

RESOURCES

If you want information about the HIV Counseling and Testing Sites, Early Intervention Programs or Prevention Projects, please call the HIV/STD Hotline at:

1-800-624-2377

AIDS Drug Distribution Program
call 1-877-613-4533
or (609) 588-7038

Health Insurance Continuation
Program call 1-800-353-3232

Home Care Program
call (609) 984-6328

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Call or write:

New Jersey Department of Health and
Senior Services
Division of HIV/AIDS Services
PO Box 363
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0363
(609) 984-5874

- ◆ E-mail: aids@doh.state.nj.us
- ◆ Visit our website at:
www.state.nj.us/health

**Being African American
does not increase your risk
for HIV/AIDS.**

**ONLY YOU
CAN DO THAT**

Data Sources:

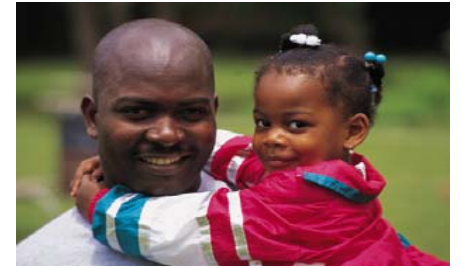
United States 2000 Census, July 2007 bridged estimates; Center for Health Statistics 2004; New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services; New Jersey Department of Labor; New Jersey Population estimates July 2007; Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; Division of Addictions Services 2007; HIV/AIDS Reporting System as of December 31, 2008, and the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation.

Note: Unless specified, racial categories do not include Hispanic.



*Public Health Services Branch
Division of HIV/AIDS Services
Preventing disease with care!!*

African Americans in New Jersey: An HIV/AIDS Snapshot



Heather Howard
Commissioner



Jon S. Corzine
Governor

IT'S A FACT

In New Jersey HIV/AIDS affects the African American community more than any other racial, ethnic or demographic group.

1 in 62 African Americans is living with HIV/AIDS, compared with 1 in 705 Whites.

African Americans account for:

- ◆ 14% of New Jersey's population
- ◆ 56% of New Jersey residents ever diagnosed with HIV/AIDS
- ◆ 55% of New Jersey residents living with HIV/AIDS

Among those living with HIV/AIDS, African Americans account for:

- ◆ 64% of women with HIV/AIDS
- ◆ 50% of men with HIV/AIDS
- ◆ 59% of cases among injection drug users
- ◆ 74% of children with HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is the 3rd leading cause of deaths for African American males and 5th leading cause for African American females in 2004.

BACKGROUND & CONTRIBUTING FACTORS ...

- ◆ *Most* health measures indicate that African Americans experience high mortality and morbidity; are less likely to have health insurance; are often skeptical about health care and experience limited access to preventive medical care and effective therapy.
- ◆ *African Americans* have less access to appropriate health care and tend to access the health care system less frequently.
- ◆ *Lack of culturally competent programs and services* act as barriers to care and access to care for many minority populations including African Americans.

...but mostly

IT'S WHAT YOU DO!

- ◆ *Among* adults age 18-64, 7% of African American women were twice as likely as White or Hispanic women to report injection drug use, treatment for a sexually transmitted disease, or risky sexual behavior.
- ◆ *Among* sexually active adults age 18-44, only 38% of African Americans reported using condoms during the past year.
- ◆ *Among* sexually active adults age 18-44, 14% of African American males reported having two or more new sex partners during the past year, a higher rate than among Whites or Hispanics.
- ◆ *In* 2008, 27 % of people admitted for substance abuse treatment in New Jersey were African American, although African Americans account for only 14% of the state's population.