

2007 HIV/AIDS Report



As we mark the twenty sixth anniversary of the discovery of the HIV and AIDS viruses, and with the new technologies of the twenty first century, there still is no cure for this deadly disease. Now, AIDS has risen to the world's number one killer and we are desperately searching for a cure to this pandemic. Statistics show that AIDS, which was once considered as only a "gay white male" disease, is spreading at an incredible rate and has penetrated deep into the minority community.

The Indiana Commission on the Social Status of Black Males requested data and statistics from the Indiana State Department of Health on HIV and AIDS in Indiana, and research shows that minorities, Black males in particular, are being exposed at alarming rates in Indiana. The data and statistics also revealed that Black males are being infected with HIV and dying from AIDS complications in disproportionate numbers compared to the majority population statistics.

If Indiana is to fight this disease and reduce the number of new cases; it will take a broader strategy that includes state and local governments and private sectors. Appropriate funding will have to be applied to prevention, intervention and treatment components throughout Indiana starting at a grade school level.

Local communities, along with the support of state government, will have to ban together with one voice and teach the truth about AIDS. The idea of AIDS has to be transformed into a community issue and not only viewed solely as a worldwide other community problem. Families will have to lift the taboo sentiment applied to HIV and open a long awaited dialogue based on truth and facts.

Involvement from all citizens will generate positive results in lowering the number of HIV and AIDS cases in Indiana, which will create a healthier and more prosperous Indiana. All of this is another strategic step in positively uplifting Black male Hoosiers.

Dear Citizens,

As outgoing Chairman of the Indiana Commission on the Social Status of Black Males, I would like to speak to a growing epidemic facing our Black Male population – HIV/AIDS.

Year by year, the number of infected males continues to rise. The proper preventions are not being taken into account. We held a statewide HIV awareness program at the Madame C.J. Walker Theater in October, 2007. Sheryl Lee Ralph did a one-woman show to climax the HIV/AIDS problem. The presentation was engaging and provoking – the show, “Sometimes I Cry”, did just that! What a profound program! Many students from IPS came to bear witness to the wealth of information, and invaluable programs showcased that day. My hope is that all attendees were touched by this presentation and will share this information with their respective communities.

Please take time to read the information provided in the following pages. We must come together to fight this increasing, yet preventable disease.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Wayne R. Wellington". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized 'W' and 'R'.

Wayne R. Wellington
Chairman
Indiana Commission on the Social Status of Black Males

Dear Friends,

The Indiana Commission on the Social Status of Black Males is dedicated to the continued facilitation of information to the citizens of Indiana concerning the societal condition of Black males. To this end, we have prepared this booklet addressing the issue of HIV and AIDS upon Black males.

The Black community can no longer continue to allow the manifestation of lies, misinformation, stereotypes, and ignorance to plague our families. Black males are more disproportionately impacted by HIV and AIDS than other ethnic groups. The survival of the Black community and Indiana as a whole is dependent upon correct information being disseminated to the masses, so that informed decisions prevail and misinformation is destroyed.

Black males face serious challenges in the prevention of HIV and AIDS due to late diagnosis and limited use of prevention measures. The fact remains, Black males must get tested and embrace HIV/AIDS information to avoid high risks associated with the disease. Given the impact of Aids, we must mobilize a massive health intervention strategy for the Black community. The effort will take participation from the grassroots level to top levels of government and the health care field. The work before us is great and the challenge begins immediately. This booklet hopefully will serve as a catalyst in the battle to save Black males and our community.

Sincerely,

James E. Garrett Jr.
Executive Director
Indiana Commission on the Social Status of Black Males

Definition of HIV and AIDS

What is HIV?

HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) is the virus that causes AIDS. This virus may be passed from one person to another when infected blood, semen, or vaginal secretions come in contact with an uninfected person's broken skin or mucous membranes. *In addition, infected pregnant women can pass HIV to their baby during pregnancy or delivery, as well as through breast-feeding. People with HIV have what is called HIV infection. Some of these people will develop AIDS as a result of their HIV infection.

What is AIDS? What causes AIDS?

AIDS stands for **A**cquired **I**mmunodeficiency **S**ndrome.

