Our Community, Our Responsibility: Latinos in Action

Nuestra Comunidad, Nuestra Responsabilidad: Latinos en Acción

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California Endowment
Center for Healthy Communities
County of Los Angeles

Square Miles: 4,086
Population: 10.3 Million

Latino/a: 47.0%
White: 28.9%
Asian/PI: 12.6%
African-American: 9.0%
Native American: 0.3%

Proportion of California Population: 29%
Proportion of California AIDS Cases: 36%
Proportion of U.S. AIDS Cases: 5%

Living with HIV/AIDS: 60,000 (Estimated)

1 United Way, Los Angeles (2008)
2 U.S. Department of Commerce (2008)
3 Los Angeles County HIV Epidemiology Program (2008)
Latinos and HIV/AIDS in California

35.9% of CA population in 2006

22.8% of CA AIDS cases to date

127% increase in Latinos living with HIV/AIDS from 1996 to 2006

* Kaiser Family Foundation – Latinos and HIV/AIDS, “Number of Latinos Estimated to be Living with AIDS: Top 10 States/Areas, 2006”, May 2008; 2

* * US Census Bureau, California QuickFacts, http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/06000.html; July 2008
Overall HIV/AIDS Impact on Los Angeles County

- LAC is second only to New York City among US metropolitan areas in cumulative number of reported AIDS cases
- Only 4 states (CA, TX, NY, FL) have reported more AIDS cases than LAC
- 36% of all California AIDS cases are reported from LAC
Estimated Number Living with HIV/AIDS in Los Angeles County as of April 2007

All HIV

- PLWA
- Diagnosed HIV*
- Undiagnosed HIV**

Source: HIV Epidemiology Program, LAC/DPH

* Estimates based on a range of 1:1 to 1.2:1 ratio of HIV (non-AIDS) to AIDS cases
** Estimates based on CDC’s estimate that 25% are unaware of HIV infection (Glynn, 2005)
AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis (LAC 1993 – 2006)


* Data are provisional due to reporting delay.
Comparison of Persons living with AIDS and Cases Diagnosed in 2006, by Race/Ethnicity

### Living with AIDS 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AI/AN</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Persons Living with AIDS in LAC per 1,000 population by Race/Ethnicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>per 1,000 Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AI/AN</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/PI</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adjusted Mode of Exposure\(^1\) for Persons Living with AIDS by Gender in LAC, as of December 2006

Male (n=19,474)

- MSM (81%)
- MSM/IDU (8%)
- IDU (6%)
- Heterosexual contact (4%)
- Other (1%)
- Undetermined (<1%)

Female (n=2,384)

- IDU (26%)
- Heterosexual Contact (67%)
- Other (7%)
- Undetermined (1%)

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1. Persons who had no reported risk for HIV infection had been redistributed to a valid mode of exposure category based on the distribution of reclassified cases reported from 1993-2002.

Number of Persons Living with AIDS by City/Area of LAC

Racial/Ethnic Distribution of Persons Living with AIDS by Service Planning Area* (SPA) in LAC, as of December 2006

* SPA refers to the SPA of residence at time of AIDS diagnosis. Does not include 810 persons (4%) whose information on race/ethnicity or SPA at time of AIDS diagnosis was unknown.

Data for this map are also presented in Table 19 of this report.

Current Issues

• Immigration Status
  Support Networks, Acculturation, Access to Services
• Number of Uninsured
• Cultural Competency
• Delayed Diagnosis
• Late Access to Care
Current Issues

• Stigma
  Homophobia, Sexual and Drug Use Behaviors, Disease

• Cultural Norms as Barriers
  Machismo, Familismo, Marianismo

• Language
  Spanish/English, Low Literacy
Months between First Learned of HIV+ Status and AIDS Diagnosis, by Race/Ethnicity

SHAS, HIV Epidemiology Program. LAC, 2000 - 2004  (N = 672)
OAPP Principles

- Aggressive HIV Case Finding
- Improve Anti-retroviral Access
- Maximize Treatment Outcomes

- *Prevención, prevención, prevención...*
HIV Prevention Services

• Health Education/Risk Reduction (HE/RR)
  – HIV 101 and Beyond
  – Incorporate Behavioral Theories
  – Behavior Change Programs
  – Evidenced Based

• HE/RR Activities
  – Group Level
  – Individual Level
  – Community Level
    • Latino Faith Based HIV Prevention Initiative
    • Community Mobilization
HIV Prevention Services

