

Washington Metropolitan Area Status Neutral SURVEY RESULTS



From July 2022 to June 2023, the Health and HIV Planning Commission¹ and DC Health² gathered health information from people living in the Washington, DC area using a survey. The goal of the survey was to learn about the health and care needs of all people in the area.

Combined with other information, survey responses made clear to DC Health and its partners the need to reinforce several key elements of our HIV response in the region:

<p>1</p> <p>Connect people living with or vulnerable to HIV with direct treatment and prevention services and/or referrals</p>	<p>2</p> <p>Increase PrEP education and usage³</p>	<p>3</p> <p>Increase HIV education, prevention, and treatment, especially among people of color</p>	<p>4</p> <p>Address the needs of people aging with HIV</p>
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A sample of **429 people** from across the DC area took the survey.⁴



Read More

The Washington, DC Eligible Metropolitan Area Needs Assessment, 2022-2023 Report



Scan QR code or visit bit.ly/DCEMA_CSNN_Assessment

¹ Washington, DC Regional Planning Commission on Health and HIV
² HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis, STD and TB Administration, DC Health

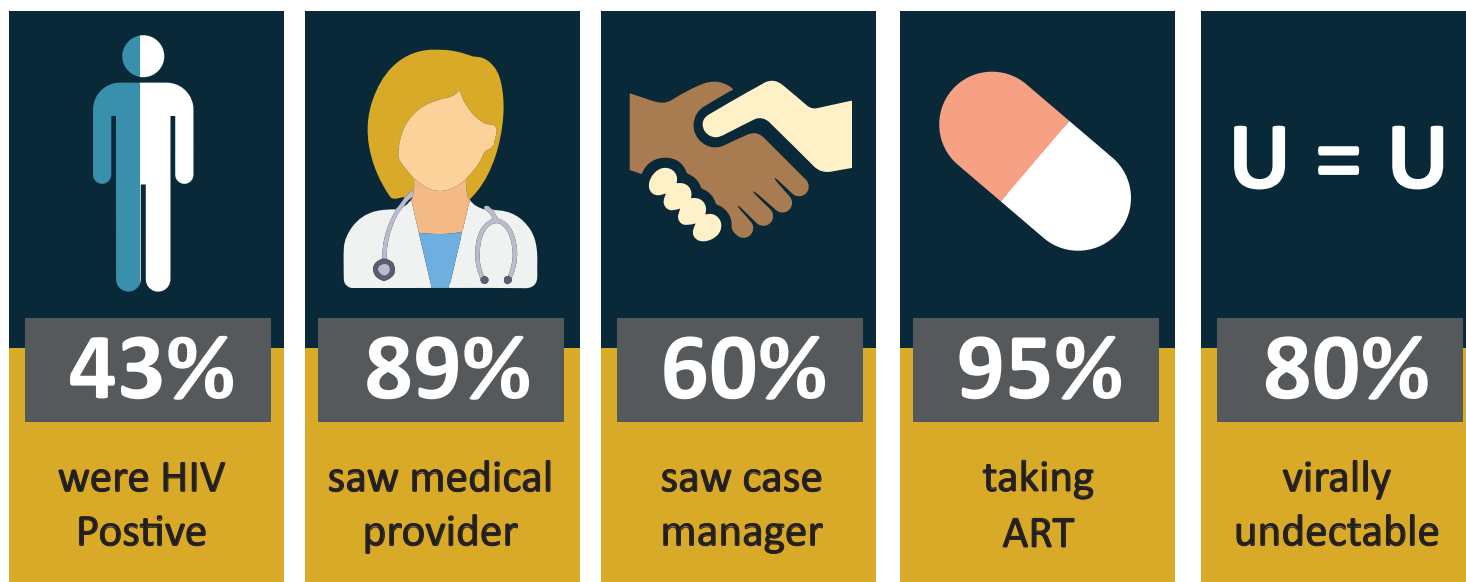
³ Pre-exposure prophylaxis
⁴ A sample of the Washington metropolitan area population that sought HIV care

