



What are the Disparities in Service Needs among a Sample of HIV Positive Patients in Los Angeles County?



Rhodri Dierst-Davies, MPH, Judith Tejero, MPH, Amy Rock Wohl, PhD
HIV Epidemiology Program, Los Angeles County Department of Public Health

Background

- The Medical Monitoring Project (MMP) is a CDC-funded supplemental surveillance study that includes a national, representative sample of HIV positive patients in care in 26 US sites, including Los Angeles County (LAC).
- Data collected include information on ancillary services that are needed, services that were received and services that are needed but not received
- Utilization of ancillary services can help HIV positive persons manage competing needs such as those for mental health support, case management, transportation and dental services
- Management of competing needs often allows HIV positive persons to engage in more consistent HIV care, adhere to medications and improve quality of life
- Data on socio-demographic differences in types of services needed, services received and services needed but not received are critical for program planning and resource allocation

Objective

- To assess socio-demographic factors associated with ancillary service utilization and need among a representative sample of HIV patients in LAC

Methods



- A representative sample of HIV-infected adults receiving care from January to April of 2007 and 2008 in LAC was identified using a 3-stage sampling design (n=333)
- Participants were asked about receipt and need for the following services:
 - HIV case management, mental health counseling, social services, assistance finding a doctor, assistance finding dental services, adherence support, home health services, homemaker services, shelter/housing, meals/food, transportation, childcare, and HIV education
- Unmet need was defined as a need for a service that was not received
- T-tests, odds ratios (OR), and 95% confidence intervals were calculated to examine the association between socio-demographic characteristics and services needed and unmet service needs.

Results

Figure 1: LAC Top 5 Service Needs (n=333)

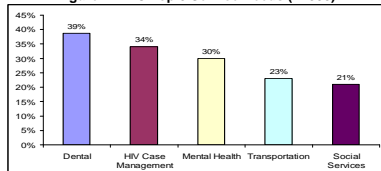


Table 1: Service Needs by Demographic Characteristics

	Total N (%)	Any Needs N=236 (71%)	No Needs N=97 (29%)	Odds Ratio
Race / Ethnicity (n=312)				
Latino	150 (48%)	113 (75%)	37 (25%)	2.3 (1.3-3.8)
African American	47 (15%)	41 (87%)	6 (13%)	5.1 (2.0-12.9)
White	115 (37%)	66 (57%)	49 (43%)	Referent
Gender (n=322)				
Female	50 (15%)	43 (86%)	7 (14%)	3.0 (1.3-6.9)
Male	275 (85%)	185 (67%)	90 (33%)	Referent
Sexual Orientation (n=327)				
Homosexual/Gay	196 (60%)	133 (68%)	63 (32%)	0.6 (0.4-1.1)
Bisexual	31 (9%)	22 (71%)	9 (29%)	0.7 (0.3-1.5)
Heterosexual	100 (30%)	77 (77%)	23 (23%)	Referent
Language of Interview (n=333)				
Spanish	93 (28%)	77 (83%)	16 (17%)	2.5 (1.3-4.5)
English	240 (72%)	159 (66%)	81 (34%)	Referent
Homeless in Last 12 Months (n=327)				
<HS	25 (8%)	25 (100%)	0 (0%)	--
No	308 (92%)	211 (69%)	97 (31%)	Referent
Public Assistance* (n=333)				
Yes	110 (33%)	89 (81%)	21 (19%)	2.1 (1.3-3.8)
No	223 (67%)	147 (66%)	76 (34%)	Referent
Education (n=333)				
<HS	78 (23%)	63 (81%)	15 (19%)	2.0 (1.1-3.7)
HS and beyond	255 (77%)	173 (77%)	82 (32%)	Referent
Insurance Status (n=331)				
Uninsured	127 (38%)	101 (87%)	26 (14%)	2.1 (3.5-1.2)
Insured	204 (62%)	133 (65%)	71 (35%)	Referent

