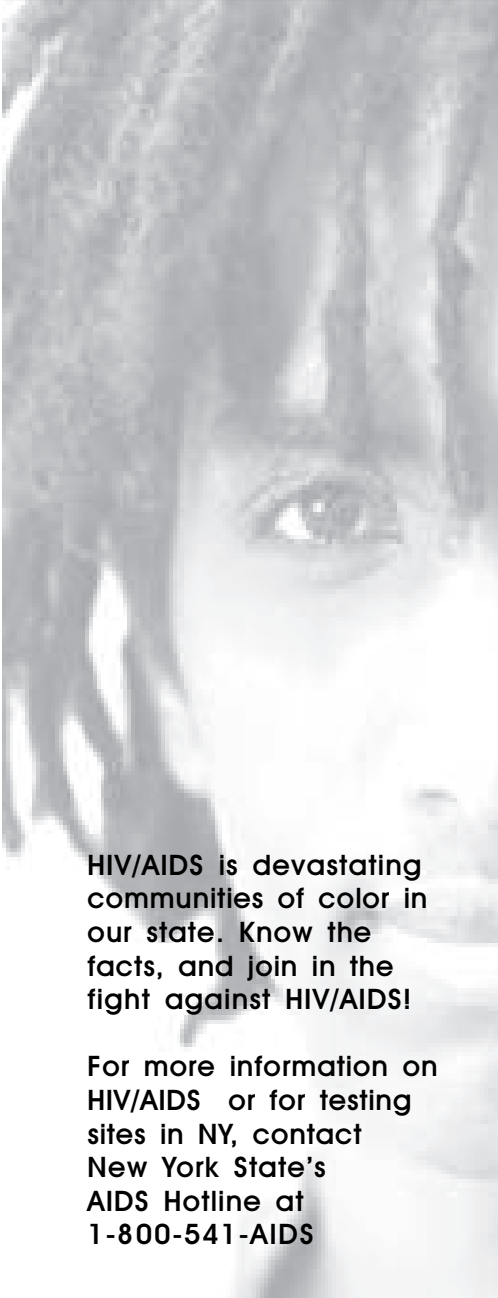




HIV/AIDS

AND

AFRICAN AMERICANS BLACKS



HIV/AIDS is devastating communities of color in our state. Know the facts, and join in the fight against HIV/AIDS!

For more information on HIV/AIDS or for testing sites in NY, contact New York State's AIDS Hotline at 1-800-541-AIDS

In Western New York

- African Americans/Blacks represent 5.6% of the general population¹ and 42% of the 2006 reported living HIV/AIDS cases in Western NY.²
- African Americans/Blacks represent 46% of the 2007 newly diagnosed HIV/AIDS cases.²

In the United States

- African Americans/Blacks account for more HIV/AIDS cases and HIV-related deaths than any other racial/ethnic group in the U.S.³
- African American/Black women in the U.S. are diagnosed with HIV/AIDS at a rate 19 times higher than white women.⁴
- African American/Black men in the U.S. are diagnosed with HIV/AIDS at a rate 7 times higher than white men.⁴
- For African American/Black men living with HIV/AIDS, the most common exposures were sexual contact with other men, injection drug use, and high-risk heterosexual contact.⁵
- For African American/Black women living with HIV/AIDS, the most common exposures were high-risk heterosexual contact followed by injection drug use.⁵
- HIV-positive African American/Black men who have sex with men are less likely to know their HIV status (67%) compared to HIV positive white men who have sex with men (18%).⁶
- African American/Black individuals were the only racial ethnic group to name HIV/AIDS as the number one domestic health problem.⁷
- In 2004, HIV/AIDS was the fourth leading cause of death among African American men aged 35-44 and the third leading cause of death for women aged 35 to 44.⁸
- By the end of 2005, an estimated 211,559 African American/Blacks with AIDS had died in the United States.⁵

Critical Issues / Barriers to Service

- One in four African American/Blacks live in poverty in the U.S.⁹
- One in ten African American/Black men in their twenties and thirties are incarcerated in U.S. prisons and jails - 1.9% of the national prison population is living with HIV/AIDS.¹⁰
- In 2005, the rates of sexually transmitted infection were the highest for African Americans/Blacks than any other racial/ethnic group in the U.S.⁸
- Cultural and spiritual issues and homophobia, can cause some African American/Black men to identify themselves as heterosexual or not disclose their sexual orientation.¹¹
- African Americans/Blacks are more likely to be uninsured, harbor strong HIV conspiracy beliefs and have a high mistrust of medical establishments.¹²



Care Coordination Committee
Minority Concerns Workgroup

March 2009

¹ United States Census – Census Data–2000

² NY State Department of Health – Epidemiologic Profile 2009

³ CDC, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, June 2007

⁴ CDC, HIV Among African Americans Fact Sheet – 2005

⁵ CDC, HIV Among African Americans Fact Sheet – 2007

⁶ Kaiser Family Foundation, Survey on Americans with HIV/AIDS– 2006

⁷ Kaiser Family Foundation, Survey Americans with HIV/AIDS-2004

⁸ Kaiser Family Foundation, HIV/AIDS Policy Fact Sheet - July 2007

⁹ US Census Bureau. Census 2000 Brief-May 2003

¹⁰ US Dept. of Justice-2005 Bureau of Justice Statistics

¹¹ CDC, MMWR - 52:81-85 - 2005

¹² NASTAD, A Turning Point-Confronting HIV/AIDS-2005