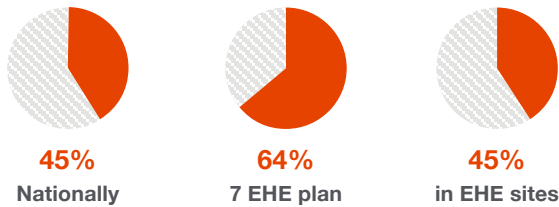


# Context Matters: Ending the HIV Epidemic Among Black Communities

The federal government's Ending the HIV Epidemic (EHE) plan has the goal of reducing new HIV infections by 90% in the next 10 years. This goal will not be met without meaningfully addressing HIV in the black community (13% of US population; 42% of all Americans living with HIV). HIV among black Americans is fueled by persistent inequities that impede access to HIV prevention and care.

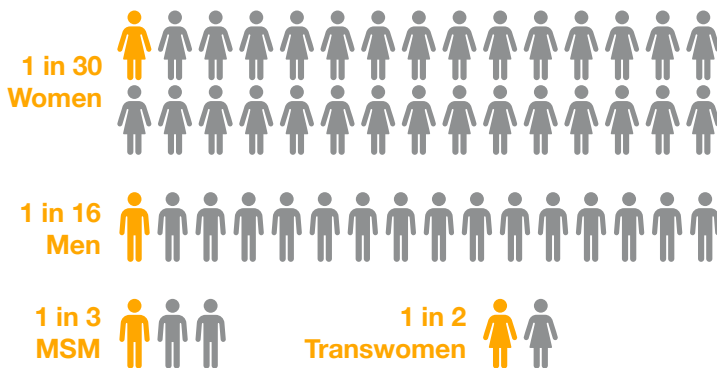
## Demographics

The percent of New HIV Diagnoses among Black Americans is higher in EHE states than nationally



## Epidemiology

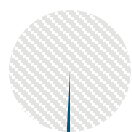
The lifetime risk of HIV diagnoses is highest among black Americans



## Access

Despite a greater lifetime risk for HIV infection among black Americans, PrEP access remains low

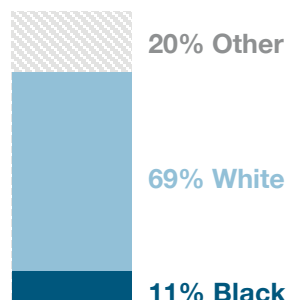
Of 500,000 African Americans who could potentially benefit from PrEP



only 1% (7000) filled their prescriptions

from September 2015 to August 2016

All people who filled PrEP prescriptions in 2016:



## What's Helping?



### Medicaid expansion

Greater health insurance coverage among black Americans leads to fewer HIV transmissions.



### Ryan White Programs

Ryan White funded clinics have decreased the racial disparity in viral suppression between black and white clients living with HIV.



### CDC Expanded HIV Testing Initiative

Led to more and earlier HIV diagnoses, and greater opportunities for treatment.



### Increased PrEP access

PrEP DAP, Gilead drug assistance programs and Ready, Set PrEP can improve access by offering PrEP at low or no cost.



### Community-based Programs

Trusted sources of care and tailored to the needs of the black community.

## What's Not?



### Geography

Policies and social determinants in the South complicate HIV prevention and treatment efforts.



### Uninsurance

Without adequate access to health insurance, HIV-positive African Americans will continue to be under-served.



### Title X and Trump Abortion Rule

Restrictions on Title X funding limits the HIV/STD services that health clinics provide to lower income women.



### HIV Criminalization and Mass Incarceration

African Americans are disproportionately targeted by HIV criminalization laws, and mass incarceration disrupts HIV services.

