The Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program (RWHAP) works with cities, states, and local community-based organizations to provide HIV care and treatment services to an estimated 512,000 people (2014) who are uninsured or underinsured. RWHAP serves low-income and vulnerable populations of people living with HIV (PLWH). The majority of RWHAP funds support primary medical care and essential support services. A smaller but equally critical portion is used to fund technical assistance, clinical training, and research on innovative models of care.

RWHAP serves a significant proportion of black/African American clients living with HIV. In 2014, 73 percent of the more than half a million clients served by the Program were from racial or ethnic minority populations, with approximately 47 percent of all RWHAP clients identifying as black/African American. Below are more details about this RWHAP client population:

- The majority of black/African American clients served by RWHAP are low income. More than 69 percent of black/African American clients are living at or below 100 percent of the federal poverty level, which is slightly higher than the national RWHAP average (64 percent at or below 100 percent of the federal poverty level).
- The majority of black/African American clients are male. More than 62 percent of clients are male, nearly 37 percent are female, and just over 1 percent of clients are transgender. The proportion of black/African American males to females is slightly less than the national RWHAP average (nearly 71 percent males and 28 percent females).
- One in six black/African American clients have temporary or unstable housing. More than 11 percent of black/African American clients served by RWHAP have temporary housing and more than 5 percent have unstable housing.
- Lack of health care coverage continues to impact black/African American clients served by RWHAP. Nearly 27 percent of black/African American clients have no health care coverage, which is slightly higher than the national RWHAP average (about 25 percent).

Medical care and treatment improves health and decreases transmission of HIV. Nearly 80 percent of black/African American clients receiving HIV medical care are retained in HIV medical care. About 77 percent of black/African American clients receiving HIV medical care are virally suppressed, which is slightly lower than the national RWHAP average (more than 80 percent retained in care and more than 81 percent virally suppressed).\(^1\)

- More than 78 percent of black/African American males receiving HIV medical care are retained in care and more than 76 percent are virally suppressed.
- Approximately 82 percent of black/African American females receiving HIV medical care are retained in care and 78 percent are virally suppressed.

\(^1\)Retention in care is based on data for PLWH who had at least one outpatient ambulatory medical care (OAMC) visit by September 1 of the measurement year, with a second visit at least 90 days later. Viral suppression is based on data for PLWH who had at least one OAMC visit and at least one viral load test during the measurement year and whose most recent viral load test result was less than 200 copies/mL.