Acquired – means that the disease is not hereditary, but develops after birth from contact with a disease causing agent (in this case, HIV).

Immunodeficiency – means that the disease is characterized by a weakening of the immune system.

Syndrome – refers to a group of symptoms that collectively indicate or characterize a disease. In the case of AIDS this can include the development of certain infections and/or cancers, as well as a decrease in the number of certain cells in a person's immune system.

HIV destroys a certain kind of blood cell (CD4+ T cells) which is crucial to the normal function of the human immune system. In fact, loss of these cells in people with HIV is an extremely powerful predictor of the development of AIDS. Studies of thousands of people have revealed that most people infected with HIV carry the virus for years before enough damage is done to the immune system for AIDS to develop. However, sensitive tests have shown a strong connection between the amount of HIV in the blood and the decline in CD4+ T cells and the development of AIDS. Reducing the amount of virus in the body with anti-retroviral therapies can dramatically slow the destruction of a person's immune system.

An HIV-infected person receives a diagnosis of AIDS after developing one of the CDC-defined AIDS indicator illnesses, (opportunistic infection). An HIV-positive person who has not had any serious illnesses also can receive an AIDS diagnosis on the basis of certain blood tests (CD4+ counts). A CD4+ count of less than 200 indicates a severely damaged immune system and an AIDS diagnosis.

A positive HIV test result does not mean that a person has AIDS. A diagnosis of AIDS is made by a physician using certain clinical criteria.

Infection with HIV can weaken the immune system to the point that it has difficulty fighting off certain infections. These types of infections are known as "opportunistic" infections because they take the opportunity a weakened immune system gives to cause illness.

Many of the infections that cause problems or may be life threatening for people with AIDS, are usually controlled by a healthy immune system. The immune system of a person with AIDS is weakened to the point that medical intervention may be necessary to prevent or treat serious illness.

Today there are medical treatments that can slow down the rate at which HIV weakens the immune system. There are other treatments that can prevent or cure some of the illnesses associated with AIDS. As with other diseases, early detection offers more options for treatment and preventative care.

Also, once a person is diagnosed with AIDS, they will always be considered to have AIDS, regardless of clinical changes later on. For example, if a person has HIV and a CD4 count below 200, they are considered to have AIDS. If their CD4 count later goes back to above 200, they are still considered to have AIDS.

How can I tell if I’m infected with HIV? What are the symptoms?

The only way to determine for sure whether you are infected is to be tested for HIV infection. You cannot rely on symptoms to know whether or not you are infected with HIV. Many people who are infected with HIV do not have any symptoms at all for many years. An HIV antibody test has been available since 1985. This test was originally licensed for the purpose of screening blood donations, but is now available at various sites for testing persons concerned they may have been exposed to HIV.

The Difference Between HIV and AIDS*

HIV is the term for the virus that damages the immune system and may eventually cripple the body’s ability to fight disease. AIDS is the result of HIV infection. People who are infected with HIV are diagnosed as having AIDS if they develop certain serious diseases or conditions such as Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (PCP), Kaposi’s sarcoma (a rare cancer), HIV dementia, pulmonary tuberculosis, invasive cervical cancer, recurrent pneumonia, and others. Another indicator of AIDS is a positive HIV antibody test and severe damage of the immune system (a low count or low percentage of CD4 cells, which are important to the body’s immune system).

| <u>Some misunderstood phrases related to HIV:</u> | |
|---|--|
| <i>Misleading</i> | <i>More Accurate</i> |
| Infected with AIDS | HIV infection |
| AIDS virus | HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) |
| HIV virus | HIV |
| AIDS test | HIV antibody test |
| AIDS antibodies | HIV antibodies |
| Positive AIDS test | Positive test for HIV antibodies |
| AIDS transmission | HIV transmission |
| AIDS victim | PWA (person with AIDS) or PLWA (person living with AIDS) |
| High-risk groups | High-risk behaviors |

