AIDSVu



Racial/Ethnic Disparities in HIV

While HIV can impact people irrespective of their race/ethnicity, historically marginalized groups experience a greater burden of HIV than others, specifically Black and Latinx communities.

Differential access to health-related social needs drives these health inequities and addressing the impact of bias and racism on the social determinants of health is paramount to achieving health equity and ending the HIV epidemic.

Disparities in New HIV Diagnoses

In 2022, **Black individuals** were **diagnosed with HIV** at a **rate 8.4X higher than White individuals. Hispanic/Latinx individuals** were diagnosed with HIV at a rate **nearly 5X** that of White individuals.



New HIV Diagnosis Rates by Race, Over Time, 2008-2022
Source: AIDSVu, CDC

Black People · Hispanic People · White People

Disparities in Social Determinants of Health among the General Population

Social determinants of health (SDOH) can contribute to **disparities in health outcomes** for people **living with or at risk for HIV**.



Source: ACS 2022 5-year Estimates

Disparities in PrEP Use Relative to Need

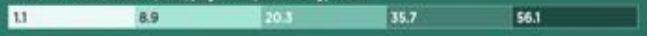
In 2023, for **every new HIV diagnosis** among **Black individuals**, there were **only 5 people using PrEP**. There were about **7 Hispanix/Latinx people using PrEP** for every new HIV diagnosis among Hispanic/Latinx people.

In contrast, there were **36 White people using PrEP** for each new HIV diagnosis among that demographic group.



A lower PnR (lighter shading on maps) indicates more unmet need for PrEP.

PrEP-to-Need Ratio (PnR), by Race/Ethnicity, 2023



0 · Data not available

Source: AIDSVu, CDC

Disparities in Lived Experiences among People Living with HIV

Black and Hispanic/Latinx people living with diagnosed HIV experience more HIV stigma and **more instances of homelessness/unstable housing** than their White counterparts, both factors that can **contribute to negative health outcomes** for **people living with or at risk for HIV**.



*Scores range from 0 (no stigma) to 100 (high stigma).

Source: AIDSVu, CDC MMP