

## PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE HEALTHHIV CONSUMER SURVEY

### HIV Consumer Points

#### Demographics

- 275 Total Survey Responses
- Results based on 252 people living with HIV
- Survey responses were received from 37 states and territories. 75% of respondents resided in 8 states/territories (N=239)
  - DC – 18%
  - CA – 13%
  - NY – 13%
  - VA – 9%
  - MD – 6%
  - FL – 6%
  - PA – 5%
  - TX – 5%
- Hispanic/Latino Respondents (N=245) – 16%
- Racial/ethnic breakdown (N=245)
  - White or Caucasian – 71%
  - Black or African American – 14%
  - Other (please specify) – 8%
  - Prefer not to respond – 6%
- Gender (N=247)
  - 88% - Male
  - 12% - Female
- Sexual Orientation (N=242)
  - Gay/Lesbian – 74%
  - Straight – 19%
  - Bisexual – 5%
- 81% of respondents are 40 or over (N=246)
- 57% have been aware of their status for 11 years or over (N=245)
- Annual Income (N=242)

Choice	Percent
Under \$10,000 per year	12.0
\$10 - \$20,000 per year	16.5
\$20,001 - \$30,000 per year	8.7
\$30,001 - \$40,000 per year	10.7
\$40,001 - \$50,000 per year	7.4
Over \$50,000 per year	44.6

## Medical Care

- How PLWHA receive care (N=234)
  - 62% have one provider who treats their HIV and Primary Care
  - 38% have separate doctors who provide primary care and HIV specialty care
  
- 82% of respondents are comfortable receiving their HIV care from their primary care provider (N=232)
  
- 86% are comfortable discussing HIV with your primary care provider (N=229)
  
- 56% feel that primary care settings provide a welcome environment for HIV patients (N=234)
  
- Most Common Co-Occurring Conditions (N=209)
  - Depression (48%)
  - Anxiety (40%)
  - High Blood Pressure (34%)
  - High Cholesterol (34%)
  - Excess Belly Fat (32%)
  
- Barriers to Care
  - Ability to Pay (48%) – Major discrepancies in the data regarding income, co-pay amounts, and health insurance status
  - Stigma in my community (27%)
  - Privacy/Confidentiality Issues (26%)
  - HIV Stigma among healthcare providers (18%)
  - Clinic/service hours not convenient (17%)
  
- HIV-Related Services available in Respondent communities

Services Available	Yes	No	Not Sure
HIV screening/testing (N=231)	93%	1%	7%
Antiretroviral medication (N=227)	89%	2%	9%
Viral load testing (N=232)	88%	2%	10%
CD4 count monitoring (N=232)	87%	2%	11%
HIV treatment education (N=229)	84%	3%	13%
HIV case management (N=231)	83%	4%	13%
HIV prevention counseling (N=233)	83%	3%	14%
Hepatitis C Screening (N=225)	79%	4%	16%
Mental health care (N=227)	78%	6%	16%
Dental care (N=228)	75%	12%	12%
Resistance testing (N=228)	73%	4%	22%
Adherence counseling (N=230)	70%	4%	27%
Reproductive health services (N=225)	60%	5%	35%

## Insurance and ACA

- 85% have health insurance (N=200)
- Insurance Types (N=200)
  - Employer Sponsored Health Insurance (50%)
  - Medicare (20%)
  - Private Insurance (11%)
  - Medicaid (10%)
- 74% were not aware of your possible eligibility for new services brought on by health reform (N=223)
- 50% were concerned that in the near future your access to HIV services will be affected by health reform (n=228)

## Challenges

- Most Common Challenges to living with HIV (N=235)
  - Stigma of being HIV-Positive (73%)
  - Fear of Disclosing Status to Others (45%)
  - Health Complications brought on by HIV or related conditions (45%)
  - Fear of infecting sexual partner(s) (32%)
  - Changes in relationships with family, friends or colleagues (21%)

## If you were making changes to the way in which HIV care and primary care are delivered to patients...what changes you would make? (N=138)

### Common Themes:

- Improve access and affordability of care (43%)
  - Access to care and treatment services and medications
  - Access to care regardless of income
  - Insurance reform, including lowering costs, elimination of pre-existing conditions and access to cheaper/generic medications
- Coordinated or integrated HIV services and wrap-around services in primary care (40%)
  - PCPs trained in HIV
  - One-stop shop for all care needs, including HIV, mental health and wrap-around services such as housing
  - Routine screening for HIV and other STDs/Chronic conditions
  - Integrated care or care coordination between doctors
- Make HIV care easier and respectful of patient perspectives and culture/diversity (33%)
  - Eliminate the red tape and provide more efficient access to appointments, medication refills and referrals if needed
  - Culturally competent, equal and fair treatment by providers
  - Better patient information and incorporation of patient input into care

## Provider/Consumer Comparison

### Co-Occurring Conditions

<b>Providers Seeing Increases</b>	<b>Consumers Facing</b>
Obesity (49%) Syphilis (45%) Cardiovascular Disease (43%) Depression (42%) Renal Disease (40%)	Depression (48%) Anxiety (40%) High Blood Pressure (34%) High Cholesterol (34%) Excess Belly Fat (32%)

### Barriers to Seeking HIV Services

<b>Provider Perceived</b>	<b>Consumers Faced</b>
Substance abuse (62%) Mental illness (62%) Ability to pay (56%) HIV stigma in community (50%) Homelessness (44%) Lack of transportation/HIV treatment center too far (34%)	Ability to Pay (48%) – Major discrepancies in the data regarding income, co-pay amounts, and health insurance status Stigma in my community (27%) Privacy/Confidentiality Issues (26%) HIV Stigma among healthcare providers (18%) Clinic/service hours not convenient (17%)

### Thoughts on Primary Care Integration

<b>Providers</b>	
Providing more clinical training and education for HIV (48%) Defining a clear and limited role for primary care providers (29%) Having specialists and PCPs collaborate or work side-by-side (16%)	Improve access and affordability of care (43%) Coordinated or integrated HIV services and wrap-around services in primary care (40%) Make HIV care easier and respectful of patient perspectives and culture/diversity (33%)