**Source: National Conference of State Legislatures*

Total & Black Population by City

| | Total Population* | Total Black Population*** | Total Black Population %** |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Anderson | 59,734 | 8,886 | 14.9% |
| Evansville | 121,582 | 13,275 | 10.9% |
| Fort Wayne | 205,727 | 35,752 | 17.3% |
| Gary | 102,746 | 86,340 | 84.3% |
| Indianapolis | 781,870 | 199,412 | 25.5% |
| Jeffersonville | 27,362 | 3,742 | 13.6% |
| Michigan City | 32,900 | 8,657 | 26.3% |
| Muncie | 67,430 | 7,397 | 10.9% |
| South Bend | 107,789 | 26,522 | 24.6% |
| Totals | 1,507,140 | 389,983 | 25.8% |

**Source: United States Census 2000, 2006 Population Estimate*

***Source: United States Census 2000*

*Total Black Population*** = Total Population* multiplied by Total Black Population %***

Total & Black Population With HIV Disease[†], by City

| | Total # Living | # Blacks Living | % Blacks Living | Total # Died | # Blacks Died | % Blacks Died |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Anderson | 138 | 27 | 19.6% | 77 | 11 | 14.3% |
| Evansville | 273 | 61 | 22.3% | 168 | 21 | 12.5% |
| Fort Wayne | 411 | 132 | 32.1% | 272 | 68 | 25.0% |
| Gary | 437 | 376 | 86.0% | 294 | 257 | 87.4% |
| Indianapolis | 3,534 | 1,441 | 40.8% | 1,957 | 667 | 34.1% |
| Jeffersonville | 85 | 35 | 41.2% | 30 | 6 | 20.0% |
| Michigan City | 98 | 51 | 52.0% | 35 | 13 | 37.1% |
| Muncie | 95 | 21 | 22.1% | 67 | 10 | 14.9% |
| South Bend | 341 | 200 | 58.7% | 166 | 53 | 31.9% |
| Totals | 5,412 | 2,344 | 43.3% | 3,066 | 1,106 | 36.1% |

Source: Indiana State Department of Health, data as of December 31, 2006
[†] "HIV Disease" refers to a combined total of persons with either HIV or AIDS.

**Total Population With HIV Disease†, by City, Gender,
& Race/Ethnicity**

Anderson

Male Population

| | Total # Living | Total # Died |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Black Males | 23 | 10 |
| White Males | 87 | 61 |
| Other Males^Δ | * | * |
| Total Males | 110 | 71 |
| Percentage of Total Male Population that are Black | 20.9% | 14.1% |

Female Population

| | Total # Living | Total # Died |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Black Females | * | * |
| White Females | 19 | * |
| Other Females | * | * |
| Total Females | 19 | * |
| Percentage of Total Female Population that are Black | N/A | N/A |

Black Population

| | Total # Living | Total # Died |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Black Males | 23 | 10 |
| Black Females | * | * |
| Total Blacks | 23 | 10 |
| Percentage of Total Black Population that are Males | 100.0% | 100.0% |

Source: Indiana State Department of Health, data as of December 31, 2006

† "HIV Disease" refers to a combined total of persons with either HIV or AIDS.

** Denotes numbers <5*

Δ "Other" includes Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, Hispanic/Latino, and multiracial

Totals and Percentages are reflective of given numbers only and do not include numbers <5; therefore, caution should be used in interpretation

**Total Population With HIV Disease†, by City, Gender,
& Race/Ethnicity**

Evansville

Male Population

| | Total # Living | Total # Died |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Black Males | 45 | 16 |
| White Males | 182 | 138 |
| Other Males ^Δ | * | * |
| Total Males | 227 | 154 |
| Percentage of Total Male Population that are Black | 19.8% | 10.4% |

Female Population

| | Total # Living | Total # Died |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Black Females | 16 | 5 |
| White Females | 24 | 8 |
| Other Females | * | * |
| Total Females | 40 | 13 |
| Percentage of Total Female Population that are Black | 40.0% | 38.5% |

Black Population

| | Total # Living | Total # Died |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Black Males | 45 | 16 |
| Black Females | 16 | 5 |
| Total Blacks | 61 | 21 |
| Percentage of Total Black Population that are Males | 73.8% | 76.2% |

Source: Indiana State Department of Health, data as of December 31, 2006

† "HIV Disease" refers to a combined total of persons with either HIV or AIDS.

