

HIV among Blacks or African Americans

(Hereinafter referred to as blacks)

Florida

Miami-Dade

A total of 109,969 persons are living with a diagnosis of HIV Infection in Florida through 2014 Blacks accounted for:	A total of 26,042 persons are living with a diagnosis of HIV Infection in Miami-Dade through 2014 * Blacks accounted for:
47% (n=51,496) of total 38% of adult men & 68% of adult women 79% of the pediatric cases 27% of MSM 52% of IDU 72% of heterosexuals	44% of total 34% of adult men & 71% of adult women 80% of the pediatric cases 21% of MSM 63% of IDU 70% of heterosexuals
57% of AIDS case deaths in 2014	64% of AIDS case deaths in 2014
According to Florida's 2014 Pop. Estimates, 15% of Florida's population is black	According to Miami-Dade's 2014 Pop. Estimates, 17% of Miami-Dade's population is black

* As of June 2015

The proportion of all newly reported adult HIV Infection cases that were black decreased from 49% in 2005 to 41% in 2014.

Of the newly diagnosed adult HIV infection cases in 2014, the case rate among black men was 4 times higher than the rate among white men and the case rate among black women was 14-fold greater than the rate among white women.

Among adults, one in every 38 black men and one in every 60 black women were living with HIV disease in 2014; compared to one in every 170 white men and one in every 1,049 white women.

Of the 49,577 blacks living with a diagnosis of HIV through 2014, 79% were U.S.-born, 15% were Haitian-born, 2% were Jamaican-born, 2% 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 2013, HIV dropped to the fifth leading cause of death among blacks. HIV was also the leading cause of death among black women 25-44, but dropped to third since 2014.

In Miami-Dade, the proportion of all newly reported adult HIV Infection cases that were black decreased from 48% in 2005 to 34% in 2014.

Of the newly diagnosed adult HIV infection cases in 2014, the case rate among black men was 2 times higher than the rate among white men and the case rate among black women was 8 times higher than the rate among white women.

Among adults, one in every 26 black men and one in every 37 black women were living with HIV disease in 2014, in Miami-Dade, compared to one in every 61 white men and one in every 461 white women.

Of the 11,537 blacks living with a diagnosis of HIV through 2014, 69% were U.S.-born, 23% were Haitian-born, 2% were Jamaican-born, 2% were Bahamas-born 2% were born elsewhere and the country of birth was unknown for 2%.

In Miami-Dade, since 1990 through 2009, HIV has been the leading cause of death for blacks between the ages of 25 and 44, dropped to the second from 2010 through 2012 and fourth in 2014. HIV was also the first leading cause of death among black females 25-44 dropped to the second in 2012, and third in 2014.

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.

Silence is Death
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Data sources:

For more Miami-Dade data, go to <http://miamidade.floridahealth.gov/programs-and-services/infectious-disease-services/hiv-aids-services/index.html> For more Florida data, go to <http://Floridaaids.org>, then trends and statistics. For National facts go to <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/resources/factsheets/index.htm> or <http://www.kff.org/hivaids/>

