Demographics:

**US: 328,239,523**

W: 76.5%  B: 13.4%

**KY: 4,467,673**

W: 87.6%  B: 8.4%

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**Bachelor Degree or Higher**

Kentuckians are less likely to achieve a bachelor degree or higher compared to total US population.

**US: 31.5%**  **KY: 23.6%**

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**Per Capita Income in Last 12 Months**

**US: $32,621**  **KY: $26,948**

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**Do Not Have Health Insurance**

Kentuckians are more likely to have health insurance than overall US population.

**US: 10.0%**  **KY: 6.7%**

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**Unemployment**

Kentuckians are more likely to be unemployed compared to overall US population.

**US: 4.4%**  **KY: 5.8%**

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**Drug Arrests**

Kentuckians are three times more likely to be arrested for drugs as compared to the total US population.

**US: 0.5%**  **KY: 1.5%**

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**Poverty**

Kentuckians are more likely to live in poverty than the overall US population.

**US: 11.8%**  **KY: 16.9%**

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* W = White, non-Hispanic,  B = Black, non-Hispanic
About one Kentuckian per day is diagnosed with HIV/AIDS.

About a quarter of new cases were diagnosed with AIDS within 30 days of HIV diagnosis (Concurrent).

About one-third of new cases were diagnosed with AIDS within 365 days of HIV diagnosis (Late Testers).

Black Kentuckians are more likely to be diagnosed with HIV compared to other racial/ethnic groups.

About half of HIV/AIDS cases were from the KIPDA ADD Region.

In recent years, most cases were diagnosed within 20-29 years age category.

Most Common Transmission Route:
Male - MSM.
Female - Heterosexual.

Since 2017, Kentucky has seen a sharp increase in HIV cases among Persons Who Inject Drugs (PWID).

**Note:** MSM: Men Who have Sex With Men, PWID: Persons Who Inject Drugs.
Pillar 2: Treat

Eighty-nine out of every 100 Kentuckians diagnosed with HIV in 2018 were linked to medical care within 3 months of diagnosis.

Kentuckians are more likely to be virally suppressed, if they received care or were retained in care.

African Americans are less likely to receive care and be virally suppressed.
Pillar 3: Prevent

Currently, Kentucky leads the nation with 73 Syringe Services Programs (SSPs) in 62 counties.

Specific concerns regarding Kentucky Counties:
1. Dense drug user networks similar to Scott County, Indiana
2. Lack of syringe services programs

NOTE: CDC stresses that this is a REGION-WIDE problem, not just a county-specific problem.

"Know Your Status" Campaign
- Focus on Eastern Kentucky.
- Assess HIV awareness, testing, and harm reduction.
- Use billboards and posters to spread awareness.

Faith-based HIV/AIDS Initiative
- Focus on African American Women.
- Encourage HIV-related programs in their places of worship.
- Hand out church fans with HIV testing message.

Condom Distribution
- Focus on high-risk areas.
- Provide education on the importance of condom use in preventing the spread of HIV and other Sexually Transmitted Infections.
- In 2019, 424,337 condoms were distributed.


Release Date: September 1, 2020.
Pillar 4: Respond

Northern Kentucky Cluster*

- **74 Cases** (01/2017-12/2019)
- Cases were among PWID
- Around one-third of cases were female
- Four out of every ten cases (44%) were virally suppressed

Jefferson County Cluster*

- **15 Cases** (01/2018-12/2019)
- Majority were MSM
- All cases were male
- Nine out of every ten cases (87%) were virally suppressed

Hardin County Cluster*

- **23 Cases** (01/2018-12/2018)
- More than half were MSM
- One out of five cases were female
- Two out of three cases (64%) were virally suppressed