** Denotes numbers <5*

Δ "Other" includes Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, Hispanic/Latino, and multiracial

Totals and Percentages are reflective of given numbers only and do not include numbers <5; therefore, caution should be used in interpretation

**Total Population With HIV Disease†, by City,
Gender, & Race/Ethnicity**

Fort Wayne

Male Population

| | Total # Living | Total # Died |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Black Males | 87 | 55 |
| White Males | 216 | 179 |
| Other Males^Δ | 34 | 12 |
| Total Males | 337 | 246 |
| Percentage of Total Male Population that are Black | 25.8% | 22.4% |

Female Population

| | Total # Living | Total # Died |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Black Females | 45 | 13 |
| White Females | 21 | 10 |
| Other Females^Δ | 8 | * |
| Total Females | 74 | 23 |
| Percentage of Total Female Population that are Black | 60.8% | 56.5% |

Black Population

| | Total # Living | Total # Died |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Black Males | 87 | 55 |
| Black Females | 45 | 13 |
| Total Blacks | 132 | 68 |
| Percentage of Total Black Population that are Males | 65.9% | 80.9% |

Source: Indiana State Department of Health, data as of December 31, 2006

† "HIV Disease" refers to a combined total of persons with either HIV or AIDS.

** Denotes numbers <5*

Δ "Other" includes Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, Hispanic/Latino, and multiracial

Totals and Percentages are reflective of given numbers only and do not include numbers <5; therefore, caution should be used in interpretation

**Total Population With HIV Disease†, by City,
Gender, & Race/Ethnicity**

Gary

Male Population

| | Total # Living | Total # Died |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Black Males | 272 | 229 |
| White Males | 37 | 13 |
| Other Males ^Δ | 13 | 16 |
| Total Males | 322 | 258 |
| Percentage of Total Male Population that are Black | 84.5% | 88.8% |

Female Population

| | Total # Living | Total # Died |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Black Females | 104 | 28 |
| White Females | 9 | 5 |
| Other Females ^Δ | * | * |
| Total Females | 113 | 33 |
| Percentage of Total Female Population that are Black | 92.0% | 84.8% |

Black Population

| | Total # Living | Total # Died |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Black Males | 272 | 229 |
| Black Females | 104 | 28 |
| Total Blacks | 376 | 257 |
| Percentage of Total Black Population that are Males | 72.3% | 89.1% |

Source: Indiana State Department of Health, data as of December 31, 2006

† "HIV Disease" refers to a combined total of persons with either HIV or AIDS.

** Denotes numbers <5*

Δ "Other" includes Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, Hispanic/Latino, and multiracial

Totals and Percentages are reflective of given numbers only and do not include numbers <5; therefore, caution should be used in interpretation

**Total Population With HIV Disease†, by City,
Gender, & Race/Ethnicity**

Indianapolis

Male Population

| | Total # Living | Total # Died |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Black Males | 1,042 | 563 |
| White Males | 1,626 | 1,178 |
| Other Males ^Δ | 238 | 43 |
| Total Males | 2,906 | 1,784 |
| Percentage of Total Male Population that are Black | 35.9% | 31.6% |

Female Population

| | Total # Living | Total # Died |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Black Females | 399 | 104 |
| White Females | 174 | 63 |
| Other Females ^Δ | 55 | 6 |
| Total Females | 628 | 173 |
| Percentage of Total Female Population that are Black | 63.5% | 60.1% |

Black Population

| | Total # Living | Total # Died |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Black Males | 1,042 | 563 |
| Black Females | 399 | 104 |
| Total Blacks | 1,441 | 667 |
| Percentage of Total Black Population that are Males | 72.3% | 84.4% |

Source: Indiana State Department of Health, data as of December 31, 2006

† "HIV Disease" refers to a combined total of persons with either HIV or AIDS.