Table 2: Demographic Characteristics Associated with Need for Dental Services

	Total N (%)	Needed N=128 (39%)	Not Needed N=204 (61%)	Odds Ratio
Race / Ethnicity				
Latino	150	71 (47%)	79 (52%)	2.8 (1.6-4.8)
African American	47	21 (45%)	26 (55%)	2.5 (1.2-5.1)
White	115	28 (24%)	87 (76%)	Referent
Gender				
Female	50	25 (50%)	25 (50%)	2.0 (0.3-1.0)
Male	275	97 (35%)	178 (65%)	Referent
Sexual Orientation				
Homosexual/Gay	196	73 (37%)	123 (63%)	0.9 (0.5-1.4)
Bisexual	31	15 (48%)	16 (52%)	1.3 (0.6-3.0)
Heterosexual	100	41 (41%)	59 (59%)	Referent
Language of Interview				
Spanish	93	50 (54%)	43 (46%)	2.4 (1.5-3.9)
English	240	79 (32%)	161 (67%)	Referent
Homeless in Last 12 Months				
Yes	25	15 (60%)	10 (40%)	2.6 (1.1-5.9)
No	308	114 (37%)	194 (63%)	Referent
Public Assistance				
Yes	110	47 (43%)	63 (57%)	1.3 (0.8-2.0)
No	223	82 (37%)	141 (63%)	Referent
Education				
<HS	78	42 (54%)	36 (46%)	2.3 (1.3-3.8)
HS and beyond	255	87 (34%)	168 (66%)	Referent
Insurance Status				
Uninsured	127	69 (54%)	58 (46%)	2.9 (1.8-4.5)
Insured	204	60 (29%)	144 (71%)	Referent

Table 3: Demographic Characteristics Associated with Need for Case Management Services

	Total N (%)	Needed N=114 (34%)	Not Needed N=219 (66%)	Odds Ratio
Race / Ethnicity				
Latino	150	47 (31%)	103 (69%)	1.2 (0.7-2.1)
African American	47	30 (64%)	17 (36%)	4.8 (2.3-9.9)
White	115	31 (27%)	84 (73%)	Referent
Gender				
Female	50	27 (54%)	23 (46%)	2.5 (1.4-5.0)
Male	275	84 (31%)	191 (70%)	Referent
Sexual Orientation				
Homosexual/Gay	196	65 (33%)	131 (67%)	0.8 (0.5-1.4)
Bisexual	31	11 (35%)	20 (65%)	0.9 (0.4-2.2)
Heterosexual	100	37 (37%)	63 (63%)	Referent
Language of Interview				
Spanish	93	32 (34%)	61 (66%)	1.0 (0.6-1.7)
English	240	82 (34%)	158 (66%)	Referent
Homeless in Last 12 Months				
Yes	25	15 (60%)	10 (40%)	3.2 (1.4-7.3)
No	308	99 (32%)	209 (68%)	Referent
Public Assistance				
Yes	110	54 (49%)	56 (51%)	2.6 (1.6-4.2)
No	223	60 (27%)	163 (73%)	Referent
Education				
<HS	78	31 (40%)	47 (60%)	1.4 (0.8-2.3)
HS and beyond	255	83 (33%)	172 (67%)	Referent
Insurance Status				
Uninsured	127	51 (40%)	76 (60%)	1.5 (1.0-2.4)
Insured	204	62 (30%)	142 (70%)	Referent

Table 4: Demographic Characteristics Associated with Need for Mental Health Services

	Total N (%)	Needed N=100 (29%)	Not Needed N=233 (70%)	Odds Ratio
Race / Ethnicity				
Latino	150	38 (25%)	112 (75%)	0.7 (0.4-1.3)
African American	47	18 (38%)	29 (62%)	1.4 (0.7-2.8)
White	115	36 (31%)	79 (69%)	Referent
Gender				
Female	50	18 (36%)	32 (64%)	1.4 (0.8-2.5)
Male	275	78 (28%)	197 (72%)	Referent
Sexual Orientation				
Homosexual/Gay	196	65 (33%)	131 (67%)	1.4 (0.8-2.4)
Bisexual	31	8 (26%)	23 (74%)	1.0 (0.4-2.4)
Heterosexual	100	26 (26%)	74 (74%)	Referent
Language of Interview				
Spanish	93	21 (23%)	72 (77%)	0.59 (0.34-1.0)
English	240	79 (33%)	161 (67%)	Referent
Homeless in Last 12 Months				
Yes	25	11 (44%)	14 (56%)	1.9 (0.8-4.4)
No	308	89 (29%)	219 (71%)	Referent
Public Assistance				
Yes	110	47 (43%)	63 (57%)	2.4 (1.5-3.9)
No	223	53 (24%)	170 (76%)	Referent
Education				
<HS	78	21 (27%)	57 (73%)	0.8 (0.5-1.4)
HS and beyond	255	79 (31%)	176 (69%)	Referent
Insurance Status				
Uninsured	127	36 (28%)	91 (72%)	0.9 (0.5-1.4)
Insured	204	64 (31%)	140 (69%)	Referent

