

# The HIV/AIDS Epidemic and Black Americans

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The findings and conclusions in this presentation are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.



# Topics

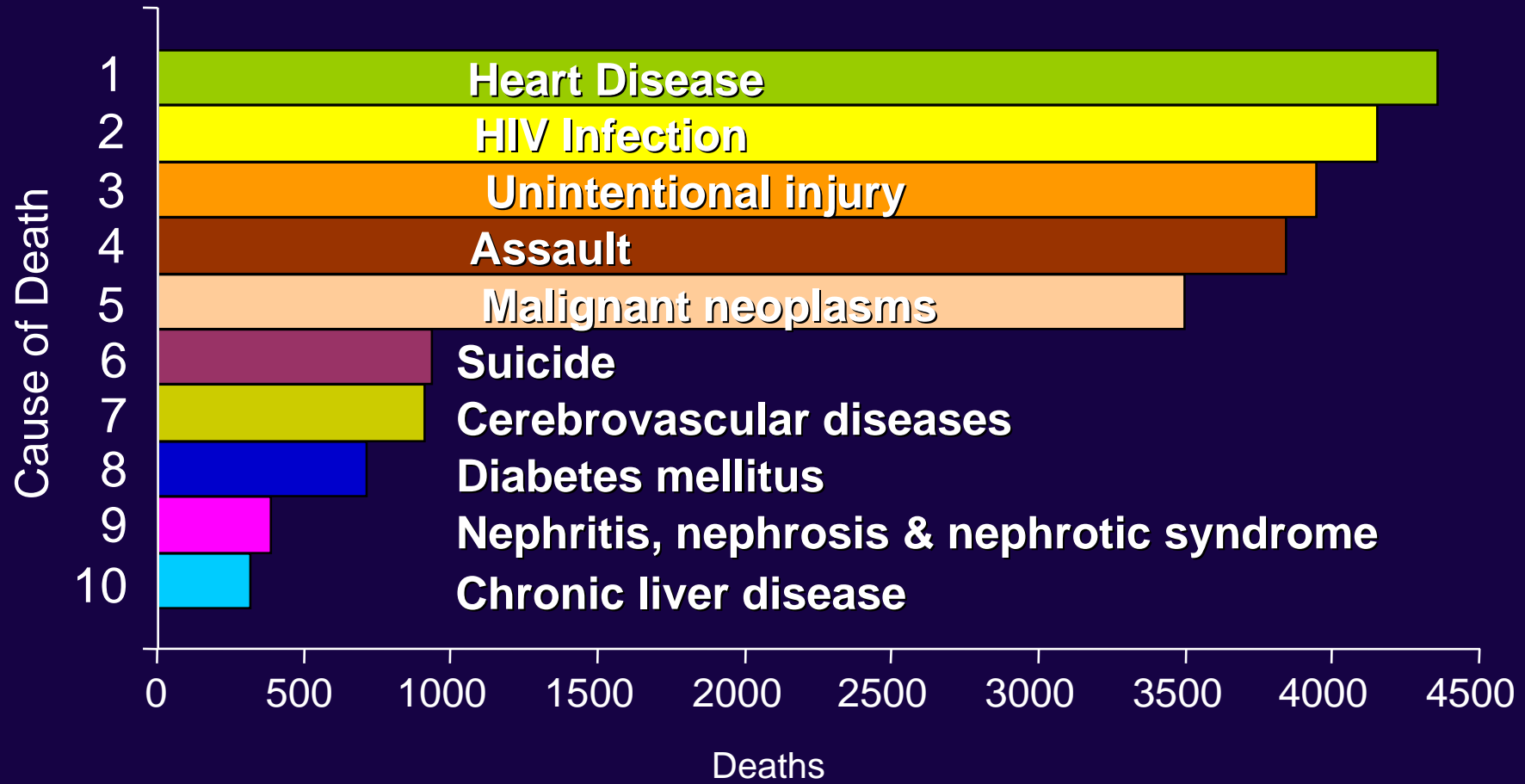
- Impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic on the Black community
  - Reviewing the data
    - Males
    - Females
- Factors contributing to high infection rates among Black Americans
- Summary

# Data Source

- National HIV/AIDS Surveillance System
  - Newly diagnosed HIV cases
    - Reported from 2001 through 2004
    - Adults and adolescents  $\geq 13$  years
    - 33 states with confidential name-based reporting since at least 2000
  - Adjusted for reporting delays
  - Adjusted for persons reported without risk factor information



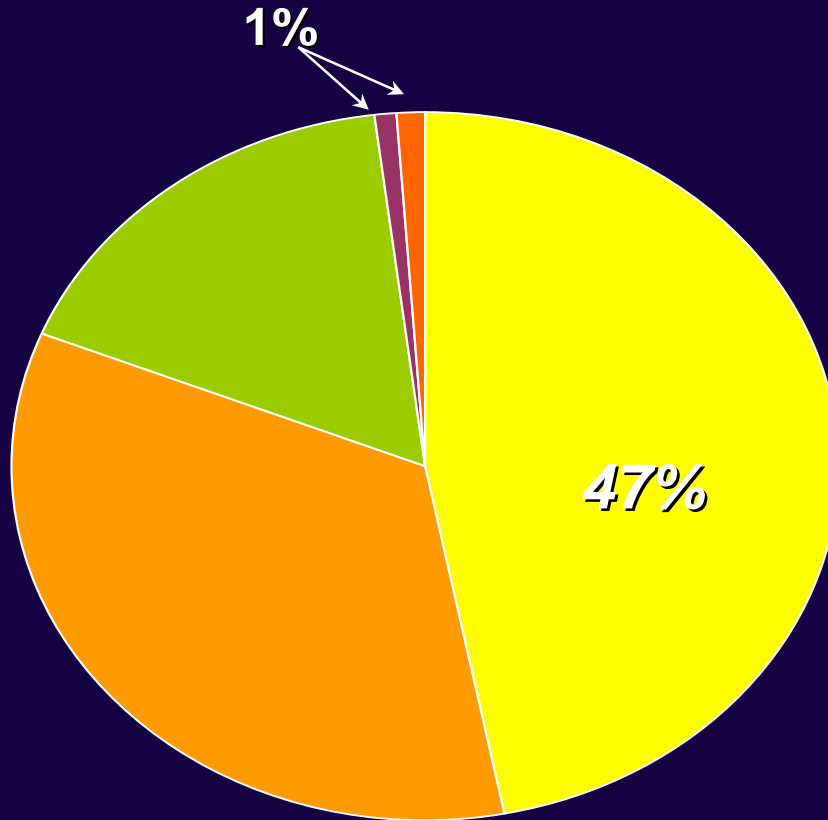
# Leading Causes of Death Among Black Americans, 25-44, 2002



Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Vital Statistics Reports, Deaths: Leading Causes for 2002. Public Health Service, 2003 (Vol. 53, No. 17)



# People Living With HIV in the U.S., by Race/Ethnicity, 2003



Total: 1,039,000 –  
1,185,000 people

- Black
- White
- Hispanic
- Asian/PI
- AI/AN

Source: Glynn et al. 2005 National HIV Prevention Conference, Presentation T1-B1101.

Asian/PI=Asian/Pacific Islander  
AI/AN American Indian/Alaska Native

# HIV and AIDS in Black Americans

- Estimated HIV infected blacks aged 18-49 years
  - 2% 1999-2002
- More blacks report being tested for HIV
  - 67% compared with 45% of whites
- More blacks test late for HIV\*
  - 40% compared with 37% of whites

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation. HIV/AIDS Policy Fact Sheet: Black Americans and HIV/AIDS, December 2006. \*AIDS diagnosed within 12-months of HIV diagnosis.



# Analysis

- **Objective:**
  - To assess trends in HIV diagnosis among non-Hispanic blacks from 2001 through 2004
- **Methods:**
  - Descriptive statistics
    - Estimated number and rates of HIV diagnoses
  - Estimated Annual Percent Change (EAPC) and 95% Confidence Intervals
    - Overall
    - Sex
    - Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)
    - Transmission category

