



HIV among Hispanics/Latinos in Georgia

An Epidemiologic Profile, 2014–2021

Jose Adame, MPH and Nellie Garlow, MPH / HIV Epidemiology Section / October 2023

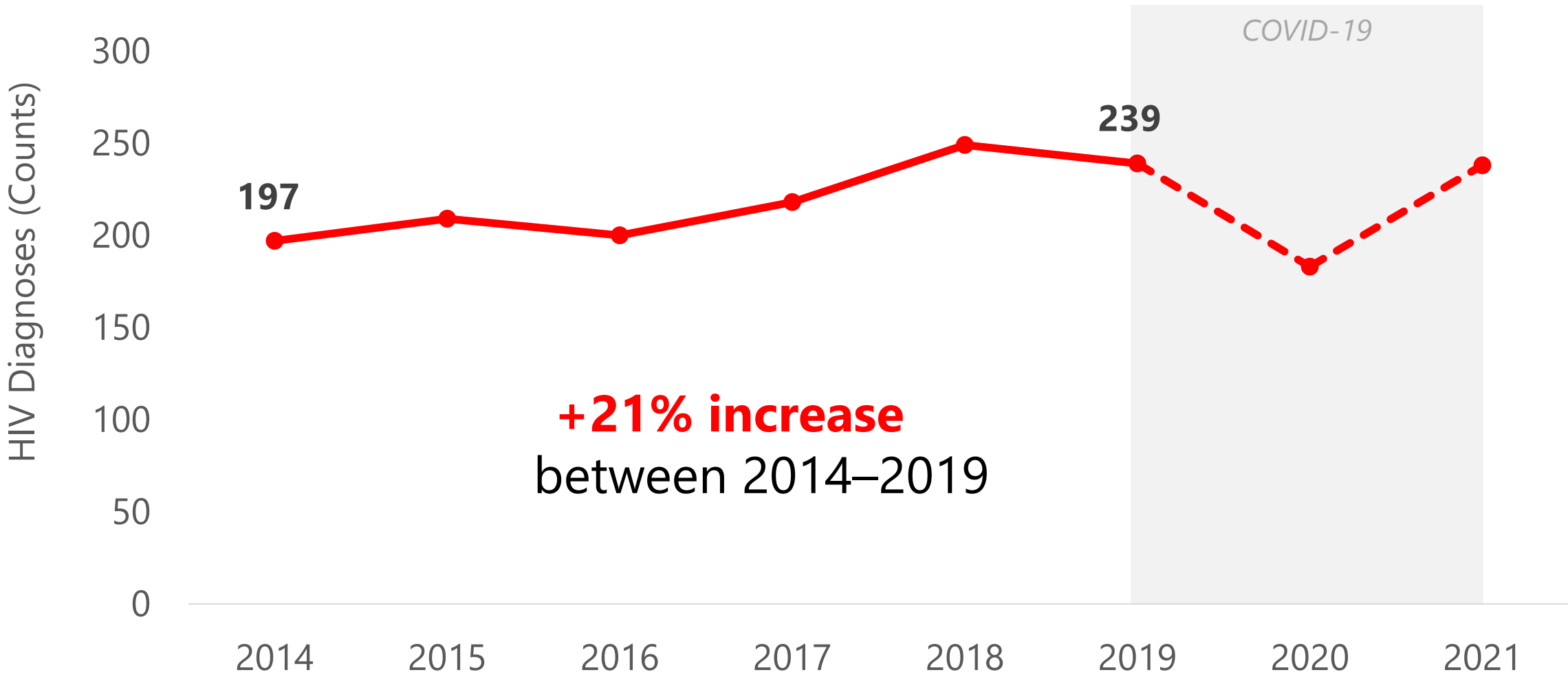
Overview

- **Background:**
 - Why create an HIV epidemiologic profile focused on Hispanic/Latino populations in Georgia?
- **Key findings from the epidemiologic profile:**
 - Number of Hispanic/Latino people with HIV (prevalence)
 - New HIV diagnoses among Hispanic/Latino people (incidence)
 - HIV care continuum measures among Hispanic/Latino people
 - National comparison
 - Recap of top 4 findings
- **Want additional information?**
 - Discuss what's available in the full online report
 - Resources for local health districts

Background: Why create this epi profile?



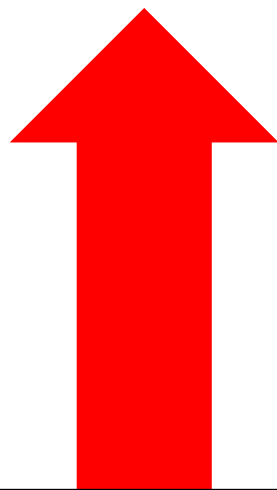
HIV diagnoses are **increasing** among Hispanic/Latino populations in Georgia.





This increasing trend is **higher than** other racial/ethnic groups in Georgia.

+21% increase
Hispanic/Latino



+4% increase
Black/African American



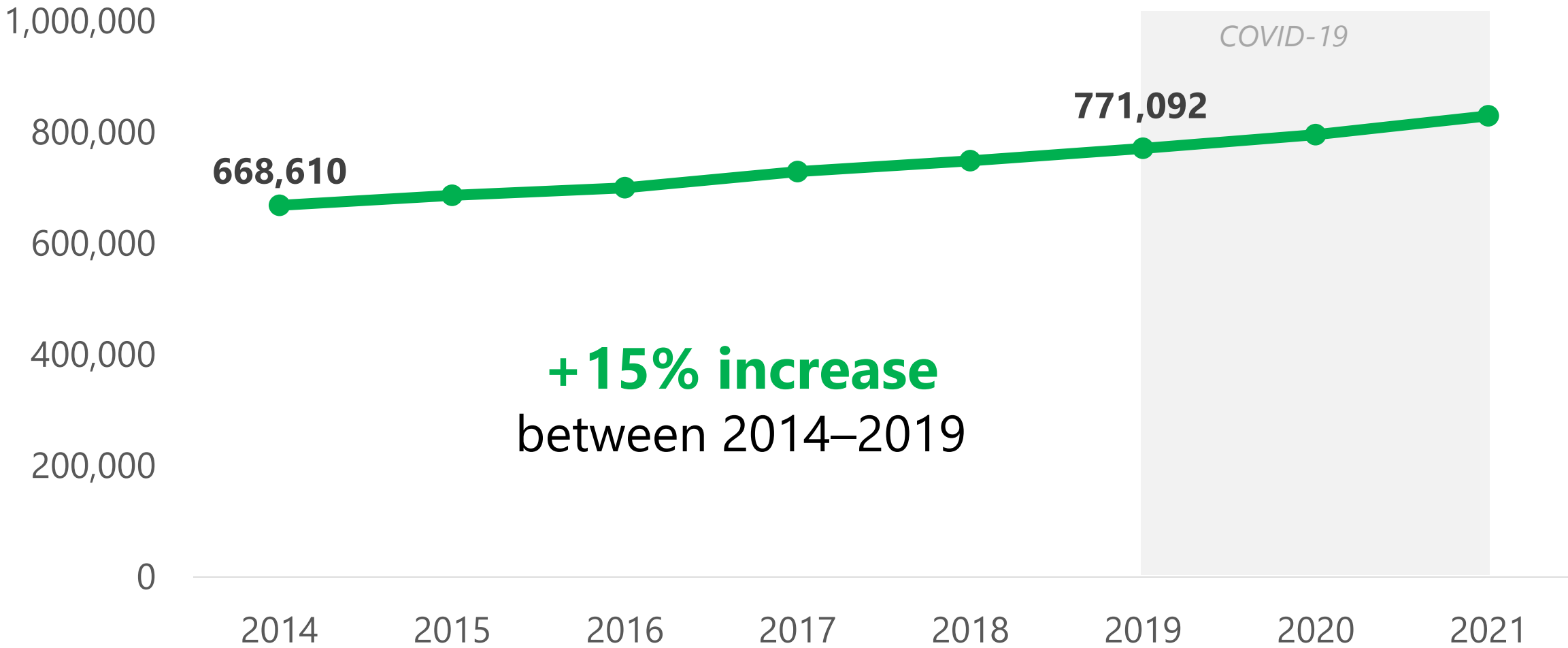
+1% increase
White



Change in number of new HIV diagnoses between 2014–2019



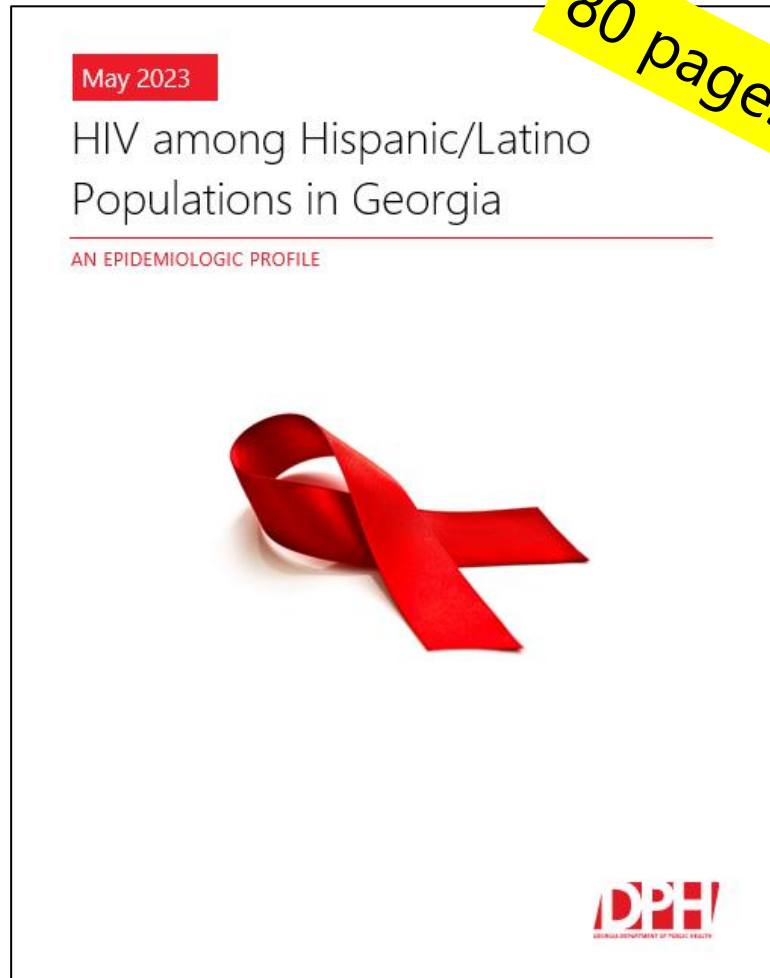
The **fastest growing** population in Georgia is the Hispanic/Latino population.



Source: GPDH OASIS



Goal: Create an epidemiologic profile that would **improve our understanding** of the epidemic and **inform programmatic activities**.

