

# HIV/AIDS among BLACKS

<b>United States</b>	<b>Florida</b>
CDC estimates a total of 580,371 persons living with a diagnosis of HIV infection (PLWHA) thru 2007 <b>BLACKS accounted for:</b>	Florida reported a total of 93,053 persons living with a diagnosis of HIV infection (PLWHA) thru 2009 <b>BLACKS accounted for:</b>
48% of total 41% of adult men & 64% of adult women 64% of the pediatric cases 32% of MSM 55% of IDU 68% of heterosexuals	49% of total 40% of adult men & 69% of adult women 79% of the pediatric cases 22% of MSM 48% of IDU 67% of heterosexuals
52% of AIDS case deaths in 2007	54% of HIV/AIDS case deaths in 2009
According to the 2000 US Census Bureau, only 11% of the US population were Black	According to Florida's 2010 Pop estimates, 15% of Florida's population were Black

\*The US data represents 37 states and 5 dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting.  
Source of US data: CDC HIV Surveillance Report 2008, Tables 15a & 17a.

The estimated case rate among blacks diagnosed with AIDS in the US in 2008 was 49.3 per 100,000 population which was much lower than that for Florida that same year (114.2).

The risk behavior profile among blacks living with HIV/AIDS in the US differs from that among blacks in Florida.

	Males		Females	
	US % through 2007	FL % through 2009	US % through 2007	FL % through 2009
MSM	51	44	-----	-----
IDU	21	12	23	11
MSM/IDU	7	5	-----	-----
Heterosexual	21	37	75	86
Other/NIR	<1	2	1	3

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 2001-2009, whites had a median survival of 63 months compared with blacks who had 44 months and Hispanics who had 47 months.

\*2009 living and 2010 annual US data not yet available

The proportion of newly reported HIV cases among adult blacks (age 13+) decreased from 59% in 2000 to 47% in 2010. However, the rates are still many times higher than those among whites or Hispanics.

In Florida, in 2010, the HIV case rate among adult black men was 7 times higher than that for white men and 21 times higher for adult black women than that among white women.

Among adults (age 13+) one in 42 black men and one in 63 black women were living with HIV/AIDS in 2009; compared to one in 205 white men and 1,139 white women.

Of the 45,524 living HIV/AIDS cases among blacks through 2009, 77% were US born, 15% Haitian born, 2% Jamaican born 3% were born elsewhere and the remaining 3% had an unknown country of birth.

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. In 2009, although HIV was still the leading cause of death for black women, it is now down to the 4th leading cause of death for black men ages 25-44.

Note: 2010 PLWHA Data not yet available

## Break the silence by:

- Raise awareness about HIV/AIDS and related risks among blacks;
- Encourage individuals to be tested for HIV/AIDS;
- Increase youth involvement in HIV community planning, decision making and HIV prevention program;
- 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](http://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/hiv/aids/6089.cfm>

*Silence is Death*  
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