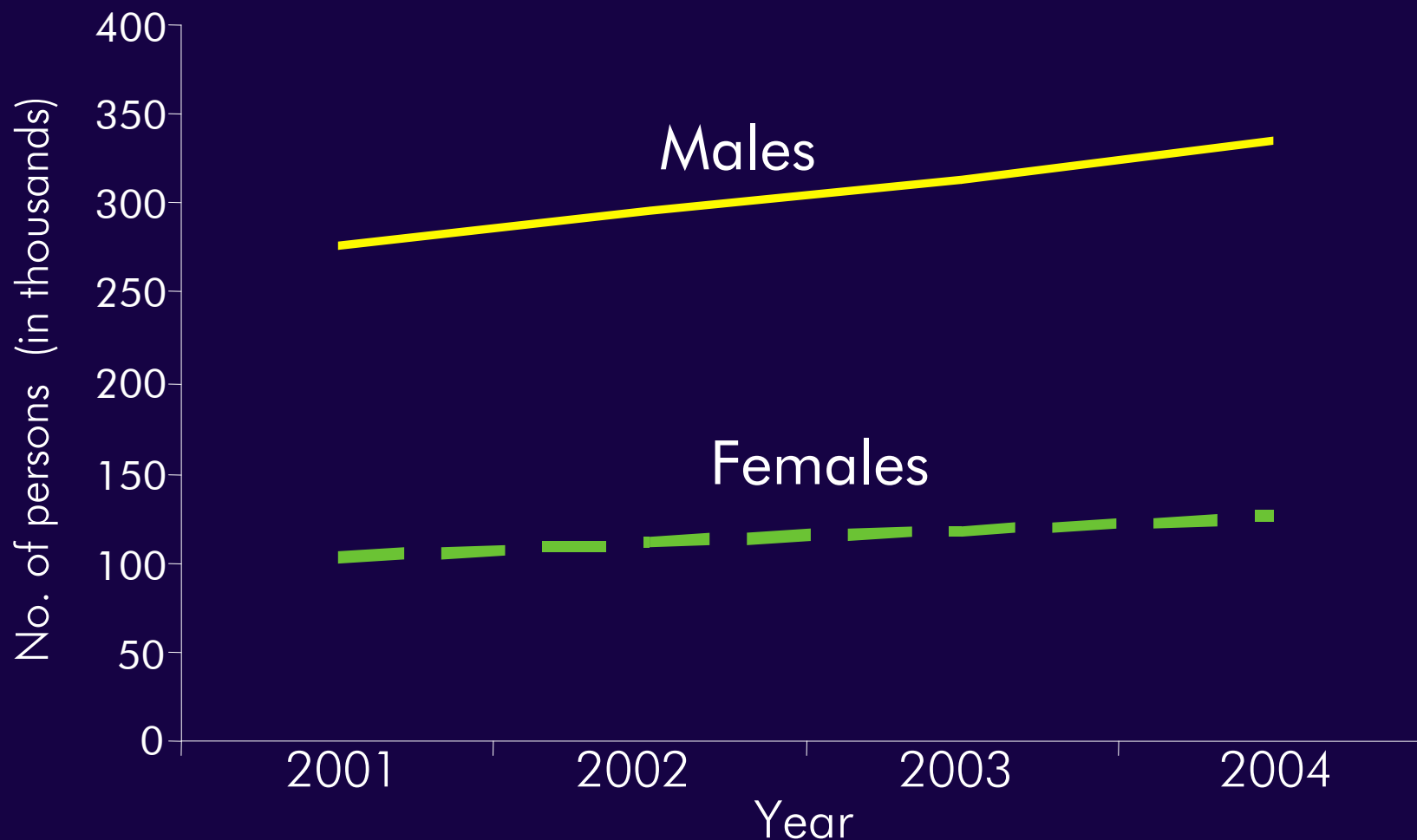


# Estimated Persons Newly Diagnosed with an HIV Infection, 33 States, 2001-2004

- Estimated persons newly diagnosed-2001
  - 41,000 total persons
    - 20,000 Non-Hispanic Blacks
- Estimated persons newly diagnosed-2004
  - 39,000 total persons
    - 19,000 Non-Hispanic Blacks
- Non-Hispanic blacks 13% of population in 33 States
  - Accounted for 51% of new HIV diagnoses

# Estimated Rates and Annual Percent Change Overall, by Sex and by Racial/Ethnic Group

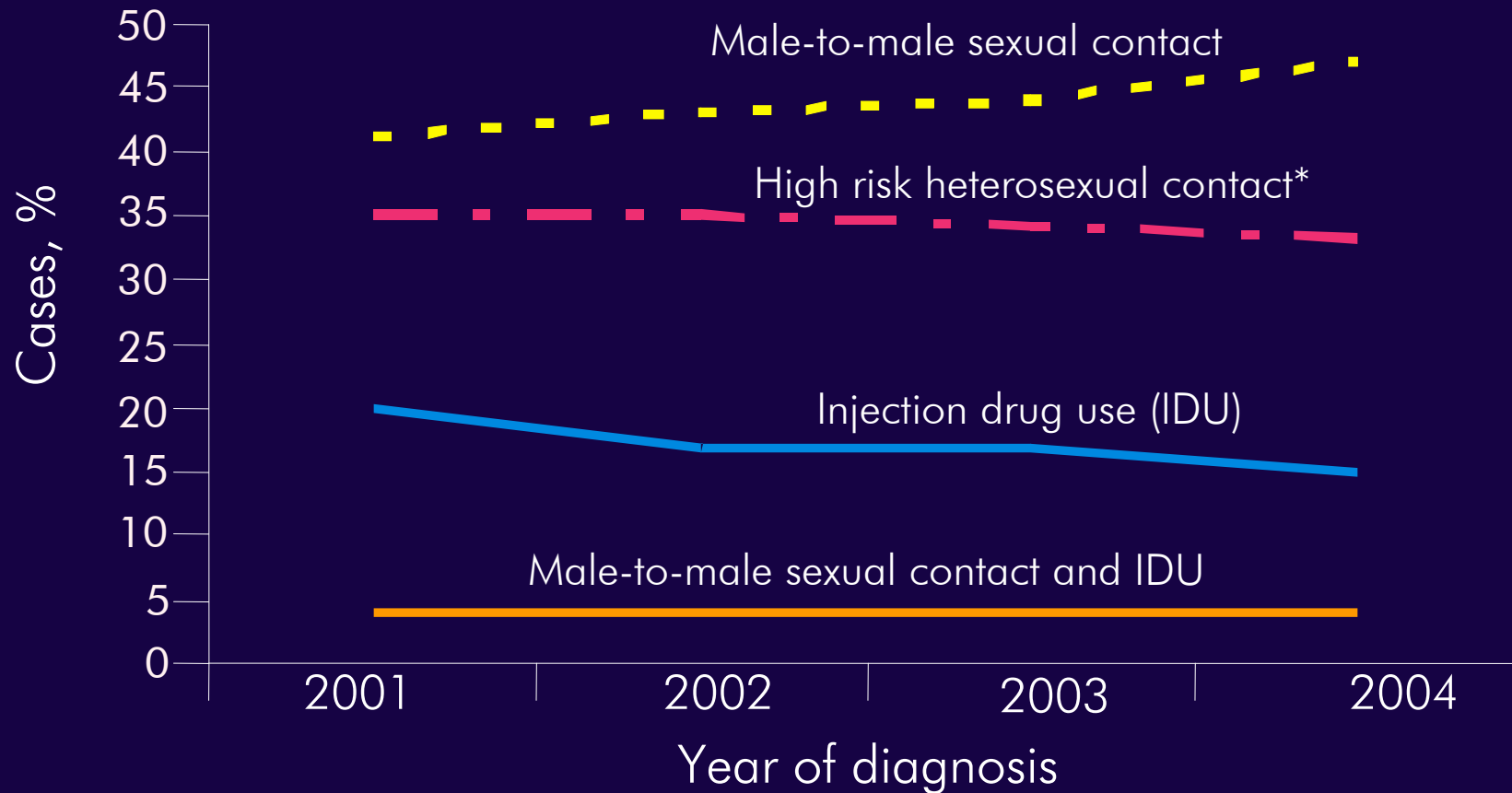
# Estimated Number of Adults and Adolescents Living with HIV/AIDS, by Sex, 2001–2004—35 Areas



Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of their AIDS status at diagnosis. Data from 35 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since at least 2000. Data have been adjusted for reporting delays. Age as of end of year.<sup>11</sup>



# Proportion of HIV/AIDS Cases among Adults and Adolescents, by Transmission Category 2001–2004—35 Areas



Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of their AIDS status at diagnosis. Data from 35 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since at least 2000. Data have been adjusted for reporting delays and cases without risk factor information were proportionally redistributed.

\* Heterosexual contact with a person known to have or at high risk for HIV infection.



