

HIV and African Americans

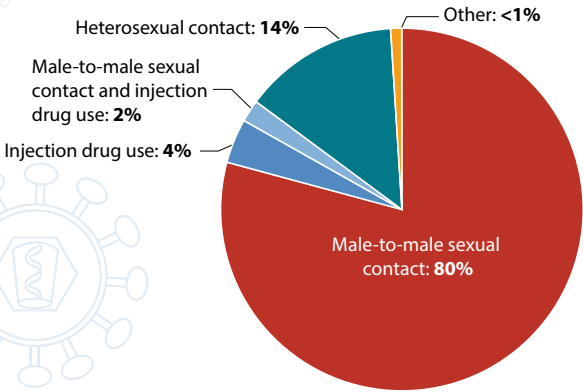
OF THE 37,832 NEW HIV DIAGNOSES IN THE US AND DEPENDENT AREAS* IN 2018:

42% WERE AMONG ADULT AND ADOLESCENT BLACKS/AFRICAN AMERICANS†

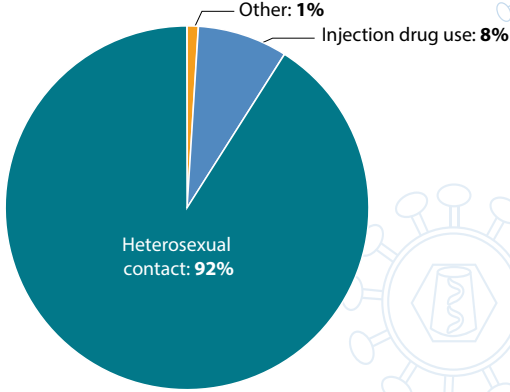
31% WERE AMONG BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN MEN

11% WERE AMONG BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMEN

New HIV Diagnoses Among Blacks/African Americans in the US and Dependent Areas by Transmission Category and Sex, 2018



Men (N=11,903)



Women (N=4,114)

Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

From 2010 to 2017, HIV diagnoses decreased 15% among blacks/African Americans overall.‡ But trends varied for different groups of blacks/African Americans:

Women: down 27%

Heterosexual men: down 32%

Gay and bisexual men overall: †† remained stable**

Gay and bisexual men by age:††

13 to 24: **down 11%**

25 to 34: **up 42%**

35 to 44: **down 21%**

45 to 54: **down 36%**

55 and older: **remained stable**

* American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, and the US Virgin Islands.
 † Black refers to people having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa, including immigrants from the Caribbean, and South and Latin America. African American is a term often used for Americans of African descent with ancestry in North America. Individuals may self-identify as either, both, or choose another identity altogether. This fact sheet uses African American, unless referencing surveillance data.
 ‡ In 50 states and the District of Columbia.
 ** This fact sheet uses the term gay and bisexual men to represent gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men.
 †† Includes infections attributed to male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use (men who reported both risk factors).