Δ "Other" includes Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, Hispanic/Latino, and multiracial

**Total Population With HIV Disease†, by City,
Gender, & Race/Ethnicity**

Jeffersonville

| <i>Male Population</i> | | |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total # Living | Total # Died |
| Black Males | 21 | * |
| White Males | 40 | 20 |
| Other Males ^Δ | * | * |
| Total Males | 61 | 20 |
| Percentage of Total Male Population that are Black | 34.4% | N/A |

| <i>Female Population</i> | | |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total # Living | Total # Died |
| Black Females | 14 | * |
| White Females | 8 | * |
| Other Females ^Δ | * | * |
| Total Females | 22 | * |
| Percentage of Total Female Population that are Black | 63.6% | N/A |

| <i>Black Population</i> | | |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total # Living | Total # Died |
| Black Males | 21 | * |
| Black Females | 14 | * |
| Total Blacks | 35 | * |
| Percentage of Total Black Population that are Males | 60.0% | N/A |

Source: Indiana State Department of Health, data as of December 31, 2006

† "HIV Disease" refers to a combined total of persons with either HIV or AIDS.

** Denotes numbers <5*

Δ "Other" includes Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, Hispanic/Latino, and multiracial

Totals and Percentages are reflective of given numbers only and do not include numbers <5; therefore, caution should be used in interpretation

**Total Population With HIV Disease†, by City,
Gender, & Race/Ethnicity**

Michigan City

Male Population

| | Total # Living | Total # Died |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Black Males | 37 | 8 |
| White Males | 38 | 22 |
| Other Males ^Δ | * | * |
| Total Males | 75 | 30 |
| Percentage of Total Male Population that are Black | 49.3% | 26.7% |

Female Population

| | Total # Living | Total # Died |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Black Females | 14 | 5 |
| White Females | 6 | * |
| Other Females ^Δ | * | * |
| Total Females | 20 | 5 |
| Percentage of Total Female Population that are Black | 70.0% | 100.0% |

Black Population

| | Total # Living | Total # Died |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Black Males | 37 | 8 |
| Black Females | 14 | 5 |
| Total Blacks | 51 | 13 |
| Percentage of Total Black Population that are Males | 72.5% | 61.5% |

Source: Indiana State Department of Health, data as of December 31, 2006

† "HIV Disease" refers to a combined total of persons with either HIV or AIDS.

** Denotes numbers <5*

Δ "Other" includes Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, Hispanic/Latino, and multiracial

Totals and Percentages are reflective of given numbers only and do not include numbers <5; therefore, caution should be used in interpretation

**Total Population With HIV Disease†, by City,
Gender, & Race/Ethnicity**

Muncie

Male Population

| | Total # Living | Total # Died |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Black Males | 14 | 9 |
| White Males | 63 | 46 |
| Other Males^Δ | * | * |
| Total Males | 77 | 55 |
| Percentage of Total Male Population that are Black | 18.2% | 16.4% |

Female Population

| | Total # Living | Total # Died |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Black Females | 7 | * |
| White Females | 8 | 7 |
| Other Females^Δ | * | * |
| Total Females | 15 | 7 |
| Percentage of Total Female Population that are Black | 46.7% | N/A |

Black Population

| | Total # Living | Total # Died |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Black Males | 14 | 9 |
| Black Females | 7 | * |
| Total Blacks | 21 | 9 |
| Percentage of Total Black Population that are Males | 66.7% | 100.0% |

Source: Indiana State Department of Health, data as of December 31, 2006

† "HIV Disease" refers to a combined total of persons with either HIV or AIDS.

** Denotes numbers <5*

Δ "Other" includes Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, Hispanic/Latino, and multiracial

Totals and Percentages are reflective of given numbers only and do not include numbers <5; therefore, caution should be used in interpretation

**Total Population With HIV Disease†, by City,
Gender, & Race/Ethnicity**

South Bend

Male Population

| | Total # Living | Total # Died |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Black Males | 128 | 47 |
| White Males | 106 | 96 |
| Other Males ^Δ | 12 | 7 |
| Total Males | 246 | 150 |
| Percentage of Total Male Population that are Black | 52.0% | 31.3% |

Female Population

| | Total # Living | Total # Died |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Black Females | 72 | 6 |
| White Females | 19 | 9 |
| Other Females ^Δ | * | * |
| Total Females | 91 | 15 |
| Percentage of Total Female Population that are Black | 79.1% | 40.0% |

Black Population

| | Total # Living | Total # Died |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Black Males | 128 | 47 |
| Black Females | 72 | 6 |
| Total Blacks | 200 | 53 |
| Percentage of Total Black Population that are Males | 64.0% | 88.7% |

Source: Indiana State Department of Health, data as of December 31, 2006

† "HIV Disease" refers to a combined total of persons with either HIV or AIDS.

