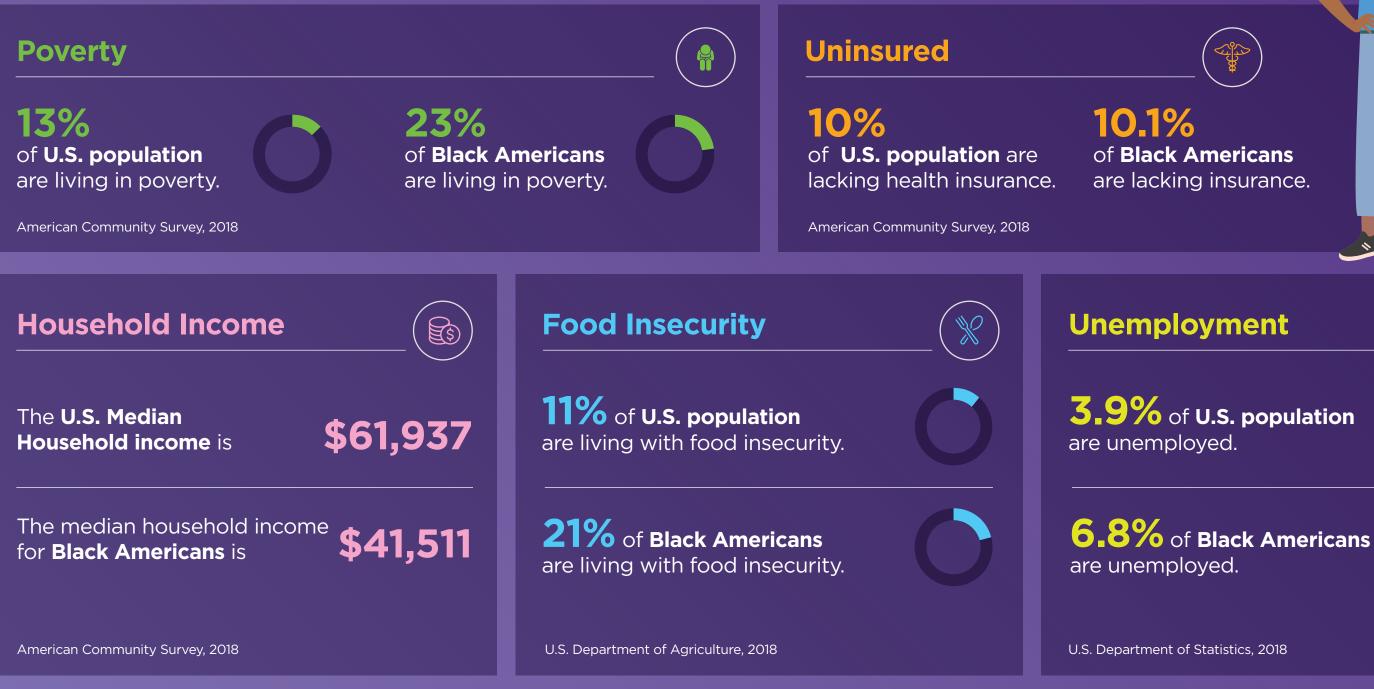
In 2019, Black Americans represented 13% of the U.S. population, but 43% of those newly diagnosed with HIV. Social determinants of health such as poverty, lack of health insurance, income inequality, food insecurity, and unemployment can negatively impact HIV-related health outcomes for Black Americans.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. NCHHSTP AtlasPlus



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