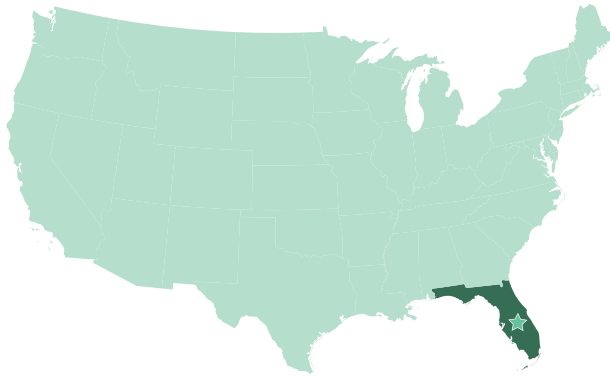


The Patient Experience

Perspectives on Today's Healthcare



Background

The American Academy of Physician Associates (AAPA) advocates for the physician associate/assistant (PA) profession and provides tools to improve the PA practice and patient care. Earlier this year, AAPA approached The Harris Poll to revisit work that had been conducted in 2014. Unlike the past survey, AAPA wanted to take a wider look at the state of the U.S. healthcare system and capture the issues patients are encountering within today's system. Additionally, the research seeks to understand attitudes toward PAs to reinforce the need for this group of expertly trained, high-quality, compassionate providers. This summary includes research findings from the national sample collected as well as the oversample of adults living in Florida.

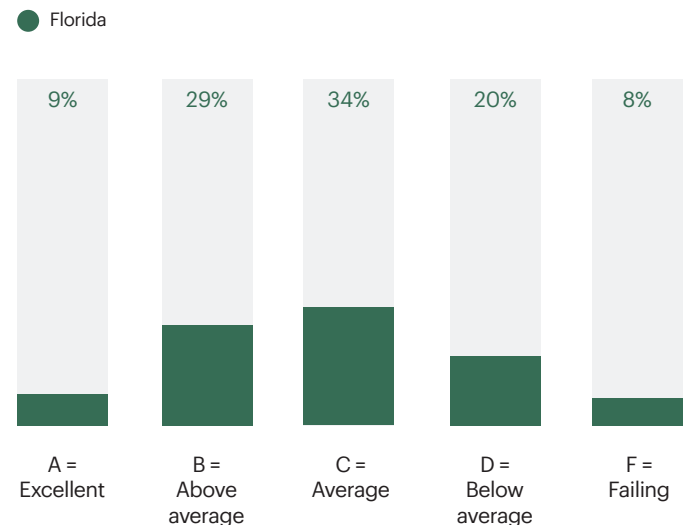
The research revealed that the U.S. healthcare system is stretched thin – a reality that was both illuminated during and exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition to healthcare provider burnout and staffing shortages, many feel that not everyone has equal access to care, and simply navigating the system can be overwhelming and time-consuming. This may contribute to the general lack of confidence that the U.S. healthcare system will be able to support the care they need in the future. Beyond the need to reduce the cost of healthcare, adults agree that having stronger relationships with providers – especially those whom they trust – has the potential to improve their health. This is where PAs, working to the full extent of their education and ability, have an opportunity to elevate healthcare within the U.S.

Views of the System

More than one in four Floridians give the U.S. system a failing grade. Workforce shortages are a concern for themselves as well as loved ones.

- Dissatisfaction with healthcare system:** Twenty-eight percent of Floridians grade the healthcare system as poor (28% give it a D or F). Nationally, about one-quarter of adults agree: 26% give the U.S. healthcare system a D (18%) or an F (8%) grade.
- Impact of workforce shortages:** A majority of adults in Florida worry healthcare workforce shortages will impact them (70%) and/or their families and loved ones (64%). Adults nationally are similarly likely to say the same (68% and 68%).
- Concern about community resources:** More than two-fifths (43%) of Floridians feel that their community does not have the resources needed to keep people healthy. A similar proportion of U.S. adults nationally report feeling the same about their community (42%).

