

HIV in the United States: At A Glance

March 2012

Fast Facts

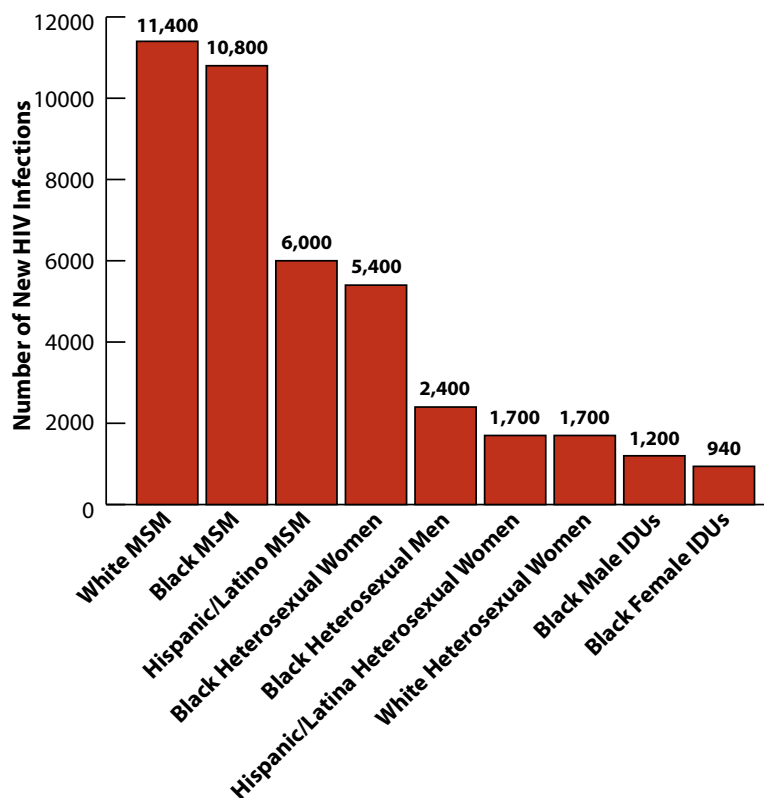
- 1.2 million people in the United States are living with HIV infection and 1 in 5 are unaware of their infection.
- MSM, particularly young, black MSM, are most severely affected by HIV.
- By race, blacks/African Americans face the most severe burden of HIV.

CDC estimates 1.2 million people in the United States (U.S.) are living with HIV infection. One in five (20%) of those people are unaware of their infection. Despite increases in the total number of people in the U.S. living with HIV infection in recent years (due to better testing and treatment options), the annual number of new HIV infections has remained relatively stable. However, new infections continue at far too high of a level, with approximately 50,000 Americans becoming infected with HIV each year.

In 2010, an estimated 47,129 people were diagnosed with HIV infection in the 46 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since at least January 2007. In that same year, an estimated 33,015 people throughout the U.S. were diagnosed with AIDS. Since the epidemic began, an estimated 1,129,127 people in the U.S. have been diagnosed with AIDS.

An estimated 17,774 people with AIDS died in 2009, and nearly 619,400 people with AIDS in the U.S. have died since the epidemic began.

Estimates of New HIV Infections in the United States, 2009,
for the Most-Affected Subpopulations



Subpopulations representing 2% or less of the overall U.S. epidemic are not reflected in this chart.

By Risk Group

Gay, Bisexual, and Other Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM)¹ of all races and ethnicities remain the population most severely affected by HIV.

- CDC estimates that MSM account for just 2% of the U.S. population, but accounted for 61% of all new HIV infections in 2009. MSM accounted for 49% of people living with HIV infection in 2008 (the most recent year national prevalence data are available).
- In 2009, white MSM continued to account for the largest number of new HIV infections of any group in the U.S. (11,400), followed closely by black MSM (10,800).
- Young, black MSM were the only risk group in the U.S. to experience statistically significant increases in new HIV infections from 2006–2009—from 4,400 new HIV infections in 2006 to 6,500 infections in 2009.
- Since the epidemic began, almost 300,000 MSM with AIDS have died, including an estimated 6,863 in 2009.

