

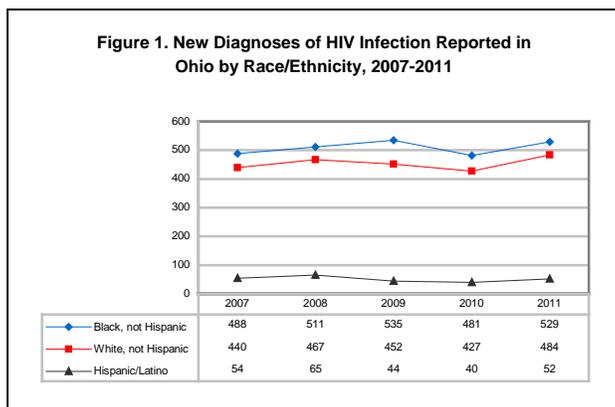
HIV infections among Blacks in the U.S.¹

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates of HIV infections diagnosed among Black/African Americans in the U.S. reveals the great disease burden of HIV in this population. While blacks represent approximately 14 percent of the total U.S. population, they accounted for almost half (44 percent) of all new HIV infections in 2010 (20,900). The rate of new HIV infections among blacks was almost eight times higher than among whites (68.9 vs. 8.7 per 100,000 population). If trends in new HIV infections among blacks continue in this direction; the CDC estimates that at some point in their lifetime, 1 in 16 black males and 1 in 32 black females will be diagnosed with an HIV infection.

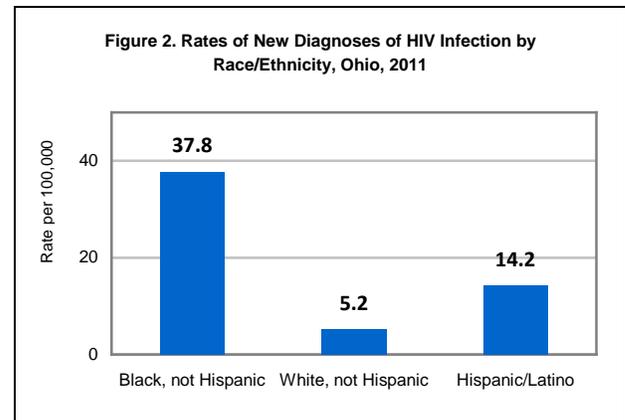
¹Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2012. CDC Fact Sheet: New HIV Infections in the United States. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/docs/2012/HHI-Infections-2007-2010.pdf>.

New HIV infections among Blacks in Ohio

From 2007-2011, blacks accounted for the highest percentage of newly diagnosed HIV infections among race/ethnicity groups in Ohio as illustrated in Figure 1. In 2009, blacks accounted for over half (51 percent) of newly diagnosed HIV infections. In the same year, whites accounted for 42 percent and Hispanic/Latinos accounted for four percent of newly diagnosed HIV infections.



Of the 1,103 new diagnoses of HIV infection reported in Ohio in 2011, 529 were among blacks. Blacks accounted for 48 percent of the new diagnoses of HIV infection reported in 2011 but comprised only 12 percent of Ohio's population. Newly diagnosed HIV infections were more than seven times greater among blacks than whites (37.8 vs. 5.2 per 100,000 population) as illustrated in Figure 2.



The disproportionate impact of HIV in Ohio's black population is further evident when examining differences in diagnoses of HIV infection rates by race/ethnicity and sex. Figure 2 illustrates that among males; newly diagnosed HIV infections were more than six times greater among blacks than whites (59.5 vs. 9.0 per 100,000 population). The burden was even more pronounced among females where the rate was 12 times greater among blacks than whites (18.0 vs. 1.5 per 100,000 population).

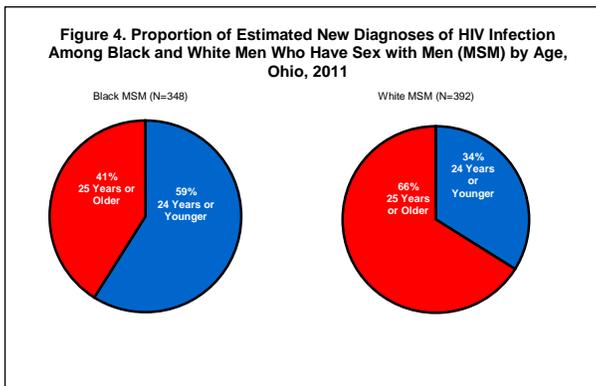
Figure 3. Diagnosis of HIV Infection by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Ohio, 2011

Race/Ethnicity	Males			Females		
	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate
Black, not Hispanic	411	47%	9.0	73	33%	1.5
White, not Hispanic	397	45%	59.5	132	60%	18.0
Hispanic/Latino	43	5%	22.7	9	4%	5.1
Other/Unknown	31	3%	-	7	3%	-
Total	882	100%	15.6	221	100%	3.7

The number and percent of newly diagnosed HIV infections among persons 24 years of age and younger increased every year between 2005 and 2011. Black MSM accounted for the greatest proportion of newly diagnosed HIV infections in this age group each year and increased significantly (73 percent) from 2005 to 2011. In 2011, 59 percent of estimated new diagnoses of HIV infections among Black MSM were 24 years of age and younger as illustrated in Figure 4.

Figure 6. Number, Percent and Rates of Persons Living with an HIV Infection by Race/Ethnicity, Ohio, 2011

Race/Ethnicity	No.	%	Rate
Black, not Hispanic	8,009	45%	572.1
White, not Hispanic	8,608	48%	92.0
Hispanic	843	5%	229.6
Other/Unknown	466	2%	-
Total	17,926	100%	155.3



Blacks living with an HIV infection in Ohio

Of the 17,926 persons reported as living with a diagnosis of HIV infection in Ohio at the end of 2011, 45 percent (n=8,009) were black. The race-specific rate of persons living with an HIV infection was six times greater among blacks than whites (572.1 vs. 92.0 per 100,000 population).

Explanation of Terms:

- Persons *diagnosed with* an HIV infection includes persons reported to the Ohio Department of Health with an initial diagnosis of HIV infection (HIV or AIDS) by the end of 2011. Data are reported through September 30, 2012.
- Persons *living with* a diagnosis of HIV infection represent all persons ever diagnosed and reported with HIV or AIDS who have not been reported as having died as of December 31, 2011.
- Data presented herein reflects confidential reports of HIV infection and AIDS diagnoses reported to the Ohio Department of Health HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.
- Due to case reporting delays, data are presented with a 12-month delay for more complete reporting. Ohio data are reported through September 30, 2012. All data is provisional and subject to change.

Please direct questions about this report to: Ohio Department of Health / Division of Prevention and Health Promotion / Bureau of HIV/AIDS, STD and TB / HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program / 614-466-1388

