

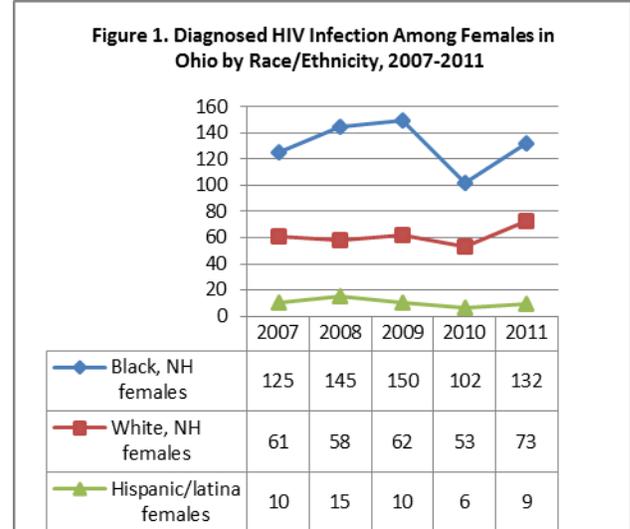
## HIV Infections among Women in the US<sup>1</sup>

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that as of the end of 2010, one in four people living with a diagnosis of HIV infection in the United States were women. Women accounted for 25 percent of adults and adolescents aged 13 years or older living with a diagnosis of HIV in the United States. Compared to women of other races, black/African American, not Hispanic women are disproportionately affected by HIV infection. Of the total number of new HIV infections among women in the United States in 2010, 64 percent occurred in blacks, 18 percent in whites, not Hispanic and 15 percent in Hispanics/Latinas. CDC estimates that at some point in their lifetime, one in 32 black women will be diagnosed with an HIV infection compared to one in 526 white women and one in 106 Hispanic /Latina women.

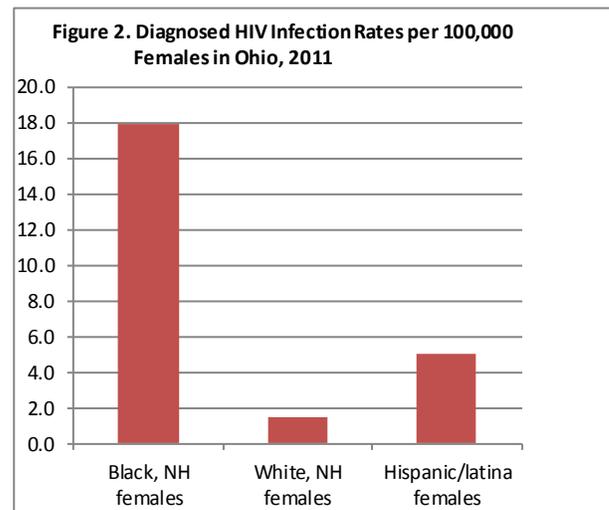
<sup>1</sup>Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2012. CDC Fact Sheet: New HIV Infections in the United States. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/docs/2012/HIH-Infections-2007-2010.pdf>.

## Diagnosed HIV Infection among Women and Girls in Ohio

HIV infection disproportionately affects black females (18.0 per 100,000) compared to white (1.5 per 100,000) and Hispanic females (5.1 per 100,000) as illustrated by figure 1. The rate of diagnosed HIV infection remained relatively constant among whites and Hispanic/Latina females from 2007 to 2011 but increased significantly in 2008 and 2009 for black females. From 2007 to 2011, black females accounted for 63 percent of diagnosed HIV infection while white and Hispanic females accounted for 29 and 5 percent respectively. Asian/Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaska Native females represented less than three percent of all females during the period and are not displayed on figure 1.



Out of a total of 221 diagnosed HIV infection occurring among females in 2011, a rate of 18.0 occurred among blacks, 1.5 among whites and 5.1 among Hispanics (per 100, 000 population). The rate of diagnosed HIV infection among black females was 12 times greater than white females and almost 4 times greater than Hispanic/Latina females.