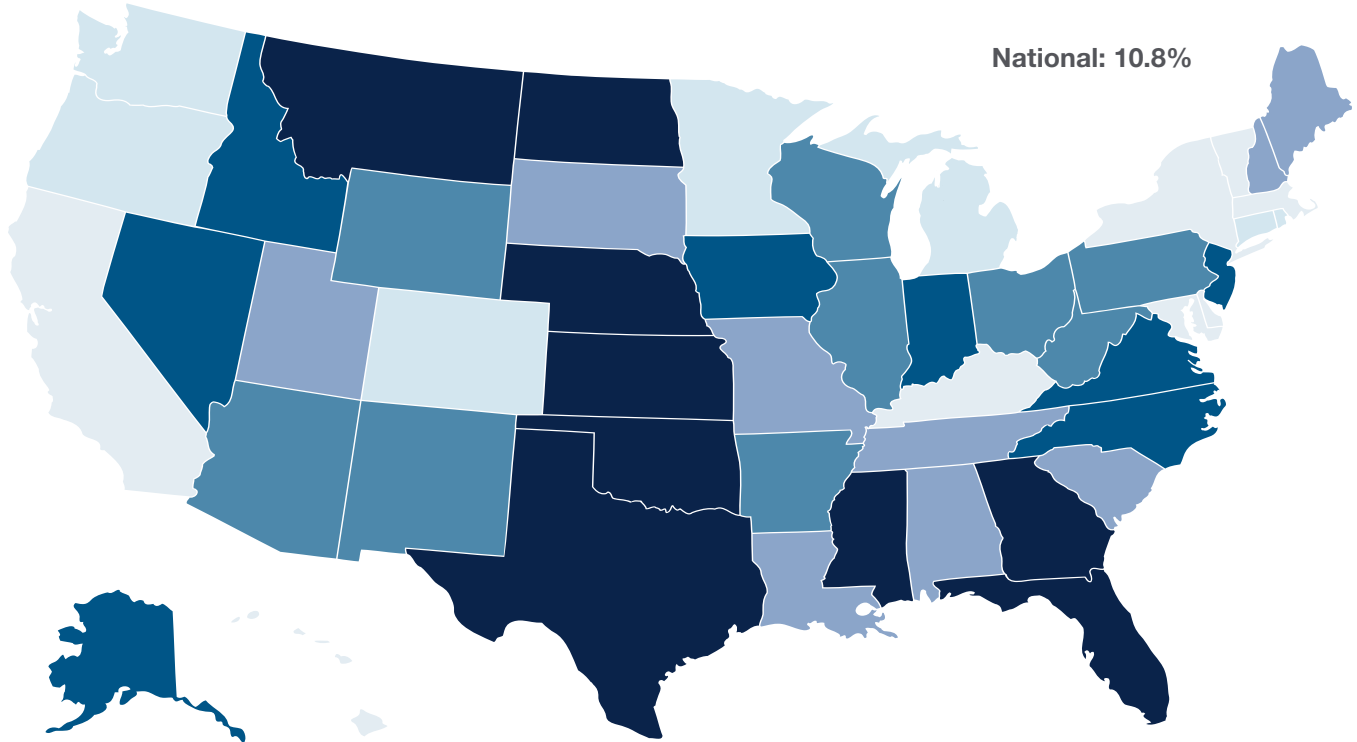


### Homelessness

Unstable housing is associated with medication non-adherence, which can increase HIV transmission.

## Percentage of Uninsured Black Americans by State

Nationally, 10.8% of black Americans under the age of 65 did not have health insurance in 2018. States can get more people insured by expanding Medicaid under the Affordable Care Act (ACA). Yet 5 of the 7 EHE states have not done this, and 18 of the 50 local EHE jurisdictions are in states which have not expanded Medicaid



## Sustained Viral Suppression

Sustained viral suppression is a critical metric for the health of people living with HIV. High viral loads contribute to poor health outcomes, and increase the likelihood of transmission to partners. Across all groups, black Americans had lower rates of sustained viral suppression in 2014. Increasing sustained viral suppression rates overall, and correcting the disparity is key to ending the epidemic.

