

# HIV among BLACKS

<b>United States</b>	<b>Florida</b>
<b>CDC estimates a total of 914,826 persons living with a diagnosis of HIV infection through 2012</b> <b>Blacks accounted for:</b>	<b>A total of 102,189 persons are living with a diagnosis of HIV Infection in Florida through 2013</b> <b>Blacks accounted for:</b>
43% of total (N=391,526) 37% of adult men & 61% of adult women 66% of the pediatric cases 30% of MSM 52% of IDU 64% of heterosexuals	48% of total 39% of adult men & 69% of adult women 74% of the pediatric cases 27% of MSM 54% of IDU 73% of heterosexuals
48% of deaths with HIV infection in 2012	58% of AIDS case deaths in 2013
According to the 2012 US Population Estimates, 12% of the US population is black	According to Florida's 2013 Pop. 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	FL through 2013	US through 2012	FL through 2013
MSM	57%	44%	-----	-----
IDU	17%	11%	21%	10%
MSM/IDU	6%	5%	-----	-----
Heterosexual	18%	38%	77%	87%
Other/NIR	1%	2%	3%	3%

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 2007-2013, blacks had a median survival of 62 months, compared to whites at 83 months and Hispanics at 61 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 40 black men and one in every 61 black women were living with HIV disease in 2013; compared to one in every 187 white men and one in every 1,080 white women.

Of the 47,439 blacks living with a diagnosis of HIV through 2013, 79% were U.S.-born, 16% 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. In 2013, HIV dropped to the 5<sup>th</sup> leading cause of death among blacks. HIV was also the leading cause of death among black women 25-44, but dropped to 2<sup>nd</sup> since 2010.

*Silence is Death*  
**Silence is Death**

