

Priority Population: Black Cisgender Women



Nationally, Black cisgender women make up **13%** of women but account for **59%** of new HIV diagnoses among women.¹

Nationally, Black cisgender women are **15x** more likely to be diagnosed with AIDS and **14.5x** more likely to die from HIV infection, when compared to White cisgender women.²



Harms Experienced by Black Cisgender Women



Higher poverty and unemployment rates when compared to other groups. Black cisgender women earn on average **\$5,500** less per year than the U.S. average for women and **\$20,702** less than the U.S. average for White men.^{3,4}



Common occurrence of different health conditions such as cancers, stroke, heart disease, diabetes, obesity, maternal morbidities, and stress.⁵

PrEP

Lower rates of PrEP-use to prevent HIV because of stigma and fear of isolation from family, being labeled as having HIV, and stress of experiencing more discrimination.⁶



Challenges in negotiating safer sex with sexual partners increase the risk of contracting STIs and HIV.⁷

Policy and Advocacy at AFC

Keeping Youth Safe & Healthy Act:

[Public Act 102-0522](#) establishes the requirements for the way public and charter schools in IL teach comprehensive personal health and safety (grades K-5), and comprehensive sexual health education (grades 6-12), if they are taught in their schools.



Patient and Provider Protection Act:

[Public Act 102-1117](#) safeguards and expands reproductive and gender affirming care in Illinois. This protects patients and providers, from aggressive litigation from states targeting reproductive health care and gender-affirming health care within Illinois. It will also require health insurers to cover necessary reproductive health care, including abortion medication, PEP/PrEP, and gender-affirming services without cost-sharing.



Getting to Zero Illinois Initiative (GTZ-IL) State Funding:

Implementation and spending by the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) of the GTZ-IL specific funding to increase access to HIV testing, supportive services, treatment, and education for Black people.



¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "HIV Surveillance Report 2020" 33 (May 2022): 143.

² U.S. Department of Health & Human Services Office of Minority Health. "HIV/AIDS and African Americans." Office of Minority Health, July 8, 2021. <https://minorityhealth.hhs.gov/omh/browse.aspx?lvl=4&lvlid=21>.

³ Chinn, Juanita J., Iman K. Martin, and Nicole Redmond. "Health Equity Among Black Women in the United States." *Journal of Women's Health* 30, no. 2 (February 1, 2021): 212–19. <https://doi.org/10.1089/jwh.2020.8868>.

⁴ National Partnership for Women & Families. "Black Women and the Wage Gap," October 2022. <https://www.nationalpartnership.org/our-work/resources/economic-justice/fair-pay/african-american-women-wage-gap.pdf>.

⁵ Chinn, Juanita J., Iman K. Martin, and Nicole Redmond. "Health Equity Among Black Women in the United States." *Journal of Women's Health* 30, no. 2 (February 1, 2021): 212–19. <https://doi.org/10.1089/jwh.2020.8868>.

⁶ Lambert, Crystal Chapman, Jeanne Marrasso, K. Rivet Amico, Michael J. Mugavero, and Latesha Elope. "PrEParing Women to Prevent HIV: An Integrated Theoretical Framework to PrEP Black Women in the United States." *The Journal of the Association of Nurses in AIDS Care* : JANAC 29, no. 6 (2018): 835–48. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jana.2018.03.005>.

⁷ Davis, Sarita K., and Aisha Tucker-Brown. "The Effects of Social Determinants on Black Women's HIV Risk: HIV Is Bigger Than Biology." *Journal of Black Studies* 44, no. 3 (2013): 273–89.