

HIV among BLACKS

Florida	Broward
A total of 97,436 are living with a diagnosis of HIV infection in Florida through 2011	A total of 16,466 persons are living with a diagnosis of HIV Infection in Broward through 2011
Blacks accounted for:	Blacks accounted for:
49% of total	50% of total
40% of adult men & 61% of adult women	37% of adult men & 80% of adult women
78% of the pediatric cases	88% of the pediatric cases
27% of MSM	19% of MSM
56% of IDU	60% of IDU
75% of heterosexuals	82% of heterosexuals
60% of AIDS case deaths in 2011	60% of AIDS case deaths in 2011
According to the 2010 Florida's population estimates, 15% of the US population is black	According to Broward 2010 population estimates, 26% of Florida's population is black

The proportion of all newly reported adult HIV cases that were black decreased from 56% in 2002 to 55% in 2011.

In Florida, for newly reported adult HIV cases in 2011, the case rate among black men was 5 times higher than in white men and the case rate among black women was 14 times higher than in white women.

Among adults, one in every 40 black men and one in every 60 black women were living with HIV disease in 2011; compared to one in every 195 white men and one in every 1,085 white women.

Of the 47,705 blacks living with a diagnosis of HIV through 2011, 77% were U.S.-born, 15% were Haitian-born, 2% were Jamaican-born, 3% were born elsewhere and the country of birth was unknown for 3%.

*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 2010, HIV was dropped to the 4th leading cause of death among blacks. HIV was also the leading cause of death among black women 25-44, dropped to 2nd for the first time in 2010.

The proportion of all newly reported adult HIV cases that were black decreased from 56% in 2002 to 44% in 2011.

In Broward, for newly reported adult HIV cases in 2011, the case rate among black men was 2 times higher than in white men and the case rate among black women was 10 times higher than in white women.

Among adults, one in every 38 black men and one in every 51 black women were living with HIV disease in 2011; compared to one in every 65 white men and one in every 650 white women.

Of the 8219 blacks living with a diagnosis of HIV through 2011, 66% were U.S.-born, 20% were Haitian-born, 5% were Jamaican-born, 4% were born elsewhere and the country of birth was unknown for 5%.

*According to both national and Florida data, the survival time from AIDS diagnosis to death significantly shorter for blacks than other racial/ethnic groups. Of the AIDS cases that died in Florida from 2001-2010, blacks had a median survival of 46 months, compared to Hispanics at 49 months and whites at 65 months.

Silence is Death
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Break the silence:

- Raise awareness about HIV disease and related risks among blacks;
- Encourage individuals to be tested for HIV;
- 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 HIV/AIDS
- For more Florida data, go to <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/resources/factsheets/index.htm> or <http://www.kff.org/hiv/aids/>

