

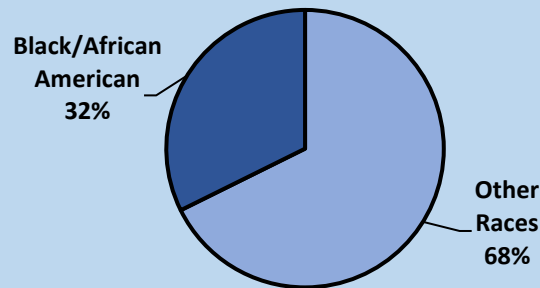
Kentucky: HIV and African Americans



Kentucky Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

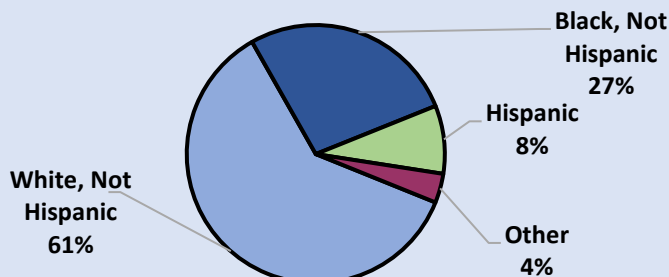
HIV Diagnosis

Total: 11,482



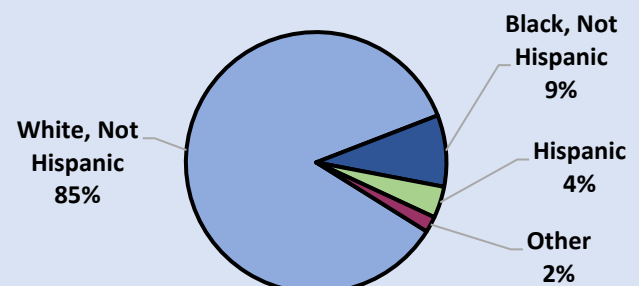
Since the start of the epidemic, 32% of overall diagnosed HIV cases were among Black/African American people.

Newly Diagnosed HIV Disease Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2020



Number of Newly Diagnosed HIV: 301

Kentucky Population by Race/Ethnicity as of July 1, 2020

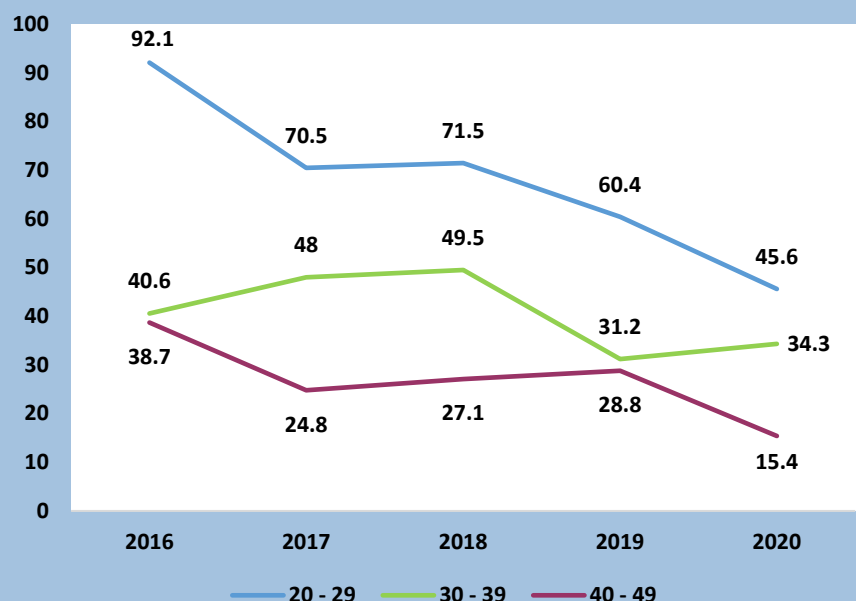


Total Population: 4,477,251

The rate of HIV among Blacks/African Americans was 3.45 times higher compared to Whites in 2020.

HIV diagnosis rate per 100,000 among African Americans by age category, 2016 – 2020

Most Black/African Americans with HIV were diagnosed between the ages of 20-29 years old.



Kentucky HIV and African Americans

HIV Prevention

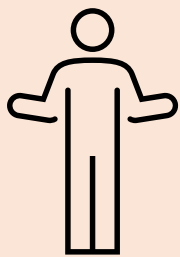
Since the start of the epidemic, **32%** of overall diagnosed HIV cases were among Black/African American people.

Racism, homophobia and HIV stigma can make it difficult for African Americans to be open about risk-taking behaviors. This causes them to miss important HIV testing, treatment and care.



HIV affects **African American heterosexual women** more than women of any other race or ethnicity.

Reducing stigma means that more people could **actively reduce their chances of being infected with HIV** through increased HIV education, testing, condom use and PrEP uptake.



Some African Americans are unaware that they have HIV. The only way to know your HIV status is by getting tested.

African Americans **have higher rates of some sexually transmitted infections (STI).**

Having an STI can increase a person's chances of getting or transmitting HIV.



Medical Mistrust has a strong impact on African American communities. It has influenced African Americans seeking or receiving HIV prevention services.