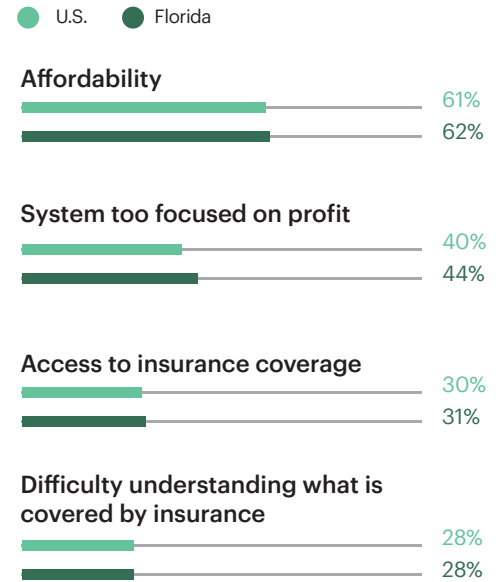
Healthcare Grades: U.S. Healthcare System



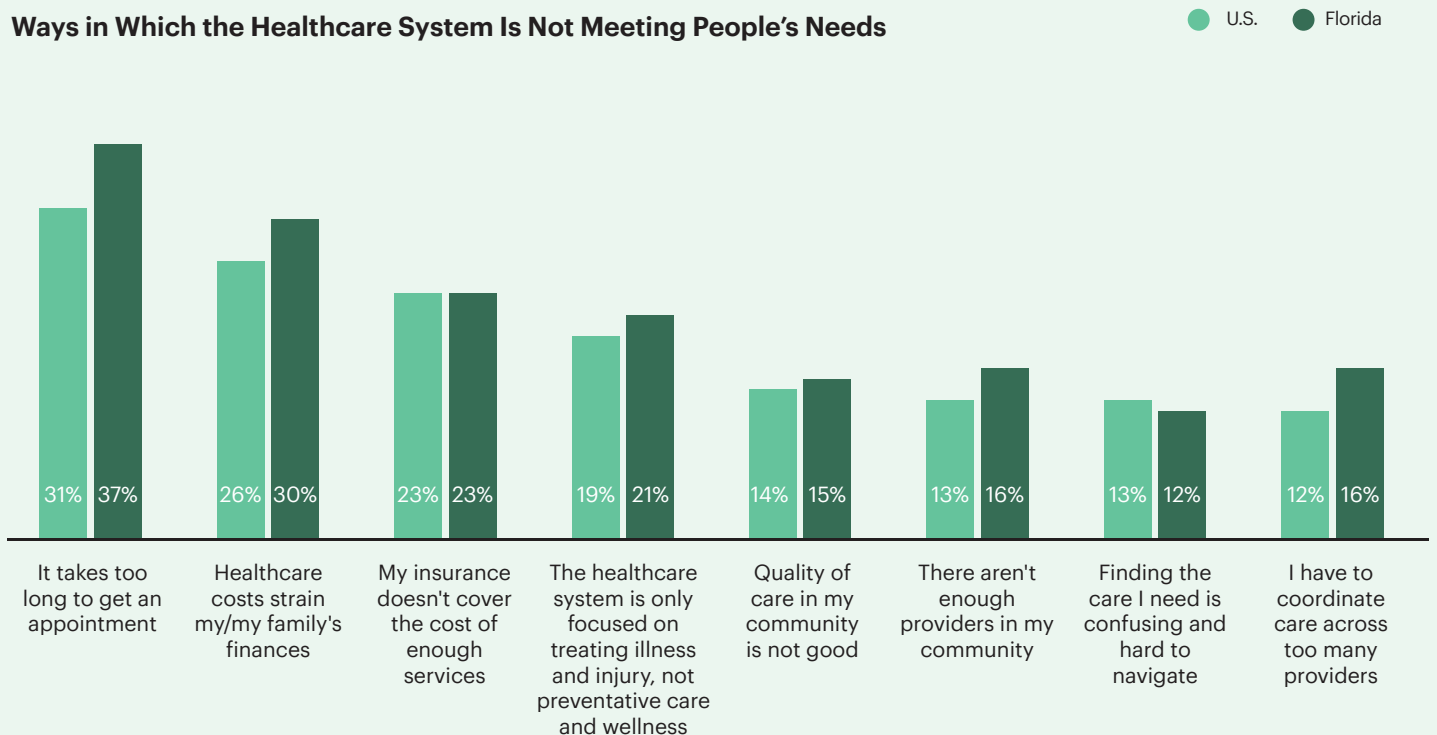
The healthcare system falls short in addressing patient needs in Florida and nationally. Floridians cite affordability as a main barrier to access.