Washington Metropolitan Area Status Neutral

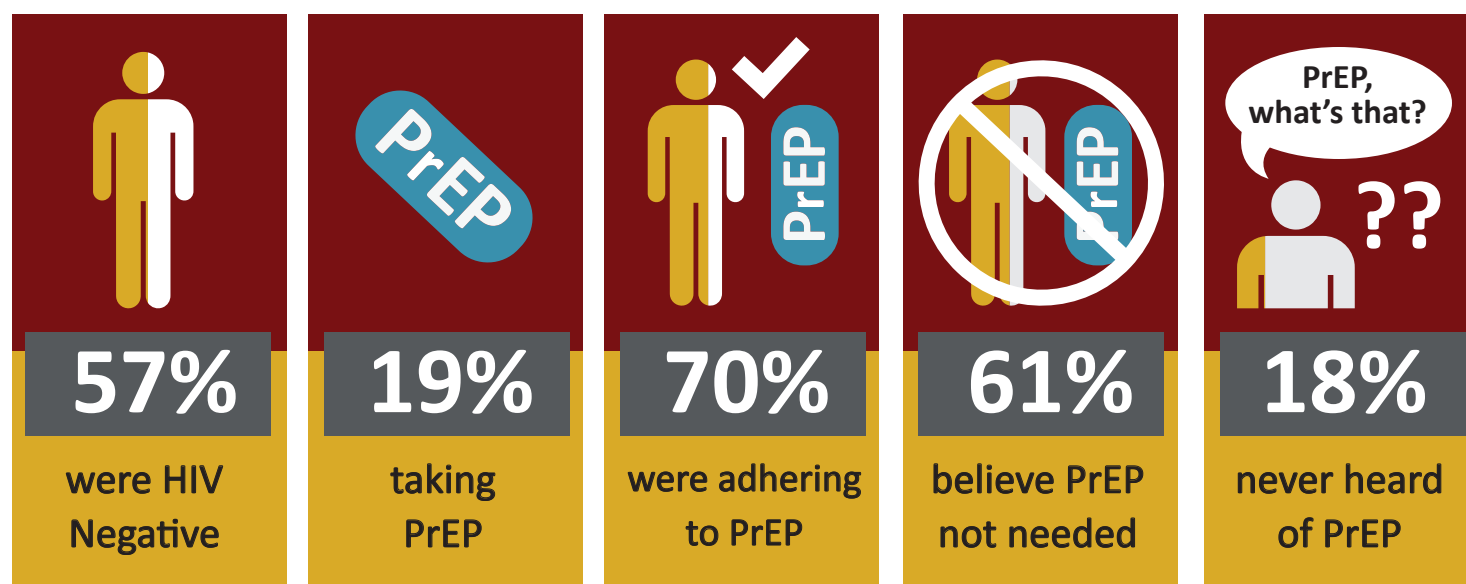
SURVEY RESULTS

WHAT DID SURVEY RESPONSES UNCOVER?

People living with HIV are getting tested, linked, retained, and maintained in care.^{5,6}



HIV-negative individuals are getting tested and taking PrEP as prescribed, but more needs to be done to educate and support people on pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP).



⁵ People who answered the survey were probably more likely than average to be getting HIV care because the survey was offered at HIV clinics
⁶ Anti-retroviral therapy

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KEY FINDINGS BY THE NUMBERS

HIV disproportionately affects people of color

People are aging with HIV

Service gaps could impact people's health

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



75%

Share of HIV-positive respondents who were Black

38%

Percentage of HIV-positive respondents who have been living with HIV for more than 20 years

22%

Percentage of HIV-positive respondents who needed both financial assistance and housing, but did not receive it

MARYLAND⁷



77%

Share of HIV-positive respondents who were Black

37%

Percentage of HIV-positive respondents who have been living with HIV for 11-20 years

44%

Percentage of HIV-positive respondents who needed financial assistance, but did not receive it

VIRGINIA⁸



52%

Share of HIV-positive respondents who were Latinx or Hispanic

36%

Percentage of HIV-positive respondents who have been living with HIV for more than 20 years

31%

Percentage of HIV-positive respondents who needed dental/oral health services, but did not receive it

⁷ Suburban Maryland

⁸ Northern Virginia