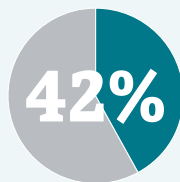
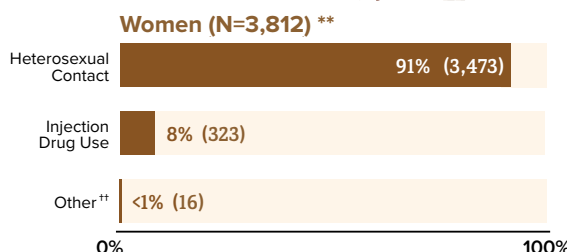
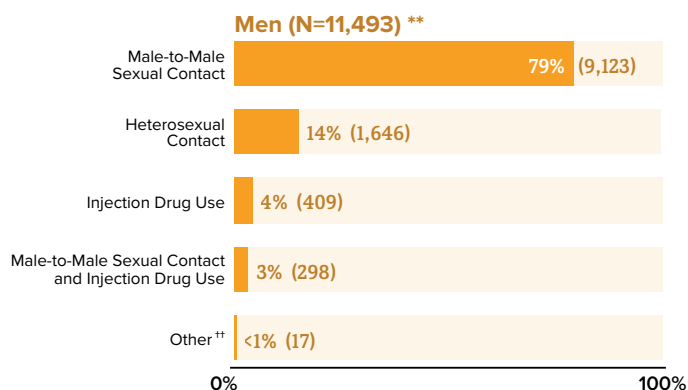


# HIV and African American People



Black/African American\* people made up 42% (15,305)<sup>†</sup> of the **36,801 new HIV diagnoses** in the US and dependent areas<sup>‡</sup> in 2019.

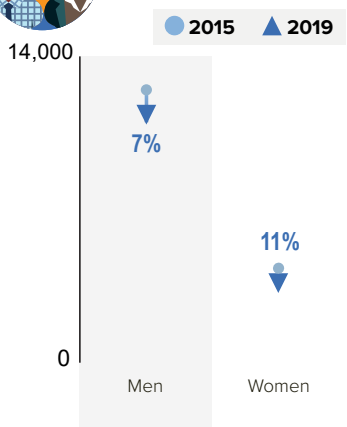
Among Black/African American people, most new HIV diagnoses were among men.



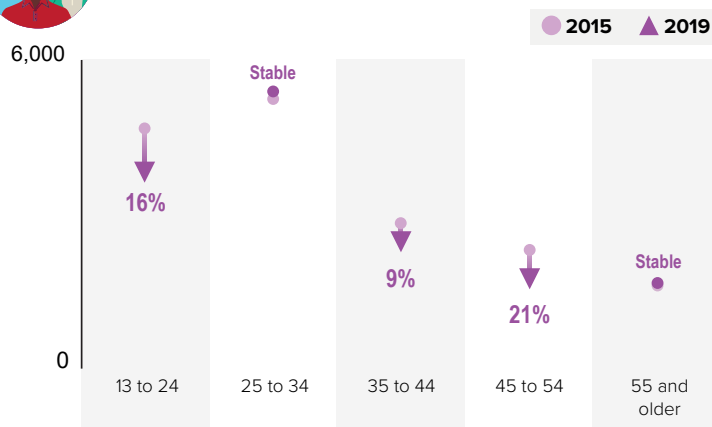
Progress has been made with reducing HIV diagnoses among most age groups, with HIV diagnoses decreasing 8% among Black/African American people overall from 2015 to 2019.



## Trends by Sex



## Trends by Age<sup>‡‡</sup>



\* *Black* refers to people having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. *African American* is a term often used for people of African descent with ancestry in North America. This fact sheet uses *African American*, unless referencing surveillance data.

<sup>†</sup> Adult and adolescent Black/African American people aged 13 and older.

<sup>‡</sup> American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, and the US Virgin Islands.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Based on sex assigned at birth and includes transgender people. For more information about transgender people, visit [www.cdc.gov/hiv/group/gender/transgender](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/group/gender/transgender).

<sup>††</sup> Includes perinatal exposure, blood transfusion, hemophilia, and risk factors not reported or not identified.

<sup>‡‡</sup> Does not include *perinatal* and *other* transmission categories.



