Addressing the Needs of Black Women in HIV Prevention in the U.S.

Black women account for 13% of new HIV infections in the U.S. but comprise about 69% of new HIV infections among women in the U.S. overall.

Social determinants of HIV among Black women:

- **Classism**: Limited educational resources, residential choices, unemployment
- **Racism**: Internalized racism & discrimination
- **Sexism**: Violence and gender-based violence, social isolation

What's the likelihood of Black women being diagnosed with HIV in the U.S.?

- Black = 1/32
- Latina = 1/108
- White = 1/528

The most common HIV risk factor for Black women is sexual activity with men. 88% are infected this way!

Higher STI rates is another reason for increased HIV rates among Black women.

There's some good news...

New HIV infections among Black women in the U.S. have decreased 21% since 2002.

Continue the trend! Consider the following interventions for HIV prevention among Black women:

- Establish policies that ensure access to quality healthcare, mental health, and other support services.
- Increase awareness of the dangers of HIV/AIDS.
- Increase funding for interventions that reduce HIV transmission.
- Increase support for those living with HIV/AIDS.
- Increase cultural competence and sensitivity among healthcare providers.
- Increase access to prevention programs and other support services.

Available Resources:

1. Understanding HIV Care for Women of Color - National Women's HIV/AIDs Network (NWAN)
2. ANRS Fielded Care and STI: http://fieldcare.bпрона/fieldcare/FR

SOURCE: Available for the duration as the South Florida AIDS Network Foundation & The St. John's Foundation. Other information and resources are not available.