

HIV/AIDS among BLACKS

United States 2007*

Florida 2009

| Of the 1,030,832 adult AIDS and 337,590 adult HIV (not AIDS) cases reported to CDC through 2007, blacks accounted for: | Of the 116,743 adult AIDS and 44,983 adult HIV (not AIDS) cases reported to Florida through 2009, blacks accounted for: |
|---|--|
| <p>AIDS</p> <p>41% of total 35% of adult men & 59% of adult women 26% of MSM 59% of heterosexuals 39% of AIDS case deaths</p> | <p>AIDS</p> <p>48% of total 41% of adult men & 72% of adult women 22% of MSM 75% of heterosexuals 48% of AIDS case deaths</p> |
| <p>HIV (not AIDS)</p> <p>45% of total 39% of adult men 62% of adult women 28% of MSM 62% of heterosexuals</p> <p>Living with HIV/AIDS through 2007 (N=551,932)</p> <p>48% of total adults (age 13+) 66% of children (age <13 for estimated HIV/AIDS)</p> | <p>HIV (not AIDS)</p> <p>48% of total 39% of adult men 68% of adult women 25% of MSM 72% of heterosexuals</p> <p>Living with HIV/AIDS through 2009 (N=96,241)</p> <p>49% of total adults (age 13+) 79% of children (age <13 for HIV/AIDS)</p> |
| <p>Of 38,384 adult AIDS cases reported to CDC in 2007, 47% were black Of 63,230 adult HIV (not AIDS) cases reported to CDC in 2007, 39% were black According to the 2000 US Census Bureau, only 11% of the US population were black</p> | <p>Of 4,426 adult AIDS cases reported to Florida in 2009, 53% were black Of the 5,567 adult HIV cases reported to Florida in 2009, were 48% black According to Florida's 2009 Pop estimates, only 15% of Florida's population were black</p> |

The reported AIDS case rate among black men in 2007 was 136.8 per 100,000 population, a substantial increase from a rate of 79.8 per 100,000 populations in 2000 and more than 8 times greater than the rate for white men.

The transmission of HIV among blacks in all of the US differs from blacks in Florida, where heterosexual contact is a more common risk behavior.

| | Males | | Females | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | US % in 2007 | FL % in 2009 | US % in 2007 | FL % in 2009 |
| MSM | 61 | 60 | ----- | ----- |
| IDU | 8 | 5 | 14 | 5 |
| MSM/IDU | 5 | 1 | ----- | ----- |
| Heterosexual | 7 | 33 | 46 | 93 |
| Other/NIR | 19 | 0 | 39 | 2 |

According to both national and Florida data, the survival time from AIDS diagnosis to death significantly shorter for blacks than whites. Of the AIDS cases that died in Florida from 2001-2008, whites had a median survival of 62 months compared with blacks who had 43 months and Hispanics who had 46 months.

The proportion of newly reported HIV cases among adult blacks (age 13+) decreased from 2000 through 2009. However, the rates are still many times higher than those among whites or Hispanics.

In 2009, the HIV case rate among adult black men was 7 times higher than that for white men in Florida and 20 times higher for adult black women than that among white women.

One in 43 black men (age 13+) and one in 64 black women were living with HIV/AIDS in 2008; compared to one in 208 white men and 1,153 white women.

Of the living HIV/AIDS cases among blacks through 2009, 77% were US born, 15% Haitian born, 2% Jamaican born and the remainder were born elsewhere.

For 16 consecutive years, HIV has been the leading cause of death for both black men and women between the ages 25-44 in Florida. Although in 2008, HIV was still the leading cause of death for black women, HIV is now down to the 3rd leading cause of death for black men in this age group.

Silence is Death

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Break the silence by:

- Raising awareness about HIV/AIDS among blacks;
- Encourage individuals to be tested for HIV/AIDS;
- 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.
- For more Florida data, go to Floridaaids.org, then trends and statistics, then slide shows to find the slide set on blacks
- For National facts, go to: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/aa/resources/factsheets/aa.htm> or <http://www.kff.org/hivaids/6089.cfm>