

# Relationships Between HIV Status and Race, Sex, and Sexual Orientation in the U.S

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## INTRODUCTION

HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) impacts more than 36.7 million people worldwide (WHO). A person's risk of contracting HIV may be impacted by multiple factors. The factors investigated in this study were race, sex, and sexual orientation. Data in this study was collected from sources analyzing HIV positive people who live in the United States.

## OBJECTIVES

- Investigating the relationship between the HIV status of people living in the United States and race.
- Investigating the relationship between the HIV status of people living in the United States and sex.
- Investigating the relationship between the HIV status of people living in the United States and sexual orientation.

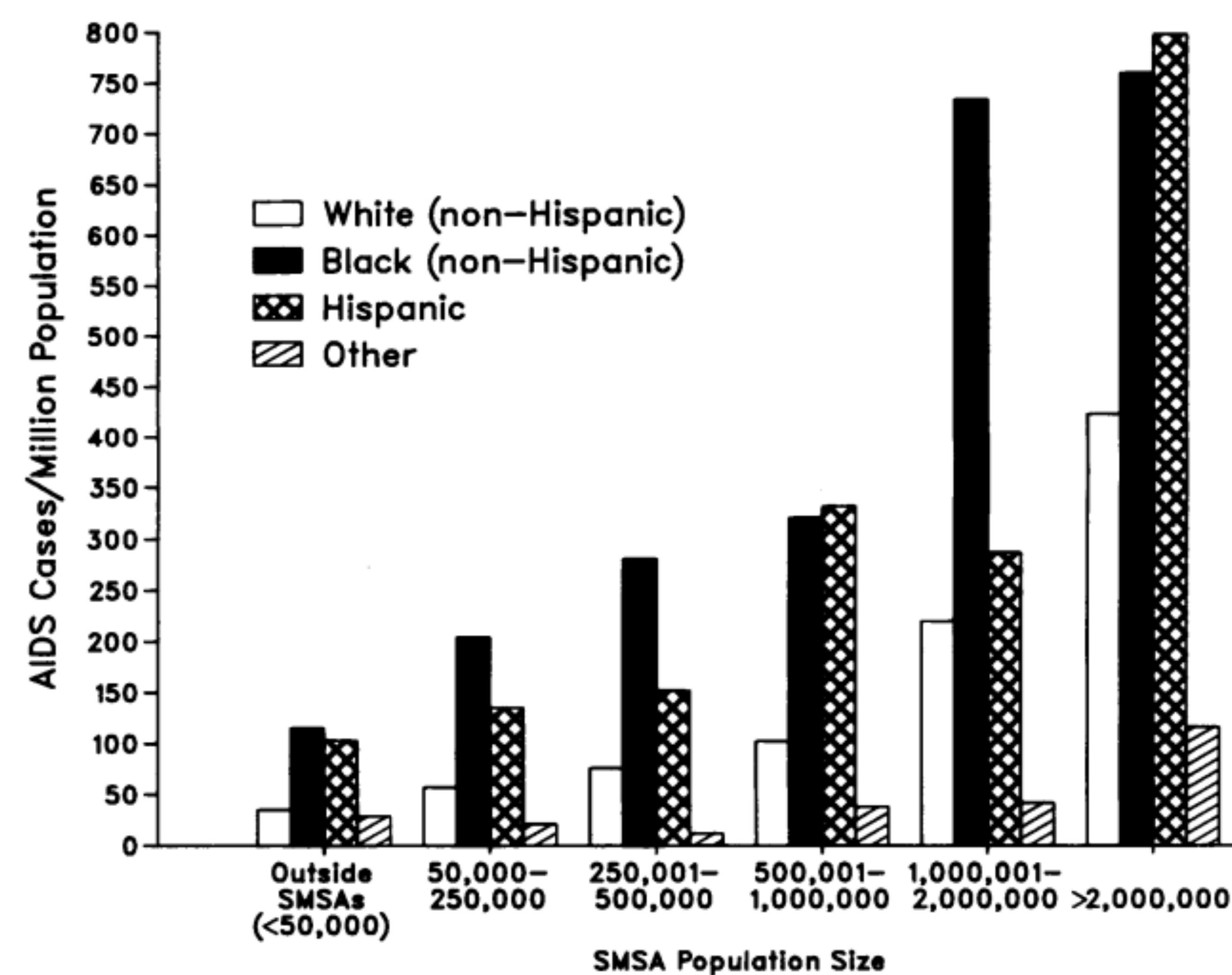


Figure 1. The amount of AIDS cases per million based on race in different sized in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1988

