

HIV among BLACKS

United States	Florida
CDC estimates a total of 914,826 persons living with a diagnosis of HIV infection through 2012 Blacks accounted for:	A total of 109,969 persons are living with a diagnosis of HIV Infection in Florida through 2014 Blacks accounted for:
43% (n=391,526) of total 37% of adult men and 61% of adult women 66% of pediatric cases 30% of MSM (men who have sex with men) 52% of IDU (Injection Drug User) 64% of heterosexuals	47% (n=51,496) of total 38% of adult men and 68% of adult women 79% of the pediatric cases 27% of MSM (men who have sex with men) 52% of IDU (Injection Drug User) 72% of heterosexuals
48% of deaths with HIV infections in 2012	57% of AIDS case deaths in 2014
According to the 2012 US population Estimates, 12% of the US population is black.	According to Florida's 2014 Population Estimates 15% of Florida's population is black

The estimated HIV infection case rate among blacks in the U.S. in 2013 was 55.9 per 100,000 population. Florida's rate for the same year was much higher, at 74.9 per 100,000.

The estimated AIDS case rate among blacks in the U.S. in 2013 was 33.7 per 100,000 population. Florida's rate for the same year was much higher, at 52.5 per 100,000.

The Prevalence of Selected Risk Factors for HIV Disease among Black Populations in Florida and the U.S.

	MALES		FEMALES	
	US through 2012	US through 2014	US through 2012	US through 2014
MSM	57%	48%	—	—
IDU	17%	10%	21%	10%
MSM/IDU	6%	5%	—	—
Heterosexual	18%	36%	77%	87%
Other/NIR ¹	1%	2%	2%	3%

1. No Identifiable Risk

According to both national and Florida data, the survival time from AIDS diagnosis to death is significantly shorter for blacks than other racial/ethnic groups. Of the AIDS cases that died in Florida from 2007-2014, blacks had a median survival of 66 months, compared to whites at 90 months and Hispanics at 67 months.

Break the silence:

- ◆ Raise awareness about HIV disease and related risks among blacks;
- ◆ Encourage individuals to be tested for HIV;
- ◆ If you are living with HIV/AIDS, get in to treatment and care;
- ◆ Increase youth involvement in HIV community planning, decision making and HIV prevention programming;
- ◆ Reduce barriers to HIV testing, prevention and care by reducing HIV/AIDS stigma; and
- ◆ Disseminate information on the health benefits of condoms and other risk reduction measures.

Data sources:

- ◆ Florida data: FL Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, HIV/AIDS Section
- ◆ For more Florida data, go to <http://floridaaids.org/>, then trends and statistics, then slide shows to find the slide set on blacks
- ◆ U.S. data: HIV Surveillance Report, 2013 (most recent available) Vol. 25 (HIV data for all 50 states) <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/index.htm>
- ◆ For national facts, go to: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/resources/factsheets/index.htm> or <http://www.kff.org/hiv/aids/>

The proportion of all newly reported adult HIV Infection cases that were black decreased from 49% in 2005 to 40% in 2014.

Of the newly reported adult HIV Infection cases in 2014, the case rate among black men was 4 times higher than the rate among white men and the case rate among black women was 13 times higher than the rate among white women.

Among adults, one in every 38 black men and one in every 60 black women were living with HIV disease in 2014; compared to one in every 170 white men and one in every 1,049 white women.

Of the 49,577 blacks living with a diagnosis of HIV through 2014, 79% were U.S.-born, 15% were Haitian-born, 2% were Jamaican-born, 2% were born elsewhere and the country of birth was unknown for 2%.

For 22 consecutive years (1988-2010), HIV has been the leading cause of death for blacks between the ages of 25 and 44 in Florida. Since 2013, HIV dropped to the 5th leading cause of death among blacks. HIV was also the leading cause of death among black women 25-44, but dropped to 3rd in 2014.

Silence is Death
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