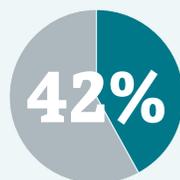
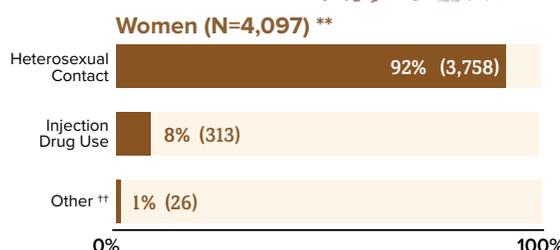
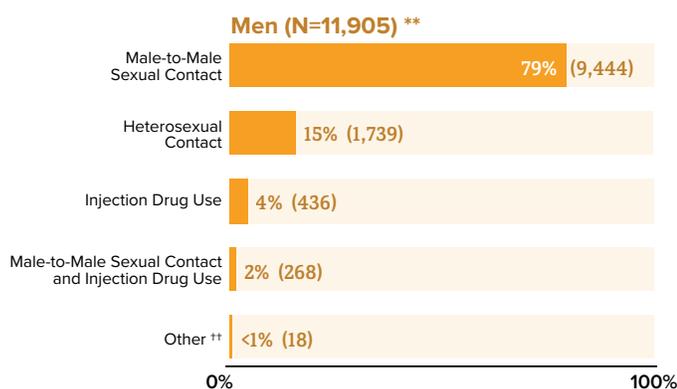


HIV and African American People



Black/African American* people made up 42% (16,002)[†] of the **37,968 NEW HIV DIAGNOSES** in the US and dependent areas[‡] in 2018.

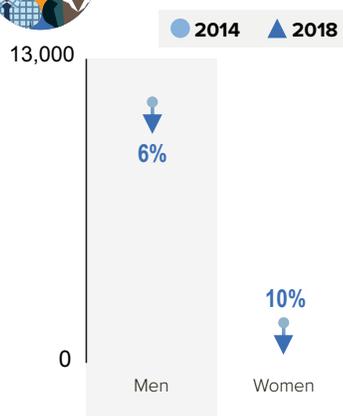
Among Black/African American people, most new HIV diagnoses were among men.



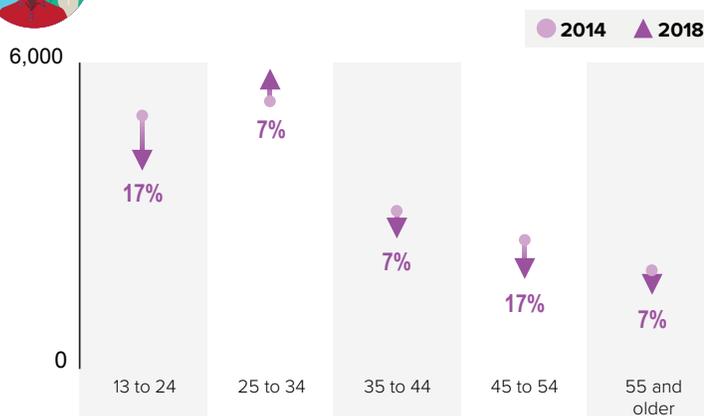
Good progress has been made with reducing HIV diagnoses among most age groups, with HIV diagnoses decreasing 7% among Black/African American people overall from 2014 to 2018.



Trends by Sex



Trends by Age ††



* *Black* refers to people having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. *African American* is a term often used for people of African descent with ancestry in North America. This fact sheet uses *African American*, unless referencing surveillance data.

† Adult and adolescent Black/African American people aged 13 and older.

‡ American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, and the US Virgin Islands.

** Based on sex assigned at birth and includes transgender people.

†† Includes perinatal exposure, blood transfusion, hemophilia, and risk factors not reported or not identified.

‡‡ Does not include *perinatal* and *other* transmission categories.



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention

Black/African American people who don't know they have HIV can't get the care and treatment they need to stay healthy.



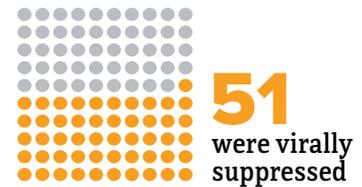
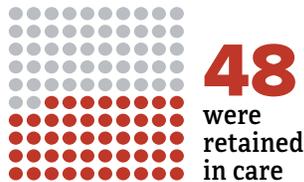
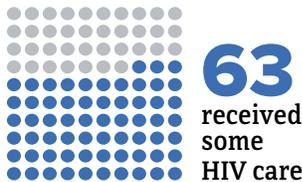
At the end of 2018, an estimated **1.2 MILLION PEOPLE** had HIV. Of those, 482,900 were among Black/African American people. ***

6 in 7
Black/African American people knew they had the virus.



It is important for Black/African American people to know their HIV status so they can take medicine to treat HIV if they have the virus. Taking HIV medicine every day can make the viral load undetectable. People who get and keep an undetectable viral load (or remain virally suppressed) can stay healthy for many years and have effectively no risk of transmitting HIV to their sex partners.

Compared to all people with HIV, Black/African American people have lower viral suppression rates. More work is needed to increase these rates. For **every 100 Black/African American people with HIV in 2018:**



For comparison, for every **100 people overall** with HIV, **65 received some HIV care**, **50 were retained in care**, and **56 were virally suppressed**.

There are several challenges that place some African American people at higher risk for HIV.

Knowledge of HIV Status



Some African American people don't know their HIV status. People who don't know they have HIV can't get the care they need and may pass HIV to others without knowing it.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)



African American people have higher rates of some STDs. Having another STD can increase a person's chance of getting or transmitting HIV.

Racism, HIV Stigma, and Homophobia



Racism, HIV stigma, and homophobia can negatively impact risk-taking behaviors, knowledge of HIV status, HIV care, and other needed services for many African American people.

Social and Economic Issues



African American people experiencing poverty may find it harder to get HIV prevention and care services.

How is CDC making a difference for African American people?



Collecting and analyzing data and monitoring HIV trends.



Supporting community organizations that increase access to HIV testing and care.



Conducting prevention research and providing guidance to those working in HIV prevention.



Promoting testing, prevention, and treatment through the *Let's Stop HIV Together* campaign.



Supporting health departments and community-based organizations by funding HIV prevention work and providing technical assistance.



Strengthening successful HIV prevention programs and supporting new efforts funded through the *Ending the HIV Epidemic* initiative.

*** In 50 states and the District of Columbia.

For more information about HIV surveillance data, read the "Technical Notes" in the HIV surveillance reports at www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/hiv-surveillance.html.

For more information visit www.cdc.gov/hiv