Figure 2: Top 5 Unmet Service Needs

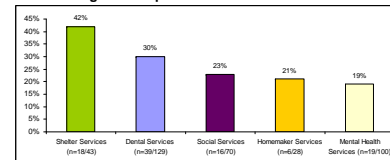


Table 5: Number of Unmet Service Needs by Demographic Characteristics

	Have Service Need N (%)	Any Unmet Needs N=153 (46%)	No Unmet Needs N (%)	Odds Ratio
Race / Ethnicity (n=236)				
Latino	113 (50%)	36 (32%)	77 (68%)	1.0 (0.5-1.8)
African American	41 (18%)	16 (39%)	25 (61%)	1.3 (0.6-2.9)
White	66 (29%)	22 (33%)	44 (67%)	Referent
Gender (n=228)				
Female	43 (19%)	12 (28%)	31 (72%)	0.7 (0.3-1.3)
Male	185 (81%)	70 (38%)	115 (62%)	Referent
Sexual Orientation (n=227)				
Homosexual/Gay	133 (57%)	50 (38%)	83 (62%)	2.0 (1.1-3.7)
Bisexual	22 (10%)	14 (64%)	8 (36%)	5.7 (2.1-15.9)
Heterosexual	77 (33%)	18 (23%)	59 (77%)	Referent
Language of Interview (n=236)				
Spanish	77 (33%)	20 (26%)	57 (74%)	0.5 (0.3-0.9)
English	159 (67%)	63 (40%)	96 (60%)	Referent
Homeless in Last 12 Months (n=236)				
Yes	25 (11%)	14 (56%)	11 (44%)	2.6 (1.1-6.1)
No	211 (89%)	69 (33%)	142 (67%)	Referent
Public Assistance (n=236)				
Yes	89 (38%)	41 (46%)	48 (54%)	2.1 (1.3-3.7)
No	147 (62%)	42 (29%)	105 (71%)	Referent
Education (n=236)				
<HS	63 (27%)	15 (24%)	48 (76%)	0.5 (0.3-0.9)
HS and beyond	173 (73%)	68 (39%)	105 (60%)	Referent
Insurance Status (n=234)				
Uninsured	101 (43%)	36 (36%)	65 (64%)	1.0 (0.6-1.7)
Insured	133 (57%)	47 (35%)	86 (65%)	Referent

Multiple Service Needs and Multiple Unmet Service Needs

- 77% of participants who reported needing services had more than one service need (mean=2.4, range=1-14)
- Gay and bisexual patients had a higher number of unmet needs compared to heterosexual patients (t=2.9, p=0.005)
- A higher number of service needs was associated with having at least one unmet need (t = -4.2, p < 0.001)

*Not able to calculate OR due to cell size <5
*Public Assistance includes welfare, Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)

Conclusions

- The most frequently reported service needs for this sample of HIV positive persons in care in LAC were: **dental care, HIV case management, and mental health services.**
- Although many clients reported having their needs met, the most **unmet needs** were for **shelter** and **dental services.**
- Latinos, African Americans and females were more likely to need **dental services**
- African Americans, females, the homeless and those on public assistance were more likely to need **case management services**
- Those on public assistance were more likely to need **mental health services**
- Demographic factors associated with having **unmet needs** include gay or bisexual sexual orientation, completion of the survey in English, homelessness, on public assistance and more education

- Gay and bisexual patients were statistically more likely to have a higher number of **unmet needs** compared to heterosexuals

Limitations

- Demographic characteristics of participants were compared to persons reported to the LA County HIV/AIDS surveillance system, and it was found that African Americans are under-represented in LAC MMP (15% vs. 22%)
- This sample only includes patients who have received some HIV care in the past year. Results may not reflect the experiences of patients who last received care more than a year before the sample was identified or who are not receiving HIV care

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