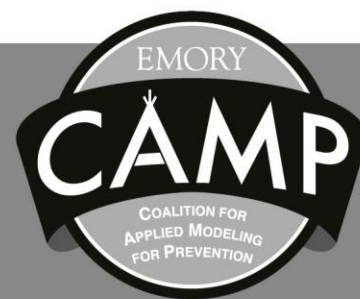


# Patterns of Racial/Ethnic Disparities and Prevalence in HIV and Syphilis Diagnoses Among MSM, 2016

Source: American Journal of Public Health  
[Publication Link](#)



## AT A GLANCE

### OVERVIEW

- REDUCE disparities in new diagnoses of HIV by at least 15% by 2020
- UNDERSTAND disparities in specific states and steps in reducing disparities
- HIV & syphilis affect Black/African Americans & Hispanic/Latinos to a degree out of proportion to their presence in the population. MSM are the subgroup most impacted.
- HIV infections & primary and secondary syphilis diagnoses have been increasing among US MSM since about 2000
- HIV & syphilis are often linked together when considering sexual health outcomes among MSM

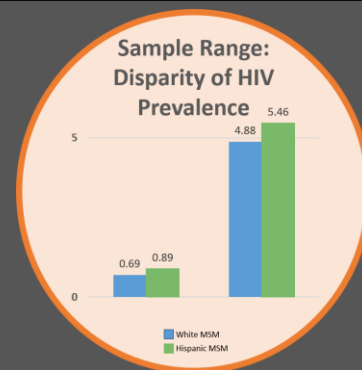


This research calculates state-level disparity measures for HIV and syphilis for MSM using both state-level disease reports and population-based estimates.

### RESULTS

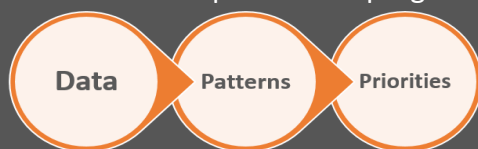
- Black MSM were over three times as likely as white MSM to be living with HIV infection and were more than six times as likely as white MSM to have a new diagnosis of HIV in 2016
- Hispanic MSM were over 50% more likely to be living with HIV and nearly three times as likely to have a new HIV diagnosis.

The Northeastern states led highest Hispanic-White disparities for HIV diagnoses while 50% of the states with the largest black –white disparities for HIV diagnoses are in the South.



### TAKEAWAY

National goals can only be met through the accumulation of many local success – and these data are intended for local program use and local program improvement . The different patterns that emerge when looking at individual states translate to public priorities. Based on existing local programs, funding, and gaps, each state should develop a tailored program to address both the rates and the disparities.



To learn more about CAMP's efforts and to join our mailing list, visit [www.emorycamp.org](http://www.emorycamp.org)