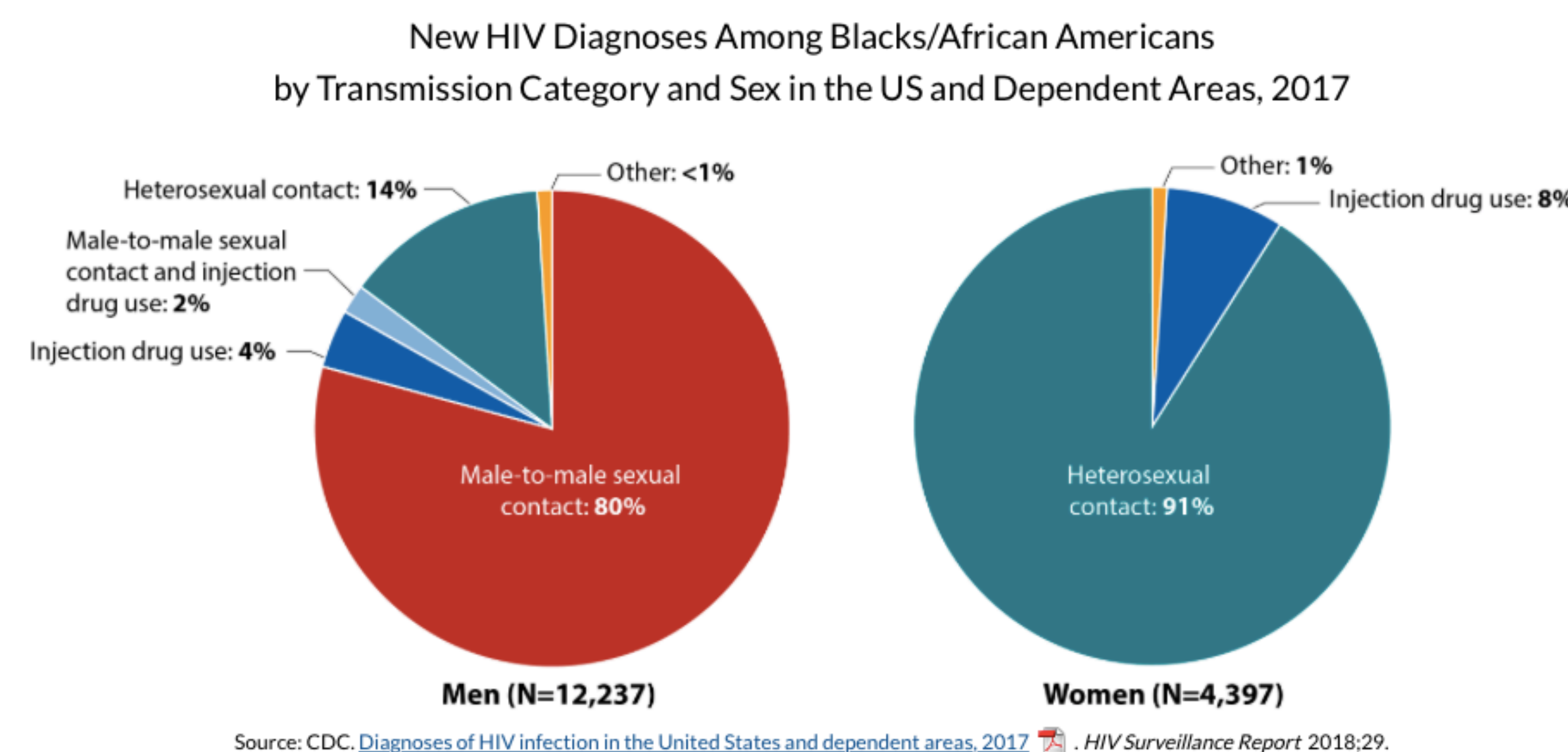


Figure 2. Rates of HIV diagnoses of Black Americans by type of sexual contacts and sex.

## RESULTS

- Homosexuality is the leading factor in the increasing rate of HIV transmittance.
- Black and Hispanic men were about 1.7 times more likely to contract HIV than white men.
- Men are more than 3x as likely to contract HIV as woman are, regardless of race or sexual orientation.