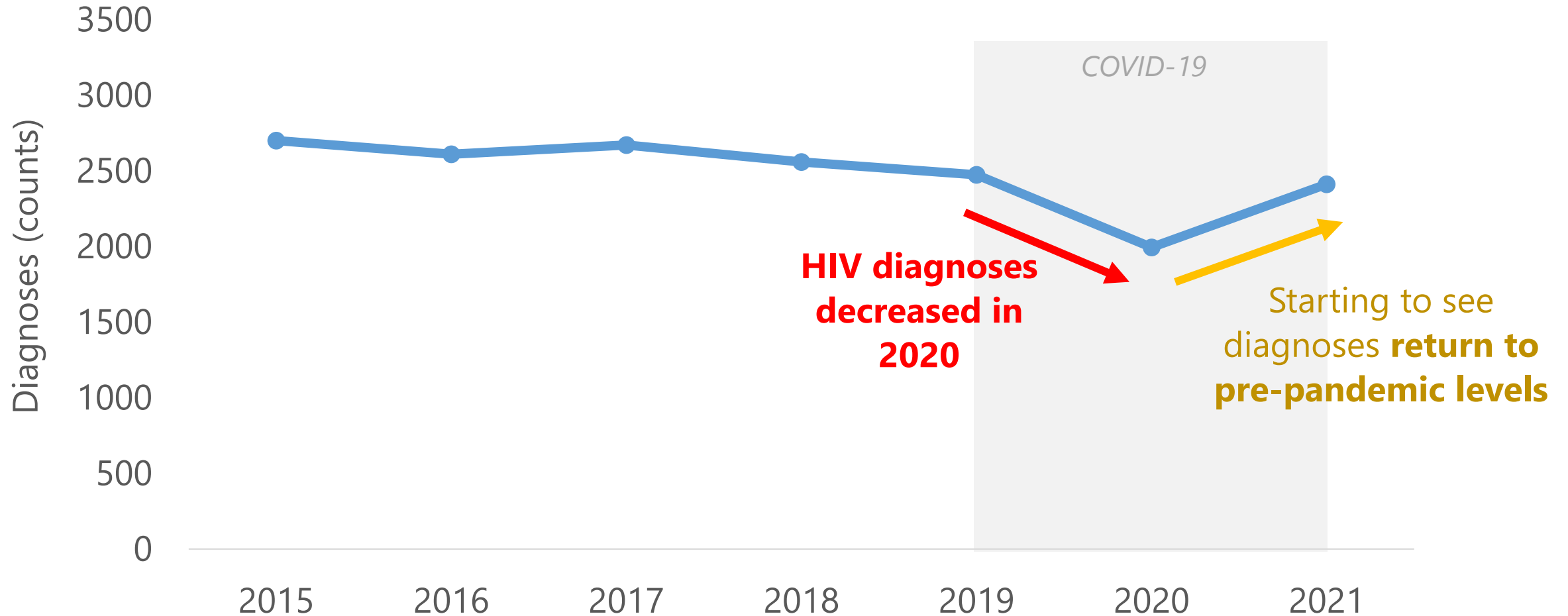


1. HIV Incidence
2. HIV Prevalence
3. HIV Care Continuum
4. Race/Ethnicity Comparison
5. National Comparison
6. Population Statistics
7. Appendix Tables
8. Resources



Interpret HIV data during COVID-19 **with caution.**

HIV Diagnoses among All Racial/Ethnic Groups, GA





Race/Ethnicity Data

- Data on race/ethnicity comes from GDPH's enhanced HIV Reporting System (eHARS)
- >95% of cases have information on race/ethnicity
- Limitations:
 - Data may be missing or misrepresented:
 - This may be especially true among the Hispanic/Latino population. Some may prefer indicating their heritage or birth country.
- The Hispanic/Latino population is very diverse
 - Country of heritage/origin
 - Number of generations lived in the US
 - Preferred language

Definition:

Hispanic/Latino

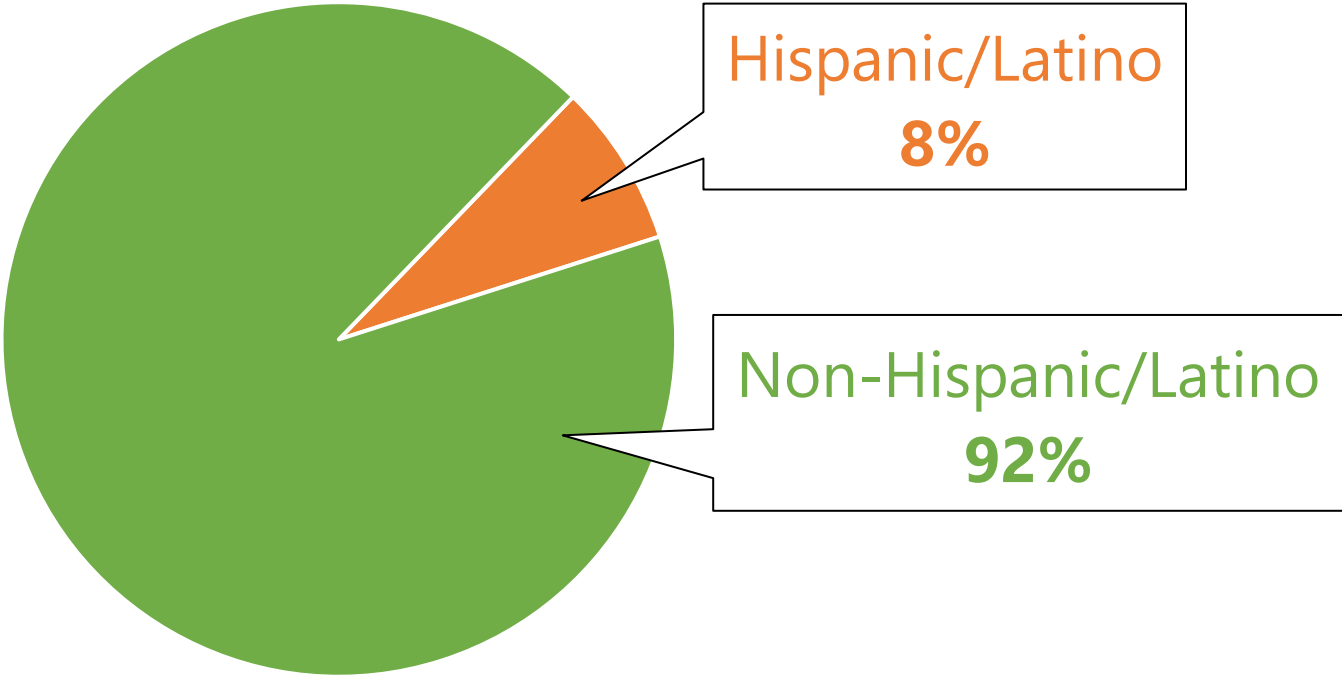
(in this presentation) refers to patients who have "Hispanic/Latino" listed as their ethnicity in eHARS along with any other race category or no race category.

Key Findings: People with HIV (Prevalence)



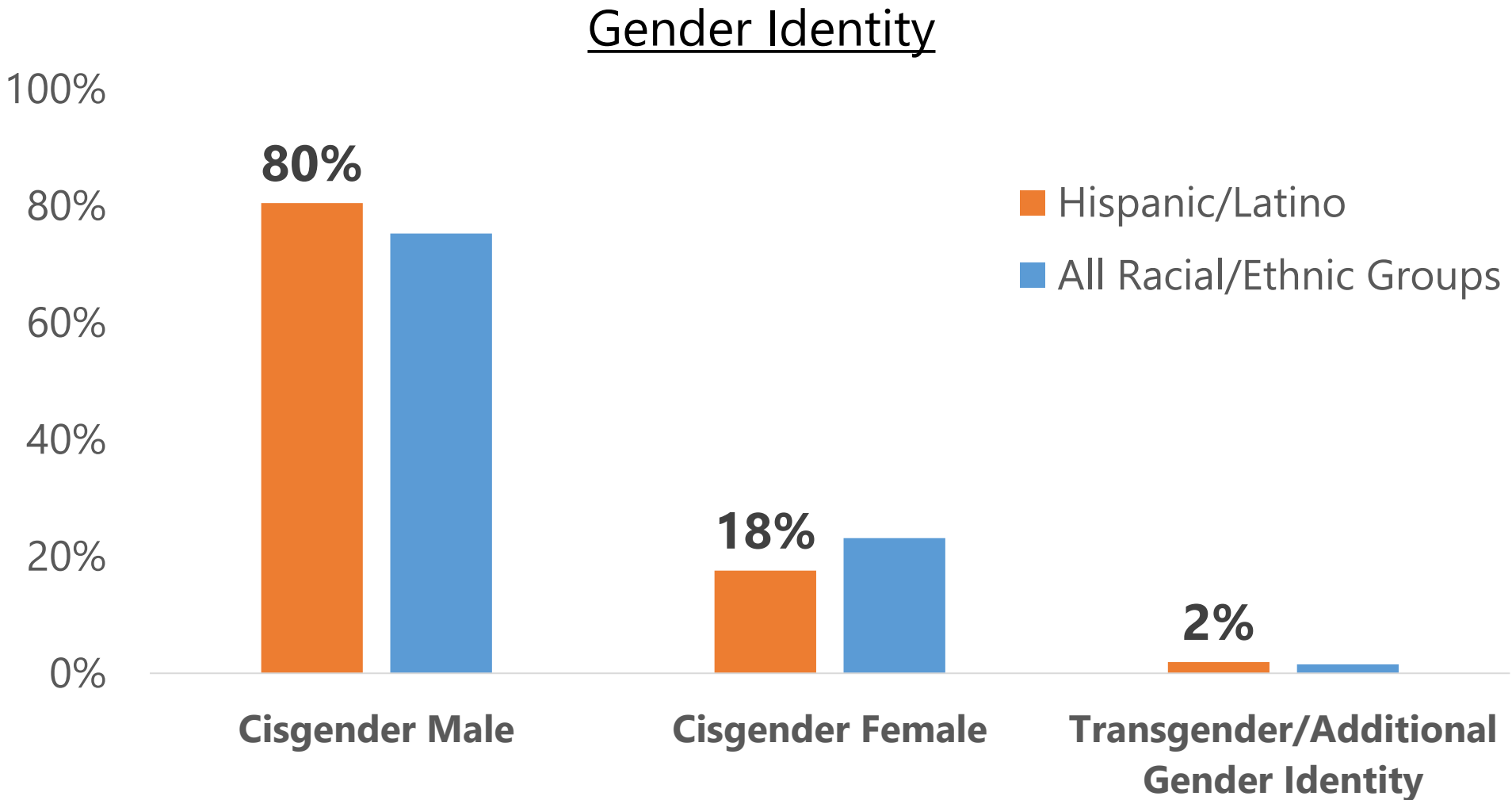
In 2021, there were **4,823** Hispanic/Latino individuals with HIV in Georgia.

All People with HIV in Georgia



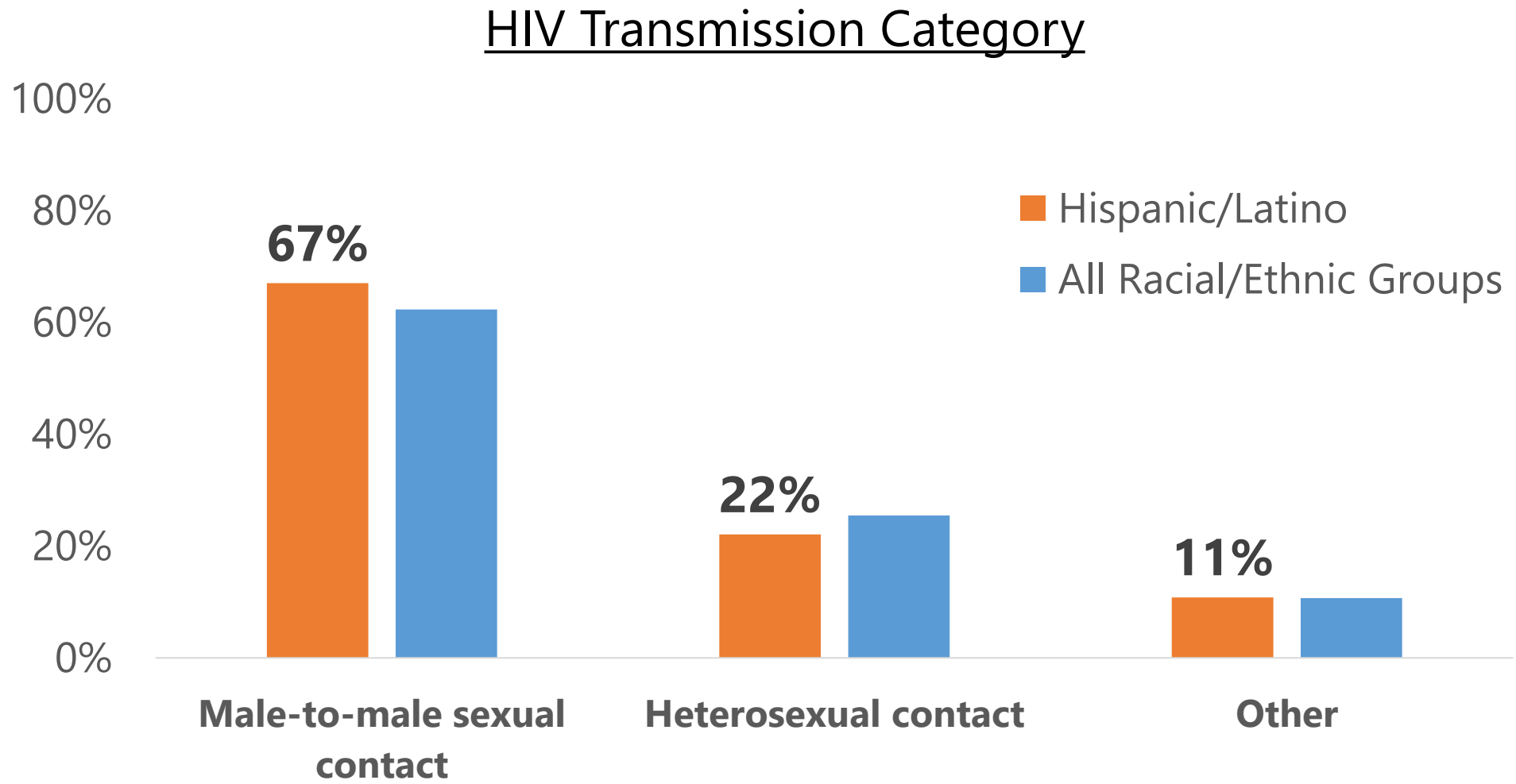


In 2021, **80%** of Hispanic/Latino individuals with HIV were **cisgender males**.