- Deterring care:** Affordability stands as a primary hurdle, with 62% of Floridians and 61% of adults nationally identifying it as a top barrier to healthcare access. U.S. adults also rate the system's outsized focus on profit, insurance coverage availability, and ability to understand coverage options as other factors that contribute to accessibility challenges.
- Financial strain:** Three in ten (30%) adults in Florida say that healthcare costs strain their (and/or their family's) finances. This is a directionally larger proportion compared to adults on a national level (26%).

Biggest Barriers to Accessing Healthcare



Ways in Which the Healthcare System Is Not Meeting People's Needs

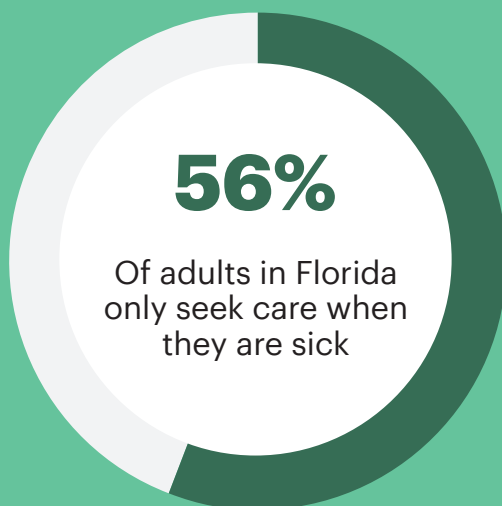


Coordinating care burdens patients and informal caregivers assisting family and friends navigate the healthcare system.

- **Coordinating care:** More than six in ten adults Florida (66%) as well as nationally (65%) say that coordinating and managing healthcare is overwhelming and time-consuming. Adults in Florida report spending an average of 2.3 hours a week coordinating care for themselves or their families and an average of 4.1 hours if they are helping someone else navigate care. Nationally, adults spend an average of 2.0 hours coordinating care for themselves or their families and an average of 3.3 hours helping someone else.
- **Long wait times:** On average, in Florida and nationally, it takes nearly a month to get a needed appointment with a healthcare provider. For those who do not get an appointment within a week, it takes an average of 4.2 weeks (Florida) and 3.9 weeks (nationally).

Cost worries, access barriers, care coordination challenges, and resulting frustration significantly influence behavior and, ultimately, shape both physical and mental health outcomes.

- **Skipping care:** In Florida, just over two-fifths (41%) say they have either delayed or entirely skipped healthcare services within the past two years. A similar proportion of adults nationally (44%) say the same.
- **Cost of care:** Adults in Florida are more likely than adults nationally to say they delayed or skipped care due to concerns about cost (54% vs. 40%, respectively.)
- **Impact of skipping care:** Two-thirds of adults in Florida (66%) and six in ten adults nationally (60%) who delayed or skipped care within the past two years experienced some kind of impact as a result, including negative impact on mental health (34% vs. 25%), worsening condition (28% vs. 25%, respectively), and/or loss in faith in the healthcare system (25% vs. 21%).



41% OF ADULTS IN FLORIDA

Have either skipped or delayed healthcare services within the past two years

While many adults provide positive assessments of their personal interactions with providers, nearly half observe that their healthcare provider(s) appear burned out or overburdened. This can lead to patients feeling rushed during appointments.