# Estimated Number and Proportion of HIV/AIDS Cases among Adults and Adolescents Attributed to High Risk Heterosexual Contact\*, by Race/Ethnicity, 2004—35 Areas

<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%</u>
White, not Hispanic	1,862	15
Black, not Hispanic	8,599	68
Hispanic	1,970	16
Asian/Pacific Islander	123	<1
American Indian/ Alaska Native	69	<1
<u>Total**</u>	<u>12,683</u>	

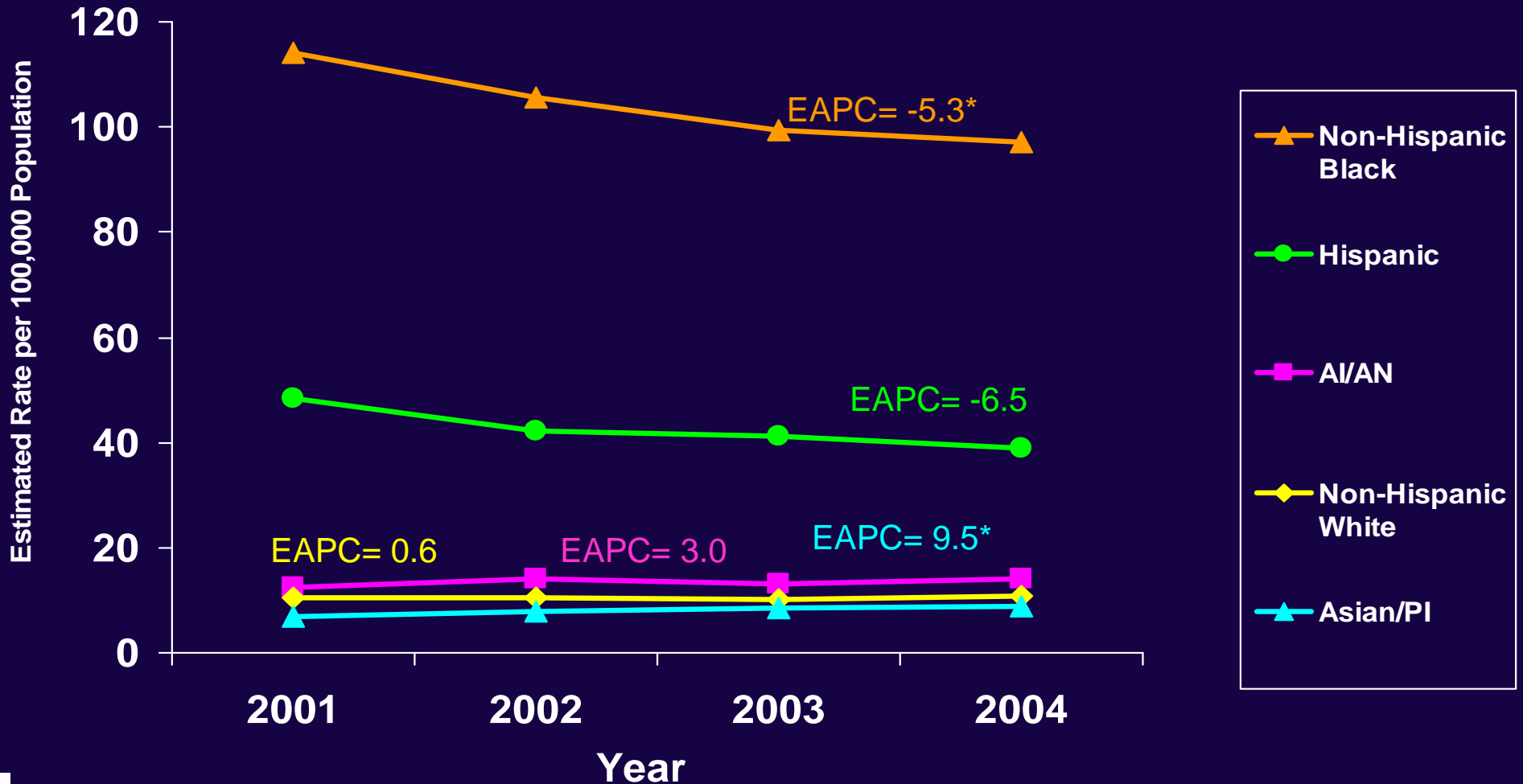
Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of AIDS status at diagnosis. Data from 35 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since at least 2000. Data have been adjusted for reporting delays and cases without risk factors information were proportionally redistributed.

\* Heterosexual contact with a person known to have or at high risk for HIV infection.

\*\* Total includes 60 persons of unknown race or multiple races.



# Estimated Rates and Annual Percent Change in HIV Diagnoses among Adults and Adolescents by Race/Ethnicity for 33 States, 2001-2004—Overall

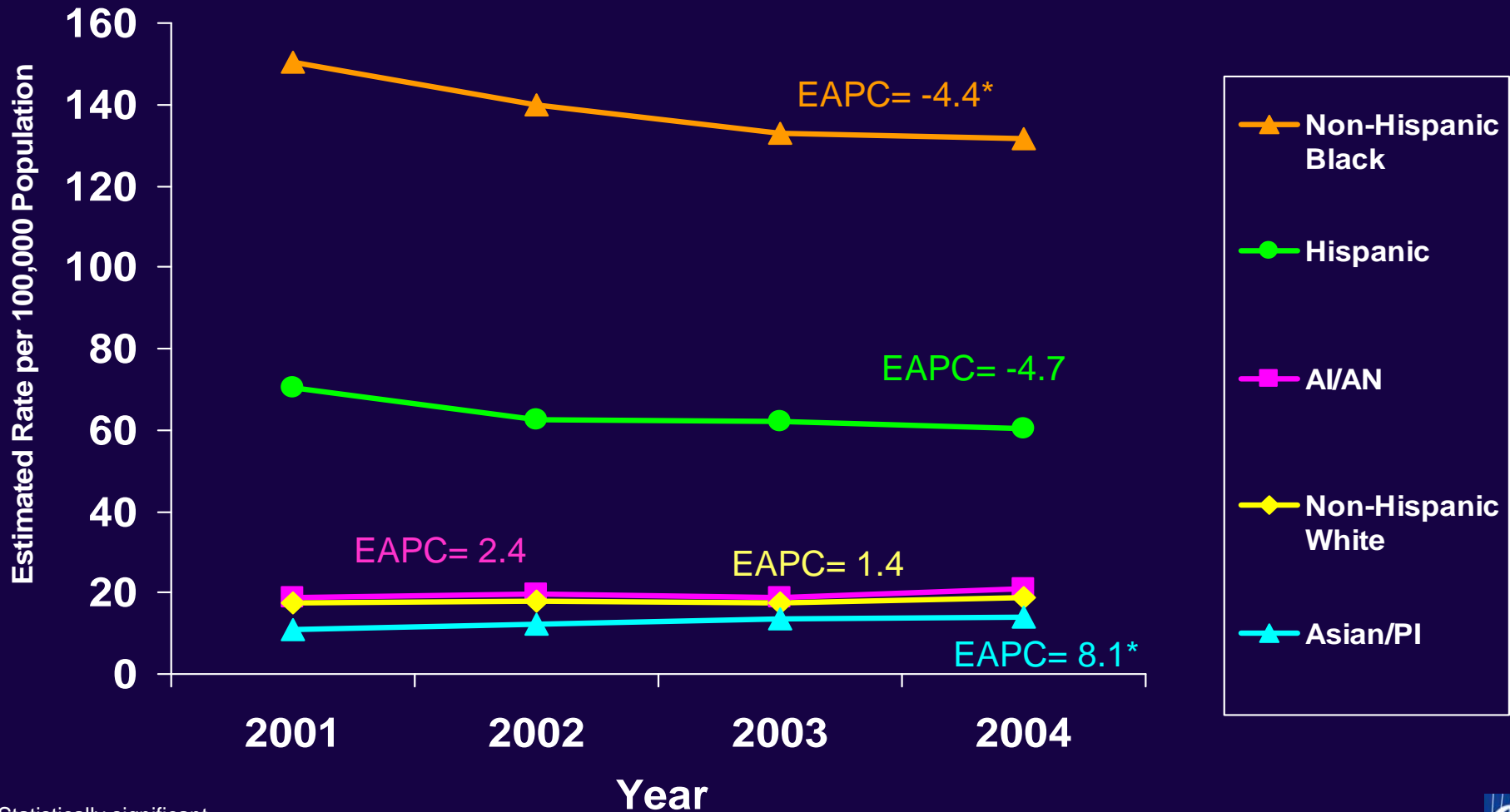


\*Statistically significant

Asian/PI=Asian/Pacific Islander  
AI/AN American Indian/Alaska Native



# Estimated Rates and Annual Percent Change in HIV Diagnoses among Adults and Adolescents by Race/Ethnicity for 33 States, 2001-2004—Male

