

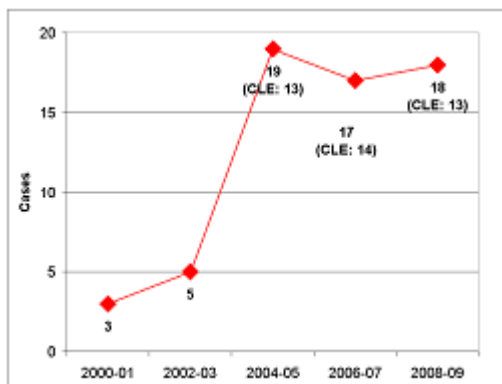
Trends in age groups

	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2008-09</u>
• Youth cases 15-19 y	4%	5%	5%
○ 13 teens diagnosed in 2008-09 (Fig. 3), and 18 total for the entire county.			
• Young adults 20-24 y	8%	16%	14%
• Findings for youth, 2008-2009			
○ 77% male, 23% female, similar to overall percentages.			
○ 72% of the new cases among those aged 15-24 were African American, 16% White, 6% Hispanic and 6% of unknown race/ethnicity (not reported).			
○ Case counts: Glenville (5), Mt. Pleasant (4); Corlett, Old Brooklyn, St. Clair-Superior, and West Boulevard (3) had highest case counts. Two cases each were reported in Central, Clark-Fulton, Cudell, Lee-Miles, N/S Collinwood, S Broadway and Woodland Hills. Most other statistical planning areas (SPA) had at least one youth cases each.			

CDPH Action Plan:

- **Engage** faith-based community groups-especially those targeting people of color.
- **Realign** resources to increase coverage of the CMSD Responsible Sexual Health program.
- **Target intervention** and outreach using maps and data.
- **Expanded STD and HIV testing at clinics** and by all health care providers.
- **Use media as partners** for STD and HIV prevention messages and updates.
- **Partner** with other health departments in collaborative efforts to provide a combined voice.

Fig. 3 - New diagnoses of HIV/AIDS for teens (15-19 years) for Cuyahoga County and Cleveland residents (CLE: subtotal)



Other CDPH Successes in 2009

Completed Needs Assessment Report

- Determined highest risk groups
- Evaluated funded agencies
- Identified gaps in services
- Used Kent State University experts to create a new service model.

Developed outreach on social networking websites

- An Office of HIV/AIDS project
- Provides prevention messages, testing locations and referral services
- Project models outreach by major US cities (NYC, SF, Chicago, Phila.)

Addendum, added February 17, 2010

The following table (Table 2) shows the change in the two-year number of new (incident) HIV and HIV-with-AIDS diagnoses among persons residing in Cleveland at the time of diagnosis.

Several West Side neighborhoods showed large increases in the number and percent of new cases diagnosed in 2008-2009 over the previous two-year period. West Boulevard, Old Brooklyn, Riverside and Woodland Hills have not been neighborhoods that have been among those neighborhoods with historically high numbers of new cases (e.g. Edgewater, Ohio City/NWS, Detroit-Shoreway on the West Side, and Downtown, Glenville, Mt. Pleasant, Lee-Miles, Hough, Central, Union-Miles on the East Side.)

Moreover, large decreases in case counts among several neighborhoods were observed where historically higher numbers are usually present. These include many of those mentioned above: Glenville, Edgewater, Downtown, Central, Hough, and Lee-Miles.

Table 2. Changes in two-year incidence across Cleveland neighborhoods

Neighborhood (SPA)	INCIDENCE	PERIOD	Difference	Percent change from 2006-07
	2006-07	2008-09		
WEST BOULEVARD	6	14	8	133%
OLD BROOKLYN	6	12	6	100%
RIVERSIDE	2	8	6	300%
OHIO CITY/NWS	9	14	5	56%
CORLETT	6	10	4	67%
WOODLAND HILLS	3	7	4	133%
ST CLAIR-SUPERIOR	5	8	3	60%
DETROIT-SHOREWAY	17	19	2	12%
INDUSTRIAL VALLEY	2	4	2	100%
N BROADWAY	0	2	2	200%
KAMMS CORNERS	6	7	1	17%
PURITAS-LONGMEAD	4	5	1	25%
EUCLID-GREEN	3	4	1	33%
GOODRICH-KIRTLAND PK	2	3	1	50%
FAIRFAX	6	6	0	0%
FOREST HILLS	6	6	0	0%
MT PLEASANT	11	11	0	0%
S COLLINWOOD	6	6	0	0%
UNIVERSITY	2	2	0	0%
STOCKYARDS	2	1	-1	-50%
KINSMAN	3	2	-1	-33%
UNION-MILES	5	4	-1	-20%
TREMONT	6	5	-1	-17%
CLARK-FULTON	7	6	-1	-14%
S BROADWAY	7	5	-2	-29%
N COLLINWOOD	9	7	-2	-22%
BUCKEYE-SHAKER	7	4	-3	-43%
CUDELL	8	5	-3	-38%
JEFFERSON	7	3	-4	-57%
BROOKLYN-CENTER	9	4	-5	-56%
LEE-MILES	10	5	-5	-50%
HOUGH	14	9	-5	-36%
CENTRAL	14	7	-7	-50%
DOWNTOWN	18	9	-9	-50%
EDGEWATER	21	8	-13	-62%
GLENVILLE	25	10	-15	-60%
CLEVE ADDRESS UNK	23	7	-16	-70%
All	297	249	-48	-16%