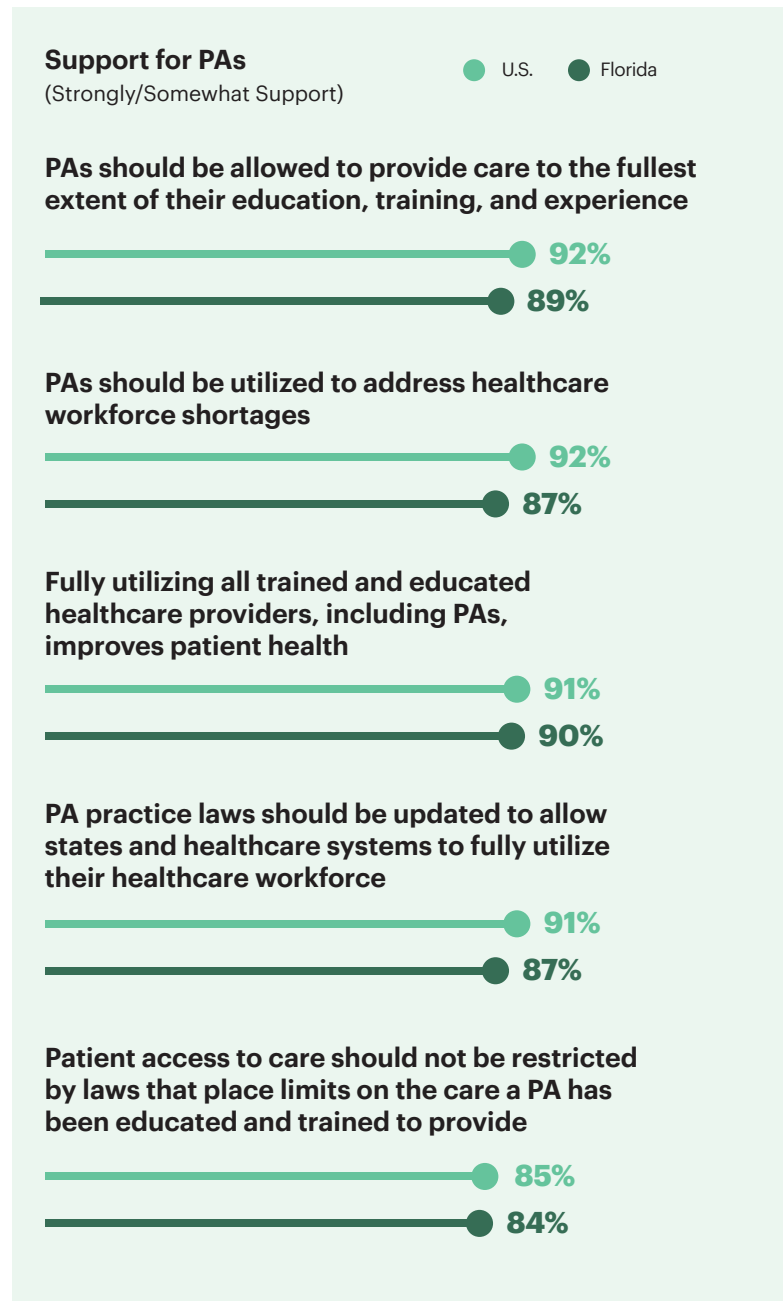
- Demands on healthcare providers:** Nearly seven in ten Floridians (69%) say healthcare providers seem more rushed than they have been in the past. Nearly half of adults in Florida (48%) worry their healthcare providers appear to be burned out/overburdened, and around two-thirds (68%) worry that the demands on providers are too great.
- Patient sentiment:** More than a third of Floridians (35%) say that they personally have felt rushed during a healthcare appointment and about half acknowledge that they don't always feel listened to by healthcare providers (49%).
- Trust supports health:** Nearly three-quarters of Floridians (73%) state that their health would improve if they regularly worked with a healthcare provider they trusted. This is significantly more than those who say the same on a national level (67%).

The Value of Physician Associates/Assistants

Positive patient-provider relationships are crucial to keeping people active within the healthcare system, bolstering faith in the system, and improving health outcomes overall.

