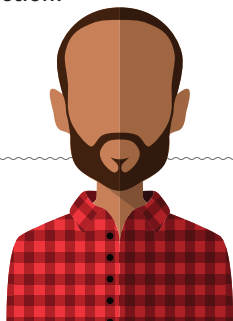


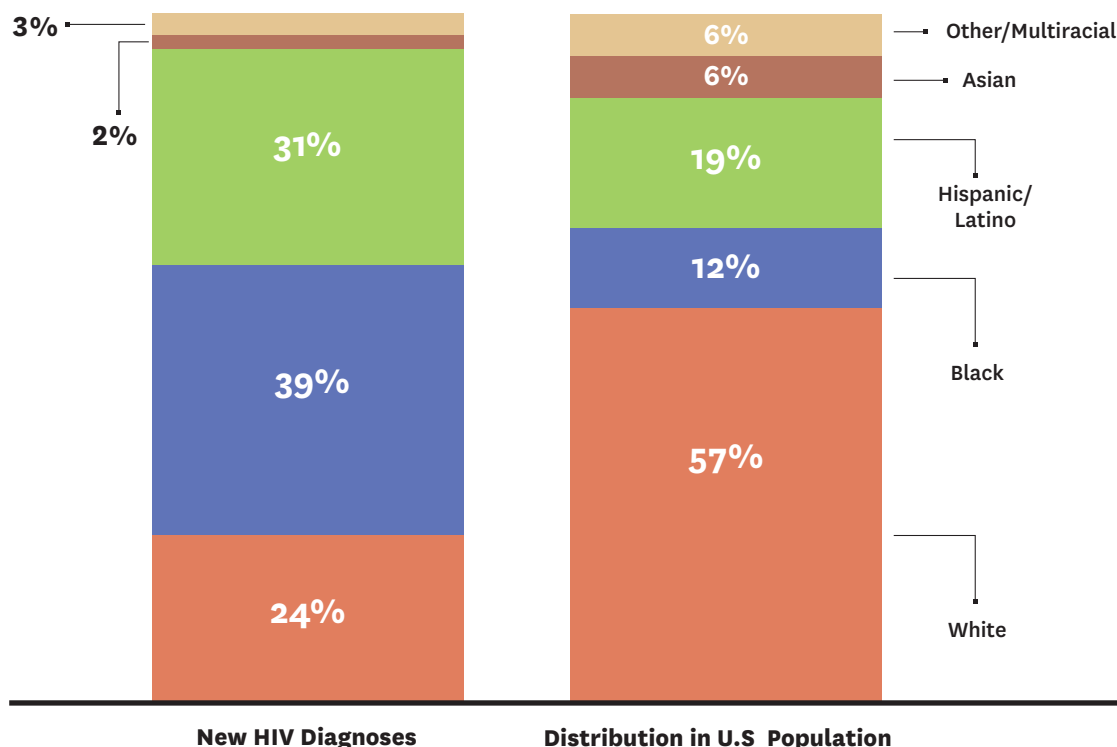
HIV and Black Americans

A Quick ReFresh

- HIV is a virus that attacks your immune system; AIDS is the most advanced stage of the infection.
- CD4 cells help your body fight infections. HIV attacks and lowers the number of CD4 cells in your blood.
- HIV treatment (antiretroviral therapy, or ART) comes in two types: pills and shots. With proper treatment most people can get HIV under control within six months.
- HIV treatment prevents transmission to others. ([LINK](#))
- Taking PrEP (Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis) can prevent infection.



New HIV Cases & U.S. Population, by Race/Ethnicity (2022)



SOURCE
U.S. population data: KFF. State Health Facts. Population Distribution by Race/Ethnicity, 2022. HIV Diagnoses: CDC.

How Viral Suppression Works

Taken as prescribed, HIV medicine reduces the viral load in your blood to a very low level, which keeps your immune system working and prevents illness. This is called viral suppression. ([LINK](#))

HIV & Black Americans: Four Key Facts at a Glance

1

More than 1.2 million people in the U.S. are living with HIV; 40% of those people are Black. ([LINK](#))

2

Black Americans represent only 12% of the U.S. population, but accounted for 39% of new HIV diagnoses in 2022. ([LINK](#))

3

Black Americans accounted for 43% of HIV-and AIDS-related deaths. ([LINK](#))

4

In 2022, the rate of new HIV diagnoses among Black adults and adolescents was about eight times that of white people, and twice that of Latinos. ([LINK](#))

The top 10 states by number of HIV diagnoses among Black Americans.

SOURCE: CDC (2022)

Florida	1,760
Georgia	1,697
Texas	1,463
New York	866
North Carolina	763
California	709
Illinois	559
Louisiana	540
Maryland	521
Virginia	469

Impact of Proposed Budget Cuts in U.S. Health Programs

AmfAR, Foundation for AIDS

Research and other studies show the potential consequences of deep budget cuts in federal health programs proposed by the U.S. government ([LINK](#)):

- Up to 75,000 additional HIV infections and 7,500 AIDS-related deaths by 2030 if CDC's Division of HIV Prevention is cut by 50%
- As many as 143,000 new infections and 15,000 deaths from a

full elimination of that division

- Added treatment costs of \$31.6 billion with a 50% cut, or \$60.3 billion with a full cut
- Globally, a WHO study (March 26, 2025) to determine the potential impacts of these funding cuts found that they could lead to an additional 4.4 million new infections globally, even if mitigation efforts resumed treatment within two years. ([LINK](#))

Black men

- The rate of new diagnoses for Black men in 2022 was the highest of any race/ethnicity and gender. ([LINK](#))
- In 2021, HIV was the eighth-leading cause of death for Black men and women ages 25-34. ([LINK](#))



Black women

- In the U.S., Black women account for the largest share of new HIV diagnoses among women (50% in 2022) and also the largest share of all women living with HIV. ([LINK](#))
- The rate of new diagnoses among Black women is 10 times the rate among white women and three times the rate among Latinas. ([LINK](#))

50%

53%

In 2022, Black Americans made up 50% of HIV diagnoses among all young people ages 13-24; 53% of LGBTQ teens and young adults with HIV in 2022 were Black.



What's Going On?

Lack of trust in healthcare due to systemic racism in the healthcare industry disincentivizes Black Americans from seeking help and getting regular checkups. ([LINK](#))

Lack of access to health care in Black communities is pervasive. ([LINK](#))

Higher rates of poverty make preventative efforts, such as buying condoms, burdensome. ([LINK](#))

All of which leads to lower awareness of HIV status.

*** Tip sheet: Read more about system racism in healthcare ([LINK](#))**

Rates of HIV treatment for Black Americans lag behind those for whites.

- Even when rates of identification are nearly identical, rates of treatment and viral suppression among Black Americans lag behind. ([LINK](#))
- At the end of 2022, 89% of white Americans with HIV were diagnosed.
 - 70% were linked to care
 - 63% were virally suppressed
- At the end of 2022, 88% of Black Americans with HIV were diagnosed.
 - 64% were linked to care
 - 53% were virally suppressed

About 13% of those with HIV in the U.S. don't know it. Everyone aged 13-64 should be tested at least once, and those at higher risk should be tested at least annually. ([LINK](#))

A Somewhat Bright Spot in all the Statistics: From 2010 to 2022, HIV diagnoses among all Black Americans went down 22%. Over that same time, diagnoses of HIV in Black women decreased 39%. However, from 2018-2022, new diagnoses were essentially flat, decreasing by just 1%. ([LINK](#))