** Denotes numbers <5*

Δ "Other" includes Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, Hispanic/Latino, and multiracial

Totals and Percentages are reflective of given numbers only and do not include numbers <5; therefore, caution should be used in interpretation

Black Population Living with HIV Disease†, by City & Exposure

| | Hetero | IDU | MSM | MSM & IDU | Other |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Anderson | 7 (29.2%) | * | 8 (33.3%) | * | 9 (37.5%) |
| Evansville | 16 (26.7%) | * | 27 (45.0%) | 8 (13.3%) | 9 (15.0%) |
| Fort Wayne | 41 (31.5%) | 11 (8.5%) | 46 (35.4%) | * | 32 (24.6%) |
| Gary | 76 (20.2%) | 24 (6.4%) | 111 (29.5%) | 17 (4.5%) | 148 (39.4%) |
| Indianapolis | 349 (24.2%) | 97 (6.7%) | 543 (37.7%) | 65 (4.5%) | 387 (26.9%) |
| Jeffersonville | 10 (33.3%) | * | 10 (33.3%) | * | 10 (33.3%) |
| Michigan City | 9 (18.8%) | 8 (16.7%) | 9 (18.8%) | * | 22 (45.8%) |
| Muncie | 6 (33.3%) | * | 6 (33.3%) | * | 6 (33.3%) |
| South Bend | 58 (29.0%) | 14 (7.0%) | 59 (29.5%) | 5 (2.5%) | 64 (32.0%) |
| Totals | 572 (24.6%) | 154 (6.6%) | 819 (35.2%) | 95 (4.1%) | 687 (29.5%) |

Source: Indiana State Department of Health, data as of December 31, 2006

† "HIV Disease" refers to a combined total of persons with either HIV or AIDS.

* Denotes numbers <5

"Other" may reflect other modes of exposure not represented by the table

Hetero = Heterosexual contact, IDU = Intravenous Drug Use, MSM = Men who have sexual contact with men

MSM & IDU = Men who have sexual contact with men and are intravenous drug users

Totals and Percentages are reflective of given numbers only and do not include numbers <5; therefore, caution should be used in interpretation

Indiana Cumulative Statistics for Black Males with HIV Disease[†] in Surveyed Cities

| | Total # Living | Total # Died |
|--|-------------------|-----------------|
| Total Black Males[‡] | 1,669 | 937 |
| Total Surveyed Cities[‡] | 5,412 | 3,066 |
| Percentage of the Total Surveyed Cities that are Black Males | 30.8% | 30.6% |
| Total Black Males[‡] | 1,669 | 937 |
| Total Black Population[‡] | 2,344 | 1,106 |
| Percentage of the Total Black Population that are Black Males | 71.2% | 84.7% |

Source: Indiana State Department of Health, data as of December 31, 2006

[†] "HIV Disease" refers to a combined total of persons with either HIV or AIDS.

[‡] Includes ONLY the total population with HIV disease for the surveyed cities, NOT the total population with HIV disease for ALL cities in Indiana

HIV / AIDS Centers (Statewide)

ALLEN COUNTY

Allen County Health Department 260-449-7504
AIDS Task Force 260-744-1144
Matthew 25 Clinic 260-426-3250
Women's Bureau 260-424-7977
Neighborhood Health Services 260-458-2641
Project Ben 260-449-7504
Up the Stairs Community Center 260-422-2450

CLARK COUNTY

Clark County Health Department 812-288-2706 or 1-800-828-5624

DELAWARE COUNTY

Delaware County Health Department 765-747-7723
Ball State University 765-285-1067
Open Door Community Services 1-800-413-2113 or 765-281-7710

ELKHART COUNTY

Elkhart County Health Department 574-523-2128
AIDS Ministries/AIDS Assist 574-293-9743
Heart City Health Center 574-293-0052

