

HIV among Blacks or African Americans

(Hereinafter referred to as blacks)

Florida

Miami-Dade

A total of 98,530 persons are living with a diagnosis of HIV Infection in Florida through 2012 Blacks accounted for:	A total of 26,946 persons are living with a diagnosis of HIV Infection in Miami-Dade through 2013 * Blacks accounted for:
49% of total 40% of adult men & 69% of adult women 75% of the pediatric cases 27% of MSM 54% of IDU 73% of heterosexuals	45% of total 34% of adult men & 71% of adult women 81% of the pediatric cases 23% of MSM 62% of IDU 62% of heterosexuals
62% of AIDS case deaths in 2012	59% of AIDS case deaths in 2013 *
According to Florida's 2012 Pop. Estimates, 15% of Florida's population is black	According to Miami-Dade's 2013 Pop. Estimates, 17% of Miami-Dade's population is black

* Preliminary Data

The proportion of all newly reported adult HIV Infection cases that were black decreased from 49% in 2004 to 43% in 2013.

In Florida, for newly reported adult HIV Infection cases in 2013, the case rate among black men was 4 times higher than the rate among white men and the case rate among black women was 15 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 2012; compared to one in every 192 white men and one in every 1,092 white women.

Of the 47,756 blacks living with a diagnosis of HIV through 2012, 77% were U.S.-born, 15% were Haitian-born, 2% were Jamaican-born, 4% 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 2012, HIV dropped to the fourth leading cause of death among blacks. HIV was also the leading cause of death among black women 25-44, but dropped to second since 2010.

The proportion of all newly reported adult HIV Infection cases that were black decreased from 47% in 2004 to 37% in 2013.

In Miami-Dade, for newly reported adult HIV Infection cases in 2013, the case rate among black men was 2 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 25 black men and one in every 36 black women were living with HIV disease in 2012, in Miami-Dade, compared to one in every 58 white men and one in every 445 white women.

In Miami-Dade, of the 12,126 blacks living with a diagnosis of HIV through 2013, 69% were U.S.-born, 23% were Haitian-born, 2% were Jamaican-born, 4% were born elsewhere and the country of birth was unknown for 2%.

In Miami-Dade, since 2001 through 2009, HIV has been the leading cause of death for blacks between the ages of 25 and 44 and dropped to the second since 2010.



Break the silence by:

- ✂ Raising awareness about HIV/AIDS among blacks
- ✂ Encourage individuals to be tested for HIV/AIDS
- ✂ If you are living with HIV/AIDS, get it into 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
- ✂ Disseminate information on the health benefits of condoms and other risk reduction measures.

Data sources:

- ✓ For more Miami-Dade data, go to <http://dadehealth.org>, then HIV/AIDS Services
- ✓ For more Florida data, go to <http://Floridaaids.org>, then trends and statistics
- ✓ U.S. data: HIV Surveillance Report, 2011 (most recent available) Vol. 23 (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/>