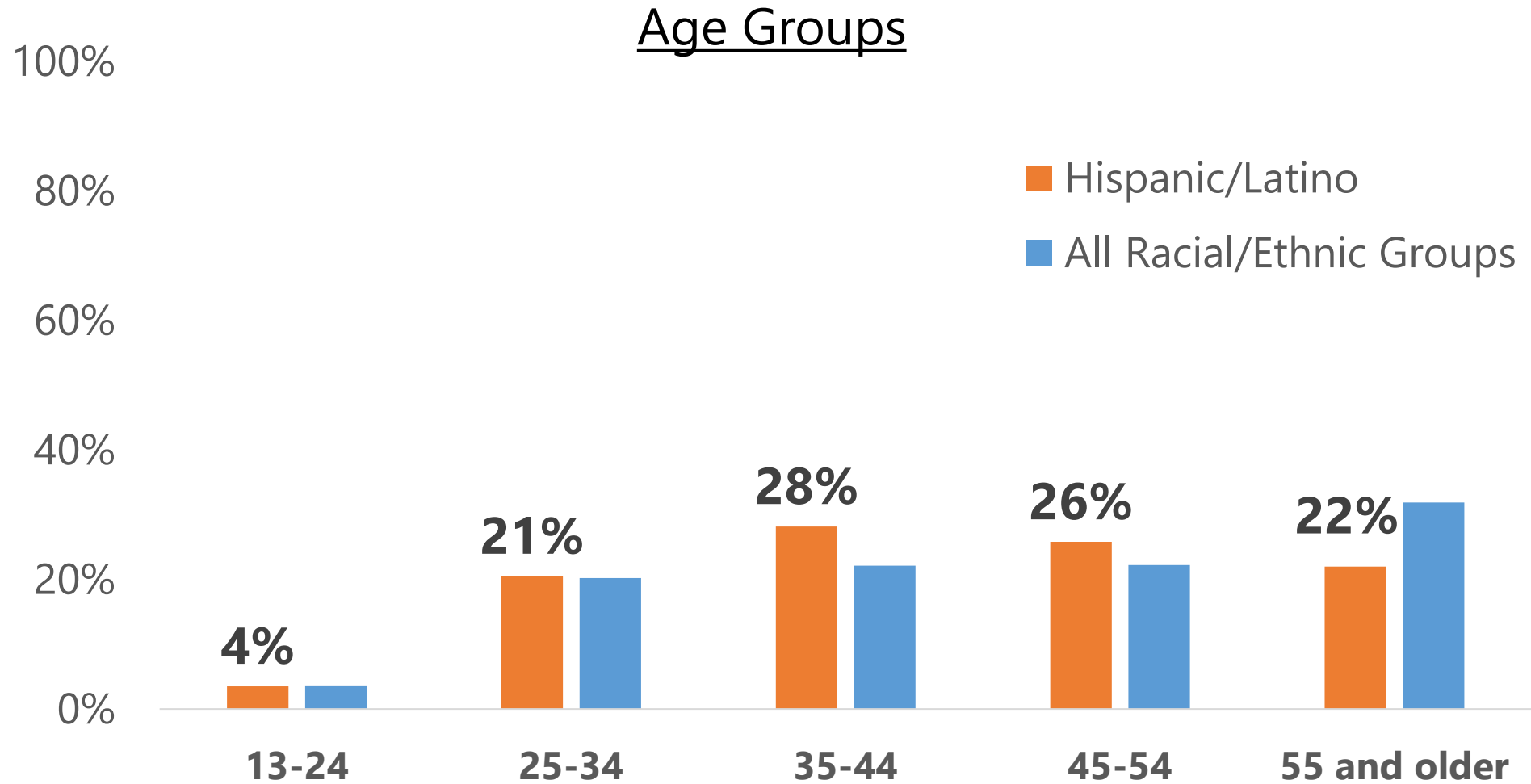


In 2021, **67%** of Hispanic/Latino individuals with HIV had an HIV transmission category of **male-to-male sexual contact**.



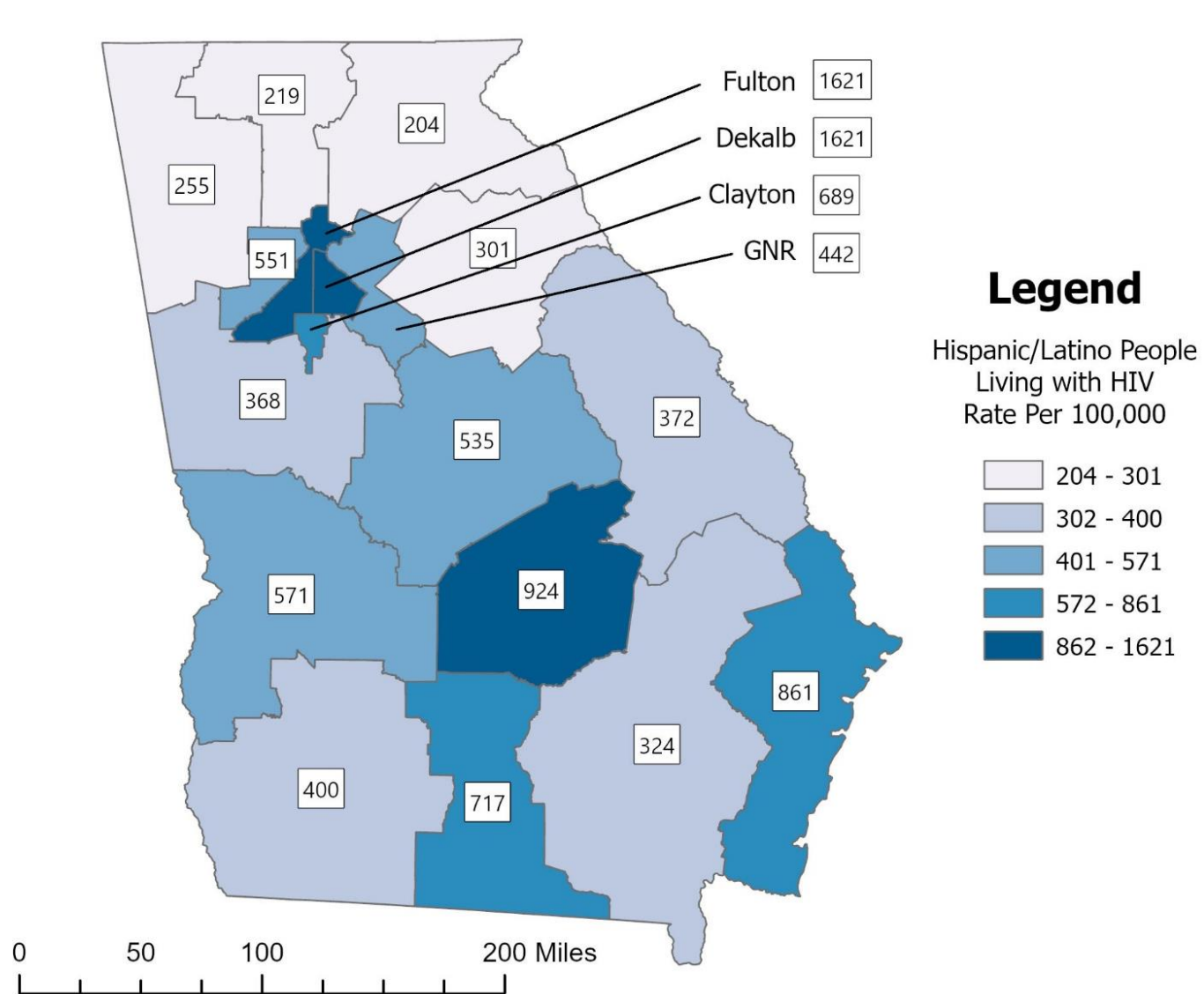


In 2021, **28%** of Hispanic/Latino individuals with HIV were between the ages of **35-44**.



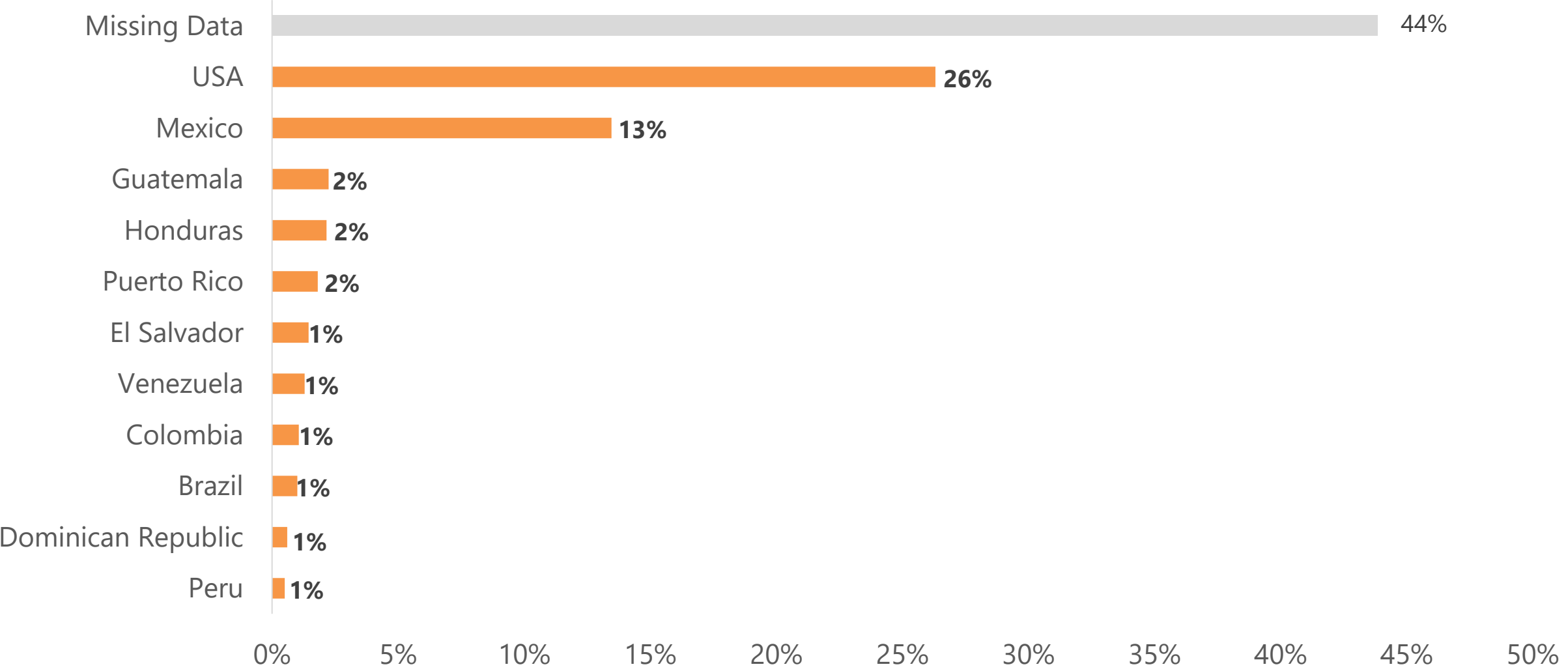


In 2021, rates of Hispanic/Latino individuals with HIV were **highest** in **Fulton & DeKalb**.