LAKE COUNTY

Aliveness Project-Gary Office 219-880-2425
Aliveness Project-Merrillville Office 219-985-6170
Brothers Uplifting Brothers 219-985-2008
East Chicago Community Health Center 219-397-1196
East Chicago Health Department 219-391-8467
Gary City Health Department 219-882-5565
House of Job 219-852-4016
Lake County Health Department 219-755-3655
Maternal and Child Health Clinic 291-887-5146
Tri-City Mental Health Center 219-398-7050

LAPORTE COUNTY

Aliveness Project - Michigan City 219-873-1250
Open Door Health Center 219-872-6766

MADISON COUNTY

Madison County Health Department 765-646-9205

VANDEBURGH COUNTY

Drug Crisis Referral Center 812-464-7710
Matthew 25 AIDS Services 1-877-428-1231
Vanderburgh County Health Department 812-435-5683
Planned Parenthood 812-473-4990

MARION COUNTY

Barrington Health Center 317-781-4994
Martindale-Brightwood Health Center 317-920-5760
Bell Flower HIV Testing Clinic 317-221-8307
Blackburn Health Center 317-931-4300
Brothers United 317-931-0292
Concord Center 317-637-4376
Citizen's Health Center 317-924-6351
Damien Center 317-632-0123
Indy Core Care 317-630-8728
Salvation Army Harbor Light 317-972-1450
Southwest Health Center 317-488-2020
Nora Counseling Center 317-925-1881
Outreach Project – Martin Center 317-927-5151
People's Health Center 317-633-7360 Extension 151
Planned Parenthood Castleton 317-849-9304
Life Care Program of Clarion Health 317-962-2700
Planned Parenthood Southside 317-788-0396
Planned Parenthood Eastside 317-899-4731
Planned Parenthood Midtown 317-925-6747
Planned Parenthood Northwest 317-876-1774
Southeast Health Center 317-488-2040

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY

AIDS Ministries/AIDS Assist 574-234-2870
Center for the Homeless 574-282-8700
Hope Rescue Mission 574-288-4842
Indiana Health Center 574-234-9033
Martin Luther King Recreation Center 574-235-9445
Memorial Southeast Neighborhood Health Clinic 574-237-6640
Project Homecoming 574-235-7990
St. Joseph County Health Department 574-235-9750
St. Joseph Family Practice 574-237-7338
St. Joseph's Health Center 574-232-4070
Truman's 574-256-1501



Indiana Commission on the Social Status of Black Males

Indiana Government Center South W392

402 W. Washington Street

Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

(317) 234-1389 (317) 232-4490

www.IN.gov/icssbm

Commission Membership

Elected Officials



Lt. Gov. Becky Skillman



Sen. Gary Dillon



Sen. Samuel Smith



Rep. Dr. Tim Brown



Rep. Dr. Vernon Smith



Dr. Suellen Reed

Commissioners

Wayne R. Wellington
Chairman
Indianapolis Public Schools

Tony Kirkland
Executive Assistant
Office of the Governor

Cathy Boggs, Director
Division of Mental Health
Proxy: Lynn Smith

J. David Donahue, Director
Indiana Department of Corrections
Proxy: Tim Brown

Carrie Henderson, Director
Indiana Department of
Administration

Zach Main, Director
Division of Family Resources
Proxy: Jackie Cissell

Judith A. Monroe, M.D.
Indiana Department of Health
Proxy: Laura Heinrich

Judge Gregory Scott, Director
Indiana Civil Rights Commission

Kenneth Allen
KAFFEE Inc.
Indianapolis, Indiana

Rudy Hightower, Chairman/CEO
Christ Community Development Corp.
Greenfield, Indiana

Robert Marshall Jr.
Indianapolis, Indiana

Willie F. Middlebrook
Indianapolis, Indiana

Carolyn Rogers
Councilwoman
Gary, Indiana

Rev. Joseph Smith
Ft. Wayne, Indiana

James E. Garrett Jr.
Executive Director
Indiana Commission on
the Social Status of Black Males

Steven L. Ingram
Deputy Director
Indiana Commission on
the Social Status of Black Males

Malika Y. Mays
Administrative Assistant
Indiana Commission on
the Social Status of Black Males