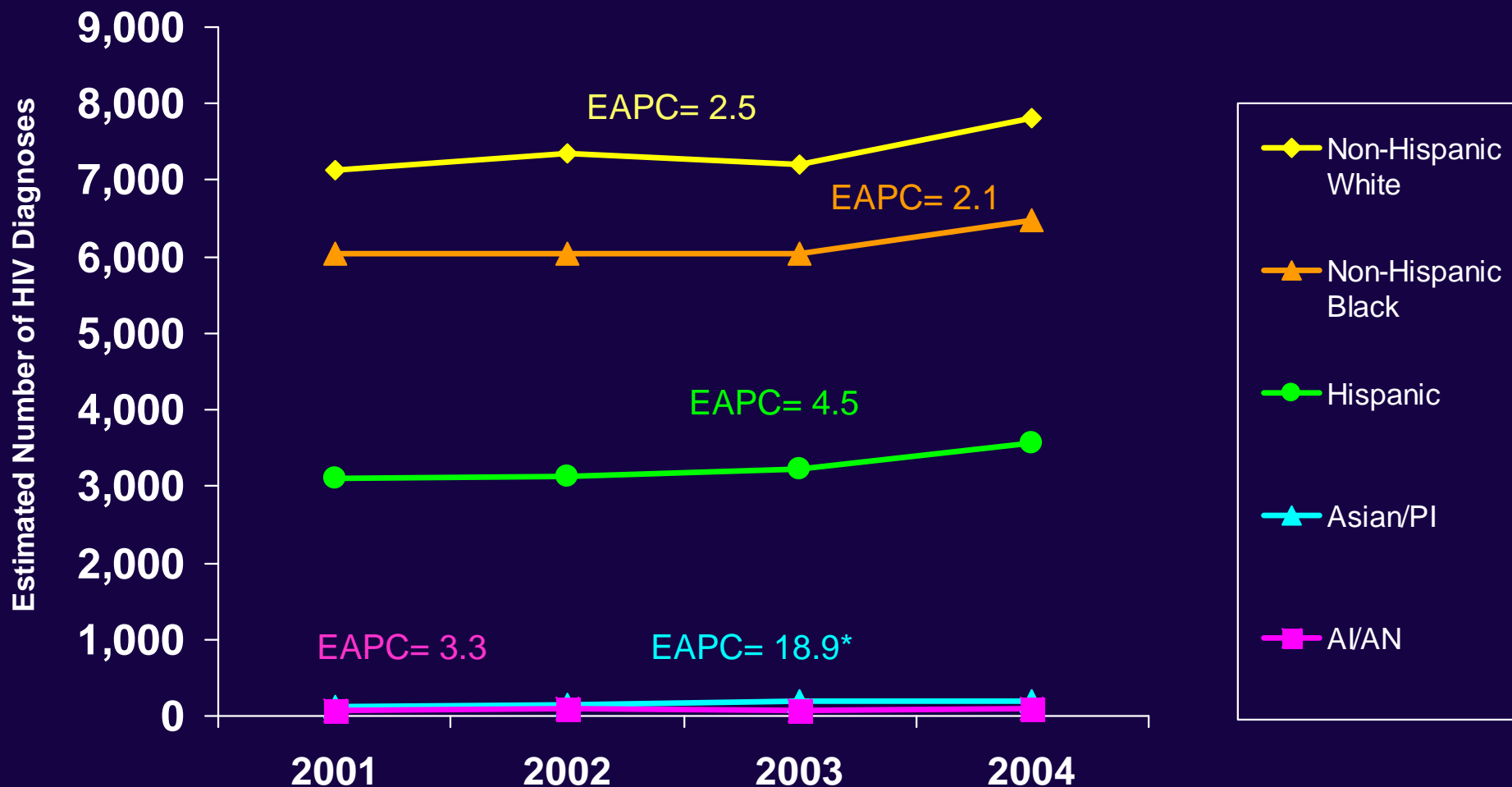


\*Statistically significant

Asian/PI=Asian/Pacific Islander  
AI/AN American Indian/Alaska Native



# Estimated Number and Annual Percent Change in HIV Diagnoses among Adults and Adolescents by Race/Ethnicity for 33 States, 2001-2004—MSM



\*Statistically significant

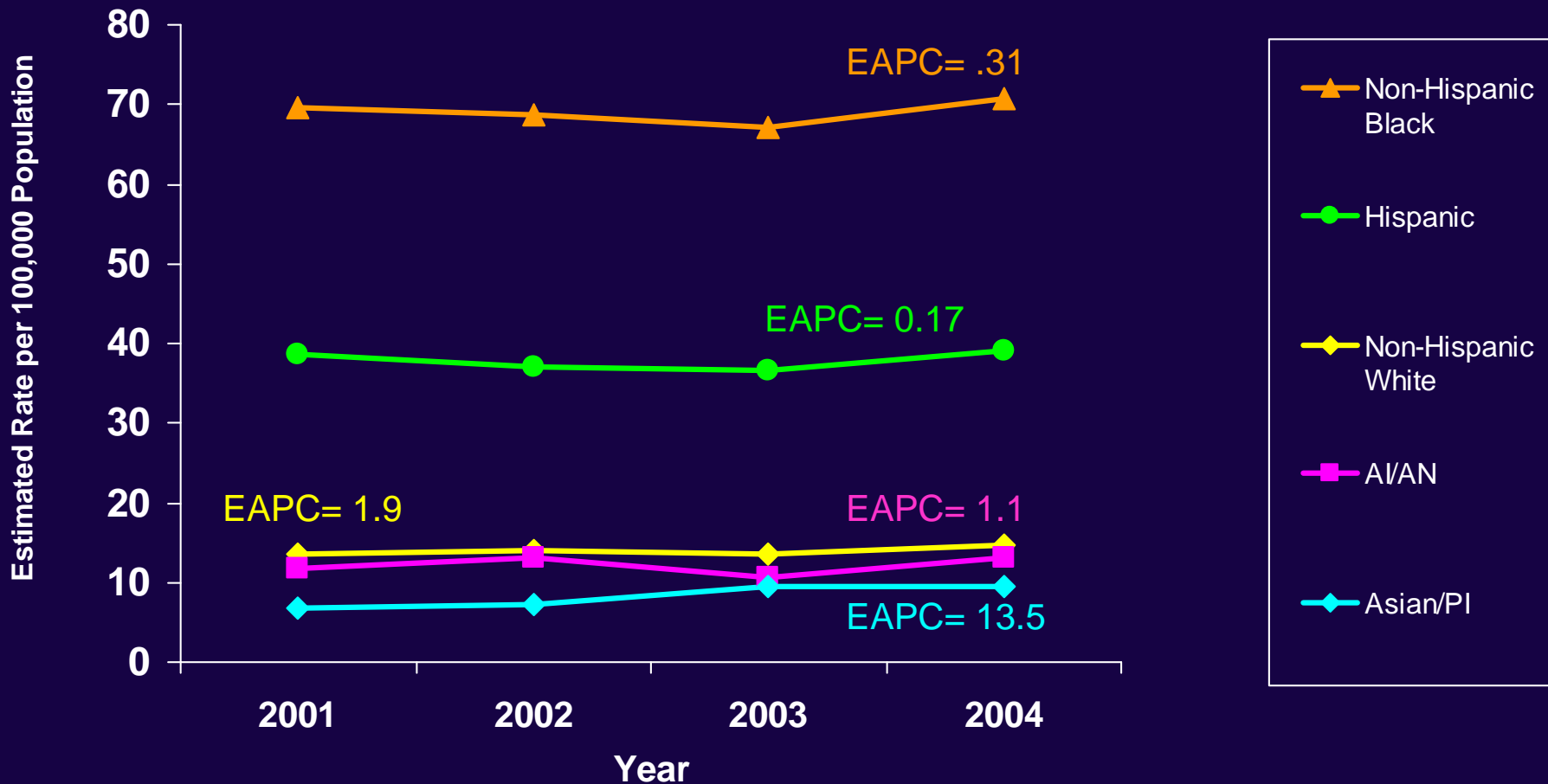
Year  
16

MSM Men who have sex with men  
Asian/PI=Asian/Pacific Islander  
AI/AN American Indian/Alaska Native





# Estimated Rates and Annual Percent Change in MSM Related HIV Diagnoses among Adult and Adolescent Males by Race/Ethnicity for 33 States, 2001-2004

