

## Social Determinants of Health and HIV Among the South

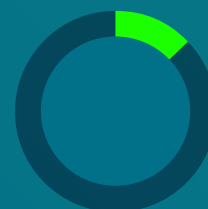
In **2020**, the south made up **52% of new HIV diagnoses** in the U.S.

Social Determinants of Health such as **poverty**, **education**, **lack of insurance**, and **unemployment** can negatively impact HIV-related health outcomes for people living in the **South**, especially among sexual and/or racial/ethnic minorities.



### Poverty

Source:  
ACS, 2020



**12.8%**  
of **U.S. population**  
were living in poverty.



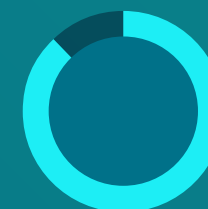
**14.1%**  
of people in the  
**south** are living  
in poverty.



### Education

(among those  
aged 25 and  
older)

Source:  
ACS, 2020



**88.5%**  
of **U.S. population**  
has at least a high  
school education.



**87.5%**  
of people in the **south**  
have at least a high  
school education.



### Uninsured

Source:  
ACS, 2020



**8.7%**  
of **U.S. population**  
is lacking health  
insurance.



**11.9%**  
of people in the  
**south** are lacking  
health insurance.



### Median Income

Source:  
ACS, 2020

The **national** median  
household income:

**\$64,994**

The median household income  
for people in the **south**:

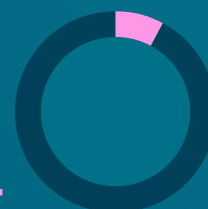
**\$59,816**



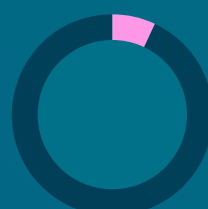
### Unemployment

(among those  
aged 16 and  
older)

Source:  
Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2020



**8.1%**  
of **U.S. population**  
unemployed.



**7.2%**  
of people in  
the **south** are  
unemployed.



### Food Insecurity

Source:  
U.S. Dept of Agriculture, 2020



**11.8%**  
of individuals in  
**U.S.** are living with  
food insecurity.



**13.6%**  
of people in the  
**south** are living with  
food insecurity.