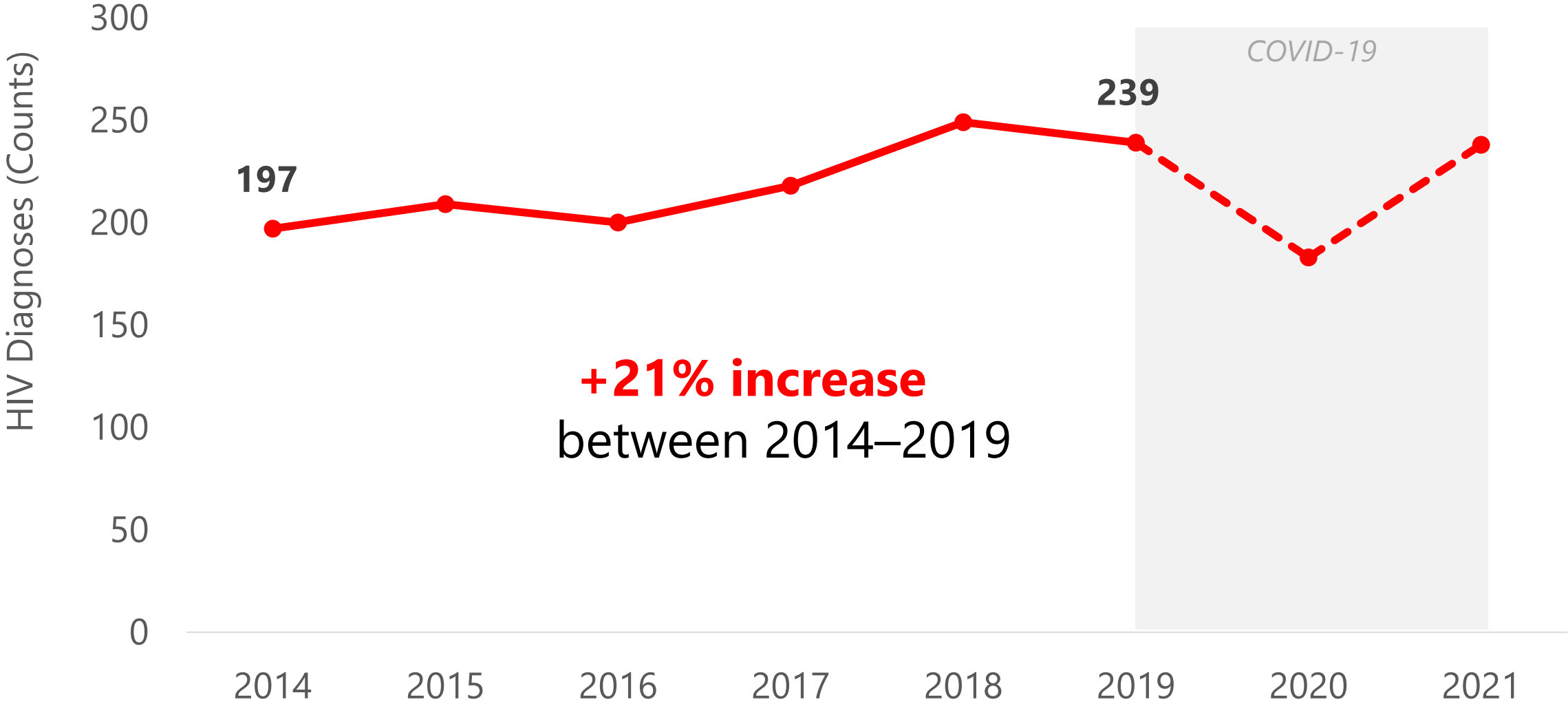
In 2021, country of birth was available for **56%** of Hispanic/Latino people with HIV



Key Findings: New HIV Diagnoses (Incidence)

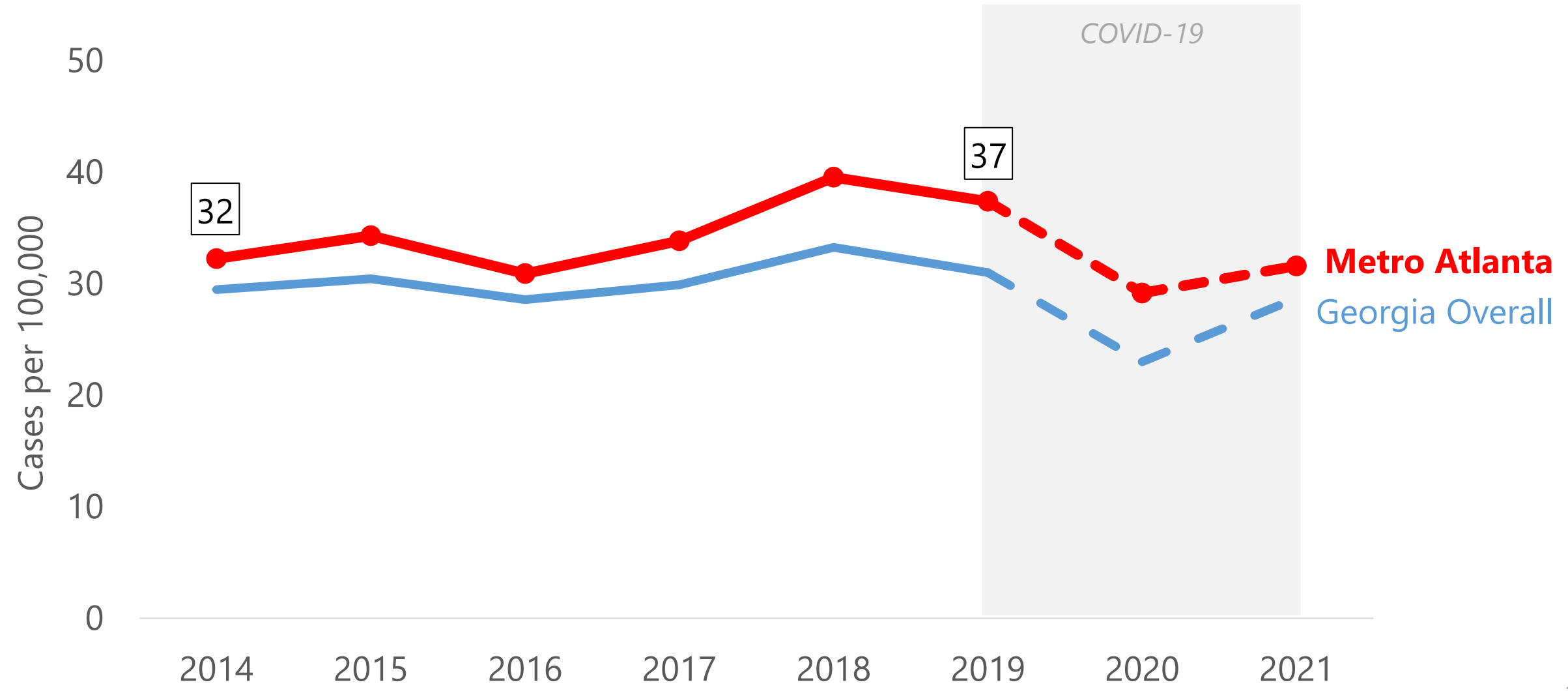


HIV diagnoses are **increasing** among Hispanic/Latino populations in Georgia.



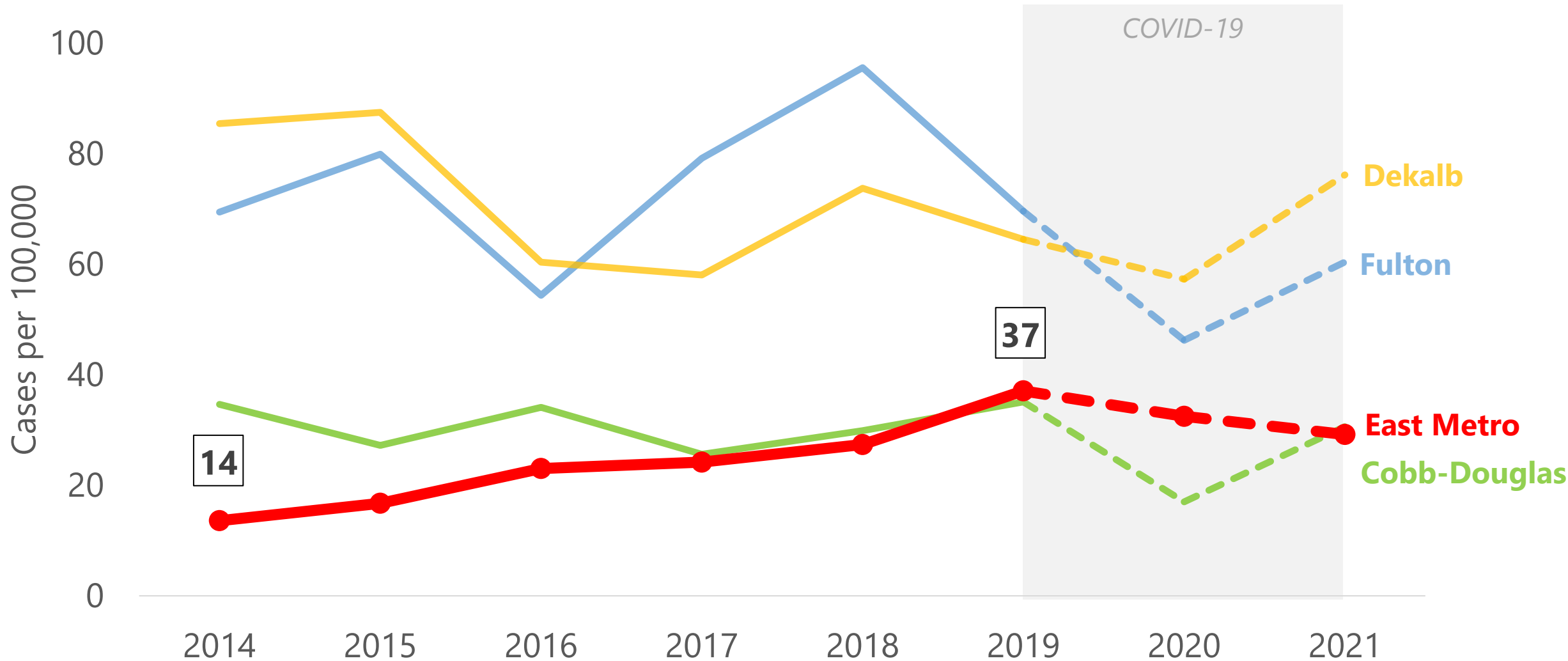


HIV diagnosis rates **increased more in metro Atlanta** than the state overall among Hispanics/Latinos.