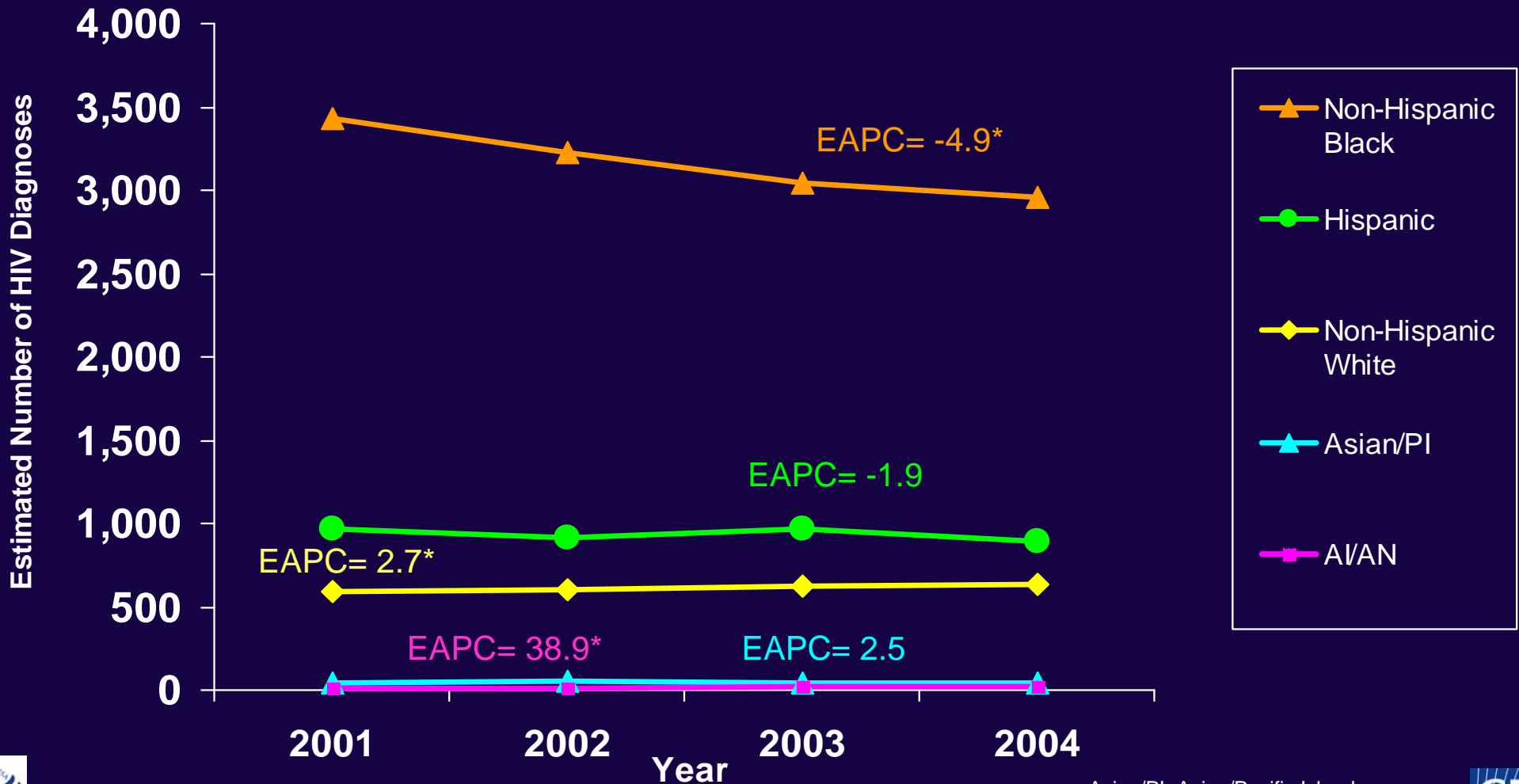


\*Statistically significant

MSM Men who have sex with men  
 Asian/PI=Asian/Pacific Islander  
 AI/AN American Indian/Alaska Native



# Estimated Number and Annual Percent Change in HIV Diagnoses among Adults and Adolescents by Race/Ethnicity for 33 States, 2001-2004—Male High-Risk Heterosexual Contact

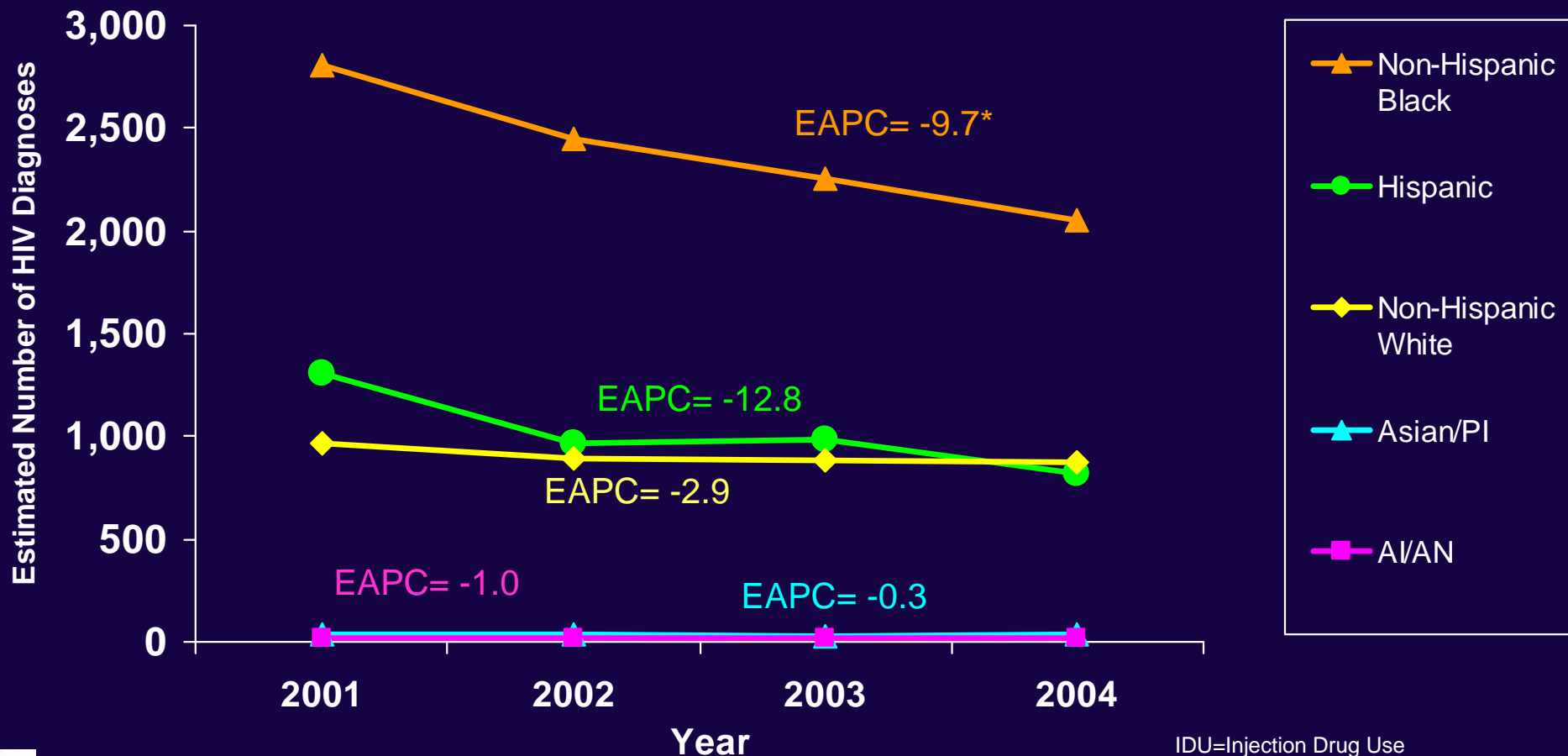


\*Statistically significant

Asian/PI=Asian/Pacific Islander  
AI/AN American Indian/Alaska Native



# Estimated Number and Annual Percent Change in HIV Diagnoses among Adults and Adolescents by Race/Ethnicity for 33 States, 2001-2004—Male Injection Drug Use



\*Statistically significant

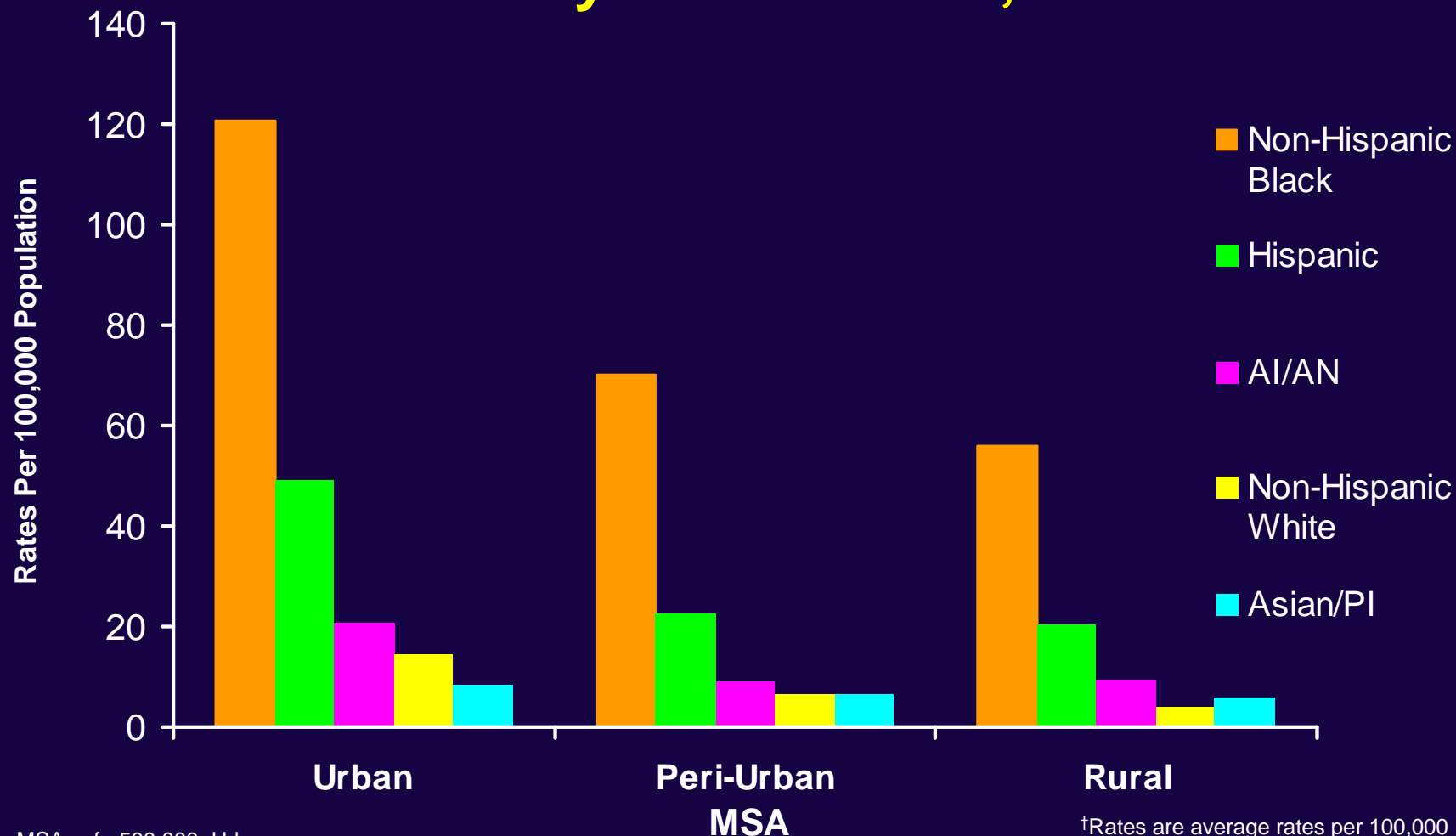
IDU=Injection Drug Use  
 Asian/PI=Asian/Pacific Islander  
 AI/AN American Indian/Alaska Native



