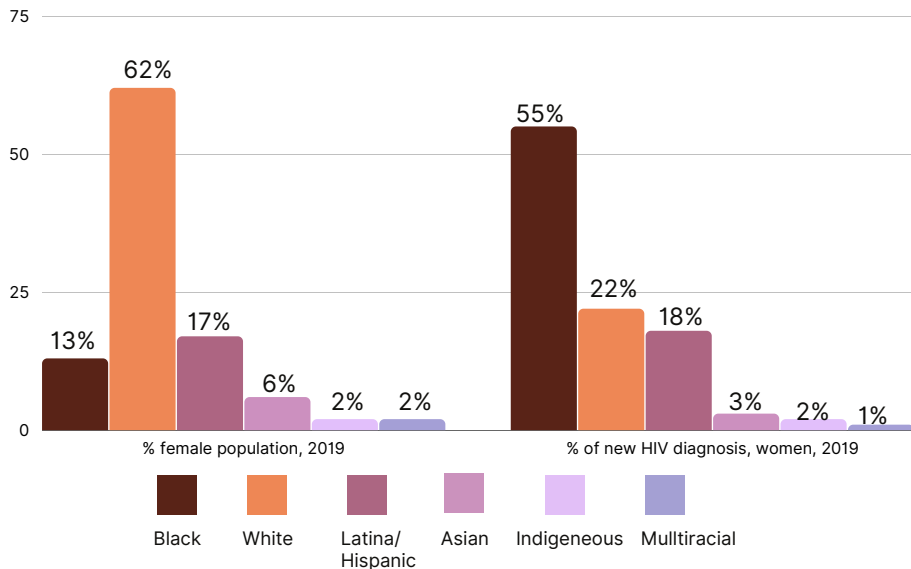


Addressing HIV-Related Disparities Affecting Black Women in the United States



Black women make up **13%** of the female population but account for **55%** of new HIV diagnoses among women.¹

The HIV incidence rate among Black women is **11X the rate of white women** and **4X the rate of Latinas.**²

Black women are **less likely** than white women to receive **antiretroviral therapy.**³

Black women are **more likely to die** of HIV-related causes.⁴

Social determinants that contribute to the disparities disproportionately affecting Black women with HIV:

- Poverty, unstable housing, and poor access to quality health care, social services, transportation & childcare are barriers to HIV prevention and care.^{3,5}

Structural factors exacerbate social/individual-level factors leading to **more sex partners, engaging in risky sexual behaviors, experiencing forced sex from an intimate partner, or increased substance use**, which increases HIV risk.



- Higher incarceration and mortality rates among Black men can lead to concurrent partnerships in a community with a higher prevalence of undiagnosed/untreated HIV/STIs.^{1,2,3}



91% of Black women diagnosed with HIV were infected through heterosexual contact.



- HIV stigma & racism within healthcare settings provide context for medical distrust of some Black women, discouraging them from initiating or continuing care.^{3,6,7}



Low-income Black women report lower receipt of medical risk information and health advice from physicians compared with higher income and non-Black women.

Considerations for healthcare professionals treating Black women with HIV



Include conversations around structural racism and trust for both providers and patients in HIV programs for Black women.⁵



Implement **culturally tailored HIV/STI interventions specifically for Black women** in community supervision programs to help reduce new infections.^{6,7,8}



Partner with trusted community leaders or "the gatekeepers," who are viewed as more relatable than healthcare providers, to deliver HIV-related messaging and programming.^{6,7}



Increasing peer support and addressing depression and unmet needs (childcare, unemployment, housing) during routine HIV care visits may be helpful.^{9,10,11}

Interventions and resources for healthcare teams and settings providing care to Black women with HIV

- [Black Women First Initiative](#), HRSA HAB, SPNS Models of Care
- [Evidence-Informed Interventions for Women of Color with HIV](#), HRSA HAB, SPNS Models of Care
- [Transgender Women of Color Initiative Intervention Manuals](#), HRSA HAB, SPNS Models of Care
- [Addressing Social Determinants of Health and Persons with HIV](#), MidAtlantic AETC
- [Black Women's Health Imperative](#)
- [National Black Leadership Commission on Health, Inc.](#)

Infographic references can be found [here](#)