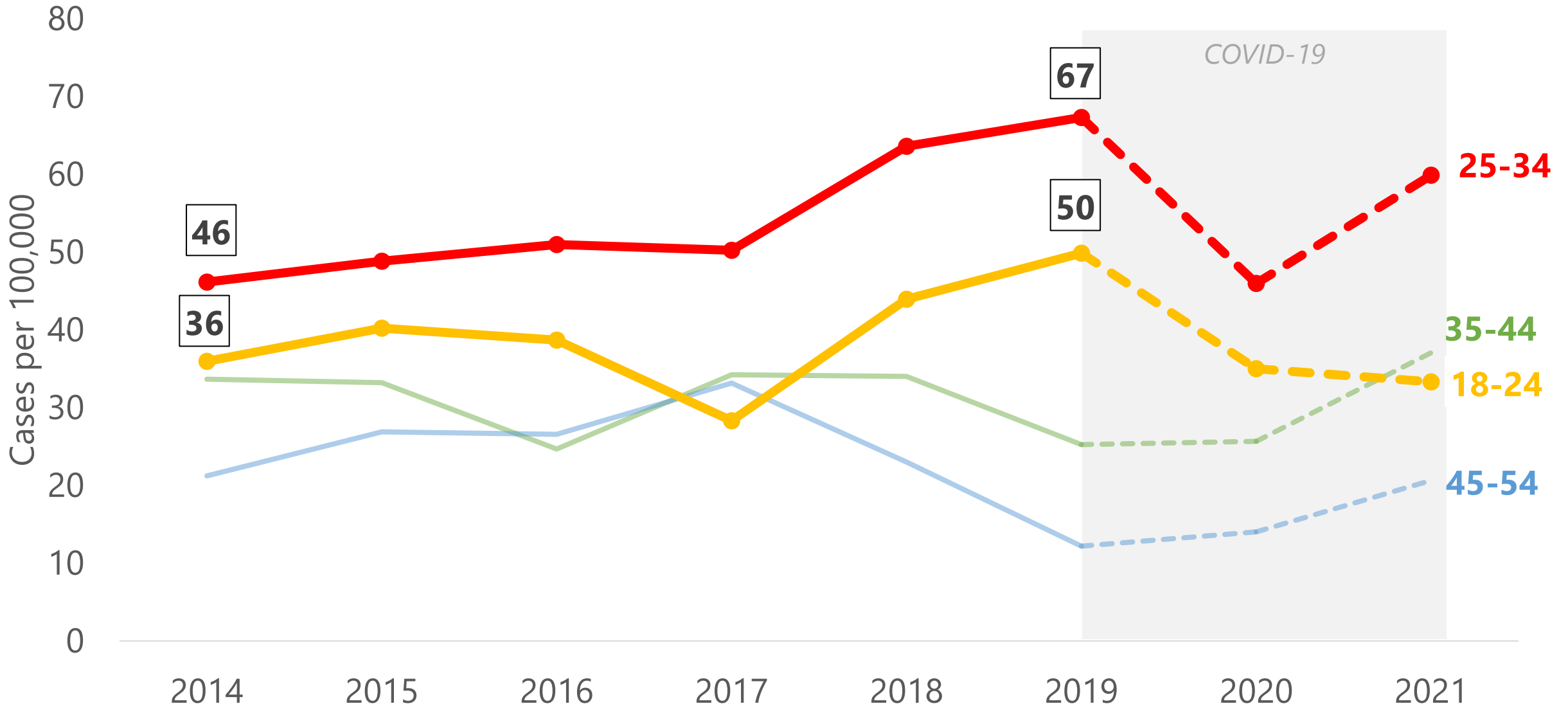


Diagnosis rates are highest in Fulton and DeKalb, but steadily increasing in **East Metro**.





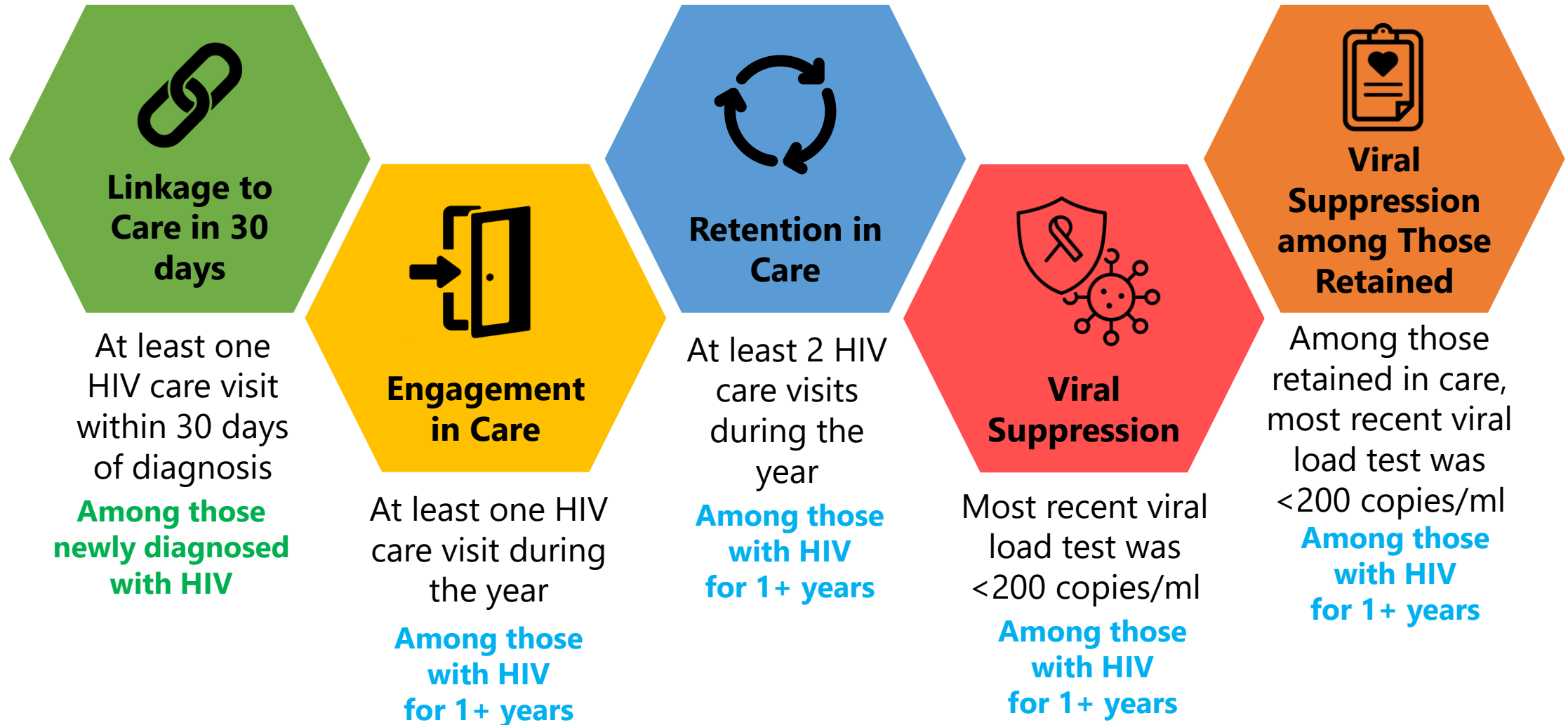
Diagnosis rates **increased most in younger age groups** (**18-24** and **25-34** years).



