



IMPLICATIONS OF CORONAVIRUS: COVID-19's Impact on Southern Black Communities



HIV: United States (Source: CDC)

According to the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention,

an estimate **52%** of new HIV cases occur in the South annually, even though just 38% of the U.S. population lives in the region.

Over half of all new HIV diagnosis in the South are among Southern Blacks.

Black men who have sex with men (MSM) account for **6:10** new HIV diagnosis, among African Americans in the South.

Black women account for **67%** of new HIV diagnoses, among all women in the South.

REGIONAL BARRIERS:

According to the National Academy for State Health Policy,

8 of the **12** states without the Medicaid expansion are in the South (AL, GA, FL, MS, NC, SC, TN, TX).

According to Becker's Hospital Review,

68 of the **120** rural hospital closures between 2010-2019 are in the South, with Texas reporting 20 closures and Tennessee reporting 13 closures.

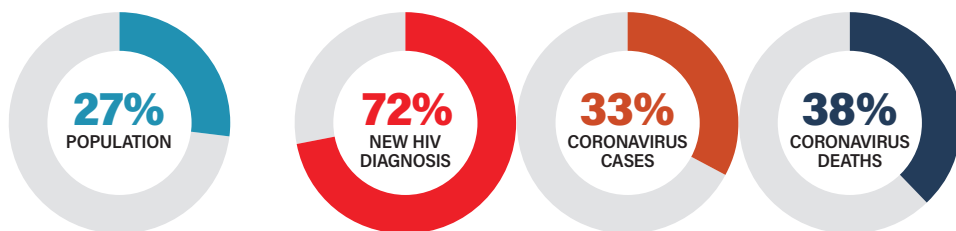
According to the Board Vitals Blog,

4 of the top **10** states with the worst physician/patient average ratios are in the South (AL, AR, MS, TX)

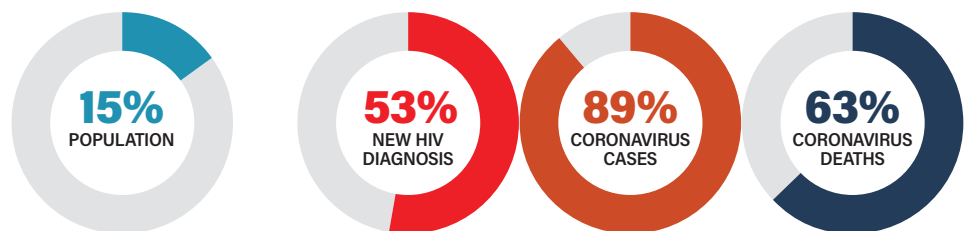
COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

In Southern States with large Black communities, HIV & COVID-19 has presented dual challenges.

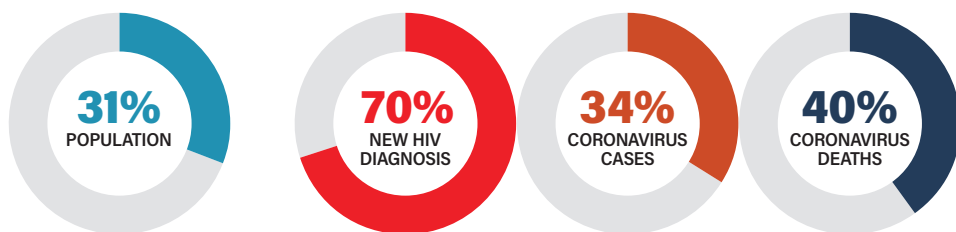
Alabama



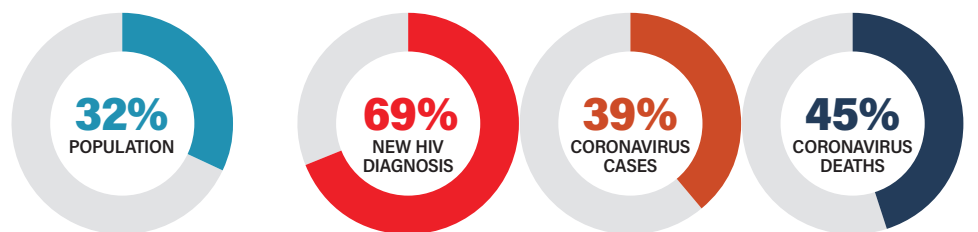
Arkansas



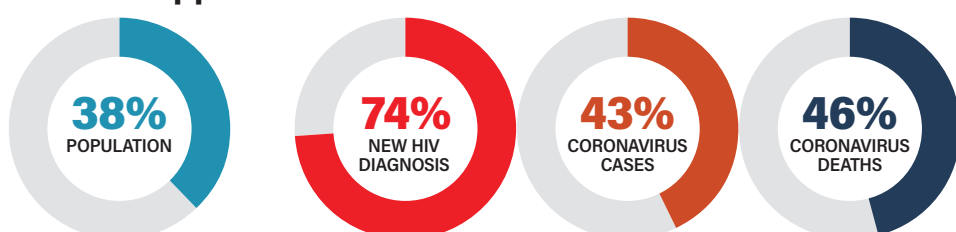
Georgia



Louisiana



Mississippi



South Carolina

