



HIV/AIDS

AND

THE UNITED STATES

HIV/AIDS is devastating communities of color around the globe in ways that we don't fully comprehend. What we DO know about HIV/AIDS is that it is preventable. Know the facts and join us in the fight against HIV/AIDS!

For more information on HIV/AIDS and the United States, contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention at 1-800-458-5231 or on the Internet at www.cdcnpi.org.



The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that today there are 850,000–950,000 HIV-positive people living in the United States, more than at any other time in the epidemic. An estimated 180,000–280,000 HIV-positive individuals do not know they are infected, and therefore are not benefiting from HIV care and treatment, and may also be unknowingly transmitting the virus. An additional 250,000 people living with HIV who are aware of their status may not be getting the care they need or prevention support to help them protect their partners. Altogether, roughly half of all people living with HIV in the United States are untested, untreated, or both.¹

- Through December 2001, 833,452 AIDS cases have been reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Of these cases:
 - 82 percent** were among **men**
 - 17 percent** were among **women**
 - 1 percent** were among **children less than 13 years of age**²
- **Forty-two percent** of the cumulative AIDS cases were among Whites, **38 percent** among Blacks, **18 percent** among Hispanics; and less than **1 percent** each among Asian Americans/Pacific Islanders and American Indians/Alaska Natives (AI/AN).²
- Of the adult and adolescent Hispanics reported with AIDS in the United States through December 2001, roughly **81 percent** were men.²
- In 2000, men of color represented **47 percent** of AIDS cases among men who had sex with men. By comparison, in 1989, men of color represented only **31 percent** of AIDS cases in men who had sex with men.³
- The 10 states or territories reporting the highest number of AIDS cases cumulatively among their residents are as follows: New York, California, Florida, Texas, New Jersey, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Georgia, and Maryland.²
- Through December 2001, in areas with confidential HIV reporting, 174,026 persons have been reported as living with diagnosed HIV (not AIDS). In 2001, 35,575 HIV cases were reported from these areas.²
- Women accounted for **32 percent** of HIV (not AIDS) cases reported in 2001 from areas with confidential HIV reporting. Among these, Black and Hispanic women accounted for **78 percent** of cases. Among men with HIV (not AIDS) in the same time period, Black and Hispanic men accounted for **63 percent** of HIV cases.²
- In areas with confidential HIV reporting, persons **ages 13–24** accounted for **13 percent** of new HIV (not AIDS) cases reported in 2000. Of these persons, females accounted for **47 percent** of the cases in this age group.²
- Women across racial/ethnic groups most commonly report **heterosexual contact** or **injection drug use** as their primary modes of exposure to HIV, while AA/PI females most commonly report heterosexual contact.²
- Of the estimated 40,000 new HIV infections each year, greater than **50 percent** occur among African Americans.

The terms “African-American” and “Black” are used interchangeably to include those individuals who self-identify as either. The term “Hispanic” includes those individuals who self-identify as “Latino/a” or “Hispanic.”

¹ Fleming, P.L., et al., “HIV Prevalence in the United States, 2000,” 9th Annual Conference on Retroviruses and Opportunistic Infections, Feb. 24–28, 2002, Seattle, WA, Abstract 11.

² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report 2001*, Vol. 13, No. 2.

³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, “HIV/AIDS Among Racial Ethnic Minority Men Who Have Sex With Men — United States, 1989–1998,” *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Vol. 49, No. 01 (Jan. 14, 2000), pp. 4–11.