Key Findings: HIV Care Continuum Measures

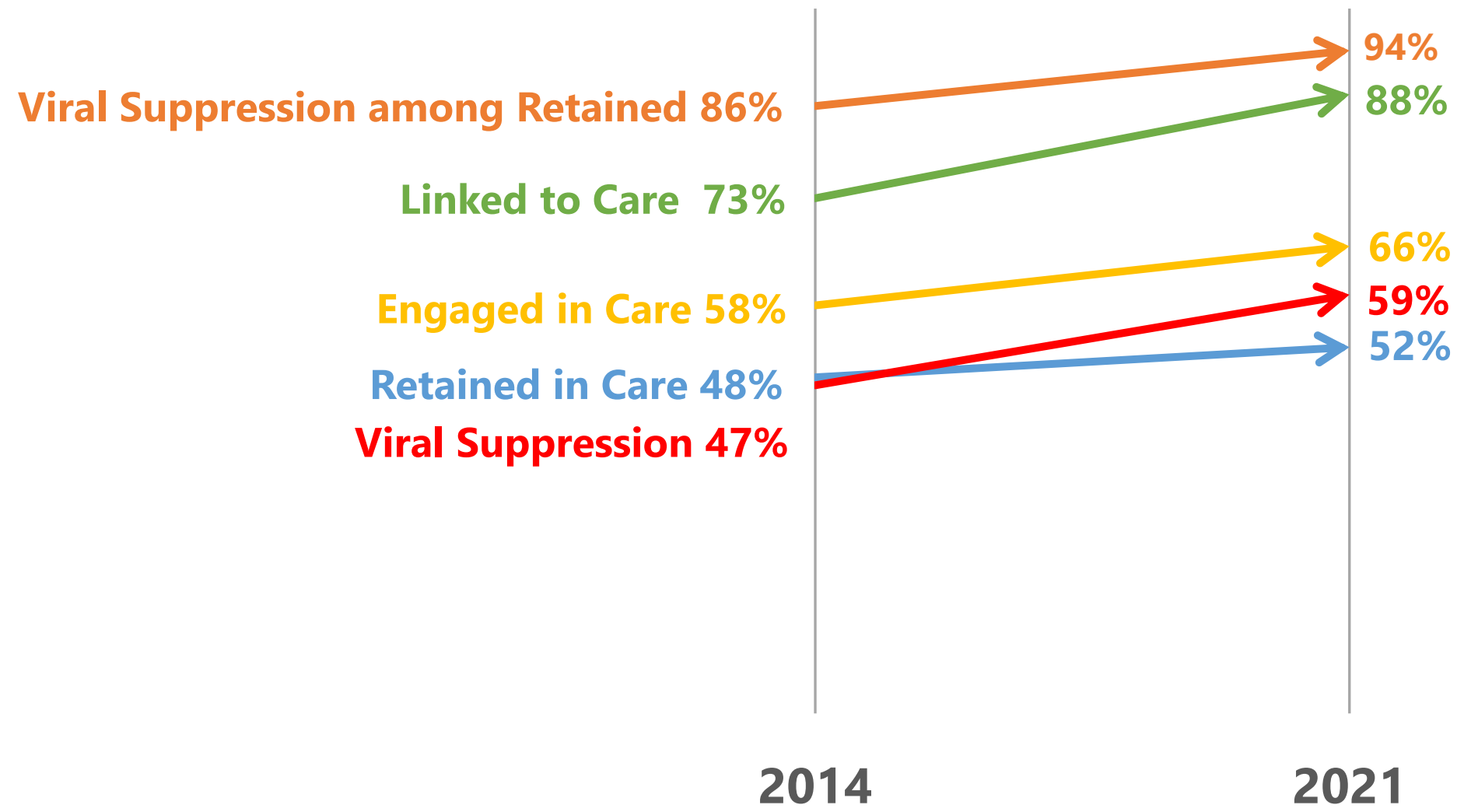


HIV Care Continuum Measures



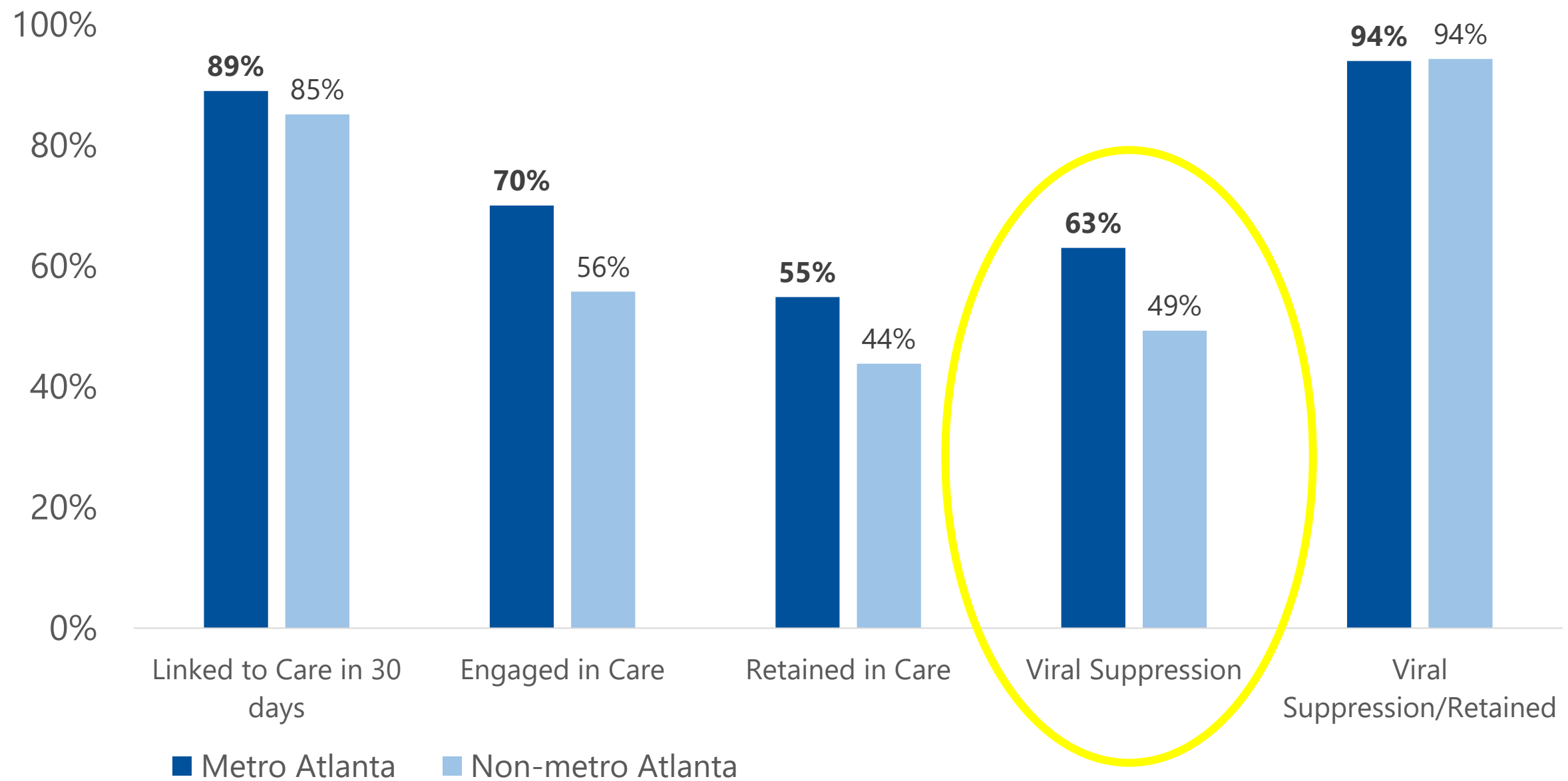


All HIV care continuum measures **are improving** among Hispanic/Latino populations.





2021 care continuum measures **were higher** for Hispanics/Latinos **in metro Atlanta**.

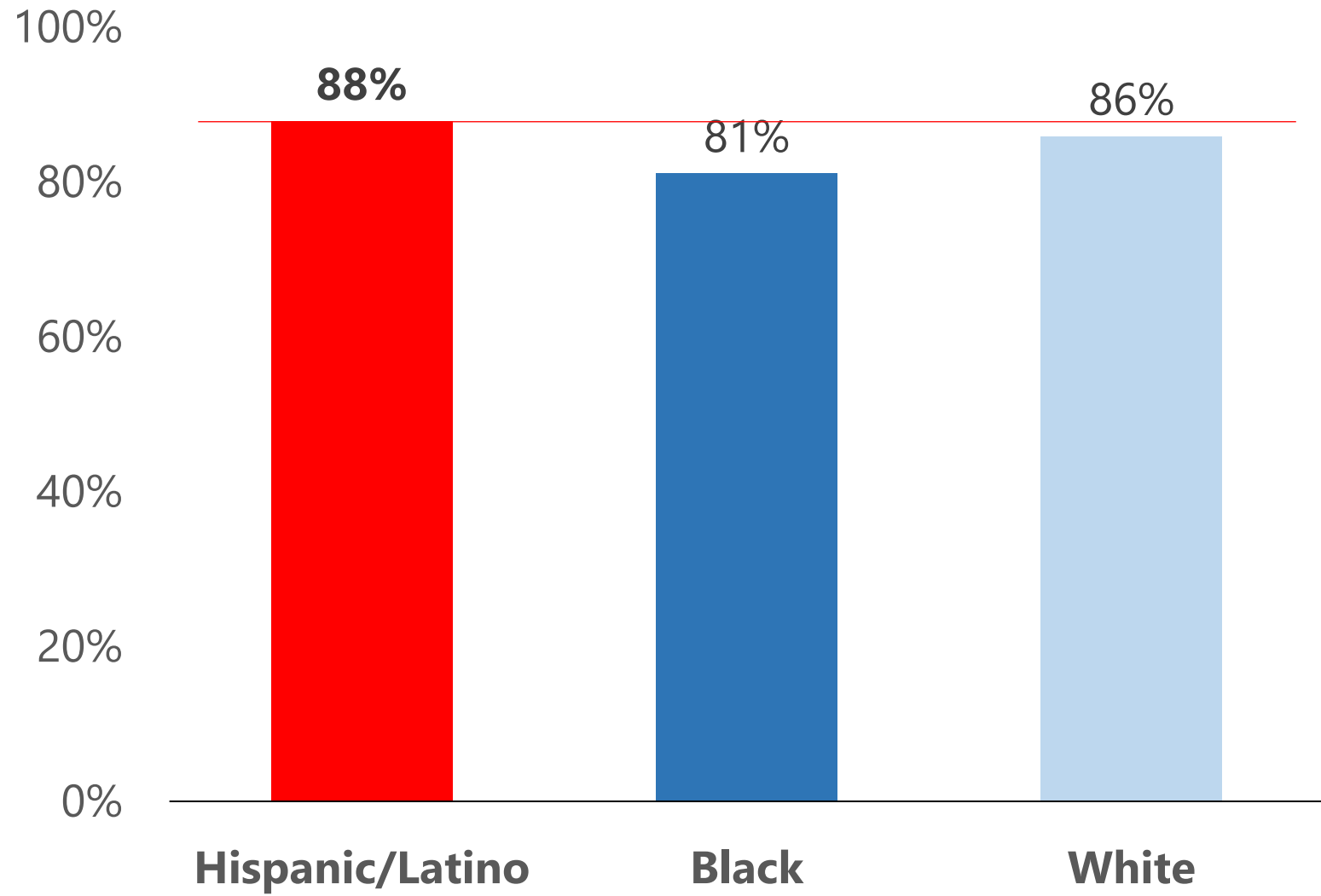




Hispanics/Latinos had **higher linkage to care** than to **Blacks** and **Whites** in 2021.



Among those newly diagnosed with HIV

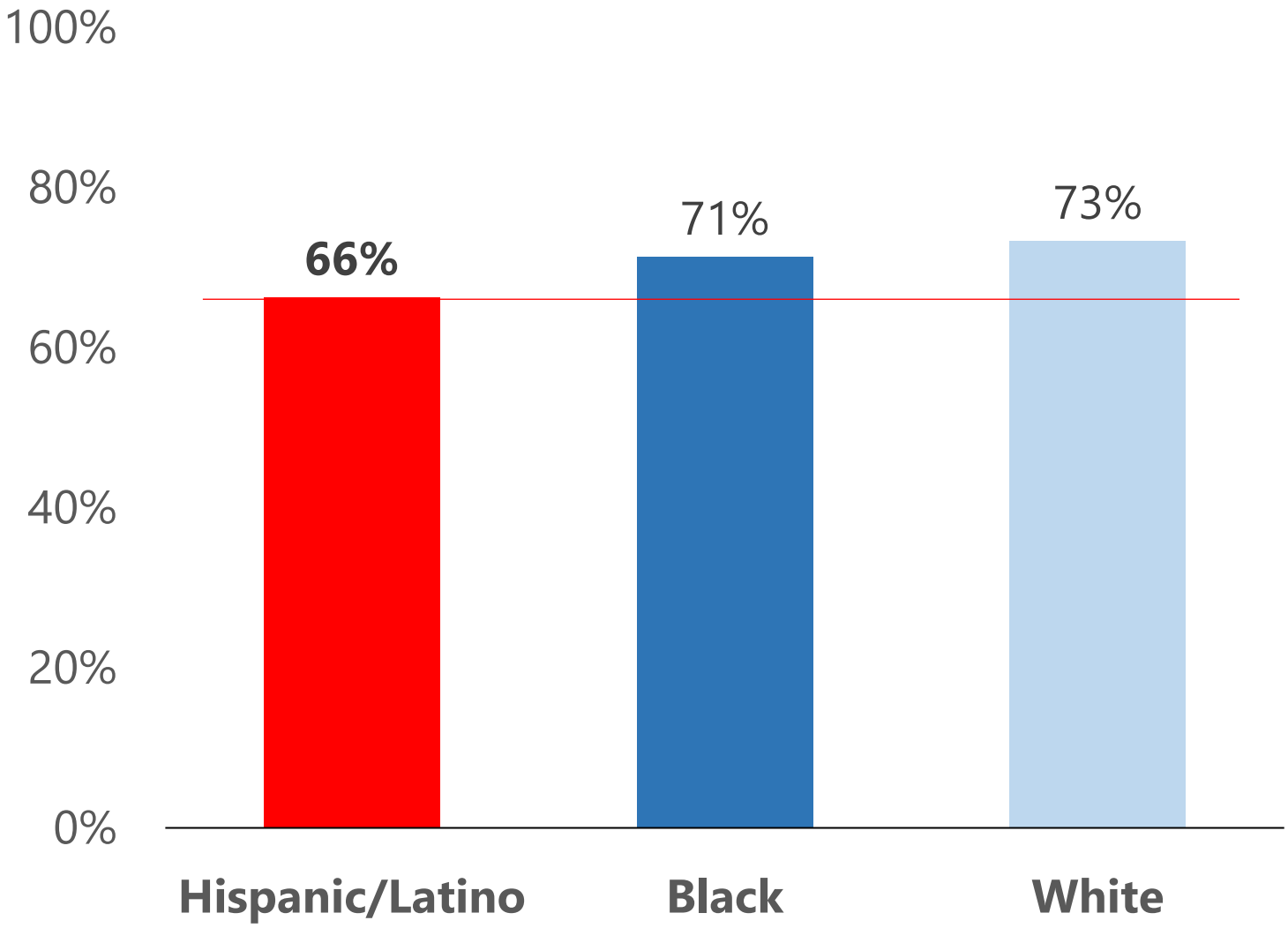




Hispanics/Latinos had **lower engagement in care** than **Blacks** and **Whites** in 2021.



