

FACT SHEET

HIV Infection Among Blacks, Georgia, 2013

United States	Georgia
CDC estimates 872,990 persons are living with HIV nationally through 2010 Prevalence rate of 285 per 100,000	An estimated 50,436 persons are living with HIV in Georgia through 2012 Prevalence rate of 508 per 100,000
Blacks accounted for: 44% of adults living with HIV 38% of men & 62% of women with HIV 44% of new HIV infections 49% of new AIDS diagnoses	Blacks accounted for: 64% of adults living with HIV 60% of men & 75% of women with HIV 55% of new HIV infections 70% of new AIDS diagnoses
49% of deaths with HIV infection in 2010	79% of deaths with HIV infection in 2012
According to the 2010 US Population Estimates 12% of the US population is black	According to Georgia's 2012 Population Estimates, 30% of Georgia's population is black

RATES AND TRENDS IN HIV

The case rate for new HIV diagnoses in 2012 was nearly 10 times higher for Blacks (53/100,000) than Whites (5.6/100,000) in Georgia.

The number of new HIV diagnoses is increasing among the two youngest groups of Black males (age 13-24 years and 25-34 years) and among Black women aged 55 and older.

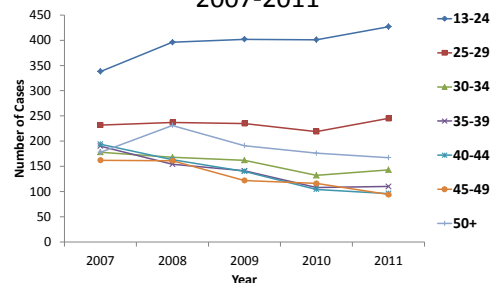
HIV CARE CONTINUUM

Among 1616 Blacks diagnosed with HIV infection in 2011 in Georgia, 62% were linked to care within 3 months of diagnosis, 44% were retained in care and 38% virally suppressed.

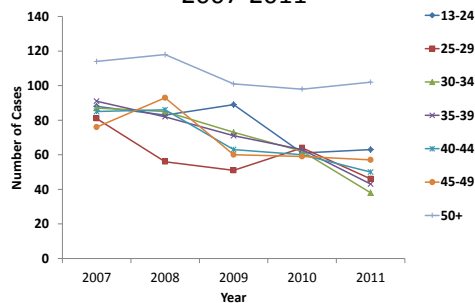
In contrast, among 144 newly-diagnosed Hispanic/Latinos, 72% were linked to care, 53% retained in care and 56% virally suppressed. Among 271 Whites, 71% were linked, 54% retained and 54% virally suppressed.

Only 1 in 4 (26%) of young (age 13-24 years) Black MSM (men who have sex with men) diagnosed with HIV in 2011 were virally suppressed in 2012.

Number of New HIV Diagnoses among Black Males by Age Group, Georgia 2007-2011

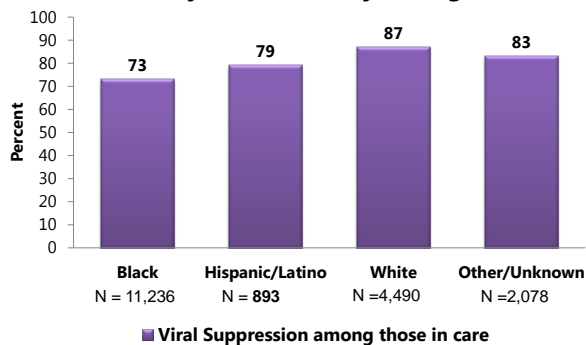


Number of New HIV Diagnoses among Black Females by Age Group, Georgia 2007-2011

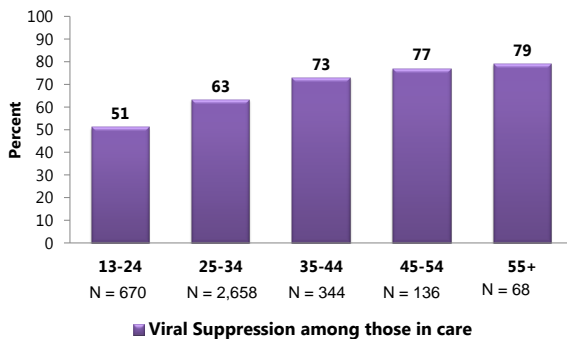


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Viral suppression among males retained in care, by race/ethnicity, Georgia 2012



Viral suppression among Black MSM retained in care, by current age (years), Georgia 2012



Viral Suppression Among Those in HIV Care

Even among those retained in HIV care, Black males were less likely to achieve viral suppression (73%) than Hispanic/Latinos (79%) or Whites (87%).

Among Black MSM retained in care, the youngest age groups had the poorest viral suppression. Almost half (49%) of young (aged 13-24 years) Black MSM had poor HIV control (viral load >200) despite regular HIV clinical care.

MSM are the only risk group nationally and in Georgia with increasing HIV incidence in recent years.

Lack of viral suppression may reflect lack of prescribing of antiretroviral therapy (ART), failure of ART adherence, or inappropriate medication choice.

HIV Mortality Among Black Georgians

HIV ranked among the top five causes of death among Blacks aged 20-54 years in Georgia over the past 5 years.

Despite being a disease treatable with antiretroviral therapy (ART), HIV was the #1 cause of death for Blacks aged 35-44 years in Georgia during 2007-2011.

We must break the silence:

- Raise awareness about HIV disease and related risks among Blacks;
- Promote routine HIV testing;
- Encourage persons living with HIV to get into care;
- Increase youth involvement in HIV community planning and HIV prevention programming;
- Reduce barriers to HIV testing, prevention and care by reducing HIV stigma;
- Encourage honest conversations about HIV risk among MSM and bisexual men, especially with young MSM and Black women;
- Disseminate information on the health benefits of condoms and other risk reduction measures; and
- Identify barriers to antiretroviral therapy (ART) among Blacks living with HIV and encourage ART adherence.

Data sources:

- Georgia data: GA Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Program
- Georgia mortality data: Online Analytical Statistical Information System
<http://oasis.state.ga.us/oasis/>
- U.S. data: HIV Surveillance Report, 2011 (most recent available) Vol. 23 (HIV data for all 50 states)
<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/index.htm>
- For more information on HIV in Georgia visit <http://dph.georgia.gov/data-fact-sheet-summaries>
- For national facts, go to: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/resources/factsheets/index.htm> or <http://www.kff.org/hivaids/>