate of 74% or lower

Population/Subpopulation	% Suppressed
All RWPA Clients	85%

Suppression rates less than 1% to 4% compared to the RWPA average. For example, if the RWPA average suppression is 85%, a small disparity would be a suppression rate between 84% and 81%.

Population/Subpopulation	% Suppressed
All RWPA Clients	85%

Disparity Description: <-10% Acute Disparity -5%-10% Mild Disparity -4% to -1% Small Disparity >0% No Disparity

Sig at a 95% CI, p<0.05 Compared to the RWPA average

Statistical Significance definition:
A 95% Confidence Interval (CI) means that we are 95% confident that the disparity or improvement is statistically significant and not due to chance.

Suppression rates less than 5% to 10% compared to the RWPA average. For example, if the RWPA average suppression is 85%, a mild disparity would be a suppression rate between 80% and 75%.

Population/Subpopulation	% Suppressed
All RWPA Clients	85%

Any viral suppression higher than the RWPA average is not a disparity

Population/Subpopulation	% Suppressed
All RWPA Clients	85%

Blue Section – Overall Section (Pages 1 to 3)

Population/Subpopulation	Total	Unsuppressed	Suppressed	% Suppressed	Disparity	Sig Disparity?
All RWPA Clients	X,XXX	XXX	XXX	85%		
Men	X,XXX	XXX	XXX	84%	-1%	Not Sig
Female	XXX	XXX	XXX	88%	2%	Not Sig

All subpopulation suppression rates are compared to the **RWPA average**.
Example: Male clients show a mild disparity for suppression (84%) compared to All RWPA (85%). $85\% - 84\% = -1\%$
There is an improvement on Female suppression (88%) and the RWPA average (85%). $85\% - 88\% = 2\%$

All suppression rates in the blue section are compared to the RWPA average.

Data source and reporting period's start and end date

Page number

Date when the calculator was run

RWPA CAREWare Data
MM/DD/YYYY - MM/DD/YYYY

#

MM/DD/YYYY

Light Blue Section – Newly Diagnosed Section (Page 4)

Population/Subpopulation	Total	Unsuppressed	Suppressed	% Suppressed	Disparity	Sig Disparity
All Newly DX Clients	XXX	XX	XXX	60%		
Men	XXX	XX	XX	59%	-1%	Not Sig
Female	XX	XX	XX	61%	1%	Not Sig
Transwomen	X	X	X	55%	-5%	Not Sig

All subpopulation suppression rates are compared to the **newly diagnosed average**.
 For example, there is a mild disparity on the Men suppression (59%) and the average (60%). $59\% - 60\% = -1\%$
 There is an improvement on Female suppression (61%) and the average (60%). $60\% - 61\% = 1\%$

All suppression rates in the light blue section are compared to the newly diagnosed average.

Purple Section – Housing Section (Page 5)

Population/Subpopulation	Total	Unsuppressed	Suppressed	% Suppressed	Disparity	Sig Disparity
All Stably House Clients	X,XXX	XXX	XXX	89%		
Men	X,XXX	XXX	XXX	88%	-1%	
Female	XXX	XX	XXX	90%	1%	
Transwomen	XX	XX	XX	84%	-5%	

All subpopulation suppression rates are compared to the **stably housed average**.
 For example, there is a mild disparity on the Men suppression (88%) and the average (89%) = -1%
 There is an improvement on Female suppression (90%) and the average (89%) = 1%

All suppression rates in the light purple section are compared to the stably housed average.

All subpopulation suppression rates are compared to the **unstably housed average**.
 For example, there is a mild disparity on the Men suppression (64%) and the average (65%) = -1%
 There is an improvement on Female suppression (66%) and the average (65%) = 1%

All suppression rates in the strong purple section are compared to the unstably housed average.

Population/Subpopulation	Total	Unsuppressed	Suppressed	% Suppressed	Disparity	Sig Disparity
All Unstably House Clients	XXX	XXX	XXX	65%		
Men	XXX	XXX	XXX	64%	-1%	
Female	XX	XX	XX	66%	1%	
Transwomen	XX	XX	XX	60%	-5%	

Green Section – Location Section (Page 6)

Population/Subpopulation	Total	Unsuppressed	Suppressed	% Suppressed	Disparity	Sig Disparity
All Maricopa County	X,XXX	XXX	XXX	85%		
Phoenix	X,XXX	XXX	XXX	83%	-2%	Not Sig
Mesa	XXX	XX	XXX	87%	2%	Not Sig

All subpopulation suppression rates are compared to the **Maricopa County average**.
 For example, there is a mild disparity on the Phoenix suppression (83%) and the average (85%) = -2%
 There is an improvement on Mesa suppression (87%) and the average (85%) = 2%

All suppression rates in the green section are compared to the Maricopa average.

Phoenix Neighborhoods Guide

Because of the high concentration of clients that reside in Phoenix, we have broken down disparities by the different City of Phoenix's neighborhoods.