• Comprehensive Risk Counseling Services
• Health Communications/Public Information
  – Social Marketing
  – Community Forums
  – HIV Counseling and Testing Week
  – National AIDS Awareness Days
• HIV Testing
  – HIV Counseling and Testing (HCT)
  – HIV Screening (Routine Testing)
Health Education/Risk Reduction Sites (2006)
Los Angeles County

Legend
- Health Education/Risk Reduction
- Faith-based
- Service Planning Area

Source: Office of AIDS Programs and Policy, Planning and Research Division

03/31/2008
Opportunities for HIV Prevention

- Prevention Message Saturation
- Expand Screening Practices
- Early Diagnosis and Treatment
- Build on Successful Interventions
Opportunities for HIV Prevention

• Partnerships Among Fellow HIV Service Providers
• Coordinate and Collaborate with other Health and Social Service Programs
• Address Multiple Morbidities Simultaneously
HIV Prevention Lessons Learned

- Targeted Interventions
  Cultural competence, Promotores, Support Groups, Social Venues, Social Networks, Community Action
- Better Understanding of Barriers
  Identification of Most At-Risk, Service Uptake
- Cultural Norms as Assets
  Familismo, Machismo, Shared Responsibility and Collective Action
HIV Counseling and Testing Data
HIV Tests and New HIV Positive Testers* by Gender among Latinos

Tests
N = 13,192

- Male: 68%
- Female: 31%
- Transgender: 1%
- Unknown: 0%

New Positives
n = 168

- Male: 90%
- Female: 2%
- Transgender: 8%
- Unknown: 0%

Source: Provisional HIV Counseling and Testing Data, 2007, Planning & Research Division

*New Positives are HIV Positives not previously self-reported to have had an HIV Positive test. Includes preliminary positive individuals.
HIV Tests and All HIV Positive Testers by BRG among Latinos

Tests
N = 13,192

Positives
n = 223

Source: Provisional HIV Counseling and Testing Data, CY 2007, Planning & Research Division
Racial/Ethnic Distribution of Persons Living with AIDS by Service Planning Area* (SPA) in LAC, as of December 2006


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Data for this map are also presented in Table 19 of this report.
HIV Tests by SPA of Residence among Latinos

Data Source: Provisional HIV Counseling and Testing Data, CY 2007, Planning & Research Division
HIV Positive Testers by SPA of Residence among Latinos

Data Source: Provisional HIV Counseling and Testing Data, CY 2007, Planning & Research Division

*Where 5 or fewer cases exist, <=5 are reported
Care and Treatment Opportunities and Issues for Latinos

• Linking and Retaining Clients in Care
  – Early Intervention Programs (EIP)
  – Medical Care & Antiretroviral Therapy
  – Clinical Enhancement Services
  – Addressing Unmet need

• Minority AIDS Initiative
Care and Treatment Interventions

- Ambulatory/Outpatient Medical
- Case Management
- Transportation
- Food Bank
- Substance Abuse
- Mental Health
- Nutritional Counseling
- Housing Assistance
- Oral Health Care
- Medical Specialty
HIV/AIDS Care & Treatment Utilization

- In CARE Act Year 17, a total of 17,920 PLWHA in LAC accessed care and treatment services
  - 45% were Latinos
HIV/AIDS Care & Treatment Utilization

• Of the 8,048 Latinos accessing HIV care and treatment in Year 17:
  – 81% accessed medical outpatient services
  – 41% accessed medical and psychosocial case management services
  – 27% accessed mental health services
  – 22% accessed nutrition services
HIV/AIDS Care & Treatment Utilization

• Of the 8,048 Latinos accessing HIV care and treatment services in Year 17:
  – 11% accessed oral services
  – 11% accessed treatment adherence services
  – 20% accessed other services including housing assistance, home-based care, substance abuse treatment, peer support, and transportation
Conclusions

- Latinos are at HIGH risk for HIV infection
- Latinos make up the plurality of all HIV/AIDS cases
  - Significant proportion in almost all SPAs
- Latinos are diagnosed too late in the course of disease
- Latinos are HIV testing at high rates
Conclusions

• Latinos respond to culturally-responsive programming
• Social ills and cultural stigmas continue to retard HIV prevention and access to care efforts
• Service Capacity must keep pace with changing demographic
• Opportunities to address multiple health concerns must be capitalized