Heterosexuals and Injection Drug Users also continue to be affected by HIV.

- Heterosexuals accounted for 27% of estimated new HIV infections in 2009 and 28% of people living with HIV infection in 2008.
- Since the epidemic began, more than 80,000 persons with AIDS, infected through heterosexual sex, have died, including an estimated 4,434 in 2009.

¹The term **men who have sex with men (MSM)** is used in CDC surveillance systems. It indicates the behaviors that transmit HIV infection, not how individuals self-identify in terms of their sexuality.

- HIV infections among women are primarily attributed to heterosexual contact or injection drug use. Women accounted for 23% of estimated new HIV infections in 2009 and 25% of those living with HIV infection in 2008.
- Injection drug users represented 9% of new HIV infections in 2009 and 17% of those living with HIV in 2008.
- Since the epidemic began, more than 175,000 injection drug users with AIDS have died including an estimated 4,759 in 2009.

By Race/Ethnicity

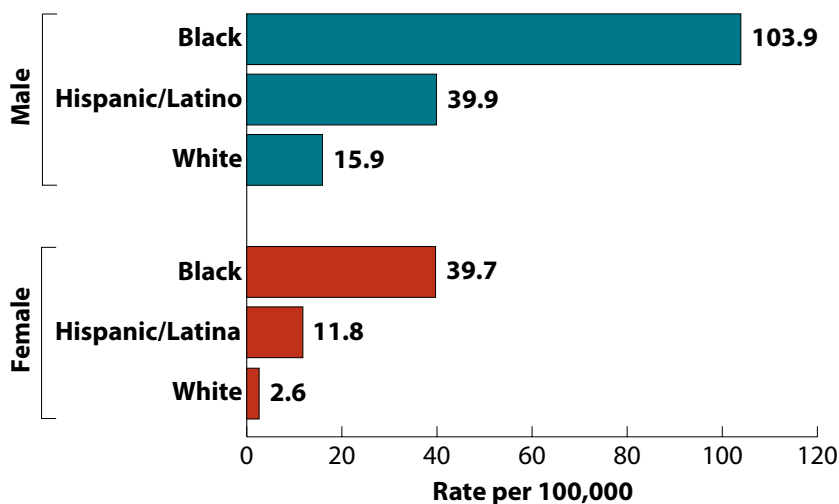
Blacks continue to experience the most severe burden of HIV, compared to other races and ethnicities.

- Blacks represent approximately 14% of the U.S. population, but accounted for an estimated 44% of new HIV infections in 2009. Blacks accounted for 46% of people living with HIV infection in 2008.
- Since the epidemic began, more than 250,000 blacks with AIDS have died, including 8,782 in 2009.
- At some point in their life, approximately 1 in 16 black men will be diagnosed with HIV infection, as will 1 in 32 black women.
- In 2009, the estimated rate of new HIV infections among black men was six and a half times as high as that of white men, and more than two and a half times as high as that of Hispanic/Latino men and of black women. In the same year, the estimated rate of new HIV infections among black women was 15 times that of white women and over three times that of Hispanic/Latina women.

Hispanics/Latinos are also disproportionately affected by HIV.

- Hispanics/Latinos represented 16% of the population but accounted for 20% of new HIV infections in 2009. Hispanics/Latinos accounted for 17% of people living with HIV infection in 2008.
- Since the epidemic began, an estimated more than 95,000 Hispanics/Latinos with AIDS have died, including 2,853 in 2009.

**Estimated Rate of New HIV Infections, 2009,
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity**



Additional Resources:

CDC-INFO
1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)
cdcinfo@cdc.gov
Get answers to questions
and locate HIV testing sites.

CDC HIV Web Site
www.cdc.gov/hiv

Locate an HIV Testing Site
www.hivtest.org

**CDC National Prevention
Information Network (NPIN)**
1-800-458-5231
www.cdcpin.org
Technical assistance and
resources.

AIDSInfo
1-800-448-0440
www.aidsinfo.nih.gov
Treatment and clinical trials.

AIDS.gov
www.aids.gov
Comprehensive government
HIV resources.