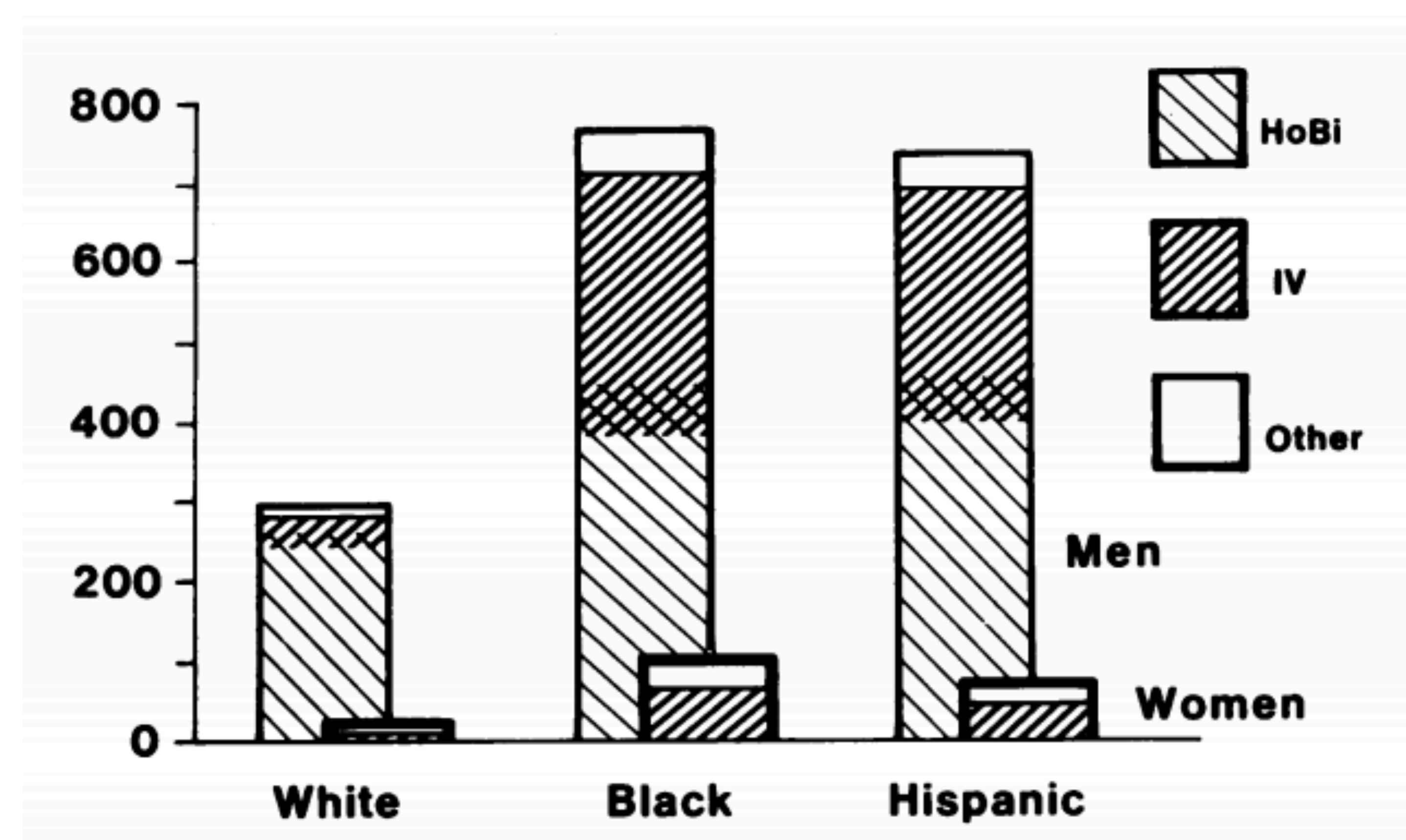


Figure 3. The number of reported cases to the CDC of AIDS cases per million. The rates are based on sex, race, intravenous-intravenous-needle usage (IV), and homosexuality and bisexuality (HoBi), 1988

## CONCLUSIONS

Men have a significantly higher number of reported cases than women. An estimated 38,700 American became newly infected with HIV in 2016 and the greatest cause of this is gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men, representing an estimated 26,000 of new HIV infections per year.