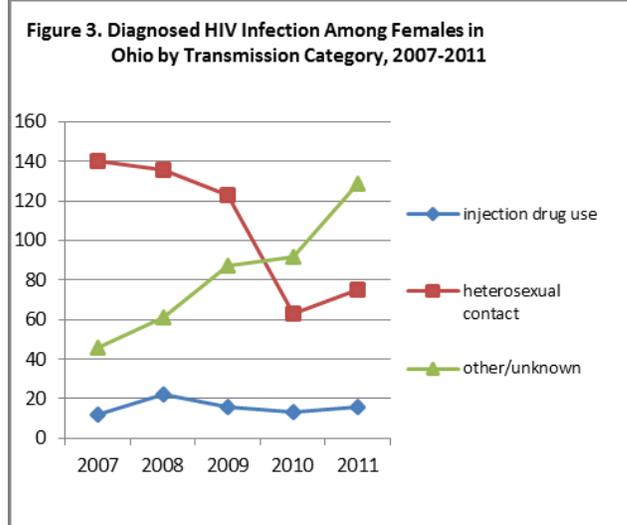
The highest number of diagnosed HIV infection by age group varied by race/ethnicity among females in 2011. White females were diagnosed at an older age (40-49 years), Hispanic/Latina females at a younger age (20-24 years) and black females at an

age younger than white females but older than Hispanic/Latina females (30-39 years). Table 1 further illustrates the disproportionate impact of HIV infection among black females compared to females of other races.

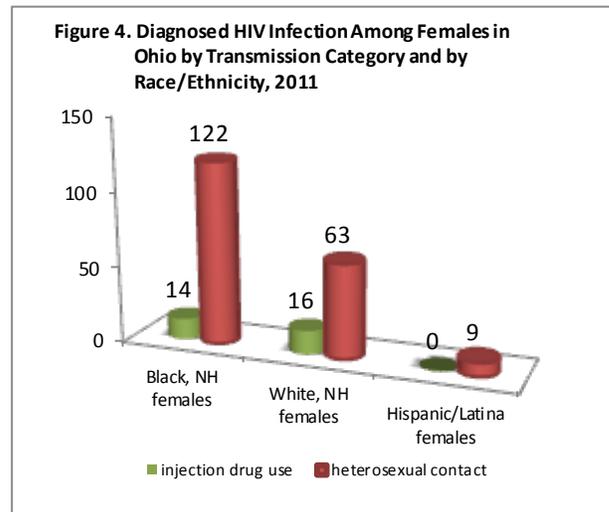
**Table 1. Diagnosed HIV Infections Among Females in Ohio by Age and Race/Ethnicity, 2011**

Age group	Black, NH females		White, NH females		Hispanic/Latina females		other/unknown		total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
<13	0	(0.00)	0	(0.00)	1	(100)	0	(0.00)	1
13-14	0	(0.00)	0	(0.00)	0	(0.00)	0	(0.00)	0
15-19	11	(78.57)	3	(21.43)	0	(0.00)	0	(0.00)	14
20-24	17	(53.13)	11	(34.38)	4	(12.50)	0	(0.00)	32
25-29	18	(58.06)	10	(32.26)	2	(6.45)	1	(3.23)	31
30-34	20	(74.07)	5	(18.52)	0	(0.00)	2	(7.40)	27
35-39	19	(67.86)	8	(28.57)	1	(3.57)	0	(0.00)	28
40-44	15	(55.56)	10	(37.04)	0	(0.00)	2	(7.41)	27
45-49	9	(39.13)	14	(60.87)	0	(0.00)	0	(0.00)	23
50-54	9	(60.00)	6	(40.00)	0	(0.00)	0	(0.00)	15
55-64	12	(63.16)	4	(21.05)	1	(5.26)	2	(10.52)	19
65+	2	(50.00)	2	(50.00)	0	(0.00)	0	(0.00)	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>132</b>		<b>73</b>		<b>9</b>		<b>7</b>		<b>221</b>

From 2007 to 2009, the majority of diagnosed HIV infection occurring among females in Ohio was transmitted by heterosexual contact as illustrated by figure 3. The risk of HIV infection by heterosexual contact however decreased from 54 percent in 2009 to 38 percent in 2010 but remained relatively constant in 2011 (34 percent). On the contrary, unknown transmission category for HIV among females increased each year from 2007 to 2011. Many females with an unknown transmission category will be reclassified into one of the other transmission categories as it can take several years to obtain risk factor data. Transmission by injection drug use remained relatively constant throughout the period.



