



Fast Facts

- ◆ Blacks are the racial/ethnic group most severely impacted by HIV in the U.S. and Kentucky.
- ◆ The diagnosis rate among blacks in 2011 was 7.4 times higher than whites, 1.9 times higher than Hispanics in Kentucky.
- ◆ HIV Disease is the 7th leading cause of death in Kentucky among blacks aged 25-44 years.

In the United States (U.S.), blacks are more disproportionately affected by HIV compared to any other racial/ethnic group. Blacks represented 12% of the U.S. population in 2011, but accounted for 47% of all new HIV infections. In Kentucky in 2011, blacks represented 8% of the general population, but accounted for 36% (113) of all new HIV diagnoses.

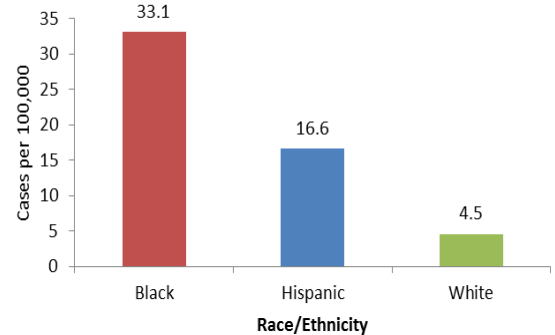
New HIV Disease Diagnoses — 2011

- ◆ The rate of newly diagnosed HIV infections among blacks in 2011 was 33.1 cases per 100,000 blacks. This diagnosis rate is 7.4 and 2.0 times higher compared to rates for whites and Hispanics, respectively.
- ◆ Although the HIV diagnosis rate among blacks decreased from 45.4 cases per 100,000 in 2010 to 33.1 cases per 100,000 in 2011, diagnosis rates among blacks in the most recent five years remain between 6.1 and 11.1 times higher than the rates for whites.
- ◆ In 2011, the majority (53%) of Kentucky's adolescents aged 13-24 years at the time of HIV diagnosis were black.
- ◆ Of the 113 black Kentuckians newly diagnosed with HIV in 2011, a quarter (25%) had progressed to AIDS by the end of 2012.
- ◆ In 2011, black men who have sex with men (MSM) represented 64% of all new HIV diagnoses among black men and 36% of all new HIV diagnoses among MSM.

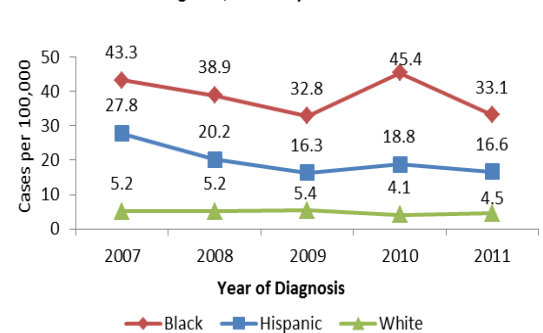
Cumulative HIV Diagnoses — as of December 31, 2012

- ◆ As of December 31, 2012, a total of 8,698 Kentuckians had been diagnosed with HIV, and a third (33%) of those were black (2,885).
- ◆ Of the 2,885 HIV infections cumulatively diagnosed among blacks in Kentucky, 63% had progressed to AIDS by the end of 2012.
- ◆ Among blacks, the two subpopulations most impacted by HIV disease are MSM and females reporting heterosexual contact.
- ◆ Cumulatively, the majority (51%) of injection drug users (IDUs) diagnosed with HIV in Kentucky are black.
- ◆ Almost half (46%) of Kentuckians with HIV who reported heterosexual contact are black.

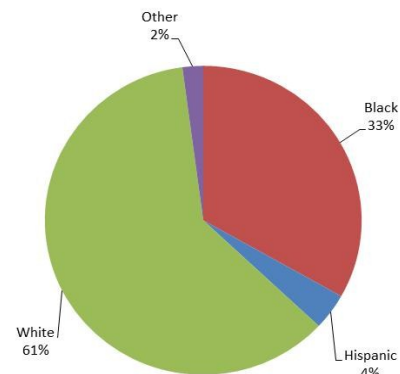
HIV Disease Diagnosis Rates by Race/Ethnicity, Kentucky 2011



HIV Disease Diagnosis Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis, Kentucky 2007-2011



Cumulative HIV Infections by Race/Ethnicity, as of December 31, 2012, Kentucky



Living HIV Diagnoses and Death Rates

- ◆ At the end of 2011, 1,807 black Kentuckians were living with HIV (34% of the entire living HIV population), with a prevalence rate of 529.5 cases per 100,000 blacks. This prevalence rate is 6.4 and 2.7 times higher than the rate for whites and Hispanics, respectively.
- ◆ Of the 1,807 blacks living with HIV at the end of 2011, 46% were aged 45-64 years and 43% were aged 25-44 years.
- ◆ In 2011, the death rate due to HIV disease among blacks was 5.9 per 100,000. HIV disease was the 18th leading cause of death among all blacks and the 7th leading cause of death among blacks aged 25-44 years.