New HIV Diagnoses in the US and Dependent Areas for the Most-Affected Subpopulations, 2017

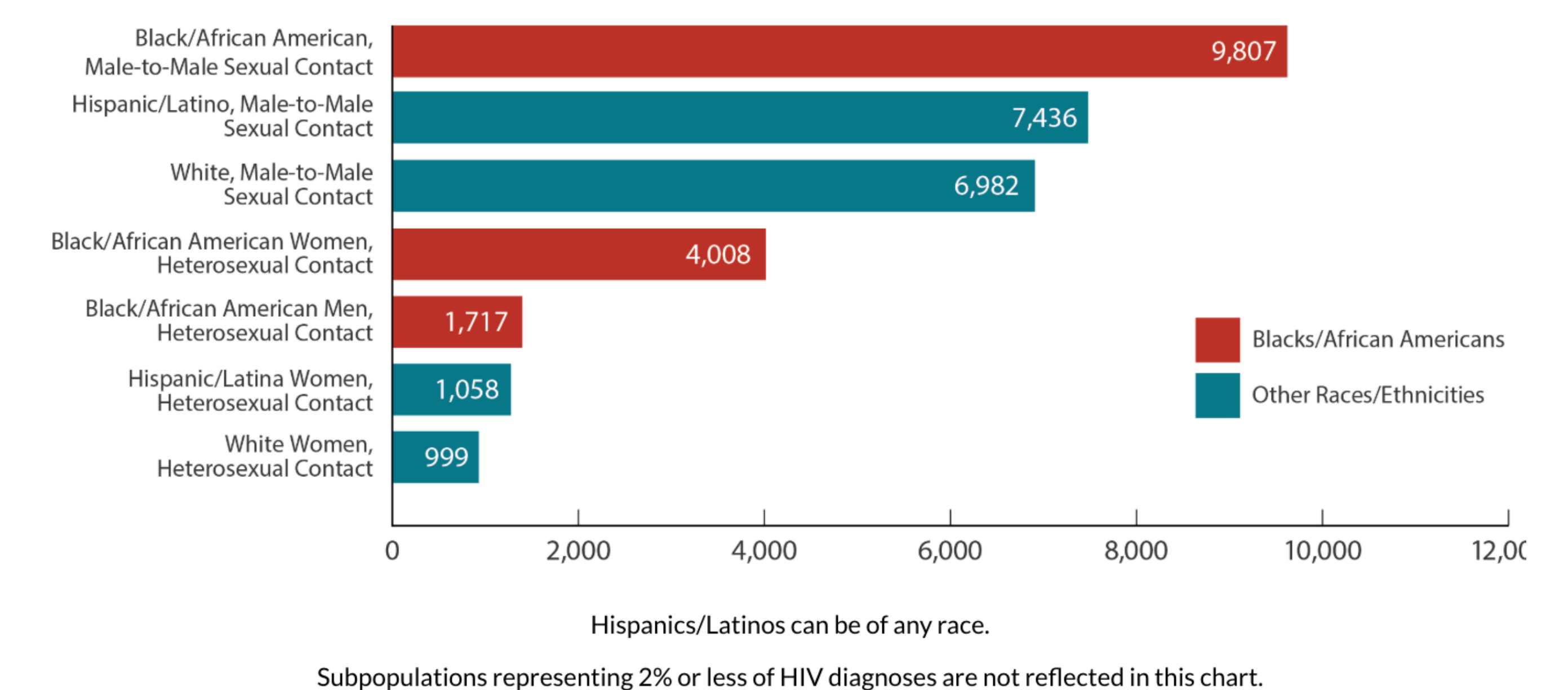


Figure 4. The rates of HIV diagnoses based on race, sex, and sexual orientation in the United States and dependent areas, 2017.

## FUTURE WORK

Between 2010-2016 the annual number of HIV infections decreased in females, but remained the same with African Americans and whites. To improve these statistics, measures such as diagnosing as early as possible, treating rapidly, and protecting individuals at risk for HIV are being taken. The goal is to reduce new HIV infections by 90 percent over 10 years.

## References

- HIV/AIDS. (2017, December 19). Retrieved from <https://www.who.int/features/qa/71/en/>
- HIV BASICS: Overview: Data & Trends: U.S. Statistics ( March 13,2019) retrieved from <https://www.hiv.gov/hiv-basics/overview/data-and-trends/statistics>

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