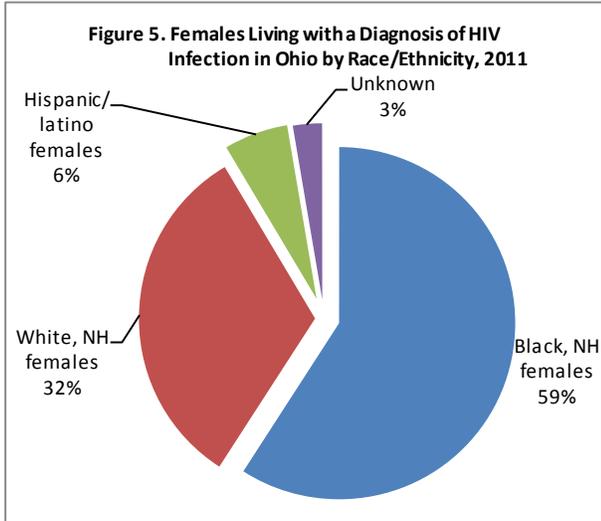
The estimated HIV transmission category is based on CDC’s algorithm that reclassifies unknowns into the most appropriate category. Figure 4 illustrates that the majority of females, regardless of race/ethnicity had heterosexual contact as their estimated transmission mode for HIV.



### **Women and Girls living with an HIV infection in Ohio**

From an estimated total of 3,730 females reported to be living with a diagnosis of HIV infection in Ohio at the end of 2011, blacks accounted for more the half (59percent). Whites accounted for 32 percent and Hispanics/Latinas accounted for 6 percent. The

rate of females living with an HIV infection among blacks was 11 times greater than whites and two times greater than Hispanics/Latinas. These are illustrated by figure 5 and table two below.



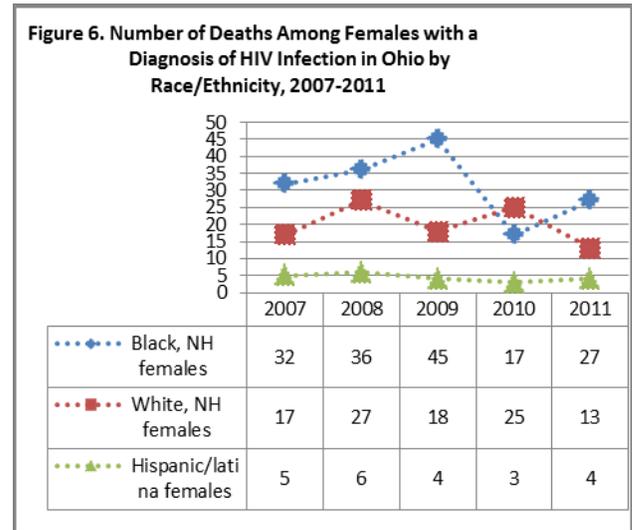
**Table 2. Number, Percent and Rates of Females Living with an HIV infection by Race/Ethnicity in Ohio, 2011**

Race/Ethnicity	No.	%	Rate
Black, NH Females	2,206	59	300.9
White, NH Females	1,205	32	25.2
Hispanic/Latina Females	219	6	123.2
Other/unknown	100	3	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,730</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>63.2</b>

**Reported deaths among Women and Girls with a diagnosis of HIV infection in Ohio**

From 2007 to 2009, blacks accounted for the highest number of reported deaths among females living with an HIV infection, followed by whites and Hispanics/Latinas. In 2010, white females accounted for the highest number of reported deaths among females living with an HIV infection, followed by

black females with significantly fewer deaths compared to 2007-2009, followed by Hispanic/Latina females. In 2011, black females living with an HIV infection again reported the highest number of deaths, followed by white females, followed by Hispanic females.



**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