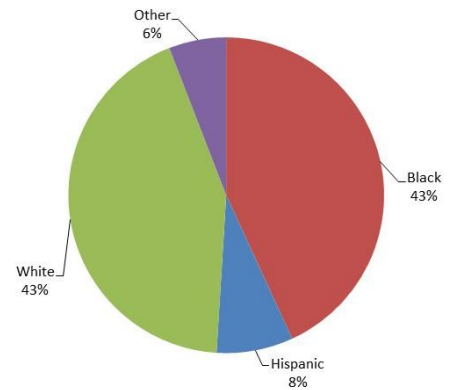
HIV Disease among Black Females

- ◆ In 2011, 43% of the 51 new HIV diagnoses among females were black. Cumulatively, 48% of all HIV cases among females are black.
- ◆ In 2011, the rate of new HIV diagnoses among black females was 12.7 cases per 100,000 black females which was 11.5 times higher than white females (1.1 per 100,000).
- ◆ Among black females newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2011, 68% were aged 25-44 years at time of diagnosis, followed by 14% who were aged 45-64 years at time of diagnosis.
- ◆ Cumulatively, half (50%) of all black female Kentuckians diagnosed with HIV listed heterosexual contact as their mode of transmission.

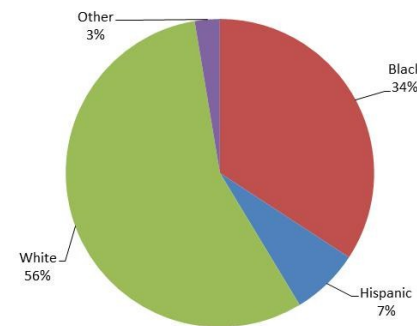
HIV Disease among Black Males

- ◆ In 2011, black males accounted for 34% of new HIV diagnoses among male Kentuckians.
- ◆ Cumulatively, 75% of blacks diagnosed with HIV disease as of December 31, 2012 were male.
- ◆ In 2011, the rate of new HIV diagnoses among black males was 54.0 cases per 100,000 black males which was 6.7 and 2.2 times higher than white and Hispanic males, respectively.
- ◆ Among black males newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2011, 42% were aged 13-24 years at time of diagnosis and 30% were aged 25-44 years at time of diagnosis.
- ◆ Cumulatively, the majority (51%) of all black male Kentuckians diagnosed with HIV listed MSM as their mode of transmission.

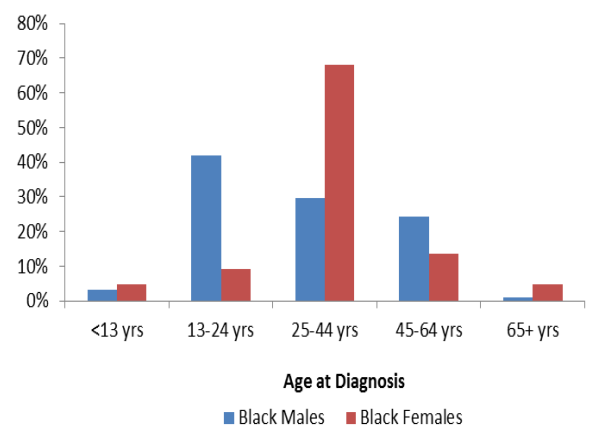
New HIV Infections among Female Kentuckians Diagnosed in 2011 by Race/Ethnicity



New HIV Infections among Male Kentuckians Diagnosed in 2011 by Race/Ethnicity



Percentage of New HIV Infections among Blacks in Kentucky, by Sex and Age at Diagnosis, 2011



All data were reported to the Kentucky Department for Public Health (KDPH) as of December 31, 2012.

Living cases include Kentuckians diagnosed by December 31, 2011 and living through December 31, 2011, regardless of current residence. Cumulative cases include all Kentuckians diagnosed and reported to KDPH, including both living and deceased cases.

HIV disease diagnoses reported include persons who have progressed to AIDS.

Persons with heterosexual contact include individuals who have had heterosexual contact with a person with HIV or at risk for HIV.