# Estimated Rates and Annual Percent Change by Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and Racial/Ethnic Group

- Defining MSAs
  - Greater than 500,000 persons = Urban MSAs
  - 50,000 to 500,000 = Peri-urban MSAs
  - < 50,000 = Rural MSAs

# Estimated Average Rates† of HIV Diagnoses by Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and Race/Ethnicity for 33 States, 2001-2004††



MSAs of >500,000=Urban  
 MSAs of 50,000-500,000=Peri-Urban  
 MSAs of <50,000=Rural

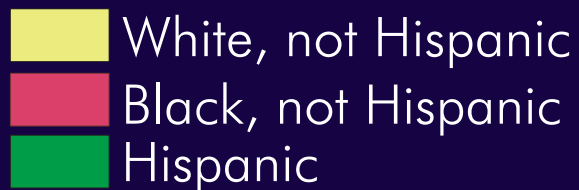
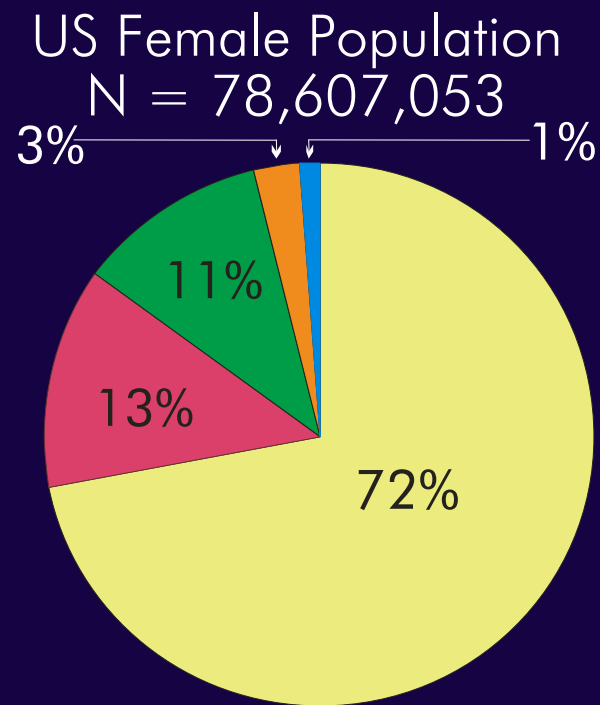
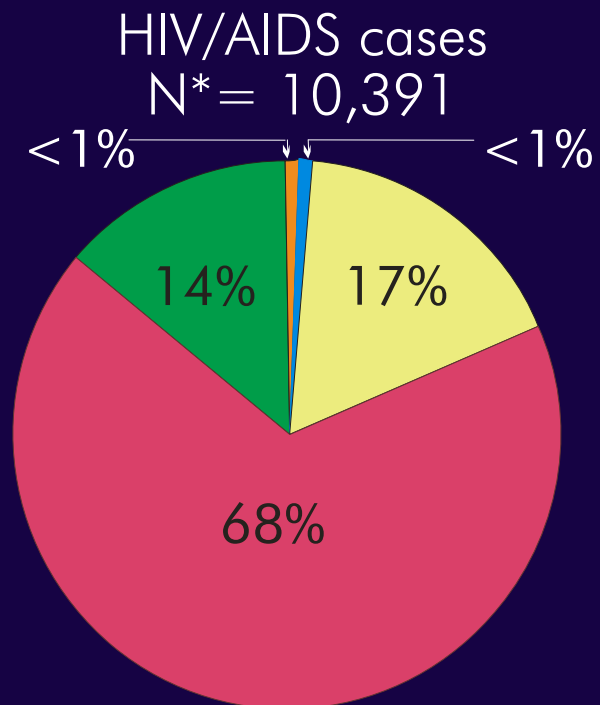
†Rates are average rates per 100,000 population in the 33 States, 2001-2004.  
 ††Trends reported in text not shown here.



# **Severe Impact on Black Women:**

**Estimated Numbers and the Annual Percent Change by Race/Ethnicity and Transmission Category, Women**

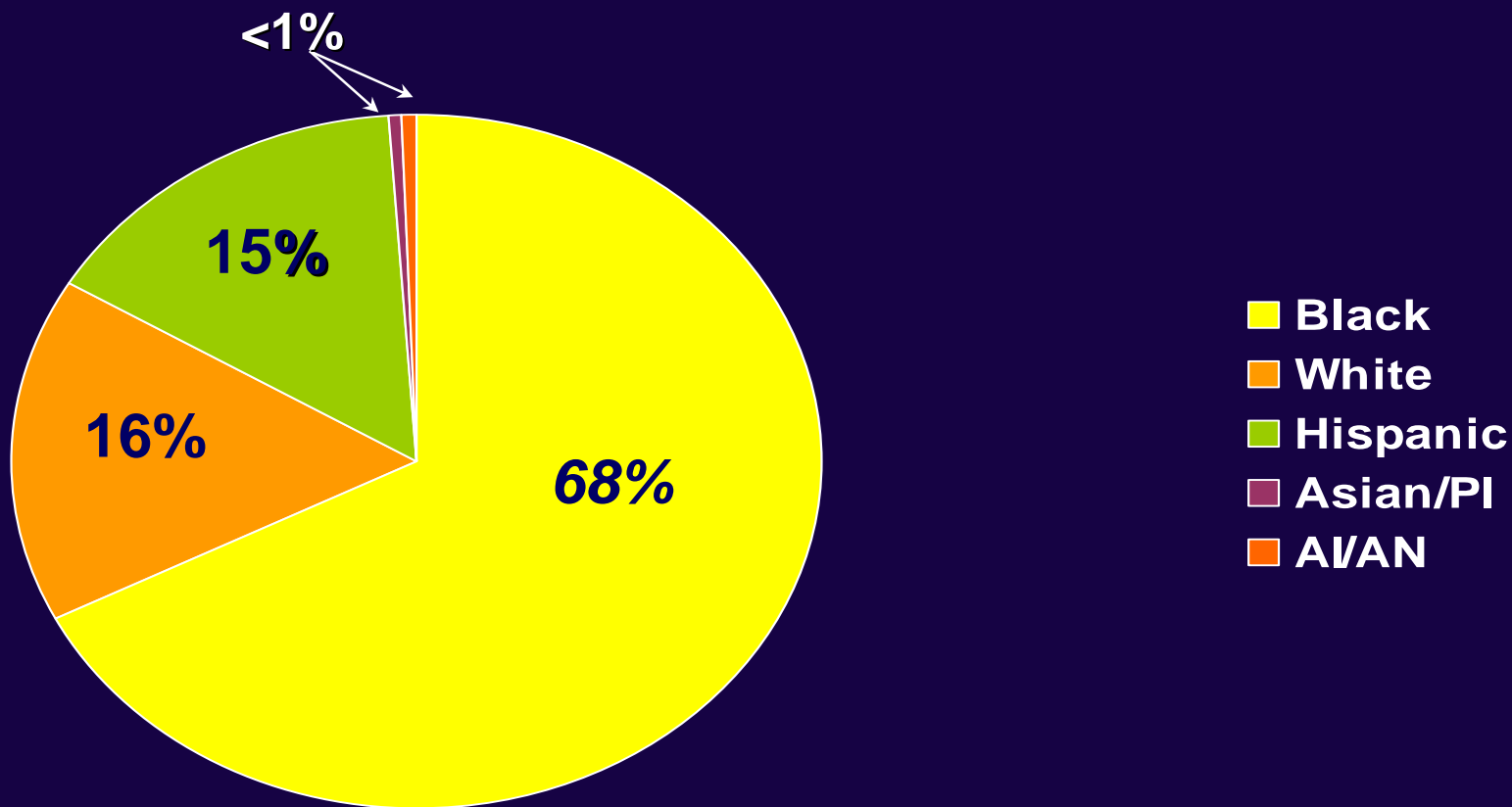
# Proportion of HIV/AIDS Cases and Population among Female Adults and Adolescents, by Race/Ethnicity 2004—33 States



Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of AIDS status at diagnosis. Data from 33 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since at least 2000. Data have been adjusted for reporting delays.

\*Includes 49 female adults and adolescents of unknown race or multiple races.