Among those with HIV for 1+ years

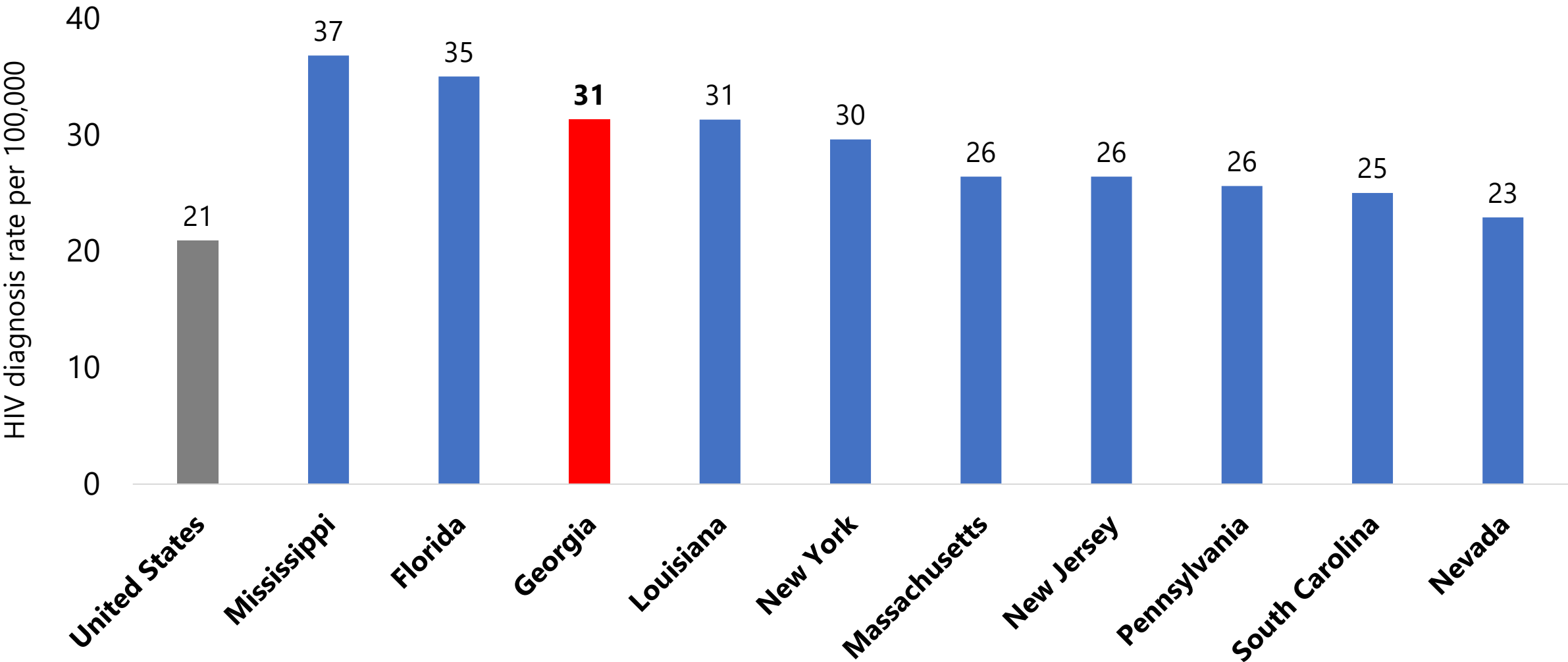




National Comparison



Georgia has the **third highest rate** of HIV diagnoses among Hispanics/Latinos.



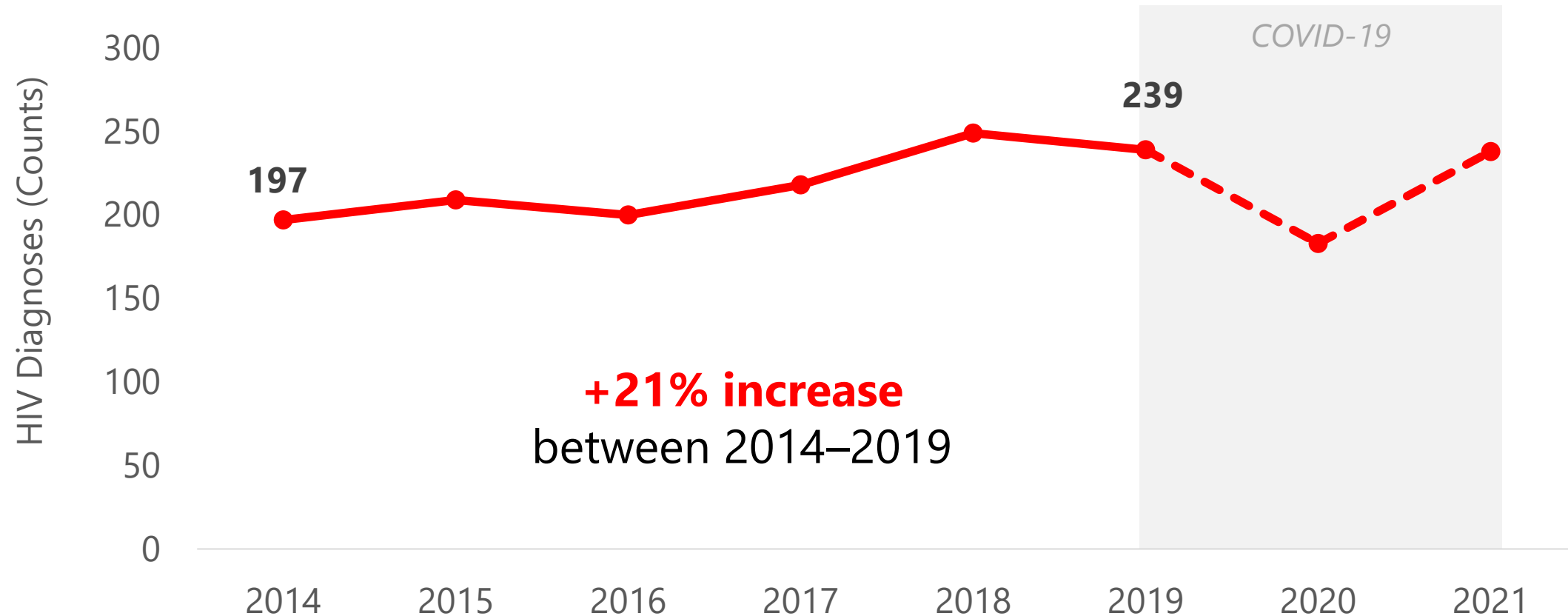
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention. HIV Surveillance by Race/Ethnicity 2018.



