New HIV Diagnoses

- Of the 515 reported HIV diagnoses (age 13+) in 2016, 69.7% were among NH-Blacks, 18.8% NH-Whites, 6.6% Hispanics, and 4.9% NH-Other races.
- AIDS diagnosis rates were more than 7 times higher among NH-Blacks (32.8 per 100,000) and Multiracial/Other (29.9 per 100,000) as compared to all other races combined.

Living Adult/Adolescent HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Maryland, 2016 (N = 30,430)

- Total living HIV case rates (all ages) in the Baltimore MSA were twice as high among males of any race (797.0 per 100,000) as compared to females of any race (400.4). The HIV case rate among NH-White males (230.0) was more than four times the rate among NH-White females (55.8). In other words, 1 in 434 NH-White males and 1 in 1,791 NH-White females were reported to be living with HIV in the Baltimore MSA.
- Among living HIV cases (age 13+), MSM was the most common exposure category* among NH-Whites (60.4%), NH-American Indian/Alaskan Natives (50.0%), Hispanics (47.0%), NH-Asians (46.2%), and NH-Multiracials (40.1%). HET was the most common exposure category* among NH-Blacks (37.5%).

Characteristics of Baltimore MSA Residents Living with HIV

- Three-quarters (75.0%) of the 16,271 total living HIV cases (with or without AIDS, age 13+) in the Baltimore MSA in 2016 were NH-Black, followed by 13.8% NH-White, and 6.3% NH-Multiracial.
- The rate of HIV is highest among living adult/adolescent (age 13+) NH-Multiracial (2,543.0 per 100,000 population), more than ten times higher than among NH-Whites (161.3). High HIV rates are also experienced by NH-Blacks (1,821.2), Hispanics (623.5), and NH-Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders (161.3).