# Estimated New HIV/AIDS Diagnoses among Females by Race/Ethnicity — 33 U.S. States, 2001-2004



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "Racial/Ethnic Disparities in Diagnoses of HIV/AIDS — 33 States, 2001-2005." *MMWR* 2005;56(09).

Asian/PI=Asian/Pacific Islander  
AI/AN American Indian/Alaska Native





# Estimated Number of HIV/AIDS Cases and Rates for Female Adults and Adolescents, by Race/Ethnicity 2004—33 States

<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	<u>Cases*</u>	<u>Rate (cases per 100,000 population)</u>
White, not Hispanic	1,782	3.2
Black, not Hispanic	7,009	67.0
Hispanic	1,400	16.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	94	4.1
American Indian/ Alaska Native	57	7.7
<b>Total**</b>	<b>10,391</b>	<b>13.2</b>

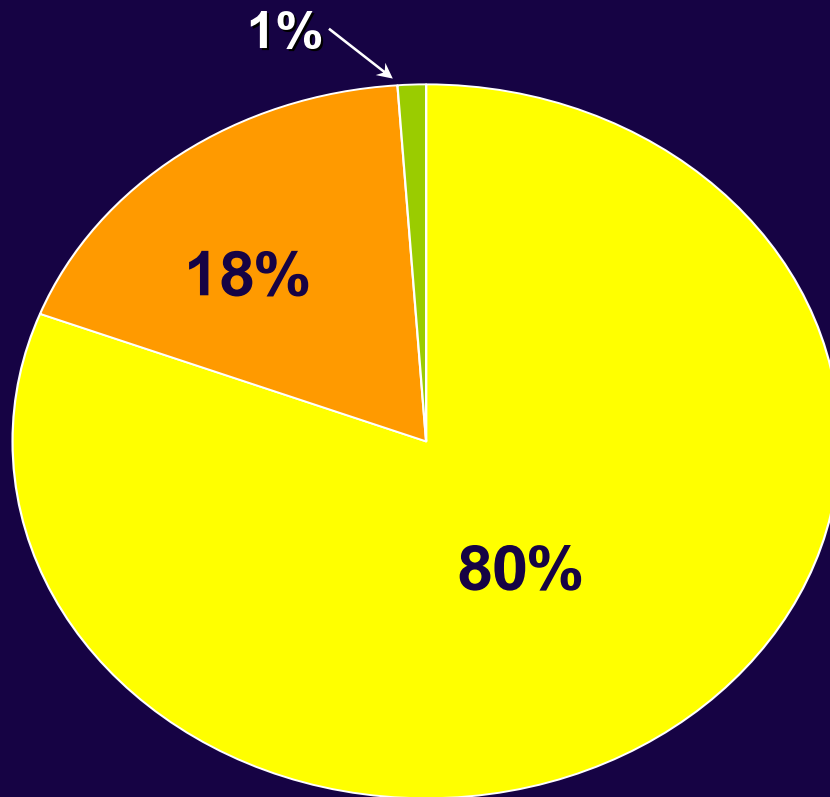
Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of AIDS status at diagnosis. Data from 33 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since at least 2000. Data have been adjusted for reporting delays.

\* Data exclude persons from U.S. dependencies, possessions and associated nations because of the lack of census information by race and age categories for these areas.

\*\* Includes 49 female adults and adolescents of unknown race or multiple races.