Recap of Today's Presentation

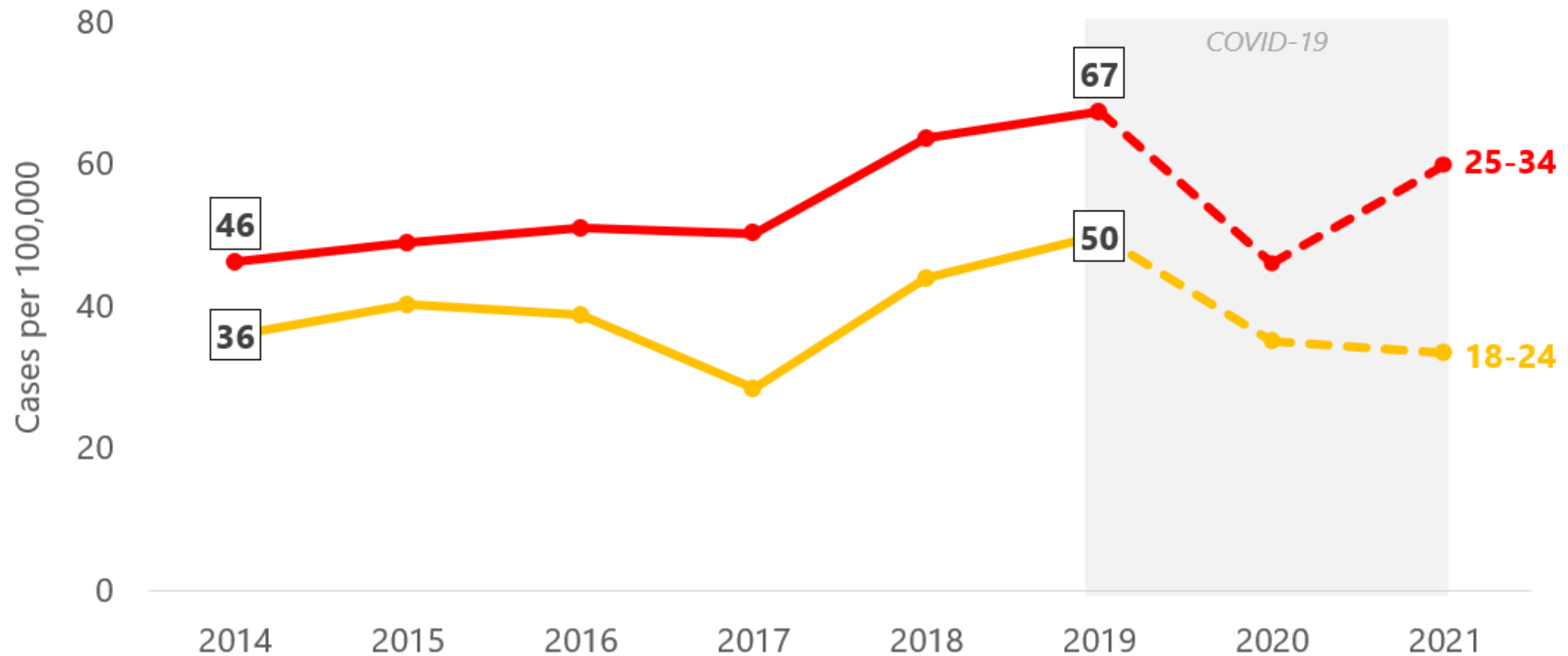
Recap of Today's Presentation

1. HIV diagnoses are **increasing** among Hispanic/Latino populations in Georgia.



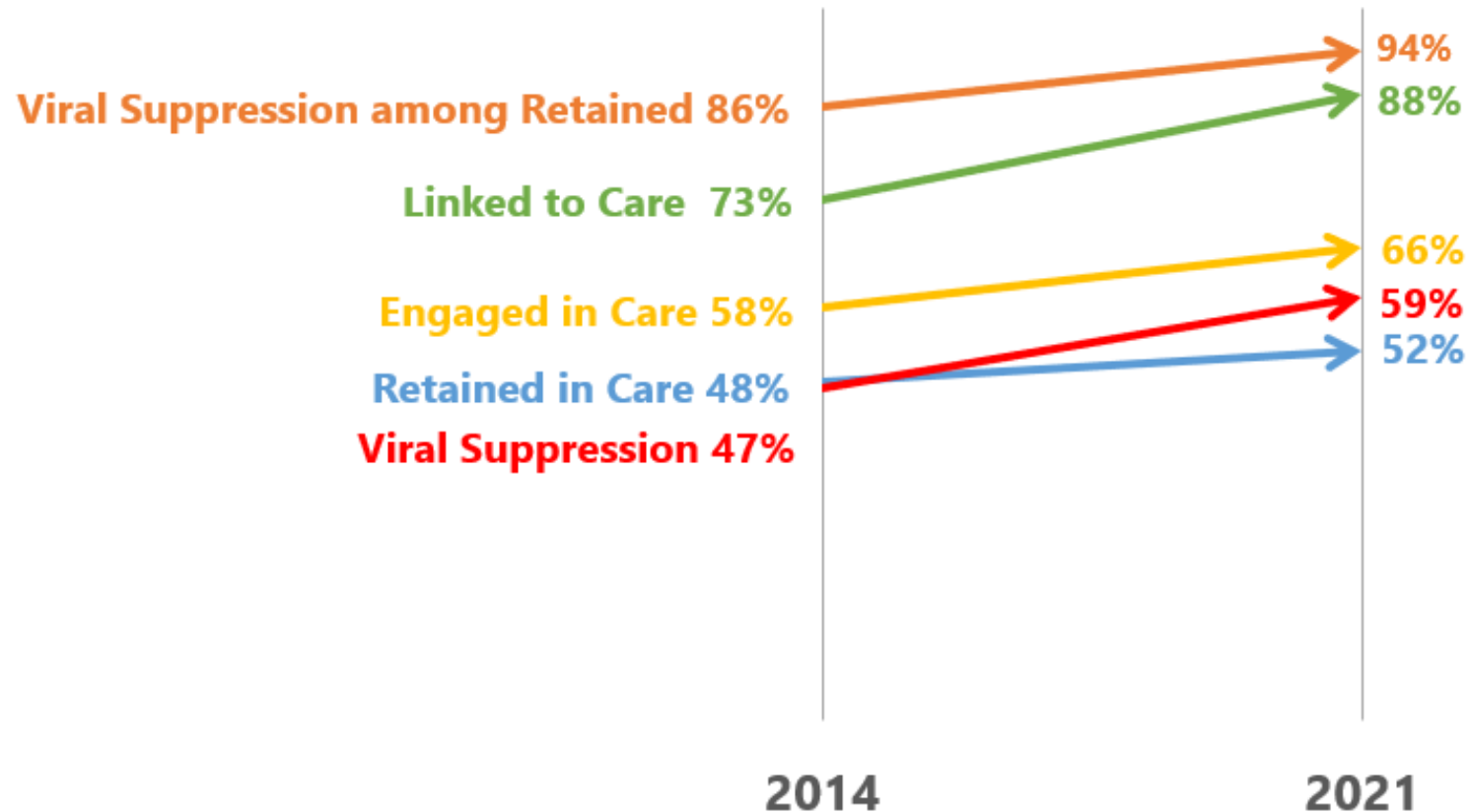
Recap of Today's Presentation

2. Within the Hispanic/Latino population, HIV diagnoses are increasing **the most** among those **ages 18–34**.



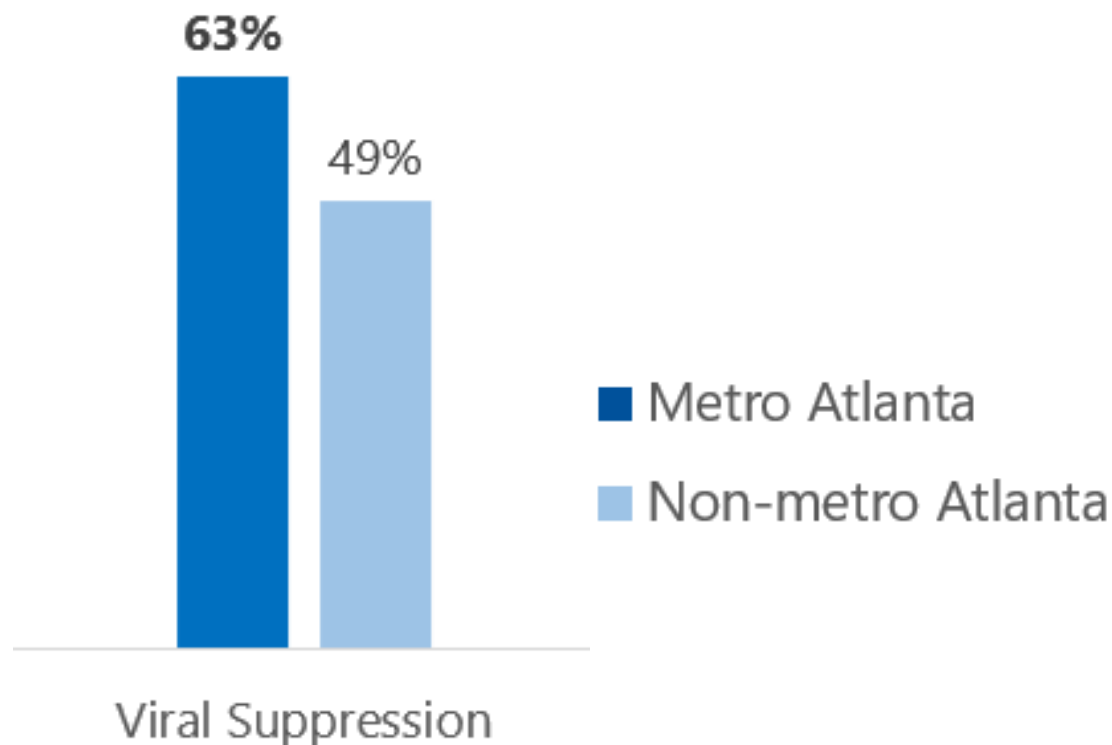
Recap of Today's Presentation

3. All HIV care continuum measures **are improving** among Hispanic/Latino populations.



Recap of Today's Presentation

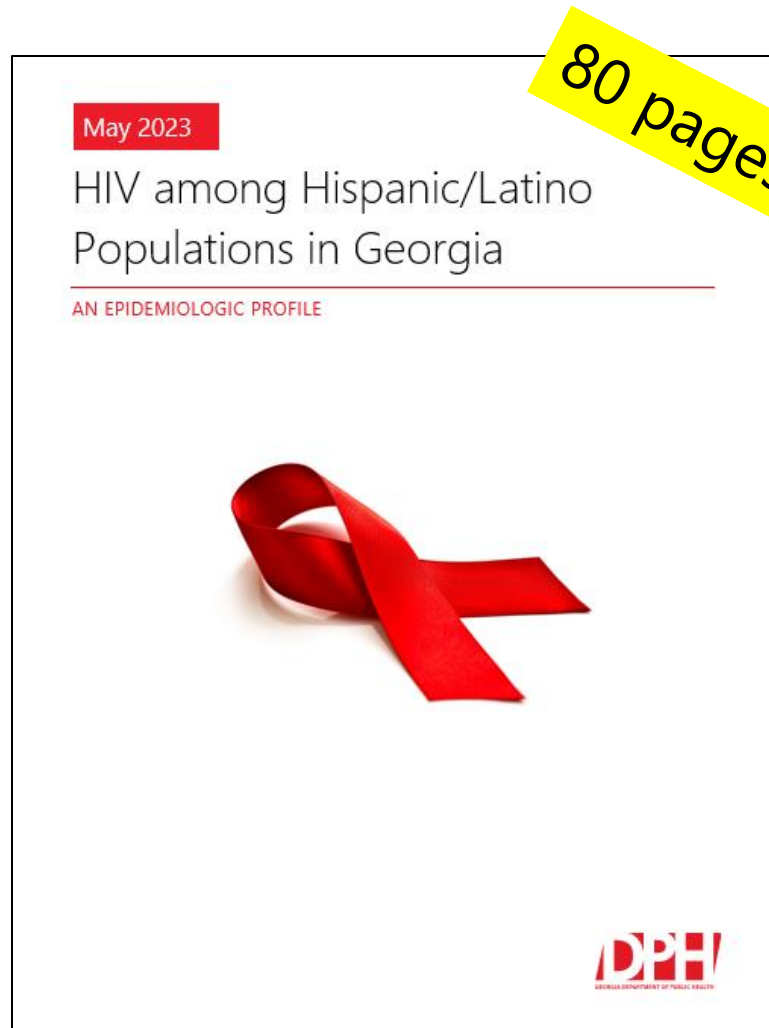
4. Viral suppression is **lower** among Hispanics/Latinos living **in the non-metro Atlanta** area compared to metro Atlanta.



Additional Data Available in Full Report



Full HIV Report Available Online



- HIV among Hispanic/Latina cisgender women
- HIV among transgender Hispanic/Latinx individuals
- Changes in HIV care continuum measures before vs. during the COVID-19 pandemic
- Differences in viral suppression by race/ethnicity and geography
- Resources section for providers, researchers, and community members

<https://dph.georgia.gov/document/document/hivepihivamonghispaniclatinipopulationsingeorgiaepidemiologicprofilemay2023-pdf/download>



Interested in this data for your health district?

Example of "Mini Epi Profile" for District Partner

DPH HIV/AIDS among Hispanic/Latino Populations Public Health District 3-4 (East Metro), 2014-2021

In Georgia, HIV diagnosis rates are increasing among Hispanics/Latinos (+7% between 2014-2019), a trend not seen in other racial/ethnic groups. In Public Health District 3-4, HIV diagnosis rates are increasing in several racial/ethnic groups, but the sharpest increase is occurring among Hispanics/Latinos. This trend has prompted the Georgia Department of Public Health (GDPH) to provide public health districts with summary data on HIV among Hispanic/Latino populations in their district as requested to help inform local prevention and programmatic activities.

Trends: In 2021, Public Health District 3-4 (East Metro) accounted for 23% of new HIV diagnoses (n=221) among Hispanics/Latinos in the state. Between 2014-2019, the rate of HIV diagnoses increased by +24 diagnoses/100,000 persons in District 3-4 and increased by +2 diagnoses /100,000 persons in Georgia (Figure 1).

Figure 1. HIV diagnosis rates among Hispanics/Latinos in District 3-4 and Georgia, 2014-2021

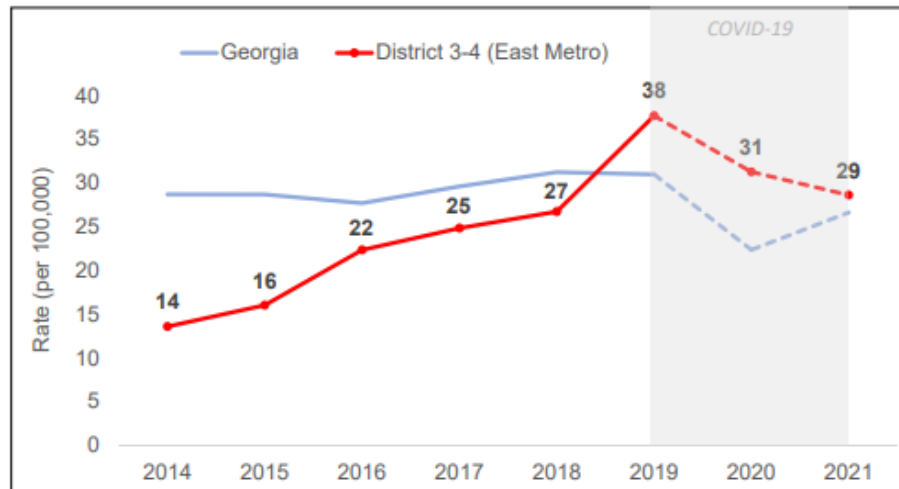
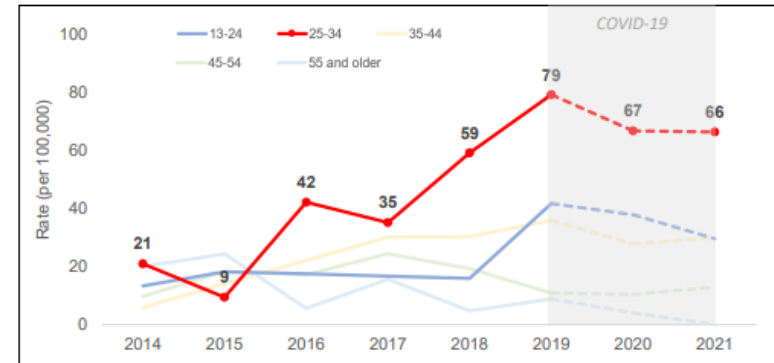
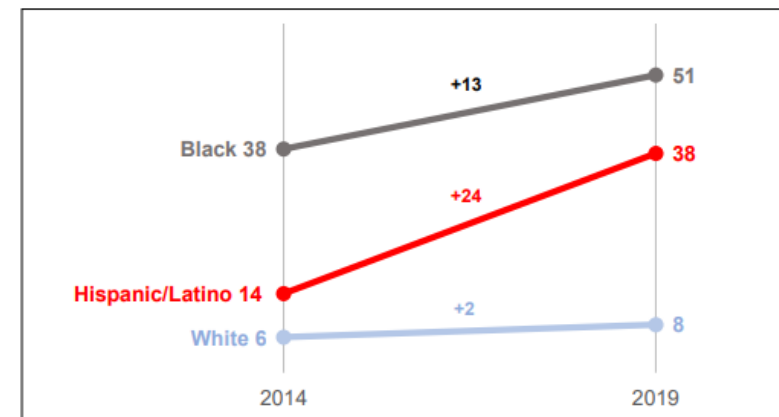


Figure 2. HIV diagnosis rates among Hispanics/Latinos in District 3-4 by age group, 2014-2021



Race/Ethnicity Comparison: Between 2014-2019 in District 3-4, the increase in HIV diagnosis rates was higher among Hispanic/Latino populations compared to Black populations; the rate of HIV diagnosis remained stable among White populations (Figure 3).

Figure 3. HIV diagnosis rates by race/ethnicity in District 3-4, 2014 & 2019



Note: The "+n" in the center of the line represents the absolute rate change in HIV diagnosis by race/ethnicity in District 3-4 from 2014-2019.

Questions

For more information, please contact:

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