PHI | PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE:

Certain groups are at a higher risk of contracting HIV. Two groups with historically higher rates of HIV are gay/bisexual men and Black/African Americans. An estimated 1 in 6 gay/bisexual men and 1 in 7 Black/African Americans with HIV are unaware they are infected (CDC, 2018). These two groups share similar social characteristics. Both groups are subject to stigma, fear, and discrimination, which affect an individual’s decision to seek care or obtain high quality health services that reduce HIV infectiousness or decrease susceptibility.

Across the Nation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Montgomery</th>
<th>Ohio</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>HP 2020 Goal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New HIV Rate (per 100,000)</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program, Ohio Department of Health, 2017
2HIV Surveillance Report, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2017

► Among Black men, the rate of new HIV cases is over 3 times the rate for the entire county.

► Blacks are nearly twice as likely as Whites to have ever been tested for HIV (data not shown).

SDOH | SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH:

HIV infections occur most frequently among those living in urban areas who are at or below the poverty level and who have less than a high school education. Poverty and lack of education further contribute to stigma and discrimination experienced by racial and sexual minorities as well as affect access to care and sexual behaviors. Social conditions may have the greatest influence on the spread of HIV. Behaviors and social conditions are the most modifiable factors in preventing HIV spread, and public health interventions should consider the differences in these factors between groups.