- Primary care:** At a national level, most adults (86%) have a primary care provider, while 14% do not. Florida adults are about equally likely to have a primary care provider (85%). Nationally, those who have a primary care provider are two times more likely than those who do not to give healthcare they received in the past 12 months an A or B grade.

- Navigating the system:** More than six in ten adults nationally who have a primary care provider (63%) say that healthcare providers help them navigate the healthcare system – compared with less than half of those who do not have a primary care provider (48%).
- Preventing health conditions:** Nationally, more than two-fifths of care coordinators (45%) agree that better primary or preventative healthcare could have prevented the health condition, injury, or major illness for the patient.



Patients with an ongoing relationship with a PA report feeling valued because the PA takes the time to listen, understand their unique needs, communicate clearly, and empower them to take control of their health.

- PA trust:** Nearly two-thirds of adults (64% nationally and 62% of adults in Florida) say that they would trust a PA to serve as their primary care provider.
- High marks for PA care:** Around eight in ten (79% nationally and 74% in Florida) who have seen a PA rate the medical care they received from a PA in the past 12 months as either good or excellent. Nationally, those who consider themselves as having an ongoing relationship with a PA are more likely to grade their recent healthcare as an A or B (89% compared with 76% who have seen a PA but do not have an ongoing relationship).

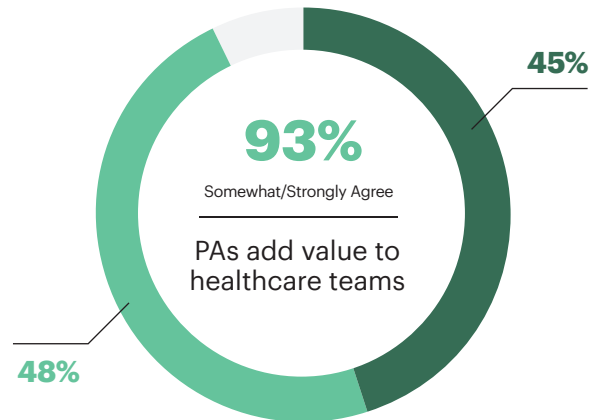
The public supports utilizing PAs to help better equip the healthcare system to address an aging population, a rise in chronic disease, and a significant healthcare workforce shortage.

- Maximizing PA care:** Large majorities agree that PAs should be allowed to provide care to the fullest extent of their education, training, and experience (92% nationally and 89% in Florida, are in support).
- Updating PA practice laws:** Majorities also support PA practice laws being updated to allow states and healthcare systems to fully utilize their healthcare workforce (91% nationally and 87% of those in Florida).

Agreement with Statements about PAs

(Among U.S. Adults)

● Somewhat Support ● Strongly Support



Unlocking the potential of all trained healthcare providers, including PAs, holds the key to enhancing patient well-being. However, maximizing this approach mandates updating PA practice laws, enabling states and healthcare systems to fully harness their workforce.

Research Method

The research was conducted online in the U.S. by The Harris Poll on behalf of The American Academy of Physician Associates among n=2,519 adults age 18+. The survey was conducted from February 23 – March 9, 2023. The survey among those living in Florida (n=510) was fielded from July 26 – August 13, 2023. Interviews were conducted in English and Spanish.

Data from the national sample was weighted by race where necessary and by gender, region, education, marital status, household size, employment, household income, language proficiency (for Hispanic respondents only), and propensity to be online to bring respondents in line with their actual proportions in the population, and then combined using a post-weight.

All sample surveys and polls, whether or not they use probability sampling, as subject to other multiple sources of error which are most often not possible to quantify or estimate, including but not limited to coverage error, error associated with nonresponse, error associated with question wording and response options, and post-survey weighting and adjustments.

Respondents for this survey were selected from among those who have agreed to participate in our surveys. The sampling precision of Harris online polls is measured by using a Bayesian credible interval. For this study, the national sample data is accurate to within +2.8 percentage points using a 95% confidence level. This credible interval will be wider among subsets of the surveyed population of interest.