# Estimated New HIV/AIDS Diagnoses among Black Females by Transmission Category – 33 U.S. States, 2001-2004



Black Women are at Risk Primarily through Heterosexual Activity

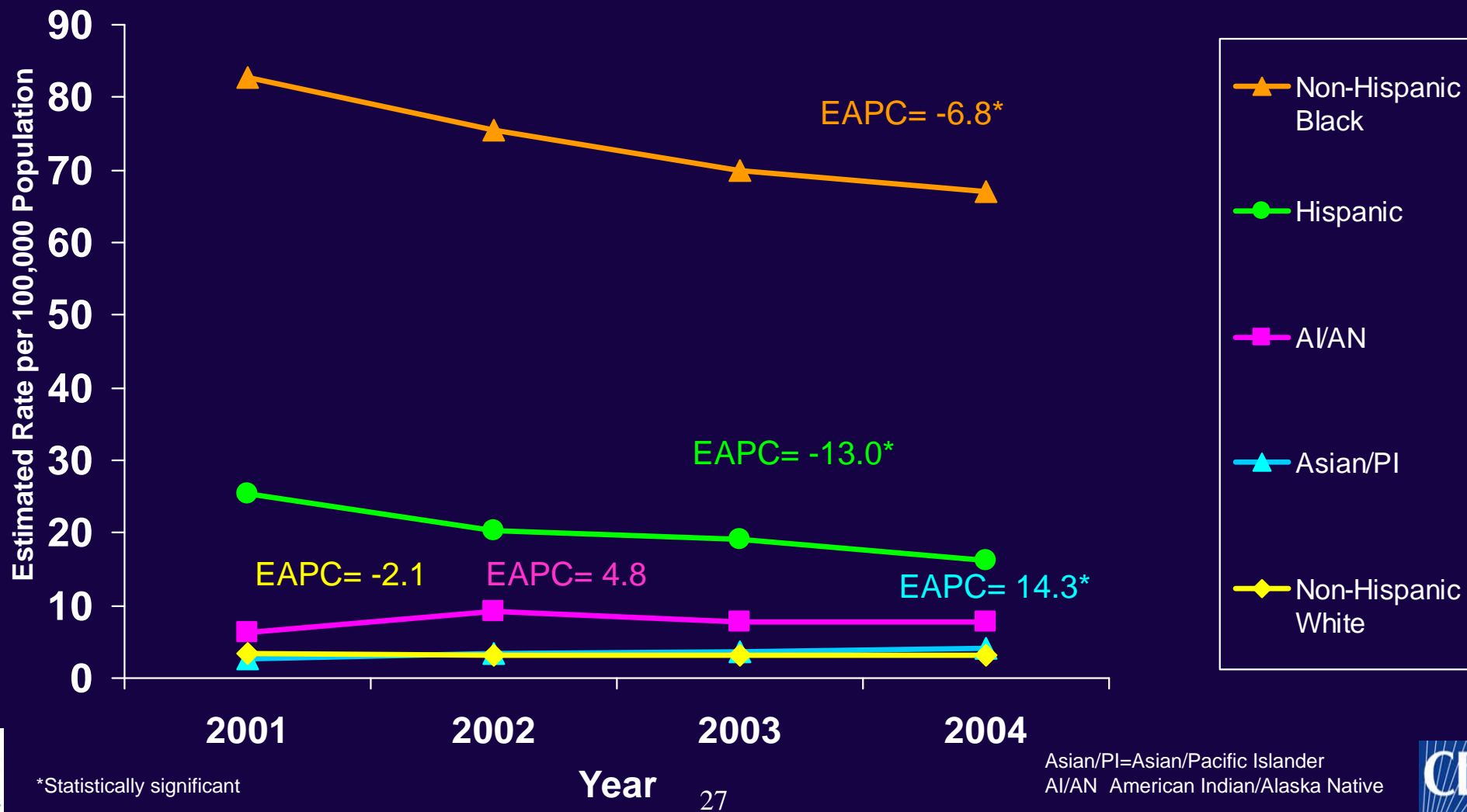
- High-Risk Heterosexual
- IDU
- Other

IDU=Injection Drug User

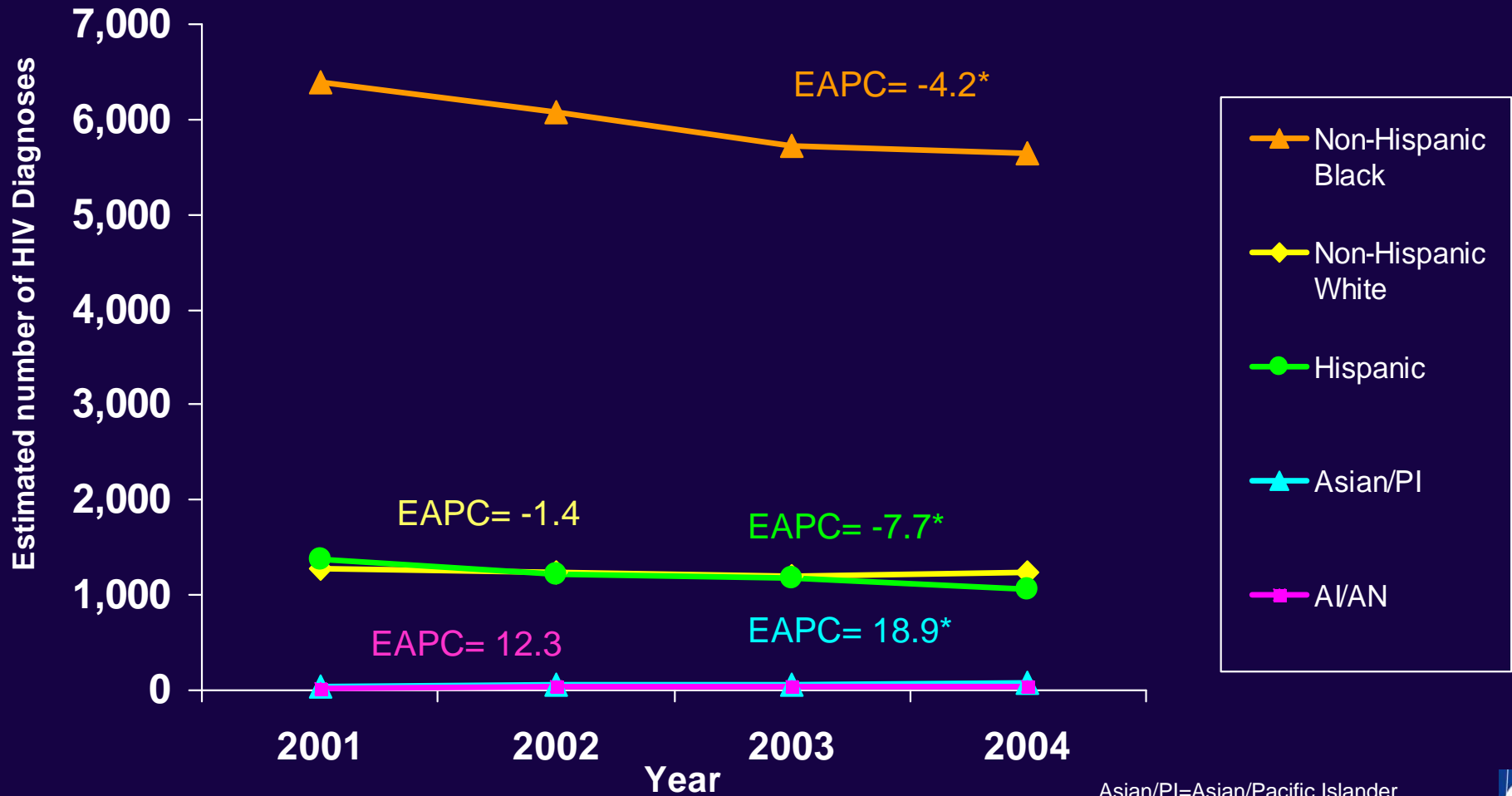
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "Racial/Ethnic Disparities in Diagnoses of HIV/AIDS – 33 States, 2001-2005." *MMWR* 2005;56(09).



# Estimated Rates and Annual Percent Change in HIV Diagnoses among Adults and Adolescents by Race/Ethnicity for 33 States, 2001-2004—Female



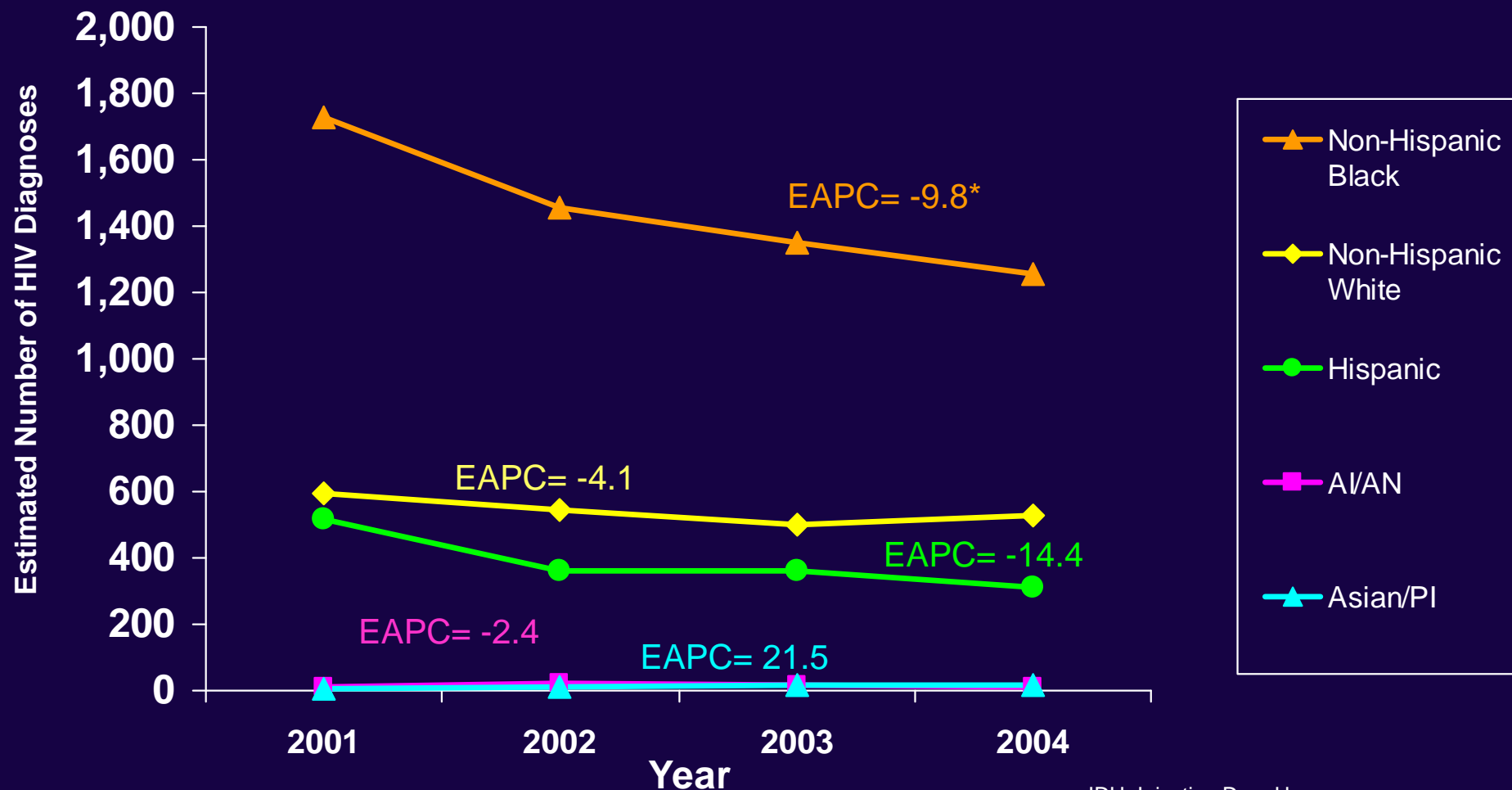
# Estimated Number and Annual Percent Change in HIV Diagnoses among Adults and Adolescents by Race/Ethnicity for 33 States, 2001-2004—Female High-Risk Heterosexual Contact



\*Statistically significant



# Estimated Number and Annual Percent Change in HIV Diagnoses among Adults and Adolescents by Race/Ethnicity for 33 States, 2001-2004—Female Injection Drug Use



IDU=Injection Drug Use  
 Asian/PI=Asian/Pacific Islander  
 AI/AN American Indian/Alaska Native

\*Statistically significant



# Risk Factors for Black Women

- Low condom use, low knowledge of partner risk, low perceived risk (Yancey et al., 2001)
  - 45% did not use a condom at all in past 2 months
  - 60% did not know male partner's HIV status
  - 70% perceived little or no risk of HIV infection
- Low condom use even when partner is HIV-positive (Buchacz et al., 2001)
- Greater likelihood of STD infection and re-infection (Korte et al., 2004)
- Non-monogamy

# Why the Black Community is Disproportionately Affected by HIV/AIDS?



# Limited Access to Effective HIV Treatment among Blacks

- Nearly half of eligible HIV-positive adults not receiving HIV treatment
- Blacks less likely than whites to have access to HAART
- Greatest barrier to accessing anti-retroviral therapy – lack of diagnosis

Source: Teshale et al., 12th Conference on Retroviruses and Opportunistic Infections, February 2005. Abstract 167; Gebo et al., 2005.





# Blacks' Access to Care Especially Limited

- Blacks with HIV more likely than whites to be uninsured (22% vs. 17%)
- Blacks, overall, less likely to be privately insured than whites (14% vs. 44%)
- Blacks, overall, more likely to postpone medical care
  - Lack of transportation
  - Other competing needs

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation. HIV/AIDS Policy Fact Sheet: Blacks and HIV/AIDS, December 2006.



# Summary

- Despite declines non-Hispanic blacks remain disproportionately affected
- Estimated rates of HIV diagnoses declined
- Estimated numbers of HIV diagnoses declined

# Analysis Limitations

- Limited availability of HIV diagnosis data
  - 33 States represent 63% of AIDS cases
- Missing data for transmission category and reporting delays
  - Statistical adjustments
- Data not representative of all HIV infected persons
  - Non-testers
  - Test anonymously

# Public Health Implications

- Accelerate pace of implementing effective strategies
- Continue monitoring trends
- Conduct confidential name-based reporting
  - States and U.S. Territories
- Enhance existing and develop new strategies
  - Advancing HIV Prevention Initiative (AHP)
  - Decreasing the number of unrecognized infections
  - Strengthening non-traditional community partnerships

# Thank You!

- Questions/comments:

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